

1933.

NEW ZEALAND.

# UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD

(REPORT OF).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave.*

## REPORT.

### INTRODUCTORY.

EXCEPT to the extent that the generally unsettled world conditions may discount local indications, all the evidences appearing within the province of the Unemployment Board point to the fact of saturation level having been reached in Dominion unemployment. The Board considers, therefore, that, unless any new factor occurs to arrest the present rising tendency in the national income from the export of primary products, any change in the unemployment situation should now be for the better.

The various unemployment schemes carried on by the Board have throughout been aimed at the prevention of undue suffering among those whom necessity obliged to accept relief. These, with their dependants, are a substantial cross-section of society, and the fact that the Health Department is able to report that no deterioration in the general health of the community has occurred over the period during which the relief system has operated offers assurance that unemployed citizens as a whole have been spared actual privation.

At the same time, however, personal resources, particularly in the nature of clothing, have steadily diminished, in spite of the valuable work of unofficial relief organizations; and during the year the Board made special arrangements for the supply of good-quality working-boots to relief workers. Further reference to this service is made later in the report.

First care having been given to ensuring that imperative bodily needs were reasonably met, the next consideration has been the manner in which relief money is made available. A principal difficulty which has been encountered in the endeavours to realign the application of relief labour so that it will be directed mainly on to developmental works is an immobility of the groups of unemployed domiciled in the centres.

In line with the established policy of the Board, however, the directing of a progressively mounting ratio of relief labour into definitely reproductive avenues has been steadily fostered since the presentation of the previous annual report. Progress has been satisfactory, but there yet remains between the point of present achievement and the objective of the Board wide scope for acceleration of the process. The predominantly pastoral and agricultural character of the Dominion has given these efforts, in the main, a natural bias towards land-development of a direct or indirect nature; but the ramifications of the Board's activities have led as well to its extending assistance in a growing number of other spheres.

### PERSONNEL OF BOARD.

No change has occurred in the personnel or constitution of the Board, whose members are: The Hon. Adam Hamilton, Minister of Employment (Chairman); Mr. James S. Jessep, of Wairoa (Deputy-Chairman); Mr. Walter Bromley, of Wellington; Mr. P. R. Climie, of Christchurch; Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Commissioner of Unemployment.

The three appointed members, Messrs. Jessep, Bromley, and Climie were reappointed by the Governor-General for a further term of two years from the 1st August, 1933. The reappointments were notified in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 52, dated the 27th July, 1933.

Mr. Malcolm Fraser, Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs, continues to be an Associate Member of the Board.

### THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

Accompanying this report is an audited statement of the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1933. Summarized, this statement shows the following position, the corresponding figures for previous years being shown for the purpose of comparison :—

	Year ended 31st March, 1931.*	Year ended 31st March, 1932.	Year ended 31st March, 1933.
Cash in fund at beginning of year .. .. .	£ ..	£ 69,115	£ 184,967
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Levy .. .. .	229,000	538,503	429,004
Wages-tax .. .. .	..	490,053	2,471,028
Tax on income other than salary or wages .. .. .	..	220,245	1,120,404
Subsidy from Consolidated Fund .. .. .	159,247	1,118,753	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9	2,530	7,563
	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966
<i>Payments.</i>			
Grants under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	313,209	2,200,545	3,594,637
Sustenance under section 20, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	..	..	12,960
Loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	..	16,340	21,633
Purchases of food, &c., under section 14, Unemployment Amendment Act, 1932 .. .. .	..	..	58,667
Administration expenses .. .. .	5,932	37,347	100,643
	319,141	2,254,232	3,788,540
Cash in fund at end of year .. .. .	69,115	184,967	424,426

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

In addition to the sum of £424,426 shown above as cash in the Fund at the 31st March last, there was a sum of £85,115 tax collected by the Post Office and not yet paid over at that date. There was thus a total of £509,541 cash available. Deducting from this figure a sum of £174,800 sundry creditors at the 31st March, 1933, there was in the Unemployment Fund at 1st April, 1933, a sum of approximately £334,740, making, with the estimated revenue of £4,300,000, a total of £4,634,740 available for unemployment relief during the year ending 31st March, 1934.

In the year ended on the 31st March, 1933, payments under various relief schemes were as follows :—

	£
Farming schemes .. .. .	277,764
Building scheme .. .. .	49,627
Gold-prospecting schemes .. .. .	70,206
Camp schemes .. .. .	180,483
Distribution of food, clothing, or rations orders .. .. .	58,667
Sustenance payments when work could not be provided .. .. .	12,960
Scheme No. 5 .. .. .	2,937,991

It will be noted that the payments in respect to administration expenses totalled £100,643. Adding to this amount a sum of £6,500, representing cost of collection of unemployment levy allowed to the Post and Telegraph Department, there was a total payment of £107,143 on account of administration expenses. This sum represents 2·82 per cent. of the total payments of £3,795,040 from the Fund. The percentage of administration payments to total payments in the year 1931–32 was 1·66 per cent. The total payments do not, however, provide a satisfactory basis for comparing the cost of administration year by year, since the payments for a particular year include items of expenditure actually incurred in a previous year, while the whole year's expenditure will not be shown in the payments, since at the end of the year there will be commitments due and unpaid. This position is particularly marked in comparing the payments for the years 1931–32 and 1932–33. At the end of the financial year 1931–32 there was an unusually large number of accounts for administration outstanding, and these were paid in the following year, with the result that, while the actual payments for 1931–32 were £37,347 only, those for 1932–33 were £100,643. The actual expenditure in these years when unpaid accounts at the end of each year are included was : 1931–32, £55,015 ; 1932–33, £95,165. The latter figures, representing actual expenditure, form a more satisfactory basis for comparing costs of administration. Percentage costs extracted on this basis show the comparative position for the years 1931–32 and 1932–33 as follows :—

	1931–32. £	1932–33. £
(1) Total expenditure, including unpaid creditors at 31st March .. .. .	2,268,197	3,839,807
Plus cost of collection of levy retained by Post Office .. .. .	4,000	6,500
	£2,272,197	£3,846,307
(2) Amount of administration expenses included in total cost shown above .. .. .	£55,015	£95,165
	Per Cent. 2·42	Per Cent. 2·47
(3) Administration expenses as percentage of total cost .. .. .		

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1933.

Receipts.				Payments.			
To Balance at beginning of year—		£	s. d.	By Annual appropriation, Vote, "Unemployment expenses"—		£	s. d.
Cash .. .. .		184,941	10 0	Salaries .. .. .	15,643	0 11	
Imprests outstanding .. .		25	2 8	Advertising .. .. .	2,782	2 10	
Unemployment Act, 1930: Receipts under the Act—				Board members' fees, salaries, and expenses	1,911	19 9	
Unemployment levy .. .. .				Fitting up labour-bureaux	712	16 0	
Unemployment emergency charge—	£	s. d.		Law-costs .. .. .	8	12 1	
Tax on salary and wages paid by cash	1,216,684	13 11		Office equipment .. .	945	5 10	
Tax on salary or wages paid by sale of "Unemployment Relief" stamps .. .	1,254,343	0 2		Office expenses .. .	302	17 7	
				Overtime and meal allowances .. .. .	279	5 0	
Tax on income other than salary or wages	1,120,404	13 5		Postages, telegrams, and telephones .. .. .	6,537	8 2	
				Printing and stationery	5,294	16 1	
Fines .. .. .				Printing "Unemployment Relief" stamps	467	11 8	
Interest on investments .. .. .				Rent, heating, and lighting .. .. .	1,590	10 11	
Interest on loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .				Services rendered by other Departments ..	60,776	10 4	
Repayment of loans under section 18 .. .				Special advisory committee, expenses of ..	466	2 11	
Donations .. .. .				Telephone services .. .	356	19 2	
				Transfer and removal expenses .. .. .	62	12 0	
				Travelling allowances and expenses .. .. .	2,465	3 11	
				Contingencies .. .. .	4	2 2	
							100,607 17 4
				Unauthorized (services not provided for) .. .. .			35 2 0
				Grants under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930—	£	s. d.	
				Scheme No. 2 .. .. .	3	5 3	
				Scheme No. 4A .. .. .	217,046	13 10	
				Scheme No. 4B .. .. .	23,402	17 6	
				Scheme No. 4C .. .. .	1,257	4 0	
				Scheme No. 4D .. .. .	16,452	2 4	
				Scheme No. 5 .. .. .	2,937,990	12 7	
				Scheme No. 6A .. .. .	54,613	16 3	
				Scheme No. 6B .. .. .	4,773	5 7	
				Scheme No. 6C .. .. .	121,195	11 5	
				Scheme No. 7 .. .. .	387	14 4	
				Scheme No. 8A and other assistance to subsidized gold-prospectors ..	69,800	5 6	
				Scheme No. 8B .. .. .	405	19 6	
				Scheme No. 10 .. .. .	49,627	5 6	
				Scheme No. 11 .. .. .	12,391	5 3	
				Small-farm plan .. .	6,826	9 7	
				Assistance to flax industry .. .. .	21,881	1 8	
				Assistance to timber industry .. .. .	2,186	14 4	
				Relief of unemployment among Maoris .. .	24,101	0 9	
				Relief of unemployment among women .. .	15,279	10 9	
				Relief of unemployment among boys .. .	1,985	0 0	
				Insurance of relief workers .. .	1,738	18 3	
				Miscellaneous grants and subsidies .. .. .	11,390	1 7	
							3,594,636 15 9
				Loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 ..			21,633 3 7
				Sustenance payments under section 20, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .			12,960 6 8
				Purchase of food, clothing, &c. (section 14, Unemployment Act, 1932)—			
				Purchase of foodstuffs by rationing system ..	38,023	4 0	
				Purchase of meat .. .. .	20,032	1 10	
				Miscellaneous .. .. .	611	1 9	
							58,666 7 7
				Balance at end of year—			
				Cash .. .. .	323,148	9 8	
				Imprests outstanding ..	1,277	15 9	
				Investments .. .. .	100,000	0 0	
							424,426 5 5
							£4,212,965 18 4
							£4,212,965 18 4

G. C. GODFREY, Commissioner of Unemployment.

W. YATES, A.R.A.N.Z., Accountant, Unemployment Board.

I hereby certify that the Statement of Receipts and Payments has been duly examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly states the position as disclosed thereby.—G. F. C. CAMPBELL, Controller and Auditor-General.

### REGISTRATION UNDER THE ACT.

The register compiled in accordance with the Act by the Post and Telegraph Department contained the names of some 481,000 males aged twenty years or over at the 31st March, 1933. This figure excludes those removed from the register owing to death or departure from the Dominion since the Act came into force, and represents an increase of 6,300 registrations during the year.

### CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND.

The number of persons contributing to the Unemployment Fund by way of the general unemployment levy may be gauged by the following figures representing individual instalments of the levy received by the Post and Telegraph Department up to the 31st March, 1933:—

Instalment Date.	Amount of Instalment.	Number of Instalments paid by Contributors.
December, 1930 .. .. .	7 6	428,016
March, 1931 .. .. .	7 6	424,495
June, 1931 .. .. .	7 6	423,336
August, 1931 .. .. .	5 0	425,674
November, 1931 .. .. .	5 0	424,588
February, 1932 .. .. .	5 0	425,024
May, 1932 .. .. .	5 0	425,709
August, 1932 .. .. .	5 0	424,246
November, 1932 .. .. .	5 0	412,229
February, 1933 .. .. .	5 0	385,027

Making allowance for the fact that considerable numbers of contributors fail to effect payment within one month of the due dates of instalments, and in the light of records of payments of the above instalments effected since 31st March, 1933, it is estimated that at least 425,000 males are paying the general unemployment levy. This is also borne out by the receipts from the levy during the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, which totalled £429,004.

During the period covered by the above-mentioned instalments (*i.e.*, from December, 1930, to March, 1933) a sum of approximately £1,196,500 has been received into the Unemployment Fund on account of the general unemployment levy.

Apart from contributions to the Fund by way of the levy, almost every person in receipt of salary, wages, and other income has paid a direct tax towards the relief of unemployment by means of the emergency unemployment charge. The amounts credited to the Fund from these sources during the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, were as follow:—

	£
Charge on salary or wages .. .. .	2,471,028
Charge on other income .. .. .	1,120,404
	<u>£3,591,432</u>

### EXEMPTIONS AND POSTPONEMENTS.

#### (a) GENERAL UNEMPLOYMENT LEVY.

There has been a marked increase in applications for postponement of, or exemption from, payments of levies. Exemptions recorded since the inception of the levy up to 31st March, 1933, are shown in the following statement:—

*Total exemptions* (including Maoris, old-age pensioners, and other aged males with small means, persons suffering from permanent physical or mental incapacity, &c.).. 28,750

#### *Partial Exemptions.*

Class.	Instalments.									
	December, 1930.	March, 1931.	June, 1931.	August, 1931.	November, 1931.	February, 1932.	May, 1932.	August, 1932.	November, 1932.	February, 1933.
Inmates of mental hospitals .. .. .	3,344	3,578	3,613	3,668	3,682	3,734	3,738	3,790	3,844	3,883
Inmates of prisons, reformatories, &c... ..	1,091	1,155	1,228	1,486	1,410	1,151	1,158	1,179	1,200	1,082
Inmates of hospitals, charitable institutions, &c.	1,105	712	884	529	484	590	453	389	308	243
Students .. .. .	917	993	1,220	697	805	663	889	836	667	409
Cases of mental and physical disability, &c.	4,468	3,631	3,336	2,962	2,942	2,798	2,669	2,576	1,937	1,373
Hardship .. .. .	1,998	2,741	3,103	3,183	3,537	2,729	2,050	1,219	626	222
Totals .. .. .	12,923	12,810	13,384	12,525	12,860	11,665	10,957	9,989	8,582	7,212

The value of instalments not collected because of *partial* exemption as indicated above, represents a sum of approximately £33,000. In lieu of granting exemption from payment of the levy on the grounds of hardship, the Board has exercised its power in extending the time of payment, without penalty, in 3,065 cases.

**(b) EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT CHARGE.**

Apart from the other statutory exemptions from payment of the charge, to which reference was made in the Board's previous report, over 5,200 applications for exemption from, or postponement of the date of, payment of the charge on the grounds of hardship have been dealt with by the Board. In 2,850 cases, exemption from payment of one or more instalments was granted, whilst in 1,820 cases, the due date, or dates, were postponed in order to give the applicants time to effect payment without incurring the penalties provided by the Act.

**COLLECTION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT CHARGE.**

Cash payments of the wages-tax are made to permanent post-offices, which also are responsible for the sale of stamps. Out of a total of £2,471,028 received into the Unemployment Fund from the charge on salary or wages, £1,216,685 was paid in cash and £1,254,343 accounted for by the sale of special relief-tax stamps.

In October, 1932, inspectors were detailed to investigate the payment of wages-tax and the charge on "other income." The majority of breaches discovered by the inspectors have been found to be due to ignorance of the law; but cases have been found in which employers were deliberately avoiding payment of the tax. In all cases of the latter kind prosecutions have been instituted.

**MAORIS.**

Attention was directed in the previous report of the Board to the fact that the inauguration of the relief system had exposed the existence of a separate problem as far as Maoris were concerned: and in that report reasons were given to show that the time had arrived for the institution of comprehensive measures to settle them as individual settlers on the idle lands held by them in common ownership.

A number of major developmental schemes having this purpose in view had been in progress for some time, under the direction of the Minister of Native Affairs, but the need existed for the expansion of the method and for a closer co-ordination of such activities with expenditure from the Unemployment Fund for relief among Maoris.

The first of these requirements has been satisfied by legislation constituting a Native Land Settlement Board; and the second by administrative co-operation between that Board and the Unemployment Board.

Complete machinery, therefore, now exists for the directing of the Unemployment Board's Maori relief expenditure and of the Native Department's expenditure on Maori land settlement through one channel to a common end.

Separate registers are now being kept of Maori unemployment registrations, and arrangements in some areas are in train and in others already operating which have the effect of utilizing Maori unemployment-relief labour on the development of their own lands in order that they may subsequently occupy the areas as independent settlers.

Capital expenditure on cottages and farm improvements are being found by the Maori Land Settlement Board from sources other than the Unemployment Fund, which provides the labour-cost only. Expenditure under the latter head would, in any case, have to be met from the Unemployment Fund if the Maoris were retained on ordinary relief schemes. The object of the new policy is to serve a dual purpose in meeting the immediate need of relief by expending the money on development of land already owned by the Maoris in order that they may become self-supporting settlers.

**EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN RECENT YEARS.**

The cost to the State for the provision of unemployment-relief measures in recent years is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Public Works Department (including Main Highways).	State Forest Service.	Other Departments (including New Zealand Railways).	Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Unemployment Fund.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	130,000	14,240	..	..	..	144,240
1927-28 ..	379,565	27,550	..	75,106	..	482,221
1928-29 ..	680,393	50,250	3,500	68,566	..	802,709
1929-30 ..	914,109	185,400	204,464	111,728	..	1,415,701
1930-31 ..	1,249,446	82,000	21,933	116,768	313,209	1,783,356
1931-32 ..	886,953	74,000	14,684	11,478	2,216,886	3,204,001
1932-33 ..	397,632	..	12,088	216	3,687,897	4,097,833
Totals ..	4,638,098	433,440	256,669	383,862	6,217,992	11,930,061

## NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

Table I in the Appendix to this report shows the number of applicants for work remaining on the registers of employment bureaux at the end of each week during the period under review, registrations at urban areas being shown separately. As explained in the Board's report for 1932, these figures include men engaged on relief work through Scheme No. 5, the bulk of such work representing only part-time relief, although during the last twelve months increasing numbers of men have been put on to full-time work through the medium of this scheme. Reference to this aspect of unemployment relief will be found in a later paragraph, but it would be as well to explain here that, although such full-time employment bears a close resemblance to other types of relief work where the men are removed from the register and treated as placements, it has not been found practicable to effect payment of relief moneys to the majority of gold-prospectors, men doing developmental work on private properties or Crown lands, &c., without allocating the necessary funds through the nominal employing authorities. This being so, it is imperative to retain the men on the register under the existing system, and, indeed, if any other source were followed, the Board would lose the benefit of its continuous check on eligibility, with consequent danger of incurring needless expenditure.

A general conspectus of unemployment registrations since the beginning of 1930 appears in the following table:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Last week in—				
January .. .. .	2,572	16,607	45,654	51,698
February .. .. .	2,520	27,662	44,107	49,971
March .. .. .	3,130	38,028	45,383	51,035
April .. .. .	3,379	36,981	50,093	53,171
May .. .. .	5,084	42,523	53,543	55,477
June .. .. .	5,491	45,264	54,342	56,563
July .. .. .	5,360	47,772	55,837	57,169
August .. .. .	5,463	50,033	56,332	56,750
September .. .. .	6,025	51,375	55,728	56,173
October .. .. .	6,018	50,284	54,549	..
November .. .. .	7,402	47,535	52,477	..
December .. .. .	11,371*	45,140	52,523	..

\* This number recorded just prior to Christmas. In the following week the figure dropped to 7,596, owing to the placing of a considerable number of men on a special temporary scheme.

These figures show month by month the numbers actually on the register, whether receiving relief or not, and have no connection with the total number of recipients of relief from the Unemployment Fund. Other detailed tables in the Appendix dissect these figures to show registered unemployed receiving relief as distinct from applicants who are ineligible or unplaced.

As a barometer of the unemployment situation in New Zealand over an extensive period, these registration figures are extremely interesting. They depict the gradual rise in the numbers of workless during 1930, when the economic depression was advancing on the Dominion; next, the sudden increase in the early part of 1931 with the figures ever rising to an unprecedented and unforeseen peak of over 56,000 at the end of the winter of 1932. This period of the year has proved, during the last three years, to be the most serious for those seeking employment.

At the end of 1932, when the Board's second annual report was prepared, it was impossible to predict the position for the ensuing twelve months. Now that the year 1933 is drawing to its close it is apparent, however, that while the numbers of registered unemployed were considerably larger during its first six months than in the corresponding period of 1932 (approximately six thousand more at the end of the months of January, February, and March respectively), this position has not remained constant, and that the total registered unemployed at the peak period is very little higher than it was a year ago.

The continued policy of the Board, however, in placing increasing numbers of unemployed men on full-time work in recognized trades, or other channels most calculated to benefit the Dominion and bring some definite return to the taxpayers as a whole, tends to detract from the statistical value of the numbers of *registered* unemployed as a true index. This creates a factor operating against any apparent ground for expectation either of reduced taxation or of extra monetary benefits to relief workers.

Reference to Table II in the Appendix will show the estimated numbers of males who were, in one way or another, a charge on the Unemployment Fund at the end of successive four-weekly periods since 1st October, 1932. Allowing for a certain amount of abuse by employers (actual or prospective) of the benefits offered by the Board in its search for suitable channels of work, it may be assumed that the majority of these men would be unemployed but for the existence of the Unemployment Fund or other Government measures for alleviating unemployment.

A comparison of the totals on "relief" at the nearest date to the end of each quarter as shown in that table, with the corresponding dates back to June, 1931, reveals the following position :—

*Total Numbers either wholly or partly a Charge on Unemployment Fund.*

End of Quarter.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Annual Increase.	
				1931-32.	1932-33.
March .. .. .	..	47,520	61,070	..	13,550
June .. .. .	44,400	61,200	69,520	16,800	8,320
September .. .. .	46,990	67,110	75,130	20,120	8,020
December .. .. .	47,285	64,080	..	16,795	..

In spite of the continued increase in the numbers dependent on the fund for relief, there is cause for satisfaction in the fact that 1933 figures show a much smaller rise over 1932 as compared with the increase between 1931 and 1932. Taking the June quarter figures, we find the 1931-32 increase to be 16,800 as against 8,320 for 1932-33. On a September quarter comparison, the corresponding increases are 20,120 and 8,020 respectively.

The percentage increases for these periods in respect of recipients of assistance from the Unemployment Fund are as follows :—

End of	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
June quarter .. .. .	37·8	13·6
September quarter .. .. .	42·8	12·0

These figures, taken in conjunction with fluctuations in weekly registrations, indicate that the upward swing in numbers of workless experienced during the last three years is apparently arrested.

Mention was made in the Board's previous report of the number of "unemployables" and other men included in registrations of unemployed, but not considered to be eligible for relief from the Unemployment Fund.

A table dissecting the registrations at the end of each four-weekly period according to whether or not the men concerned received any relief under Scheme No. 5 during the period will be found in the Appendix. There is always a proportion of *registered* unemployed not engaged on relief work, of which a considerable number represents new registrations or re-registrations. Men excluded from awards of relief owing to doubtful eligibility include those who might have received some assistance from the Fund if sufficient finance had been available, but whose relative degree of necessity was hardly sufficient to warrant their participation in relief under prevailing conditions.

The proportion under this heading during the last twelve months is not so high as during the previous year. A possible interpretation of this feature is that more applicants for work participated in relief under Scheme No. 5. Against this explanation is the fact that the proportion of definitely ineligible men has also dropped considerably, indicating that careful check on the eligibility of applicants has discouraged increasing numbers of men from keeping their registrations alive in the hope of participating in relief benefits to which they have no legitimate claim.

Finally, it should be explained that since September, 1932, the returns of those who are a charge on the Unemployment Fund have been compiled once every four weeks instead of every calendar month, as previously.

### FARM SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

Expenditure by the Board under Scheme No. 4A for the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, totalled £217,047. The number of men working on farms on a subsidized basis through the scheme at the end of each four weeks during the period under review is shown in Table II in the Appendix. The average number working throughout the twelve months ended 30th September, 1933, was approximately 5,200.

Under the Farm Camp Scheme small camps are set up on farmers' properties, and the labour utilized for developmental work only. Each camp absorbs a minimum of four single men, the remaining conditions of employment being similar to those laid down under the rules of Scheme No. 4A. At the end of September, 1933, some 2,700 men had been given employment under the Farm Camp Scheme, and there were 665 men in farm camps on the 30th September, 1933.

As a result of the Board's decision in July, 1932, to raise the subsidy basis of Scheme No. 4B to 50 per cent. of the contract price, applications have increased during the year ended 30th September, 1933, by 300 per cent. over the previous year.

At the end of September, 1933, there were 1,601 contracts in force, providing for the employment of 4,703 men under Scheme No. 4B, while 2,835 contracts had been completed by that date. Some 5,822 men had been paid off as a result of completed contracts, so that altogether a total of 10,525 men had been placed under Scheme No. 4B at an estimated cost in subsidies of £104,870. From the

following statement some idea may be gained of the value to the community of the developmental work on farms already done or to be carried out eventually by means of contracts approved under this Scheme:—

Scrub-cutting .. .. .	Acres.
Bush-felling .. .. .	195,684
Stumping, grubbing, &c. .. .. .	31,361
Sowing .. .. .	35,366
Ploughing and harrowing .. .. .	5,411
Top-dressing .. .. .	5,587
	3,098
	Chains.
Fencing .. .. .	65,776
Draining .. .. .	55,056
Roading .. .. .	2,096
Splitting posts, battens, and strainers—	Number.
Posts and strainers .. .. .	164,918
Battens .. .. .	129,100

It is estimated that the above work will make provision for the carrying of the following additional stock: Sheep, 226,017; cattle, 45,145; poultry, 500; pigs, 204; horses, 10.

Scheme No. 11, which was formulated with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture in September, 1932, for the purpose of checking the rabbit pest, was subject to restrictions during the year by way of reduced subsidies and curtailment in certain areas where the prices obtained for rabbit-skins were sufficiently high for the workers so placed to continue in this work without assistance from the Unemployment Fund. On account of the excellent values being obtained for the skins the Board decided in June, 1933, to suspend the scheme in all districts; but as the price for skins has since become subject to a seasonal decrease the scheme has been reopened, on an amended basis, as from 1st September, 1933. Approximately 2,570 workers have been given employment for varying periods under this scheme.

#### CAMP SCHEMES.

A considerable amount of valuable work has been carried out by relief labour, both single and married men, employed under the various camp schemes which were described in detail in the Board's previous report. During the past year many additional camps have been established by the Public Works Department and Main Highways Board for the improvement of roads and highways, the establishment costs of the camps being met by the Department concerned, which also provides cooking-utensils and food.

Other camps have been established from time to time by the Public Works Department and by local bodies, both for road work and for land-improvement, especially land-drainage and other classes of developmental work.

Afforestation also provides a most suitable form of reproductive work for the employment of relief labour, more particularly in view of the fact that the planting season falls in mid-winter. The Unemployment Board has approved of special rates of contribution in respect of registered and eligible unemployed men selected for camps established by the State Forest Service, whose planting activities during the past year would otherwise have been handicapped. As a result, over 30,000 acres of trees were planted with relief labour. The Board regards this type of work as one of the most useful avenues of employing relief labour, and it is on that account particularly gratified to have received reports of the interest taken in the work by the men and of their excellent conduct while so engaged.

The numbers of men engaged under camp schemes at the end of each four weeks during the period now under review will be found in Table II of the Appendix.

#### GOLD MINING AND PROSPECTING.

Reference to the various divisions of the gold-prospecting scheme may be found in the Board's report for 1932. At the end of that year over seven hundred relief workers were prospecting in Central Otago, and some sensational finds were being made by subsidized men. These discoveries, besides attracting the interest of genuine investors who were ready to assist in a proper revival of the industry, unfortunately helped to create an artificial boom, resulting in intensive pegging of every available tract of likely gold-bearing country to the positive detriment of the Board's scheme. In general, subsidized men are unable to take the necessary steps to secure proper titles under the Mining Act because of the cost incurred. They were thus obliged to limit their operations to the small area which may legally be worked by virtue of a miner's right. The position arose that where subsidized men desired to transfer their operations to other areas, either on account of climatic conditions or lack of success on their small claims, no further suitable areas were available.

This position was met promptly by the Board, which made representations to the Government, resulting in an amendment to the Mining Act being passed in the final stages of the 1932-33 session. Under this amendment the Board, with the consent of the Minister of Mines, may protect the interests of subsidized prospectors by having certain areas set aside for their use, and so prevent any other persons from obtaining mining privileges therein.



In the early months of 1933 the reorganized scheme was extended to the Thames and Coromandel districts, and the Provinces of Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland, a Mining Executive Committee being formed at the headquarters of each county, except at Thames. In the latter place the Thames School of Mines acts as employing body.

Three mining engineers have been detailed for duties at strategical points—one in the North Island, one in Nelson Province, and one on the west coast of the South Island. These officers assist the executives to select suitable areas on which to place additional men, and generally control the scheme from a technical and administrative aspect. Their services are wholly additional to the valuable help which is still made available by officers of the Mines Department and of the Public Works Department in connection with such matters as the testing of areas, surveying of and reporting on tracks, water-races, &c., and the construction or repair of these necessary adjuncts to the scheme.

Assistance has been rendered to the gold-mining industry by the purchase of alluvial drills complete with engines and other accessories. Pending the selection of likely areas for boring, prior to the placement of numbers of unemployed on more comprehensive mining projects, these drills are, on occasions, hired to private concerns, thus helping the industry and ultimately leading, it is hoped, to the absorption of labour in permanent employment.

At the end of September, 1932, there were some 1,400 men mining and prospecting for gold under the Board's subsidy schemes. The succeeding twelve months have seen this figure increased to 3,900, of which 3,400 are employed through the county-controlled scheme. Included in the latter figure are some seventy supervisors. The distribution of men throughout the various auriferous areas of New Zealand at 30th September, 1933, was approximately as follows:—

North Island (Thames, Coromandel, &c.)	..	..	..	..	480
Marlborough Province	..	..	..	..	160
Nelson Province	..	..	..	..	770
West Coast (including Buller County)	..	..	..	..	960
Central Otago	..	..	..	..	1,350
Rest of Otago	..	..	..	..	140
Southland	..	..	..	..	40
Total	..	..	..	..	3,900

The number of men mining and prospecting under subsidy from the Board in September, 1933, shows an increase of 2,500 over the corresponding figure for 1932, the percentage increase being 178·5. Owing to transfers from gold-prospecting back to other schemes, men absorbed in private work and so on, it is impossible to say how many individuals have taken part in the scheme. It is known, however, that some hundreds have had their names removed from the subsidy lists on account of their success in gold-winning, which, of course, is the ultimate object of the scheme. Most of these continue to prospect or mine without further assistance from the Unemployment Fund, while some have sought independence of varying degrees by selling out their interest to companies or syndicates. In the latter case the Board reserves the right to secure refund of assistance in excess of the usual 10 per cent. of the value of gold won during the subsidy period. Refund may be required up to the total assistance given by the Board, the actual amount being decided entirely on the merits of each case.

One of the best features of the scheme is that nearly a thousand men have been transferred from relief work in the four main centres of population, where relief work, in general, is not of such a nature that the men can take continued interest in it. Gold-production this year shows a substantial increase over last year's figures, while the relative value is much higher. A proportion of this value is continually being returned to the Unemployment Fund, the refunds to date reaching a substantial figure and effecting a corresponding reduction in the net cost of the scheme.

Under a subsidiary gold-mining scheme additional numbers of men have been transferred from relief work to subsidized full-time employment with mining companies and syndicates.

#### SMALL-FARM PLAN.

The Small-farm Plan represents an endeavour to remove men from a flooded employment market by placing them on small-farm allotments whereon they will eventually be in receipt of sufficient income, possibly supplemented by the receipts from casual work for neighbouring farmers, to enable them to live. The objects thus being effected are more intensive and extensive cultivation of farm lands, the creation of a larger number of small holdings, and the permanent settlement in country districts of a supply of casual labour which will meet the requirements of the larger farmers for seasonal works, without being thrown back on the labour-market during the slack season of farming operations.

Since the passing of the Small Farms (Relief of Unemployment) Act, 1932-33, the plan has been operated under a Small Farms Board. The executive officer of the Board is the Commissioner of Small Farms. Regional committees have been set up to make available local knowledge in the selection of areas and settlers. Sustenance allowances, amounting to not more than £1 per week in any case, are granted by the Unemployment Board upon the recommendation of the Small Farms Board, after due consideration has been given to the occupier's revenue from all sources. The maximum period of sustenance granted at any one time is thirteen weeks, after which the applicant's position is fully reviewed.

### BUILDING SUBSIDY SCHEME.

One of the main functions of the Unemployment Board as laid down by legislation is the stimulation of industry with the object of creating employment, and the Board having, by means of its various farm and camp schemes, extended assistance to the agricultural and pastoral industries, turned its attention to the building industry as being the one most in need of, and most suitable for, rejuvenation.

The main considerations which led to the adoption of the No. 10 Scheme were:—

- (1) Next to the great primary industries it is the one that employs the largest number of workers ;
- (2) That the industry was a languishing one was beyond dispute ;
- (3) It is an industry in which raw materials do not bulk largely. Authoritative estimates place the cost of direct and indirect labour as high as 87 per cent. of the total cost of a completed dwelling ;
- (4) It employs a relatively high proportion of skilled labour, and, if the industry is dormant, not only are artisans losing their skill, but a proportion of the rising generation is denied an opportunity of acquiring it ; and
- (5) The demand for dwellings is extremely elastic and there is little risk of supply exceeding the demand, provided that accommodation can be made available at a reasonable cost.

The official building statistics, which cover the twenty-two principal centres of population in the Dominion, disclose that in the year 1930 (in which the first Unemployment Act was passed) permits for the erection of new buildings fluctuated between three and four hundred per month, and in 1931 between one and two hundred (only once exceeding the latter number), while in 1932 the lowest recorded number (ninety-four) was reached in the month of May. In the following month the original No. 10 Scheme was inaugurated and the monthly figures commenced to rise, reaching 159 in September, and after remaining near that mark until the end of the year again declined, until at the point of the reintroduction of the scheme in June, 1933, a new low record was established, only seventy-six permits for the erection of new buildings being issued during that month. This secondary decline in activity clearly indicated that the scheme had not been in existence for a period sufficient to fully re-establish confidence in the industry, but since its resumption indications are not lacking that this end is in process of achievement. The number of permits issued in July, 1933, was 205, and in August, 246, which is the highest recorded since December, 1930, while there is little doubt that further increases will yet appear.

The total value of work for which permits were issued in 1930 was (in round figures) £6,000,000 ; in 1931, £3,500,000 ; for the first six months of 1932 (before the advent of the scheme), £800,000 ; and for the latter half of the year, £1,200,000. From January to June, 1933, the figure was again but little more than £800,000, while since then work of the value of approximately £5,000,000 has been approved under the No. 10 Scheme alone. It is probable that by the time all applications have been dealt with the total value of works authorized under the scheme will fall but little below £6,000,000.

At the time of taking of the last census (1926) the number of male employees engaged in construction and repair of buildings was 22,815, and if this number declined proportionately to the decline in the value of building permits issued, there would have been less than four thousand men so employed in May, 1932. The original No. 10 Scheme was instrumental in providing employment (at the peak of its activities) for some 3,250 men, while the present scheme is now employing over six thousand.

Subsidies granted under the original scheme totalled £130,000, while under the present scheme subsidies amounting to over £500,000 have been approved. It is of interest to note that every pound expended in subsidy is resulting in the unlocking of capital to the extent of approximately £8 and the expenditure in direct and indirect wages of nearly £7. The estimated wages-cost of work so far approved under the scheme is considerably in excess of £4,000,000.

The actual position of the amended scheme at the latest available date is as follows:—

	Number of Applications.	Number of Men to be employed.	Total Value of Work.
Approved .. .. .	10,812	54,072	£ 4,899,510
Declined .. .. .	709	2,800	288,484
	11,521	56,872	5,187,994

Of the total cost of the works approved, it is estimated that approximately £4,260,000 will be paid either directly or indirectly in wages to New Zealand workers. The applications declined are in respect of works not coming within the scope of the scheme, or those which, in the opinion of the Unemployment Board, would proceed without the assistance of a subsidy.

The charge is frequently made that the beneficial effect of humanitarian legislation is to a certain extent nullified by harassing conditions and unnecessarily inquisitorial methods of administration. The reintroduction of No. 10 Scheme under less restrictive conditions provides an adequate refutation of this charge, for, while a proportion of those to whom subsidies were granted adopted a properly understanding and helpful attitude, the majority showed but little appreciation of the true purpose of the scheme, while others only too clearly evidenced a determination to beat the rules by every means possible.

### UNEMPLOYED WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The Board has continued the system whereby relief is granted to unemployed female wage-earners through local Women's Unemployment Committees, with the assistance of monetary grants from the Unemployment Fund. Women's Unemployment Committees are operating in the four chief centres and in ten secondary centres. During the financial year ended 31st March, 1933, the Board made grants to these committees for the relief of women's unemployment totalling over £16,000.

The following table sets out the number of live registrations in the four centres as at 31st July, 1933, and shows the previous occupation of applicants for relief :—

Previous Occupation.	Registrations.	Previous Occupation.	Registrations.
Office work .. ..	59	Nursing .. ..	13
Shop-assistants .. ..	86	Other .. ..	140
Factory employees .. ..	211		
Domestic duties .. ..	466	Total .. ..	975

The registrations dissected according to ages are as under :—

Age Groups.	Registrations.	Age Groups.	Registrations.
Sixteen to twenty .. ..	532	Over forty .. ..	115
Twenty-one to twenty-five .. ..	168		
Twenty-six to thirty .. ..	83	Total .. ..	975
Thirty-one to forty .. ..	77		

The women's committees are active in finding positions for unemployed women and girls. During the four weeks ended 31st July, 1933, the committees in the four centres placed 113 in permanent work and 103 in temporary positions. These placements were mostly in private domestic service.

### UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS.

Following on the report submitted to the Government by Messrs. A. E. Ansell, M.P., and S. G. Smith, M.P., Boy Unemployment Committees have been set up in various centres, and these committees are doing exceptionally good work in finding positions for unemployed youths. During the twelve months ended 31st August, 1933, 4,458 positions have been found for boys by the committees operating in the four main centres.

The Unemployment Board has assisted committees by making grants for the purpose of meeting administration expenses, and in some cases has paid the fares of boys and provided some clothing when they are sent to positions in the country. The Board has also authorized the payment of a subsidy for the training of sons of New Zealand soldiers at Flock House; and over two thousand youths of from eighteen to twenty years of age have been assisted by the Board with subsidized farm employment. A limited number of boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty have been assisted on farms, where they receive a general training in farming methods. The Board is assisting the Wanganui Youths Sand-dune Afforestation Camp, in which fifty boys are employed.

### ISSUE OF BOOTS TO RELIEF WORKERS.

An innovation by the Board during the recent winter was the issue of working-boots to relief workers. Hitherto workers under the Board's schemes have been remunerated with cash wages, or, in the case of workers in camps, cash wages together with food and accommodation. The Board generally favours the principle of paying the workers under its various schemes in cash, but there are occasions when a departure from this principle is justified. Stout working-boots are a commodity which every relief worker requires, and there was ample evidence available that a very large number of relief workers were inadequately shod for the work they were performing. Arrangements were accordingly made for the manufacture of a sufficiently large quantity of working-boots of the best quality to provide for an issue of one pair each to the workers under the Board's schemes. The issues have been proceeding for four months. In pursuance of the general policy of requiring work to be performed for relief given from the Unemployment Fund, the Board requires that each relief worker engaged on part-time relief work only, to whom boots are issued, shall perform one extra day's relief work in consideration therefor. Other relief workers engaged full time in camps, or on gold-prospecting, are not required to work any additional time. Two types of working-boot—a heavy type and a lighter type—are available, and a worker may choose whichever type he desires. The boots are of first-rate quality, and have been greatly appreciated by the men. The value of the boots is considerably in excess of the monetary value of the day's work required of the recipients.

The issue of boots is at present confined to part-time workers under the Board's relief schemes, camp workers (except where standard wages are paid), and gold-prospectors.

The following shows the position at 30th September, 1933, in regard to boots ordered and the numbers that have been supplied to relief workers :—

Number of pairs of working-boots—	
Ordered .. ..	64,194
Supplied by manufacturers .. ..	51,072
Issued to workers .. ..	48,916

In view of the urgency of the Board's demand and the necessity for spreading the work evenly throughout the country, orders for boots were placed with any factory which quoted reasonably competitive prices for boots of a quality approximating the standard set by the Board. In this way the total orders of 64,194 pairs of boots have been distributed amongst nineteen manufacturers.

The Board's action in creating a demand for such a large quantity of locally made boots had a most stimulating effect on the boot and leather industry. Unemployed and partially unemployed boot operatives have been reabsorbed full time into their normal occupations, factories have accelerated their production, and hides have been in greater demand.

### MEAT SUPPLIES.

Since last reporting the Board has assisted unofficial relief organizations by the distribution of approximately 16,000 carcasses of meat. Supplies were purchased in bulk, held in cool storage till required, and sold to the various organizations at half the cost price. This facility has been of great service in meeting specially necessitous cases during the winter months.

### LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES.

Thanks are due to Local Unemployment Committees for the valuable honorary services which they are rendering at a large number of centres. The Board derives material advantage from the assistance which can be given by bodies of responsible citizens acting in this capacity of co-trusteeship.

### STAFF.

The Board desires to record its appreciation of the services rendered by the staff allotted to its office by the Government. These officers were drawn from practically all Departments of State to deal with an entirely new and intricate problem. The complete lack of precedents called for unusual initiative; and the fact that all administrative action was directly personal in its ultimate effects rendered the voluminous work still more trying. Keen recognition of the special responsibilities attaching to their novel duties has been displayed by all members of the staff.

Acknowledgment of their commendable public service is due also to certifying officers. These officers, except in a few principal centres where there are branches of the Labour Department, are Postmasters. Their onerous functions as certifying officers for the Board have been superimposed on their normal duties. The added responsibilities incidental to maintaining a balanced relation between their concern with vital personal interests of relief fund beneficiaries, and their duty as local auditors of relief expenditure, have been discharged during the year with uniformly high purpose and with every satisfaction to the Board.

### VALUE OF RELIEF WORK.

The value of relief work carried out under the Unemployment Board's schemes, including Scheme No. 5, which remains the scheme under which by far the larger number are employed on an intermittent basis, is not yet fully appreciated.

Reference to Table IV in the Appendix shows the relatively high proportion of men a charge on Scheme No. 5 who are definitely engaged on reproductive work. The proportion of men so engaged ranges from 32.5 per cent. of the whole in March, 1933, to 36.7 per cent. in August, 1933. These calculations do not include the gold-prospectors who are operating under Scheme No. 5 as distinct from Scheme No. 8 which deals wholly with gold miners and prospectors.

An examination of Table II indicates the Board's activities during the past year in absorbing the unemployed where they are enabled to work full time, additional remuneration over the Board's subsidy being provided by the employing authorities.

The following table gives a summary of the position :—

Scheme.	Number of Men employed at		Increase.	
	29th October, 1932.	30th September, 1933.	Number.	Per Cent.
Scheme No. 4B .. .. .	2,094	4,703	2,609	124.6
Camp schemes .. .. .	2,989	3,853	864	28.9
Public Works jobs at standard rates of pay .. .. .	619	2,063	1,444	233.3
Gold mining and prospecting .. .. .	1,430	3,908	2,478	173.3
Totals .. .. .	7,132	14,527	7,395	103.7

It will be seen that there was an increase during the year of over 100 per cent. in the numbers employed on developmental work under the schemes quoted.

The figure 48,743 at 30th September, 1933, representing men employed on Scheme No. 5, can be reduced considerably if it is desired to show only those men who are in receipt of part-time relief work. A recent special investigation revealed that approximately 3,700 men registered and receiving Scheme No. 5 relief have their relief pay supplemented for full-time work by the employing authorities. In the case of these men, it is convenient to retain them on the register, but the Scheme No. 5 payment is applied as a subsidy in the majority of cases, precisely as with other schemes where men come off the register.

An analysis of this number follows:—

SCHEME No. 5.—WORK ON WHICH RELIEF LABOUR WAS ENGAGED AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1933, THE MEN'S RELIEF PAY BEING SUPPLEMENTED FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

Class of Work.	Number of Men.
General land-development, including work "over the fence" .. .. .	1,320
Land-drainage .. .. .	220
Improvement of backblock roads .. .. .	1,025
Other reproductive work .. .. .	40
Total, reproductive .. .. .	2,605
Improvement of arterial roads .. .. .	240
Local-body work, mainly in cities and towns .. .. .	405
New Zealand Railways (married men at standard rates) .. .. .	155
Other work .. .. .	295
Total .. .. .	1,095
Total, all classes of work .. .. .	3,700

NOTE.—Of the total of 3,700 shown above, approximately 490 were single men and 3,210 married men.

Actually, therefore, only 45,043 men were being employed for rationed periods of work under Scheme No. 5 at 30th September, 1933, and this number may be further reduced by excluding 625 intermittent workers in certain industries who were allowed to register and receive supplementary assistance from the Unemployment Fund.

The Board has recently compiled a statement of the amount of reproductive work done in rural districts through the employment of relief labour from 1st January, 1932, up to 30th June, 1933. This statement comprises Table V in the Appendix. Some of the principal items of work completed are: Formation, widening, or metalling of backblock roads (dray width), 1,882 miles; bushfelling, 4,320 acres; stumping and logging, 10,375 acres; scrub-cutting, 120,887 acres; land clearing and levelling, 22,856 acres; fencing, 243 miles; river-improvement work, 236 miles; land-drainage, 1,230 miles; and tree-planting, 42,100 acres.

ADAM HAMILTON, Chairman.

JAS. S. JESSEP, Deputy-Chairman.

WALTER BROMLEY, }  
P. R. CLIMIE, } Members.

G. C. GODFREY, Member, and Commissioner of Unemployment.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—SHOWING NUMBERS REMAINING ON UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTERS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT AT END OF EACH WEEK, OCTOBER, 1932, TO SEPTEMBER, 1933.

Week ended	Urban Areas.													Totals, Urban Areas.	Other Districts and Post-offices.	Totals.		
	Auckland.	Hamilton.	Gisborne.	Napier.	Hastings.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Wellington.	Nelson.	Christchurch.	Timaru.	Dunedin.				Invercargill.	
1932.																		
Oct. 8	10,278	590	1,686	869	868	604	1,303	1,271	6,624	500	5,338	855	3,760	1,240	35,786	19,738	55,524	
„ 15	10,139	583	1,687	917	856	610	1,315	1,218	6,679	501	5,308	846	3,721	1,244	35,624	19,702	55,326	
„ 22	10,151	582	1,744	928	778	603	1,295	1,213	6,575	500	5,397	847	3,721	1,229	35,563	19,539	55,102	
„ 29	10,074	575	1,713	901	777	608	1,263	1,229	6,603	487	5,289	845	3,710	1,236	35,310	19,239	54,549	
Nov. 5	9,978	571	1,642	981	687	603	1,252	1,213	6,541	488	5,296	824	3,751	1,215	35,042	19,140	54,182	
„ 12	9,914	555	1,492	972	709	589	1,229	1,161	6,489	497	5,294	835	3,720	1,204	34,660	18,804	53,464	
„ 19	9,915	557	1,371	940	695	585	1,201	1,180	6,457	478	5,250	830	3,674	1,208	34,341	18,558	52,899	
„ 26	9,864	551	1,376	905	685	578	1,174	1,191	6,496	475	5,249	830	3,641	1,193	34,208	18,269	52,477	
Dec. 3	9,790	536	1,456	901	665	586	1,153	1,192	6,572	478	5,704	819	3,639	1,172	34,663	18,122	52,785	
„ 10	9,806	539	1,276	891	649	576	1,129	1,191	6,627	479	5,753	786	3,616	1,171	34,489	18,021	52,510	
„ 17	9,832	536	1,218	868	655	556	1,089	1,198	6,674	478	5,824	801	3,603	1,137	34,469	18,005	52,474	
„ 24	9,808	539	1,221	876	680	563	1,130	1,195	6,703	489	5,828	811	3,592	1,121	34,556	18,068	52,624	
„ 31	9,685	544	1,221	873	664	559	1,144	1,195	6,676	489	5,762	802	3,678	1,130	34,422	18,101	52,523	
1933.																		
Jan. 7	9,710	555	1,256	907	676	571	1,108	1,126	6,678	459	5,832	761	3,700	1,109	34,448	18,210	52,658	
„ 14	10,093	586	1,171	933	686	582	1,139	1,226	6,752	434	5,887	781	3,650	954	34,874	18,178	53,052	
„ 21	10,154	613	1,178	918	709	590	1,150	1,239	6,804	430	5,853	720	3,494	925	34,777	17,926	52,703	
„ 28	10,227	615	1,143	905	695	579	1,115	1,240	6,808	425	5,710	709	3,474	890	34,135	17,563	51,698	
Feb. 4	10,264	630	1,145	928	701	563	1,106	1,242	6,174	443	5,677	695	3,414	848	33,830	17,420	51,250	
„ 11	10,253	642	1,141	956	699	574	1,107	1,222	6,137	427	5,706	629	3,346	835	33,671	17,048	50,719	
„ 18	10,300	638	1,117	961	678	570	1,110	1,212	6,157	409	5,726	611	3,323	792	33,604	16,752	50,356	
„ 25	10,240	632	1,117	980	691	588	1,090	1,211	6,127	406	5,612	593	3,328	785	33,400	16,571	49,971	
Mar. 4	10,264	615	1,111	986	698	588	1,126	1,213	6,250	404	5,561	607	3,291	809	33,523	16,632	50,155	
„ 11	10,298	628	1,140	999	701	583	1,124	1,214	6,273	392	5,492	646	3,270	813	33,573	16,836	50,409	
„ 18	10,331	633	1,180	979	703	574	1,135	1,242	6,294	397	5,441	676	3,237	808	33,630	17,091	50,721	
„ 25	10,276	626	1,181	1,012	708	558	1,162	1,236	6,384	438	5,503	700	3,242	862	33,886	17,149	51,035	
April 1	10,307	612	1,177	1,060	703	556	1,164	1,236	6,459	477	5,535	672	3,225	906	34,089	17,440	51,529	
„ 8	10,375	636	1,176	1,055	722	558	1,177	1,250	6,408	493	5,568	677	3,245	835	34,175	17,604	51,779	
„ 15	10,376	652	1,196	1,049	743	573	1,171	1,251	6,483	513	5,496	674	3,264	826	34,267	17,829	52,096	
„ 22	10,532	661	1,167	1,043	758	577	1,190	1,249	6,558	533	5,560	673	3,247	879	34,627	17,946	52,573	
„ 29	10,642	645	1,165	1,044	781	572	1,249	1,257	6,609	576	5,539	670	3,274	903	34,926	18,245	53,171	
May 6	10,701	653	1,192	1,071	814	582	1,271	1,282	6,682	573	5,600	674	3,261	882	35,238	18,613	53,851	
„ 13	10,720	670	1,219	1,095	814	598	1,302	1,298	6,891	592	5,648	661	3,286	891	35,685	18,867	54,552	
„ 20	10,821	669	1,235	1,086	826	607	1,307	1,305	6,855	572	5,726	684	3,321	924	35,938	19,060	54,998	
„ 27	10,876	655	1,216	1,107	853	601	1,347	1,292	6,867	581	5,746	707	3,381	932	36,161	19,316	55,477	
June 3	10,906	647	1,221	1,104	883	609	1,360	1,303	6,941	600	5,784	728	3,406	941	36,433	19,532	55,965	
„ 10	10,894	664	1,197	1,104	891	616	1,403	1,309	6,961	622	5,770	728	3,423	902	36,484	19,509	55,993	
„ 17	10,952	689	1,208	1,106	897	607	1,424	1,328	6,963	609	5,793	740	3,411	932	36,659	19,637	56,296	
„ 24	11,020	677	1,240	1,113	886	605	1,431	1,317	7,052	605	5,834	756	3,416	911	36,863	19,700	56,563	
July 1	11,100	670	1,241	1,118	886	613	1,439	1,344	7,054	622	5,824	757	3,437	942	37,047	19,766	56,813	
„ 8	11,184	679	1,251	1,112	868	624	1,447	1,333	7,038	640	5,910	761	3,438	1,006	37,291	19,742	57,033	
„ 15	11,197	690	1,259	1,122	890	622	1,451	1,342	7,101	633	6,035	767	3,432	1,030	37,571	19,754	57,325	
„ 22	11,319	680	1,207	1,124	898	628	1,450	1,326	7,018	639	6,056	772	3,407	1,010	37,534	19,818	57,352	
„ 29	11,236	663	1,222	1,112	888	638	1,454	1,324	6,978	614	6,108	780	3,434	969	37,420	19,749	57,169	
Aug. 5	11,250	653	1,217	1,088	905	634	1,451	1,294	7,014	618	6,196	771	3,444	979	37,514	19,799	57,313	
„ 12	11,225	626	1,231	1,123	906	614	1,456	1,274	7,055	603	6,149	767	3,424	962	37,415	19,716	57,131	
„ 19	11,251	609	1,223	1,132	907	610	1,463	1,279	7,034	598	6,170	770	3,397	920	37,363	19,551	56,914	
„ 26	11,289	622	1,209	1,133	914	604	1,455	1,279	7,061	584	6,141	770	3,373	897	37,331	19,419	56,750	
Sept. 2	11,366	625	1,189	1,129	932	598	1,444	1,282	7,111	588	6,170	774	3,374	900	37,482	19,419	56,901	
„ 9	11,324	602	1,201	1,132	923	591	1,440	1,264	7,105	592	6,174	784	3,376	933	37,441	19,440	56,881	
„ 16	11,350	571	1,169	1,117	928	595	1,438	1,264	7,090	591	6,170	770	3,398	918	37,369	19,325	56,694	
„ 23	11,388	585	1,151	1,119	892	590	1,426	1,246	7,011	560	6,101	768	3,356	892	37,085	19,184	56,269	
„ 30	11,410	595	1,127	1,118	881	594	1,414	1,244	6,989	566	6,067	779	3,343	910	37,037	19,136	56,173	

NOTE.—The above figures include all men receiving relief under Scheme No. 5, but do not include unemployed men who have been transferred from the Registers to farm subsidy and other relief schemes of the Unemployment Board. See letterpress under heading “Numbers of Unemployed” at page 6.

The table is presented on a different basis from that in last year's report, in that registrations are shown separately for each “urban area.” Previously the figures published for individual cities represented registrations at the main bureaux only. This year, in the case of the four main centres, they include registrations at sub-offices within the “urban area.”

TABLE II.—REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED AND OTHER MALES EITHER WHOLLY OR PARTLY A CHARGE ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND AT THE END OF SUCCESSIVE FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period ended												
	29th Oct., 1932.	26th Nov., 1932.	24th Dec., 1932.	21st Jan., 1933.	18th Feb., 1933.	18th Mar., 1933.	15th April, 1933.	13th May, 1933.	10th June, 1933.	8th July, 1933.	5th Aug., 1933.	2nd Sept., 1933.	30th Sept., 1933.
(a) Applicants for Work on Registers of Government Employment Bureau at End of Period.													
Men on registers unplaced or ineligible for unemployment relief for various reasons	6,206	5,348	5,199	6,272	5,394	5,585	5,312	5,880	5,802	5,511	5,125	4,517	4,301
Men on registers who received relief under Scheme No. 5 during the period (excluding gold-prospectors)	47,183	45,908	46,166	45,112	43,493	43,374	44,416	46,085	47,337	48,704	49,219	49,299	48,743
Total men on registers (excluding gold-prospectors) ..	53,389	51,256	51,365	51,384	48,887	48,959	49,728	51,915	53,139	54,215	54,344	53,816	53,044
(b) Workers engaged in Industrial Undertakings whose Earnings were subsidized from the Unemployment Fund at End of Period.													
Farm workers—													
Scheme No. 4A .. .. .	8,174	6,248	5,308	4,698	4,315	4,555	4,973	4,656	5,234	5,806	5,937	3,733	3,882
Scheme No. 4B .. .. .	2,094	2,615	2,622	2,386	2,549	2,514	2,326	2,910	3,107	3,281	3,939	4,608	4,703
Other farm schemes .. .. .	983	1,194	1,279	1,258	1,319	1,381	1,749	1,676	1,636	1,624	1,690	1,526	1,525
Building tradesmen and builders' labourers under Scheme No. 10	2,133	2,681	3,243	2,500	2,187	1,808	1,045	753	477	614	2,411	4,595	6,360
Workers in Public Works Department, State Forest, and local body camps under Scheme No. 6 (principally single men)—													
Land-development .. .. .	1,379	1,401	1,402	1,488	1,637	1,724	1,736	1,681	1,718	1,714	1,680	1,907	1,640
Highways and backblock roads .. .. .	995	889	859	568	862	898	985	966	1,011	1,088	1,184	1,284	1,205
Afforestation .. .. .	615	499	469	287	291	409	322	344	781	1,137	1,232	1,199	1,008
Workers employed by Public Works Department at standard rates of pay (principally married men)—													
Land development .. .. .	284	287	287	299	465	451	677	730	769	757	675	830	716
Roads .. .. .	335	603	792	1,196	1,115	1,366	1,642	1,533	1,356	1,093	1,153	1,187	1,347
Gold miners and prospectors—													
Subsidized men, supervisors, &c., under Scheme No. 5 .. .. .	1,160	1,221	1,259	1,319	1,469	1,762	2,368	2,637	2,854	2,818	2,969	3,085	3,129
Subsidized men, in parties, under Scheme No. 8A .. .. .	265	246	215	245	387	389	414	472	646	687	662	653	666
Employed by companies and syndicates under Scheme No. 8B	5	9	17	47	46	66	134	137	95	113	113	114	113
Miscellaneous .. .. .	160	162	164	190	338	370	156	122	95	87	102	110	97
Totals .. .. .	18,582	18,055	17,916	16,481	16,980	17,693	18,527	18,617	19,779	20,819	23,747	24,811	26,391
(c) Total Number of Males who were wholly or partly a Charge on the Unemployment Fund	65,765	63,963	64,082	61,593	60,473	61,067	62,943	64,702	67,116	69,523	72,966	74,110	75,134

NOTE.—Maoris employed on development schemes under the control of the Native Department are excluded from this table.

TABLE III.—APPROXIMATE NUMBERS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ACCORDING TO ELIGIBILITY FOR RELIEF UNDER SCHEME NO. 5 AT END OF SUCCESSIVE FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

Period ended	Classification.				
	Eligible Men who were receiving Relief.	Registered less than Fourteen Days.	Receiving no Relief because of Doubtful Eligibility.	Definitely not Eligible.	Total Registered Unemployed.
1932.					
NUMBERS OF MEN.					
October 29 .. .. .	48,340	2,020	3,580	610	54,550
November 26 .. .. .	47,130	1,980	2,780	590	52,480
December 24 .. .. .	47,420	1,980	2,660	560	52,620
1933.					
January 21 .. .. .	46,430	2,520	3,200	550	52,700
February 18 .. .. .	44,960	2,060	2,910	430	50,360
March 18 .. .. .	45,140	2,620	2,540	420	50,720
April 15 .. .. .	46,780	2,660	2,230	430	52,100
May 13 .. .. .	48,720	2,860	2,430	540	54,550
June 10 .. .. .	50,190	2,770	2,540	490	55,990
July 8 .. .. .	51,520	2,730	2,350	430	57,030
August 5 .. .. .	52,190	2,990	1,830	300	57,310
September 2 .. .. .	52,380	2,120	2,080	320	56,900
September 30 .. .. .	51,870	1,960	1,970	370	56,170
1932.					
PERCENTAGE OF TOTALS.					
October 29 .. .. .	88.6	3.7	6.6	1.1	100.0
November 26 .. .. .	89.8	3.8	5.3	1.1	100.0
December 24 .. .. .	90.1	3.8	5.0	1.1	100.0
1933.					
January 21 .. .. .	88.1	4.8	6.1	1.0	100.0
February 18 .. .. .	89.3	4.1	5.8	0.8	100.0
March 18 .. .. .	89.0	5.2	5.0	0.8	100.0
April 15 .. .. .	89.8	5.1	4.3	0.8	100.0
May 13 .. .. .	89.3	5.2	4.5	1.0	100.0
June 10 .. .. .	89.6	5.0	4.5	0.9	100.0
July 8 .. .. .	90.3	4.8	4.1	0.8	100.0
August 5 .. .. .	91.1	5.2	3.2	0.5	100.0
September 2 .. .. .	92.1	3.7	3.6	0.6	100.0
September 30 .. .. .	92.3	3.5	3.5	0.7	100.0



TABLE IV.—SCHEME NO. 5: APPROXIMATE NUMBERS OF MEN EMPLOYED ON VARIOUS CLASSES OF WORK (EXCLUDING GOLD-PROSPECTING) AT FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

Classes of Work.	29th Oct., 1932.		26th Nov., 1932.		24th Dec., 1932.		21st Jan., 1933.		18th Feb., 1933.		18th March, 1933.		15th April, 1933.		13th May, 1933.		10th June, 1933.		8th July, 1933.		5th Aug., 1933.		2nd Sept., 1933.		30th Sept., 1933.		
	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	Number of Men.	Per centage of Total.	
<i>Reproductive Work.</i>																											
General land-development (including vegetable-growing)	7,000	14.8	6,820	14.8	6,800	14.7	5,455	12.1	5,745	13.2	5,215	12.0	5,290	11.9	5,030	10.9	5,545	11.7	5,750	11.8	5,670	11.5	5,830	11.8	5,460	11.2	
Land-drainage	2,940	6.2	2,865	6.2	2,745	6.0	2,615	5.8	2,810	6.5	2,830	6.5	3,065	6.9	3,075	6.7	3,450	7.3	3,345	6.9	3,460	7.0	3,350	6.8	3,205	6.6	
Improvement of backblock roads	2,360	5.0	2,420	5.3	2,585	5.6	2,280	5.1	2,735	6.3	2,980	6.9	3,105	7.0	3,595	7.8	3,735	7.9	4,125	8.5	4,310	8.8	3,845	7.8	3,935	8.1	
Protection against river and sea erosion	1,960	4.2	1,785	3.9	1,480	3.2	1,545	3.4	1,400	3.2	1,320	3.0	1,430	3.2	1,570	3.4	1,640	3.5	1,935	4.0	2,295	4.7	2,300	4.7	2,530	5.2	
Afforestation	920	2.0	790	1.7	970	2.1	820	1.8	690	1.6	730	1.7	790	1.8	635	1.4	865	1.8	945	1.9	1,070	2.2	1,040	2.1	860	1.8	
Reclamation (including prevention of sand-drifts)	1,050	2.2	960	2.1	985	2.1	740	1.6	735	1.7	785	1.8	760	1.7	675	1.4	730	1.5	810	1.7	835	1.7	790	1.6	805	1.6	
Other reproductive work	980	2.1	900	2.0	1,025	2.2	1,515	3.4	185	0.4	250	0.6	210	0.5	310	0.7	365	0.8	310	0.6	410	0.8	315	0.6	275	0.5	
Total men on reproductive work	17,210	36.5	16,540	36.0	16,590	35.9	14,970	33.2	14,300	32.9	14,110	32.5	14,650	33.0	14,890	32.3	16,330	34.5	17,220	35.4	18,050	36.7	17,470	35.4	17,070	35.0	
<i>Other Work.</i>																											
Formation and improvement of streets, roads, &c.	18,100	38.4	18,000	39.2	18,240	39.5	18,370	40.7	17,330	39.8	17,310	39.9	18,000	40.5	18,550	40.3	18,420	38.9	18,195	37.4	17,580	35.7	18,000	36.5	17,670	36.3	
Improvement of domains, parks, and reserves	5,255	11.1	5,100	11.1	5,295	11.5	5,315	11.8	5,605	12.9	5,440	12.6	5,760	13.0	5,950	12.9	5,660	12.0	5,645	11.6	5,875	11.9	6,050	12.3	6,170	12.7	
Improvement of school and hospital grounds	3,280	6.9	2,995	6.5	3,000	6.5	2,630	5.8	2,710	6.2	2,980	6.9	2,920	6.6	3,120	6.8	3,070	6.5	3,225	6.6	3,290	6.7	3,255	6.6	3,070	6.3	
Sewerage and water-supply	885	1.8	890	2.0	910	2.0	965	2.1	985	2.3	925	2.1	820	1.8	980	2.1	1,060	2.2	1,385	2.8	1,185	2.4	1,065	2.2	1,285	2.6	
Miscellaneous	2,500	5.3	2,385	5.2	2,135	4.6	2,860	6.4	2,560	5.9	2,605	6.0	2,270	5.1	2,600	5.6	2,800	5.9	3,030	6.2	3,240	6.6	3,460	7.0	3,475	7.1	
Total men on other classes of work	29,970	63.5	29,370	64.0	29,580	64.1	30,140	66.8	29,190	67.1	29,260	67.5	29,770	67.0	31,200	67.7	31,010	65.5	31,480	64.6	31,170	63.3	31,830	64.6	31,670	65.0	
Grand totals (excluding gold-prospectors)	47,180	100.0	45,910	100.0	46,170	100.0	45,110	100.0	43,490	100.0	43,370	100.0	44,420	100.0	46,090	100.0	47,340	100.0	48,700	100.0	49,220	100.0	49,300	100.0	48,740	100.0	

TABLE V.—WORK DONE THROUGH PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND RURAL LOCAL BODIES BY RELIEF LABOUR WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY, 1932, AND 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Class of Work.	Carried out by		Total Amount of Work.
	Public Works Department.	Rural Local Bodies.	
Backblock roads (dray width)—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Formation .. .. .	90	325	415
Widening .. .. .	153	676	829
Metalling .. .. .	307	331	638
Totals .. .. .	550	1,332	1,882
Land drainage—excavation of drains .. .. .	117	1,113	1,230
River control works—			
Willow-clearing (see also under “ Acres ”) .. .. .	41	91	132
Stop-banking .. .. .	6	59	65
Channel-excavation (see also under “ Cubic yards ”) .. .. .	..	39	39
Totals .. .. .	47	189	236
Fencing .. .. .	15	228	243
Hawthorn-hedge cutting (fireblight protection) .. .. .	69	..	69
Track construction and repair, preparatory to gold mining and prospecting .. .. .	..	123	123
Irrigation works : Race construction and widening .. .. .	30	..	30
General land-improvement—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Scrub-cutting .. .. .	10,955	109,932	120,887
Clearing noxious weeds .. .. .	6,325	15,514	21,839
Stumping and logging (heavy) .. .. .	1,624	3,747	5,371
Stumping and logging (light) .. .. .	1,044	3,960	5,004
Bushfelling .. .. .	347	3,973	4,320
Clearing boulders .. .. .	812	25	837
Land-levelling .. .. .	135	45	180
Totals .. .. .	21,242	137,196	158,438
Sand-dune reclamation : Marram-grass planting .. .. .	6,276	69	6,345
Tree-planting .. .. .	250	150	400*
River-control—			
Willow-clearing (see also under “ Miles ”) .. .. .	..	1,922	1,922
Channel-excavation (see also under “ Miles ”) .. .. .	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.
Irrigation works : Dams for reservoirs—	103,491	323,590	427,081
Rock excavated .. .. .	7,700	..	7,700
Rock quarried .. .. .	200	..	200
Concrete placed .. .. .	510	..	510
Gold-prospecting : Construction of water-races, fluming, &c. .. .. .	Chains.	Chains.	Chains.
	331	6,405	6,736
Cutting and splitting posts and battens .. .. .	Number.	Number.	Number.
	..	12,592	12,592
Construction of concrete pipes .. .. .	..	3,575	3,575

\* Also 41,700 acres planted by State Forest Service.

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