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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 18·1 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 18·4* at 25th September, 1933, and 21·9 at 24th October, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 23rd October, 1933, was 21·4, and for females 9·5. At 25th September, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21·6* and 10·0*.

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† more than a month before, and 537,000† 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 payments, 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,

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 statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 30th September, 1933, and with 43 per cent. at 1st November, 1932. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 26, 23 and 25 respectively.

The rise in the index-number since 30th 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 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).

THE UNEMPLOYMENT BILL.

A BILL to "amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933, and to make further provision for the training and assistance of persons who are capable of and available for work but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid" was introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour on Wednesday, 8th November, 1933.* The Bill is the first measure introduced in this country dealing comprehensively with the whole of the able-bodied industrial unemployed. It has been framed after very careful examination and consideration of the recommendations made in the Reports of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance.†

Part I. of the Bill relates to the Unemployment Insurance Scheme, and Part II. to a new national service of Unemployment Assistance.

PART I.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The existing provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme are in the main continued. There is no change in the rates of contribution or benefit for the present classes of contributors.

Period of Benefit.—The existing provision is retained under which claimants receive 26 weeks of benefit in the twelve months following the date of their claims (which is called their benefit year), provided they have paid 30 contributions in the last two years and are otherwise qualified for benefit. They will, however, be entitled under the provisions of the Bill to additional days of benefit in accordance with the following rule:—

Persons who have been in insurance for five years will be allowed additional days of benefit at the rate of six extra days of benefit for every ten contributions paid in the preceding five years, subject to a deduction of one day of benefit for every five days received in, broadly speaking, five years.

This provision of additional days will result in the transfer of a substantial number of persons from transitional payments to insurance benefit.

Juveniles under age 18.—In any area where the number of unemployed juveniles under 18 is considerable, the Local Education Authority will be under obligation to provide a Junior Instruction Centre, with the assistance of a grant. Attendance at these centres will be compulsory for all unemployed juveniles over the school-leaving age and under 18, unless there is some good ground for excusing attendance. In areas where the number of unemployed juveniles does not justify the opening of centres, arrangements will be made, so far as is practicable, for the attendance of unemployed juveniles at some form of instruction class.

At present the minimum age for entry into unemployment insurance is 16. Under the Bill such insurance is to begin at the school-leaving age. In the case of a juvenile above the school-leaving age and under 16 employed in an insured trade a weekly unemployment insurance contribution of 2d. each is to be paid by the juvenile, the employer and the Exchequer. Juveniles under 16 who continue in whole-time education voluntarily beyond the school-leaving age will receive a free credit of contributions up to a maximum of 20. Unemployment benefit is to become payable at the age of 16, whereas at present it is not payable at earliest till the age of rather more than 16½. Dependants benefit in respect of juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16 will be payable to parents entitled to benefit not only, as at present, whenever the child is receiving full-time instruction at a day school or attending a course of instruction for unemployed juveniles, but also whenever he is unemployed for reasons outside his control. Employers may be required to notify the discharge of boys and girls under the age of 18 from their employment.

Insurance of Agriculture.—The Statutory Committee (referred to in the next paragraph) are to make such proposals as seem to them practicable for insuring agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) against unemployment, and to report to the Minister, who is to lay the Report before Parliament. Further legislation will be necessary before such a scheme can be brought into force.

Financial Provisions.—The proposals in Part I of the Bill have been framed with careful regard to the importance of establishing the Unemployment Insurance Scheme on a solvent and self-supporting basis. With the object of providing machinery for securing the continued solvency of the scheme, the Bill sets up an Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, which will examine the financial condition of the scheme immediately after the close of each calendar year and within two months will make a report to the Minister on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund. The Committee will also make a report at any other time if they consider that the Fund is or is likely to become insufficient to discharge its liabilities.

If the Committee at any time report that there is an existing or prospective deficiency or that there is and is likely to continue to be a surplus to an extent greater than is required for working purposes, their report must contain recommendations for the amendment of the Acts which will have the effect of restoring the balance of income and expenditure.

The matters on which the Committee may recommend amendments cover a wide range, and include rates of contributions and rates and conditions of benefit and the duration of benefit. Their report must also give an estimate of the effect which the amendments will have on the financial condition of the Fund.

The Minister must lay the Committee's report before Parliament, together with the draft of an order making either the amendments

recommended by the Committee or other amendments having substantially the same financial effect. In the latter case he must give reasons for not adopting the recommendations of the Committee. The report with the draft order will be considered by both Houses of Parliament, and if both Houses pass resolutions approving the proposed amendments an order must be made in the terms of the draft and will thereupon become law.

The borrowing powers of the Fund are to be repealed, but where the Fund is unable to meet its immediate liabilities, temporary loans may be made by the Exchequer. If these cannot be repaid out of the ordinary revenue of the Fund, within a limited period, the machinery just described will be set in motion to restore the solvency of the Fund and to provide for the repayment of the loans out of the Fund.

Provision is made for the amortisation of the debt outstanding when the Act comes into force by means of instalments of fixed amount paid out of the Unemployment Fund to cover principal and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. It is anticipated that under these arrangements the debt will be repaid within a period of about 40 years.

PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

This part creates a new Central Authority, the Unemployment Assistance Board, which will take over from the Public Assistance Authorities their present duties in regard to transitional payments and also the administration of out-relief given to able-bodied persons on account of unemployment. The Board, which will consist of not more than six members, will work through its own local officials, from whose decisions there is power of appeal, in appropriate cases, to local Appeal Tribunals.

The Minister of Labour will be responsible to Parliament for the general policy of the Board. The Minister will submit to Parliament for approval the Regulations governing the assessment of need by which the Board and its officials will work, and the application of those regulations to individual cases will be a matter for administration by the Board.

In order that the Board may have the advantage of the help and advice of persons who have had long experience in this work the Board is empowered to set up Local Advisory Committees.

Scope of the Scheme.—The scheme covers all persons between the ages of 16 and 65 whose normal occupation is employment in respect of which contributions are payable under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, or who can show that, not having had such a normal occupation, they might have expected to have been so employed but for the industrial circumstances of the district in which they reside, and who are capable of and available for work. The scope is thus much wider than that of Unemployment Insurance.

Persons who are disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts owing to loss of employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, or who would have been so disqualified if they had been insured contributors, are excluded from the scope of the Board for the period of the disqualification.

Finance of the Scheme.—Subject to contributions by Local Authorities on account of the liabilities of which they will be relieved the cost of the scheme will be borne on national funds by the Exchequer.

Co-operation with the Ministry of Labour.—Applicants for assistance will register at the Employment Exchanges, in order that they may be kept in touch with opportunities of employment in the same way as other workpeople on insurance benefit. They will also in general receive their unemployment allowances at the Exchanges.

Assessment of Need.—The Regulations governing the assessment of need have to be approved by Parliament. The Board is not bound by the statutory rates of unemployment benefit; it relieves all the need, other than medical need, arising in the household of an applicant, and takes into account the resources available to the household. The protection for certain classes of resources conferred by the Determination of Need Act, 1932, is continued; this protection relates to sick pay and National Health Insurance benefit, disability pensions, workmen's compensation and small savings.

Maintenance of Employability.—The Board is given power, in co-operation with the Minister of Labour, to provide courses to enable persons under the Board to maintain or regain physical fitness and so to improve their chances of employment. In order that the course may include familiarity with actual working conditions the Board will have power to make appropriate arrangements with Local Authorities for the course to be completed by a limited spell of employment at the customary wages on work for the Authority, of a character and under conditions that will complete the training.

Provision for Cases of Special Difficulty.—Having regard to the wide scope of the scheme there will be a limited number of cases of special difficulty where the applicant has shown that he cannot be appropriately dealt with by the ordinary procedure described above. The Board is given power to deal with such cases subject to the due safeguarding of the applicant's right to state his side of the case.

Where an applicant persistently breaks the conditions, or persistently refuses or neglects to maintain himself, the Board may apply to the Appeal Tribunal for the exclusion of the applicant from their jurisdiction; in such a case he cannot be properly considered as one of the ordinary industrial unemployed for whom the scheme is designed. His recourse will then be to the Public Assistance Authorities. The person concerned and the Local Authority may in such cases appeal to the Appeal Tribunal.

The Duties of Local Authorities.—It is a corollary to the scheme that the Local Authorities will no longer have power to give outdoor relief to persons whose needs have been met by the Board, though the duty of giving relief in cases of sudden or urgent necessity will

* House of Commons Bill 170 of Session 1932-3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d., post free).

† Summaries of these Reports appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1931, and November, 1932.

remain upon the Relieving Officers. The Board will reimburse Local Authorities for any relief so given.

The Public Assistance Authorities will retain their existing powers and duties in relation to assistance for the sick, aged and infirm. They will also be responsible for the medical needs and institutional or clinical treatment of persons who otherwise are under the Board.

Administration.—The administration will be through the officers of the Board, co-operating for certain purposes with the Employment Exchanges. If and so long as arrangements for this purpose are in force, investigation into applications may be carried out on behalf of the Board by officers of the Local Authorities.

NEW INSTRUCTIONAL CENTRES FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN AT BILSTON AND AT RHEOLA.

A NEW type of Instructional Centre for unemployed men has recently been opened at Bilston, in South Staffordshire, to be followed shortly by another at Rheola, near Resolven, in South Wales. It is intended that the number of places provided should eventually be about 130 at Bilston, and 200 at Rheola.

These Centres are similar, in their objects and in their general arrangements, to the other Instructional Centres provided by the Ministry; see the article on Training for the Unemployed in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1933, page 318. At the Bilston and Rheola Centres, however, unlike those previously established, the men engaged upon the course will continue to reside at home. The men will come, in the case of Bilston, from districts in the immediate neighbourhood; while at Rheola they will be brought in by motor-bus, free of charge, from Aberdare, Hirwaun, Glynneath, Resolven and Neath.

Recruitment for the courses will be entirely voluntary, but those who volunteer will, as a rule, be expected to attend the whole three months' course. Men, either single or married, between the ages of 18 and 50 will be eligible, provided that they have been unemployed for at least twelve months; that they may be regarded as normally following insurable employment, but have little or no prospects of early re-employment; and that they are capable of the work to be performed and likely to profit by a course. The courses are intended to enable men who have had long spells of unemployment to keep in the physical condition necessary to obtain and hold a job; and it is therefore necessary to ensure that only those who are suitable and likely to benefit are accepted. The work at Bilston consists in the levelling of slag-heaps; at Rheola it will consist mainly of the making of rough roads on estates belonging to the Forestry Commission. At both centres a certain amount of elementary workshop instruction is also given in rough carpentry, simple metal work, boot and shoe repairing, and so on.

The work is not being done as a commercial undertaking; it will not be producing a profit for any private person or firm, and no wage-earner will be displaced by the work provided. No wages will be paid, but the men employed will continue to receive any unemployment benefit or transitional payments to which they may be entitled, together with a personal allowance of 2s. a week. A packet lunch will also be provided each day.

Work will be carried on at the Centres on five days a week. Men will be expected, at any time during the course, to take any suitable employment which may be found for them by the Ministry, or which they may find for themselves.

ANNUAL REPORT ON QUARRIES AND METALLIFEROUS MINES.

EMPLOYMENT, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, etc.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines on the inspection of quarries and metalliferous mines during the year 1932 has been published;* it embodies the reports of the Divisional Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875. It deals primarily with matters affecting the health and safety of the workers; but it also contains statistical and other information about employment, output and value of minerals, etc.

During the year 1932, 67,000 persons were employed at quarries under the Quarries Act (*i.e.*, quarries more than 20 feet deep); and the output of minerals from such quarries was 60½ million tons, valued at £12½ million. At metalliferous mines 9,300 persons were employed, and the minerals raised were valued at a little over £2 million.

The Report gives detailed statistics of accidents and accident rates in both industries. At quarries the number of persons killed by accidents during 1932 was 51, corresponding to a fatal accident rate of 0·76 per 1,000 persons employed. The corresponding figures for metalliferous mines were 12 persons killed, and a fatal accident rate of 1·29 per 1,000 persons employed. There is also a review of the chief causes of accidents, together with short descriptions of some of the accidents, and observations as to ways and means of avoiding them. The Report also deals with first-aid, dust prevention, and other health questions.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free.)

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 14.

EFFECT OF COMING INTO FORCE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1933 (page 309), the Home Secretary has issued an Order, the effect of which was to bring into force, on 1st November, the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933,* with the exception of section 19.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, is a consolidation Act, which embodies the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932,† together with certain provisions from other Acts relating to children and young persons. A summary of the 1932 Act was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1932 (page 244); no change was made by the consolidation Act in the previously existing law, so far as the employment of children and young persons is concerned.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 EMPLOYED.

In anticipation of the coming into force of these Acts, the Home Office obtained from Local Education Authorities, in 1931, particulars of the number of children under 14 employed in various occupations in their respective districts, distinguishing those who were employed before school hours.

The following Table shows the number of children so employed, as returned by 298 Local Education Authorities, out of 318 Authorities to whom application was made:—

Occupation.	Children under 14 employed.				Total.	Number employed before School (included in preceding column).
	Aged 12-13.		Aged 13-14.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Delivery of—						
Newspapers	10,152	394	18,187	605	29,338	22,568
Milk	1,727	243	2,442	242	4,654	2,653
Goods and parcels ...	5,403	416	9,902	431	16,152	1,211
In shops	727	127	1,048	227	2,129	194
Industrial work at home	192	152	186	122	652	88
Nursing and domestic work... ..	241	1,317	395	1,505	3,458	700
Agricultural work ...	1,387	348	1,790	349	3,874	658
Other occupations ...	706	161	980	230	2,077	75
Unclassified ... ..	...	...	...	...	974	184
Total ...	20,535	3,158	34,930	3,711	63,308	28,331

Of the 63,308 children covered by the returns, 27,481 were employed in county areas, 23,545 in county boroughs, and 12,282 in boroughs (other than county boroughs) with a population of over 10,000, and in urban districts with a population of over 20,000.

NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1932 AND 1933.

PRELIMINARY figures issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries indicate that, for the first time since 1924, there has been an increase in the total number of agricultural workers in England and Wales this year. The following Table, taken from the return‡ containing these figures, shows the number of workers employed on holdings over one acre in extent in England and Wales on 3rd June, 1933, with the corresponding (final) figures for 4th June, 1932:—

Age and Sex of Workers.	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		Total.	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Male workers:—						
21 years old and over ...	422,300	419,700	78,400	64,700	500,700	484,400
Under 21 years old ...	113,500	115,700	10,900	9,300	124,400	125,000
Total ...	535,800	535,400	89,300	74,000	625,100	609,400
Women and girls ...	59,600	62,300	30,400	25,800	90,000	88,100
Total, all classes	595,400	597,700	119,700	99,800	715,100	697,500

It will be seen that the increase occurred mainly in the number of casual workers. The increase in casual male workers amounted to 15,300, or 20·7 per cent., and in casual female workers to 4,600, or 17·8 per cent. The number of regular male workers 21 years old and over also showed a small increase of 2,600, or 0·6 per cent.; but the number of regular male workers under 21 years of age declined by 2,200, or 1·9 per cent. The number of women and girls in regular work on agricultural holdings in England and Wales fell by 2,700, or 4·3 per cent.

* 23 Geo. 5, ch. 12. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free). The excepted section permits local authorities to make bye-laws with respect to young persons between 14 and 18 years of age, in certain occupations not at present regulated.

† 22 and 23 Geo. 5, ch. 46. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post free).

‡ *Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1933.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, (gratis).

CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, 1923-1933.

THE number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 412 of this issue.

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

The total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1933, is estimated at 12,620,000 (including 147,000 persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries). For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding total is 12,883,000.

The following Table shows the growth in the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from July, 1923, to July, 1933. The index numbers have been calculated in the manner indicated in the note on page 419, the estimated figure for 1927 for persons aged 16 to 64 being equated to that for persons aged 16 and over in the same year, so as to yield a continuous series of index numbers covering the whole period.

Year. (July).	Number Insured.	Index No. (1923 = 100).	Year. (July).	Number Insured.	Index No.
AGED 16 AND OVER.			AGED 16 TO 64.		
1923 ...	11,485,800	100.0	1927 ...	11,784,000	105.6
1924 ...	11,664,000	101.6	1928 ...	11,881,500	106.5
1925 ...	11,892,000	103.5	1929 ...	12,094,000	108.4
1926 ...	12,041,000	104.8	1930 ...	12,405,700	111.2
1927 ...	12,131,000	105.6	1931 ...	12,770,000	114.5
			1932 ...	12,808,000	114.8
			1933 ...	12,883,000	115.4

Between 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fluctuations from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average to about 1.3 per cent., each year, of the numbers insured in 1923. In the next three years the rate of increase was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached 3.3 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923. Between July, 1931, and July, 1932, however, this movement was arrested, and the increase amounted only to 0.3 per cent. of the 1923 numbers insured. In the following year, viz., July, 1932, to July, 1933, the increase amounted to 0.6 per cent. As explained in more detail below the smallness of the increase in the year 1931-32 was due mainly to the effect of legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance benefit and transitional payments introduced in November, 1931. It is probable that the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, were also influenced to some extent by these changes; but there 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 returned later to insurable employment.

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

Date.	Insured at date in first column.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with a year before.						
		Number.	Per Cent.					
MEN.								
July, 1929	8,157,820	+	107,950	+	1.3
" 1930	8,326,600	+	168,780	+	2.1
" 1931	8,598,200	+	271,600	+	3.3
" 1932	8,736,500	+	138,300	+	1.6
" 1933	8,829,000	+	92,500	+	1.1
BOYS.								
July, 1929	597,530	+	25,500	+	4.5
" 1930	604,930	+	7,400	+	1.2
" 1931	588,800	−	16,130	−	2.7
" 1932	565,800	−	23,000	−	3.9
" 1933	515,400	−	50,400	−	8.9
WOMEN.								
July, 1929	2,890,340	+	53,250	+	1.9
" 1930	3,014,360	+	124,020	+	4.3
" 1931	3,135,000	+	120,640	+	4.0
" 1932	3,070,000	−	65,000	−	2.1
" 1933	3,137,300	+	67,300	+	2.2
GIRLS.								
July, 1929	448,310	+	25,800	+	6.1
" 1930	459,810	+	11,500	+	2.6
" 1931	448,000	−	11,810	−	2.6
" 1932	435,700	−	12,300	−	2.7
" 1933	401,300	−	34,400	−	7.9

The decrease among juveniles observed in 1930-31 continued during 1931-32 and 1932-33, and was no doubt due largely to the fall in the birth-rate in the years 1915 to 1917. The acute industrial

depression will no doubt have tended also to reduce, in certain areas, the numbers of juveniles reaching 16 years of age who were able to secure insured employment during the year.

The Table shows that among men the rate of increase steadily accelerated from 1928 to 1931, and in 1930-31 the number insured rose by over 270,000, as compared with about 108,000 in 1928-29. In 1931-32 the increase fell to 138,300; and, although this was less than that of the two preceding years, it was still greater than the increase in 1928-29. In 1932-33 the increase fell further to 92,500, and was thus slightly below the figure for 1928-29, before the easier benefit conditions introduced in 1930 induced the heavy increases of the following two years.

Among women the heaviest increase occurred in 1929-30, when the numbers rose by 124,000, or over twice as many as in the preceding year. In 1930-31 the increase was only slightly below the corresponding figure for 1929-30, but in 1931-32 there was a decrease of 65,000. This was followed in 1932-33 by an increase of 67,300—a figure above that for 1928-29.

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

During the past six years there has been no striking change in the number of new entrants into insurance, although since July, 1930, the figures have tended to show a decline. As might be expected, this has been most marked among juveniles under 18 years of age, viz., from 91,050 in 1931-32 to 74,808 in the following year. This decline may possibly be due in part to the improved position in agriculture, and there may also have been some check to the numbers of non-manual workers entering insurance through reductions in salaries below the £250 limit. The figures for female new entrants show a slight increase in 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32, and this is no doubt the result of the improvement in employment in the textile trades and the lighter industries. Prior to 1931-32 there had been a continuous decline since 1928.

The rate of exit through death and through reaching age 65 has probably not varied to any considerable extent, and it is clear therefore that the abnormal changes between 1929 and 1932 in the numbers within the scheme were the result of variations in the numbers passing out from other causes, or in the number of re-entrants, or to both these causes operating together.

In the following Table the figures in each line represent, for males and females separately, percentages of the numbers insured at the beginning of the year. Separate figures are not available for the total number of exitants nor for the number of re-entrants. For these items the utmost that can be done is to give a figure representing the balance of exitants over re-entrants. The Table relates to Great Britain only, and excludes persons insured under Special Schemes; for the years 1925-1927 the figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, and for the years 1927-1933 to persons aged 16 to 64:—

Year.	New Entrants into Insurance. Per cent.			Exitants from Insurance, minus re-entrants. Per cent.			Net Increase or Decrease. Per cent.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1925-26 ...	5.6	12.4	7.4	−4.1	−11.6	−6.1	+1.5	+0.8	+1.3
1926-27 ...	5.2	11.6	6.9	−4.5	−10.4	−6.0	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9
1927-28 ...	5.1	11.8	6.7	−4.6	−10.1	−5.9	+0.5	+1.7	+0.8
Average 1925-28 ...	5.3	11.9	7.0	−4.4	−10.7	−6.0	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0
1928-29 ...	5.0	11.5	6.7	−3.5	−9.1	−4.9	+1.5	+2.4	+1.8
1929-30 ...	5.0	11.4	6.8	−3.0	−7.3	−4.2	+2.0	+4.1	+2.6
1930-31 ...	4.7	9.9	6.2	−1.8	−6.6	−3.2	+2.9	+3.3	+3.0
1931-32 ...	4.2	8.8	5.5	−2.9	−11.0	−5.2	+1.3	−2.2	+0.3
1932-33 ...	3.8	9.1	5.2	−3.4	−8.1	−4.6	+0.4	+1.0	+0.6

The Table brings out the substantial decline in the three years 1928-1931 in the net rate of exit after deducting re-entrants, and its reversion in 1931-32, complete among women, but partial among men, to the proportions experienced in years prior to 1929. In 1932-33 the exitant figures for men show a further rise towards the average for 1925-28, while for women the rate of exit shows a fall as compared with that experienced in 1931-32. It is still, however, slightly higher than that disclosed by the figures for the years 1929 to 1931.

So far as men are concerned the exitant figures since 1928 are no doubt affected by the considerable reduction in emigration in recent years and, towards the end of the period covered by the Table, by the reversal of the outward flow previously experienced. There is also little doubt that fewer insured persons have entered business on their own account, while a number have given up business and re-entered insurance. In the period 1928-1930 there were important

relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These began to operate towards the end of 1929. In March, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act of that year came into operation, and removed certain grounds of disallowance which had previously accounted for a large proportion of benefit disallowances. These included the provisions under which claimants were required to prove that they were genuinely seeking work, and had had a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years. These changes immediately gave benefit to many thousands of unemployed persons who had formerly been disallowed; they attracted a renewal of claims from large numbers who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges; and there is ample evidence that many married women, who in former years would have refrained from doing so, made claims to benefit, whether as the result of the new conditions, or possibly, in some measure, through the pressure of unemployment on other members of their families. It is possible also that the increases in certain rates of benefit, introduced in March, 1930, may have had an influence in the same direction.

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

The effect of these changes on the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE. There is little doubt that the new conditions also had the effect of discouraging applications for transitional payments, and claims by married women who did not desire to lodge claims under the new conditions. Persons whose claims to benefit or transitional payments were refused are included in the statistics of the numbers insured, if they returned to insured employment (as many of them did) or if, while remaining unemployed, they continued to register at Employment Exchanges. A considerable number, however, ceased to attend at the Exchanges, although their unemployment books remained lodged; and those who appeared to have retired from insured employment were omitted from the estimates of the insured population. Persons who had retired from employment and insurance and who did not exchange their books would, of course, also be excluded. This undoubtedly explains the substantial rise among women in the net number of exitants in 1931-32 as compared with the three preceding years, and the slighter movement in the same direction among men. It was to be expected that the effect of these changes would be greater in the year in which they were introduced than in subsequent years, and this is borne out by the figures for 1932-33. As compared with the average for the three years 1925-28, before the relaxation of benefit conditions introduced in 1929 and 1930, the net number of exitants still shows a fall both among men and among women. The reduced rate of exit among men as compared with 1925-28, in spite of the new benefit and transitional payment conditions, is no doubt the result of the factors indicated above; while among women the modern development of the new and lighter industries has doubtless had an influence.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1932-33.

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

On the one hand each industry receives each year an inflow which is made up of new entrants and re-entrants to unemployment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons transfer from other industries. On the other hand, every industry experiences loss through death, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entering into business on their own account, through enlistment in the Forces, through increases of salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65. In addition the industry may lose workers who have transferred to other industries. The effect of these influences is, so far as practicable, indicated in the Table on page 417, which gives, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople at July, 1933, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the net exitants during the year July, 1932, to June, 1933, expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1932. While precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be gathered by comparing its exitant figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a particular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, and *vice versa*. Corresponding statistics for the previous seven years were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November of each year from 1926 to 1932 inclusive.

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

The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, important variations between the different industries. The depressed indus-

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 electrical trades, hosiery and clothing manufacture, the bread, biscuit, etc., and woodworking industries, printing, publishing and bookbinding, the distributive trades, commerce and finance, and the hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding-house and laundry services. Among women the electrical, musical instrument, and food manufacturing industries, with hotel, boarding-house and restaurant service, the distributive trades, and commerce 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 engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing; while a similar movement is shown by the figures for pottery and earthenware manufacture, the cotton industry, artificial silk yarn manufacture, musical instrument manufacture, and public works contracting.

The industries into which men have transferred from other industries include the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pipes, glass, chemicals, drink, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, electric cable, apparatus and lamps, watches, clocks, plate, etc., miscellaneous metal goods, leather and leather goods, rubber and paper, silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, the building industry, road transport, and hotel, boarding-house, etc., services. There has been a further appreciable decline in the number of women in general and electrical engineering, in the cotton and wool textile industries, and in artificial silk yarn manufacture. Their numbers have increased, however, in the pottery, glass, and chemicals industries, in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft 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.

The Table on page 417 divides the whole insured population into 55 industry groups. In the year July, 1932-June, 1933, there were net increases in the numbers of insured workers in 30 of these 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 insured in 1932-33, are:—

	Percentage decrease.
Marine engineering	8.4
Vehicles other than motors, cycles and aircraft	7.4
National Government	7.3
Artificial silk yarn	6.9
Musical instruments	6.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6.2
Public works contracting	5.0
General engineering	4.2
Electrical engineering	3.8
Cotton	3.5
Dock, harbour, river and canal service	2.8
Iron and steel manufacture	2.7
Shipping service and fishing	2.4
Artificial stone, concrete, etc.	2.3
Mining (other than coal mining) and quarrying	2.2
Coal mining	2.0
Tinplate	2.0
Commerce and finance	1.7
General ironfounding	1.1
Woollen and worsted	1.1
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	0.7
Other woodworking	0.7
Textiles other than cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk, and hosiery	0.6
Constructional engineering	0.5
Hosiery	0.2

The industries in which the rate of increase in 1932-33 was above the average for all industries taken together include:—

	Percentage increase.
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8.8
Electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc.	7.5
Food manufacture other than bread, biscuits, cake, etc.	5.7
Industries and services not separately specified	5.7
Coke ovens and by-product works	5.6
Hotels, boarding-houses, etc.	4.5
Watches, clocks, plate, etc.	4.0
Local government	3.9
Rubber	3.9
Motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	3.8
Bread, biscuits, cake, etc.	3.7
Glass	3.7
Leather and leather goods	3.5
Building	3.3
Paper, cardboard boxes, stationery, etc.	3.2
Boots, shoes, etc.	2.8
Silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving	2.7
Laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning	2.6
Tailoring	2.5
Brick, tile, pipes, etc.	2.4
Distributive	2.2
Chemicals, paints, oils, etc.	2.0
Miscellaneous metal goods manufacture	1.5
Road transport, communication and storage	1.3
Pottery, earthenware, etc.	1.3
Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc.	1.3
Manufacture of metals, other than iron and steel and tinplates	1.0

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

CHANGES BETWEEN 1923 AND 1933.

The Table given on pages 418 and 419 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of ten years, 1923-33, in the numbers of persons belonging to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928-33 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1927 estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis.

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

The following Table shows, for each of the nine groups taken as a whole, the estimated numbers insured aged 16-64 at July, 1933, and the estimated change between July, 1923, and July of each of the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, expressed as a percentage of the figures for 1923. The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Group.	Estimated Number insured at July, 1933.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) since 1923.		
		July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.
Fishing	32,190	+28.4	+30.0	+34.4
Mining and quarrying	1,126,090	—11.6	—12.0	—13.8
Manufacturing	6,016,030	+ 6.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.3
Building and contracting	1,161,360	+40.3	+42.6	+44.4
Gas, water and electricity supply ...	182,780*	+ 5.4	+ 5.6	+10.8
Transport, communication, storage and distribution	2,850,840*	+37.4	+41.3	+42.6
Commerce, banking, insurance and finance	245,530	+ 4.5	+ 7.8	+ 9.0
Miscellaneous services (including professional services; entertainments and sports; hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house, club, etc. service; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning)	801,670	+44.8	+46.0	+52.9
National and local government ...	466,510	+14.3	+16.4	+17.6
All industries and services ...	12,883,000	+14.5	+14.8	+15.4

The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen, who are outside the scope of the scheme. The Table brings out the striking fact that while the insured population as a whole has increased by 15.4 per cent. in the ten-year period, the numbers in building, contracting, transport and distribution have increased by over 40 per cent., and those in the miscellaneous services by over 50 per cent. These groups together now include over 37 per cent. of all insured workers. The numbers in manufacturing industries, however, have increased by only 5.3 per cent., while the numbers in mining and quarrying have declined by 13.8 per cent.

In the *mining and quarrying group*, the industries concerned with the production of stone, slate, chalk, sand and gravel have 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 declined by 16.2 per cent. In this section the mining of iron ore and ironstone has declined by 40 per cent., and in coal mining the numbers have declined by 15.1 per cent.

The *manufacturing group* includes just over six million insured workpeople, divided among 75 industries. Within this group the industries that have expanded include a little over 3½ million workpeople, spread over 50 industries, and these show an increase of 24.7 per cent. since 1923. The remainder of the group includes 25 industries with nearly 2½ million workpeople, and this section shows a contraction of 16.5 per cent. The average size of the contracted industries is therefore much larger than that of the expanded industries. The great advance in the electrical trades is shown in the fact that in the wiring and contracting industry the numbers have increased by 140 per cent. since 1923; while in the manufacture of cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., and in electrical engineering, there have been increases of over 75 and 50 per cent. respectively. Other industries which show an expansion well above the average consist largely of those ancillary to the building industry, together with others engaged in the manufacture of domestic or personal requisites such as furniture, stationery, and musical instruments. The expansion of the last mentioned is undoubtedly due mainly to the development of broadcasting and gramophone manufacture. Artificial silk yarn manufacture shows a reduction in the numbers of insured workpeople since 1930, and silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving an increase since 1932, but in silk and artificial silk combined the numbers are still 91.9 per cent. above the 1923 figures. The motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft group showed a greater ex-

* The figures are exclusive of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exception. The total number of employees covered by such certificates in Great Britain is now about 530,000, of which the greater number are employees of railway companies (384,600). A precise industrial analysis of these excepted workers is not available for 1923, but it is estimated that if they were included in the respective industrial groups to which they belong, the increases in the totals between 1923 and each of the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 would be:—gas, water and electricity supply, 14.15, and 18 per cent. respectively; transport and distribution, 29, 33, and 34 per cent. respectively.

pansion in 1932-33 than in the whole of the three previous years and there were 38.1 per cent. more workpeople in the group in 1933 than in 1923.

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

The cotton and woollen and worsted textile industries,* general engineering, iron and steel manufacture, and shipbuilding and ship repairing are included in the group that has declined in numbers. These industries show reductions in personnel varying from 40.2 per 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 contracting section between July, 1929, and July, 1931. Large numbers of men from the coal mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding and ship repairing industries of the depressed areas were transferred into this industry in those years. A decline in 1931-32 in the rate of expansion was followed by an actual contraction in 1932-33. In the building industry the increase has been more gradual and less marked.

In the *transport and distributive group* the rapid expansion, in recent years, of omnibus services is reflected in the increase by 73.7 per cent. of the numbers in the tramway and omnibus service, while other road transport services show an expansion but slightly less marked. The distributive trades continue to exhibit a striking though somewhat decelerating increase in the numbers of their insured workpeople. These three industry groups, together with shipping service, show, as a whole, an increase of 58.1 per cent. On the other hand, the numbers in railway service show a substantial decline. The insured workpeople in this industry include only the non-permanent workers and those in the permanent grades who have had not more than three years' service. Among this section there has been a decrease since 1923 of 32.6 per cent. If the classes covered by certificates of exception were included at both dates the decrease would be approximately 14 per cent. Dock and harbour service continues to show a slight decrease in numbers and the aggregate decline since 1923 is 8.7 per cent.

The insured workpeople in *gas, water and electricity supply* also represent a part only of the total number of workers in the group. The insured section shows an increase of 10.8 per cent. since 1923 and if the excepted classes were included it is probable that the increase would amount to about 18 per cent.

The industries in the "*Miscellaneous Services*" group all show large increases, the most important being in "Entertainments and Sports," with an increase of 82.8 per cent., and in hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house and club service, with an increase of 57 per cent. In commerce, banking, insurance and finance there has been a minor increase of 9 per cent.

In the *National and Local Government group* the figures for National Government show a net fall of 34.8 per cent., due to the large reduction in temporary staffs down to 1930. In 1931 and 1932 there was a slight increase, followed by a decrease in 1933, again largely due to reduction in temporary staffs. The figures for Local Government, which show an increase of 57.4 per cent., have probably been inflated by the inclusion of a number of workers engaged on works specially undertaken for the relief of unemployment. The heaviest increases in this service occurred between 1929 and 1931 at the same time as the large increase in public works contracting.

It is worthy of note that, taken as a whole, the industries which have expanded since 1923 now include nearly two and a half times as many insured workpeople as the contracted industries. They have expanded to the extent of 37.8 per cent. of the numbers included therein in 1923. The contracted industries now include just under 3¼ million insured workpeople, and the decline in their numbers is 17.5 per cent. of the figures for 1923. The percentage decline in these industries in the aggregate was greater in 1932-33 than in any of the other years under review.

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1933. These are as follows:—

Relative Proportions of the total Insured Population included in certain large groups of Industries in 1923 and 1933.

Industry Group.	Percentages of total number insured at	
	July, 1923.	July, 1933.
Shipping and Fishing	1.3	1.5
Mining and Coke Ovens	11.9	8.8
Metal Trades (including Engineering, Vehicles and Shipbuilding)	19.2	16.1
Pottery and Glass	1.0	1.0
Chemicals	1.8	1.7
Textiles... ..	11.4	9.7
Leather Trades	0.6	0.5
Clothing	5.0	4.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.4	4.3
Woodworking and Paper	4.7	5.0
Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Artificial Stone, Cement, etc.	8.1	10.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1.5	1.4
Transport and Communication (except Shipping)	5.8	5.5
Distributive	10.9	15.5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	2.0	1.9
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services	10.4	12.3
Totals	100.0	100.0

The decline in the mining and coke ovens group is, of course, mainly accounted for by the coal-mining industry. The metal trades (including engineering, vehicles and shipbuilding) also show an important decline in the proportion which they represent of the total insured population; while other industries which have moved in the same direction include textiles, clothing, and transport and communication, other than shipping services. On the other hand, the distributive trades now include 15·5 per cent. of the whole insured population, as compared with 10·9 per cent. in 1923. The woodworking and paper group, the building industry, public works contracting, and the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone, cement, etc., have also increased their proportions.

COAL MINING.

As already indicated, the decrease in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended June, 1933. This decline first appeared in the year 1924-25, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by over 16 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 140,350 in the numbers of insured work-people aged 16 to 64 in the industry. The decrease, which in 1931-32 only amounted to 1,920, as compared with 22,620 in 1930-31, rose to nearly 21,000 in 1932-33. The accelerated decline in the past 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 extent of the general improvement in employment in other industries, and in part to an increase in the numbers who have passed out of insurance. The number of persons transferring from coal mining to other industries has shown little change in the past two years.

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries, and also in the contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection with the exchange of Unemployment Insurance books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. The result is shown in the Table in the next column, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on unemployment books exchanged in the months July to September.

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal-mining.	Transfers to coal-mining.	Net transfers from coal-mining.
Building and public works contracting ...	8,263	2,053	6,210
Transport and communication, fishing, etc. ...	895	399	496
Metal and metal goods manufacture ...	679	382	297
Engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding ...	501	367	134
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. ...	477	124	353
Brick, tile, etc., making ...	987	326	661
Mining (other than coal-mining) ...	534	155	379
Hotel and laundry services ...	288	70	218
Construction and repair of vehicles ...	198	103	90
Textile industries ...	289	113	176
Shipbuilding ...	79	43	36
Food, drink and tobacco ...	283	70	213
Rubber and leather trades ...	58	24	34
Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking ...	169	48	121
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	66	25	41
Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) ...	57	17	40
Commerce and finance ...	42	19	23
Other industries and services ...	5,468	1,529	3,939
Totals ...	19,333	5,872	13,461

Between the end of June, 1932, and the end of June, 1933, the number of wage earners on colliery books fell from 804,782 to 764,590, or by 40,192, and this will include the decline 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 unemployed.

The 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 industries. The gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1932, and June, 1933, must therefore 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 change in this industry during the past nine years has not been uniform throughout all districts. In the Kent coalfield the numbers have risen rapidly since July, 1926, from approximately 2,000 to 6,900. All the other areas show decreases over two nine-year periods. The rate of net decline in these areas has been greatest in Gloucester and Somerset, and Lancashire and Cheshire, and least in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

District figures are given in the Table below.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY—GREAT BRITAIN.

	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).									
					Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.					
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.
Great Britain ...	1,243,450	1,198,800	1,164,190	1,023,840	101·3	99·2	98·6	96·5	92·4	89·1	88·7	86·8	86·6	84·9
England and Wales ...	1,090,240	1,057,210	1,026,770	906,540	101·2	99·3	98·8	97·0	93·3	90·0	89·5	87·5	87·5	85·7
Scotland ...	153,210	141,590	137,420	117,300	101·6	98·6	96·6	92·4	86·2	81·8	81·7	81·1	80·1	78·9
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales:</i>														
Northumberland ...	63,040	60,190	58,510	51,060	101·6	97·5	96·6	95·5	87·0	85·8	84·9	82·9	84·1	83·3
Durham ...	178,550	165,850	161,240	144,350	101·6	99·0	98·2	92·9	91·7	88·5	88·5	85·5	84·9	83·2
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	12,390	12,830	12,480	11,020	101·5	104·1	103·4	103·6	103·6	98·6	98·1	94·5	94·3	91·5
Yorkshire ...	180,420	194,860	189,480	173,210	101·8	105·8	106·4	108·0	106·7	104·6	101·9	102·2	101·3	98·7
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	117,260	104,940	102,030	84,670	101·7	95·8	94·4	89·5	84·9	78·8	79·7	77·4	76·2	74·3
Derbyshire ...	64,960	67,830	65,950	64,060	101·8	98·4	106·0	104·4	98·4	96·6	99·6	102·1	104·4	101·4
Notts and Leicester ...	69,980	73,410	71,360	63,530	101·7	104·8	100·9	104·9	100·2	98·9	97·6	94·3	93·5	93·4
Warwickshire ...	15,160	13,770	13,370	13,000	101·8	91·4	94·6	90·8	90·0	92·2	83·0	85·6	88·5	88·3
Staffs, Worcs. and Salop ...	86,320	81,720	79,450	68,500	101·9	97·5	94·9	94·7	89·0	84·6	84·5	82·7	84·0	81·7
Gloucester and Somerset ...	16,460	14,270	13,870	11,210	101·8	96·1	92·7	86·7	84·7	79·4	74·2	71·5	71·2	70·1
Kent ...	2,040	2,800	2,720	6,900	102·0	106·4	98·5	137·3	190·8	221·1	269·0	297·8	327·6	348·3
Wales and Monmouth ...	282,740	264,150	255,770	213,590	99·8	96·7	95·9	93·4	88·6	84·2	84·0	79·9	80·0	78·0

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

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

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

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

Division.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).									
					Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64.					
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.										
London ...	2,004	2,150	2,091	2,399	100·4	103·9	105·3	107·3	110·2	113·6	115·7	120·4	121·4	123·2
South-Eastern ...	756	876	849	1,012	103·8	107·8	111·9	115·8	118·4	122·0	126·9	132·8	135·9	138·0
South-Western ...	767	833	807	913	101·3	103·3	106·0	108·6	109·8	113·0	116·2	120·4	122·1	122·9
Midlands ...	1,682	1,783	1,733	1,910	101·7	103·9	105·3	106·0	107·0	109·7	113·0	115·8	115·7	116·8
North-Eastern ...	1,964	2,025	1,962	2,084	100·9	102·0	102·7	103·1	103·5	104·4	106·2	108·9	109·5	109·5
North-Western ...	2,071	2,148	2,090	2,188	101·0	102·2	103·4	103·7	103·9	105·2	108·3	110·4	109·0	108·6
Scotland ...	1,288	1,306	1,268	1,346	100·9	102·5	102·8	101·4	101·1	101·6	104·6	108·0	107·2	107·6
Wales ...	618	629	608	621	101·1	100·8	101·8	101·8	99·1	97·6	99·1	101·4	103·6	104·0
Northern Ireland ...	253	254	249	263	102·1	105·2	105·2	100·5	101·3	104·1	107·3	108·9	106·9	106·1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	11,403	12,004	11,657	12,736	101·2	103·2	104·5	105·3	106·1	108·0	110·8	114·1	114·4	115·0

It will be seen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions (in Wales the figures showed an absolute decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929). During the two years 1927-1929 the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 261,000 and in the Northern Section by only 40,000. 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 the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 367,000, while the numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Ireland, increased by 305,000.

This apparent arrest of the movement from North to South was attributable largely to the retention within the scheme of unemployment insurance, in areas where unemployment was heavy, of numbers of persons who otherwise would have passed out of the scheme if the changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had not been made. On the other hand there was a decline in 1931-32, in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions, and this was due to the passing out of insurance of persons (mainly married women) who had been unable to obtain benefit, or who had refrained from lodging claims, under the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931. Some part of the decline in Scotland 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 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 noticeable in the case 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 as a result of the depression in areas to which workers from Wales had been transferring in the earlier period. The spread of the depression since 1929 to areas which formerly were relatively prosperous has necessarily tended to slacken the rate of change. A comparison of the corresponding numbers of insured persons in employment obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the numbers insured, shows that between mid-1927 and mid-1929 the numbers in the Southern Section rose by 227,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 53,000. Between mid-1929 and mid-1931 the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 151,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 718,000. The net change between 1927 and 1931 thus 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 in greater degree to the Southern area, and employment in the North was assisted by the improvement in the textile industries, the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 51,000 and in the Northern Section by 50,000. Between mid-1932 and mid-1933 the numbers in the Southern Section rose by 224,000 and those in the Northern Section by 191,000, and 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 January, 1933. Over the whole period 1927 to 1933 the numbers in employment rose by 249,000 in the Southern Section and fell 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 include 26.8 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24.2 per cent. in 1923. At July, 1933 the Southern Section of Great Britain included 48.9 per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 45.7 per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the ten years (exclusive of special schemes) is 15 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 19.7 per cent.; and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 5.0 per cent.

In the following Tables a list is given of the more important industries in which there has been an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section since 1927 concurrently with a decrease in the rest of the country, or in which the increase in the South was much greater than in the North. (Because of the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, figures for persons aged 16 to 64 are not available for the whole period since 1923.)

In the electrical and motor vehicle industries, the expansion in the South has been appreciably greater than in the North.

(a) Industries showing an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section, and a decrease in the rest of the country.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Pottery, Earthenware, China, Porcelain ...	+ 6,380	- 470
Oils, Greases, Glue, Soap, Inks, Matches, etc. ...	+ 5,740	- 50
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Finance ...	+ 5,390	- 2,300
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	+ 3,530	- 330
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ...	+ 3,450	- 720
Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	+ 2,270	- 3,680
Dress and Mantle Making, Millinery ...	+ 1,430	- 6,560
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin and Lead, etc. ...	+ 1,430	- 1,410
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	+ 1,340	- 700
Dress industries not separately specified ...	+ 1,240	- 50
Cotton ...	+ 1,010	- 63,140
Wooden Boxes and Packing Cases ...	+ 490	- 970

(b) Industries showing a greater increase in the numbers insured in the South than in the North.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Distributive Trades ...	+ 233,980	+ 197,770
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding-house, Club, etc., Service ...	+ 55,500	+ 35,070
Building ...	+ 46,830	+ 26,650
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	+ 38,060	+ 3,740
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	+ 25,910	+ 5,130
Road Transport not separately specified ...	+ 24,380	+ 18,220
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	+ 20,390	+ 13,920
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	+ 20,230	+ 7,840
Miscellaneous Metal Goods Manufacture ...	+ 20,130	+ 7,290
Professional Services ...	+ 18,440	+ 9,260
Gas, Water, Electricity ...	+ 16,070	+ 3,380
Furniture, Upholstery, etc. ...	+ 14,420	+ 8,120
Food Industries not separately specified ...	+ 14,300	+ 3,910
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	+ 8,100	+ 5,020
Electrical Engineering ...	+ 6,710	+ 5,800
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	+ 6,440	+ 1,780
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron-foundries ...	+ 6,120	+ 680
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	+ 5,430	+ 1,100
Bricks, Pipes, Tiles, Fireclay Goods ...	+ 5,260	+ 1,770

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

These factors do not appear in the numbers of insured persons in employment, and it is therefore proposed to publish in an early issue of this GAZETTE an article similar to that on pages 446 to 448 of the December, 1932, issue, based on the figures obtained by deducting the numbers unemployed at the end of June of each year from the numbers insured at the same date.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1932, TO JUNE, 1933.

THE numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. During the year July, 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 Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These increases obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available information suggests that the rate of increase in the numbers insured was more or less uniform throughout the year, and the monthly adjustments have been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 147,000 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the figures.

Month.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.
1932.				
July ...	12,550,000	22.6	12,814,900	22.8
August ...	12,556,000	22.8	12,820,700	23.0
September ...	12,563,000	22.7	12,827,500	22.8
October ...	12,570,000	21.8	12,834,300	21.9
November ...	12,576,000	22.1	12,840,100	22.2
December ...	12,582,000	21.5	12,846,000	21.6
1933.				
January ...	12,590,000	22.8	12,853,900	23.0
February ...	12,595,000	22.5	12,858,700	22.7
March ...	12,600,000	21.8	12,863,500	21.9
April ...	12,607,000	21.1	12,870,300	21.3
May ...	12,613,000	20.2	12,876,100	20.4
June ...	12,620,000	19.3	12,883,000	19.4

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1924-1933.

FIGURES have been published from time to time in this GAZETTE giving estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain (see, for example, page 243 of the July, 1933, issue). The information now available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged during and since July, 1933, shows that some revision is required in the estimated numbers of insured persons for each month from August, 1932, to September, 1933, inclusive, on 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 employment for these months, as given in the following Table, are somewhat lower than the provisional estimates previously published.

The Table gives average figures for each year from 1924 to 1932, together with monthly figures for 1931 to 1933.

The figures in the last column have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

(Thousands.)

	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as unem- ployed.	Estimated number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) ex- cluding such persons.	
				A.	B.
1924 (average for year)	11,073	1,125	9,948	9,560	9,526
1925 " " "	11,272	1,236	10,036	9,642	9,611
1926 " " "	11,423	1,401	10,022	9,623	9,599
1927 " " "	11,529	1,108	10,421	10,018	10,015
1928 " " "	11,667	1,235	10,432	10,023	10,019
1929 " " "	11,850	1,212	10,638	10,223	10,220
1930 " " "	12,149	1,915	10,234	9,809	9,797
1931:—					
January ...	12,350	2,569	9,781	9,349	9,227
February ...	12,380	2,605	9,775	9,341	9,338
March ...	12,410	2,575	9,835	9,401	9,395
April ...	12,440	2,503	9,937	9,501	9,494
May ...	12,460	2,490	9,970	9,534	9,528
June ...	12,500	2,621	9,879	9,442	9,438
July ...	12,525	2,720	9,805	9,367	9,346
August ...	12,550	2,726	9,824	9,385	9,377
September ...	12,575	2,792	9,783	9,343	9,338
October ...	12,600	2,711	9,889	9,448	9,448
November ...	12,620	2,655	9,965	9,523	9,522
December ...	12,640	2,590	10,050	9,608	9,605
1931 (average for year)	12,504	2,630	9,874	9,437	9,421
1932:—					
January ...	12,595	2,784	9,811	9,370	9,361
February ...	12,570	2,742	9,828	9,388	9,385
March ...	12,552	2,595	9,957	9,518	9,517
April ...	12,545	2,661	9,884	9,445	9,442
May ...	12,546	2,754	9,792	9,353	9,351
June ...	12,543	2,770	9,773	9,334	9,331
July ...	12,550	2,839	9,711	9,272	9,251
August ...	12,556	2,866	9,690	9,251	9,206
September ...	12,563	2,849	9,714	9,274	9,144
October ...	12,570	2,737	9,833	9,393	9,388
November ...	12,576	2,774	9,802	9,362	9,359
December ...	12,582	2,700	9,882	9,442	9,440
1932 (average for year)	12,562	2,756	9,806	9,367	9,348
1933:—					
January ...	12,590	2,877	9,713	9,272	9,265
February ...	12,595	2,836	9,759	9,318	9,316
March ...	12,600	2,744	9,856	9,415	9,414
April ...	12,607	2,661	9,946	9,505	9,502
May ...	12,613	2,553	10,060	9,619	9,617
June ...	12,620	2,429	10,191	9,749	9,744
July ...	12,625	2,438	10,187	9,745	9,742
August ...	12,630	2,392	10,238	9,796	9,794
September ...	12,635	2,310	10,325	9,883	9,881
October ...	12,640	2,271	10,369	9,927	9,925

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1924 (average for year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1925 " " "	101.8	109.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
1926 " " "	103.2	124.5	100.7	100.7	95.1
1927 " " "	104.1	98.5	104.8	104.8	105.1
1928 " " "	105.4	109.8	104.9	104.8	105.2
1929 " " "	107.0	107.7	106.9	106.9	107.3
1930 " " "	109.7	170.2	102.9	102.6	102.8
1931:—					
January ...	111.5	228.4	98.3	97.8	96.9
February ...	111.8	231.6	98.3	97.7	98.0
March ...	112.1	228.9	98.9	98.3	98.6
April ...	112.3	222.5	99.9	99.4	99.7
May ...	112.5	221.3	100.2	99.7	100.0
June ...	112.9	233.0	99.3	98.8	99.1
July ...	113.1	241.8	98.6	98.0	98.1
August ...	113.3	242.3	98.8	98.2	98.4
September ...	113.6	248.2	98.3	97.7	98.0
October ...	113.8	241.0	99.4	98.8	99.2
November ...	114.0	236.0	100.2	99.6	100.0
December ...	114.2	230.2	101.0	100.5	100.8
1931 (average for year)	112.9	233.8	99.3	98.7	98.9
1932:—					
January ...	113.7	247.5	98.6	98.0	98.3
February ...	113.5	243.7	98.8	98.2	98.5
March ...	113.4	230.7	100.1	99.6	99.9
April ...	113.3	236.5	99.4	98.8	99.1
May ...	113.3	244.8	98.4	97.8	98.2
June ...	113.3	246.2	98.2	97.6	98.0
July ...	113.3	252.4	97.6	97.0	97.1
August ...	113.4	254.8	97.4	96.8	96.6
September ...	113.5	253.2	97.6	97.0	96.0
October ...	113.5	243.3	98.1	98.3	98.6
November ...	113.6	246.6	98.5	97.9	98.2
December ...	113.6	240.0	99.3	98.8	99.1
1932 (average for year)	113.4	245.0	98.6	98.0	98.1
1933:—					
January ...	113.7	255.7	97.6	97.0	97.3
February ...	113.7	252.1	98.1	97.5	97.8
March ...	113.8	243.9	99.1	98.5	98.8
April ...	113.9	236.5	100.0	99.4	99.7
May ...	113.9	226.9	101.1	100.6	101.0
June ...	114.0	215.9	102.4	102.0	102.3
July ...	114.0	216.7	102.4	101.9	102.3
August ...	114.1	212.6	102.9	102.5	102.8
September ...	114.1	205.3	103.8	103.4	103.7
October ...	114.2	201.9	104.2	103.8	104.2

The figures for July to October, 1933, are provisional, and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the actual changes since June in the total numbers of insured persons.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SIXTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its sixty-fourth session at Geneva on 23rd, 24th and 25th October, 1933. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour; British employers by Mr. H. S. Kirkaldy, assistant-secretary of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, acting as substitute for Mr. J. B. Forbes-Watson, Director of the Confederation; and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Governing Body decided to place upon the agenda of the International Labour Conference, 1935:—

- Unemployment of young persons.
- Recruiting of native labour.
- Holidays with pay.

The question of the revision of the Convention concerning the Employment of Women during the Night was added to the agenda of the International Labour Conference, 1934. The two points in regard to which revision will be considered concern women occupying responsible positions of management, and the variation of the period during which employment is prohibited.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

By Royal Decrees promulgated in July certain amendments have been made in the Royal Decrees of 31st May, 1933, relating to unemployment insurance, which were summarised in this GAZETTE for August, 1933, page 282.

The duration of statutory benefit payable by unemployment insurance societies, 60 days a year, is divided into two periods of thirty days in each six months. To the statutory benefit (the amount of which may in no case exceed the basic unemployment allowance payable by the National Emergency Fund after statutory benefit has lapsed) a supplementary daily allowance payable by the National Emergency Fund is added; this represents a return to the former system, under which supplementary allowances were payable by the National Emergency Fund concurrently with statutory benefit. The supplementary allowances have been increased to 4.50 francs a day in Brussels and Antwerp and 4 francs in industrial and commercial localities of more than 50,000 inhabitants, the rates payable in other localities remaining unaltered. The allowances payable by the National Emergency Fund in respect of children, as an addition both to the statutory benefit and to the unemployment allowance paid after the statutory benefit has been exhausted, may be drawn until the child reaches the age of 15 (formerly 14), provided that the child is not bound by a contract of service or apprenticeship.

The position of homeworkers in relation to unemployment insurance has been regulated by several further Decrees promulgated on 4th October, 1933. Homeworkers may become members of an approved unemployment insurance society, provided that they enter into a contract of service with an employer and receive from him a wages book. They may not undertake to work for any other employer without first notifying the local unemployment fund, neither may they habitually employ assistants other than members of their own families residing with them, although certain exceptions to this last provision are admitted.

Members of the same family or several homeworkers combining together to work on their joint account cannot become members of unemployment insurance societies, nor may the wife of a homemaker or any other member of his family residing with and assisting the worker, unless they deal directly with the employer.

Unemployment of homeworkers will be calculated on the basis of the amount of wages lost, a loss of one-sixth of the weekly wage being equivalent to one day's unemployment.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

In virtue of an Enabling Act of 9th June, 1933, which gives the Government power to issue Emergency Decrees, a new Decree was promulgated on 29th July, 1933, to amend for the period from 16th September, 1933, until 31st December, 1935, the provisions respecting the State supplement to trade union unemployment benefit. The new legislation provides that the State supplement to trade union benefit (which was formerly limited to a maximum of 18 Czech crowns a day per unemployed person, and was equal to three or four times the trade union benefit, as the case might be) is henceforth to be equal to twice the amount of the benefit paid by the trade union to an unmarried person, two-and-a-half times the amount of benefit paid to married persons without children or unmarried persons with one dependant, and three times the amount of benefit paid to married persons with at least one or single persons with at least two dependants. If several persons in the same household are in receipt of benefit, the person entitled to the higher rate of State supplement alone receives the full rate, whilst the other members receive only half of the State supplement to which they would otherwise have been entitled. The three months' membership of a trade union which hitherto qualified for receipt of the State supplement to trade union benefit has been extended to six months; members joining after the publication of the Emergency Decree cannot qualify for the State supplement until they have completed one year's membership.

The emergency benefit payable during 13 weeks in the special circumstances provided for in the Act of 1930 (exceptional unemployment in any particular branch of industry or in any particular

area) is now limited to members who have already exhausted their ordinary benefit; persons who had not yet qualified for ordinary benefit were formerly included. Other amendments include provisions for the stricter control and supervision of persons claiming unemployment benefit.

SWITZERLAND.

A Decree of the Federal Assembly, dated 5th October, 1933, and issued under an Act of 17th October, 1924, extends to the year 1933 the increased rate of Federal subsidy payable to unemployment insurance funds in industries in which unemployment is particularly severe. This provision was put into force for 1931 and 1932 by Decrees of 23rd September, 1931, and 29th September, 1932. The increased subsidies are not to exceed 43 per cent. of the total daily benefit paid in the case of joint mutual and public funds, and 38 per cent. in the case of other funds. The increase in the Federal subsidy is subject to the condition that the cantonal and communal subsidies are not reduced. The industries affected include the embroidery industry, the silk and cotton industries, watch and clock making, metal and engineering and building.

CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for August and September, 1933, (pages 282 and 384) particulars were given of the principal provisions of the codes of fair competition approved by the President of the 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 President of the United States for a number of other industries, viz., motor manufacturing, electrical goods, shipbuilding and repairing, iron and steel, petroleum producing, refining and distribution, lumber and timber products, and boot and shoe manufacturing.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

Motor Manufacturing.—The average hours of work of all manual workers must, in general, not exceed 35 a week over the period 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 an average working week of 35 hours is maintained, persons may be employed for not more than 48 hours, worked on not more than six days a week. Persons engaged in the preparation, care and maintenance of machinery and equipment are exempted from these restrictions; but their hours of work must not exceed 42 a week averaged on an annual basis. Clerical and other salaried employees in receipt of less than 35 dollars a week must not be employed for 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 administrative employees 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 cases of emergency; however, employers are required to submit to the National Recovery Administrator, at the end 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.

Shipbuilding 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, averaged over a period of six months, or for more than 40 hours in any one week. On government work, on the other hand, the maximum limit is 32 hours a week. Exemption from these restrictions may be permitted for a period of six months in the case of persons employed in the designing, engineering, mould loft and order departments and others engaged in the preparation of plans and the ordering of materials for new vessels, subject to the approval of the "planning and fair practice committee" for the industry and to the condition that the hours of work of such persons shall not exceed 48 a week.

Iron and Steel.—As far as practicable and as long as qualified workers are available, no employer may permit any person in his employ (with the exception of persons acting in executive, supervisory and technical capacities and persons employed upon emergency work) to work for more than 40 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 cent. of capacity the eight-hour day is to be established for all workers, with the exception of those already referred to.

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 consecutive 14 days, nor for more than 16 hours in any two days, while clerical employees may not be employed for more than 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 public may not be employed for more than 48 hours a week. Executive and supervisory staffs are exempted from any restriction upon working hours.

Lumber and Timber Products.—A general limit of 40 hours a week is 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 administrative agency, persons engaged in seasonal occupations may be employed for 48 hours a week (in some cases longer), subject, however, to the proviso that the average hours of work of such persons in any calendar year shall not exceed the standard schedule.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.—The general maximum for both manual and clerical 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 earning more than 35 dollars a week and workers on continuous processes, firemen, cleaners, etc., are exempted from these provisions.

MINIMUM 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, according to the locality. A limited number of apprentices and learners and women not doing the same work as adult males may be paid at rates 12½ per cent. below the general minima for manual workers.

Electrical Goods.—No manual worker may be paid less than 40 cents an hour, unless the hourly rate for the same class of labour on 15th July, 1929, was less than 40 cents, in which case the rate paid must not be less than that in force at the date mentioned, and in no event less than 32 cents an hour. A limited number of learners, however, may be paid at rates 20 per cent. 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 deduction of 20 per cent. in the case of office boys and learners.

Shipbuilding and Repairing.—The minimum hourly rate of wages for all workers, except apprentices and learners and casual and incidental labour, is fixed at 45 cents in the north and 35 cents in the south. As regards the categories excepted from this general provision, it is provided that learners and apprentices shall be paid at not less than the established minimum rates after two years' employment, and that casual and incidental labour (which must not exceed 8 per cent. of the total number of skilled and semi-skilled workers) shall receive not less than 80 per cent. of the minimum rates.

Iron and Steel.—The minimum hourly rates for unskilled labour established by this code vary from 35 to 40 cents in 19 out of 21 districts in which the industry is located. In the other two districts, the minimum hourly rates are fixed at 25 and 27 cents. All the most important iron and steel districts are included in the larger group. Piece rates, it is provided, must be so fixed as to yield, at the average rate of performance, at each plant, not less than the minimum rate established by the code for unskilled labour, while those workers whose hourly rates of pay at 14th July, 1933, were higher than the then prevailing rate for unskilled labour are, in general, to have their rates increased by at least 15 per cent. Apprentices and learners are excluded from these provisions.

Petroleum.—In the producing and refining branch, the minimum rates of wages for workers other than clerical employees range from 45 to 52 cents an hour. In the wholesale distribution branch, the bulk of the workers, both manual and clerical, are to receive not less than 40 to 47 cents an hour, according to locality; and the same rates apply to the clerical workers in the producing and refining branch. On the retail distribution side of the industry, the minimum weekly rates of pay of garage and service and filling station employees are fixed at 14 and 15 dollars a week, according to size of town, for towns of 2,500 inhabitants and over, and at somewhat less for smaller towns. As regards skilled workers, the amount of difference existing between the rates for skilled and unskilled workers on 1st July, 1929, is to be maintained.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Minimum hourly rates for both piece- and time-workers are to range from 23 to 50 cents, according to the locality and the variety of wood handled, and the amount of difference formerly existing between the wages of the higher-paid workers and the lowest-paid is to be maintained.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.—The minimum hourly rates established by this code range from 35 to 37½ cents an hour in the case of men and from 30 to 32½ cents an hour for women, according to the locality; but it is provided that where women do substantially 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.

OTHER LABOUR PROVISIONS.

The employment of minors below 16 years of age is prohibited in all of these codes, and, in the lumber and timber products industry, the employment of young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years is also strictly limited. Each code incorporates, in compliance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, an explicit statement of the workers' right to organise freely, to engage in collective bargaining, and to enjoy immunity from coercion on the part of their employers to join, or not to join, any particular labour organisation as a condition of employment. In one instance only, that of the motor industry, the inclusion was approved of a supplementary clause asserting the right of employers to engage, 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 subsequently submitted for approval were ordered by the President to be deleted, lest they lead to "confusion and misunderstanding."

Codes of fair competition have now been approved for a large number of different industries including, apart from those already mentioned in this and previous articles, the glass container industry, textile machinery manufacturing industry, boiler making industry, retail timber and building materials industry, bituminous coal mining industry, lace manufacturing industry, banking and retail distribution.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd October, 1933, showed a further improvement as compared with a month before. The improvement was most marked in coal mining, engineering, vehicle building, 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 and 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.

In the South of England employment showed a slight decline, but was still fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands it continued to improve, and was moderate. There was a further improvement also in the Northern Counties of England, but employment in those areas was still bad. It continued bad also, though improving slightly, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland. In Wales it showed a decline and was very bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd October, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18.1, as compared with 18.4* at 25th September, 1933, and with 21.9 at 24th October, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, was 15.3, as compared with 15.3* at 25th September, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.8, as compared with 3.1*. For males alone, the percentage at 23rd October, 1933, was 21.4, and for females, 9.5; at 25th September, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21.6* and 10.0*.

At 23rd October, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,854,290 wholly unemployed, 357,669 temporarily stopped, and 86,794 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,298,753. This was 37,974 less than a month before, and 448,253 less than a year before. The total included 1,911,529 men, 52,220 boys, 297,686 women and 37,318 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 895,149 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,047,076 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 230,640 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 125,888 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd October, 1933, was 2,359,763.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th October, 1933, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with 23rd September, 1933, but a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, was 4.58, an increase of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, and of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932.

In the iron mining industry employment remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment continued to improve, but was still very slack; in the Buxton area it was fair; while in the Clitheroe area it continued slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed an improvement and was fairly good. At chalk quarries it continued very slack. At china clay quarries it was fair, and the recent improvement was maintained. At tin mines it continued bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of October was 74, the same as at the end of September, 1933, compared with 59 at the end of October, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a slight decline, and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 33.6 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 32.0* at 25th September, 1933, and 48.2 at 24th October, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was bad. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad, and showed a decline following completion of a large foreign contract.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment 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 good in cycle and aircraft manufacture. In general engineering employment was very slack on the whole. It was very bad in textile and constructional engineering, and remained depressed in marine engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment continued very bad, but showed some improvement, especially in North-West and South-West England. There was, however, some decline in South Wales.

In the other metal trades employment showed an improvement in nearly all sections, and was fair on the whole. It was fairly good or fair in the hollow-ware, brass work, wire manufacturing, cutlery, file, and jewellery and plated ware trades; moderate in the iron-founding (other than engineers' ironfounding), sheet metal, tube, needle and fishing tackle, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; and 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 insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole was 21.6 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 23.1* at 25th September, 1933, and 25.7 at 24th October, 1932.

In the wool textile industry the revival continued during October; overtime exceeded short-time both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 8.8 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 10.1* at 25th September, 1933, and 17.2 at 24th October, 1932. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good.

Employment in the hosiery trade 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 a slight improvement, but was still slack; in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment continued good on the whole. In the linen trade it showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. In the jute trade it continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades there was an improvement, and short-time working was reduced, but employment was still very slack on the whole.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed an improvement, but remained slack on the whole. In the dress-making and millinery trades there was a slight improvement, and employment was fairly good. There was an improvement also in the shirt and collar trade, where employment was fair. In the corset trade employment was fairly good; and in 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 improvement on the whole and continued moderate; there was an improvement in some districts, but a decline in others. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 15.1 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 16.3* at 25th September, 1933, and 17.7 at 24th 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 change, apart from a seasonal decline in the painting and decorating section, and employment remained slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment was fair with bricklayers and plasterers, and moderate with carpenters, slaters and tilers, but with other operatives it was bad. There was a decline with masons, plasterers and painters; but in most other sections there was some improvement. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight seasonal decline, and was moderate on the whole. In the Peterborough area, however, it was still very good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improvement and continued moderate. With millsawyers and coachbuilders it 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 there 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 lithographic artists it was fair to moderate. With bookbinders it remained moderate 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 Bristol 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 slack generally. With seamen it was very slack.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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

* See footnote * in previous column.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for October, 1933.	October, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	763,882	4.58	+ 0.21	+ 0.04
Iron " ...	4,749	5.27	+ 0.06	+ 0.66
Shale " ...	2,070	5.91	- 0.08	+ 0.14
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	...	74	...	+15
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	Mills working. 411	-12	+41
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	52,623	285,960	- 1.4	+25.8

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a
		Month before.		Month before.
		Year before.		Year before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cotton ...	67,491	+ 3.5	107,069	+ 4.6
Woollen ...	51,555	+ 1.5	102,836	+ 3.4
Worsted ...	77,793	+ 2.3	139,205	+ 4.2
Carpet ...	10,235	+ 3.0	20,240	+ 6.1
Boot and Shoe ...	57,782	- 0.1	122,583	+ 0.1
Pottery ...	9,995	+ 2.6	18,066	+ 5.2
Brick ...	11,132	+ 0.4	29,257	+ 1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 23rd October, 1933, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1933. (Totals).	Percentage Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.*	Year before.
London ...	2,398,840	12.8	4.8	10.2	- 0.1	- 2.8
South-Eastern ...	1,012,020	10.8	5.9	9.6	+ 0.3	- 4.5
South-Western ...	913,370	16.8	7.6	14.8	+ 0.8	- 3.1
Midlands ...	1,909,940	17.5	7.3	14.6	- 1.2	- 4.4
North-Eastern ...	2,083,760	27.6	9.3	23.6	- 1.0	- 5.0
North-Western ...	2,187,720	24.8	15.7	21.7	- 0.8	- 3.8
Scotland ...	1,345,730	29.0	12.5	24.4	- 0.1	- 3.3
Wales ...	621,620	36.8	15.7	34.6	+ 2.2	- 3.7
Northern Ireland	263,000	29.6	15.2	24.1	- 0.6	- 3.6
Special Schemes	147,000	3.5	0.6	2.6	...	- 0.8
Total ...	12,883,000	21.4	9.5	18.1	- 0.3	- 3.8

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from October, 1932, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.*						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
1932.						1932.	
24 October	25.5	12.5	17.9	4.0	21.9	24 Oct.	2,817,000
21 November	25.7	13.0	18.2	4.0	22.2	21 Nov.	2,872,000
19 December	25.1	12.6	18.1	3.6	21.7	19 Dec.	2,796,000
1933.						1933.	
23 January...	26.4	14.3	18.9	4.2	23.1	23 Jan.	2,979,000
20 February	26.0	14.1	18.7	4.1	22.8	20 Feb.	2,932,000
20 March ...	25.1	13.8	18.0	4.0	22.0	20 Mar.	2,851,000
24 April ...	24.4	13.3	17.2	4.2	21.4	24 Apr.	2,771,000
22 May ...	23.7	12.1	16.6	3.9	20.5	22 May	2,654,000
26 June ...	22.7	10.8	15.8	3.6	19.4	26 June	2,504,000
24 July ...	22.7	10.9	15.5	4.0	19.5	24 July	2,507,000
21 August ...	22.4	10.5	15.3	3.8	19.1	21 Aug.	2,474,000
25 September	21.6	10.0	15.3	3.1	18.4	25 Sept.	2,399,000
23 October	21.4	9.5	15.3	2.8	18.1	23 Oct.	2,360,000

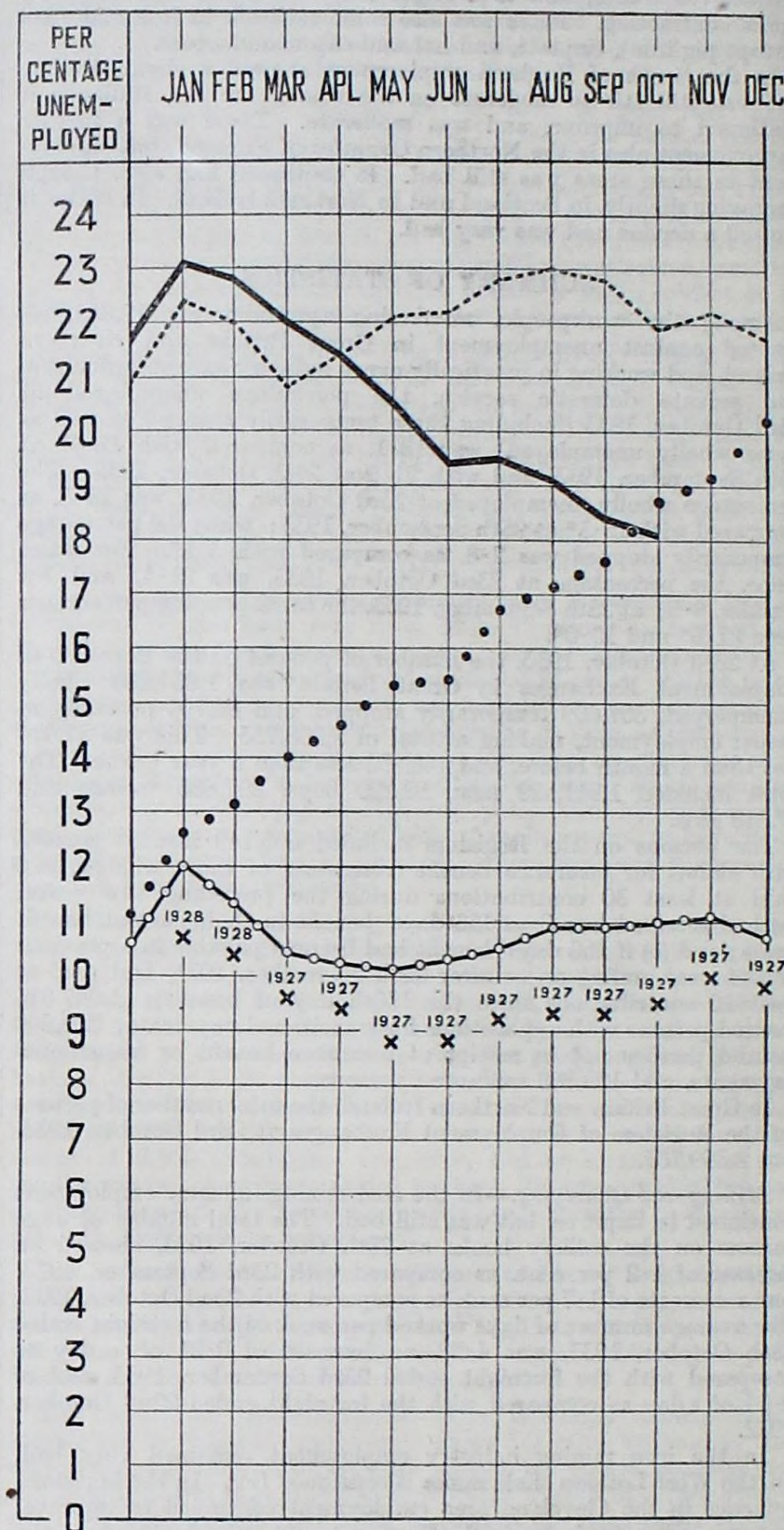
* The percentages for June to September, 1933, have been revised (see page 416).

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1933.
Broken Curve - = 1932.
Dotted Curve - = 1930.
Chain Curve - - - - - = { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

X The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-32. The maximum percentages in those years were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum of 21.5 fell in 1931.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING OCTOBER, 1933.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1933.
London ...	1,848	4,461	2,825	4,168	13,302	0.55
South-Eastern ...	1,154	2,182	1,189	1,829	6,354	0.63
South-Western ...	846	1,699	701	1,310	4,556	0.50
Midlands ...	894	3,477	1,068	3,071	8,510	0.45
North-Eastern ...	916	3,992	1,073	2,761	8,742	0.42
North-Western ...	950	3,539	955	3,248	8,692	0.40
Scotland ...	760	2,462	809	2,028	6,059	0.45
Wales... ..	404	1,387	402	558	2,751	0.44
GREAT BRITAIN ...	7,772	23,199	9,022	18,973	58,966	0.47

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the penultimate paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 412 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued to improve, but was still bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.2 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 33.4* at 25th September, 1933, and 34.1 at 24th October, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.6 (from 22.4* to 21.8), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.6 (from 11.0* to 10.4).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th October, 1933, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with 23rd September, 1933, but a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, was 4.58, an increase of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, and of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th October, 1933, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† by the Mines.			
	28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	41,141	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	5.22	— 0.10	— 0.02
Durham ...	101,319	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	4.82	+ 0.11	+ 0.27
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,491	+ 3.4	+ 5.5	5.38	+ 0.24	+ 0.36
South Yorkshire ...	95,139	+ 0.4	— 5.1	4.28	+ 1.04	+ 0.01
West Yorkshire ...	43,726	+ 2.9	— 6.3	3.83	+ 0.35	+ 0.05
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	62,491	+ 0.8	— 2.4	4.04	+ 0.27	+ 0.07
Derbyshire ...	45,700	+ 0.8	— 8.3	3.35	+ 0.07	— 0.55
Notts. and Leicester ...	54,644	+ 0.7	— 6.1	3.72	— 0.03	— 0.17
Warwick ...	16,865	+ 0.1	— 1.0	4.46	— 0.33	— 0.21
North Staffordshire ...	22,572	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	4.48	+ 0.31	+ 0.40
South Staffs†, Worcs. and Salop ...	29,234	— 0.3	— 1.8	3.88	— 0.04	— 0.22
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,421	+ 0.4	— 1.5	3.96	+ 0.04	— 0.41
Kent ...	6,666	+ 0.9	+ 4.8	5.55	...	+ 0.33
North Wales ...	10,680	+ 2.7	— 11.6	5.52	+ 0.02	+ 0.76
South Wales and Mon.	137,300	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	5.07	— 0.04	— 0.04
England and Wales	683,389	+ 1.1	— 2.1	4.45	+ 0.20	+ 0.02
SCOTLAND:						
Mid & East Lothians	12,432	+ 0.4	— 0.3	5.79	+ 0.32	+ 0.24
Fife and Clackmannan	19,496	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	5.46	— 0.04	+ 0.14
Rest of Scotland ...	48,565	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	5.66	+ 0.31	+ 0.04
Scotland ...	80,493	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	5.64	+ 0.23	+ 0.10
GREAT BRITAIN	763,882	+ 1.2	— 1.7	4.58	+ 0.21	+ 0.04

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, was 1.22 days per week, of which 1.16 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, was 1.43 days per week, of which 1.26 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, were 1.25 days per week, and 1.19 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the October and September, 1933, periods, was about one-fifth of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the October, 1932, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 28th October, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,000,900 tons, as compared with 15,622,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd September, 1933, and 16,371,500 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 23rd October, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.*	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	223,090	106,193	21.8	10.4	32.2	— 1.2	— 1.9
England and Wales ...	193,461	103,611	21.3	11.5	32.8	— 1.2	— 1.6
Scotland ...	29,629	2,582	25.3	2.2	27.5	— 1.5	— 3.7
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland...	9,996	523	19.6	1.0	20.6	— 2.0	— 2.8
Durham ...	41,764	4,279	28.9	3.0	31.9	— 1.6	— 5.2
Cumberland and Westmorland...	4,116	277	37.4	2.5	39.9	— 0.2	— 4.3
Yorkshire ...	29,804	33,731	17.2	19.5	36.7	— 3.8	+ 0.6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,208	11,673	19.1	13.8	32.9	— 4.8	— 3.6
Derbyshire ...	8,593	5,188	13.4	8.1	21.5	— 2.0	+ 2.3
Notts. and Leicestershire	10,959	10,258	17.2	16.2	33.4	+ 3.8	+ 8.7
Warwickshire	1,179	292	9.1	2.2	11.3	— 8.7	— 0.6
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	9,121	7,559	13.3	11.1	24.4	— 5.0	— 5.5
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,389	2,825	12.4	25.2	37.6	— 8.8	+ 3.1
Kent ...	476	89	6.9	1.3	8.2	+ 0.6	— 7.5
Wales and Monmouth...	58,569	26,910	27.4	12.6	40.0	+ 3.3	— 2.6

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 compared with 4,955,100 tons in September, 1933, and with 4,835,800 tons in October, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 39.6 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 41.5* at 25th September, 1933, and 53.5 at 24th October, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†			
	Fortnight ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	1,661	+ 2.0	— 10.9	5.19	— 0.16	+ 1.25
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,592	— 6.5	+ 21.2	5.73	+ 0.13	+ 0.16
Other Districts ...	1,496	+ 2.0	+ 13.6	4.88	+ 0.27	+ 0.27
ALL DISTRICTS	4,749	— 1.0	+ 5.7	5.27	+ 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 making 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, 1932. The average number of days worked per week† by the mines making returns was 5.91 in October, 1933, as compared with 5.99 in September, 1933, and 5.77 in October, 1932.

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

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

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

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

† See footnote † in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35·7 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 37·3* at 25th September, 1933, and 43·2 at 24th October, 1932.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 74 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, 1933, the same number as at the end of September, 1933, compared with 59 at the end of October, 1932. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,570 workpeople at the end of October, 1933, there was an increase of 0·5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with September, 1933, and an increase of 15·6 per cent. compared with October, 1932.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1933, September, 1933, and October, 1932:—

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	
		Oct., 1933.	Sept., 1933.	Oct., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	19	19	17	...	+ 2
Cumberland and W. Lancs	37	6	6	4	...	+ 2
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	24	6	6	5	...	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	45	15	15	16	...	– 1
Lincolnshire ...	23	9	9	7	...	+ 2
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	6	7	5	– 1	+ 1
South Wales and Mon...	19	4	4	3	...	+ 1
England and Wales	273	65	66	57	– 1	+ 8
SCOTLAND ...	77	9	8	2	+ 1	+ 7
GREAT BRITAIN ...	350	74	74	59	...	+ 15

The production of pig iron in October, 1933, amounted to 373,300 tons, compared with 359,700 tons in September, 1933, and 275,600 tons in October, 1932.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment at 23rd October showed a decline, and was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28·1 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 24·2* at 25th September, 1933, and 42·2 at 24th October, 1932. In the week ended 28th October, 1933, 339 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, the same number as in the week ended 23rd September, 1933, as compared with 297 in the week ended 22nd October, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad, and showed a decline following completion of a large foreign contract. In the week ended 28th October, 1933, 72 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 84 in the week ended 23rd September, 1933, and with 73 in the week ended 22nd October, 1932.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.	
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a Month before. Year before.
Tinplate ...	59	...	339	...
Steel Sheet	7	– 1	72	– 12
TOTAL ...	66	– 1	411	– 12

The exports of tinned and galvanised 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.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight decline, and continued very bad, but it showed a considerable improvement as compared with October, 1932. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33·6 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 32·0* at 25th September, 1933, and 48·2 at 24th October, 1932.

At certain firms, employing 52,623 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 28th October, 1933, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 1·4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd September, 1933, but increased by 25·8 per cent. as compared with the week ended

22nd October, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·4 in the week ended 28th October, 1933, the same as in September, 1933, compared with 5·1 in October, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	5,206	– 2·8	+ 31·2	30,486	– 2·7	+ 33·4
Puddling Forges ...	1,159	+ 13·1	+ 43·4	4,982	+ 14·7	+ 51·0
Rolling Mills ...	18,891	– 4·3	+ 12·7	97,723	– 4·3	+ 26·0
Forging & Pressing	1,209	+ 0·3	+ 17·5	6,275	+ 1·9	+ 27·5
Founding ...	6,149	+ 3·5	+ 14·1	32,683	+ 2·5	+ 25·0
Other Departments	8,874	– 5·3	+ 15·2	49,903	– 3·2	+ 15·5
Mechanics, Labourers ...	11,135	+ 2·2	+ 23·9	63,908	+ 2·1	+ 29·9
TOTAL ...	52,623	– 1·7	+ 17·9	285,960	– 1·4	+ 25·8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	9,425	+ 1·0	+ 19·1	52,122	– 1·0	+ 22·0
Sheffield, Rotherham	15,614	+ 2·4	+ 16·5	83,714	+ 2·3	+ 26·6
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	284	– 14·5	+ 4·0	1,256	– 13·7	+ 6·5
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	3,769	– 22·7	– 10·8	20,331	– 17·7	– 10·1
Staffordshire ...	5,309	+ 2·8	+ 21·5	30,076	+ 3·6	+ 37·9
Other Midland Counties ...	3,315	+ 3·0	+ 15·0	18,660	+ 4·0	+ 28·5
Wales and Mon. ...	7,320	– 9·3	+ 27·7	40,430	– 8·4	+ 29·6
Total, England and Wales ...	45,036	– 2·6	+ 16·1	246,589	– 2·1	+ 23·0
Scotland ...	7,587	+ 4·2	+ 30·0	39,371	+ 3·1	+ 47·4
TOTAL ...	52,623	– 1·7	+ 17·9	285,960	– 1·4	+ 25·8

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 with 669,000 tons in September, 1933, and 439,800 tons in October, 1932.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued very bad but showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, especially in North-West and South-West England. There was some decline in South Wales.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd October, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1932 and 1933 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification; the decline was common to all areas except South-West England. When these facts are taken into account the figures show that between October, 1932, and October, 1933, there was an improvement in employment in North-East and South-West England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and a decline in South Wales. In other areas employment was at about the same level.

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd Oct., 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd Oct., 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.†	Year before.
London ...	2,714	+ 5	– 340	31·7	...	– 2·7
South-Eastern...	1,083	+ 53	– 269	15·9	+ 0·8	– 3·5
South-Western	6,203	– 527	+ 352	26·5	– 2·3	– 0·8
Midlands ...	141	– 29	– 37	44·1	– 9·0	– 24·4
North-Eastern	32,556	– 171	– 6,660	69·4	– 0·4	– 6·8
North-Western	12,179	– 498	– 1,975	50·9	– 2·1	– 3·8
Scotland ...	31,831	– 116	– 6,544	70·7	– 0·2	– 6·1
Wales ...	4,158	+ 268	– 503	71·1	+ 4·6	+ 0·5
Northern Ireland	6,520	– 12	– 2,167	76·4	– 0·2	– 6·4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	97,385	– 1,027	– 18,143	57·5	– 0·6	– 6·0

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT 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 good in cycle and aircraft manufacture. In general engineering employment was very slack

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

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

* See footnote † in previous column.

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

on the whole; it was very bad in textile and constructional 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.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd October, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Foundry.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.*	Year before.
London ...	8,136	1,207	213	656	4,110	14,322	1,460	— 5,208
South-Eastern ...	4,074	596	240	276	2,492	7,678	— 428	— 6,450
South-Western ...	3,790	251	719	230	2,754	7,744	— 340	— 4,321
Midlands ...	11,469	2,941	123	1,974	14,231	30,738	— 5,329	— 15,279
North-Eastern ...	28,595	1,650	8,606	2,252	2,164	43,267	— 2,223	— 18,905
North-Western ...	35,423	3,609	325	980	4,478	44,815	— 2,895	— 13,748
Scotland ...	21,340	548	7,121	2,353	2,144	33,506	— 590	— 13,042
Wales... ..	1,589	94	114	197	745	2,739	+	— 556
Northern Ireland	1,735	218	2,667	183	349	5,152	+	— 1,057
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	116,151	11,114	20,128	9,101	33,467	189,961	— 13,247	— 78,566
Percentages Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933.								
London ...	10.3	7.6	44.4	18.0	8.6	9.7	— 1.0	— 3.8
South-Eastern ...	9.6	6.9	12.7	36.8	8.3	9.2	— 0.5	— 7.7
South-Western ...	11.2	9.2	12.0	30.7	9.7	10.8	— 0.5	— 5.5
Midlands ...	14.5	10.8	9.1	27.4	13.7	14.0	— 2.5	— 6.8
North-Eastern ...	28.1	15.3	51.8	30.4	14.1	28.5	— 1.5	— 10.6
North-Western ...	31.0	17.8	27.8	32.8	22.8	28.3	— 1.9	— 7.1
Scotland ...	32.1	14.4	50.5	45.9	19.0	33.3	— 0.6	— 10.8
Wales... ..	30.9	15.9	71.3	21.4	30.2	29.5	...	— 5.4
Northern Ireland	26.2	41.1	59.7	46.9	14.4	35.7	+ 0.1	— 6.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	22.0	12.3	43.5	31.2	12.8	19.9	— 1.4	— 7.6
<i>Ditto, Sept. 1933*</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>21.3</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, Oct., 1932</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>27.5</i>	—	—

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 engineering again showed a slight improvement at some centres, but was still very bad generally. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a slight improvement in textile and general engineering, but employment in those sections was still very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering showed a further improvement and was moderate; in electrical engineering employment continued fair; there was a further substantial improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and employment was fair; in the cycle section it remained fairly good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued fair or moderate on the whole. There was little change in London and the Southern Counties, apart from a further improvement in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment remained fairly good on the whole; it continued good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment continued very bad in general and marine engineering. It remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT, 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 improvement, but a large number of looms were still stopped. As compared with a year ago, there was some improvement, principally in the spinning department.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.6 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 23.1* at 25th September, 1933, and with 25.7 at 24th October, 1932. In the preparing and spinning department the percentages were 20.4 at 23rd October, 1933, 21.8* at 25th September, 1933, and 26.4 at 23rd October, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were 22.8, 24.4,* and 25.1.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the spinning mills was good in the Egyptian section, and continued steady on the whole in the American section, although some mills were rather slack; with weavers employment continued good. At Stalybridge there was little change. At Stockport the improvement reported last month in the spinning department was maintained; there was also an improvement in the doubling section. At Glossop the improvement reported last month was maintained; at Hyde the operatives were still under-employed, and some short-time was worked in all departments.

At Oldham employment showed a slight improvement in all departments. With spinners it continued very bad; for those still working in the industry, under-employment in various forms repre-

sented a loss of about 40 per cent. of full employment. In the manufacturing department employment was still bad, especially with those engaged in the production of velvets, sheetings, and fustians; short-time was general, and many weavers were working with less than the normal number of looms. At Shaw there was an improvement in the spinning department, and some overtime was reported in the winding and beaming departments. At Middleton the Egyptian spinning mills worked full time throughout the month, but there was an increase in the number of operatives temporarily suspended in the American section.

At Bolton employment was reported as moderate with card-room workers, and as bad with spinners; in the weaving department there was a slight improvement, particularly in the quilt weaving branch. At Leigh employment with spinners continued fair, though there was an increase in short-time working; in the weaving department there was some improvement with most firms. At Bury employment continued bad, both with spinners and with weavers; short-time and under-employment were very prevalent. At Rochdale there was a further improvement with both spinners and weavers.

At Preston employment fluctuated during the month, but on the whole showed a slight improvement, more perceptible in the spinning than in the weaving department. At Chorley employment with weavers improved; with most firms full time was reported in the sections weaving the finer and fancy goods. At Blackburn there was a slight reduction in the number of operatives wholly unemployed. At Accrington employment with weavers was quiet, but showed a slight improvement. At Darwen there was no general change. At Burnley there was little general change, and employment remained bad; at Padiham there was a slight improvement. At Colne there was a continued improvement during the month, and more weavers were fully employed, i.e., working on four looms instead of three. There was also a slight improvement at Nelson, but in several mills weavers were working on less than the full complement of looms. In the Rossendale Valley employment was still bad, but the slight 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 weavers was fair, though in some cases less than the full complement of looms was worked. Employment at Keighley was good.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.
Preparing	11,300	+ 6.6	17,111	+ 7.6
Spinning	24,868	+ 4.9	36,410	+ 5.4
Weaving	24,192	+ 0.9	37,985	+ 2.7
Other	7,131	+ 3.0	15,563	+ 4.2
TOTAL	67,491	+ 3.5	107,069	+ 4.6
DISTRICTS.				
Ashton	5,684	+ 6.9	8,280	+ 8.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,148	— 0.8	9,453	— 0.7
Oldham	8,732	+ 2.9	14,397	+ 5.0
Bolton and Leigh ...	12,615	+ 1.2	20,153	+ 2.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden	6,324	+ 2.7	10,666	+ 8.9
Manchester	4,736	+ 4.9	6,836	+ 4.2
Preston and Chorley ...	4,706	— 2.5	7,379	— 1.6
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	4,389	+ 4.1	7,078	+ 5.8
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,276	+ 3.8	5,734	+ 8.8
Colne and Nelson	2,288	+ 2.6	4,908	+ 2.0
Other Lancashire Towns	2,964	+ 35.7	3,518	+ 30.9
Yorkshire Towns	2,419	+ 6.7	3,721	+ 4.3
Other Districts	3,210	+ 0.8	4,946	+ 1.5
TOTAL	67,491	+ 3.5	107,069	+ 4.6

Returns from firms employing 65,700 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed that about 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 12 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 23rd October, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 23rd October, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	2,042	5,163	7,205	831	3,660	4,491	11,696
Spinning ...	11,355	3,735	15,090	5,703	3,767	9,470	24,560
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	1,820	6,024	7,844	1,172	5,924	7,096	14,940
Weaving ...	8,209	21,204	29,413	1,902	5,811	7,713	37,126
Other Processes	1,361	260	1,621	279	121	400	2,021
Total ...	24,787	36,386	61,173	9,887	19,283	29,170	90,343

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th September, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 53	- 96	- 43	- 174	- 615	- 789	- 832
Spinning ...	+ 476	- 77	+ 399	- 671	- 251	- 922	- 523
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	- 11	- 63	- 74	- 317	- 1,011	- 1,328	- 1,402
Weaving ...	+ 127	+ 162	+ 289	- 752	- 1,535	- 2,287	- 1,998
Other Processes ...	+ 157	+ 77	+ 234	- 74	- 2	- 76	+ 158
Total ...	+ 802	+ 3	+ 805	- 1,988	- 3,414	- 5,402	- 4,597

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 102,891,800 lbs. in October, 1933, compared with 101,833,500 lbs. in September, 1933, and with 77,378,200 lbs. in October, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,275,700 lbs. in October, 1933, compared with 11,684,000 lbs. in September, 1933, and with 10,902,600 lbs. in October, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in October, 1933, were 155,601,600 square yards, compared with 163,008,400 square yards in the previous month, and 138,447,200 square yards in October, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE revival in the wool textile industry continued during October, and employment was much better than a year ago. Overtime exceeded short time both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 8·8 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 10·1* at 25th September, 1933, and with 17·2 at 24th October, 1932. In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 7·7 at 23rd October, 1933; 8·7* at 25th September, 1933; and 10·5 at 24th October, 1932.

Worsted Section.—Employment in this section was generally good, and better than a month earlier in all departments.

At Bradford and at Halifax there was a further improvement, and overtime was largely worked in the spinning department at both centres. At Shipley a slight decline in the wool combing section was reported, but otherwise a general improvement was maintained. In the Keighley and Silsden districts employment was reported as better than it had been for many years; many firms were obliged to work overtime owing to the acute shortage of skilled operatives. At Huddersfield there was a further steady improvement in the low worsted mills; but the fine worsted mills, though also showing an improvement, were still not fully employed.

Returns from employers for the week ended 28th October, 1933, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, overtime greatly exceeded short time: about 10 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time† in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 28 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With woolsorters employment was good; better than in September and better also than a year ago. With woolcombers employment was about the same as in September. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 28th October showed that about 12½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, losing nearly 17 hours each on the average; while 20 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. Only 4½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 28th October, losing about 10 hours each on the average; while 36½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was a further improvement. About 16 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time‡ in the week ended 28th October, losing about 8 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment was generally good, and better than in the previous month. Employers' returns for the week ended 28th October showed that 11 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 16 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time‡, losing 8 to 9 hours each on the average; in the spinning department 39 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each on the average, while in the weaving department 22½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, 13½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing about 9 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 27 per cent., to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment was very good; overtime and nightwork continued at a fair number of mills. A shortage of labour of all classes—men, women, and juveniles—was reported. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley,

etc.) there was a distinct improvement, and night shifts were worked at most of the mills at Dewsbury. The improvement previously reported at Morley and at Otley was maintained; on the other hand, employment remained slack at Guiseley. In the rag and shoddy trade employment on the whole continued fair. In the blanket and rug trade employment generally continued fair, and was better than a year ago; there was a considerable improvement in the Dewsbury district. At Witney employment in the blanket trade continued very good.

At Stockport the slight improvement among woollen workers reported last month was maintained, but short time was still worked. At Rochdale there was an improvement, better time being worked. In the West of England employment continued good or fair.

In Scotland the gradual slight improvement, which began some months ago, continued, and employment was fair, though there was still a good deal of short time. Employment at Alloa was good.

Carpet Section.—Employment generally was fairly good, and better than a month earlier. At Kidderminster employment was fair, about the same as in September, and better than a year ago. In Yorkshire there was a slight improvement on the whole, and employment was fair or good. In Scotland employment remained fair.

Returns from employers for the week ended 28th October, 1933, showed very little short time, while overtime was worked by 7 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,365	+ 0·3	90·0	23,674	+ 1·4	78·7
Spinning... ..	38,473	+ 2·6	94·1	57,395	+ 3·9	88·9
Weaving... ..	17,583	+ 3·0	85·9	33,062	+ 5·6	79·1
Other Depts. ...	9,634	+ 2·4	96·1	21,896	+ 5·6	82·0
Not specified ...	1,738	+ 0·9	98·4	3,178	+ 6·1	69·7
Total—Worsted	77,793	+ 2·3	91·5	139,205	+ 4·2	83·4
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	780	+ 0·3	67·9	1,813	+ 4·5	71·8
Spinning... ..	12,323	+ 2·3	92·0	26,139	+ 4·0	100·2
Weaving... ..	21,897	+ 1·3	97·3	39,017	+ 3·0	99·3
Other Depts. ...	14,440	+ 0·9	91·0	31,528	+ 2·4	91·8
Not specified ...	2,115	+ 4·4	80·1	4,339	+ 10·1	85·6
Total—Woollen	51,555	+ 1·5	92·8	102,836	+ 3·4	95·6
CARPET SECTION...	10,235	+ 3·0	120·5	20,240	+ 6·1	127·6
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	139,583	+ 2·1	93·6	262,281	+ 4·0	90·7
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	33,931	+ 2·5	90·7	62,203	+ 3·8	77·5
Huddersfield ...	8,151	+ 2·5	93·0	15,792	+ 7·6	83·0
Halifax ...	8,447	+ 1·2	83·3	14,113	+ 1·3	77·4
Leeds ...	8,400	+ 2·1	95·1	14,897	+ 4·2	94·4
Keighley ...	7,746	+ 1·7	92·2	13,405	+ 3·1	92·4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,604	+ 6·5	109·5	5,279	+ 5·7	105·4
Total, West Riding ...	70,279	+ 2·4	91·2	125,689	+ 4·0	82·2
West of England and Midlands ...	5,057	+ 0·9	93·2	8,975	+ 0·5	85·6
Lancashire ...	493	+ 2·3	169·1	916	...	160·0
Scotland... ..	1,964	+ 3·3	88·9	3,625	+ 23·2	132·0
Total—Worsted	77,793	+ 2·3	91·5	139,205	+ 4·2	83·4
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	10,648	+ 0·6	95·4	23,656	+ 1·8	93·4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,985	+ 0·5	89·0	19,525	+ 2·9	99·8
Leeds ...	7,757	+ 0·5	106·0	16,608	+ 3·5	112·7
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,255	+ 1·6	92·9	4,795	+ 2·5	84·4
Bradford ...	1,141	+ 1·6	97·8	2,592	+ 3·8	92·0
Total, West Riding ...	31,786	+ 0·7	96·6	67,176	+ 2·7	100·8
Lancashire ...	4,499	+ 4·0	91·4	9,141	+ 4·8	94·7
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,909	+ 2·2	92·6	6,906	+ 0·6	100·4
Scotland ...	11,361	+ 2·8	84·1	19,613	+ 6·1	80·0
Total—Woollen	51,555	+ 1·5	92·8	102,836	+ 3·4	95·6
CARPET SECTION	10,235	+ 3·0	120·5	20,240	+ 6·1	127·6
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	139,583	+ 2·1	93·6	262,281	+ 4·0	90·7

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

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

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

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

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 28th October, 1933, by those firms who supplied particulars for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd September, 1933:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	— 0.0	+ 4.1	+ 2.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.2	+ 0.6	+ 5.2	— 0.2	+ 2.5
Halifax ...	+ 3.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.5	+ 1.2
Leeds ...	—	+ 1.2	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 2.1
Keighley ...	— 4.2	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	+ 4.3	+ 1.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 6.9	—	+ 6.1	+ 6.5
Total, West Riding	...	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.5	+ 2.4
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Lancashire ...	—	+ 2.2	—	—	+ 2.3
Scotland ...	+ 12.9	+ 0.1	—	+ 4.8	+ 3.3
TOTAL ...	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	+ 3.0	+ 2.4	+ 2.3

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 1.8	— 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.5
Leeds ...	+ 2.0	+ 2.4	— 4.5	+ 0.5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	— 0.5	+ 3.3	+ 1.9	+ 1.6
Bradford ...	...	+ 3.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.6
Total, West Riding	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	— 0.2	+ 0.7
Lancashire ...	+ 6.3	+ 0.6	+ 3.0	+ 4.0
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.3	+ 2.2
Scotland ...	+ 4.1	+ 2.8	+ 1.9	+ 2.8
TOTAL ...	+ 2.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.5

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 23rd October, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd October, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	99	4	103	203	—	203	306
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	560	180	740	297	102	399	1,139
Wool Combing ...	365	190	555	196	278	474	1,029
Wool Carding ...	483	68	551	203	28	231	782
Woollen Spinning ...	296	50	346	138	46	184	530
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	478	525	1,003	105	287	392	1,395
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	80	13	93	156	42	198	291
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	101	56	157	65	194	259	416
Woollen Weaving ...	107	173	280	69	795	864	1,144
Worsted Weaving ...	133	142	275	43	660	703	978
Other Processes ...	995	64	1,059	545	67	612	1,671
Total ...	3,697	1,465	5,162	2,020	2,499	4,519	9,681

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th September, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	— 34	...	— 34	— 50	— 1	— 51	— 85
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 35	— 11	+ 24	+ 44	+ 34	+ 78	+ 102
Wool Combing ...	+ 33	+ 4	+ 37	— 320	+ 92	— 228	— 191
Wool Carding ...	+ 26	— 5	+ 21	— 60	— 6	— 66	— 45
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 56	— 4	+ 52	— 10	— 12	— 22	+ 30
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 16	— 145	— 129	— 56	— 113	— 169	— 298
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	— 2	— 15	— 17	— 10	+ 9	— 1	— 18
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 19	— 57	— 38	— 110	— 43	— 153	— 191
Woollen Weaving ...	+ 17	+ 4	+ 21	— 66	+ 7	— 59	— 38
Worsted Weaving ...	— 11	— 106	— 117	— 69	— 658	— 727	— 844
Other Processes ...	— 17	— 14	— 31	— 39	— 37	— 76	— 107
Total ...	+ 138	349	— 211	— 746	— 728	— 1,474	— 1,685

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 17,623,500 lbs. in October, 1933, compared with 18,099,000 lbs. in the previous month and 12,063,500 lbs. in October, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in October, 1933, were 4,573,600 lbs., compared with 4,197,300 lbs. in September, 1933, and with 3,431,000 lbs. in October, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in October, 1933, were 7,621,600 square yards, compared with 8,576,100 square yards in the previous month, and with 5,941,900 square yards in September, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 2,665 cwts., 3,133 cwts., and 1,873 cwts., in October, 1933, September, 1933, and October, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

SOME districts showed an improvement in employment during October, while others showed a decline; on the whole there was a slight improvement, but taking all districts together, employment remained only moderate. There was much short-time working in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15.1 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 16.3* at 25th September, 1933, and with 17.7 at 24th October, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	1,691	+ 0.3	3,733	+ 1.7	+ 0.9
Leicester ...	9,440	— 1.5	19,897	— 4.5	— 0.6
Leicester Country District ...	4,001	+ 0.9	9,034	+ 3.9	+ 7.4
Northampton ...	6,099	— 1.1	13,014	+ 0.7	+ 2.6
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,807	— 0.1	13,063	— 1.1	+ 3.3
Kettering and District ...	5,244	— 0.1	12,147	+ 0.2	+ 7.1
Rest of Northants ...	1,399	— 0.6	2,694	— 3.2	— 9.7
Stafford and District ...	2,524	— 1.6	5,496	+ 2.7	+ 24.5
Norwich and District ...	5,775	— 1.3	10,901	— 5.3	+ 6.4
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,498	— 7.5	2,761	— 8.8	— 0.6
Leeds and District ...	1,645	+ 3.5	3,957	+ 20.0	+ 4.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,536	+ 3.3	13,351	+ 6.7	+ 14.3
Birmingham and District ...	910	+ 0.8	1,570	— 1.9	— 2.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,240	+ 1.8	6,789	— 1.2	+ 6.0
England and Wales ...	55,809	— 0.2	118,407	— 0.0	+ 5.0
Scotland ...	1,973	+ 1.9	4,176	+ 4.2	+ 2.7
Great Britain ...	57,782	— 0.1	122,583	+ 0.1	+ 5.0

Returns from firms employing about 56,750 workpeople in the week ended 28th October, indicated that about 40 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 8½ hours each on the average; while 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a slight improvement, and was moderate on the whole; some firms were well employed. There was an unsatisfied demand for women workers in North London. At Leicester there was a slight decline, and employment was slack; in the week ended 28th October, two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 9 hours each on the average. Employment in the Leicester country district showed an improvement, and was fair.

Employment in Northampton showed little change, and remained slack or moderate with most classes of operatives; there was, however, a shortage of boy and girl workers. In the week ended 28th October, over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 8 hours each on the average. Employment continued fair in the Higham and Rushden district. There was little change at Kettering, where employment was moderate. In most of the smaller Northamptonshire towns, employment was fairly good.

Employment at Stafford was fairly good for the time of year, though nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were working short time in the week ended 28th October, losing 7 hours each on the average. There was a slight decline at Norwich, but employment was still fair or moderate; there was 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 a great improvement at Leeds, and employment was fair.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper industry showed a further improvement and was good; it was better than a year ago; in the week ended 28th October over 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on overtime, to the extent of over 4 hours each on the average.

There was an improvement in some districts in Scotland; employment was good at Kilmarnock, fair at Glasgow and at Maybole, and slack at Edinburgh.

* The percentage for September has been revised (see page 416).

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 23rd October, 1933 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd October, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment	239	35	274	166	31	197	471
Rough Stuff Depart- ment	489	17	506	356	5	361	867
Clicking Department	1,053	11	1,064	1,403	8	1,411	2,475
Closing Department	27	659	686	16	1,426	1,442	2,128
Making Department	2,700	42	2,742	1,816	20	1,836	4,578
Finishing Depart- ment	1,763	382	2,145	987	331	1,318	3,463
Slipper Making ...	305	69	374	469	188	657	1,031
Clog Making ...	29	1	30	3	2	5	35
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	992	1	993	58	—	58	1,051
TOTAL ...	7,597	1,217	8,814	5,274	2,011	7,285	16,099

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th September, 1933 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	+ 20	—	+ 18	— 24	— 19	— 43	— 25
Rough Stuff Department ...	— 12	— 1	— 13	— 66	— 8	— 74	— 87
Clicking Department ...	+ 46	+ 6	+ 52	— 102	— 14	— 116	— 64
Closing Department ...	— 2	+ 42	+ 40	— 258	— 258	— 218	— 218
Making Department ...	+ 112	+ 9	+ 121	— 262	— 24	— 286	— 165
Finishing Department ...	+ 118	+ 11	+ 129	— 185	— 58	— 243	— 114
Slipper Making ...	+ 45	+ 4	+ 49	— 86	— 53	— 139	— 90
Clog Making ...	+ 11	+ 1	+ 12	— 1	—	— 1	+ 11
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 125	+ 1	+ 126	— 12	—	— 12	+ 114
TOTAL ...	+ 463	+ 71	+ 534	— 738	— 434	— 1,172	— 638

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in October, 1933, amounted to 68,960 dozen pairs, as compared with 52,683 dozen pairs in September, 1933, and with 67,008 dozen pairs in October, 1932.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement in 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 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 20·8* at 25th September, 1933, and 26·5 at 24th October, 1932.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,734	+ 2·7	+ 9·1	3,007	+ 3·7	+ 1·7
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,457	+ 2·2	— 1·1	11,685	+ 5·4	+ 4·4
Other Branches (Including unspecified) ...	1,804	+ 4·0	+ 14·2	3,374	+ 6·0	+ 19·8
TOTAL ...	9,995	+ 2·6	+ 3·1	18,066	+ 5·2	+ 6·5
DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		£	Per cent.	Per cent.
North Staffordshire ...	7,777	+ 2·4	+ 3·5	12,978	+ 4·8	+ 5·5
Other Districts ...	2,218	+ 3·5	+ 1·7	5,088	+ 6·4	+ 9·1
TOTAL ...	9,995	+ 2·6	+ 3·1	18,066	+ 5·2	+ 6·5

Returns from employers relative to short-time working show that, of 9,702 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,352, or about 24 per cent., were working on an average 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 28th October, 1933; on the other hand, 664, or nearly 7 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

* The percentage for September has been revised (see page 416).

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight seasonal decline, and was moderate, on the whole. In the Peterborough district, however, employment continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15·2 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 14·6* at 25th September, 1933, and 24·5 at 24th October, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,618	+ 0·2	4,227	+ 1·5
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,604	+ 0·7	20,493	+ 2·5
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,733	— 0·2	4,120	— 0·9
Scotland ...	177	— 3·8	417	— 2·3
TOTAL ...	11,132	+ 0·4	29,257	+ 1·8

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 12½ hours less than full time in the week 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 previous month, and remained slack on the whole. At some centres, however, it was reported as good or fairly good. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all districts.

As regards individual occupations employment was fair with bricklayers and plasterers, moderate with carpenters, slaters and tilers, but with other operatives it was bad. During the month there was a decline with masons, plasterers and painters; but in most other sections there was some improvement. Compared with October, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was most marked with bricklayers and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd October, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with October, 1932 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1933.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 23rd Oct., 1933.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.*	Year before.
Carpenters ...	137,830	17,892	479	13·0	+ 0·1	— 12·9
Bricklayers ...	85,190	7,413	365	8·7	— 0·3	— 17·6
Masons ...	22,380	3,991	203	17·8	+ 0·4	— 6·5
Slaters and Tilers ...	7,650	1,045	61	13·7	— 1·2	— 11·2
Plasterers ...	29,670	2,985	132	10·1	+ 0·3	— 20·4
Painters ...	118,940	27,925	871	23·5	+ 2·3	— 11·7
Plumbers ...	38,460	6,019	293	15·7	— 0·7	— 8·3
Labourers to above ...	248,640	51,782	1,183	20·8	— 0·3	— 9·0
All other occupations ...	195,020	56,359	1,347	28·9	— 0·4	— 3·7
Total ...	883,780	175,411	4,934	19·8	+ 0·1	— 10·0
DIVISIONS.					Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.*	Year before.
London ...	176,980	37,003	157	20·9	+ 0·3	— 11·3
South-Eastern ...	140,440	14,710	103	10·5	— 0·1	— 11·5
South-Western ...	107,080	18,734	262	17·5	—	— 8·7
Midlands ...	104,690	18,555	1,010	17·7	— 0·5	— 10·1
North-Eastern ...	110,240	23,584	1,338	21·4	— 1·0	— 11·3
North-Western ...	111,790	24,629	903	22·0	+ 0·3	— 10·6
Scotland ...	87,560	21,887	916	25·0	+ 2·1	— 3·8
Wales ...	28,310	10,141	227	35·8	+ 0·2	— 11·1
Northern Ireland ...	16,690	6,168	18	37·0	— 0·1	— 6·1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	883,780	175,411	4,934	19·8	+ 0·1	— 10·0

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 146 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,570,000, show that in October, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,980,800, as compared with £7,817,100 in September, 1933, and £5,505,100 in October, 1932. Of the total for October, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,185,900; factories and workshops for £357,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £465,400; and other buildings and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £971,600.

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during October continued good on the whole; it showed some improvement compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than during October, 1932.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry was fair generally. It was reported as slack in London and at Leicester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, a decline as compared with the previous month being reported at the five last-named centres. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment continued moderate generally. It was reported as bad in London and at Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, fair at Bristol, and fair or good at a number of the smaller towns. With lithographic artists employment was again fair to moderate.

In the bookbinding industry employment continued moderate on the whole; it was better than during October, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.3 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 8.2* at 25th September, 1933, and 13.0 at 24th October, 1932. The corresponding percentages 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 5.3, 5.9* and 7.5.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of October, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Oct., 1933.	Sept., 1933.	Oct., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	33,219	8.4	7.9	9.9	+0.5	— 1.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,972	8.9	8.0	9.9	+0.9	— 1.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,608	6.7	6.0	7.4	+0.7	— 0.7
Scotland	5,545	11.6	10.0	13.2	+1.6	— 1.6
Other Districts ...	9,137	6.9	6.4	7.8	+0.5	— 0.9
Total	69,481	8.4	7.7	9.6	+0.7	— 1.2
Lithographic Printing	11,676	9.4	9.7	10.9	—0.3	— 1.5
Bookbinding	8,187	10.9	10.9	13.2	...	— 2.3
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	25,274	3.8	4.3	5.2	—0.5	— 1.4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October was still generally slack, but slightly better than in September.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 31.1 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 31.3* per cent. at 25th September, 1933, and with 34.9 per cent. at 24th October, 1932. The estimated total of 160,260 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,170 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 23rd October, 1933, was 13.6, as compared with 14.1* at 25th September, 1933, and 25.5 at 24th October, 1932. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 33.8 at 23rd October, 1933, 34.1* at 25th September, 1933, and 36.0 at 24th October, 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 employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received. The figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th Oct., 1933 ...	4,066	1,395	5,461	6,255	11,716
14th " " ...	3,869	1,521	5,390	6,646	12,036
21st " " ...	3,987	1,221	5,208	6,764	11,972
28th " " ...	3,843	1,498	5,341	6,638	11,979
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Oct., 1933	3,941	1,409	5,350	6,576	11,926
Average for Sept., 1933	3,784	1,538	5,322	6,027	11,349
Average for Oct., 1932	3,729	1,589	5,318	6,818	12,136

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during October was 811, compared with 654 in September, and with 818 in 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 Middlesbrough and North Shields. At the Hartlepoons employment continued fair. Employment at Grimsby declined and was slack, but 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 remained good, and at Manchester and Salford it was fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1933, was 11,686, compared with 10,329 in September, 1933, and with 10,419 in October, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £26,654 in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1933, compared with £21,695 in September, 1933, and with £22,558 in October, 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; at Avonmouth it continued fairly good. Employment at Plymouth improved slightly but was still slack; at Southampton and Falmouth 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 fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING October employment among seamen remained very slack on the whole. The demand for men was generally very dull, and 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* at 25th September, 1933, and 36.2 at 24th October, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet and showed little variation. On the Tyne the demand was very quiet in the first fortnight and became still slacker in the third week, but recovered somewhat in the last week of the month; on the Wear the demand was fair in the first week and poor thereafter. The demand on the Tees was generally very slack; at the Hartlepoons, apart from a period of dullness in the third week, the demand was quiet to fair. At Hull the demand was moderate, with less activity in the second and last weeks of October. The demand at Southampton, which was very slack at the beginning of the month, improved considerably during the first three weeks, but declined during the last week, and at the end of the month was very poor. At Bristol, apart from a more active period in the second week, the demand was very slack; at Avonmouth it was very poor, except for periods in the second and last weeks of the month when there was a fair demand. The demand for men at Cardiff was moderate in the first week but declined thereafter, and at the end of October was poor; at Newport the demand was fair in the first half of the month and slack thereafter; at Swansea there was a fair demand for men, but some decline was observed in the last week. At Manchester the demand varied from poor to fair, with a better tendency in the last week; on the Mersey the demand improved from very poor to moderate in the first two weeks, but declined thereafter, and at the end of October was very slack. On the Clyde the demand was generally slack. At Leith it was very slack in the first week, but thereafter a slightly better tendency was noted. The demand at Belfast was very slack, but showed a slight improvement in the last week.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Ten Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1933.	Oct., 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool†	7,393	— 1,127	+ 249	82,333	86,613
Manchester	719	— 92	+ 190	6,155	6,211
London	8,208	— 48	+ 510	80,413	76,464
Southampton... ..	4,825	— 1,776	— 950	61,514	62,409
Tyne Ports	1,234	— 414	— 731	14,987	17,074
Sunderland	328	+ 46	+ 110	2,800	2,737
Middlesbrough ...	189	+ 35	+ 66	2,101	1,698
Hull	891	+ 240	+ 107	7,708	8,441
Bristol‡	467	— 279	— 277	6,595	6,687
Newport, Mon. ...	319	+ 139	+ 93	2,923	3,022
Cardiff|| ... ..	1,278	— 185	— 642	13,676	15,345
Swansea	911	— 350	— 34	10,900	13,964
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	192	— 71	+ 6	2,390	2,262
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	333	+ 92	+ 88	3,283	3,676
Glasgow	2,324	— 161	+ 105	20,060	23,329
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	163	— 105	+ 93	1,818	1,814
TOTAL for above Ports	29,774	— 4,126	— 1,017	319,656	331,746

* The percentage for September has been revised (see page 416).

† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.

§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

|| Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 23rd October, 1933, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 420 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 420.

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

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the comparative percentage figures given in the following Table, and in the articles on specific industries on earlier pages of this GAZETTE, it should be borne in mind that the percentage rates of unemployment at each date in 1933 have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1933, while the figures for October, 1932 and 1931 are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July in each of those years. In an industry in which a relatively large change occurs during one or more years in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications appears on pages 396 to 400 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of June to September, 1933, are given on page 416.

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

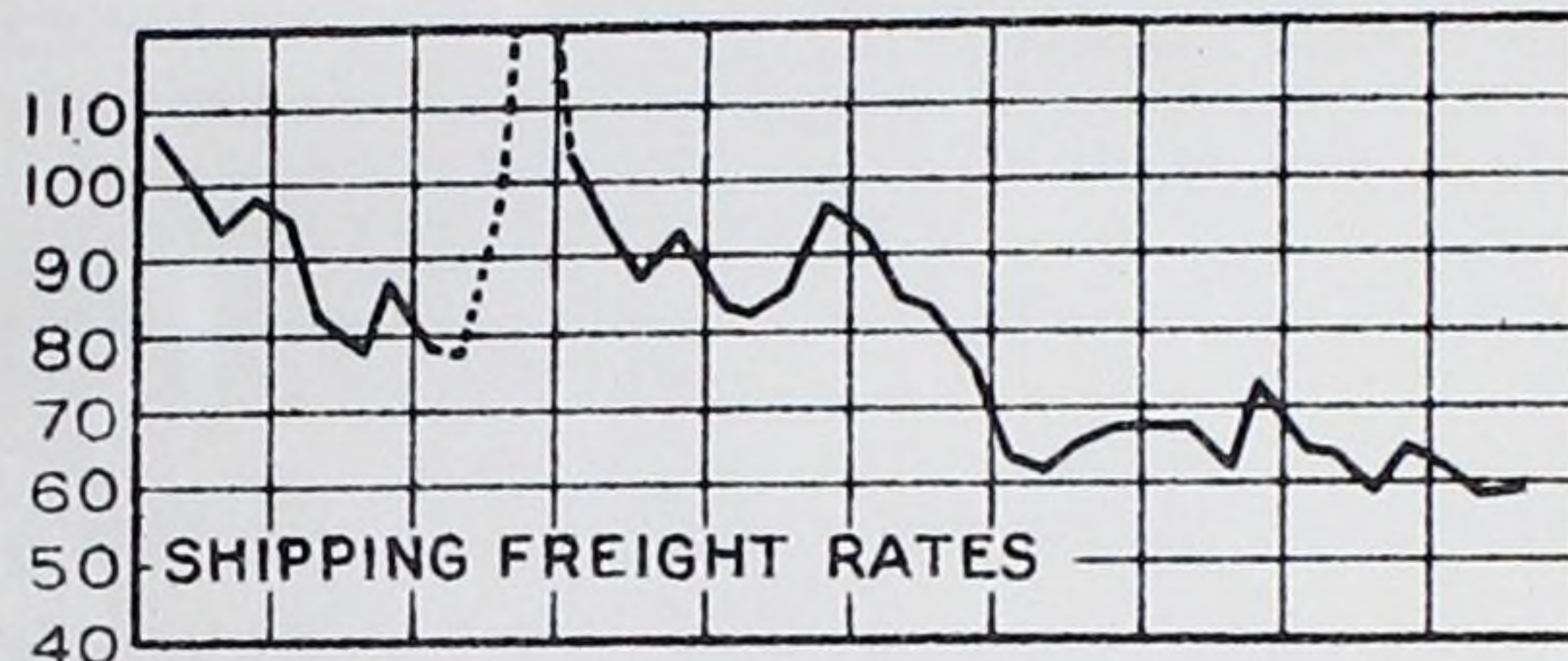
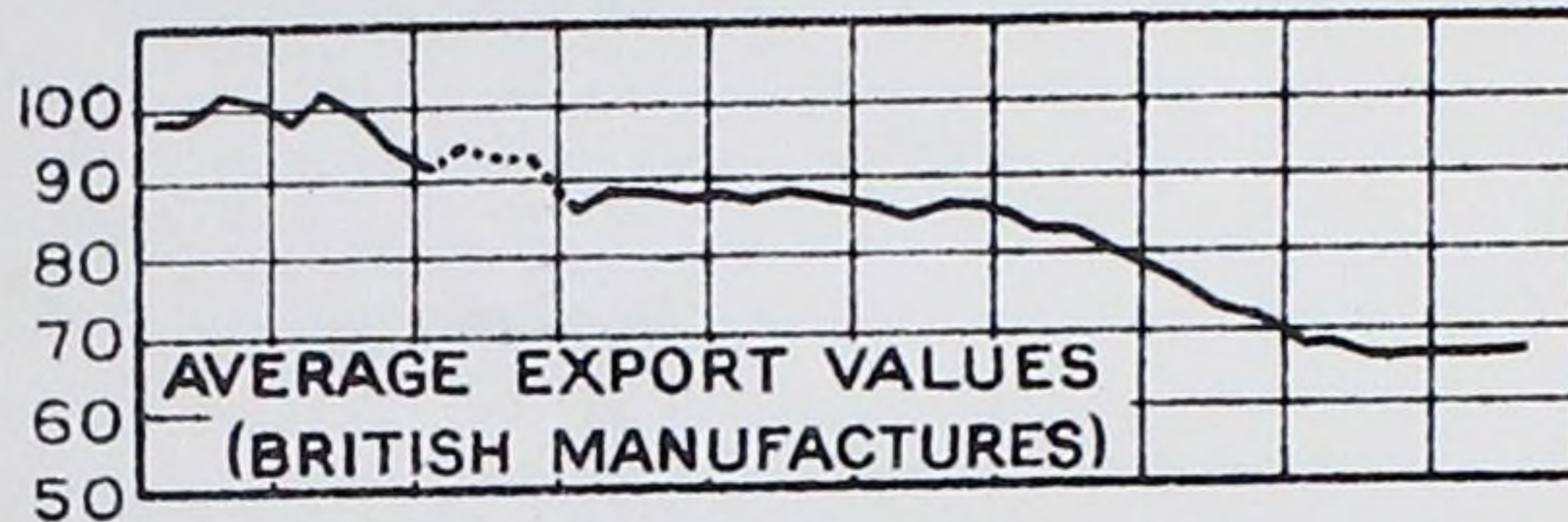
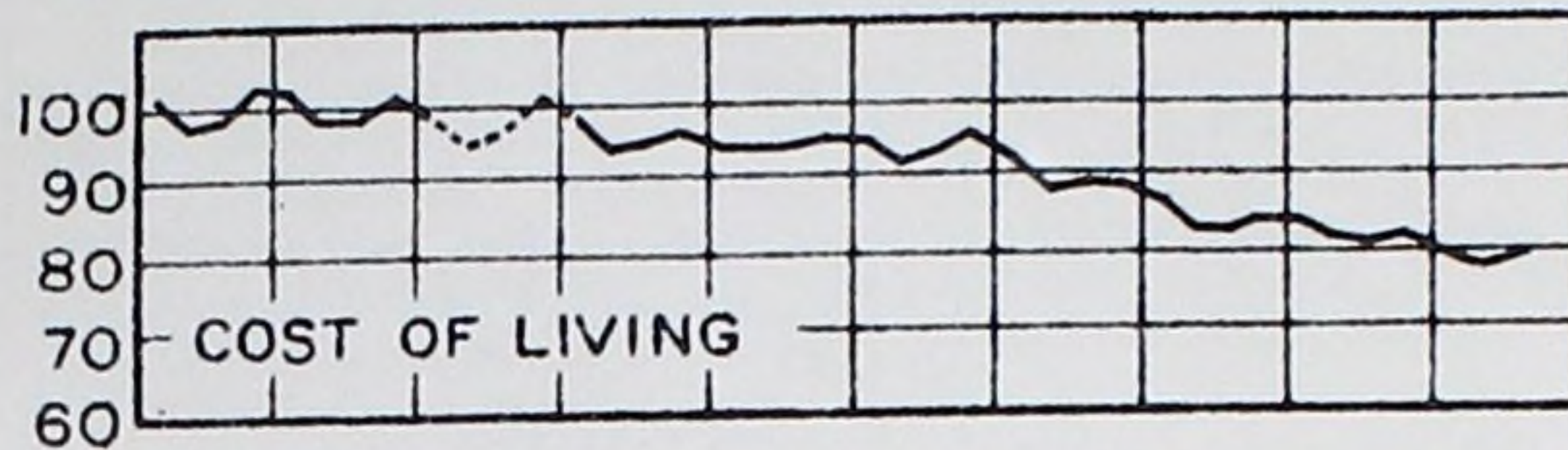
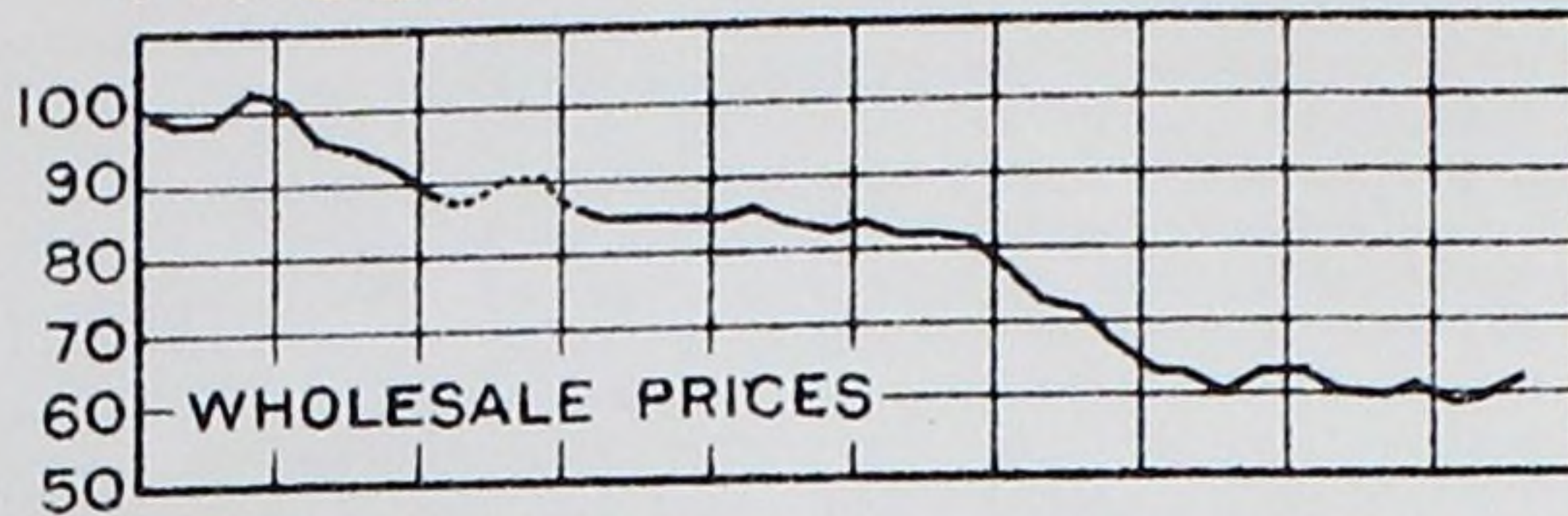
INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,722	27	5,749	75	—	75	5,797	27	5,824	5,772	27	5,799
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	222,583	534	223,117	105,902	291	106,193	328,485	825	329,310	328,459	824	329,283
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,634	1	3,635	796	1	797	4,430	2	4,432	4,395	2	4,397
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,350	6	1,356	39	—	39	1,389	6	1,395	1,388	6	1,394
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	9,470	11	9,481	2,599	5	2,604	12,069	16	12,085	11,467	16	11,483
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	893	—	893	26	—	26	919	—	919	916	—	916
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	1,996	90	2,086	1,188	40	1,228	3,184	130	3,314	3,146	130	3,276
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,889	15	2,904	472	4	476	3,361	19	3,380	3,296	19	3,315
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,881	14	2,895	292	3	295	3,173	17	3,190	3,173	17	3,190
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,885	53	3,938	1,160	7	1,167	5,045	60	5,105	5,007	60	5,067
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,990	56	2,046	572	10	582	2,562	66	2,628	2,502	65	2,567
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	10,415	624	11,039	2,395	202	2,597	12,810	826	13,636	12,609	826	13,435
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	4,990	2,933	7,923	2,762	2,892	5,654	7,752	5,825	13,577	7,722	5,823	13,545
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	3,069	291	3,360	604	37	641	3,673	328	4,001	3,656	328	3,984
Glass Bottles	3,038	184	3,222	950	25	975	3,988	209	4,197	3,988	209	4,197
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	10,585	1,001	11,586	866	97	963	11,451	1,098	12,549	11,337	1,092	12,429
Explosives	744	220	964	69	20	89	813	240	1,053	813	240	1,053
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,392	209	1,601	61	23	84	1,453	232	1,685	1,450	232	1,682
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	6,579	1,136	7,715	1,231	182	1,413	7,810	1,318	9,128	7,767	1,295	9,062
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	4,790	8	4,798	978	4	982	5,768	12	5,780	5,766	12	5,778
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	30,914	213	31,127	24,143	120	24,263	55,057	333	55,390	55,055	333	55,388
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	4,726	182	4,908	1,320	36	1,356	6,046	218	6,264	6,016	218	6,234
Tin Plates	3,866	275	4,141	4,045	277	4,322	7,911	552	8,463	7,911	552	8,463
Iron and Steel Tubes	4,975	93	5,068	2,524	27	2,551	7,499	120	7,619	7,497	120	7,617
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,362	204	2,566	1,517	53	1,570	3,879	257	4,136	3,878	257	4,135
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	91,570	2,059	93,629	21,431	1,091	22,522	113,001	3,150	116,151	111,283	3,133	114,416
Electrical Engineering	8,450	668	9,118	1,752	244	1,996	10,202	912	11,114	9,989	907	10,896
Marine Engineering, etc.	18,546	59	18,605	1,501	22	1,523	20,047	81	20,128	17,380	81	17,461
Constructional Engineering	7,355	84	7,439	1,658	4	1,662	9,013	88	9,101	8,830	88	8,918
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	28,163	1,089	29,252	4,052	163	4,215	32,215	1,252	33,467	31,872	1,246	33,118
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	2,439	125	2,564	287	38	325	2,726	163	2,889	2,645	163	2,808
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	7,299	46	7,345	1,351	9	1,360	8,650	55	8,705	8,631	55	8,686
	93,921	286	94,207	3,146	32	3,178	97,067	318	97,385	90,564	301	90,865

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE

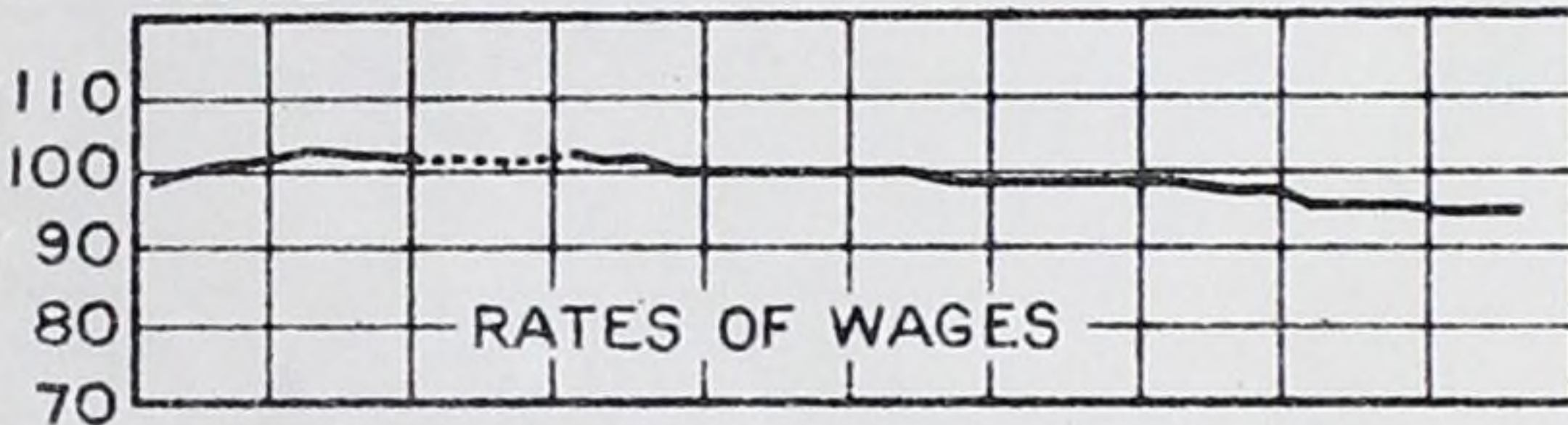
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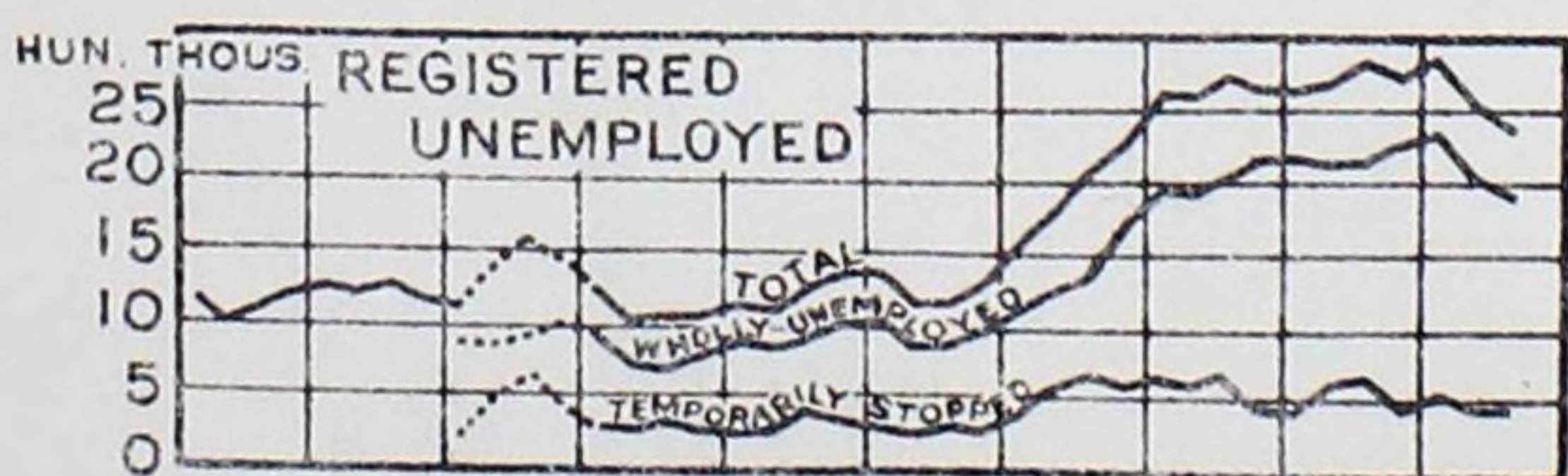
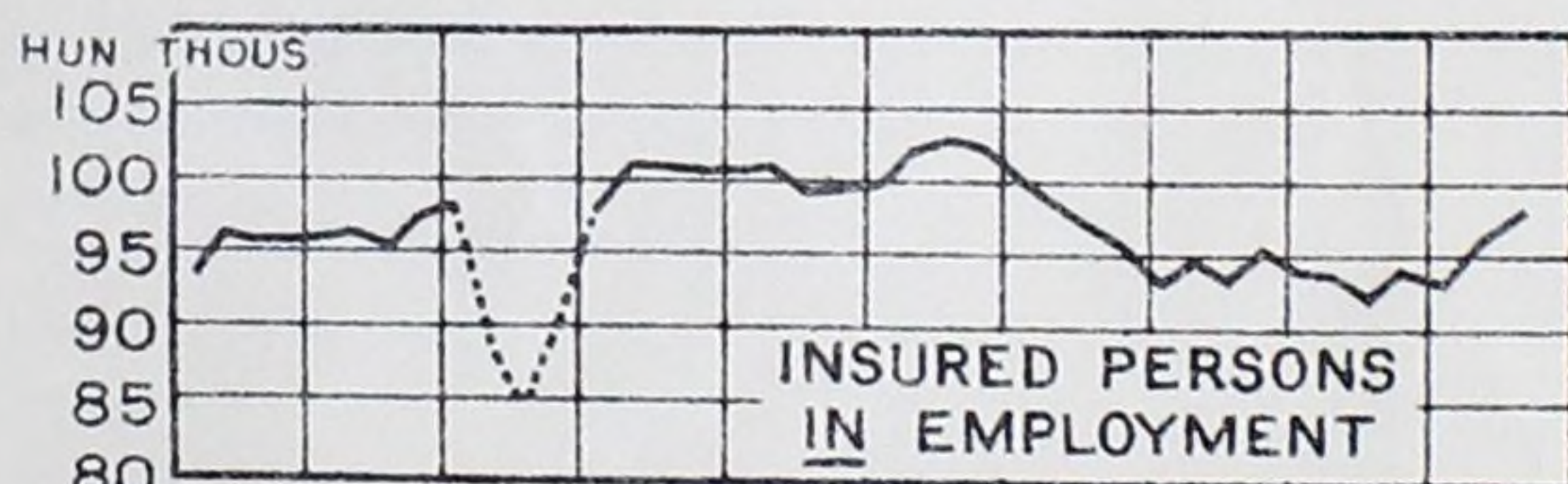
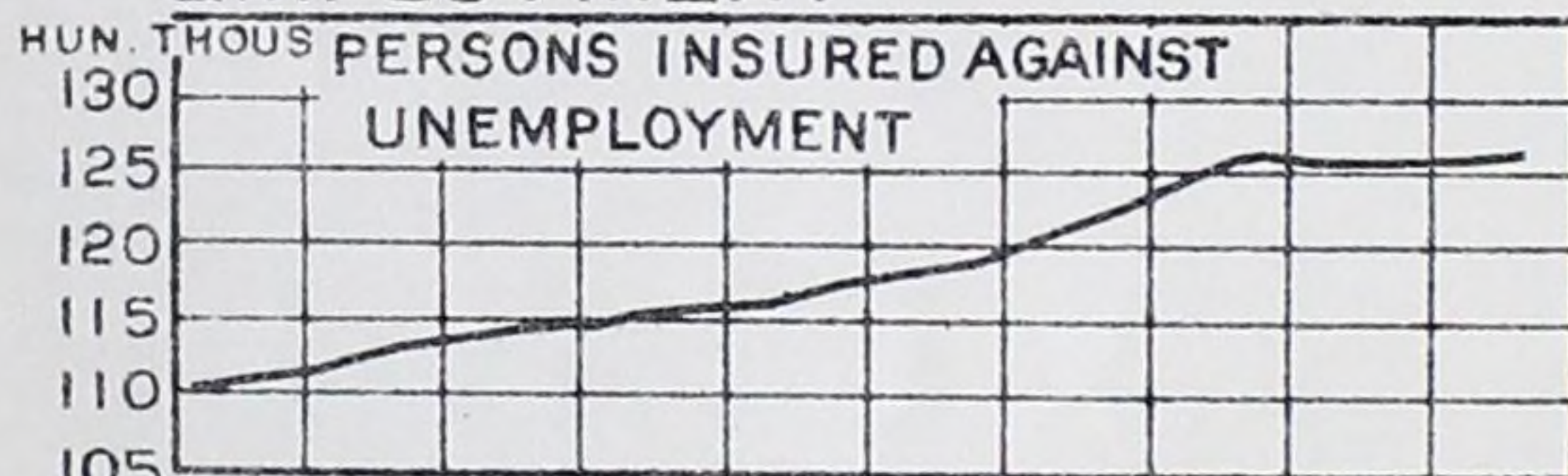
PRICES



WAGES



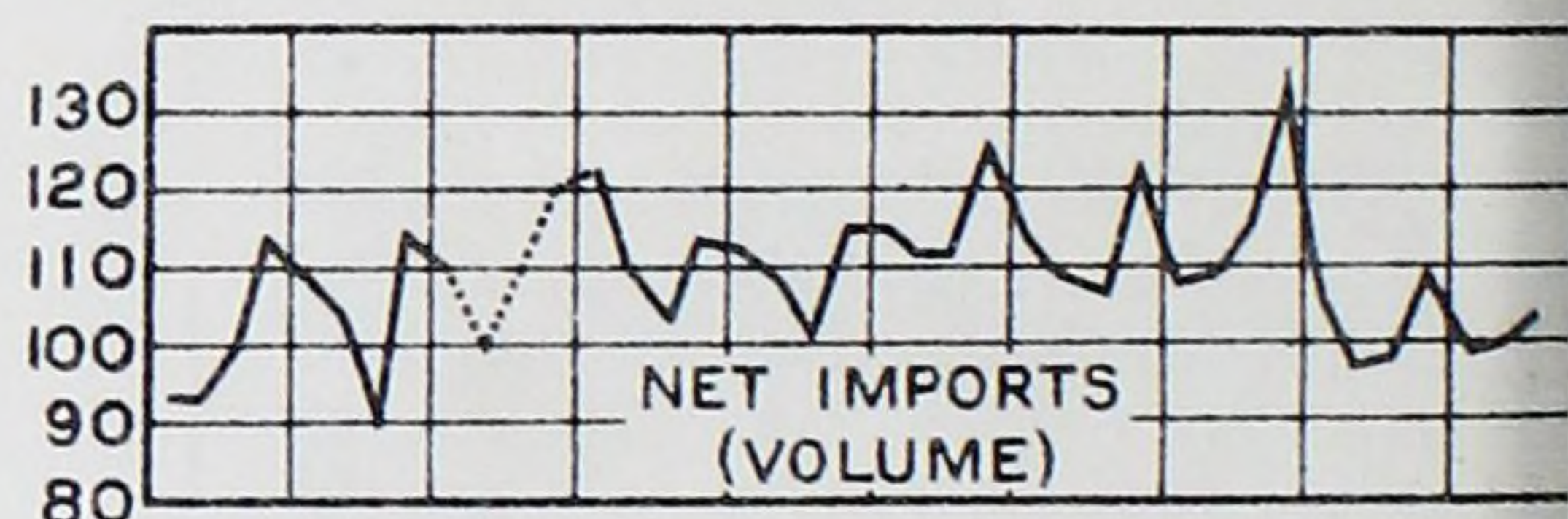
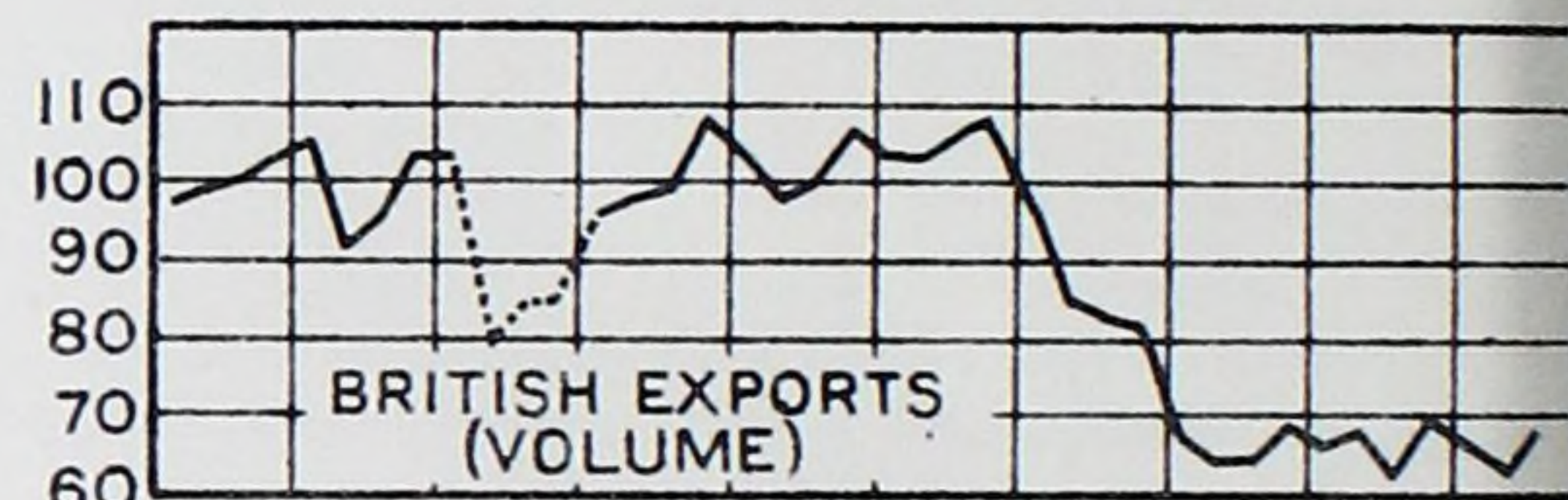
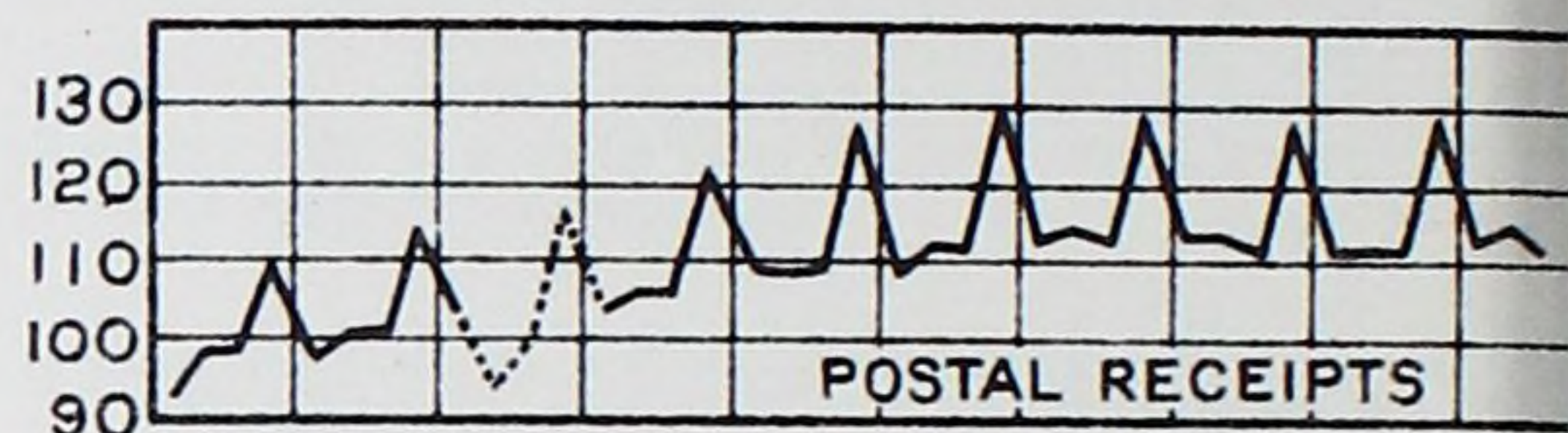
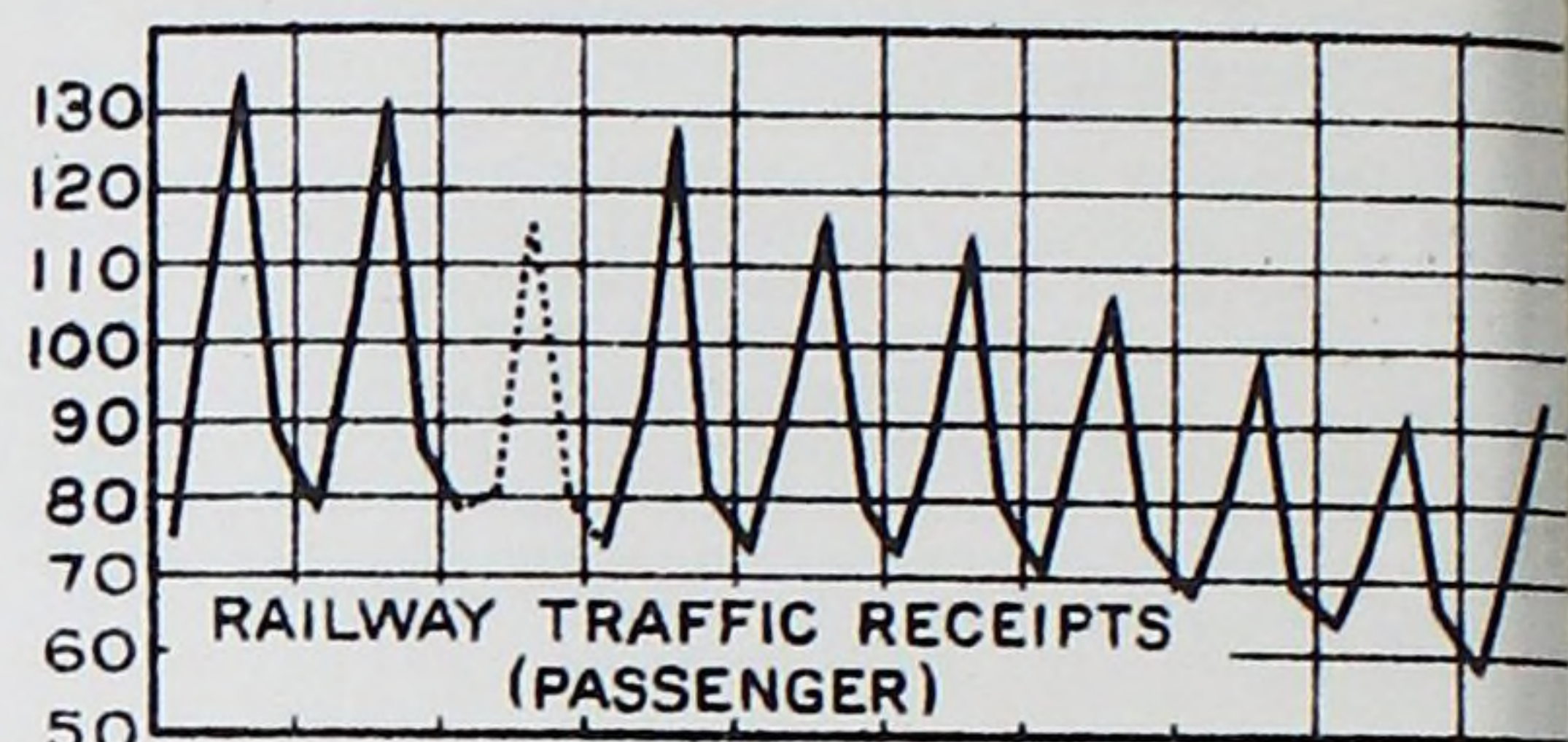
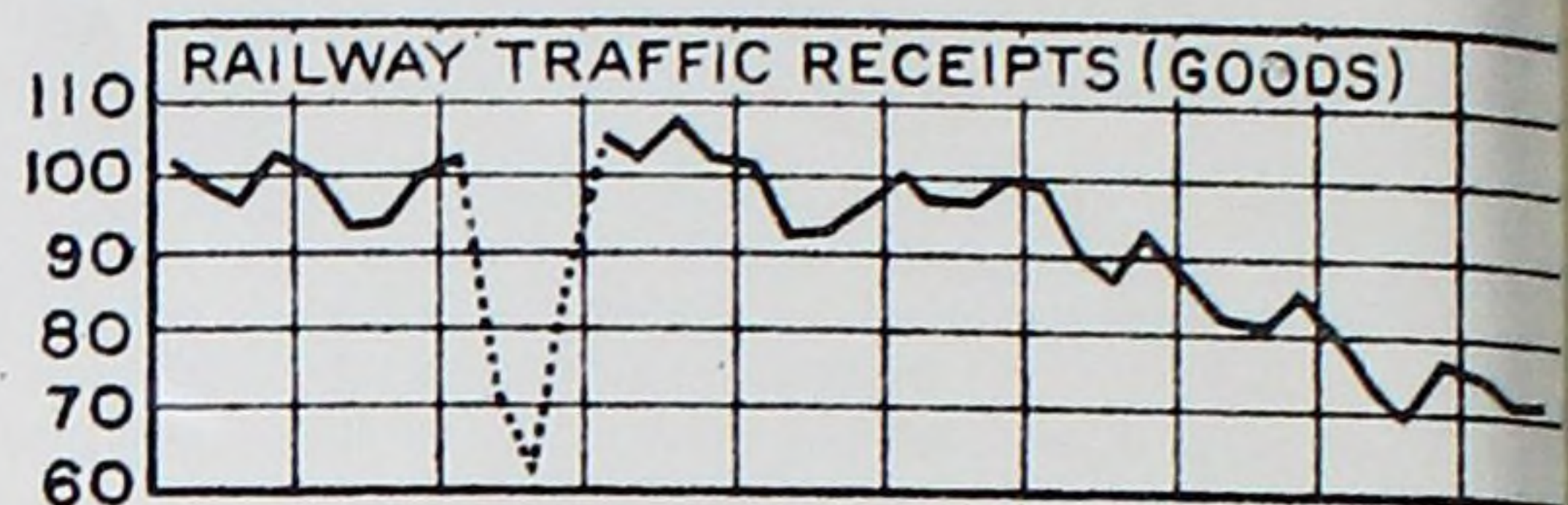
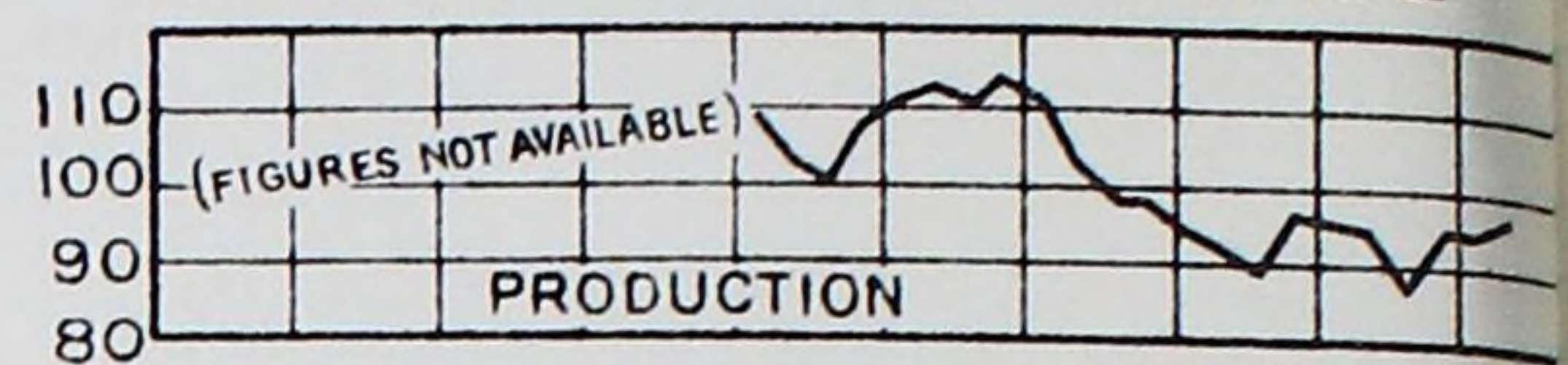
EMPLOYMENT



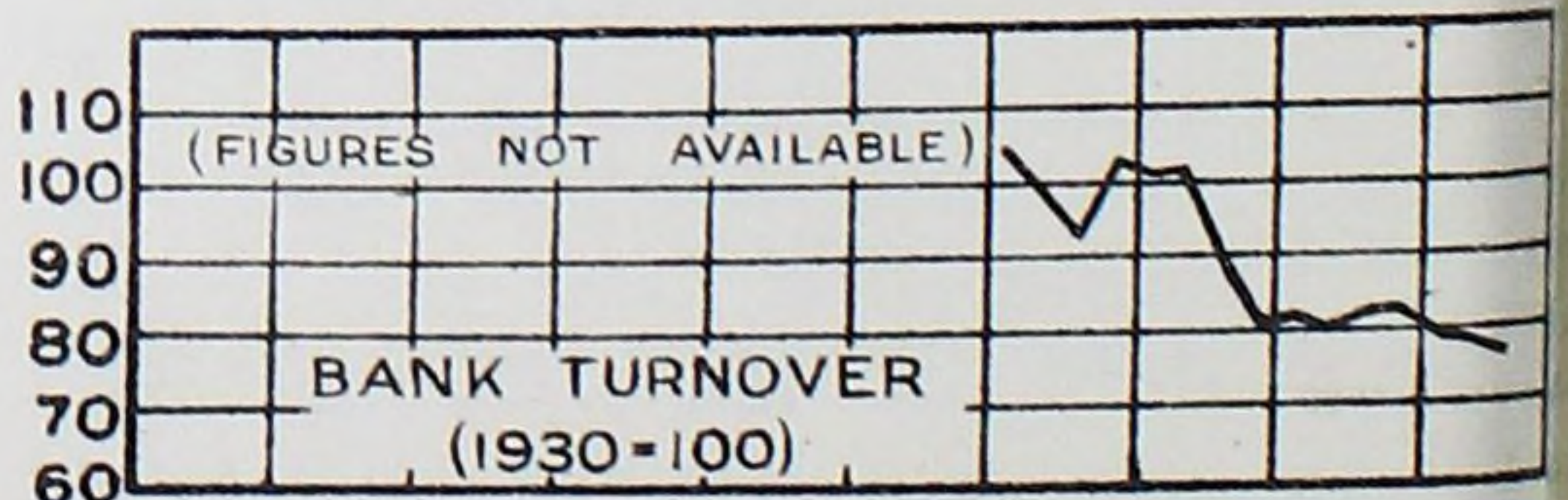
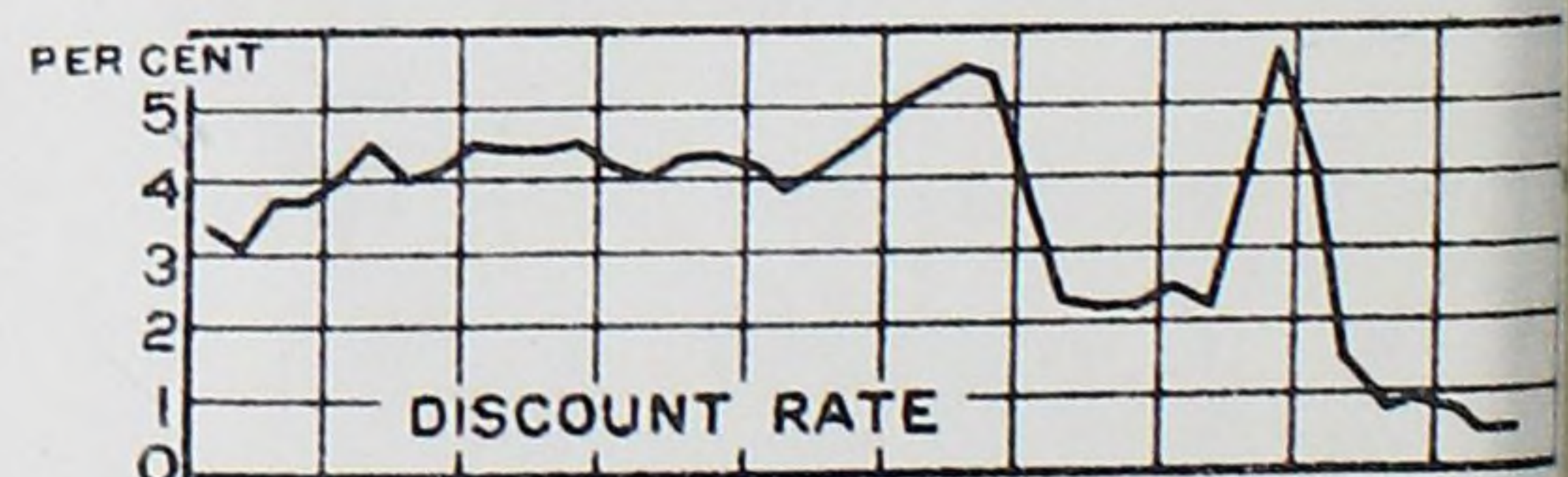
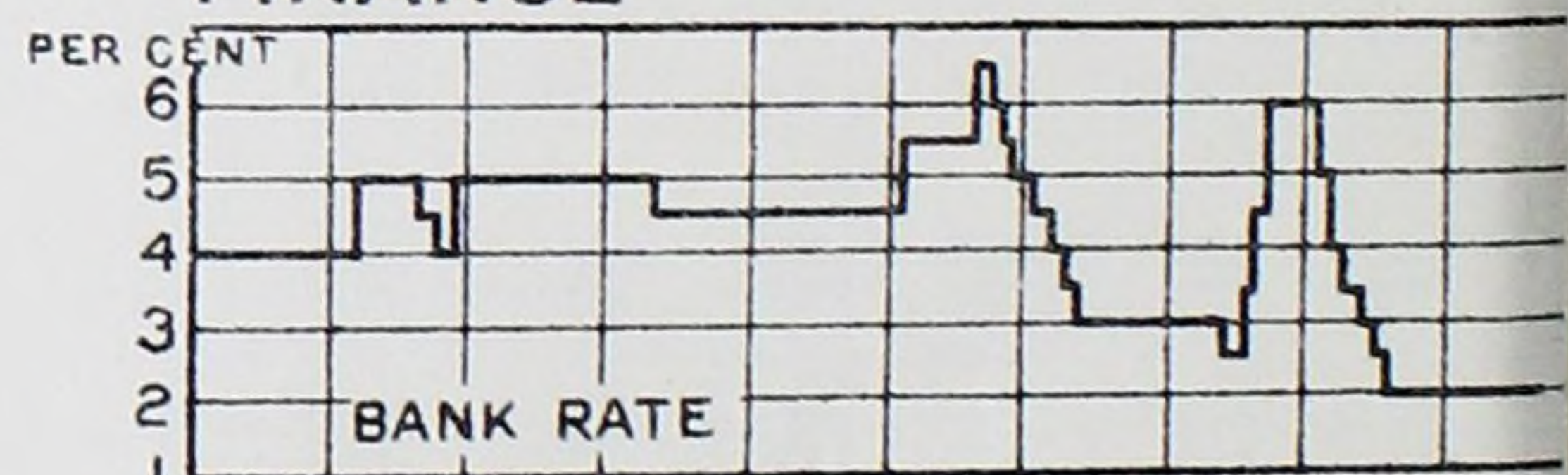
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



FINANCE



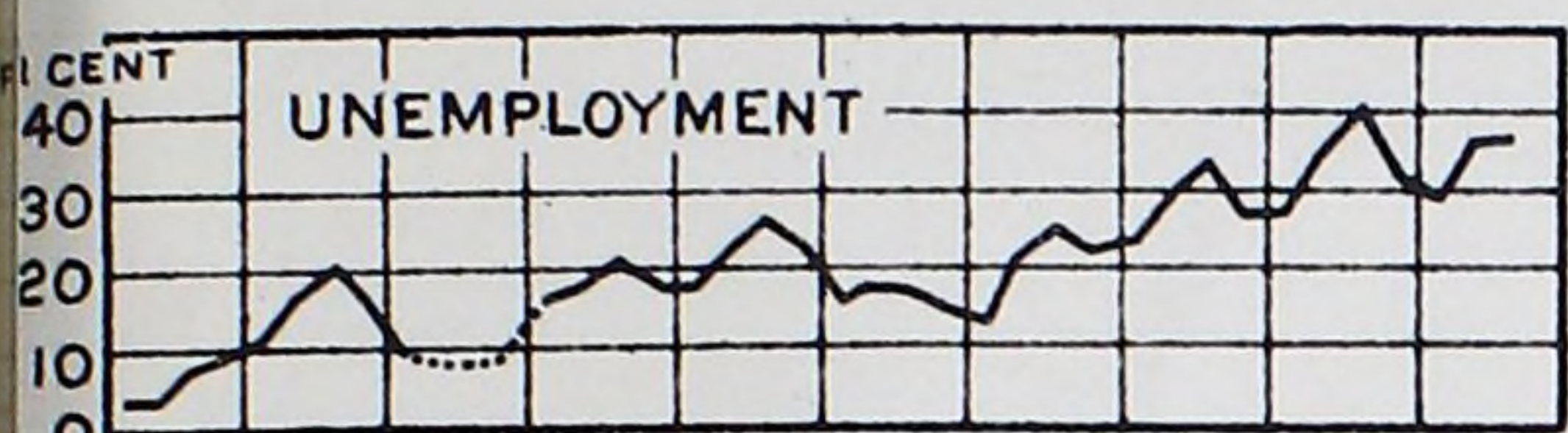
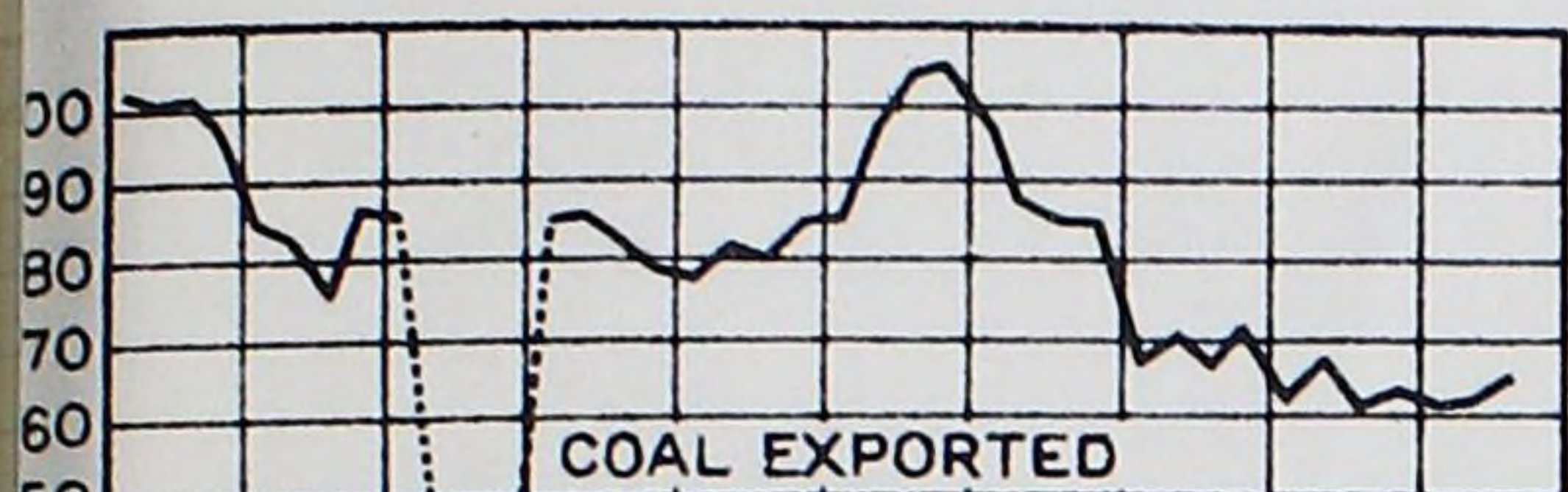
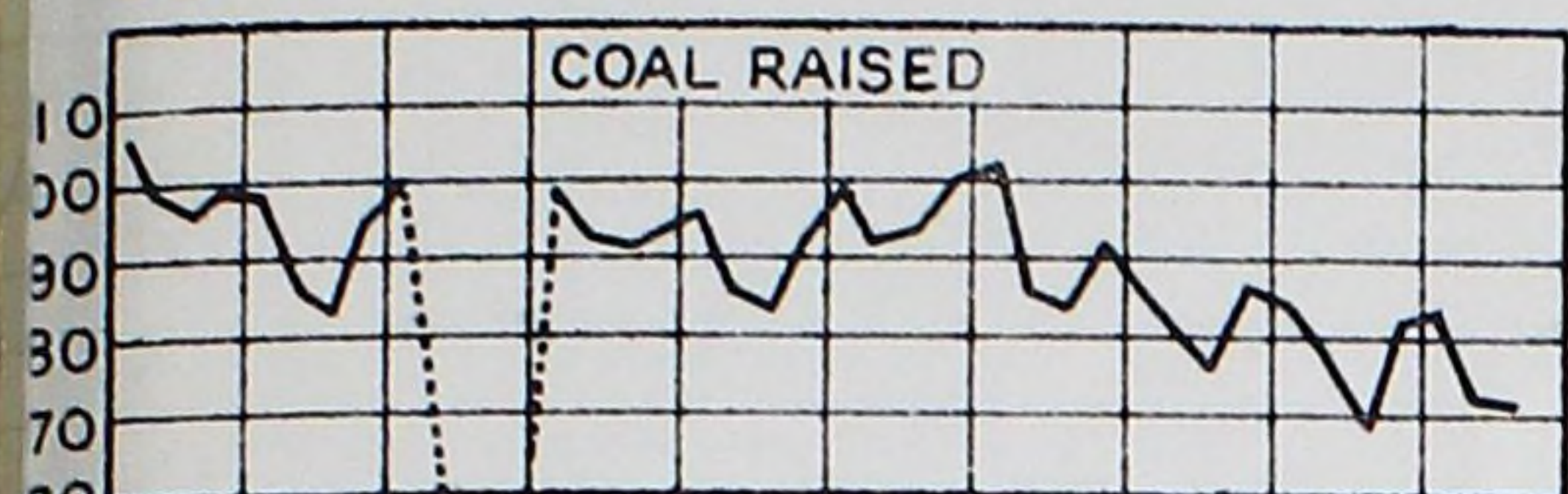
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

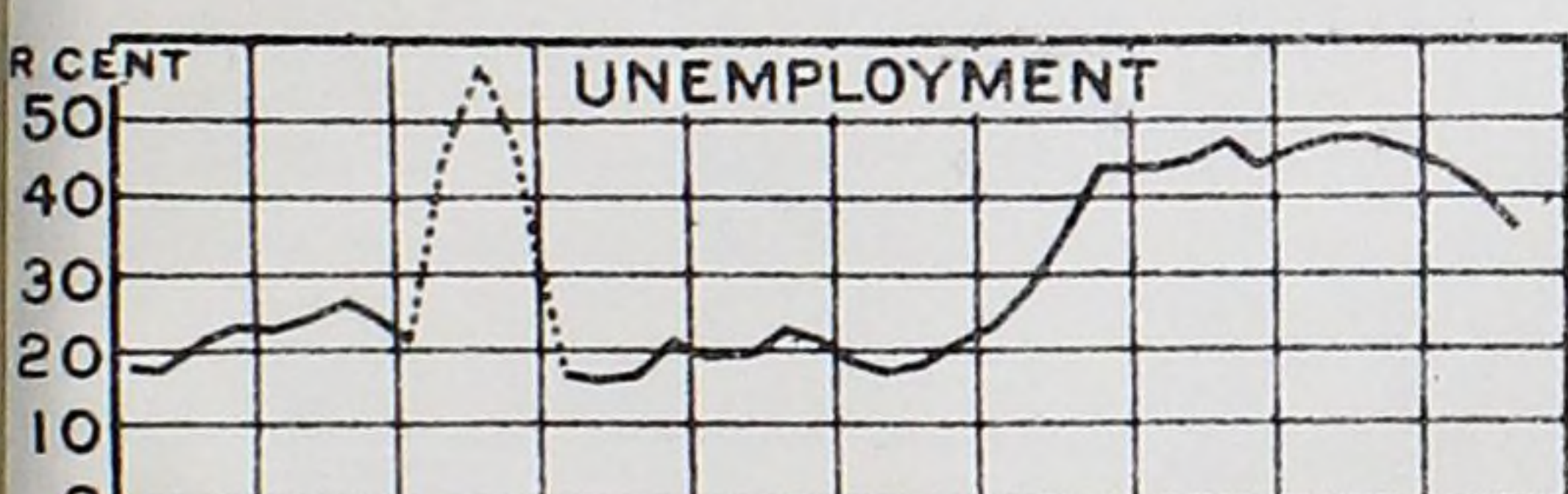
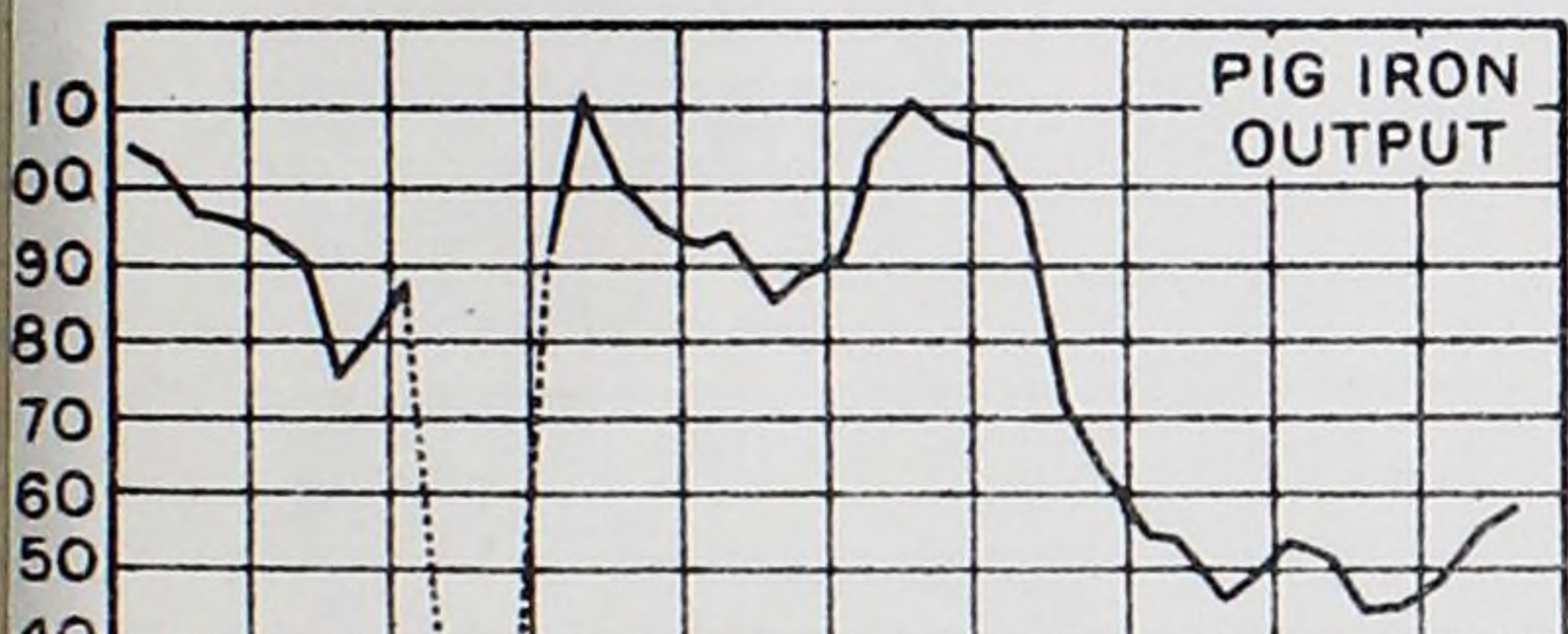
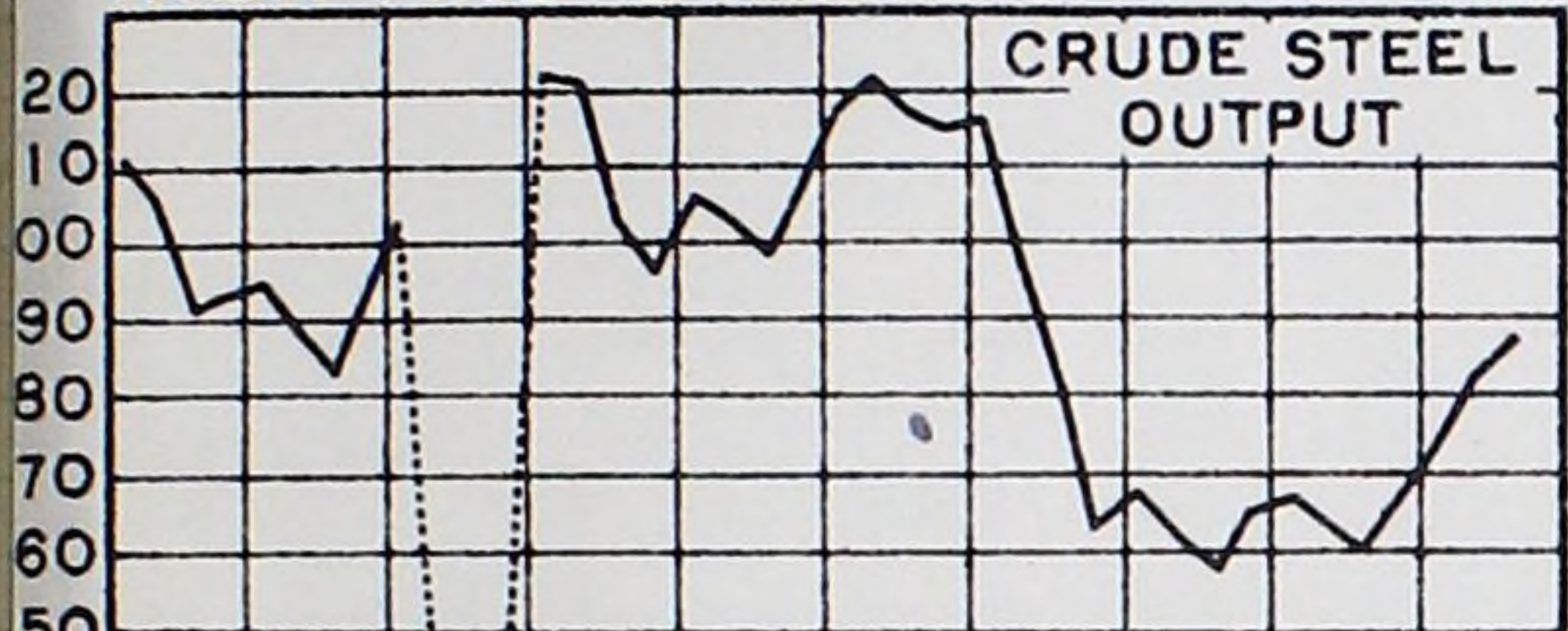
(AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

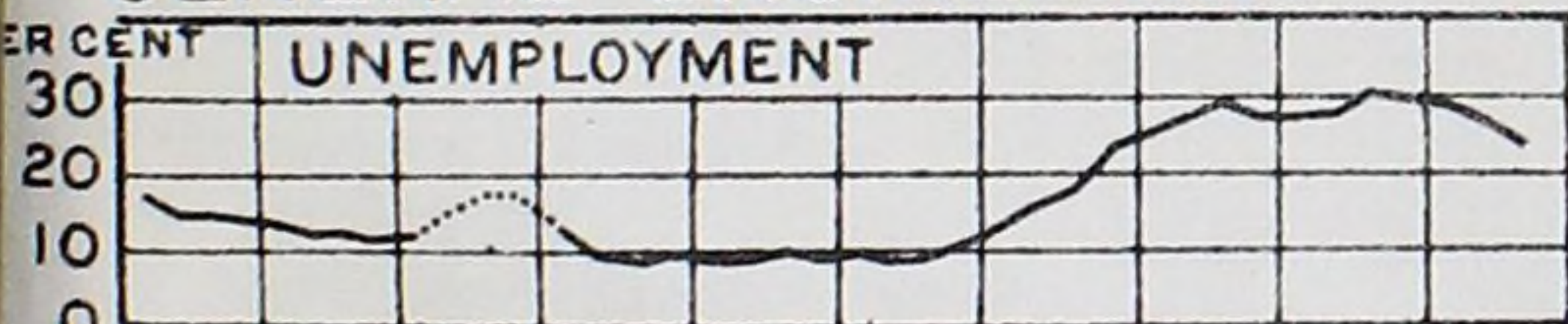
COAL MINING



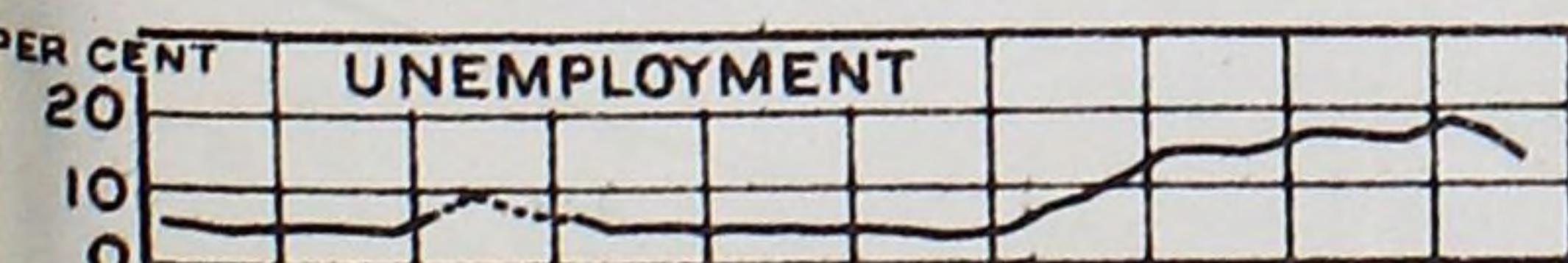
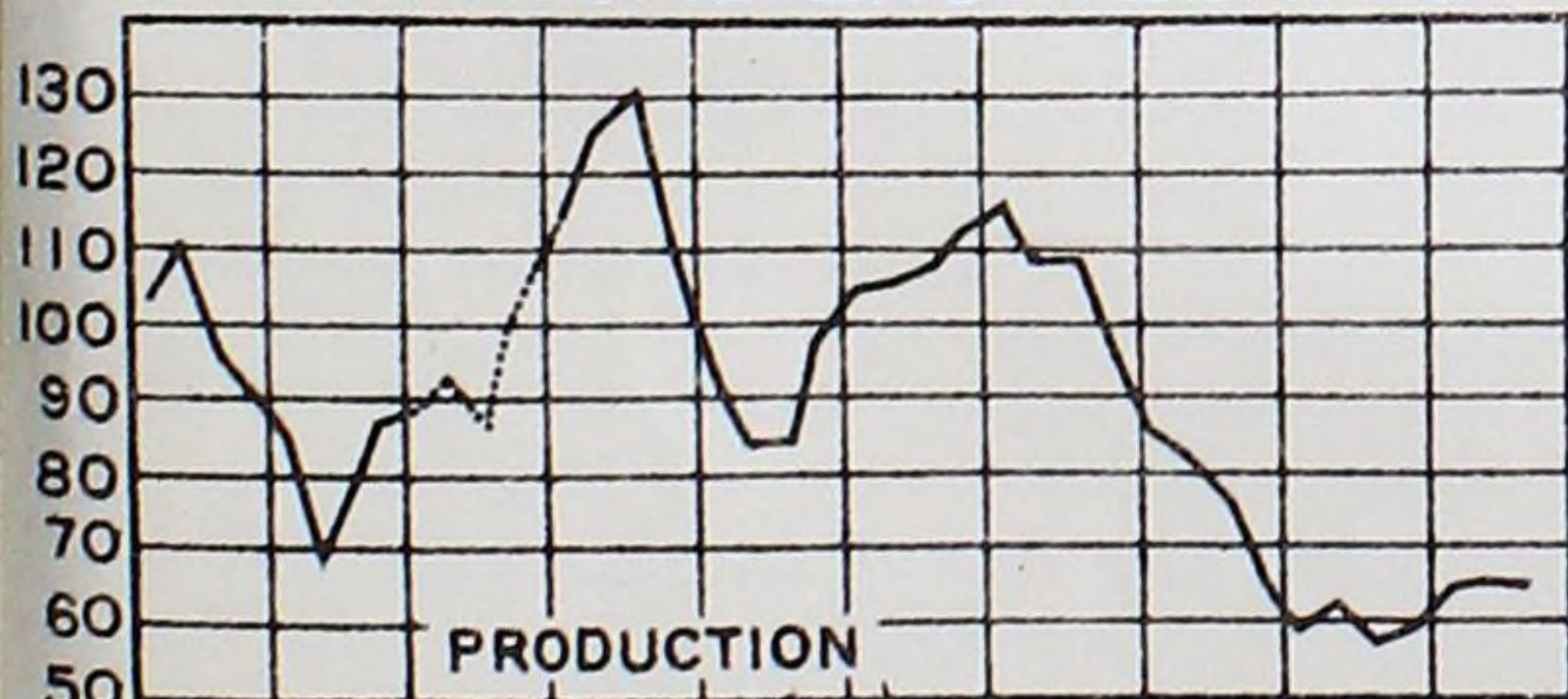
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



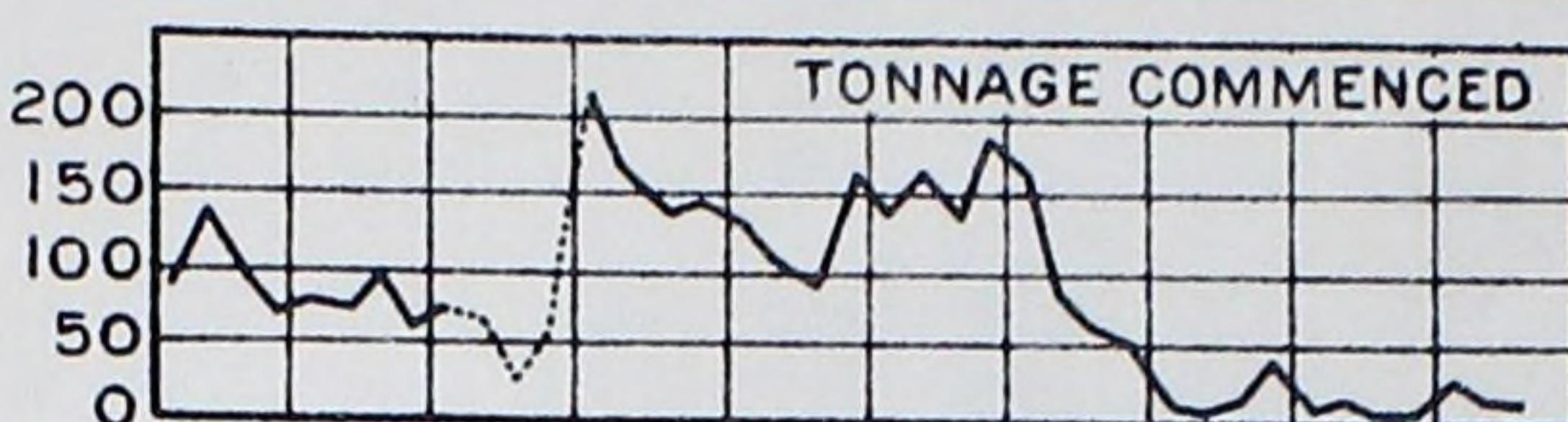
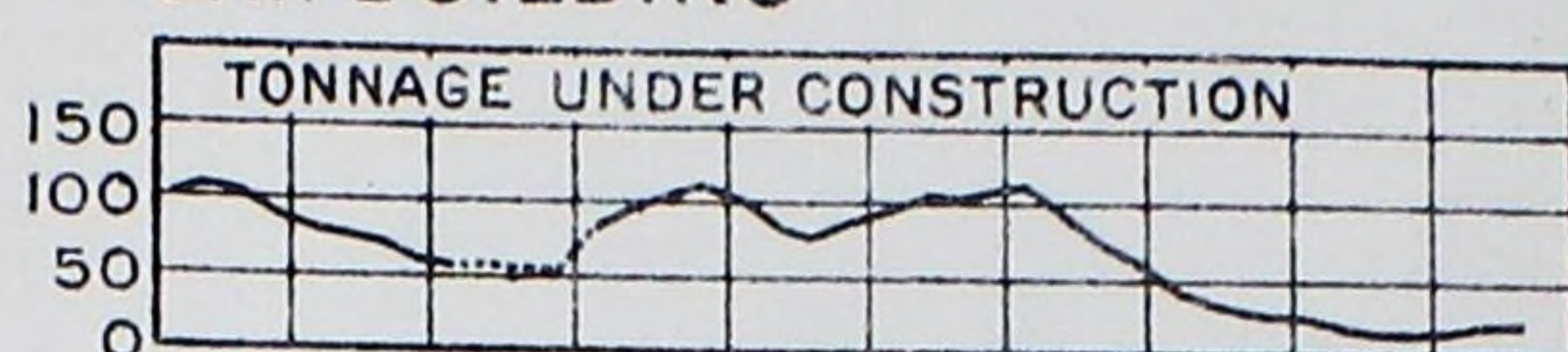
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



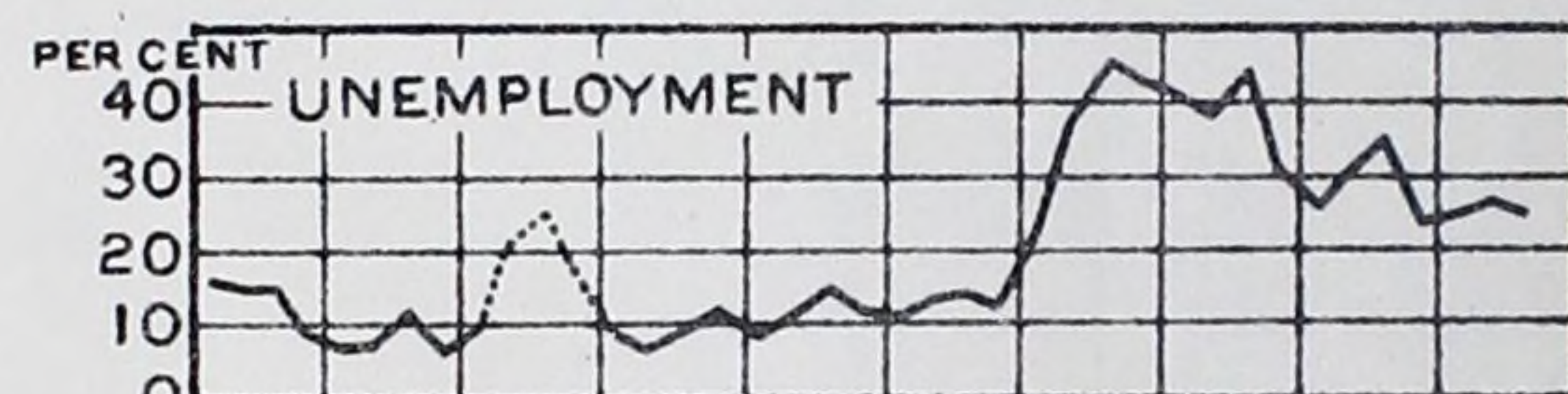
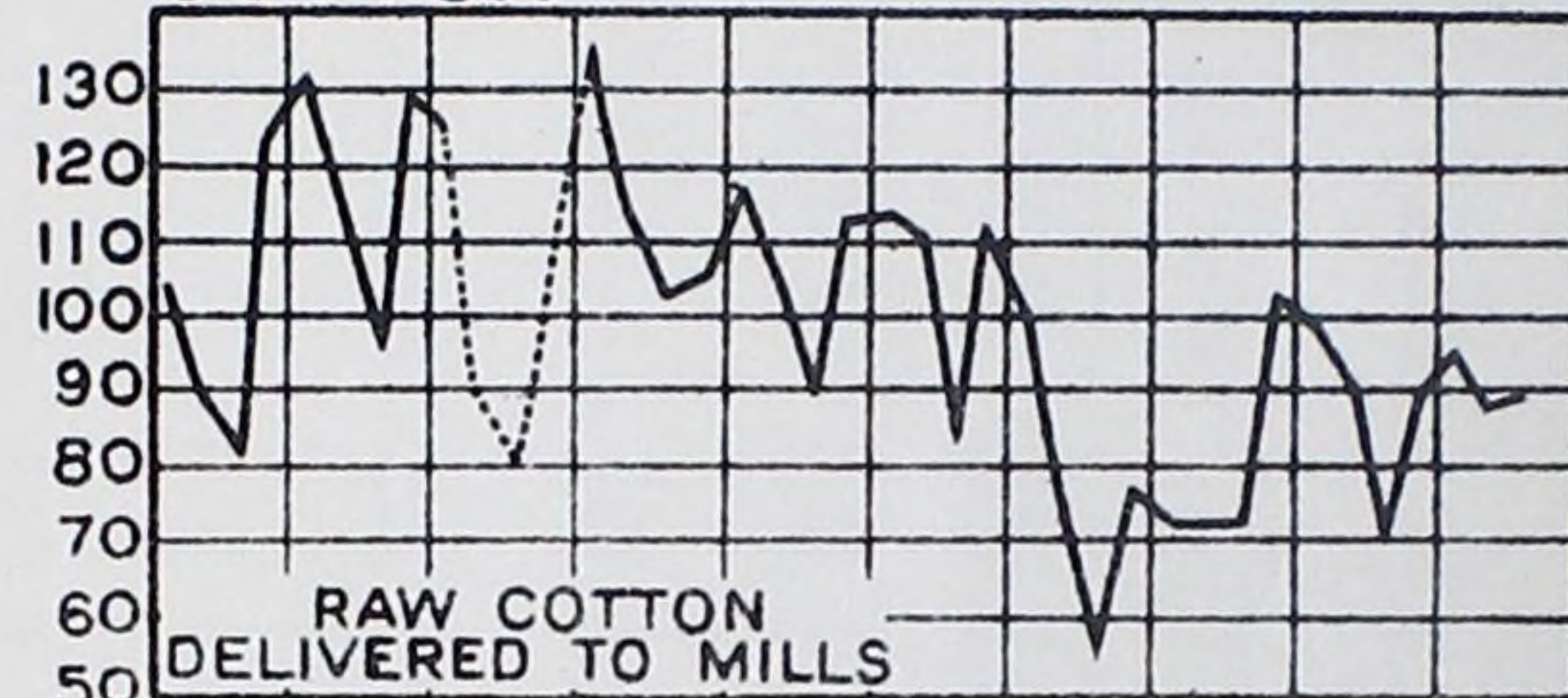
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

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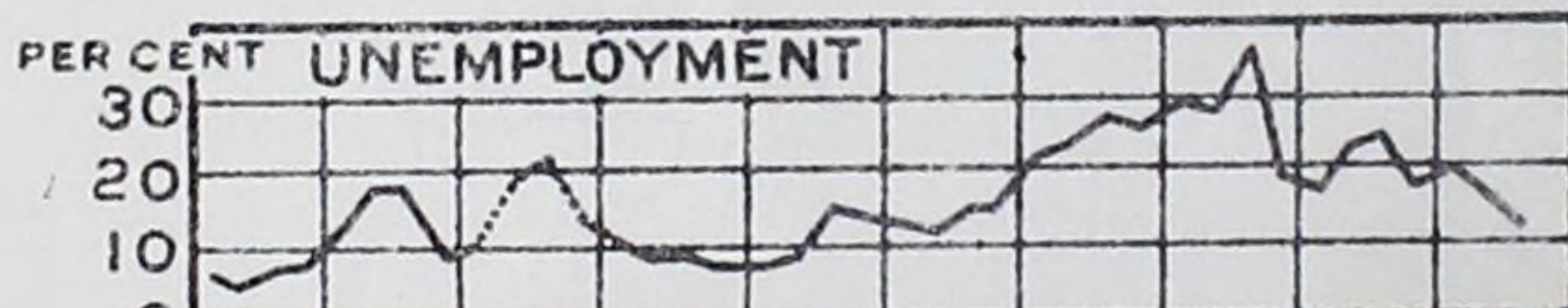
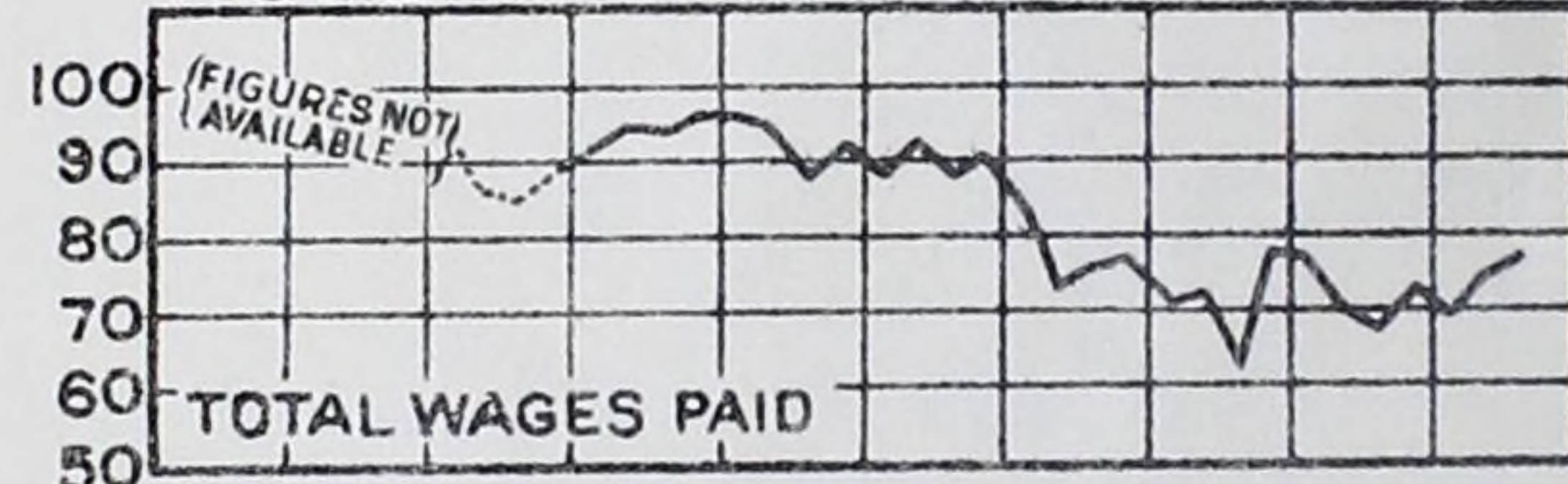
SHIPBUILDING



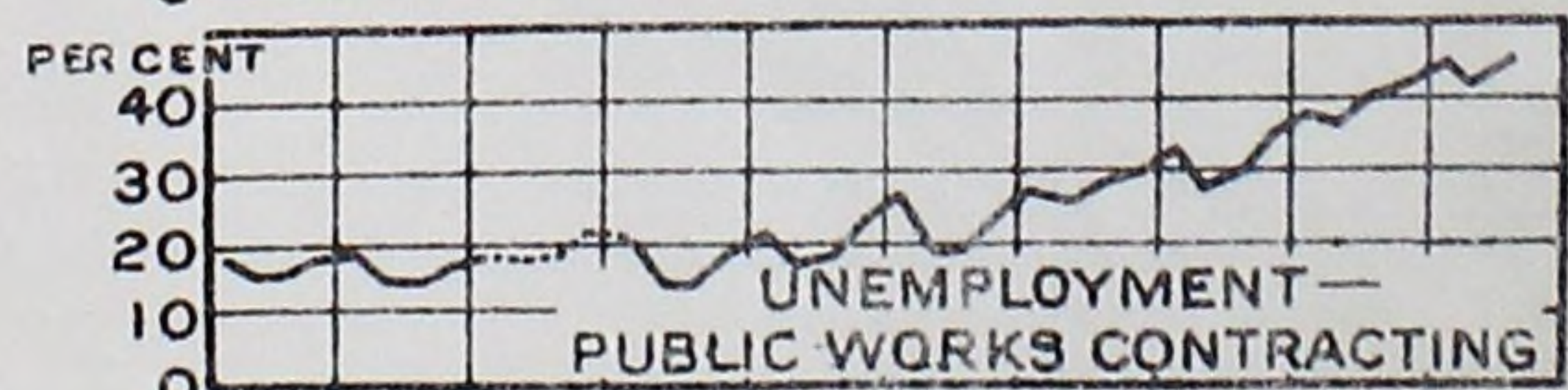
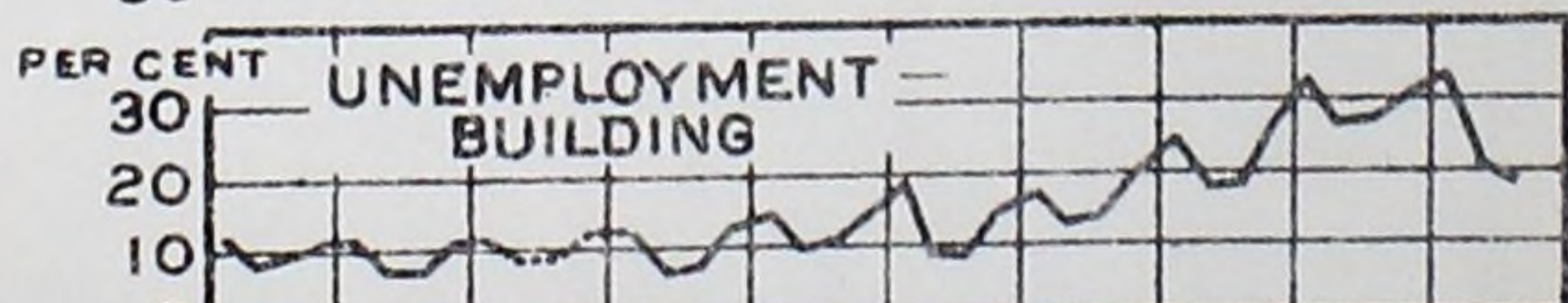
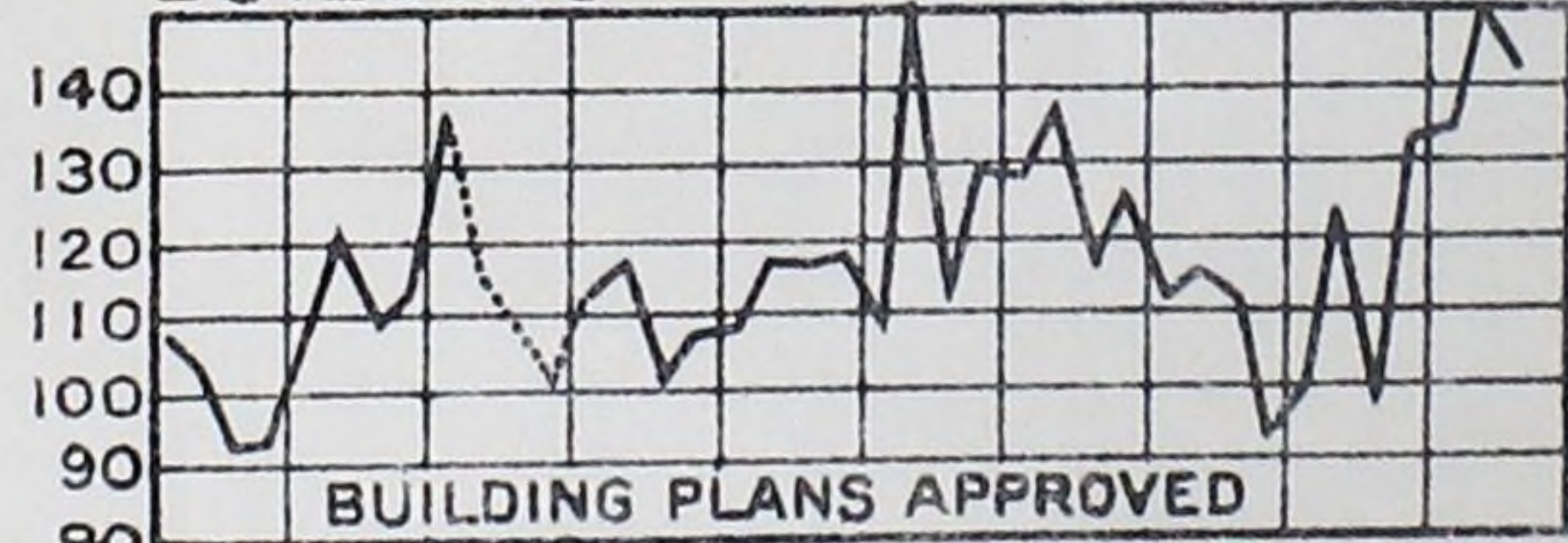
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	12,225	423	12,648	3,911	136	4,047	16,136	559	16,695	16,065	559	16,624
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,055	58	4,113	184	3	187	4,239	61	4,300	4,125	60	4,185
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7,930	2,270	10,200	1,117	639	1,756	9,047	2,909	11,956	9,033	2,909	11,942
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	4,676	770	5,446	2,450	242	2,692	7,126	1,012	8,138	7,115	1,011	8,126
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,107	696	2,803	915	307	1,222	3,022	1,003	4,025	3,022	1,003	4,025
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,927	568	2,495	408	91	499	2,335	659	2,994	2,325	659	2,984
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,234	21	1,255	153	2	155	1,387	23	1,410	1,378	23	1,401
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,468	905	3,373	618	192	810	3,086	1,097	4,183	3,061	1,097	4,158
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	17,810	3,940	21,750	4,509	1,124	5,633	22,319	5,064	27,383	22,120	5,059	27,179
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	16,609	13,731	30,340	8,110	11,222	19,332	24,719	24,953	49,672	24,719	24,953	49,672
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	12,933	30,055	42,988	4,023	11,332	15,355	16,956	41,387	58,343	16,947	41,386	58,333
Total, Cotton ...	29,542	43,786	73,328	12,133	22,554	34,687	41,675	66,340	108,015	41,666	66,339	108,005
Woollen and Worsted	7,142	3,770	10,912	4,977	4,441	9,418	12,119	8,211	20,330	12,028	8,162	20,190
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	1,442	1,025	2,467	915	2,873	3,788	2,357	3,898	6,255	2,357	3,885	6,242
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	1,368	503	1,871	338	270	608	1,706	773	2,479	1,706	773	2,479
Linen ...	4,468	6,461	10,929	696	1,104	1,800	5,164	7,565	12,729	958	1,587	2,545
Jute ...	3,628	5,004	8,632	152	446	598	3,780	5,450	9,230	3,780	5,449	9,229
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,142	1,474	2,616	254	424	678	1,396	1,898	3,294	1,196	1,475	2,671
Hosiery ...	1,334	2,404	3,738	906	1,763	2,669	2,240	4,167	6,407	2,215	4,092	6,307
Lace ...	466	369	835	367	391	758	833	760	1,593	833	760	1,593
Carpets ...	503	630	1,133	484	524	1,008	987	1,154	2,141	987	1,154	2,141
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,546	2,127	3,673	507	1,004	1,511	2,053	3,131	5,184	1,872	2,650	4,522
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	9,329	2,613	11,942	9,033	2,297	11,330	18,362	4,910	23,272	17,328	4,101	21,429
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,103	480	3,583	640	160	800	3,743	640	4,383	3,740	638	4,378
Leather Goods ...	1,344	533	1,877	253	131	384	1,597	664	2,261	1,565	647	2,212
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring ...	11,620	7,733	19,353	2,241	10,259	12,500	13,861	17,992	31,853	13,215	17,576	30,791
Dress Making and Millinery ...	1,186	3,792	4,978	80	1,758	1,838	1,266	5,550	6,816	1,252	5,385	6,637
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,171	1,178	2,349	724	1,735	2,459	1,895	2,913	4,808	1,894	2,912	4,806
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	810	4,637	5,447	112	2,713	2,825	922	7,350	8,272	706	3,969	4,675
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	746	558	1,304	230	190	420	976	748	1,724	966	742	1,708
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,506	2,215	12,721	6,319	2,427	8,746	16,825	4,642	21,467	16,635	4,623	21,258
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	13,669	3,880	17,549	707	439	1,146	14,376	4,319	18,695	13,581	4,223	17,804
Grain Milling ...	2,360	168	2,528	417	13	430	2,777	181	2,958	2,652	165	2,817
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	3,123	2,619	5,742	419	462	881	3,542	3,081	6,623	3,515	3,072	6,587
Food Industries not separately specified ...	8,108	7,317	15,425	675	996	1,671	8,783	8,313	17,096	8,653	8,246	16,899
Drink Industries ...	8,939	2,263	11,202	421	630	1,051	9,360	2,893	12,253	8,962	2,852	11,814
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,154	1,300	2,454	22	124	146	1,176	1,424	2,600	1,111	1,296	2,407
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,130	128	9,258	770	29	799	9,900	157	10,057	9,531	155	9,686
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,241	169	2,410	310	63	373	2,551	232	2,783	2,468	232	2,700
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	15,058	1,333	16,391	1,288	217	1,505	16,346	1,550	17,896	15,962	1,513	17,475
Woodworking not separately specified ...	2,657	473	3,130	581	244	825	3,238	717	3,955	3,112	692	3,804
Printing and Paper Trades:—												
Paper and Paper Board ...	2,443	527	2,970	1,105	365	1,470	3,548	892	4,440	3,522	890	4,412
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,627	1,329	2,956	83	308	391	1,710	1,637	3,347	1,638	1,586	3,224
Wall Paper Making ...	269	69	338	14	12	26	283	81	364	283	81	364
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	237	182	419	22	20	42	259	202	461	259	202	461
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	19,140	5,733	24,873	926	887	1,813	20,066	6,620	26,686	19,710	6,450	26,160
Building and Public Works Contracting:—												
Building ...	170,129	348	170,477	4,919	15	4,934	175,048	363	175,411	168,893	350	169,243
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	127,156	34	127,190	2,156	3	2,159	129,312	37	129,349	126,618	35	126,653
Other Manufacturing Industries:—												
Rubber ...	5,570	1,878	7,448	911	739	1,650	6,481	2,617	9,098	6,458	2,614	9,072
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,312	104	1,416	193	9	202	1,505	113	1,618	1,496	112	1,608
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,095	290	1,385	297	150	447	1,392	440	1,832	1,335	436	1,771
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	1,293	277	1,570	158	31	189	1,451	308	1,759	1,445	308	1,753
Musical Instruments ...	2,692	315	3,007	492	36	528	3,184	351	3,535	3,173	351	3,524
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	755	367	1,122	311	89	400	1,066	456	1,522	1,065	456	1,521
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	17,548	175	17,723	564	10	574	18,112	185	18,297	17,762	180	17,942
Transport and Communication:—												
Railway Service ...	17,326	329	17,655	908	14	922	18,234	343	18,577	17,864	336	18,200
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	10,372	523	10,895	672	23	695	11,044	546	11,590	10,776	540	11,316
Road Transport not separately specified ...	42,488	490	42,978	2,342	9	2,351	44,830	499	45,329	43,822	493	44,315
Shipping Service ...	52,102	749	52,851	382	54	436	52,484	803	53,287	51,466	801	52,267
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	49,429	139	49,568	1,503	10	1,513	50,932	149	51,081	49,339	149	49,488
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,336	99	3,435	118	4	122	3,454	103	3,557	3,419	103	3,522
Distributive Trades ...	171,385	52,184	223,569	6,817	3,751	10,568	178,202	55,935	234,137	172,564	54,478	227,042
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	10,076	1,373	11,449	185	21	206	10,261	1,394	11,655	9,995	1,375	11,370
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—												
National Government ...	14,406	1,131	15,537	296	46	342	14,702	1,177	15,879	14,185	1,141	15,326
Local Government ...	69,547	1,160	70,707	1,518	71	1,589	71,065	1,231	72,296	69,400	1,214	70,614
Professional Services ...	5,922	1,770	7,692	176	72	248	6,098	1,842	7,940	5,956	1,802	7,758
Entertainments and Sports ...	16,702	4,538	21,240	348	156	504	17,050	4,694	21,744	16,606	4,652	21,258
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	31,045	38,846	69,891	304	665	969	31,349	39,511	70,860	30,616	38,838	69,454
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,674	6,979	10,653	144	1,906	2,050	3,818	8,885	12,703	3,694	8,664	12,358
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	45,913	2,056	47,969	1,287	431	1,718	47,200	2,487	49,687	45,445	2,404	47,849
TOTAL ...	1,715,737	257,383	1,973,120*	282,151	79,283	361,434	1,997,888	336,666	2,334,554	1,949,674	321,463	2,271,137

* Including 89,383 Casuals (Males, 88,016; Females, 1,367).

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD OCTOBER, 1933.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 23RD OCT., 1933.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH SEPT., 1933.	24TH OCT., 1932.	26TH OCT., 1931.	
Fishing	31,190	1,000	32,190	18.3	2.7	17.9	0.3	—	0.2	18.6	2.7	18.1	- 3.2	- 1.9	+ 1.1	18.1
Mining:—	1,019,140	4,770	1,023,910	21.8	11.2	21.8	10.4	6.1	10.4	32.2	17.3	32.2	- 1.2	- 1.9	+ 3.2	32.2
Coal Mining	11,150	50	11,200	32.6	2.0	32.5	7.1	2.0	7.1	39.7	4.0	39.6	- 1.9	- 13.9	+ 4.2	39.4
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,570	30	3,600	37.8	20.0	37.7	1.1	—	1.0	38.9	20.0	38.7	+ 0.3	- 24.8	- 26.9	38.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	46,360	370	46,730	20.4	3.0	20.3	5.6	1.3	5.6	26.0	4.3	25.9	+ 0.3	- 6.8	+ 6.5	25.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	10,070	10	10,080	8.9	—	8.9	0.2	—	0.2	9.1	—	9.1	- 4.5	- 8.4	- 3.2	9.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	12,610	1,440	14,050	15.8	6.3	14.8	9.5	2.7	8.8	25.3	9.0	23.6	+ 0.5	- 0.1	...	23.6
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	16,300	220	16,520	17.7	6.8	17.6	2.9	1.8	2.9	20.6	8.6	20.5	+ 0.3	- 8.9	- 3.0	20.3
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits																
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—	12,120	100	12,220	23.8	14.0	23.7	2.4	3.0	2.4	26.2	17.0	26.1	- 0.7	- 6.9	- 8.9	26.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	20,770	1,500	22,270	18.7	3.5	17.7	5.6	0.5	5.2	24.3	4.0	22.9	...	- 4.9	- 0.7	22.9
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	14,940	580	15,520	13.3	9.7	13.2	3.8	1.7	3.7	17.1	11.4	16.9	+ 1.6	- 9.2	- 2.2	17.0
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...																
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	83,320	6,330	89,650	12.5	9.9	12.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	15.4	13.0	15.2	+ 0.6	- 9.3	- 3.8	15.2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	34,700	41,130	75,830	14.4	7.1	10.4	7.9	7.1	7.5	22.3	14.2	17.9	- 2.9	- 8.6	- 12.6	17.9
Glass Trades:—	22,010	6,150	28,160	13.9	4.7	11.9	2.8	0.6	2.3	16.7	5.3	14.2	- 1.2	- 5.0	- 11.2	14.2
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass)	16,870	2,400	19,270	18.0	7.7	16.7	5.6	1.0	5.1	23.6	8.7	21.8	- 1.7	- 7.0	- 5.4	21.8
Glass Bottles																
Chemicals, etc.:—	75,140	26,250	101,390	14.1	3.8	11.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	15.2	4.2	12.4	- 0.7	- 4.0	- 6.3	12.3
Chemicals	10,740	5,050	15,790	6.9	4.4	6.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	7.6	4.8	6.7	- 0.7	- 4.9	- 9.9	6.7
Explosives																
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,930	5,150	21,080	8.7	4.1	7.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.1	4.5	8.0	- 0.1	- 2.5	- 3.6	8.0
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	60,170	22,180	82,350	10.9	5.1	9.4	2.1	0.8	1.7	13.0	5.9	11.1	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 1.9	11.0
Metal Manufacture:—	16,100	100	16,200	29.8	8.0	29.6	6.0	4.0	6.1	35.8	12.0	35.7	- 1.6	- 7.5	- 5.8	35.7
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)																
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	160,380	4,290	164,670	19.3	5.0	18.9	15.0	2.8	14.7	34.3	7.8	33.6	+ 1.6	- 14.6	- 10.8	33.6
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,660	3,220	38,880	13.3	5.7	12.6	3.7	1.1	3.5	17.0	6.8	16.1	- 0.9	- 10.5	- 12.8	16.2
Tin Plates	27,010	3,100	30,110	14.3	8.9	13.8	15.0	8.9	14.3	29.3	17.8	28.1	+ 3.9	- 14.1	- 5.3	28.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	26,360	1,720	28,080	18.9	5.4	18.0	9.5	1.6	9.1	28.4	7.0	27.1	- 2.2	- 16.3	- 18.8	27.1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,910	3,740	22,650	12.5	5.5	11.3	8.0	1.4	7.0	20.5	6.9	18.3	- 1.4	- 7.1	- 6.9	18.3
Engineering, etc.:—	486,520	41,670	528,190	18.8	4.9	17.7	4.4	2.7	4.3	23.2	7.6	22.0	- 1.2	- 8.2	- 6.9	21.9
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	71,340	19,250	90,590	11.8	3.5	10.1	2.5	1.2	2.2	14.3	4.7	12.3	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 2.6	12.1
Electrical Engineering	45,460	760	46,220	40.8	7.8	40.3	3.3	2.9	3.2	44.1	10.7	43.5	- 1.5	- 12.8	- 6.2	41.8
Marine Engineering, etc.	28,000	1,200	29,200	26.3	7.0	25.5	5.9	0.3	5.7	32.2	7.3	31.2	- 1.0	- 7.6	+ 1.6	31.0
Constructional Engineering																
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—	235,630	26,090	261,720	12.0	4.2	11.2	1.7	0.6	1.6	13.7	4.8	12.8	- 1.9	- 5.9	- 9.6	12.8
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	14,580	2,640	17,220	16.7	4.7	14.9	2.0	1.5	1.9	18.7	6.2	16.8	- 0.3	- 5.5	- 4.7	16.6
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	43,810	1,370	45,180	16.7	3.4	16.3	3.0	0.6	3.0	19.7	4.0	19.3	- 0.7	- 9.8	- 4.8	19.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	166,980	2,330	169,310	56.3	12.3	55.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	58.1	13.6	57.5	- 0.6	- 6.0	- 1.5	56.5
Metal Trades:—	83,390	8,160	91,550	14.7	5.2	13.8	4.6	1.7	4.4	19.3	6.9	18.2	- 1.0	- 9.7	- 5.9	18.2
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	25,890	1,720	27,610	15.7	3.4	14.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	16.4	3.5	15.6	- 1.2	- 1.9	+ 0.2	15.4
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	73,780	51,790	125,570	10.7	4.4	8.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	12.3	5.6	9.5	- 0.8	- 1.0	- 4.0	9.5
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,670	9,990	33,660	19.8	7.7	16.2	10.3	2.4	8.0	30.1	10.1	24.2	- 1.3	- 8.6	- 14.3	24.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,750	10,210	24,960	14.3	6.8	11.2	6.2	3.0	4.9	20.5	9.8	16.1	- 1.7	- 10.0	- 14.5	16.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	15,770	9,470	25,240	12.2	6.0	9.9	2.6	1.0	2.0	14.8	7.0	11.9	- 2.4	- 6.5	- 11.8	11.8
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	9,190	660	9,850	13.4	3.2	12.7	1.7	0.3	1.6	15.1	3.5	14.3	+ 0.4	- 5.6	- 2.7	14.4

415

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD OCTOBER, 1933.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 23RD OCT., 1933.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	25TH SEPT., 1933.†	24TH OCT., 1932.	26TH OCT., 1931.	
Printing and Paper Trades:—																
Paper and Paper Board	45,090	15,930	61,020	5.4	3.3	4.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	7.9	5.6	7.3	- 0.9	- 5.7	- 4.6	7.3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	22,050	40,780	62,830	7.4	3.3	4.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	7.8	4.0	5.3	- 0.6	- 2.2	- 5.7	5.2
Wall Paper Making	4,430	1,760	6,190	6.1	3.9	5.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	6.4	4.6	5.9	- 1.2	- 4.1	- 8.4	5.9
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	3,130	4,220	7,350	7.6	4.3	5.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	8.3	4.8	6.3	- 0.7	- 3.1	- 4.7	6.3
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,450	97,500	284,950	10.2	5.9	8.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	10.7	6.8	9.4	...	- 1.0	- 1.8	9.3
Building and Public Works, Contracting:—																
Building	873,540	10,240	883,780	19.5	3.4	19.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	20.0	3.5	19.8	+ 0.1	- 10.0	- 4.9	19.5
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	276,300	1,280	277,580	46.0	2.7	45.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	46.8	2.9	46.6	+ 0.4	+ 3.9	+ 12.9	47.0
Other Manufacturing Industries:—																
Rubber	39,270	27,330	66,600	14.2	6.9	11.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	16.5	9.6	13.7	- 1.2	- 4.0	- 6.8	13.6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	12,160	2,360	14,520	10.8	4.4	9.8	1.6	0.4	1.3	12.4	4.8	11.1	- 0.2	- 5.6	- 5.9	11.1
Brushes and Brooms	7,520	5,500	13,020	14.6	5.3	10.6	3.9	2.7	3.5	18.5	8.0	14.1	+ 0.1	- 6.9	- 5.9	13.7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	18,660	9,710	28,370	6.9	2.9	5.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	7.8	3.2	6.2	- 0.5	- 5.2	- 6.2	6.2
Musical Instruments	17,080	6,740	23,820	15.8	4.7	12.6	2.8	0.5	2.2	18.6	5.2	14.8	- 1.6	- 2.7	- 6.4	14.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,860	7,620	14,480	11.0	4.8	7.7	4.5	1.2	2.8	15.5	6.0	10.5	- 1.4	- 4.3	- 6.0	10.5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	174,930	7,850	182,780	10.0	2.2	9.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	10.4	2.4	10.0	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.3	10.0
Transport and Communication:—																
Railway Service	118,270	6,070	124,340	14.6	5.4	14.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	15.4	5.7	14.9	+ 0.6	- 3.6	+ 1.0	14.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	174,350	8,850	183,200	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	+ 0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3	6.3
Road Transport not separately specified	201,430	9,200	210,630	21.1	5.3	20.4	1.2	0.1	1.1	22.3	5.4	21.5	+ 0.7	- 1.9	+ 0.8	21.4
Shipping Service	149,660	6,000	155,660	34.8	12.5	34.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	35.1	13.4	34.2	+ 3.2	- 2.0	- 1.1	34.3
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	162,470	2,030	164,500	30.4	6.8	30.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	31.4	7.3	31.1	- 0.2	- 3.8	§	30.9
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	18,380	2,130	20,510	18.2	4.6	16.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	18.8	4.8	17.3	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 2.0	17.4
Distributive Trades	1,235,550	756,450	1,992,000	13.9	6.9	11.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	14.4	7.4	11.8	+ 0.2	- 0.7	- 1.3	11.6
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	167,630	77,900	245,530	6.0	1.8	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.8	4.7	...	- 0.9	- 1.4	4.7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—																
National Government	94,430	18,880	113,310	15.3	6.0	13.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	15.6	6.2	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.8	14.0
Local Government	330,860	22,340	353,200	21.0	5.2	20.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	21.5	5.5	20.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 3.8	20.4
Professional Services	82,790	59,930	142,720	7.2	3.0	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.4	3.1	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7	- 0.9	5.5
Entertainments and Sports	72,740	35,020	107,760	23.0	13.0	19.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	23.4	13.4	20.2	+ 1.3	- 1.0	- 3.0	20.0
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	150,070	248,710	398,780	20.7	15.6	17.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	20.9	15.9	17.8	+ 3.0	- 1.6	- 4.3	17.7
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	34,690	117,720	152,410	10.6	5.9	7.0	0.4	1.6	1.3	11.0	7.5	8.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 3.3	8.2
Industries and Services not separately specified	117,400	39,890	157,290	39.1	5.2	30.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	40.2	6.2	31.6	...	- 4.2	- 3.3	31.1
TOTAL	9,344,400	3,538,600	12,883,000	18.4	7.3	15.3	3.0	2.2	2.8	21.4	9.5	18.1	- 0.3	- 3.8	- 3.8	18.0

* See penultimate paragraph of text on page 412.

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

‡ For 26th October, 1931, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

§ See note * on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 23rd October, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was less by 1.7 than at 26th October, 1931.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total
Fishing	5,722	0.3	75	0.0	27	0.0	—	—
Mining	242,815	14.2	111,022	39.4	657	0.3	341	0.4
Non-Metalliferous								
Mining Products	8,756	0.5	2,024	0.7	123	0.0	20	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc.	10,415	0.6	2,395	0.9	624	0.2	202	0.3
Pottery	4,990	0.3	2,762	1.0	2,933	1.1	2,892	3.6
Glass Trades	6,107	0.4	1,554	0.6	475	0.2	62	0.1
Chemicals	19,300	1.1	2,227	0.8	2,566	1.0	322	0.4
Metal Manufacture	51,633	3.0	34,527	12.2	975	0.4	517	0.7
Engineering	125,921	7.3	26,342	9.3	2,870	1.1	1,361	1.7
Vehicles	37,901	2.2	5,690	2.0	1,260	0.5	210	0.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	93,921	5.5	3,146	1.1	286	0.1	32	0.0
Metal Trades	54,432	3.2	14,265	5.1	9,651	3.7	2,736	3.5
Textile Trades	61,910	3.6	30,762	10.9	70,166	27.3	38,091	48.1
Leather	4,447	0.3	893	0.3	1,013	0.4	291	0.4
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10,506	0.6	6,319	2.2	2,215	0.9	2,427	3.1
Clothing Trades	15,533	0.9	3,387	1.2	17,898	7.0	16,655	21.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	37,353	2.2	2,661	0.9	17,547	6.8	2,664	3.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Wood-work	29,086	1.7	2,949	1.1	2,103	0.8	553	0.7
Printing and Paper Building and Public Works Contracting	23,716	1.4	2,150	0.8	7,840	3.0	1,592	2.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	297,285	17.3	7,075	2.5	382	0.1	18	0.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	12,717	0.7	2,362	0.8	3,231	1.3	1,054	1.3
Transport and Communication	17,548	1.0	564	0.2	175	0.1	10	0.0
Distributive Trades	175,053	10.2	5,925	2.1	2,329	0.9	114	0.1
Commerce, Banking, etc.	171,385	10.0	6,817	2.4	52,184	20.3	3,751	4.7
Miscellaneous	10,076	0.6	185	0.1	1,373	0.5	21	0.0
	187,209	10.9	4,073	1.4	56,480	22.0	3,347	4.2
Total	1,715,737	100.0	282,151	100.0	257,383	100.0	79,283	100.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, differed from the figures for 25th September, 1933, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 25th September, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining	- 13,095	- 79	- 13,174
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	- 6,529	- 73	- 6,602
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 4,557	- 470	- 5,027
Tailoring	- 1,347	- 3,264	- 4,611
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	- 1,349	- 2,642	- 3,991
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	- 953	- 2,460	- 3,413
Food Industries, not separately specified	- 1,050	- 2,161	- 3,211
Woollen and Worsted	- 893	- 2,144	- 3,037
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	- 1,899	- 1,055	- 2,954
Metal Industries not separately specified	- 1,564	- 948	- 2,512
Hosiery	- 506	- 1,738	- 2,244
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	- 572	- 1,614	- 2,186
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	- 1,840	- 235	- 2,075
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	- 924	- 691	- 1,615
Tramway and Omnibus Service	+ 1,412	+ 99	+ 1,511
Road Transport not separately specified	+ 1,449	+ 87	+ 1,536
Local Government	+ 2,348	+ 353	+ 2,701
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	+ 2,782	- 4	+ 2,778
Distributive Trades	+ 3,672	+ 376	+ 4,048
Shipping Service	+ 4,813	+ 230	+ 5,043
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club etc. Service	+ 3,748	+ 7,980	+ 11,728
Net variation for above industries	- 16,854	- 10,453	- 27,307
Total net variation for all insured industries	- 22,765	- 17,765	- 40,530

The Table on pages 414 and 415 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts 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 given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated 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 :—

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.							
	GREAT BRITAIN.				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.			
	26th June, 1933.	24th July, 1933.	21st Aug., 1933.	25th Sept., 1933.	26th June, 1933.	24th July, 1933.	21st Aug., 1933.	25th Sept., 1933.
Fishing	20.6	18.1	18.1	21.4	20.5	18.1	18.0	21.3
Mining :—								
Coal Mining	37.6	38.7	38.0	33.4	37.6	38.7	38.0	33.4
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	46.3	42.5	46.1	41.3	46.4	42.7	46.2	41.5
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	60.9	43.9	42.9	38.3	61.0	44.1	42.9	38.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	23.7	24.3	24.2	25.4	23.7	24.3	24.2	25.6
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	12.1	9.8	11.4	13.6	12.2	9.8	11.4	13.6
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	24.5	23.4	23.4	23.0	24.6	23.5	23.4	23.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	19.3	19.4	19.4	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	20.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—								
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	29.6	27.9	28.3	26.8	29.6	27.9	28.3	26.8
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	24.1	23.4	23.4	22.8	24.2	23.5	23.5	22.9
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	19.9	19.8	17.3	15.3	19.8	19.7	17.2	15.3
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making...	14.9	13.9	14.2	14.5	15.0	14.1	14.3	14.6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	28.9	27.7	30.2	20.8	28.9	27.7	30.2	20.8
Glass Trades :—								
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	18.0	16.7	16.0	15.4	18.0	16.7	16.0	15.4
Glass Bottles	21.2	20.5	23.1	23.5	21.2	20.5	23.1	23.5
Chemicals, etc. :—								
Chemicals	14.1	13.5	13.2	13.0	14.2	13.6	13.3	13.1
Explosives	8.8	8.4	7.3	7.4	8.8	8.4	7.3	7.4
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	12.8	12.1	12.6	11.1	12.8	12.1	12.6	11.2
Metal Manufacture :—								
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	40.9	39.4	37.5	37.3	40.9	39.4	37.6	37.3
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	38.7	38.1	37.0	32.0	38.7	38.1	37.0	32.0
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	19.1	17.4	17.4	17.1	19.2	17.3	17.4	17.0
Tin Plates	27.8	25.5	31.5	24.2	27.8	25.5	31.5	24.2
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	32.3	33.6	28.4	29.3	32.3	33.6	28.4	29.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	22.1	20.4	22.1	19.8	22.1	20.4	22.1	19.7
Engineering, etc. :—								
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.2	25.0	24.6	24.0	23.2
Electrical Engineering	15.1	14.2	14.1	12.8	15.2	14.4	14.2	13.0
Marine Engineering, etc.	48.0	45.0	44.4	43.4	49.7	47.2	46.3	45.0
Constructional Engineering	34.5	34.3	33.1	32.1	34.4	34.3	33.1	32.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—								
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	16.2	16.9	16.9	14.7	16.2	16.9	16.9	14.7
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	17.3	17.9	17.5	16.9	17.4	18.0	17.8	17.1
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	60.0	58.8	57.7	57.1	61.1	60.1	58.7	58.1
Metal Trades :—								
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	21.4	21.0	20.6	19.2	21.4	21.0	20.6	19.2
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	17.7	18.7	17.2	16.6	17.8	18.8	17.3	16.8
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	13.9	12.6	11.0	10.3	13.9	12.6	11.0	10.3
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	28.6	27.8	28.8	25.5	28.6	27.8	28.7	25.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	19.7	17.8	19.1	17.8	19.8	18.7	19.1	17.8
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	16.6	16.6	16.2	14.2	17.0	16.6	16.3	14.3
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	17.8	16.4	14.4	14.0	17.6	16.3	14.4	13.9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	15.3	14.3	13.9	11.9	15.3	14.3	13.9	11.8
Metal Industries not separately specified	15.9	15.8	15.5	14.2	15.9	15.8	15.6	14.2
Textiles Trades :—								
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	24.0	25.6	25.0	21.8	24.0	25.6	25.0	21.8
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	26.2	27.0	25.8	24.4	26.2	27.0	25.8	24.4
Total Cotton	25.1	26.3	25.4	23.1	25.1	26.3	25.4	23.1
Woollen and Worsted... ..	14.2	13.0	12.5	10.1	14.2	13.0	12.5	10.1
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	16.6	15.6	15.4	15.4	16.7	15.7	15.5	15.4
Artificial Silk Yarn	13.6	10.6	10.8	9.6	13.6	10.6	10.8	9.5
Linen	27.1	30.9	27.6	23.6	21.9	21.1	19.4	18.0
Jute	31.7	54.2	29.8	26.2	31.7	54.2	29.8	26.2
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	21.0	20.4	19.3	19.5	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.0
Hosiery	12.5	10.4	9.4	7.5	12.5	10.5	9.4	7.6
Lace	17.3	15.6	14.1	11.2	17.3	15.6	14.1	11.2
Carpets	9.2	10.4	10.5	8.7	9.2	10.4	10.5	8.7
Textiles not separately specified ...	11.8	12.1	11.5	10.8	13.7	13.7	13.1	12.3
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	23.7	23.9	23.6	22.8	24.2	24.5	23.8	23.2
Leather and Leather Goods :—								
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	13.2	11.8	11.5	10.4	13.2	11.9	11.5	10.4
Leather Goods	13.6	12.0	10.9	9.5	13.7	12.1	11.0	9.7
Clothing Trades :—								
Tailoring	11.3	14.0	15.8	16.7	11.3	14.1	15.9	16.8
Dress Making and Millinery...	6.7	8.4	9.4	7.2	7.1	8.7	9.6	7.5
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	10.4	12.2	12.7	10.8	10.4	12.2	12.7	10.9
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	5.2	6.0	6.5	7.0	9.2	9.9	10.3	10.2
Dress Industries not separately specified	8.5	8.3	7.5	6.8	8.5	8.3	7.5	6.8
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	13.2	17.7	18.9	16.2	13.2	17.8	19.0	16.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—								
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.9
Grain Milling	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	15.3	14.7	11.7	9.7	15.3	14.7	11.8	9.8
Food Industries not separately specified	13.5	13.3	13.6	16.0	13.6	13.4	13.7	16.0
Drink Industries	11.8	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	7.4	6.9	6.6	5.9	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.0
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—								
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	17.9	17.3	17.5	17.1	18.3	17.7	17.9	17.4
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	24.7	24.0	23.6	23.5	24.8	24.1	23.8	23.8
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	17.5	17.8	17.2	14.9	17.5	17.9	17.3	15.0
Woodworking not separately Specified	18.6	19.3	18.3	18.5	18.9	19.7	18.6	18.8
Printing and Paper Trades :—								
Paper and Paper Board	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.2
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	8.0	7.6	6.5	5.8	8.1	7.7	6.6	5.9
Wall Paper Making	9.0	9.3	7.8	7.1	9.0	9.3	7.8	7.1
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	9.3	8.7	8.4	7.0	9.3	8.7	8.4	7.0
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4
Building and Public Works Contracting :—								
Building	14.8	14.5	12.8	12.5	15.2	14.9	13.2	12.9
Carpenters	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.6	10.3	9.9	9.2	9.0
Bricklayers	17.4	17.3	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.5	16.8	17.4
Masons	15.5	14.8	15.3	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.6	14.9
Slaters	14.1	11.4	10.0	9.3	14.5	11.9	10.5	9.8
Plasterers	18.2	21.2	18.3	21.0	18.4	21.4	18.5	21.2
Painters	17.8	17.4	16.4	16.1	18.0	17.7	16.6	16.4
Plumbers	21.2	21.0	20.3	21.4	21.2	20.6	21.1	
Labourers to above	27.2	27.9	27.3	28.6	27.9	28.6	28.0	29.3
All Other Occupations	19.5	19.8	18.7	19.4	19.9	20.2	19.0	19.7
Total, Building	43.4	45.2	45.1	46.6	43.1	44.8	44.7	46.2
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...								
Other Manufacturing Industries :—								
Rubber	13.6	13.3	13.6	14.9	13.6	13.3	13.6	14.9
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	12.9	13.4	11.4	11.2	12.9	13.5	11.4	11.3
Brushes and Brooms	15.6	16.2	15.4	13.6	15.9	16.6	15.8	14.0
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	8.5	7.7	7.0	6.8	8.5	7.7	7.0	6.7
Musical Instruments	24.3	21.7	19.0	16.4	24.3	21.7	19.0	16.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	13.2	13.0	13.1	11.9	13.2	13.0	13.1	11.9
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1
Transport and Communication :—								
Railway Service	15.6	14.2	14.0	14.1	15.8	14.4	14.2	14.3
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.5
Road Transport not separately specified	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.7	20.6	20.3	20.4	20.8
Shipping Service	33.2	31.8	30.5	31.0	33.3	31.9	30.6	31.0
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	33.2	30.6	30.4	31.2	33.3	30.8	30.7	31.3
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	16.8	18.1	17.5	17.5	16.9	18.2	17.6	17.5
Distributive Trades	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.6
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—								
National Government	12.8	13.1	12.6	13.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	13.7
Local Government	17.3	18.0	18.0	19.6	17.4	18.2	18.1	19.7
Professional Services	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Entertainments and Sports	19.3	19.4	18.6	18.7	19.4	19.5	18.9	18.9
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	13.9	13.1	12.4	14.7	14.0	13.2	12.5	14.8
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.2
	32.8	31.8	31.4	31.1	33.2	32.2	31.8	31.6
TOTAL	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.3	19.4	19.5	19.1	18.4

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 ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1932.

[See Special Article on pages 396 to 400.]

INDUSTRY.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1933.	New Entrants July, 1932, to June, 1933.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured at July, 1933, as a Percentage of July, 1932, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1933.	New Entrants July, 1932, to June, 1933.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured at July, 1933, as a Percentage of July, 1932, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1933.	New Entrants July, 1932, to June, 1933.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured at July, 1933, as a Percentage of July, 1932, Number.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	1,019,070	2.1	— 4.1	98.0	4,770	7.3	— 13.4	93.9	1,023,840	2.2	— 4.2	98.0
Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.	97,790	2.2	— 4.5	97.7	2,110	10.3	— 8.9	101.4	99,900	2.4	— 4.6	97.8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12,120	0.7	+ 4.9	105.6	100	10.0	+ 1.1	111.1	12,220	0.8	+ 4.8	105.6
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc.	35,220	2.1	— 3.6	98.5	2,060	6.0	— 20.2	85.8	37,280	2.3	— 4.6	97.7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	82,290	4.0	— 1.3	102.7	6,320	7.0	— 9.2	97.8	88,610	4.2	— 1.8	102.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	34,590	3.5	— 7.4	96.1	41,100	5.7	+ 0.4	106.1	75,690	4.6	— 3.3	101.3
Glass Trades	38,820	3.3	+ 0.5	103.8	8,550	12.2	— 8.6	103.6	47,370	4.9	— 1.2	103.7
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	161,340	2.3	— 1.2	101.1	58,450	8.1	— 3.6	104.5	219,790	3.8	— 1.8	102.0
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. ...	176,470	1.6	— 4.4	97.2	4,390	7.4	— 5.5	101.9	180,860	1.7	— 4.4	97.3
Tin Plates	27,010	2.6	— 4.3	98.3	3,100	8.3	— 12.6	95.7	30,110	3.2	— 5.2	98.0
Other Metals	80,590	1.6	— 0.5	101.1	8,670	5.9	— 6.4	99.5	89,260	2.1	— 1.1	101.0
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	480,070	2.9	— 7.1	95.8	41,500	6.8	— 11.0	95.8	521,570	3.2	— 7.4	95.8
Electrical Engineering	70,880	4.5	— 7.0	97.5	19,180	8.0	— 16.1	91.9	90,060	5.3	— 9.1	96.2
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	41,010	0.9	— 9.3	91.6	740	1.3	— 13.2	88.1	41,750	0.9	— 9.3	91.6
Constructional Engineering ...	27,610	2.1	— 2.7	99.4	1,200	4.5	— 3.7	100.8	28,810	2.2	— 2.7	99.5
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	233,420	3.9	...	103.9	25,870	6.3	— 3.7	102.6	259,290	4.2	— 8.4	103.8
Other Vehicles	57,880	2.6	— 10.1	92.5	3,990	6.2	— 13.4	92.8	61,870	2.9	— 10.3	92.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	158,580	1.4	— 7.5	93.9	2,200	4.1	— 20.8	83.3	160,780	1.5	— 7.7	93.8
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	83,180	3.0	— 3.6	99.4	8,160	6.8	— 12.3	94.5	91,340	3.3	— 4.4	98.9
Electric Wiring, Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	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, etc.	23,260	3.3	+ 2.5	105.8	18,600	4.8	— 2.8	102.0	41,860	4.0	...	104.0
Other Metal Industries	199,390	4.6	— 1.4	103.2	103,780	8.6	— 10.3	98.3	303,170	6.0	— 4.5	101.5
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	98,840	2.9	— 6.4	96.5	145,160	3.8	— 8.4	95.4	244,000	3.4	— 7.5	95.9
Woolen and Worsted	80,900	1.6	— 5.5	96.1	174,940	2.2	— 4.6	97.6	255,840	2.0	— 4.9	97.1
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	179,740	2.3	— 6.0	96.3	320,100	3.0	— 6.4	96.6	499,840	2.7	— 6.2	96.5
Artificial Silk Yarn	95,180	2.9	— 3.6	99.3	134,770	3.9	— 5.3	98.6	229,950	3.5	— 4.6	98.9
Hosiery	16,160	3.0	+ 1.5	104.5	28,820	6.5	— 4.8	101.7	44,980	5.3	— 2.6	102.7
Other Textile Industries	13,630	1.7	— 8.5	93.2	10,890	7.4	— 14.5	92.9	24,520	4.3	— 11.2	93.1
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	25,130	4.5	— 4.4	100.1	88,370	6.7	— 7.0	99.7	113,500	6.2	— 6.4	99.8
Leather and Leather Goods ...	53,290	4.1	— 4.1	100.0	97,760	6.2	— 7.0	99.2	151,050	5.5	— 6.1	99.4
Clothing :—	75,470	2.3	— 1.9	100.4	29,390	5.0	— 1.5	103.5	104,860	3.0	— 1.7	101.3
Tailoring	46,010	4.2	+ 1.0	105.2	24,010	8.7	— 8.3	100.4	70,020	5.8	— 2.3	103.5
Other Dress Industries	70,460	4.9	— 1.7	103.2	141,670	7.4	— 5.3	102.1	212,130	6.6	— 4.1	102.5
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	39,800	4.0	— 7.5	96.5	196,730	8.7	— 7.4	101.3	236,530	7.9	— 7.4	100.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	85,310	4.9	— 3.3	101.6	55,530	6.6	— 1.8	104.8	140,840	5.6	— 2.8	102.8
Other Food Industries	95,860	5.2	— 3.1	102.1	63,690	9.3	— 3.1	106.2	159,550	6.8	— 3.1	103.7
Drink, Tobacco, etc.	115,430	3.0	+ 1.0	104.0	115,790	11.6	— 4.3	107.3	231,220	7.3	— 1.6	105.7
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	100,270	2.0	— 0.9	101.1	51,780	5.3	— 5.7	99.6	152,050	3.1	— 2.6	100.5
Other Woodworking	108,490	5.6	— 6.5	99.1	22,800	8.5	— 8.2	100.3	131,290	6.1	— 6.8	99.3
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc.	82,830	4.5	— 4.7	99.8	9,970	8.9	— 13.6	95.3	92,800	5.0	— 5.7	99.3
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	74,080	2.8	+ 1.0	103.8	61,610	9.0	— 6.6	102.4	135,690	5.6	— 2.4	103.2
Building and Public Works Contracting :—												
Building	185,050	4.9	— 5.3	99.6	96,360	8.3	— 7.6	100.7	281,410	6.0	— 6.0	100.0
Public Works Contracting ...	857,020	2.9	+ 0.4	103.3	10,070	8.3	— 6.9	101.4	867,090	3.0	+ 0.3	103.3
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber	268,020	2.3	— 7.3	95.0	1,260	9.6	— 4.6	105.0	269,280	2.3	— 7.3	95.0
Musical Instruments	39,190	3.4	— 0.7	102.7	27,290	8.6	— 2.9	105.7	66,480	5.5	— 1.6	103.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	17,040	2.9	— 11.4	91.5	6,730	10.6	— 11.0	99.6	23,770	4.9	— 11.2	93.7
Transport and Communication :—												
Shipping Service and Fishing ...	45,030	5.4	+ 3.5	108.9	25,130	10.4	— 1.7	108.7	70,160	7.2	+ 1.6	108.8
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	177,550	3.2	— 5.6	97.6	6,900	5.6	— 7.7	97.9	184,450	3.3	— 5.7	97.6
Other Transport, Communication and Storage	158,240	0.6	— 3.1	97.5	2,020	3.0	— 26.8	76.2	160,260	0.6	— 3.4	97.2
Distributive Trades	386,980	2.4	— 1.6	100.8	19,960	6.8	+ 3.7	110.5	406,940	2.6	— 1.3	101.3
Commerce and Finance	1,210,540	8.4	— 5.5	102.9	744,060	11.2	— 10.1	101.1	1,954,600	9.5	— 7.3	102.2
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government	65,510	8.7	— 10.0	98.7	30,900	10.5	— 13.1	97.4	96,410	9.3	— 11.0	98.3
Local Government	91,420	4.8	— 11.1	93.7	18,260	11.0	— 23.2	87.8	109,680	5.9	— 13.2	92.7
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	324,200	2.6	+ 1.7	104.3	22,230	7.5	— 8.9	98.6	346,430	2.9	+ 1.0	103.9
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	147,730	5.0	+ 1.8	106.8	245,780	17.4	— 14.4	103.0	393,510	12.8	— 8.3	104.5
Other Industries and Services ...	34,170	7.7	— 3.1	104.6	115,990	9.3	— 7.2	102.1	150,160	8.9	— 6.3	102.6
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES ...												
(excluding Special Schemes)	267,020	5.8	+ 0.5	106.3	133,310	15.4	— 11.1	104.3	400,330	9.0	— 3.3	105.7
	9,081,000	3.8	— 3.4	100.4	3,392,000	9.1	— 8.1	101.0	12,473,000	5.2	— 4.6	100.6

CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1933, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 396 to 400].

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Numbers. July, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table on page 419.)									
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.
Fishing	24,760	28,460	27,550	32,190	106.2	110.6	113.2	115.0	116.0	115.6	116.9	128.4	130.0	134.4
Mining and Quarrying:—														
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	31,930	43,060	41,230	46,730	112.5	121.6	128.8	134.8	134.8	139.6	142.1	151.8	151.6	152.8
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	12,610	15,370	14,730	16,520	107.3	114.6	120.5	121.9	123.0	131.2	138.1	140.8	137.0	136.7
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	7,890	11,160	10,700	10,080	130.4	134.8	137.0	141.4	140.7	138.5	138.6	136.8	135.0	133.2
Total of expanded industries	52,430	69,590	66,660	73,330	114.0	122.0	128.1	132.7	132.9	137.4	140.6	146.9	145.6	146.0
Coal Mining	1,243,580	1,198,990	1,164,380	1,023,910	101.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	92.5	89.1	88.7	86.8	86.6	84.9
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,120	5,710	5,480	3,600	97.7	104.9	103.9	111.5	114.6	111.3	108.9	99.1	88.1	73.3
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	19,460	14,870	14,250	11,200	87.5	82.6	78.6	76.4	78.2	80.3	79.3	69.1	66.4	60.0
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	26,300	18,450	17,720	14,050	83.8	79.2	74.1	70.1	65.9	67.3	67.0	62.7	58.0	55.6
Total of contracted industries	1,294,460	1,238,020	1,201,830	1,052,760	100.7	98.5	97.7	95.6	91.7	88.5	88.0	86.0	85.6	83.8
Total, Mining and Quarrying	1,346,890	1,307,610	1,268,490	1,126,090	101.2	99.4	98.9	97.1	93.3	90.4	90.1	88.4	88.0	86.2
Manufacturing Industries:—														
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	11,900	14,810	14,310	27,610	107.7	106.8	117.6	124.4	135.0	144.4	160.9	195.2	217.7	240.0
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	10,540	17,050	16,390	22,270	111.8	129.1	155.4	161.8	164.4	172.1	174.8	193.9	216.4	219.8
Silk and Artificial Silk	37,300	55,070	53,580	69,660	111.2	124.8	136.2	147.6	193.6	203.4	215.1	199.8	193.8	191.9
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	5,640	7,640	7,350	9,850	101.2	133.2	125.0	135.5	147.5	161.1	170.3	169.0	176.6	181.6
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	72,120	84,510	83,730	125,570	103.9	112.9	121.3	117.2	120.6	131.6	143.7	151.8	164.6	175.8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	17,550	24,240	23,550	28,370	112.2	118.2	126.8	138.1	141.4	154.5	151.9	152.7	149.4	166.4
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	13,570	18,720	18,090	21,080	121.3	121.8	126.7	138.0	142.1	144.2	146.0	156.4	153.1	160.8
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,720	5,770	5,640	7,350	96.8	101.7	108.2	122.2	129.3	135.2	135.0	139.8	142.4	159.2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	61,200	87,160	82,580	89,650	114.7	127.9	134.9	142.4	140.0	141.4	146.0	151.1	151.2	154.6
Brushes and Brooms	8,830	10,600	10,310	13,020	111.6	116.2	121.4	120.0	126.2	118.2	129.0	133.3	138.1	151.6
Electrical Engineering	60,960	79,300	77,800	90,590	117.0	124.6	125.4	130.1	133.3	141.2	150.3	154.7	157.4	151.5
Industries and Services not separately specified	107,660	123,800	122,120	157,290	103.6	108.6	115.1	115.0	116.0	118.0	125.9	134.6	142.4	148.1
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	94,090	114,480	110,020	132,870	103.7	108.4	114.8	121.7	127.7	133.1	138.4	146.1	148.1	147.0
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	66,610	74,910	74,500	93,360	108.9	111.1	109.2	112.5	116.3	121.6	128.4	133.5	134.4	141.0
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	191,830	232,860	230,130	261,720	106.1	111.6	116.6	121.4	123.9	129.5	130.4	132.6	133.0	138.1
Wall Paper Making	4,680	5,340	5,180	6,190	120.1	104.5	114.1	114.1	125.3	135.9	138.8	143.2	130.4	136.3
Food Industries not separately specified	96,800	111,240	108,560	126,830	111.1	117.7	118.0	114.9	114.4	117.6	121.7	126.2	125.7	134.2
Metal Industries not separately specified	164,760	187,020	182,890	210,360	107.0	109.2	112.5	113.5	113.8	118.8	125.5	128.1	126.7	130.6
Hosiery	89,880	101,190	99,510	114,050	104.6	108.5	108.3	112.6	116.4	119.7	122.2	127.0	129.2	129.1
Constructional Engineering	23,230	27,460	26,790	29,200	103.2	111.4	116.7	118.2	120.4	124.6	123.4	130.5	129.3	128.8
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding	227,920	256,690	250,380	284,950	105.5	106.9	109.9	112.6	114.0	117.4	122.4	125.4	128.0	128.2
Musical Instruments	19,600	24,750	23,920	23,820	101.9	110.6	124.6	126.3	138.3	149.9	138.8	130.6	134.2	125.8
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	12,070	14,260	13,750	14,520	117.4	113.0	121.7	118.2	117.4	118.4	118.8	118.1	116.1	124.8
Glass Bottles	16,290	18,340	17,680	19,270	111.6	116.2	110.2	112.6	110.8	110.3	109.7	120.6	120.8	122.7
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	12,120	11,750	11,460	14,480	91.8	90.8	93.7	97.0	99.1	106.3	117.6	119.0	117.3	122.6
Grain Milling	28,960	31,230	29,360	33,080	108.7	107.3	108.6	107.8	105.8	108.5	106.3	104.0	111.0	121.5
Rubber	57,080	59,920	58,430	66,600	102.5	105.4	105.0	105.0	112.6	117.4	121.3	121.1	115.3	119.7
Tailoring	186,460	200,970	197,980	216,660	102.3	105.4	104.5	107.8	108.3	108.6	110.0	116.1	115.4	118.0
Iron and Steel Tubes	24,820	28,120	27,450	28,080	109.1	111.2	113.1	113.3	114.5	120.1	122.5	123.1	117.5	115.9
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	29,990	35,090	34,220	33,660	105.2	112.6	116.8	117.0	111.1	114.7	120.3	118.3	116.5	115.1
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	55,070	56,380	55,980	62,830	100.7	99.4	103.1	102.4	101.8	106.1	106.7	113.1	112.8	115.0
Paper and Paper Board	55,570	54,960	52,810	61,020	99.5	98.2	99.9	98.9	100.1	103.4	105.0	106.9	110.8	114.3
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	84,660	89,370	84,840	91,550	96.6	100.3	105.9	105.6	109.9	110.5	112.6	115.1	115.2	114.0
Textiles not separately specified ...	42,910	44,020	43,290	47,800	102.2	105.2	103.6	102.6	105.7	107.8	108.2	111.8	108.7	113.3
Drink Industries	100,290	111,750	109,100											

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Numbers. July, 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of Table.)									
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.
- Dress Industries not separately specified ...	32,770	27,550	26,990	28,180	91.5	86.8	86.2	84.1	84.1	85.5	85.8	85.4	87.9	87.8
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	49,380	44,970	43,820	42,130	97.0	91.4	92.0	91.1	89.1	86.7	89.1	87.6	84.2	87.6
Explosives ...	18,790	13,960	18,350	15,790	91.5	97.7	98.0	100.9	110.2	101.1	103.2	92.1	88.6	86.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ...	29,720	25,910	25,340	24,960	92.8	91.8	88.1	87.2	87.1	87.3	90.5	90.4	86.4	85.9
- Dress Making and Millinery ...	117,160	105,740	104,960	99,460	92.0	90.9	91.6	90.3	90.6	88.9	87.6	89.0	88.5	85.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	15,000	11,800	11,300	12,220	90.7	77.5	77.7	78.7	71.9	83.7	82.3	80.3	80.7	85.1
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	666,950	600,390	577,920	528,190	94.2	93.5	91.8	90.0	90.7	91.4	92.3	89.8	85.9	82.3
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	210,960	194,520	187,990	164,670	98.0	93.9	91.2	92.2	87.6	87.7	88.7	83.1	82.3	80.8
Lace ...	21,220	18,170	17,310	16,350	95.9	91.9	89.0	85.6	84.7	83.7	82.9	85.1	82.2	80.8
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	32,460	29,630	28,760	25,240	92.9	93.5	95.5	91.3	88.0	89.1	90.4	87.7	85.7	80.1
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	65,640	57,130	55,970	46,220	100.6	93.4	88.6	87.2	85.8	91.1	93.6	86.1	78.8	72.0
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	269,970	216,030	208,480	169,310	94.2	89.0	82.6	80.0	77.7	78.5	78.6	75.0	69.8	65.0
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	28,900	24,920	23,360	16,200	104.2	88.3	84.2	86.2	81.8	81.4	80.8	71.9	66.7	59.8
Total of contracted industries ...	2,756,540	2,550,600	2,476,300	2,234,310	97.0	95.5	94.0	92.5	91.8	91.9	92.8	90.2	86.4	83.5
Total, Manufacturing Industries ...	5,867,400	5,980,920	5,820,930	6,016,030	100.6	101.3	101.8	101.9	102.7	104.4	106.5	106.6	105.3	105.3
Building and Public Works Contracting:—														
- Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	127,940	169,300	162,410	277,580	104.5	117.3	130.0	132.4	130.4	134.0	151.8	220.5	236.6	226.3
- Building ...	716,020	847,860	807,210	883,780	101.4	106.0	112.4	118.4	119.8	121.2	122.2	126.0	125.8	129.6
Total, Building and Contracting ...	843,960	1,017,160	969,620	1,161,360	101.9	107.7	115.1	120.5	121.4	123.1	126.6	140.3	142.6	144.4
Transport and Distributive Trades:														
- Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	108,240	134,520	130,960	183,200	109.6	110.8	118.7	124.2	134.1	146.8	154.7	164.9	171.2	173.7
- Distributive Trades ...	1,253,980	1,581,070	1,552,730	1,992,000	108.1	116.8	120.8	126.1	131.0	136.4	143.4	152.4	158.5	161.8
- Road Transport not separately specified ...	148,900	172,460	168,080	210,630	101.6	106.7	109.5	115.8	121.5	125.8	130.1	141.5	144.1	145.1
- Shipping Service ...	127,240	142,270	140,190	155,660	99.3	108.5	110.7	111.8	111.0	112.8	115.0	128.7	128.6	124.2
Total of expanded industries ...	1,638,360	2,030,320	1,991,960	2,541,490	106.9	114.9	118.8	123.9	128.8	134.2	140.6	150.3	155.6	158.1
- Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	190,870	180,760	170,570	164,500	102.2	99.8	98.6	94.7	94.9	95.1	94.3	96.1	93.9	91.3
- Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	26,340	18,970	13,200	20,510	88.5	87.5	80.9	72.0	71.5	73.0	68.4	72.6	77.4	81.1
- Railway Service (non-permanent workers) ...	190,210	148,660	144,280	124,340	90.8	88.0	84.1	78.2	76.0	75.0	74.7	75.9	72.9	67.4
Total of contracted industries ...	407,420	348,390	333,050	309,350	96.0	93.5	90.7	85.5	84.5	84.2	83.4	85.1	82.9	79.4
Total, Transport and Distributive Trades ...	2,045,780	2,378,710	2,325,010	2,850,840	104.7	110.6	113.2	116.3	120.1	124.4	129.4	137.4	141.3	142.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	173,040	171,190	163,170	182,780	99.0	102.6	106.3	98.9	98.9	98.2	100.5	105.4	105.6	110.8
Miscellaneous Services:—														
- Entertainments and Sports ...	60,050	67,810	66,560	107,760	109.0	110.6	110.4	112.9	116.0	125.4	132.4	157.1	165.4	182.8
- Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service ...	258,960	312,590	306,590	398,780	108.0	115.7	115.4	120.7	124.0	131.4	138.1	151.3	150.4	157.0
- Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	106,780	126,650	124,250	152,410	106.0	110.2	114.8	118.6	123.6	128.9	134.1	142.2	141.8	145.5
- Professional Services ...	108,590	116,710	114,560	142,720	101.5	105.1	107.5	107.5	109.8	114.2	119.2	125.0	128.8	134.0
Total, Miscellaneous Services ...	534,380	623,760	611,960	801,670	106.4	111.9	113.1	116.7	120.1	126.7	132.8	144.8	146.0	152.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	226,660	222,820	221,550	245,530	99.8	97.5	97.3	98.3	98.4	101.4	103.3	104.5	107.8	109.0
National and Local Government:—														
- Local Government ...	241,760	263,880	244,850	353,200	100.3	106.4	107.8	109.1	113.8	122.1	137.4	147.9	151.4	157.4
- National Government ...	181,170	136,490	130,870	113,310	88.5	87.1	83.8	75.3	72.2	68.4	64.5	69.8	70.1	65.2
Total, National and Local Government ...	422,930	400,370	375,720	466,510	95.3	98.1	97.5	94.7	96.0	99.0	106.0	114.3	116.1	117.6
Total of expanded Industries ...	6,846,210	7,857,500	7,641,950	9,173,270	104.2	108.8	111.9	114.8	117.4	121.3	125.8	132.6	134.8	137.8
Total of contracted Industries ...	4,639,590	4,273,500	4,142,050	3,709,730	97.6	95.8	94.4	92.1	90.4	89.4	89.6	87.7	85.3	82.5
All Industries and Services ...	11,485,800	12,131,000	11,784,000	12,883,000	101.6	103.5	104.8	105.6	106.5	108.4	111.2	114.5	114.8	115.4

NOTE.—For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 to 1933 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16–64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923–27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND: GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of four weeks ended 28th October, 1933, five weeks ended 30th September, 1933, and five weeks ended 29th October, 1932*:

	Four weeks ended 28th October, 1933.	Five weeks ended 30th September, 1933.	Five weeks ended 29th October, 1932.
I. Insurance Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	1,611,000	1,839,000	1,852,000
Employed persons ...	1,599,000	1,804,000	1,838,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,602,000	1,816,000	1,849,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,000	2,000	2,000
	4,814,000	5,461,000	5,541,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer† ...	—	—	497,000
Total Income ...	4,814,000	5,461,000	6,038,000

	Four weeks ended 28th October, 1933.	Five weeks ended 30th September, 1933.	Five weeks ended 29th October, 1932.
Insurance Benefit ...	£ 2,856,000	£ 3,748,000	£ 5,092,000
Cost of Administration ...	308,000	385,000	411,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	410,000	512,000	520,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	27,000	10,000	15,000
Total Expenditure ...	3,601,000	4,655,000	6,038,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding ...	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof‡ ...	3,960,000	5,025,000	5,210,000

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 13 of 1933 for the period ended 31st March, 1932.)

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

‡ The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 412 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 23rd October, 1933, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,628,563	14,271	199,819	5,894	1,848,547
2. Claims under consideration ...	45,429	1,208	14,247	779	61,663
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	190,878	10,034	55,199	6,544	262,655
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	46,659	26,707	28,421	24,101	125,888
5. Two months' file ...	52,522	3,231	35,833	2,884	94,470
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,526	12	260	4	3,802
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	1,911,529	52,220	297,686	37,318	2,298,753
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	1,920,918	28,756	305,358	16,105	2,271,137

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 23RD OCTOBER, 1933, AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

—	23rd October, 1933.				25th Sept., 1933.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,551,856	274,325	85,348	1,911,529	1,929,896
Boys ...	46,223	5,895	102	52,220	57,076
Women ...	221,510	74,845	1,331	297,686	309,925
Girls ...	34,701	2,604	13	37,318	39,830
Total ...	1,854,290	357,669	86,794	2,298,753	2,336,727
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,593,301	276,234	87,898	1,957,433	1,975,279
Boys ...	47,221	5,915	104	53,240	58,106
Women ...	233,245	76,648	1,369	311,262	324,962
Girls ...	35,166	2,649	13	37,828	40,371
Total ...	1,908,933	361,446	89,384	2,359,763	2,398,718

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

	Four weeks ended 23rd Oct., 1933.		Period 25th October, 1932, to 23rd October, 1933.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (–) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (–) as compared with year before.‡
Men ...	98,374	93,870	1,353,687	+ 268,681	1,300,931	+ 247,625
Boys ...	21,082	16,707	219,214	+ 46,205	187,491	+ 34,458
Women ...	47,121	38,036	616,298	+ 106,622	520,052	+ 84,629
Girls ...	20,025	15,069	219,827	+ 34,581	181,989	+ 23,601
TOTAL	186,602	163,682	2,409,026	+ 456,089	2,190,463	+ 390,313

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

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 23rd October, 1933, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,850 per week.

‡ The figures for the period 25th October, 1932, to 23rd October, 1933, cover 52 weeks, while those for the year before cover 51 weeks.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 23rd October, 1933. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 23rd October, 1933.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	25th Sept., 1933.	24th Oct., 1932.
London Division ...	197,900	33,001	4,945	235,846	– 3,464	– 61,991
South-Eastern Division ...	81,370	13,231	5,279	99,880	+ 2,438	– 41,388
Brighton ...	3,803	1,017	280	5,100	+ 659	– 1,282
Chatham ...	4,422	538	574	5,534	+ 442	– 1,847
Ipswich ...	2,848	331	126	3,305	– 347	– 1,939
Norwich ...	5,206	572	111	5,889	– 158	– 1,647
Rest of Division ...	65,091	10,773	4,188	80,052	+ 1,842	– 34,673
South-Western Division ...	118,138	14,763	6,754	139,655	+ 6,769	– 25,902
Bristol ...	18,939	2,809	1,718	23,466	+ 595	– 1,726
Plymouth ...	8,859	1,302	470	10,631	+ 609	– 526
Portsmouth ...	7,662	1,147	771	9,580	+ 932	– 2,208
Reading ...	2,793	241	132	3,166	+ 19	– 625
Southampton ...	11,910	985	902	13,797	+ 1,877	– 1,655
Swindon ...	2,411	259	184	2,854	– 257	– 1,301
Rest of Division ...	65,564	8,020	2,577	76,161	+ 2,994	– 17,861
Midlands Division ...	231,817	34,733	6,492	273,042	– 22,687	– 79,459
Birmingham ...	30,568	5,677	771	37,016	+ 4,563	– 16,774
Coventry ...	7,061	767	139	7,967	– 1,699	– 609
Cradley Heath ...	4,574	515	54	5,143	– 290	– 1,617
Derby ...	4,042	460	272	4,774	– 113	– 3,031
Leicester ...	8,899	2,013	42	10,954	– 752	– 1,536
Northampton ...	4,317	936	105	5,358	– 746	– 1,703
Nottingham ...	14,416	1,859	225	16,500	– 292	– 522
Smethwick ...	3,584	679	44	4,307	– 659	– 2,668
Stoke-on-Trent ...	16,189	5,242	257	21,688	– 3,024	– 9,431
Walsall ...	7,336	766	221	8,323	– 1,261	– 2,153
West Bromwich ...	3,266	424	48	3,738	– 460	– 2,428
Wolverhampton ...	9,131	961	308	10,400	– 149	– 2,903
Rest of Division ...	118,434	14,434	4,006	136,874	– 8,679	– 34,084
North-Eastern Division ...	443,238	40,991	21,787	506,016	– 19,624	– 104,350
Barnsley ...	11,477	519	621	12,617	+ 8	– 737
Bradford ...	12,092	2,617	147	14,856	– 1,190	– 5,429
Darlington ...	5,433	399	351	6,183	– 161	– 1,475
Dewsbury ...	2,488	574	220	3,282	– 31	– 1,540
Doncaster ...	10,082	480	790	11,352	+ 1,955	– 715
Gateshead ...	11,037	1,235	939	13,211	– 49	– 983
Grimsby ...	4,360	530	420	5,310	+ 433	– 738
Halifax ...	3,224	576	36	3,836	– 522	– 2,131
Hartlepool ...	9,967	500	652	11,119	+ 178	– 1,500
Huddersfield ...	3,678	1,018	162	4,858	– 833	– 4,154
Hull ...	14,314	1,675	912	16,901	– 479	– 3,964
Leeds ...	22,576	6,198	433	29,207	– 1,469	– 10,104
Lincoln ...	4,694	447	437	5,578	– 457	– 1,646
Middlesbrough ...	17,251	1,001	1,088	19,340	+ 738	– 4,125
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	22,048	2,808	2,049	26,905	– 136	– 2,865
Rotherham ...	9,319	467	495	10,281	– 176	– 1,045
Sheffield ...	39,560	4,217	1,080	44,857	– 2,663	– 13,597
South Shields ...	13,016	747	981	14,744	+ 445	– 269
Stockton-on-Tees ...	10,430	596	650	11,676	– 165	– 3,378
Sunderland ...	23,347	1,612	1,074	26,033	+ 104	– 2,276
Wakefield ...	7,580	530	277	8,387	– 649	– 1,152
York ...	3,482	450	118	4,050	– 634	– 1,330
Rest of Division ...	181,783	11,795	7,855	201,433	– 13,871	– 42,931
North-Western Division ...	355,883	106,846	18,208	480,937	– 14,228	– 77,264
Accrington ...	4,784	3,057	229	8,070	– 2,846	– 1,014
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	5,186	1,879	237	7,302	– 15	– 1,368
Barrow ...	6,622	582	524	7,728	+ 277	– 458
Birkenhead ...	8,876	1,160	880	10,916	+ 494	– 621
Blackburn ...	9,256	9,882	489	19,627	– 531	– 496
Blackpool ...	3,425	1,255	279	4,959	+ 1,247	– 943
Bolton ...	9,549	3,007	289	12,845	– 811	– 4,772
Burnley ...	5,456	5,392	324	11,172	+ 28	– 80
Bury ...	2,563	2,001	67	4,631	– 284	– 1,088
Chorley ...	3,328	1,454	138	4,920	+ 205	– 1,225
Liverpool ...	79,370	10,576	4,742	94,688	+ 70	– 5,294
Manchester ...	41,332	10,686	1,643	53,661	– 2,065	– 7,248
Nelson ...	2,173	1,848	107	4,128	+ 100	– 577
Oldham ...	16,063	5,597	485	22,145	– 1,272	– 4,244
Preston ...	6,550	3,089	248	9,887	– 835	– 3,251
Rochdale ...	5,150	2,043	159	7,352	– 984	– 2,801
St. Helens ...	8,000	514	352	8,866	– 492	– 1,991
Salford ...	13,507	3,264	411	17,182	– 1,529	– 5,013
Stockport ...	4,353	2,523	155	7,031	– 214	– 3,007
Warrington ...	3,935	742	251	4,928	– 149	– 1,870
Wigan ...	10,233	2,018	542	12,793	– 1,873	– 2,000
Rest of Division ...	106,172	34,277	5,657	146,106	– 2,749	– 28,063
Scotland Division ...	281,998	44,451	16,925	343,374	– 1,017	– 37,205
Aberdeen ...	8,218	1,651	413	10,282	+ 824	– 339
Clydebank ...	8,142	743	456	9,341	– 104	– 3,525
Dundee ...	11,303	5,817	275	17,395	+ 18	– 5,139
Edinburgh ...	18,074	2,913	607	21,594	– 165	– 1,817
Glasgow ...	99,436	15,323	6,598	121,357	+ 1,337	– 7,524
Greenock ...	8,247	956	586	9,789	– 413	– 1,796
Motherwell ...	8,192	731	733	9,656	– 268	– 1,325
Paisley ...	6,455	712	534	7,701	– 8	– 709
Port Glasgow ...	3,634	361	223	4,218	– 68	– 433
Rest of Division ...	110,297	15,244	6,500	132,041	– 2,170	– 14,598
Wales Division ...	201,185	9,670	9,148	220,003	+ 13,839	– 20,694
Cardiff ...	15,636	1,955	901	18,492	+ 115	– 1,270
Llanelli ...	2,927	249	190	3,366	+ 183	– 2,506
Newport ...	8,793	534	436	9,763	+ 883	– 1,143
Swansea ...	9,232	790	1,236	11,258	+ 36	– 1,908
Rest of Division ...	164,597	6,142	6,385	177,124	+ 12,622	– 13,867
Northern Ireland ...	45,904	13,576	1,530	61,010	– 981	– 8,924
Belfast ...	30,295	8,318	1,046	39,659	– 189	– 5,532
Londonderry ...	1,912	747	69	2,728	– 250	– 426
Lurgan ...	780	788	33	1,601	– 337	– 402
Lisburn ...	1,154	323	20	1,497	+ 11	– 202
Newry ...	1,197	197	36	1,430	– 11	– 75
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	10,566	3,203	326	14,095	– 205	– 2,287
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,957,433	311,262	91,068	2,359,763	– 38,955	– 457,177

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 735 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 2ND TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1933. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 2nd to 31st October, 1933, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees:—

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	133 19 13	259 86 491	392 105 504
Total ...	165	836	1,001
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment { Men ... Women ...	6,874 1,386	7,968 2,336	14,842 3,722
Total ...	8,260	10,304	18,564
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,358 1,055 18	3,706 2,990 45	5,064 4,045 63
Total ...	2,431	6,741	9,172
Class (c) ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	33 44 1	125 87 5	158 131 6
Total ...	78	217	295
Class (d) ...	1,597	3,555	5,152
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,587 1,293 207	2,672 3,153 565	4,259 4,446 772
Total ...	3,087	6,390	9,477
Employment lost through misconduct { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,429 582 139	2,328 875 418	3,757 1,457 557
Total ...	2,150	3,621	5,771
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	201 472 53	477 1,744 330	678 2,216 383
Total ...	726	2,551	3,277
Not unemployed ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	527 78 5	2,114 849 166	2,641 927 171
Total ...	610	3,129	3,739
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	209 169 4	686 962 55	895 1,131 59
Total ...	382	1,703	2,085
Other grounds ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	939 94 40	2,231 914 398	3,170 1,008 438
Total ...	1,073	3,543	4,616
Total ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	13,290 6,789 480	22,566 17,551 2,473	35,856 24,340 2,953
Grand Total ...	20,559	42,590	63,149

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

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

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

Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week;

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

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.*

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	140	199	339
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by { Men ... Courts of Referees ... { Women ... Juveniles ...	5 1 —	147 2 —	152 3 —
Total Appeals ...	6	149	155

C.—Decisions by Umpire.*

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	192	309	501
Appeals by Associations ...	66	165	231
Appeals by Claimants ...	112	314	426
Total ...	370	788	1,158

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1932, TO
31ST OCTOBER, 1933.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions ...	1,752	8,181	9,933
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	88,409	108,958	197,367
Anomalies Regulations† ... { Class (a) ... Class (b) ... Class (c) ... Class (d) ...	6,168 911 18,003	19,380 1,838 42,567	25,548 2,749 60,570
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	32,398	60,611	93,009
Employment lost through misconduct ...	24,311	38,401	62,712
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	8,833	29,683	38,516
Not unemployed ...	6,146	36,866	43,012
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	4,983	18,477	23,460
Other grounds ...	8,368	56,342	64,710
Total ...	200,282	421,304	621,586
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.*</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	4,508	6,059	10,567
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	747	1,414	2,161
<i>Decisions by Umpire.*</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	3,085	4,107	7,192
Appeals by Associations ...	1,109	2,167	3,276
Appeals by Claimants ...	1,573	4,586	6,159
Total ...	5,767	10,860	16,627

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 4th September to 7th October, 1933, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Re-newals and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-newals and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-newals and Re-visions.
Transitional payment allowed at—						
Maximum benefit rates ...	32,393	348,856	3,261	16,311	35,654	365,167
Lower rates ...	23,021	239,006	2,618	13,344	25,639	252,350
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	9,404	22,614	2,827	3,083	12,231	25,697
Total ...	64,818	610,476	8,706	32,738	73,524	643,214

* The figures may include a number of test cases and the total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

† See footnote † in previous column.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 23RD OCTOBER, 1933.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	1,556	1,483	3,039	735	1,171	1,906
South-Eastern ...	1,316	1,202	2,518	1,131	1,630	2,761
South-Western ...	1,747	1,817	3,564	1,207	1,983	3,190
Midlands ...	2,402	1,708	4,110	1,039	1,343	2,382
North-Eastern ...	6,232	6,559	12,791	2,605	6,391	8,996
North-Western ...	5,197	5,426	10,623	2,896	4,689	7,585
Scotland ...	4,330	5,573	9,903	2,681	4,341	7,022
Wales ...	2,733	2,939	5,672	923	2,553	3,476
Great Britain ...	25,513	26,707	52,220	13,217	24,101	37,318

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 23RD OCTOBER, 1933.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	6,437	4,906	11,343	1,164	956	2,120
South-Western ...	1,154	1,131	2,285	299	357	656
Midlands ...	2,123	1,820	3,943	643	689	1,332
North-Eastern ...	2,451	2,372	4,823	756	630	1,386
North-Western ...	2,835	2,814	5,649	1,051	1,082	2,133
Scotland ...	1,241	1,642	2,883	304	459	763
Wales ...	440	327	767	165	185	350
Great Britain ...	16,681	15,012	31,693	4,382	4,358	8,740

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1933.		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	100,390	91,550	2.1	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.2
South-Eastern ...	46,130	32,090	3.1	0.1	3.2	3.7	0.5	4.2
South-Western ...	38,560	26,210	4.4	0.6	5.0	4.8	0.6	5.4
Midlands ...	79,090	66,350	1.9	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.8	1.9
North-Eastern ...	85,550	54,010	5.8	2.1	7.9	5.0	0.9	5.9
North-Western ...	74,880	67,840	6.4	1.5	7.9	3.7	1.3	5.0
Scotland ...	52,230	43,100	8.7	0.7	9.4	6.8	0.7	7.5
Wales ...	28,170	8,850	6.2	4.2	10.4	11.8	1.2	13.0
Special Schemes...	2,400	2,300	0.5	—	0.5	0.2	—	0.2
Great Britain ...	507,400	392,300	4.5	1.2	5.7	3.4	0.7	4.1

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.								Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1933.		
	Week ended 25.10.33.						Month ended 25.10.33.				
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).				
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.				J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
London ...	164	25	1	3	165	28	...	...	6,124	...
S.-Eastern	200	17	17	6	217	23	184	127	3,055	956	
S.-Western	268	118	35	32	303	150	128	86	2,487	521	
Midlands	285	74	56	11	341	85	239	93	5,152	818	
N.-Eastern	1,361	350	1,887	148	3,248	498	200	131	16,419	671	
N.-Western	1,536	535	417	231	1,953	766	124	80	17,707	386	
Scotland...	1,150	540	1,095	209	2,245	749	258	264	12,175	807	
Wales ...	701	85	1,649	311	2,350	396	115	76	8,687	329	
Great Britain...	5,665	1,744	5,157	951	10,822	2,695	1,248	857	71,806	4,488	

There were 71 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 28 for girls, and 24 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 13 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 1 for girls, and 2 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 174 for boys, 115 for girls, and 209 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

* Based on the numbers of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd October, 1933. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. Of the 465,824 persons who had been on the register for 12 months or more, a considerable proportion will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during the year. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 357,669 temporarily stopped, 86,794 normally in casual employment, and 640,148 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 297,159 (or 16.0 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 185,866 (or 10.0 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 157,123 (or 8.5 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

The number of claimants on the register at 23rd October, show a reduction as compared with the numbers at 25th September in each column of the Table except that for persons who had been on the register for three months but less than six months. The numbers who had been on the register for 12 months or more showed a reduction of nearly 9,800 as compared with a month earlier, those on the register for nine and under 12 months show a reduction of over 5,600, those on the register for six and under nine months a reduction of over 5,100, and those on the register for less than three months a reduction of nearly 16,200. The numbers who had been on the register for three to six months showed a small increase.

Persons who had been on the Register	NUMBERS.					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.

Men	NUMBERS.					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
Men ...	895,968	188,458	125,087	95,736	445,619	1,750,868
Boys ...	13,826	1,535	219	18	9	15,607
Women ...	168,591	23,143	12,380	6,345	20,194	230,653
Girls ...	6,226	480	48	4	2	6,760
Total ...	1,084,611	213,616	137,734	102,103	465,824	2,003,888

Men	PERCENTAGES.					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
Men ...	51.2	10.8	7.1	5.5	25.4	100.0
Boys ...	88.6	9.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Women ...	73.1	10.0	5.4	2.8	8.7	100.0
Girls ...	92.1	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
Total ...	54.1	10.7	6.9	5.1	23.2	100.0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd October, 1933, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

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

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

The Table shows that of the 1,505,197 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 23rd October, 1933, there were 427,824 with claims to insurance benefit, and 931,811 with applications for transitional payments; while 145,562 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 274,325 men temporarily stopped were 237,326, 24,231 and 12,768 respectively.

Among the 193,089 wholly unemployed insured women, 86,683 had claims for insurance benefit, 57,729 were applicants for transitional payments, and 48,677 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 74,845 women temporarily stopped were 67,514, 3,181 and 4,150 respectively.

Of the total 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 to justify payment. In the case of women, of the total of 61,106 applicants for transitional payments, payment was authorised in 47,557 cases, and in 13,549 cases the needs of the applicants were held not to justify payment.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	427,824	86,683
	Temporarily Stopped	237,326	67,514
	Casuals	54,319	1,103
	Total	719,469	155,300
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	931,811	57,729
	Temporarily Stopped	24,231	3,181
	Casuals	29,928	196
	Total	985,970	61,106
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment		916,411	47,557
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment...		69,559	13,549
Total		985,970	61,106
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	114,002	38,612
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	31,560	10,065
	Temporarily Stopped	12,768	4,150
	Casuals	1,101	32
	Total	45,429	14,247
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,505,197	193,089
	Temporarily Stopped	274,325	74,845
	Casuals	85,348	1,331
	Total	1,864,870	269,265

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	8,776	3,667
	Temporarily Stopped	5,522	2,301
	Casuals	101	13
	Total	14,399	5,981
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied		9,182	6,234
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied		724	223
Total		9,906	6,457
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	834	476
	Temporarily Stopped	373	303
	Casuals	1	—
	Total	1,208	779
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	19,516	10,600
	Temporarily Stopped	5,895	2,604
	Casuals	102	13
	Total	25,513	13,217

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER, 1933.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in October, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 792,167, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. more than in October, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 476, 471 and 446 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

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 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 3.9 per cent. 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.

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, but 5.7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 700,106, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 8.2 per cent. more than in October, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-six showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October, as compared with September, while nine showed decreases; in two areas there was no change. Compared with October, 1932, thirty-nine showed increases, including Glasgow (169 per 10,000), Birkenhead (111 per 10,000), and Oldham (100 per 10,000); the other eight areas showed decreases, including Derby (60 per 10,000) and Walsall (56 per 10,000).

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in October, 1933.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	32,614	93,599	126,213	290	+ 1	— 28
Birkenhead ...	883	7,303	8,186	554	+ 21	+ 111
Birmingham ...	4,461	17,415	21,876	217	— 1	+ 3
Blackburn ...	746	5,118	5,864	480	...	+ 94
Bolton ...	847	3,780	4,627	260	+ 6	+ 35
Bradford ...	1,180	9,443	10,623	359	...	+ 19
Brighton ...	1,028	2,114	3,142	216	+ 5	— 7
Bristol ...	2,124	10,781	12,905	320	+ 15	— 24
Burnley ...	414	2,797	3,211	330	+ 6	+ 47
Cardiff ...	1,510	10,323	11,833	532	+ 13	+ 85
Coventry ...	430	1,838	2,268	126	+ 3	— 1
Croydon ...	785	4,132	4,917	207	— 2	+ 18
Derby ...	549	6,033	6,582	462	+ 4	— 60
East Ham ...	621	4,085	4,706	333	+ 6	+ 28
Gateshead ...	685	9,068	9,753	796	+ 9	+ 70
Huddersfield ...	550	2,085	2,635	231	+ 9	+ 21
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,702	18,053	19,755	621	+ 17	+ 8
Leeds ...	2,835	17,638	20,473	422	+ 3	+ 50
Leicester ...	889	4,753	5,642	234	— 6	+ 1
Liverpool ...	5,931	72,067	77,998	907	+ 16	+ 94
Manchester ...	3,627	52,929	56,556	741	+ 1	+ 65
Middlesbrough ...	472	4,913	5,385	385	+ 8	+ 42
Newcastle-on-Tyne	879	20,921	21,800	765	+ 9	+ 64
Norwich ...	765	10,203	10,968	866	— 5	+ 82
Nottingham ...	1,923	12,826	14,749	545	+ 16	+ 81
Oldham ...	981	3,455	4,436	319	+ 5	+ 100
Plymouth ...	534	6,148	6,682	321	— 2	— 15
Portsmouth ...	1,195	3,090	4,285	169	+ 5	— 4
Preston ...	512	1,508	2,020	170	+ 13	+ 25
St. Helens ...	450	5,423	5,873	546	— 5	+ 63
Salford ...	1,583	7,367	8,950	406	— 5	+ 50
Sheffield ...	1,718	56,333	58,051	1,132	+ 4	+ 39
Southampton ...	1,350	3,898	5,248	296	+ 17	+ 32
Southend-on-Sea ...	277	2,962	3,239	269	+ 37	+ 24
South Shields ...	745	3,600	4,345	381	+ 17	+ 30
Stockport ...	582	1,874	2,456	194	+ 3	+ 14
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,755	8,427	10,182	368	+ 2	+ 33
Sunderland ...	902	11,437	12,339	656	+ 18	+ 57
Swansea ...	506	6,765	7,271	441	+ 9	+ 19
Wallasey ...	269	1,595	1,864	192	+ 9	+ 35
Walsall ...	565	3,591	4,156	397	— 2	— 56
West Ham ...	2,318	17,848	20,166	697	+ 2	+ 78
Wolverhampton ...	560	2,518	3,078	231	+ 2	+ 30
Total for the above County Boroughs ...	52,638	458,457	511,095	491	+ 6	+ 36
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	85,252	552,056	637,308	432	+ 5	+ 18
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,974	116,324	121,298	1,096	+ 5	+ 169
Edinburgh ...	772	18,712	19,484	438	+ 2	+ 45
Dundee ...	647	6,101	6,748	381	— 4	+ 70
Aberdeen ...	416	6,913	7,329	435	+ 25	+ 79
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,809	148,050	154,859	816	+ 5	+ 122
Total for above 47 areas ...	92,061	700,106	792,167	476	+ 5	+ 30

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

† 21st October in London, 28th October in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th October in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 403–404 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a still further decrease during October. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st October, 1933, was 3,746,394 (provisional figure), as compared with 3,849,222 reported for the end of September, 1933. The total for the end of October, 1932, was 5,109,173, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 31st October, 1933, 316,695 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,071,804 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,388,499 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,424,812 at the end of September and 1,720,577 at the end of October, 1932.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 1,404,969 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st October, 1933, as compared with 1,492,051 at the end of September and 2,057,415 at the end of October, 1932.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment increased during October. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 261,486 (202,197 men and 59,289 women). At the end of September the corresponding total was 251,951 (revised figure) and at the end of October, 1932, 285,931.

At the beginning of October, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 0.07 per cent. as compared with October, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 37.06, as compared with 44.85 at the beginning of October, 1932. At 1st October, 1933, 16.65 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 20.41 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed little change during August. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 167 approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 998,086, show that 13.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (2nd September), as compared with 13.7 per cent. at the end of July and 19.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1932. In addition, 16.3 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 16.3 per cent. also in July and 19.9 per cent. in August, 1932. In August, 1933, 17.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 15.8, and in August, 1932, 23.5.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during August. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 521,354 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th August, 1933, 21.9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.1 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.6 and 5.0 respectively and in the last week of August, 1932, 22.9 and 8.8. At the end of August, 1933, 304,600 applicants were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 274,900 were unemployed.

SWITZERLAND.||

Unemployment continued to decrease during September. At the end of the month 49,140 applications for employment (37.3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 50,207 at the end of August and 49,532 at the end of September, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,122, 2,783 and 1,719 respectively.

ITALY.¶

Unemployment continued to increase during September. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 907,463 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 888,560 at the end of August.

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during September. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 279,053 (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.

HUNGARY.†

Unemployment increased during August. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 52,569 as compared with 52,351 at the end of July and 60,900 at the end of August, 1932.

POLAND.‡

Unemployment showed a further decrease during August. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 206,471, as compared with 215,017 at the end of July and 190,548 at the end of August, 1932.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

Unemployment increased during October. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 627,000 (preliminary figure), as compared with 623,000 at the end of September and 533,616 at the end of October, 1932.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment during September decreased in Denmark and Sweden but increased in Norway.

Denmark.||—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 344,186 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 20.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1933, as compared with 21.4 per cent. at the end of August and 29.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1932.

Norway.¶—Out of 23,608 members of trade unions making returns, 27.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1933, as compared with 25.8 per cent. at the end of August and 25.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1932.

*Sweden.***—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of September, 1933, was 19.1, as compared with 19.3 at the end of August and 20.6 at the end of September, 1932.

UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 18,330 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, 3,362,727 workpeople were on their payrolls at or near 15th September, an increase of 3.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September, 1933, was 73.9 as compared with 71.6 for August and 58.5 for September, 1932.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 29 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in September, 1933, as compared with 31 per cent. in August and 32 per cent. in September, 1932.

[IRISH FREE STATE.‡‡

Unemployment increased during September. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 58,937 as compared with 55,590 at the end of August and 78,088 at the end of September, 1932.

CANADA.§§

Employment at the beginning of October showed a further increase. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,240 firms gave an aggregate of 834,348 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st October, 1933, as compared with 816,458 at 1st September. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October, 1933, was 90.4, as compared with 88.5 at the beginning of September and 86.7 at the beginning of October, 1932.

NEW ZEALAND.||||

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 26th August, 1933, was 56,750, as compared with 57,169 at the end of July and 56,332 at the end of August, 1932.

* *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th October, 1933. Vienna.

† *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, September, 1933. Budapest.

‡ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 15th October, 1933. Warsaw.

§ *Prager Tagblatt*, 10th November, 1933. Prague.

|| *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 25th October, 1933. Copenhagen.

¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Oslo.

** Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

†† *Trend of Employment*, September, 1933, and *American Federationist*, October, 1933. Washington.

‡‡ *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, October, 1933. League of Nations, Geneva.

§§ *The October Employment Situation*, 1933. Ottawa.

|||| *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, September, 1933. Wellington.

* *Reichs-Arbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger*, 9th November, 1933. Berlin.

† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 4th November, 1933. Paris.

‡ *Le Peuple*, 26th October, 1933. Brussels.

§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 30th September, 1933. The Hague.

|| *La Vie Economique*, October, 1933. Berne.

¶ *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, October, 1933. Rome.

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

Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate 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 wages were employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries; the increase took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, and amounted to about 2 per cent. on the average on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 11d. a week for men and 7d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other groups of workers whose rates of wages were increased in October included stock brickmakers in Kent and Essex, the higher-paid men employed in steel sheet rolling mills and on galvanising processes, workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester, felt hat makers at certain towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, bakers at various towns in North Staffordshire, water-works employees in the South Midlands, plumber jointers employed at electricity supply undertakings and in the electrical cable making industry in the North West of England, and certain drivers and conductors of country omnibuses controlled by the London Passenger Transport Board. There was also an increase in the minimum rates for women fixed by the Trade Board for the cement making trade.

The largest group of workpeople affected by a decrease in wages consisted of plasterers employed in the outer London area, whose standard rate was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, to bring them into line 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 living and about £150 to the operation of sliding scales based upon selling prices; while the remaining sum was mainly the outcome of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Practically the whole of the estimated total decrease of £180 per week was the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1933.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the ten completed months of 1933, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	50	13,200	£ 10	£ 440
Other Mining and Quarrying	1,850	8,400	220	1,100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	21,600	8,900	2,720	700
Iron and Steel	75,000	16,500	12,720	860
Engineering	1,100	5,100	330	1,600
Shipbuilding ... ..	...	2,000	...	680
Other Metal	450	15,100	60	1,000
Textile	20,500	156,900	2,000	9,000
Clothing	50	3,050	5	330
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ... ..	...	2,300	...	190
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	50	9,500	15	900
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	...	16,500	...	2,400
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	...	533,000	...	48,250
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	1,100	1,500	210	180
Transport	20,400	38,900	1,300	5,000
Public Administration Services	1,550	11,750	150	880
Other	100	32,900	10	3,140
Total	143,800	875,500	19,750	76,650

In the corresponding ten months 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.

No important changes were reported in October.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brickmaking	North-East Kent and South-East Essex.†	1 Oct.	Stock brickmakers	Increase of 2½ per cent. on current rates.
Cement Manufacture.	Aberthaw, Penarth and Rhosce.	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry.	<i>Decrease for dayworkers of 1d. per hour for men and ½d. per hour for boys and youths, with proportionate reductions for pieceworkers. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 1½d. per hour.</i>
Steel Sheet Rolling	Various districts in Great Britain.§	9 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose base rates are 65s. 1d. and over per week.§	Increase|| of 2½ (10 to 12½) in the percentage payable on base rates.
Galvanising	England and Wales.¶	9 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose base rates are 65s. 1d. and over per week.¶	Increase|| of 2½ (10 to 12½) in the percentage payable on base rates.
Electrical Cable Making.	North-Western Area	1st pay day in Oct.	Plumber jointers	Increase of approximately ½d. per hour. Rates after change: Zone A, 1s. 6·25d.; Zone B, 1s. 5·79d.; Zone C, 1s. 5·34d.; Zone D, 1s. 4·88d.**
Woollen and Worsted Spinning	Leicester	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus increased†† from ½d. to 1d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1d. in the shilling.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	1st pay day in Sept.	Braid hands, etc.	<i>Revised list of piece prices adopted for braids, cords, etc., resulting in reductions of varying amounts.</i>
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.††	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 38 per cent. to 41 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 30½ per cent. to 32½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 22½ per cent. to 24½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§§: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 41 per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 41 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 41 per cent.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 95,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ This increase affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the Stock Brick Manufacturers' Association.

§ This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on base rates of 65s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their base rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
|| This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on base rates of 65s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their base rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

** In cases where a plumber jointer engaged prior to 31 December, 1930, is receiving a higher rate than the scheduled rate, being a rate maintained in his favour on the change of zones which came into operation on 1 January, 1931 (see page 73 of the February, 1931 issue of this GAZETTE), such higher rate shall merge in the higher rate now granted.

†† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡‡ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizars (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

§§ See note § on page 426.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc. (<i>contd.</i>)	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire*; also Scotland.	1st pay day in Nov.†	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 11s. 6d. per week to 12s. 5d. per week for men 21 and over and from 6s. 10d. per week to 7s. 5d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s. plus 12s. 5d.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 7s. 5d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s. plus 12s. 5d.; women 21 and over, 15s. plus 7s. 5d.
	Middleton ...	1st pay day in Nov.†	Reelers ... Other workers ...	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 11s. 7d. to 12s. 6d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 7s. 1½d. per week to 7s. 8d. per week for women 18 and over and by proportionate amounts for juveniles.§
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in Nov.† 1st pay day in Nov.†	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 19s. 5d. per week to 20s. 4d. per week for engravers and from 11s. 6d. per week to 12s. 5d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 19s. 5d. per week to 20s. 4d. per week for men and from 12s. 3d. per week to 12s. 9d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.
Felt Hat Making.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails-worth, and Romiley districts; also Carlisle.	6 Oct.	Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers ...	Bonus increased‡ from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 10½d. per hour, plus 40 per cent.¶ Bonus increased‡ from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Various towns in North Staffordshire.¶	1st pay day in Oct.	Bakers and confectioners (<i>other than those employed by co-operative societies</i>).	Increase‡ of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. per week for women and for youths 16 and over, and of 6d. per week for youths under 16 and for girls. Minimum rates after change for adult male workers: forehands, 63s. 6d. or 66s. 6d.; singlehands, machinemen, etc., 61s. 6d.; secondhands, 59s. 6d.; tablehands, 57s. 6d.
Building	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Oct.	Plasterers ...	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.) for those employed between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross, the rate for those employed within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross (viz., 1s. 7d. per hour) remaining unchanged.**</i> <i>Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (65s. to 62s. 6d.).</i>
	Glasgow and district.††	1st pay day in Nov.†	Cranemen employed on building trade contracts.	
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Midland Area.‡‡	1st pay week in Oct.	Adult male manual workers ...	Increase‡ of 9d. per week for Grade D areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B areas and of 7d. per week for Grade A areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D areas, 47s. 6d.; Grade C, 46s. 5d.; Grade B, 44s. 10d.; Grade A, 39s.
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the North Western Area.§§	1st pay day in Oct.	Plumber jointers ...	Increase of approximately ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: Zone A undertakings, 1s. 6-25d. per hour; Zone B, 1s. 5-79d.; Zone C, 1s. 5-34d.; Zone D, 1s. 4-88d.
	London ...	Beginning of 1st pay week following 19 Oct.	Railway sub-station attendants employed by the London Passenger Transport Board at Whitechapel, Mansion House, Earl's Court, Acton Town and Russell Square.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week.¶¶
Omnibus Undertakings.	Bolton ...	30 Oct.	Conductors employed by Corporation omnibus undertaking.	Maximum rate increased from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. per hour.
	London ...	1st full pay week in Oct.	Drivers and conductors of "Country Omnibuses."	Standard hourly and weekly rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts for the majority of workers concerned. Weekly rates after change: (i) ordinary stage carriages—drivers, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; conductors, 56s. to 60s.; (ii) limited stop carriages—drivers, 77s. 6d. and 80s.; conductors, 58s. and 60s., according to length of service.¶¶¶
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Darlington ...	4 Oct.	Manual workers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers and sweepers, 1s.; refuse collectors (day), 1s. 1d.
	Middlesbrough ...	1 Oct.	Manual workers ...	Increase‡ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard labourers and road scavengers, 1s.; refuse collectors (day), 1s. 1d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	2 Oct.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase‡ of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages 68½ per cent. and 58½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Cerement Making	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Female workers] ...	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ¼d. per hour for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6d., 6½d., 7d. or 7½d. (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers respectively to receive 1d. and ½d. per hour more than the above rates; piecework basis time rates for those 18 and over, 1d. per hour more than the appropriate minimum time rate.
Retail Distribution.	Brecon, Monmouthshire, East and Mid - Glamorgan-shire and West Wales districts.	Pay day in week beginning 2 Oct.	Milk distributive workers employed by retail co-operative societies.	Scales of minimum weekly rates adopted as follows:—foremen, 68s. or 70s.; male sterilisers, 16s. 6d. at 14 increasing each year to 60s. at 21; roundsmen, pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and other male workers, 12s. at 14 increasing to 53s. at 21 and to 56s. at 24; roundswomen, 24s. at under 18 increasing to 44s. at 21; other female workers, 13s. 6d. at under 17 increasing to 33s. at 21 and over.

* This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were the same as those in Lancashire (*see above*); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was increased from 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 29 per cent. to 32 per cent. for hand cutters, from 25 per cent. to 27 per cent. for menders and from 28 per cent. to 30 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

§ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

¶ This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

¶¶ Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).

** This reduction took effect under an arrangement made by a National Joint Committee of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers, under which, as from 1 October, 1933, the conditions applicable to plasterers in relation to rates of wages, working hours, extra payments, overtime, night-gangs and walking, travelling and lodging allowances were to be identical with those for craftsmen in the other sections of the industry in the London district.

†† This reduction applied mainly to workers employed by firms affiliated to the Scottish Building Contractors' Association.

‡‡ This increase is in accordance with a recommendation made by the South Midland District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings' Industry. The undertakings reported to have put the change into operation include Portsmouth (new entrants only) and Reading.

§§ This increase took effect under a decision of the North Western Area Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. In cases where a plumber jointer engaged prior to 31 December, 1930 is receiving a higher rate than the scheduled rate, being a rate maintained in his favour on the change of zones which came into operation on 1 January, 1931 (*see page 73 of the February, 1931 issue of this GAZETTE*), such higher rate shall merge in the higher rate now granted.

¶¶¶ This increase took effect under an award of the Industrial Court.

¶¶¶¶ This change took effect under an agreement between the London Passenger Transport Board and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The agreement is without prejudice to the existing agreement relating to drivers and conductors in the Metropolitan Police Area. Where the existing rates are lower than the new standard rates, the increase to the standard rate is to be effected gradually according to an agreed scale of annual increments.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 21, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and 28 in October, 1932. In these new disputes about 6,300 workpeople were directly involved and 1,500 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 29, involving about 9,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at about 57,000 working days. Of the 9,700 workpeople involved in these disputes, 7,400 were employed in the coal-mining industry.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in October, showing by groups of industries the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month; corresponding totals for a month earlier and for October, 1932, are shown for comparison:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining ...	2	12	14	7,400	44,500
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	3	4	700	3,500
Textile ...	2	2	4	500	7,000
Clothing ...	1	1	2	300	1,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1	1	2	500	500
Other ...	1	2	3	300	500
Total, October, 1933	8	21	29	9,700	57,000
Total, September, 1933	13	31	44	11,700	70,000
Total, October, 1932	10	28	38	130,000†	213,000†

Causes.—Of the 21 disputes beginning in October, 5, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 7, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, out of proposed reductions and other wage questions; 7, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements;

and 2, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 15 new disputes, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 2, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 7, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, were settled by compromise. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY–OCTOBER, 1933 AND 1932.‡

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the ten completed months of 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932:—

Industry Group.	January to October, 1933.			January to October, 1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	99	65,900	385,000	98	47,200	200,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	500	9,000	3	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	11	800	8,000	6	300	5,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	19	8,400	23,000	17	1,400	11,000
Other Metal ...	40	6,400	84,000	26	2,200	35,000
Textile ...	35	5,500	59,000	98	292,800	5,112,000
Clothing ...	18	2,300	6,000	22	1,900	30,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	18	2,300	32,000	11	800	8,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	4	3,300	28,000	...	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	20	1,300	9,000	27	2,800	33,000
Transport ...	29	27,000	272,000	23	12,300	194,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	2	100	1,000	3	300	1,000
Other ...	9	4,600	47,000	18	3,100	56,000
Total ...	308	128,400	963,000	352	365,300	5,690,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—			1933.	1933.		
Colliers, other underground workers and surface workers (one firm)—near Pontefract.	685	790	7 June	...	Against proposed reduction in allowance for dirt in coal from 7 to 5 per cent.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople (one firm)—near Pontardawe.	1,000	...	18 Oct.	18 Oct.	Concerning the promotion of a certain boy to work on the coal.	Work resumed.
Colliers, fillers, other underground workers and surface workers (one firm)—Conisborough.	138	665	18 Oct.	19 Oct.¶	Dissatisfaction with earnings following introduction of a new "stint" or contract rate for getting and filling coal on to conveyor belts.	Agreement effected providing for full operation of "stint" system, on terms agreed prior to stoppage
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:—						
Workpeople in finishing department, millmen, cold rollers, shearers, openers, etc. (one firm)—Swansea.	200	450	23 Oct.	24 Oct.¶	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations in respect of a claim for increased wages for certain employees.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:—						
Cutters, tailors and garment workers (one firm)—London, E.	180	...	12 & 13 Oct.	See note **	Against the engagement of a new cutter.	See note **.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:—						
Building trade operatives—Norwich	500††	...	18 Oct.	18 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with recommendation of Regional Joint Committee on a claim for up-grading under town-grading scheme of National Joint Council for the Building Industry.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† The figures for October, 1932, are affected by a dispute which began on 31st October in the spinning section of the cotton industry.

‡ In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

¶ The colliery remained idle until 31st October, owing to the operation of the quota system.

¶ The works remained idle until 30th October.

** No settlement has been reported, but it is understood that all vacancies had been filled by the firm before the end of October.

†† Estimated number.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	43%
Food only	...	...	26%

FOOD.

At 1st November, 1933, there was a further rise in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with 30th September. This upward movement was mainly due to a general advance in the prices of eggs, and to increases in the price of milk in most districts. On the other hand, bread, flour and bacon were somewhat cheaper, on the average, than a month earlier.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 26 per cent. at 1st November, 1933, as compared with 23 per cent. at 30th September, 1933, and 25 per cent. at 1st November, 1932.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 30th September, 1933, and 1st November, 1933:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Nov., 1933, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	30th Sept., 1933.	1st Nov., 1933.	July, 1914.	30th Sept., 1933.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 1 2	d. + 4	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	0 9	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 4	...
Breast ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 3	+ 1
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 3	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Salt ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Cheese†	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6	0 6	— 1	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st November, 1933, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 30th Sept., 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	40	39	40	41
Thin Flank ...	13	13	13	13
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	23	26	24	24
Thin Flank ...	— 8	1	— 3	— 5
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	36	39	38	38
Breast ...	13	11	12	12
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	39	32	36	36
Breast ...	— 9	— 5	— 7	— 8
Bacon (streaky)*	13	15	14	19
Fish ...	116	92	104	96
Flour ...	15	17	16	19
Bread ...	29	30	30	33
Tea ...	12	24	18	17
Sugar (granulated) ...	20	13	16	16
Milk ...	83	85	84	59
Butter—				
Fresh ...	— 1	8	4	3
Salt ...	— 7	— 4	— 5	— 5
Cheese†	11	10	10	8
Margarine ...	— 13	— 15	— 14	— 14
Eggs (fresh) ...	87	85	86	49
Potatoes ...	19	— 2	8	8
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	26	26	26	23

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1933, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 56 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st November were on the average nearly 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November, 1933, is approximately **43 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 30th September, 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 in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1933.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1933:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	

NOTE.

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

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.			
						Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 26		1933. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia ...	32	18	9	6	2		Aug.
Denmark ...	37	19	15	17	21		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)†	32	16	8	1	1		Aug.
Finland ...	837	718	756	777	791		Sept.
France (Paris)†	503	517	447	407	418		Oct.
" (other towns)†	514**	502**	428**	392**	392		Aug.
Germany ...	46	30	14	11	11		Sept.
Italy ...	407	342	318	293	293		Oct.
Norway ...	51	40	34	32	32		Sept.
Spain (Madrid)†	80	93	79	...	78		May
" (Barcelona)†	72	77	71	...	65		May
Sweden†	40	30	28	23	24		Sept.
Switzerland ...	52	40	24	16	17		Sept.
United States ...	44	19	1	5	7		Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	47	25	23	18**	18		Sept.
Canada ...	49	10	-8††	-5††	-1††		Oct.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	36	0	2	-5††	-6††		Sept.
Irish Free State ...	56	43**	34**	29**	29		Aug.
New Zealand ...	43	18†	8	4	7		Oct.
South Africa ...	9	4	-6††	-2††	-1††		Sept.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.			
							Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 43		1933. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	601		Oct.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	2	2	1		Aug.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	62		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,E	48	34	28	24	24		Aug.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	892		Sept.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	492¶	465¶	417¶	416¶	416		3rd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19	19		Sept.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	62§	54§	41§	37§	37		June
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	259		Jan.-June
" (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	340		Aug.
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	...	314		May
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	48		Sept.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	54		Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	59	50	38	31	31		Sept.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	67§	50§	36§	28§	28		June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	41¶	25¶	20¶	...	16		1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	22		Oct.
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	39	8	9	3	2		Sept.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	49**	49		Aug.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	58	45†	31**	27	27		Oct.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	15		Sept.

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ New series.

§ Figure for June.

¶ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** Figure for August.

†† Decrease.

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 their employment was 157, as compared with 138* in the previous month and with 165 in October, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1933, numbered 31, as compared with 18 in the previous month and with 19 in October, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakesmen, Goods Guards ...	...
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	...
Firemen ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	3
Permanent Way Men ...	1
Porters ...	2
Shunters ...	2
Mechanics ...	2
Labourers ...	...
Other Grades ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	...

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12

MINES.

Underground ...	60
Surface ...	9

TOTAL, MINES ... 69

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cotton ...	2
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	4
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing ...	5
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	1
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	2
Metal Founding ...	...
Engineering and Machine Making ...	2
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).

Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ...	2
Other Metal Trades ...	4
Shipbuilding ...	4
Wood ...	7
Gas ...	2
Electric Generating Stations ...	1
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	4
Chemicals, etc. ...	3
Food and Drink ...	7
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Rubber Trades ...	1
Other Non-Textile Industries ...	3

PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	3
Buildings ...	12

TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 71

CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR of Tramroad ... 1

Total (excluding Seamen) 157

SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	25
Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	6

TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 31

Total (including Seamen) 188

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 36; the total number of deaths† reported was 6.

I. Cases.

(a) LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ...	1
Plumbing and Soldering... 1	
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1
Coach and Car Painting... 2	
Other Industries ...	...
Painting of Buildings ...	1
TOTAL ...	7

(b) OTHER POISONING.

Mercurial ...	1
Aniline ...	2
TOTAL ...	3

(c) ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	...
Handling of Horsehair ...	...
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
Other Industries ...	1
TOTAL ...	2

I. Cases (continued).

(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch ...	2
Tar ...	1
Paraffin ...	1
Oil ...	4
TOTAL ...	8

(e) CHROME ULCERATION.

Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Chrome Tanning ...	3
Chromium Plating ...	12

TOTAL ... 16

Total, Cases ... 36

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Smelting of Metals ...	1

ANTHRAX.	
"Other Industries" ...	1

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Tar ...	1
Paraffin ...	1
Oil ...	2
TOTAL ...	4

Total, Deaths ... 6

* Revised figure.

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price* per ton, according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) of last Audit* on	
			Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron :	1933.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland	July–Sept.	51 7½	+ 0 11½	– 0 3½
Cumberland	July–Aug.	61 9½	– 1 2½	– 1 9½
(Hematite mixed numbers)	July–Sept.	53 7	+ 0 6½	+ 0 1
Nottinghamshire ...	July–Sept.	52 4½	– 0 1½	+ 1 6½
North Staffordshire ...	July–Sept.	47 8½	+ 0 10	– 0 6½
Northamptonshire ...	July–Sept.	63 1	– 0 7	– 4 4
West of Scotland ...				
Manufactured Iron :				
North of England... (Bars)	July–Aug.	170 5½	– 0 8	– 5 7
West of Scotland ... (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	July–Aug.	192 9½	– 0 3	– 6 9

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated† the ascertainment for West Cumberland and North Lancashire resulted in a reduction in the wages of the higher-paid blastfurnacemen in that area (see page 384 of the October issue of this GAZETTE); but a reduction warranted by the ascertainment for blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire was not put into operation by the employers.

In the case of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham there was no increase in wages, which have been temporarily fixed at a level higher than that warranted by the ascertained price; whilst in Nottinghamshire the employers agreed to continue the present rates of wages which have, since 1925, been consistently above the level warranted by the price ascertainments. No change was made in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire, on account of a recent agreement whereby a percentage of 13½ on standard rates is to continue to be paid until the price of iron rises to 48s. 7½d. per ton.

For blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland the reduction in price did not involve any reduction in wages, since the latter had already reached the minimum provided for in the agreement.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland, the changes in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant a change in wages.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE—DATE WHEN CONTRACTED—LIABILITY UNDER INSURANCE POLICY.

By a policy of insurance, an insurance company agreed to indemnify a firm of file cutters against liability in respect of personal injury or disease "which during the continuance of this policy shall be sustained or contracted by any workman while in the employer's direct employ." This policy expired in June, 1930. In December, 1932, a workman who had been employed continuously from March, 1928, to October, 1932, was certified by the Silicosis Board as being totally disabled by silicosis and tuberculosis as from July, 1932. The employers admitted liability; but, on the reference to an arbitrator, the arbitrator held that the insurance company was not liable on the policy. The employers appealed, contending that the liability arose before the policy expired. The insurance company contended that they were only liable for something which occurred during the continuance of the policy. The insurance was not against a gradual process but against something occurring on an ascertainable date.

Mr. Justice Roche, in giving judgment, stated that the arbitrator had found that the workman had contracted the disease at some time before leaving the appellants' employment, but that the contraction was a gradual process, and it was impossible to say when it began. He also found that the disease was contributed to by the workman's employment with the appellants.

Reading the policy in conjunction with the Silicosis Scheme and the certificates, he had come to the conclusion that, on a true construction of the policy, the disease had been "contracted" while the policy was in existence, and that therefore the respondents were liable on it. The word "contracted" covered the gradual progress of the disease, and was not limited either to the period when the disease was first contracted or to the date of total disablement. The award in favour of the insurance company must be set aside.—*R. Smith & Son v. Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.*—King's Bench Division. 18th October, 1933.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

† See the article on the *Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales)* in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 122.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909–1918.

AERATED WATERS TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying a male worker, and was fined £10, with £4 costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £4 11s. 9d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. Arthur Henderson Noble*. Carlisle Police Court. 20th October, 1933.

Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE (NORTHERN IRELAND).

An employer in the retail branch of the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade was prosecuted for (i) failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate to two workers; (ii) failure to keep adequate records of time worked and wages paid; and (iii) producing a false record of wages paid. The Court imposed fines amounting to £4, with 19s. costs, and ordered payment of arrears of wages amounting to £13 4s. 6½d.—*W. N. McWilliam v. Elizabeth Little*. Belfast Petty Sessions. 25th October, 1933.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—PAINTERS, CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, ANGERSTEIN WORKS, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim to the Court that a number of painters employed by the Southern Railway should be regraded from Grade IV to Grade III (as set out in Industrial Court Award No. 728) when performing certain classes of work by the operation of paint spraying machines. It was claimed that certain of the work upon which the men concerned are employed is work which is proper to be done by a Grade III painter, and that the men should therefore be paid the Grade III rate when so employed. The Company opposed the claim.

The Court decided against the claim, but recommended that the Company should review the basic rates of the men concerned.—*Award No. 1573*; dated 6th October, 1933.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS—LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.—The National Union of Railwaymen and the Electrical Trades Union submitted a claim to the Court that the sub-station operative staff employed on what was formerly known as the Underground group of railways should receive an increase of 11s. a week. They based their claim on the increased duties and responsibilities of the men concerned, and by comparison with the rates of pay of similar men employed in general electricity undertakings, and by certain tramway undertakings now within the London Passenger Transport Board. In opposing the claim the Board drew attention to the fact that the wages of the men concerned were higher than those similarly employed by the main line railways; further that their duties and responsibilities were not on a strictly comparable basis with those employed in general electricity undertakings, which undertakings, moreover, had been able to advance the wages of their employees owing to the development and prosperity of that industry.

The Court decided against the general claim, but 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 2s. 6d. a week as from the beginning of the first pay week following 19th October, 1933.—*Award No. 1574*; dated 19th October, 1933.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS—RAILWAY COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Amalgamated Engineering Union claimed that the wages of the staff employed by the four main line railway companies in railway electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on the high tension cables between them should be increased by 3d. 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 such employees. In support of their claim the Unions drew attention to the disparity in the wages of the men concerned with those employed in electricity supply undertakings, and to the increased responsibilities which had fallen on the men owing to the increase in output and to the installation of new machinery, etc. The railway companies contended that their present financial position precluded them from making any alteration which would have the effect of adding to their labour costs, and, in fact, justified their claim for a reduction. They also drew the attention of the Court to the deductions to which the earnings of the railway staff coming within the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board for Railways, and of the National Railway 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.

CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING.—By agreement between the parties, a board of arbitration consisting of Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B. (chairman); Mr. R. N. Vyvyan, M.Inst.E.E. (employers' representative); and Mr. R. Dennison, J.P. (workpeople's representative) was appointed under the Industrial Courts 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 of the men engaged upon the erection of steel masts for the British Broadcasting Corporation at Wychbold, near Droitwich. After hearing the parties and visiting the site of the work in progress, the Board issued an Award dated 30th October, 1933, deciding the wages of winch drivers and the ground charge hand, and settling the conditions of employment in such matters as overtime rates, lodging money and wet time allowances. In the matter of the hourly 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 to agree. It had been arranged by the parties that, in the event of such failure to agree, the matter should be decided by the chairman, who accordingly issued a separate Award dated 30th October, 1933, determining the rates of wages to be paid to the loftmen on a scale rising with the height at which the work was to be performed. In accordance with the terms of reference of the Board the scale is to be retrospective as from 28th August, 1933. The chairman's Award stated that the scale of rates awarded was applicable only to aerial masts of the type now being erected at Wychbold and not to aeriols of the tower type. It further provided for the use of safety belts by the loftmen when working on the mast.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING.—In connection with the work of erection of the British Broadcasting Corporation's steel masts at Wychbold, near Droitwich, by the Radio Communications Company, Limited, dissatisfaction arose amongst the men employed regarding the conditions of employment and rates of pay, which led to a stoppage of work. As a result of negotiations between the company and the Constructional Engineering Union on behalf of the men, in the course of which officers of the Ministry of Labour were brought into consultation, it was agreed to refer the differences to a board of arbitration, work on the masts being meantime resumed.

[For an account of the proceedings before the board of arbitration, see above.]

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, issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

ACCIDENTS IN THE USE OF WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

HOME OFFICE PAMPHLET OF SAFETY HINTS.

In spite of improved safeguards, including the issue of a compulsory code of Wood-Working Machinery Regulations in 1922, over 3,000 accidents to persons using wood-working machinery occur every year. Some of these are fatal, and even the less severe accidents usually cause serious injury.

The Home Office issued a Safety Pamphlet in 1928* to assist occupiers of factories in which wood-working machinery is used, by supplying information relating to available guards and suggesting methods of working which would minimise the risk of accidents. It is found, however, that a large proportion of wood-working machinery accidents are not due to failure on the part of employers to provide the necessary safeguards, but could have been prevented by the proper use of the guards provided, or by greater care and forethought on the part of the injured persons.

The Home Office have therefore issued a booklet, entitled "Safety Hints on the Use of Wood-Working Machinery,"† for the use of wood-working machinists generally, describing some of the chief causes of these accidents, and the means of avoiding them. The booklet, which has a number of illustrations, calls attention to the necessity for young workers to be well trained in the proper and safe use of wood-working machinery. It emphasises the dangers of slippery floors; and deals in turn with accidents caused by circular saws (which are responsible for about half the wood-working machinery accidents), and by overhand planing, spindle moulding, and other machines.

* *Fencing and other Precautions for Wood-Working Machinery.* Home Office Safety Pamphlet No. 8. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d., post free).

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

MINERS' WELFARE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

THE Trustees of the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme invite applications for a limited number of University scholarships under the scheme.

Candidates must be either workers in or about coal mines in Great Britain, or sons or daughters of such workers, and must be not less than 17 years of age on 25th January, 1934.

Forms of application and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. Applicants for forms must state whether they apply as workers in or about mines or as children of such workers, as the form is different in each case. Persons who come within both categories should apply as miners.

Intending candidates are advised to write for application forms as early as possible, as completed forms received after 25th January, 1934, cannot in any circumstances be considered.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices quoted are net, and (except in the case of the publications of the International Labour Office) do not include postage.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—*Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1932, Vol. XXI. Part I. Department of Agriculture for Scotland.* (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending September 30, 1933.* (Home Office. Cmd. 4328, II.; price 1d.)

CENSUS.—(i) *Census, 1931. Isle of Man.* (ii) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Dorset. Part II.* (iii) *Census, 1931. Jersey, Guernsey and adjacent islands.* (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d., 9d., and 2s. 6d., respectively.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Final Report on the Fourth Census of Production (1930). Part I. The textile trades. The leather trades. The clothing trades.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s.)

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS.—*International Labour Directory, Part VI. Co-operative organisations.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 2s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*League of Nations, International Labour Conference. Draft Conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference at its seventeenth session, 8th June–30th June, 1933.* (Cmd. 4429; price 2s. 6d.)

LABOUR LAW.—*International survey of legal decisions on labour law, 1931. (Seventh year.)* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 8s.)

LAND SETTLEMENT.—*Report on the work of the Land Division of the Ministry for the year 1932.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

Contains a paragraph on allotments for the unemployed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education on the health of the school child for the year 1932.* Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

SAFETY.—*Safety hints on the use of wood-working machinery.* Form 279, July, 1933. Home Office, Factory Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.): see preceding column.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Bill, 1933. Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of Part I of the Bill relating to Unemployment Insurance.* (Cmd. 4447; price 1d.) (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of September, 1933.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 9/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—*Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, for 1932.* (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—*International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934. Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases. Partial revision of the Convention. Report V. Fifth item on the agenda.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 6s.)

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY.—*World economic 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., Middlesbrough.—**Erection of Test House:** A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth.—**Extension of Fitters' Shop:** A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth. *Chatham:* **Machinery Store (Steelwork):** John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Blocks, M.C.I., Mild Steel and Wrought Iron :** Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath.—**Boiler Plant, Calorifiers and Kitchen Equipment :** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boiler Tubes, Steel :** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—**Bolts and Nuts, Steel :** Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boots, Half and Black Leather Shoes :** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes, Ammunition, Metal :** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Ammunition, Wooden :** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bushes and Covers :** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—**Cable, Electric, P.I., etc. :** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Cable, Electric, V.I.R. :** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd.; Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Calico :** E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Admiralty Quality :** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Merchant Service Quality :** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley.—**Chain, Electrically Welded :** Job Wheway & Son, Ltd., Walsall; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath.—**Canvas, Drab for Hammocks :** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—**Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck :** Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Caps, Blue Cloth with Peaks and Caps, Peak, Light-Weight :** Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Capstan Gear :** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Cloth, Blue :** H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Leeds; Elmfield Mill Manufacturing Co., Bramley.—**Coats, Waterproof :** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester.—**Columns, Main Engine :** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Compressor, Air :** Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Conduit Accessories :** Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eureka Conduits & Fittings Co., Walsall; Barton & Sons (1930), Ltd., Walsall; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Contactors (Voltage Control) :** Everett Edgumbe & Co., Ltd., Hendon.—**Control Gear :** Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W., and St. Albans; Laurence Scott & Electromotors Co., Ltd., Norwich; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Control Units :** Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crankshafts :** English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cutters, Star and Spike :** Carron Company, Falkirk.—**Cylinders, Acetylene Gas :** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Drawers and Frocks, Woollen :** S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Drawers, Knitted, Long and Short :** Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Dungaree, Blue :** H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe.—**Enamel, White and Dark Grey :** Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; R. Gay & Co., Stratford; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—**Exchanger and Evaporator, Combined Heat :** Neckar Water Softener Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Frames and Brackets for W/T Racks :** Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Generators, Motor and Boosters :** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—**Generator Set Motor :** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Handles, Wire, for Ammunition Boxes :** British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Herrings, Tinned :** Marshall & Co. 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