

1940.  
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR:  
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOUR.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

REPORT.

To the Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR.

SIR,—

Department of Labour, Wellington, 30th May, 1940.

I have the honour to present herewith for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General the report upon the activities of the Employment Division, covering the year 1st April, 1939, to 31st March, 1940, except where otherwise indicated.

This report, which is complementary to that submitted by the Industrial Division of the Department, is prepared in compliance with the Labour Department Act, 1908, as amended by the Labour Department Amendment Act, 1936.

I have, &c.,

A. J. RIDLER,  
Assistant Secretary of Labour.

ADMINISTRATION.

The responsibility for the administration of the Employment Division rests primarily with the Minister of Labour, and all policy matters which may arise are submitted for his consideration and direction.

Direct control of the various activities of the Division—*e.g.*, subsidization of approved work or industries—is maintained by Head Office, which operates through its own district offices in the four main centres and through Registrars and District Agents of the Social Security Department in forty-four other centres. This position also obtains in regard to the activities of the State Placement Service and Youth Centres, except that at Dunedin the Youth Centre is not under the control of the Department.

The following list sets out briefly the operations falling within the present functions of the Employment Division:—

- (1) Scheme No. 4B: Subsidies on labour-costs for development of farm lands.
- (2) Scheme No. 4F: Farm-labour-assistance plan for training inexperienced workers.
- (3) Scheme No. 13: Subsidization of full-time employment through local bodies and local employing authorities (including City and Borough Councils, County Councils, River and Drainage Boards, and schools and other private bodies not established for profit and whose activities are of a social nature)—
  - (a) Payment of subsidies for full-time work at award rates:
  - (b) Issue of transport orders, &c.:
  - (c) Assistance by way of labour subsidies towards—
    - (i) Eradication of ragwort and other noxious weeds:
    - (ii) Rabbit-extermination:
    - (iii) Local-body water and sewerage schemes:
    - (iv) Streets and footpath improvement:
    - (v) Road-construction improvement:
    - (vi) River-improvement and land-drainage.
- (4) Scheme No. 16: Youth employment in building trades—
  - (a) Subsidized training in building and related trades:
  - (b) Issue of tools, equipment, &c.
- (5) Scheme No. 16A: Training of workers in industry.
- (6) State Placement Service: Operation of twenty-one special offices to carry out all phases of placement work.
- (7) Youth Centres: Operation of special offices in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch to deal in conjunction with the Education Department with the question of vocational guidance and employment for boys and girls from school-leaving age.

The various schemes, &c., outlined above, are later more fully defined in this report.

In connection with its promotion of employment activities this Division is in close contact with, and receives helpful co-operation from, other Departments of State; in addition, it is represented on the Building Committees, the Land Development Committee, the Primary Production Councils, and the Man-power Committee; it has also given substantial assistance to the Building Co-ordination Committee.

In view of the experience gained over the years in the placement of labour and of the organization which is established per medium of the State Placement Service for the bringing-together of prospective employer and suitable employee, it is anticipated that the Employment Division will be used as part of the official machinery in connection with certain phases of the task of the rehabilitation of returned soldiers.

#### PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

The policy of arranging full-time work for physically fit men whom it has not been possible to absorb in private employment has been continued throughout the year with undiminished vigour; to this end subsidies have been made available to local bodies, farmers, &c., for the employment of disengaged men on suitable works of a national or local character and of a definite value to the community inasmuch as some ultimate return will be obtained by way of production, improved amenities, &c.

An intensive drive was inaugurated during the winter months to transfer men from unproductive works under Scheme No. 13 to productive employment by way of farm-development under Scheme No. 4B. Table V of the Appendix, showing the numbers of men in subsidized full-time employment, indicates the success achieved in this respect and that the numbers employed on Scheme No. 4B rose from 530 in April to 3,906 in December, when the peak was reached; a more or less corresponding reduction taking place in the numbers employed under Scheme No. 13.

In pursuance of this policy a review of men employed under Scheme No. 13 was carried out during January to discover their relative fitness, in age-groups, to accept employment in farming or other normal pursuits. The results of this review are shown in Table VI of the Appendix, from which it will be seen that out of 10,007 men, 2,364 were physically unfit for the heavy work involved, 3,267 were fit but owing to various verified reasons could not accept positions involving separation from wife and/or family, and 4,367 were suited for the work. The age-groups shown in this table are of interest, indicating as they do that 6,000 of the men employed were forty years of age or over, and of the remaining 4,000 the larger number were over thirty years of age.

#### FINANCIAL.

Consequent upon the inauguration of the Social Security Scheme and the abolition of the Employment Promotion Fund, provision for expenditure incurred in the promotion of employment is now subject to appropriation by Parliament in terms of the Public Revenues Act, 1926, and during the year under review the sum of £2,598,145 was appropriated from the Consolidated Fund under vote, "Labour," for the promotion of employment and administration expenses.

In addition to the funds appropriated, there was a balance of £207,544 remaining in the Employment Promotion Fund at the 1st April, 1939, the major portion of this balance being absorbed in the payment of commitments outstanding against that Fund at the 31st March, 1939.

The total amount available for the promotion of employment and administration expenses during the year under review was therefore £2,805,689, but this amount was exceeded by £177,875, the net payments for the year amounting to £2,983,564.

The following is a summary of payments made from the Employment Promotion Fund and from the Consolidated Fund, vote, "Labour," during the year ended 31st March, 1940, together with comparative figures under the respective headings during the year ended 31st March, 1939:—

	Year ended 31st March, 1939.		Year ended 31st March, 1940.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
General work relief .. .. .	117,143	8 10	3,057	19 10
Gold-prospecting schemes .. .. .	50,238	3 1	1,404	4 0
Promotion of employment on farms .. .. .	59,886	5 11	118,072	5 5
Promotion of employment in building trades .. .. .	27,756	16 9	25,209	16 8
Promotion of full-time employment: General .. .. .	4,595,290	11 6	2,708,519	2 1
Promotion of employment amongst boys .. .. .	2,235,18	10	594	13 7
Grants to Native Department for promotion of employment amongst Maoris .. .. .	414,941	5 5	..	..
Relief of unemployment amongst women .. .. .	7,914	5 7	..	..
Assistance to industry .. .. .	118,459	5 1	5,833	5 2
Sustenance-allowances .. .. .	667,149	0 3	7,813	8 1
Miscellaneous grants and subsidies .. .. .	1,374	17 5	447	16 6
Compensation, <i>ex gratia</i> payments, &c. .. .. .	5,350	10 10	1,541	2 9
Purchase of food, clothing, &c. .. .. .	2,047	6 6	441	10 8
Bonuses to workers .. .. .	32,845	6 2	242	11 9
Transport of workers .. .. .	5,782	19 0	2,111	18 7
Miscellaneous loans .. .. .	65,407	5 2	8,584	14 2
Administration expenses .. .. .	330,989	12 5	99,689	5 6
Totals .. .. .	6,504,812	18 9	2,983,563	14 9

The variations in the expenditure under the major items during the year ended 31st March, 1940, as compared with the previous year, are due to the following factors :—

#### GENERAL WORK RELIEF.

The major portion of the expenditure under this heading during the year ended 31st March, 1939, was incurred under Scheme No. 5, which was terminated in February, 1939.

#### GOLD-PROSPECTING SCHEMES.

The administration of these schemes was taken over by the Mines Department as from the 1st April, 1939, and the expenditure during last year represented amounts due but unpaid at the 31st March, 1939.

#### PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT ON FARMS.

The increase under this item is due to increased subsidies granted for farm-development work under Scheme No. 4B, and to the special efforts made during the year to transfer men from Scheme No. 13 to more productive work on farm lands. There will be a substantial increase in the expenditure under this heading during the current financial year.

#### PROMOTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

The policy of placing all registered unemployed men capable of undertaking manual labour in full-time employment on useful works of a national or local character was continued during the year, but owing to the reduction in the number of men for whom provision had to be made, and also to the termination, except in a few special cases, of subsidies previously paid in respect of men employed on works undertaken by other Government Departments, there has been a substantial reduction in the expenditure under this heading as compared with the previous year. As the policy of transferring men from Scheme No. 13 to more productive work on farms is being vigorously pursued there should be a further substantial reduction in the expenditure under this heading during the current year.

#### PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT AMONGST BOYS.

The reduction in the expenditure under this heading is due chiefly to the adjustment of subsidies paid in previous years in respect of youths employed under the Auckland Youths' Farm Settlement Scheme, and also to the termination of special grants previously made to the Youths' Employment Committees, whose activities have now been taken over by the Government Youth Centres.

#### GRANTS TO NATIVE DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT OF MAORIS.

Consequent upon the abolition of the Employment Promotion Fund provision for expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1940, in the promotion of employment of Maoris was made from the Consolidated Fund under vote, "Native."

#### RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONGST WOMEN ; SUSTENANCE-ALLOWANCES ; BONUSES TO WORKERS.

Assistance previously made available from the Employment Promotion Fund under these headings is now provided from the Social Security Fund in the form of Unemployment Benefits.

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY ; MISCELLANEOUS LOANS.

Owing to the repeal of the Employment Promotion Act, 1936, the assistance previously made available from the Employment Promotion Fund under these headings was in certain cases terminated. In cases where this assistance is deemed necessary such is now afforded by other Departments whose operations are more closely related to the industries concerned.

#### ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

The amount of £330,989 12s. 5d. for the year ended the 31st March, 1939, included a contribution of £299,985 from the Employment Promotion Fund to the Consolidated Fund for credit of vote, "Labour" (£239,985) and vote, "Land and Income Tax" (£60,000) to cover portion of the administration expenses, while the balance of £31,004 12s. 5d. was met from the Consolidated Fund. This Division's administration expenses for the year ended 31st March, 1939, therefore amounted to £270,989 12s. 5d., as compared with £99,689 5s. 6d. for the year under review, the reduction being due mainly to the curtailment of the Division's activities. Administration expenses for the year ended 31st March, 1940, represented 3.34 per cent. of the total payments.

#### EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.

The Employment Promotion Fund was abolished on the 30th September, 1939, in terms of section 104 (1) of the Social Security Act, 1938, and details of the payments made from the balance of £207,544 remaining in the Employment Promotion Fund at the 1st April, 1939, are contained in the audited statement as per Table I of the Appendix hereto. The Income and Expenditure Account of the Employment Promotion Fund for the six months ended 30th September, 1939, is contained in Table II of the Appendix, and Table III shows details of the assets and liabilities of the Employment Promotion Fund transferred to the Social Security Fund in terms of section 104 (3) of the Social Security Act, 1938. A summary of the annual and total receipts and payments of the Employment Promotion Fund to the 30th September, 1939, is contained in Table IV of the Appendix.

## SCHEME No. 4A : ASSISTANCE ON OWN FARMS.

This scheme during its operation for three months of this year—namely, 1st April, 1939, to 30th June, 1939—provided a measure of assistance with living-expenses to those farmers whose properties were either too small or insufficiently developed to be self-supporting.

The assistance was granted in the form of a weekly allowance dependent on the conjugal classification of the applicant, and also upon the returns being derived from the property, together with income from any other source. Assistance was usually confined to the off season, but in some cases it was found necessary to continue at a reduced rate during the summer months.

On 1st July, 1939, the scheme was terminated, and the records of the 185 persons, comprising 68 single and 117 married men, being assisted were transferred to the Social Security Department with a view to assistance being continued by means of an emergency benefit.

## SCHEME No. 4B.—FARM-LANDS DEVELOPMENT.

This scheme provides for subsidies of up to 75 per cent. of the labour-cost of improvement work on farms.

The object of the scheme is to induce farmers to put in hand useful improvement-works with a view to increasing the productivity of their lands and to provide a desirable avenue of employment for available unemployed labour.

The subsidies which apply in respect of the various classes of work are as follows :—

*For developmental work*, such as bush-felling, stumping, logging, subdivisional fencing, cutting new drains, deepening and widening existing drains, &c., subsidies of up to 75 per cent. of the actual labour-cost may be approved without the necessity of the farmer submitting to a “means test.”

*For maintenance-works*, such as deferred scrub-cutting, first and subsequent two top-dressings of hill country or other country that is not suitable for machine top-dressing and is to be done by hand; deferred cleaning-out of large drains, renewal of subdivisional fences where substantial amounts of new materials are involved, &c., the granting of subsidies of up to 75 per cent. of the actual labour-cost is considered in relation to the financial position of the farmer as disclosed in a financial statement which is required to be submitted with each such application.

During the year an agreement was concluded between the Hon. the Minister of Labour and the New Zealand Workers' Union covering terms and conditions of employment under Scheme No. 4B.

The main point in this agreement is the drawing-up of a specific contract in respect of each job setting out the nature of the work and the contract price; the contract to be signed by the farmer and by all members of the contract party, thus safeguarding the interests of all concerned. The agreement also provides that where practicable a representative of the workers, or, if possible, all members of the proposed contract party, be transported free of cost by the farmer to the area to be worked so as to permit them to inspect the work prior to entering into the contract.

*General Conditions.*—The men required are allocated from those registered as unemployed. Subsidy is *not* granted in respect of unregistered men or even in respect of registered men started without the approval of the Labour Department.

The farmer is required to accept full liability for accident insurance, to supply materials (where necessary), tools, accommodation, &c., and also provide transport (at the commencement and completion of the job) to and from the worker's home locality.

This scheme has continued to be one of the main employment-promotion measures administered by the Employment Division. Moreover, the important part which farm development work has assumed in relation to New Zealand's war effort has inevitably lent Scheme No. 4B a much greater significance.

Work on 2,347 Scheme No. 4B contracts was put in hand during the year under review, and 4,402 men who qualified for Social Security Unemployment Benefits were transferred to these contracts. The amount paid out in subsidies under the scheme for the same period was £113,633.

During the past financial year contracts in respect of which subsidies were paid under this scheme have produced the results stated below :—

Estimated stock increase—							
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,448
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,654
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,059
Work completed—							
Scrub-cutting	..	..	..	..	..	42,533	acres.
Gorse-grubbing	..	..	..	..	..	14,699	„
Stumping	..	..	..	..	..	2,979	„
Bushfelling	..	..	..	..	..	2,442	„
							62,653 acres.
Drains dug, deepened, and widened	..	..	..	..	..	63,042	chains.
Fencing and stone-walling	..	..	..	..	..	18,592	„

In addition to the above work, an immense amount of stop-bank erection, top-dressing, track and road formation providing access to backblock areas, tree-felling, bridge-erection, flood-damage restoration, &c., has been undertaken.

While Scheme 4B was inaugurated primarily to provide temporary employment for the disengaged the information provided in this section of the report will show that the scheme also :—

- (a) Affords opportunity for increased production :
- (b) Results in additional permanent employment because of extra land made available for operation :
- (c) Causes expenditure by the farmer (in bringing to production stage) of an amount much beyond that contributed by the State in the way of a subsidy on labour-cost of initial work. The following typical cases illustrate this point:—

Area to be improved (acres)	..	..	..	Case 1. 120	Case 2. 237	Case 3. 106
Class of work	..	..	..	Scrub- cutting.	Stump- ing and clearing.	Fencing.
Estimated expenditure by farmer—				£	£	£
Machines, buildings, &c.	..	..	..	734	..	..
Benzine	..	..	..	134	..	..
Seed	..	..	..	480	51	130
Lime	..	..	..	53	18	70
Manure	..	..	..	230	..	135
Transport	..	..	..	23	30	..
Wages, insurance, &c.	..	..	..	216	38	150
Fencing	..	..	..	240	9	248
Tools	..	..	..	21	21	..
Stock	..	..	..	576	140	450
Explosives	..	..	..	..	112	..
Ploughing	..	..	..	..	27	110
				2,710	446	1,293
Add farmer's proportion of labour contract cost	..	..	..	64	207	28
Total	..	..	..	2,774	653	1,321
Scheme 4B subsidy	..	..	..	193	621	84
Estimated increased annual production	..	..	..	1,125	354	212

A summary of nineteen contracts covering every district in the Dominion gives the following figures :—

Farmers' share of contract price	..	..	..	..	£	991
" Follow-up " expenditure	..	..	..	..	7,457	
Total expenditure by farmer	..	..	..	..		8,448
Government subsidy	..	..	..	..		2,869
Total expenditure	..	..	..	..		£11,317

It will thus be seen that in these cases the initial average subsidy of 74·3 per cent. on the contract labour-cost eventually becomes 25·35 per cent. of the ultimate cost of the work necessary to bring the property to the production stage. A point worthy of mention is that the figures do not appear to cover the cost of any labour on the part of the farmers themselves.

The estimated increased carrying-capacity made possible in these nineteen areas is 139 cows and 1,275 ewes. Assuming as a conversion basis that six ewes equal one cow, we have the following alternative costs per head of increased carrying capacity :—

Total cost, £11,317 = 351 cows at £32 4s. 10d. per cow, or 2,106 ewes at £5 7s. 5d. per ewe.

The field officers of the Lands and Survey Department, as in past years, have co-operated with the Labour Department in the valuation of all contracts put in hand. Appreciation of the assistance obtained from this source, in what has been a year of considerable activity under the scheme, is here recorded.

#### SCHEME No. 4F: FARM - LABOUR ASSISTANCE PLAN.

With a view to assisting in meeting the demand for farm labour, this scheme was re-introduced on the 4th September, 1939. The object of the scheme is to provide an adequate supply of farm labour for ordinary farm-work, and at the same time to provide training in farm duties for those young men who have been denied the opportunity of engaging in a particular calling or industry.

The scheme is confined to physically fit inexperienced farm-workers recruited from registered and eligible single men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years. Where, however, suitable men between these ages are not available, older single men may be detailed. Farmers may not employ their own sons or mutually employ each other's sons. The placement of youths and men with near relatives is approved only in exceptional cases.

Placements are conditional upon the farmer agreeing to—

- (a) Pay a weekly wage at a rate not less than the rates set out in the Agricultural Workers' Act, 1936, and Fixation Orders of 1937 and 1938, and to observe generally other conditions of the Act;
- (b) Accept statutory liability for accident;
- (c) Provide free board and lodging or an allowance in lieu thereof;
- (d) Train the workers solely in farm-work upon the farmer's own property; and
- (e) Furnish a certificate of service at termination of worker's engagement (not less than six months).

A subsidy of £1 per man per week, ordinarily for a maximum period of six months, is payable on the wages of *inexperienced* men employed on sheep-farms and on dairy-farms which are carrying not fewer than ten milking-cows and from which the yield of milk or cream is sold or otherwise disposed of in the course of business. In fixing the duration of the subsidy assistance at six months the view has been taken that the services of the worker should at the end of this period be worth to the farmer at least minimum statutory wages. In exceptional cases it may happen that after a period of six months' training a worker's services are not worth the statutory wages, and if this can be established to the satisfaction of the Department an extension of the training-period, for a maximum further period of three months, is permitted, the rate of subsidy during such term of extended training being 10s. per week.

Although the scheme affords farmers an excellent opportunity of meeting their labour requirements, it is disappointing to find that since its re-introduction only twenty-five placements have been made, eighteen still being employed as at the 9th March (see Table V of Appendix).

In view of the urgent demand for increased production and the necessity for placing additional labour on farms it has been decided to enlarge this scheme from 27th May, 1940, to provide for the placing of both single and married inexperienced men twenty years of age and over irrespective of whether they are registered and eligible to receive an Unemployment Benefit. The period of training will now be twelve months, and the subsidy has been increased to 30s. per week for the first six months and 15s. per week for the second six months. In addition, a house allowance of 12s. 6d. per week will be provided to those married men who accept farming positions where married accommodation is not available, and who therefore have to remain distant from their homes.

Provision is also made for the payment of a house allowance of 12s. 6d. per week to *experienced* married men who accept farm employment where lack of married accommodation necessitates separation from wife and family. The wages subsidy does not apply in respect of experienced men.

Arrangements have been made to issue free fares to workers under the scheme who are required to travel over thirty miles to their employment.

The efforts of the Department will now be energetically directed in an endeavour to divert all suitable men available to farm-productive work under this scheme.

#### SCHEME No. 13: FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT WITH LOCAL BODIES, ETC.

To implement the policy of providing full-time employment for all fit unemployed men, subsidies under this scheme are made available to City and Borough Councils, County Councils, River and Drainage Boards, School Committees, sports bodies, and other social institutions not established for profit in respect of the employment of registered and eligible labour at award rates of pay on development works which would not be put in hand without State assistance. The works undertaken include the formation, widening, metalling, &c., of streets and roads; footpath construction, kerbing, and channelling; local-body water-supply and sewerage schemes; land drainage, river clearing, river-protection, &c.; afforestation; formation, levelling, improvements, &c., to parks, reserves, domains, school grounds, hospital grounds, &c.; flood damage restoration.

The number of men employed under Scheme No. 13 at the 9th March, 1940, and the classes of work on which they were engaged, were as follows:—

Streets, roads, and reserves .. .. .	5,012
Drainage .. .. .	837
River-protection .. .. .	592
Sewerage and water-supply schemes .. .. .	585
School-ground improvements .. .. .	551
Social amenities: Baths, &c. .. .. .	269
Tree-planting .. .. .	205
Land-development .. .. .	162
Railway-works .. .. .	223
Harbour-works .. .. .	121
Noxious-weeds eradication .. .. .	85
Rabbiting .. .. .	12
Miscellaneous .. .. .	758
Total .. .. .	9,412

The rate of subsidy is based on the minimum which will enable the work to be proceeded with and ranges from £1 10s. and £2 5s. per man-week for single and married men respectively, to, in some cases, the full wages-cost at the ordinary labourers' rate. Employing authorities are required to meet all other costs involved, including supervision, transport, insurance, tools, &c.

The employment is under ordinary industrial conditions, and paid in terms of the award to which the employing authority is a party. In cases where an employer is not cited as a party to an award the conditions and rates of pay prescribed by the Public Works Workers' agreement are adopted as the standard.

In order to make provision for semi-fit men and those of sixty years and over whose wives are not eligible to receive age-benefits, works of a light nature have been authorized in special cases.

#### RABBIT-EXTERMINATION.

Subsidies of 45s. and 30s. per man-week for married and single men respectively are made available to Rabbit Boards and County Council Rabbit Committees who are prepared to employ additional workers on the extermination of rabbits by means of fumigation and/or poisoning. The subsidy is available only to those Rabbit Boards and other authorities, and for such periods as are recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

The conditions of employment and rates of pay are in accordance with awards, &c., as indicated above.

#### RAGWORT-ERADICATION.

Subsidies of 45s. and 30s. per man-week for married and single men respectively are made available to individual farmers for the eradication of ragwort. The scheme is supervised by the Department of Agriculture, and placements are subject to that Department's approval. The men are employed on a full-time forty-hour-week basis at not less than 16s. per day.

#### SCHEME No. 16: SUBSIDIZED APPRENTICES IN BUILDING TRADES.

This scheme was inaugurated in 1937 with the primary object of meeting the shortage of carpenters and bricklayers, and for the purpose of assisting those youths who owing to the depression lost their opportunity of learning a trade.

The scheme covers short-term apprenticeships and traineeships of up to three years' duration, and is applicable to young men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years.

The carpentry apprentices receive a minimum wage for the first year of £2 2s. 6d. per week, increasing by £1 per week for every subsequent year until after the third year, when they are entitled to journeymen's rates. Subsidies commence at £1 per week, reducing each year by 5s., and terminating after the third year.

For bricklaying the apprentices' wage-rates are £2 12s. 6d. per week for the first year, with subsidy of 25s.; £3 7s. 6d. per week for the second year, subsidy 15s.; and £4 2s. 6d. per week for the third year, subsidy 10s.; thereafter at journeymen's rates without subsidy.

The wage-rates mentioned above apply in respect of both apprentices and trainees, except that the subsidy rates for trainees are only half those for apprentices. There is no fixed period of employment in the case of trainees, except that the engagement is on a weekly basis. Every endeavour is made, however, to persuade employers to observe the spirit of the plan and so enable the trainee to master as much of the trade as the period will permit.

To enable any apprentice or trainee under the scheme to obtain a thorough knowledge of his trade, arrangements have been made for free tuition at technical schools where suitable classes are available. In some cases, owing to the locality, classes were not available, and to meet the position a free correspondence course has now been provided by the technical college authorities.

In many instances it was found that the financial position of the apprentice or trainee prevented him from acquiring a kit of tools, and advances were made to purchase necessary items, the amounts being refunded by weekly instalments.

Since its inception in September, 1937, to 9th March, 1939, 615 apprentices and 129 trainees have been placed under the scheme, the present position regarding these contracts being as follows:

	Carpenters.		Bricklayers: Apprentices.	Total.
	Apprentices.	Trainees.		
(a) Contracts in operation .. .. .	401	60	14	475
(b) Contracts terminated .. .. .	123	59	2	184
(c) Contracts suspended .. .. .	54	4	1	59
(d) Contracts expired .. .. .	7	1	4	12
(e) Contracts cancelled .. .. .	8	5	1	14
Totals .. .. .	593	129	22	744

Of the 475 contracts shown under heading (a), 140 are now in their third year of apprenticeship.

The 59 contracts shown as suspended in (c) have been occasioned by the enlistment of the apprentices concerned in the Military Forces. By regulation made under the Public Safety Conservation Act, 1932, provision has been made for these apprentices to continue their apprenticeship on the termination of military service if they so desire.

During the past twelve months it has become increasingly difficult to obtain suitable young men within the age-limits specified, and the scheme appears to have fulfilled its purpose in providing an avenue of skilled employment for the class of worker referred to above.

Taking all factors into account, it was decided to terminate the scheme from the 30th April, 1940.

## SCHEME No. 16A : SUBSIDISING OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRY.

During the course of the year discussions were held with representatives of various branches of industry and employees' organizations in order to evolve a scheme whereby the handicap ensuing from a shortage of youths could be overcome, and a greater number of adults employed in normal industry.

The result was the inauguration of this scheme to meet the demand for skilled labour by providing subsidy on the wages of unskilled workers during a period of training in a skilled occupation. The subsidies are restricted to those men twenty years of age and over who—

- (a) For a period of six months immediately preceding their engagement were engaged on Scheme No. 13 or in an unskilled capacity with a Government Department ; or
- (b) During the preceding six months were not employed in constant or regular work in industry.

At the time the matter was under consideration the most serious shortage of skilled operatives was in the boot-manufacturing industry, and so far the scheme has been applicable only to this particular trade as an extension to other industries has, to date, not been warranted.

Contracts of apprenticeship must be entered into covering a period of two years and a half at rates of pay not less than those prescribed hereunder :—

Period.	Employer.			Subsidy.			Total.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
First half-year .. .. .	..	..	..	2	10	0	1	15	0	4	5	0
Second half-year .. .. .	..	..	..	3	0	0	1	10	0	4	10	0
Third half-year .. .. .	..	..	..	3	10	0	1	5	0	4	15	0
Fourth half-year .. .. .	..	..	..	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Fifth half-year .. .. .	..	..	..	4	10	0	0	10	0	5	0	0

These rates apply both to single and married men and if the award wages are less than the maximum provided the subsidy is correspondingly reduced.

## CONDITIONS OF SCHEME.

The allocation of a worker is conditional, *inter alia*, upon the employer agreeing to—

- (a) Pay a weekly wage at not less than the rate set out above :
- (b) Accept statutory liability for accident :
- (c) Observe the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1923, and its amendments, or of any enactment which may hereafter be substituted therefor :
- (d) Provide the worker with every facility for learning the trade.

NOTE.—The proportion of apprentices must be the same as stipulated for apprentices in the appropriate apprenticeship order, provided that in any special case the Apprenticeship Committee may permit an increase of the proportion prescribed.

The scheme commenced in August, 1939, and the number of men employed as at the 9th March, 1940, was only 7. This disappointing response is attributable partly to the shortage of female labour, without which the engagement of additional male labour cannot be arranged, and the scheme has also been adversely affected by the operation of the clause in the various apprenticeship orders relating to the permissible proportion of apprentices to journeymen.

## STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE.

The State Placement Service during the year ended 31st March, 1940, has continued to carry out the work of a Dominion clearing-house for labour. In this period the placement in industry of females in addition to males has become a responsibility of the Service.

The meeting of farmers' seasonal labour requirements has again been an important function of the Placement Service, as have been the placement of immigrants—assisted and otherwise—the industrial absorption of physically-disabled men, and welfare work carried out amongst discouraged job-seekers. Especially important also during the last six months of the period reviewed have been the duties which the Placement Service has been called upon to perform in connection with the Dominion's war effort.

## PLACEMENT STATISTICS.

As in the past years, placements for the purposes of this report represent "positions filled" and not separate individuals placed. The same persons may have re-enrolled and been placed several times during the period.

Private positions filled by the Placement Service since its inception, during the calendar years 1936 (part), 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940 (first three months) were as follows :

	1936 : May to December.	1937 : January to December.	1938 : January to December.	1939 : January to December.	1940 : January to March.	Total to Date.
Permanent (of three months' duration and over)	9,530	17,650	12,885	11,370	2,146	53,581
Temporary (over one week but less than three months)	5,384	12,051	9,416	8,569	2,288	37,708
Casual (up to one week) .. .. .	4,329	17,092	17,354	12,879	3,363	55,017
Totals .. .. .	19,243	46,793	39,655	32,818	7,797	146,306

(N.B.—This table excludes placements with Government Departments and also those of females into private employment.)

As the placement of female workers did not become a responsibility of the Placement Service until the Social Security Act became operative in April, 1939, no official placements of females are recorded before that time. Actually statistics relating to positions filled by females through the Placement Service date from October of 1939. Female placements effected from that date up to 31st March of the current year total 1,284, as follows:—

Female placements (permanent, temporary, and casual), 1st October to 31st December, 1939 .. .. .	728
Female placements (permanent, temporary, and casual), 1st January to 31st March, 1940 .. .. .	556
Total .. .. .	1,284

Table VII of the Appendix gives the provincial distribution of positions filled by male enrollees during the periods 1st January to 31st December, 1939, and 1st January to 31st March, 1940.

Table VIII shows according to provinces the number of new enrolments of males during the period 1st January to 30th September, 1939. This table also classifies the reasons for these enrolments. Curtailment of statistical matter collected by the Placement Service on the outbreak of war renders it impossible to give similar data for the period 1st October, 1939, to 31st March, 1940.

Table IX of the Appendix reveals the movement of male labour within industries as recorded by Placement Service enrolments and placements during the period 1st January, 1939, to 30th September, 1939. This data also is not available in respect of the period 1st October, 1939, to 31st March, 1940, and the reason is again the curtailment of statistical returns which took place when the war began.

Table X provides an analysis of the industrial ability, place of origin, and age-groups of all male immigrants who enrolled with the Placement Service for employment during the period between 1st January to 30th September, 1939. Here, too, particulars of immigrants are not available subsequent to 30th September. However, immigration practically ceased with the commencement of hostilities, so the number of immigrant enrolments not recorded during the period 1st October, 1939, to 31st March, 1940, must have been very small.

During the calendar year 1939 the total number of placements, 32,818, was nearly 7,000 fewer than the positions filled during the previous year. On the basis of average monthly placements the figures show that there was a decline in placements during 1939 over the previous year of approximately 565 per month. This decline continued to be evinced in the placement figures for the first three months of the current year. The decline in positions filled is especially large in the casual placement figures, but in the number of permanent and temporary positions filled the falling-off has been much less noticeable.

Enrolments (exclusive of re-enrolments) from 1st January to 30th September, 1939, standing at 70,880 exceed slightly the enrolments (69,415) recorded during the eleven months ended the 31st December, 1939. It would appear, taking the diminished monthly placements and the increased enrolments into account, that there has been a certain contraction in the Dominion's labour market. A noteworthy evidence in this direction has been the large comparative increase in enrolments in Industrial Group No. 35, Commerce (see Table IX), where enrolments have during the nine months ended 30th September, 1939, approximated very closely to the enrolments in the same group during the eleven months 31st January to 31st December, 1939. This apparent shrinkage in the labour market, however, needs to be viewed with reservation, for, obviously, whereas increasing unemployment will be reflected in increased Placement Service enrolments, increasing opportunities for self-placement would not be taken account of in Placement statistics. Nevertheless, some slight real tendency to contraction of the labour market during the year 1939 appears evident.

As can be seen from Table IX of the Appendix, there have been important movements of labour within the various industrial groups during the period 1st January, 1939, to 30th September, 1939. Total enrolments for the first time during the period from all of the industrial groups are 78,719. The additional enrolments of approximately 8,000 on the enrolments during the same period shown in Table VIII are explained by the fact that the latter represents the numbers of persons enrolled during the period, while the former shows the number of enrolments from all industrial groups during the same period. Obviously, the former number will be inflated by the enrolments of persons placed in casual employment in several different industries during the same nine months. In other words, one person who has been referred to casual or temporary employment of several different kinds will show as a new enrolment in each of the industrial groups from which he has just left.

Consulting Table IX, it may be seen that certain important industries reveal during the nine months ended 30th September a considerable excess of enrolments and re-enrolments over placements.

For instance, Group 2B (Dairy, Pig, and Cattle Farming) shows enrolments and re-enrolments at 6,153, but total placements during the same period are only 2,310. This points to a definite tendency on the part of dairy-farmers to curtail the number of farm hands after the flush of the season. This tendency is clearly not unassociated with the perennial difficulty met by dairy-farmers in obtaining experienced dairy-farm labour.

In Group 8 (Meat, Freezing and Preserving) there is a large disparity between the enrolments and re-enrolments and actual placements—the former 5,100 and the latter 417. The purely seasonal nature of the bulk of the work performed in this industry explains this disparity.

Interesting is the movement shown in Group No. 14 (Vehicles, Manufacture of). In the period reviewed enrolments and re-enrolments totalled 1,313, and positions filled 292 only. Similar figures compiled in respect of the eleven months ended 31st December, 1938, new and re-enrolments (1,218) and positions filled (584) show clearly the contraction in employment in this industry.

In the important Building and Construction Industry (Group 24) some slight contraction also appears to have taken place. Enrolments and re-enrolments totalling 8,237 are recorded during the nine months ended 30th September, 1939, as against 9,445 during the eleven months ended 31st December, 1938. Placements in the same periods were 4,812 and 5,438.

Both national and local-body public works show a marked falling off in placements in relation to enrolments and re-enrolments— a process undoubtedly associated with transfer of men from this sphere to other forms of employment. In the eleven months ended 31st December, 1938, enrolments and re-enrolments from both sources totalled 23,299, and placements stood at the figure of 28,569. For the nine months ended 30th September, 1939, these figures had fallen steeply to 15,689 new and re-enrolments and 7,036 placements.

There has been also a considerable diminution in the number of placements in Group 35 (Commerce), these standing at 4,320 for the eleven months ended 31st December, 1938, and only 2,807 for the nine months period terminating on 30th September, 1939. On the other hand, over the two periods the total enrolments and re-enrolments from the industrial group were fairly stable at 11,756 in the first period as against 10,503 in the second.

#### FARM-LABOUR PROVISION.

Especial attention has continued to be given by the Service to the labour-requirements of farmers. The centralized system of dovetailing Dominion farm vacancies with workers available has again been in operation during the period reviewed. Having regard to the limits imposed by an actual shortage of farm labour, this system has again brought very good results. The farmers' seasonal labour difficulties during the year, however, were again evident, and they were accentuated by the enlistment of a considerable number of rural workers. Accommodation shortage in rural areas continues to be one of the chief obstacles to the engagement of farm-workers, especially married men with families.

Placement Service Officers have, as in past years, lost no opportunity of popularizing the Service with farmers. Every effort has been made to induce farmers to employ men under the subsidized farm-training Scheme No. 4F, but the results have not been as gratifying as was anticipated.

In many cases complaints of a local unsatisfied demand for farm labour have been investigated, and on every occasion it has been found that the demand has been substantially overstated.

It seems clear that there is a shortage of experienced farm labour of the type farmers prefer, and for whom suitable accommodation is available. Moreover, the disinclination of farmers generally to engage and train inexperienced labour in readiness for a pending season is especially evident, but it is hoped that the measures recently authorized by way of amendment of Scheme 4F and the provisions of the Rural Housing Act will afford the Placement Service greater opportunity for meeting the genuine demands.

#### THE PLACEMENT SERVICE AND THE WAR.

The prosecution of the Dominion's war effort has already involved radical adjustments in the manning of industry, and these can be expected to become more significant as the war continues. As the national clearing-house for labour the important responsibilities of the Placement Service in making the fullest possible industrial use of the services of all workers available are apparent.

Accordingly the members of the Placement Service have been rendered exceptionally busy in investigating the industrial advisability of all Army enlistments which, under an arrangement concluded between the Army Department and the Man-power Organization, are referred to the Placement Service for inquiries. Where workers who have enlisted are called up for military service, the Placement Officer's efforts are applied to effect the necessary replacement from the available labour, male and female.

Should the war be of prolonged duration the part which female labour in industry will play will prove of increasing importance. For this reason careful analyses are being made of disengaged female enrollees, and the resultant statistics compiled will show to what extent industry, depleted of a proportion of its male workers, can carry on without serious crippling of effort.

#### GOVERNMENT YOUTH CENTRES.

The year ended 31st March, 1940, is the second one in the life of the youth centres. As was to be expected, the year has been one of consolidation and also of extension in the regional scope of the centres' activities.

Youth centres are operating in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Napier, while in Dunedin the Dunedin Vocational Guidance Association, a welfare organization, fully co-operates with the youth centre organization in carrying out youth placement work. At each of the four centres vocational guidance officers for both girls and boys (acting under the control of the Education Department) are in attendance while employment officers (representatives of the Labour Department) carry out the work of placement.

It should be mentioned that a good deal of time is occupied by the officers attached to the youth centres in dealing with difficult or problem cases, and the statistics relating to youth placements do not therefore correctly reflect the effort expended in obtaining the results outlined in the relative statistical tables.

The following table gives details of the placements, permanent and temporary, effected by the four centres and the Dunedin Vocational Guidance Association in the four-quarterly periods ended 30th June, 30th September, 31st December, 1939, and 31st March, 1940:

	Girls.			Boys.			Total.
	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Total.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Total.	
Quarter ended 30th June, 1939	337	51	388	595	77	672	1,060
Quarter ended 30th September 1939	376	32	408	513	72	585	993
Quarter ended 31st December, 1939	404	52	456	407	108	515	971
Quarter ended 31st March, 1940	374	36	410	632	78	710	1,120
Totals . . . . .	1,491	171	1,662	2,147	335	2,482	4,144

Table XI of the Appendix gives for the year ended 31st December, 1939, an occupational analysis of juvenile placements effected in the four main centres, while Table XII shows the placements by age-groups for the same period. Similarly, Tables XIII and XIV show the occupational analysis and placements by age-groups respectively for the quarter ended 31st March, 1940.

## APPENDIX.

An appendix dealing with various matters, some of which have already been covered in the body of the report, is attached hereto.

TABLE I.—EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.  
*Receipts and Payments Account for Six Months ended 30th September, 1939.*

		Receipts.		Payments.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balances, 1st April, 1939—							
Cash .. .. .	..	32,123	2 4			305	5 5
Investments .. .. .	..	175,000	0 0			1,404	4 0
Imprests outstanding .. .. .	..	420	18 3			3,935	4 9
				207,544	0 7	171,085	2 4
						5,833	5 2
						4,684	10 2
						123	16 10
						390	17 5
						117	8 1
						1,905	13 4
						242	11 9
						8,584	14 2
				£207,544	0 7	£207,544	0 7

A. J. RIDLER, Assistant Secretary of Labour.  
H. PARSONAGE, Accountant.

I hereby certify that the Receipts and Payments Account has been duly examined and compared with the books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly states the position as disclosed thereby.—CYRIL G. COLLINS, Controller and Auditor-General.

TABLE II.—EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.  
*Income and Expenditure Account for Six Months ended 30th September, 1939.*

		£		s. d.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
General work relief .. .. .	..	336	7 1			56,542	3 1
Gold-prospecting schemes .. .. .	..	9,096	2 11				
Promotion of full-time employment .. .. .	..	34,136	19 3				
Assistance to industry .. .. .	..	9,430	18 2				
Transport of workers .. .. .	..	1,263	17 8				
Bonuses to workers .. .. .	..	226	8 4				
Sustenance .. .. .	..	1,979	17 9				
Purchase of footwear, clothing, &c. .. .. .	..	71	11 11				
		£56,542	3 1			£56,542	3 1

A. J. RIDLER, Assistant Secretary of Labour.  
H. PARSONAGE, Accountant.

I hereby certify that the Income and Expenditure Account has been duly examined and compared with the books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly states the position as disclosed thereby.—CYRIL G. COLLINS, Controller and Auditor-General.

TABLE III.—EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.  
*Adjustment Account at 30th September, 1939.*

		£		s. d.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sundry assets transferred to Social Security Fund—						601,244	4 3
Sundry debtors .. .. .	..	29,433	5 10				
Levies due and unpaid .. .. .	..	26,670	0 0				
Tax on income due and unpaid .. .. .	..	181,956	13 5				
Interest accrued but not due .. .. .	..	2,230	1 3				
Interest due and unpaid .. .. .	..	568	4 2				
Amount due by Post and Telegraph Department .. .. .	..	112,771	13 1				
Amount due by Land and Income Tax Department .. .. .	..	22	0 0			8,346	1 11
Sundry loans .. .. .	..	196,886	5 4				
Investments .. .. .	..	2,500	0 0				
Motor-vehicle .. .. .	..	10	0 0				
				553,048	3 1		
Excess of expenditure over income, 1st April, 1939, to 30th September, 1939 .. .. .	..			56,542	3 1		
				£609,590	6 2	£609,590	6 2

A. J. RIDLER, Assistant Secretary of Labour.  
H. PARSONAGE, Accountant.

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL AND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

	Year ended 31st March, 1931.*	Year ended 31st March, 1932.	Year ended 31st March, 1933.	Year ended 31st March, 1934.	Year ended 31st March, 1935.	Year ended 31st March, 1936.	Year ended 31st March, 1937.	Year ended 31st March, 1938.	Year ended 31st March, 1939.	Six Months ended 30th September, 1939.	Total to 30th September, 1939.
Cash in Fund at beginning of year	£ ..	69,115	184,967	424,426	621,518	1,332,946	406,711	253,245	1,158,890	207,544	4,659,362
<i>Receipts.</i>											
Levy	..	538,503	429,004	428,550	433,665	416,335	440,562	448,854	468,588	..	3,833,061
Wages-tax	..	490,053	2,471,028	2,891,715	2,821,824	2,468,019	2,590,832	3,027,490	3,340,406	..	20,101,367
Tax on income other than salary or wages	..	220,243	1,120,404	1,106,602	1,349,230	1,035,672	1,193,571	1,628,675	1,652,208	..	9,306,607
Subsidy from Consolidated Fund	..	159,247	1,118,753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,278,000
Miscellaneous	..	9	7,563	13,466	18,841	36,591	35,580	40,082	61,260	..	215,922
Total	..	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,289,563	4,667,256†	5,398,346	6,681,352	207,544	39,394,319
<i>Payments.</i>											
Grants under section 36, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	313,209	2,200,545	3,594,637	3,972,186	3,464,104	2,596,617	2,528,553	5,283,915	186,094	27,536,959
Loans under section 36, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	16,340	20,919	14,403	24,620	17,082	12,342	6,829	..	134,168
Payments under section 35, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	39,362	86,347	61,000	29,120	118,466	..	340,160
Loans under section 35, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	8,000	34,266	11,324	29,425	58,578	..	150,178
Sustenance under section 37, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	12,960	33,302	239,983	807,095	1,557,215	1,349,162	667,149	..	4,666,866
Purchases of food, &c., under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	58,667	104,278	73,885	98,445	27,444	7,564	2,078	391	372,752
Allowances to persons entitled to assistance under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	400	166,603	66,869	48,290	36,808	6,609	325,579
Loans under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15
Administration expenses	..	5,932	37,847	100,643	112,556	201,372	76,445‡	235,000§	299,985	..	1,208,280
Cash in hand at end of year	..	319,141	2,254,232	3,788,540	4,243,241	4,882,852	4,414,011	4,239,456	6,473,808	207,544	34,734,957
Total	..	69,115	184,967	424,426	621,518	1,332,946	406,711	253,245	1,158,890	207,544	4,659,362
Total	..	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,289,563	4,667,256†	5,398,346	6,681,352	207,544	39,394,319

\* Period 11th October, 1930, to 31st March, 1931.

† As a result of the passing of the Employment Promotion Act, 1936, the Unemployment Fund was abolished from 31st May, 1936, and merged in the Employment Promotion Fund. The figures for the year ended 31st March, 1937, therefore, comprise receipts and payments under both the old and the new legislation. ‡ From 1st June, 1936, administration expenses were provided from the Consolidated Fund under vote, "Labour." The amount expended from this source to 31st March, 1937, was £189,720, of which the sum of £60,000 was recouped from the Employment Promotion Fund and is included in the amount of £76,445. § The sum of £278,603 was provided from the Consolidated Fund for administration expenses, and of this amount £235,000 was recouped from the Employment Promotion Fund. ¶ Contribution to Consolidated Fund for credit of vote, "Labour" (£239,985), and vote, "Land and Income Tax" (£60,000), to cover portion of administration expenses. Although the Employment Promotion Fund was not abolished until the 30th September, 1939, in terms of section 104 (4) of the Social Security Act, 1938, all moneys which would otherwise have been payable into the Employment Promotion Fund after the 31st March, 1939, were paid into the Social Security Fund.

TABLE V.—RETURN SHOWING NUMBERS OF MEN IN FULL-TIME SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT (8TH APRIL, 1939, TO 9TH MARCH, 1940).

Date.	Scheme No. 4A.	Scheme No. 4B.	Scheme No. 4F.	Scheme No. 16.	Scheme No. 16A.	Scheme No. 13.	Total.
1939.							
8th April ..	49	530	..	438	..	12,504	13,521
6th May ..	50	532	..	444	..	11,281	12,307
3rd June ..	149	621	..	467	..	11,642	12,879
1st July ..	185	726	..	479	..	12,552	13,912
29th July ..	..	1,220	..	492	..	13,305	15,017
26th August ..	..	1,650	..	516	..	13,529	15,695
23rd September ..	..	2,450	..	529	..	13,407	16,386
21st October ..	..	3,340	..	521	2	12,652	16,515
18th November ..	..	3,794	7	510	6	11,948	16,265
16th December ..	..	3,906	10	502	7	11,247	15,672
1940.							
13th January ..	..	3,624	14	498	7	10,285	14,428
10th February ..	..	3,359	17	488	7	9,866	13,737
9th March ..	..	3,435	18	475	7	9,412	13,347

TABLE VI.—RETURN SHOWING RELATIVE FITNESS IN AGE-GROUPS OF SCHEME NO. 13 WORKERS, JANUARY, 1940.

*Classification.*

A. Physically fit for farm-work or ordinary manual labour.

(b) Considered should accept.

(c) Acceptance would entail hardship.

D. Physically unfit. (Remaining men on Scheme No. 13).

				Age-groups.							Total.
				20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50 and over.	
North Island totals	..	..	A	159	367	528	457	448	394	1,052	3,405
	..	..	(b)	140	221	259	247	191	209	358	1,625
	..	..	(c)	19	146	269	210	257	185	694	1,780
	..	..	D	10	39	49	102	124	140	1,019	1,483
Totals (A + D)	..	..	..	169	406	577	559	572	534	2,071	4,888
South Island totals	..	..	A	227	583	655	696	502	487	1,088	4,238
	..	..	(b)	207	478	455	414	264	273	660	2,751
	..	..	(c)	20	105	200	282	238	214	428	1,487
	..	..	D	12	24	41	44	62	93	605	881
Totals (A + D)	..	..	..	239	607	696	740	564	580	1,693	5,119
Dominion totals	..	..	A	386	950	1,183	1,153	950	881	2,140	7,643
	..	..	(b)	347	699	714	661	455	482	1,018	4,376
	..	..	(c)	39	251	469	492	495	399	1,122	3,267
	..	..	D	22	63	90	146	186	233	1,624	2,364
Totals (A + D)	..	..	..	408	1,013	1,273	1,299	1,136	1,114	3,764	10,007

TABLE VII.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS FILLED BY MALE ENROLEES WITH THE STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1939, TO 31ST MARCH, 1940.

Province.	Permanent.			Temporary.			Casual.			Total.		
	1/1/39 to 31/12/39.	1/1/40 to 31/3/40.	Total.	1/1/39 to 31/12/39.	1/1/40 to 31/3/40.	Total.	1/1/39 to 31/12/39.	1/1/40 to 31/3/40.	Total.	1/1/39 to 31/12/39.	1/1/40 to 31/3/40.	Total.
Auckland .. ..	3,931	756	4,687	3,156	739	3,895	2,010	442	2,452	9,097	1,937	11,034
Hawke's Bay ..	571	113	684	422	156	578	1,086	257	1,343	2,079	526	2,605
Taranaki .. ..	508	85	593	120	15	135	278	59	337	906	159	1,065
Wellington .. .	3,365	572	3,937	2,905	627	3,532	3,553	939	4,492	9,823	2,138	11,961
Nelson and Marl- borough .. ..	405	118	523	111	72	183	36	32	68	552	222	774
Westland .. ..	349	82	431	83	41	124	40	12	52	472	135	607
Canterbury .. .	1,100	221	1,321	992	375	1,367	1,724	906	2,630	3,816	1,502	5,318
Otago .. .. .	1,141	199	1,340	780	263	1,043	4,152	716	4,868	6,073	1,178	7,251
Totals .. .. .	11,370	2,146	13,516	8,569	2,288	10,857	12,879	3,363	16,242	32,818	7,797	40,615

TABLE VIII.—TABLE SHOWING PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ENROLMENTS OF MALES WITH THE STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE (AND THE REASONS FOR ENROLLING) DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

Province.	No previous Employment.	Cessation of Employment.	Arrived from Australia.	Arrived from Overseas other than Australia.	From Hospital.	From other Institutions.	Various other Reasons.	Total.*
Auckland .. ..	207	21,803	679	502	182	71	299	23,743
Hawke's Bay ..	46	3,223	9	9	5	8	3	3,303
Taranaki .. ..	27	1,725	9	4	9	5	32	1,811
Wellington .. .	186	16,567	421	391	166	54	263	17,988
Nelson and Marlborough	31	2,476	6	9	3	3	17	2,545
Westland .. ..	29	1,102	6	1	21	7	1	1,167
Canterbury .. .	46	11,660	22	30	10	20	140	11,928
Otago .. .. .	47	8,085	41	13	59	15	135	8,395
Totals .. .. .	619	66,641	1,193	959	395	183	890	70,880

\* For analysis of the grand total in this section, please refer to sub-table below.

*Sub-table showing the Grand Total of Enrolments for 1939, divided into Quarterly Totals.*

	Males.	Females.	No records kept	Persons were enrolled for the first time during 1939.
During first quarter, 1939 .. .. .	36,927	1,153		
During second quarter, 1939 .. .. .	19,241			
During third quarter, 1939 .. .. .	14,712			
	70,880			
* During fourth quarter, 1939 .. .. .	5,530	1,153	}	Enrolled for the first time during 1940.
Grand totals .. .. .	76,470	1,153		
During first quarter, 1940 .. .. .	20,810	1,515		

\* This information was collected under the new method introduced as an economy measure on the outbreak of war, and consequently cannot be included in the detailed figures above.

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF MALE LABOUR WITHIN INDUSTRIES AS RECORDED BY THE STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

Name of Industry.	Enrolments during Period.				Enrolees Available as at end of Period.		Positions filled during Period.				
	Of Disengaged Persons in search of Work.			Of Employed Persons in search of Better Work.	Disengaged Enrolees.	Employed Enrolees.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Casual.	Total.	With Employed Enrolees.
	First Time enrolled from Industry during the Year.	Re-enrolments from Industry during the Year.	Total.								
0. No previous employment .. ..	3,165	302	3,467	..	398	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Fishing and trapping .. ..	480	86	566	4	179	1	22	8	16	46	..
2A. Agricultural farming (cropping) .. ..	2,169	1,060	3,229	17	1,101	5	197	299	504	1,000	16
2B. Dairy, pig, and cattle farming (share-milking) .. ..	5,084	1,069	6,153	51	1,514	24	1,385	820	105	2,310	8
2C. Mixed farming .. ..	2,587	516	3,103	14	903	6	628	630	70	1,328	6
2D. Sheep-farming .. ..	2,725	550	3,275	19	730	2	464	325	49	838	2
2E. Other farming .. ..	1,861	384	2,245	12	773	3	142	302	113	557	1
3A. Kauri-gum digging .. ..	70	10	80	..	33	..	3	1	..	4	..
3B. Afforestation .. ..	2,113	336	2,449	17	679	2	758	80	46	884	..
4. Coal-mining .. ..	607	102	709	11	280	5	111	3	4	118	..
5. Gold-mining .. ..	812	143	955	1	318	1	55	5	2	62	..
6. Other mining .. ..	64	9	73	..	25	..	9	3	1	13	..
7. Quarrying, gravel-pits, &c. .. ..	468	76	544	4	164	2	79	39	17	134	..
8. Meat freezing and preserving .. ..	4,347	753	5,100	7	1,786	2	147	138	132	417	4
9. Butter, cheese, and other milk products .. ..	602	71	673	4	225	..	53	8	6	67	1
10. Fellmongering and wool-scouring .. ..	211	65	276	1	87	..	35	15	1	51	..
11A. Brick, tile, and pottery works .. ..	274	39	313	3	81	2	49	13	3	65	..
11B. Lime and cement works: Lime crushing .. ..	174	27	201	2	51	..	21	3	2	26	1
11C. Concrete-blocks and fibrous-plaster and asbestos sheet-making .. ..	164	55	219	2	38	..	185	41	16	242	11
11D. Other stone, clay, earthenware, glass, and mineral manufacturing .. ..	119	21	140	1	45	2	11	8	11	30	2
12A. Soap and candle works .. ..	83	20	103	1	17	..	18	24	34	76	3
12B. Boiling down, glue and manure, and chemical-fertilizer making .. ..	523	187	710	3	215	1	48	244	245	537	10
12C. Tanning .. ..	60	6	66	1	28	1	9	5	3	17	..
12D. Other chemical, animal, or vegetable products .. ..	78	23	101	2	26	..	31	9	7	47	1
13A. Agricultural and farm machinery manufacturing .. ..	139	21	160	3	43	1	12	11	7	30	2
13B. Engineering, including electrical .. ..	434	71	505	9	115	2	130	52	29	211	6
13C. Other metals, machines, and implements .. ..	913	158	1,071	19	266	3	300	112	59	471	15
14. Vehicles, manufacture of .. ..	1,101	212	1,313	7	201	1	132	132	28	292	6
15. Ships, boats, and equipment .. ..	603	628	1,231	7	137	..	11	27	932	970	6
16. Jewellery and watches .. ..	24	4	28	1	3	..	3	1	1	5	..
17A. Woollen-mills. .. ..	88	15	103	3	42	2	34	11	5	50	2
17B. Other textile and fibrous materials .. ..	333	56	389	3	135	..	45	13	19	77	6
18. Harness, saddlery, and leatherware .. ..	61	16	77	1	18	..	8	2	..	10	..
19A. Grain-mills and cereal-food-making .. ..	148	47	195	1	60	1	8	23	45	76	1
19B. Brewing, malting, and bottling .. ..	256	37	293	1	90	..	31	9	10	50	..
19C. Biscuit, bread, confectionery making .. ..	600	133	733	14	202	1	120	43	36	199	3
19D. Jam-making; fruit and vegetable preserving .. ..	161	11	172	..	58	..	28	23	12	63	..
19E. Other food, drink, and tobacco making .. ..	150	25	175	4	41	1	22	17	18	57	..
20. Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basket making .. ..	598	110	708	19	163	7	195	61	33	289	2
21. Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, &c. (manufacture and printing) .. ..	563	122	685	16	200	5	33	16	102	151	..
22A. Boot, shoe, and slipper (not rubber) manufacturing .. ..	185	36	221	8	57	1	69	16	11	97	..
22B. Clothing, corset, hat, tie, &c., making .. ..	124	17	141	1	39	..	22	12	14	48	..
22C. Boot and shoe repairing and other apparel manufacturing .. ..	219	44	263	6	86	..	35	5	6	46	..
23. Other manufacturing .. ..	164	38	202	3	39	1	101	17	16	134	..
24. Building and construction .. ..	6,162	2,075	8,237	58	1,768	9	1,962	2,287	563	4,812	21
25. National public works .. ..	7,016	1,625	8,641	68	2,691	31	4,258	964	188	5,410	8
26. Local-body public works .. ..	5,858	1,190	7,048	20	2,681	8	876	715	35	1,626	2
27. Gas, water, and electricity production and supply .. ..	502	158	660	3	216	2	81	87	139	307	..
28. Railways (not railway construction) .. ..	1,236	317	1,553	22	479	6	147	149	374	670	1
29. Tramway and omnibus service .. ..	130	22	152	3	72	..	7	5	49	61	..
30. Other road services (including taxis) .. ..	2,485	524	3,009	42	759	13	124	102	495	721	3
31. Aerial transport (clubs and commercial services) .. ..	15	4	19	2	7	..	5	10	6	21	..
32. Water transport .. ..	3,557	2,902	6,459	107	1,419	72	117	22	3,823	3,962	23
33. Post and Telegraph radio and telephone services .. ..	165	32	197	6	80	..	31	19	25	75	..
34. Property and finance .. ..	403	84	487	24	135	4	38	22	23	83	..
35. Commerce (dealing in commodities) .. ..	8,264	2,239	10,503	170	2,838	26	589	730	1,488	2,807	23
36. Professional .. ..	487	106	593	25	163	9	57	105	75	237	2
37. Entertainment, sport, and recreation .. ..	1,149	267	1,416	16	490	4	91	90	187	368	3
38. Personal and domestic service .. ..	3,768	1,165	4,933	47	1,374	5	469	406	739	1,614	3
39. National public service .. ..	1,068	213	1,281	7	364	2	317	405	144	866	3
40. Local public service .. ..	750	146	896	10	276	1	71	94	122	287	2
Totals .. ..	78,719	20,780	99,499	933*	27,503	277	15,039	9,838	11,245	36,122	209

\* This column includes re-enrolments of employed persons.

TABLE X.—ANALYSIS OF MALE IMMIGRANTS WHO ENROLLED WITH THE STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

Industrial Ability Classification.	Table of Industrial Ability: Place of Origin.										Table of Industrial Ability by Age-groups.						
	Great Britain.	Australia.	Cangcah.	South Africa.	Other British Countries.	America.	Asia.	Europe.	Foreign Pacific Islands.	Totals.	Under 20.	20-25.	26-30.	31-35.	41-50.	Over 50.	Totals.
Unskilled workers . . .	202	420	36	..	14	5	3	15	3	698	32	215	150	201	72	28	698
Semi-skilled workers . . .	40	161	9	..	3	2	1	4	1	161	3	44	42	39	20	13	161
Skilled workers . . .	392	607	37	..	12	4	1	10	..	1,063	12	347	282	278	108	36	1,063
Commercial workers . . .	65	73	12	..	6	3	1	22	2	184	8	44	45	48	26	13	184
Professional workers . . .	13	10	3	1	2	..	..	11	..	40	1	11	10	10	4	4	40
Domestic workers . . .	23	26	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	54	2	17	13	13	7	2	54
Unclassified workers . . .	7	7	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	18	16	2	..	..	..	..	18
Totals . . .	742	1,244	100	1	39	14	7	65	6	2,218	74	680	542	589	237	96	2,218

*Immigrants from British Countries.*

Great Britain . . . . .	742
Australia . . . . .	1,244
Canada . . . . .	100
South Africa . . . . .	1
Other British Countries . . . . .	39
	2,126

*Immigrants from Foreign Countries.*

America . . . . .	14
Asia . . . . .	7
Europe . . . . .	65
Foreign Pacific Islands . . . . .	6
	92

TABLE XI. OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MALE AND FEMALE JUVENILE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS IN FOUR MAIN CENTRES FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

(Inclusive of apprenticeships and other long-term engagements, but exclusive of temporary placements.)

Occupation.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Advertising-model maker	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Architect's draughtsman	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Artist, commercial	1	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	6	5	11
Assembler, farm machinery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assembler, engineer	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Assembler, motor-car	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Art needleworker	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Art leatherworker	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Art worker	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	3
Auctioneer, assistant	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Bacon-curer	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Baker's assistant	6	..	2	..	3	16	1	..	12	16	28
Bath-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Battery-worker	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
Boilermaker's assistant	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Bookbinder	..	5	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	10	11
Book-keeper	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Boot-factory operative	15	..	2	..	..	6	7	..	24	6	30
Bottling-store assistant	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Boxmaker	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	17	..	17
Brass-finisher	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	10
Brass-moulder	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4
Broom-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Brushmaker	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Builder's assistant	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Burroughs' machine operator	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Butcher	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Cabinetmaker	11	..	13	..	3	..	5	..	33	..	33
Cake-kitchen assistant	..	1	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	14	14
Camp assistant	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Canister-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canvas-worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Car-painter	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Carpenter	1	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	15	..	15
Carpenter (junior)	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Cashier	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4
Chair-maker	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Chemist	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Chemist (manufacturer)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cleaner	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	20	15	69	56	92	23	6	..	187	94	281
Clerk typist	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clothing-cutter	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3
Clothing presser	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
Coal-merchant's assistant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Companion help	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Compositor	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Concrete-worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Confectionery	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cook	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Coppersmith	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	5
Copy-holder	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Copy-reader	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Corset-manufacturer	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Cosmetic-manufacturer	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cowman gardener	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deck hand junior	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Designer	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Display worker	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Domestic	..	6	..	26	..	74	..	6	..	112	112
Draughtsman	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	8
Draper	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Dressmaker	..	9	..	11	..	39	..	26	..	85	85
Driver, motor	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	9
Dyer and cleaner	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Electrician	2	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	19
Electrician, wireman	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Electrical worker	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	5
Electrical engineer	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	6
Electrician, medical appliances	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Electrician, automobile	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4
Engineer	3	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	13	..	13
Engineer, machinist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Engineer, mechanical	9	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
Engineer, radio	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Factory-worker	47	38	47	6	92	88	62	5	248	137	385

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MALE AND FEMALE JUVENILE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Occupation.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Farm hand .. .. .	87	1	27	..	76	..	5	..	195	1	196
Fibrous-plaster .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
Film-examiner .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fish-market worker .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Filter and turner .. .. .	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	12
Floor-surfacer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foundry-worker .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
French polisher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Frock-machinist .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Furniture-maker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Furrier .. .. .	4	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	9	4	13
Garage worker .. .. .	10	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	21	..	21
Gardener .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Glass-blower .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Glass-cutter .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Glove-maker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	6
Grocer .. .. .	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	9
Groundsman's assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hairdresser .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	4
Hand sewer .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hat-manufacturer .. .. .	5	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	10
Hospital employee .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	6	7
Hostel assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hosiery-maker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
House boy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Housemaid, waitress .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Iron-moulder .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Iron-worker .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Jeweller .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Joiner .. .. .	1	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	12	..	12
Joinery-factory worker .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Kitchen assistant .. .. .	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	5
Laboratory assistant .. .. .	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	8	..	8
Labourer, general .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	..	22
Lamp-shade maker .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Laundry assistant .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	3	5
Lead-worker .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Leather worker .. .. .	2	..	..	..	3	21	..	..	5	21	26
Library attendant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	3	6
Machinist .. .. .	12	5	..	16	..	42	1	6	13	69	82
Machinist, clothing .. .. .	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Machinist, metal .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Machinist, printer's .. .. .	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	7
Machinist, wood .. .. .	7	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	15	..	15
Mattress-maker .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Masscur's assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Matron .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mechanic assembler .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mechanic, aero .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Mechanic, cycle .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Mechanic, dental .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3
Mechanic, general .. .. .	..	..	8	..	7	..	6	..	21	..	21
Mechanic, telephone .. .. .	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Mechanic, motor .. .. .	6	..	8	..	1	..	6	..	21	..	21
Mechanic, office appliances .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Mechanic, optical .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mechanic, Post and Telegraph .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Mechanic, scales .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Mechanic, textile machinist .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger .. .. .	48	1	21	1	33	1	38	..	140	3	143
Metal-polisher .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Metal-worker .. .. .	9	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	36	..	36
Millinery worker .. .. .	2	3	1	4	..	14	..	4	3	25	28
Motor-body builder .. .. .	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
Motor-car painter .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Motor-trimmer .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Motor-wrecker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nursemaid .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Nurse probationer .. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	7	..	4	..	15	15
Office assistant .. .. .	12	9	4	36	..	2	34	104	50	151	201
Office-appliance operator .. .. .	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Packer .. .. .	1	4	5	9	..	3	3	..	9	16	25
Painter and paperhanger .. .. .	2	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	15	..	15
Panel-beater .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pastrycook .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
Photographer assistant .. .. .	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	6	4	11	15
Photo engraver .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Photo painter .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Photo printer .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plasterer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plumber .. .. .	4	..	6	..	7	..	2	..	19	..	19

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF MALE AND FEMALE JUVENILE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS, ETC. *continued.*

Occupation.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Post and Telegraph messenger .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Polisher .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Porter .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Poultry-farm assistant .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Printer .. ..	5	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	15	..	15
Printer, engraver .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Presser (clothing) .. ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	9
Process worker, metal .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	21	..	21
Proof-reader .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3
Radio worker .. ..	15	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	22	..	22
Receptionist .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	4
Relieving maid .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Roundsman's assistant .. ..	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	8	..	8
Saleswoman .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Salesman .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sawmiller .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Seagrass-worker .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	1	5
Seamstress .. ..	..	2	..	4	..	24	..	1	..	31	31
Service-station attendant .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	5
Sheet-metal worker .. ..	19	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	24	..	24
Shirt-cutter .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Shop-assistant .. ..	22	30	9	19	33	57	11	33	75	139	214
Shop-fitter .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Shorthand-typist .. ..	..	31	..	36	..	29	..	..	..	96	96
Showroom assistant .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	4
Spring-maker .. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Steel-casement worker .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Steel-worker .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stereotyper .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stonemason .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Store assistant .. ..	65	..	25	1	68	4	6	..	164	5	169
Tailor .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	4	1	5
Tailoress .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	2	..	14	14
Tanner .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Telephone-attendant .. ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	4
Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	6	6
Tea-packer .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Theatre-worker .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	1	4
Ticket-writer .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Timber-worker .. ..	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	13
Toymaker .. ..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Typist .. ..	..	25	1	8	..	41	..	..	1	74	75
Upholsterer .. ..	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	8	..	8
Vulcanizer .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Waitress .. ..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	22	..	38	38
Warehouse assistant .. ..	5	..	40	4	17	12	3	..	65	16	81
Watchmaker .. ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Welder .. ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Welder, electric .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Window-dresser .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Wire-worker .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Wireless operator .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Wood-turner .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wood-worker .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Workshop assistant .. ..	9	..	..	..	205	3	..	..	214	3	217
Totals .. ..	610	217	485	306	743	566	367	239	2,205	1,328	3,533

TABLE XII.—YOUTH CENTRES: JUVENILE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS BY AGE-GROUPS IN FOUR MAIN CENTRES FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

(Inclusive of apprenticeships and of other long-term engagements, but exclusive of temporary placements.)

Age-group.	Males.					Females.				
	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Total.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Total.
Under 14 years .. ..	9	3	8	..	20	5	5	5	..	15
14 to 15 years .. ..	91	45	85	51	272	42	16	32	22	112
15 to 16 years .. ..	155	116	207	158	636	64	61	148	62	335
16 to 17 years .. ..	164	187	247	101	699	45	68	142	58	313
17 to 18 years .. ..	142	121	190	55	508	26	37	92	34	189
18 to 19 years .. ..	16	10	5	2	33	21	39	69	19	148
19 to 20 years .. ..	15	2	1	..	18	8	50	40	29	127
Over 20 years .. ..	18	1	..	..	19	6	30	38	15	89
Totals .. ..	610	485	743	367	2,205	217	306	566	239	1,328

TABLE XIII.—OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS IN FOUR MAIN CENTRES FOR QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1940.

(Inclusive of apprenticeships and other long-term engagements but exclusive of temporary placements.)

Occupation.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accountant .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Auctioneer's assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Baker's assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	3	4
Bath-worker .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Blockmaker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bookbinder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	4
Body-builder .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Boot-operative .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Brass-founder, . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Builder's assistant .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Butcher .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cabinetmaker, . . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Cake-kitchen assistant .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Canister-maker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Car-painter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Carpenter and joiner .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Chemist's assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk .. .. .	8	3	34	33	16	5	..	..	58	41
Cloak-room attendant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cinematograph-operator .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coppersmith .. .. .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Commercial artist .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Commercial teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dressmaker .. .. .	..	3	..	7	..	15	..	13	..	38
Driver .. .. .	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Domestic .. .. .	..	1	..	2	..	13	..	2	..	18
Draughtsman .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Engineer, electrical .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Engineer, ground .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Engineer, mechanical .. .. .	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Engineer, motor .. .. .	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Engineer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Electrical worker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Electroplater .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Electrician .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Factory assistant .. .. .	18	18	16	1	29	31	16	13	79	63
Farm-hand .. .. .	24	..	5	..	23	..	6	..	58	..
Film cutter and examiner .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fitter and turner .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Foundry-worker .. .. .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
French-polisher .. .. .	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Proek-machinist .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Furrier .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Garage assistant .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Gas-fitter .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gardener .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Grocer's assistant .. .. .	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	7	..
Glazier .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hairdresser .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Hat-blocker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Housemaid .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Iron-moulder .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	10	..
Iron-worker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Joiner .. .. .	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kitchenmaid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10
Labourer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
Kindergarten teacher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laboratory assistant .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Laundry assistant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Leadlight-worker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lead-worker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Leather-worker .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	12
Ledgerkeeper .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Librarian .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	5
Machinist, wood .. .. .	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..
Machinist .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Machinist, clothing .. .. .	..	6	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	12
Machinist, printer's .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mattress-maker .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mechanician .. .. .	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
Mechanic .. .. .	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..
Mechanic, motor .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Mechanic, radio .. .. .	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Mechanic, electric .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mechanic, office equipment .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Messenger .. .. .	13	..	15	..	5	..	9	..	42	..
Metal-worker .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	16	..

TABLE XIII.—OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS, ETC. *continued.*

Occupation.	Auckland.		Wellington.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Millinery assistant .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Office assistant .. ..	3	6	..	5	4	1	12	28	19	40
Nursemaid .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	7
Packer .. ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Painter .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Panel-beater .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pattern-maker .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Photographer's assistant .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plasterer .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Plumber .. ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Polisher, metal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Poultry-farm assistant .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Presser, clothes .. ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
Process-worker .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Printer .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Radio-worker .. ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Salesman .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seamstress .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	28
Sheet-metal worker .. ..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Shoe-last designer .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shop-assistant .. ..	6	2	3	2	3	17	3	10	15	31
Shorthand-typist .. ..	..	4	..	10	..	9	..	..	..	23
Sign-writer .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Spring-maker .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Store assistant .. ..	..	..	4	..	20	..	6	..	30	..
Storeman .. ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Surveyor's assistant .. ..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
Tailor .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Tailoress .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5
Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Timber-worker .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Timber-yard assistant .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Toymaker .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Typist .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	8
Warehouseman .. ..	5	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	12	..
Waitress .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	7
Welder .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Workshop assistant .. ..	5	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	60	..
Works supervisor (cadet) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Totals .. ..	179	49	166	82	182	133	105	80	632	374

TABLE XIV.—YOUTH CENTRES: JUVENILE PERMANENT PLACEMENTS BY AGE-GROUPS, IN FOUR MAIN CENTRES FOR QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1940.

(Inclusive of apprenticeships and of other long-term engagements, but exclusive of temporary placements.)

Age-group.	Males.					Females.				
	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Totals.	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Totals.
Under 14 years .. ..	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	2
14 to 15 years .. ..	28	11	29	15	83	4	4	21	11	40
15 to 16 years .. ..	62	56	46	51	215	18	12	45	27	102
16 to 17 years .. ..	55	59	65	26	205	11	38	39	14	102
17 to 18 years .. ..	27	30	39	12	108	12	7	26	13	58
18 to 19 years .. ..	3	8	2	1	14	2	7	16	8	33
19 to 20 years .. ..	1	2	..	..	3	2	6	9	6	23
Over 20 years .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	1	14
Totals .. ..	179	166	182	105	632	49	82	163	80	374

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (860 copies), £38.