

1938.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR:
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOUR UPON ACTIVITIES AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE
EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION ACT, 1936.

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

REPORT.

To the Hon. the MINISTER of LABOUR.

Department of Labour, Wellington, 1st July, 1938.

SIR,—

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 of the Department in administering the Employment Promotion Act, 1936. This report, which is complementary with that submitted under my hand and dated 1st June, 1938, dealing with industrial and other matters, is prepared in compliance with the Labour Department Act, 1908, as amended by the Labour Department Amendment Act, 1936.

The report covers the year 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, so far as financial statements are concerned, and the period 29th August, 1937, to 4th June, 1938, in respect of other data, except where otherwise indicated.

I have, &c.,
J. S. HUNTER,
Secretary of Labour.

ADMINISTRATION.

Although since the abolition of the Unemployment Board the administration of the measures dealing with the promotion of employment and assistance to unemployed persons has been controlled by the Labour Department, the Post and Telegraph Department still acts as agent on the Department's behalf in centres with no permanent Labour Department official. The policy of direct control by the Labour Department indicated in the previous report has resulted in a further reduction of Post Office responsibility during the past year. It must be stressed, however, that the Post Office represents a very valuable means for making local contact with applicants for unemployment relief both for the purpose of registration and for payment. This is especially so in small and sometimes remote places. At the present time Post Office officials are in charge of 162 of the 192 offices where there are permanent Government officers authorized to act as certifying officers for the purpose of certifying payments from the Employment Promotion Fund. The work done in Post and Telegraph offices represents about 20 per cent. of the total local office activities of the Labour Department and is subject to both Head Office and Inspectorial control by the latter.

The staffing of offices presents difficulties principally on account of the fluctuations in the unemployment registrations and of the variations in the volume of work which this entails. Having regard, however, to the necessity for an efficient organization to carry out the functions for which the Employment Promotion Fund is expended, it can be stated that the facilities for the conduct of clerical work have been adequately adjusted to the varying volume of work. Improvements in the

standard, remuneration, and working-conditions of the large number of the Department's temporary employees have recently been effected with a further improvement in general morale and esprit de corps. The remuneration of the temporary staff employed throughout the Department's bureaux has been substantially improved in comparison with the virtual relief rates that had previously been paid for work which, in its essentials of administration, differed in no way from that of large departmental organizations. Working-conditions have, in many centres, been far from desirable and modern offices have gradually been established in place of the makeshift premises in which the district staffs have been housed. While Auckland and Christchurch have been given greatly improved quarters, the accommodation in Wellington and Dunedin (as well as some smaller centres) is still far from satisfactory.

LEGISLATION.

The Employment Promotion Act, 1936, was enacted on the 1st June, 1936, and regulations in pursuance thereof came into force on the 4th June, 1936. On the 4th April, 1938, additional regulations became effective. These regulations provided for the adoption of a declaration as to industrial and occupational status combined with an annual declaration of income other than salary or wages which had been required of taxpayers for the past eight years. Although the administrative activities as to employment tax are controlled by the Commissioner of Taxes, the amendment and extension of the annual declaration form was promulgated by the Minister of Labour as being the Minister responsible for the administration of the Employment Promotion Act. Accordingly, it is appropriate to describe here the purpose of the new regulations.

Under the mandatory provisions therein contained every person, who under the Act is obliged to render a declaration in respect of income other than salary or wages, is bound to declare his or her industrial and occupational status. It is expected that, from the information thus made available, accurate and up-to-date employment statistics may readily be compiled.

In the past, detailed information concerning employment and unemployment in various occupations and industries has been very meagre, owing to its source being almost wholly confined to the census returns which are obtained at periods of not more often than every five years.

The knowledge which will be acquired from the declarations will be of great value in demonstrating the trends of employment and of the relative movements in different industries. It will also contribute to the provision of reliable statistics, which have unfortunately been so conspicuously absent in the past, for planning the availability of qualified labour in various occupations, for the execution of the work of vocational guidance centres, and generally for the proper administration of employment and cognate problems.

Under section 12 of the Finance Act (No. 2), 1937, provision was made whereby every person for the time being engaged under New Zealand articles on an intercolonial trading ship within the meaning of the Shipping and Seamen Act, 1908, is deemed to be ordinarily resident in New Zealand for the purposes of the Employment Promotion Act, 1936, unless, in the case of any such person who is not in fact ordinarily resident in New Zealand, he satisfies the Commissioner of Taxes that he is liable for tax of a like nature to employment tax imposed in the country in which he is ordinarily resident.

This enactment removed a previous anomaly whereby a number of seamen, not ordinarily resident in New Zealand, and employed as above on ships trading between Australia and New Zealand particularly, escaped liability for employment tax in either country. The section became operative from the 1st April, 1938.

UNEMPLOYMENT POSITION.

Unemployment registrations totalled 8,721 at 4th June, 1938. These figures (exclusive of 1,301 awaiting expiration of their qualifying period and included in the total of 8,721), represent men who state they are fit for work and who have lost their engagement through no fault of their own. The number does not include men who have become a charge upon the Employment Promotion Fund through loss of employment on account of sickness, advancing years, etc. Eight thousand persons were receiving assistance at 4th June on account of unfitness for employment for health or other reasons. Statutory power to extend unemployment relief to such classes of persons was taken in the Employment Promotion Act, 1936. The total unemployed men at 4th June receiving and/or awaiting assistance from the Employment Promotion Fund was thus 16,721 as compared with 27,323 at 28th August, 1937, the date as at which the previous report was prepared.

From the evidence so far obtained in the course of an individual examination of the physical and other qualifications of men on relief, it appears that a number of the relief recipients who claim they are fit for work may be more correctly classified with the group now receiving assistance on account of ill health, indigency, &c.

No account has been taken in the foregoing statements of the numbers of men in full-time employment subsidized in whole or in part from the Fund. The exclusion of these figures is consistent with Government policy in determining that the work capacity of every fit worker shall be preserved after he has lost his occupation by providing him with full-time work at award or other applicable rate of pay with State Departments or with local bodies. Having been provided with such work, whether subsidized wholly or partly from the Fund, the workers are no longer classified as genuinely unemployed. Accordingly, the official figures of unemployed published at four-weekly intervals have since September, 1937, excluded the numbers in subsidized full-time employment, but the expenditure on such has been

included. This practice has conformed with the four-weekly method of presentation adopted in September, 1935. In the annual report presented to Parliament by the Unemployment Board in October, 1935, the inclusive figures were presented, however, but the report indicated that the extended form of publication would not be continued as the real unemployment position would be more correctly stated by including only those in receipt of some form of unemployment relief and not those in full-time employment.

Notwithstanding that intention, the extended figures were published in the last two annual reports, but the methods of subsidizing industry over the past two years have had the effect of making any such return even less reliable than it was in 1935, as many of the present subsidies are designed to promote the growth of existing industries, such as flax and gold-mining, and are not related to registered unemployed. For that reason the figures are now prepared on the system introduced in 1935, and no effort is made to relate to unemployment figures, subsidies to industry, and for full-time work where men are employed under standard conditions. Table VIII (A) in the Appendix reflects this alteration.

In connection with the improved position of unemployment registrations it is of interest to refer to the statistics for exports and imports for the years ended 31st December, 1935, 1936, and 1937. The details are as follows:—

Year.	Exports. £	Imports. £
1935	46,050,783	36,317,267
1936	56,263,215	44,258,886
1937	66,208,876	56,160,695

The figures for export exclude re-exports and specie.

Exports for 1936 showed an increase of 17·7 per cent. over 1935 and exports for 1937 showed an improvement of 19 per cent. over 1936. These particulars are quoted merely as an indication of the general prosperity which has contributed to the decline in unemployment registrations. A further indication is afforded by the following summary (continued from the previous report) relating to the national income as reflected by the employment charge collected:—

Income as shown by the Employment Charge collected.

Year.	Salaries and Wages. £	Other Income. £	Total. £
1931-32	*	22,837,950	22,837,950
1932-33	54,586,800	22,280,460	76,867,260
1933-34	57,332,460	29,072,070	86,404,530
1934-35	61,163,550	28,324,350	89,487,900
1935-36	66,209,280	37,094,910	103,304,190
1936-37	78,309,960	49,207,920	127,517,880
1937-38	91,053,060	51,000,000†	142,053,060

* Wages-tax not collected.

† Based on estimate of collections of tax on income for the year 1938-39.

Increase in Total Income represented by Wages-tax and Tax on other Income.

Year.	Salaries and Wages.		Other Income.		Total.	
	Amount. £	Per Cent.	Amount. £	Per Cent.	Amount. £	Per Cent.
Increase of 1933-34 over 1932-33 ..	2,745,660	5·03	6,791,610	30·48	9,537,270	12·41
Increase of 1934-35 over 1933-34 ..	3,831,090	6·68	747,720*	2·57	3,083,370	3·57
Increase of 1935-36 over 1934-35 ..	5,045,730	8·25	8,770,560	30·96	13,816,290	15·44
Increase of 1936-37 over 1935-36 ..	12,100,680	18·28	12,113,010	32·66	24,213,690	23·44
Increase of 1937-38 over 1936-37 ..	12,743,100	16·27	1,792,080†	3·64	14,535,180	11·40

* Denotes decrease.

† Estimate only.

The present year has seen perhaps the most marked reduction in the registered number of unemployed since before the depression. If relative figures were available it would possibly be found that the number of genuinely unemployed to-day is less than at any period for many years.

Although there is still a good number of men receiving sustenance relief out of the Fund, by far the majority are men who are totally unfit for employment. On account of their disability these persons should not be regarded as unemployed, but until such time as the Social Security legislation is passed, and the necessary administrative machinery established, assistance is being granted to them from the Employment Promotion Fund.

ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTRATIONS.

In last year's report it was indicated that an attempt was being made to conduct, through the medium of personal interviews, an analysis of the potential employability of relief recipients. After a considerable degree of preliminary work arrangements were finalized for interviews between selected departmental officers and each person assisted from the Fund whom it was deemed necessary to examine for the purpose of determining the prospects of rehabilitation into the industrial spheres from which each such person had been displaced or excluded and for which he was now best suited. Beginning in a small way, a few officers were chosen to conduct interviews along lines laid down by skilled psychologists whose valuable services were freely given to the Department. The number of officers was later enlarged as opportunities for their training were presented. It is not practicable to engage a large staff on work of this nature for the reason that the lines along which the interviews are to be conducted and the conclusions to be drawn must necessarily be founded on a common basis, and too many interviewing officers militate against the desired uniformity. At the present date it is estimated that the personal analysis will be finished by the end of August. When all reports have been assembled the task of examining them will be undertaken. The unemployed will be broadly classified into employable and unemployable groups and the degree of employability of the first group will be examined and the measures indicated that may be necessary to restore or create maximum utility through the medium of training or treatment.

The final classification of the unemployed will be as follows, unless experience derived from the course of the analysis justifies a different subdivision:—

- (1) Those sixty-five years of age and over.
- (2) Those qualified both by reason of personal conditions and of adequate industrial experience for full-time employment.
- (3) Those personally qualified by reason of physique and mentality but lacking adequate industrial experience.
- (4) Those qualified by industrial experience but disqualified by some personal condition either mental or physical.
- (5) Those disqualified on both grounds—*i.e.*, industrially and personally.

Independently of the personal analysis, the Department made a census in March, 1938, in respect of persons on the register at that date. The census was designed to show the conjugal status, age, industrial classification, employment and unemployment history of each person. Much useful information has been obtained from this source and it is recorded in the statistical tables IX, IXA, &c., in the Appendix hereto. To be of full value the census should be taken at least half-yearly so that the trend of employment in industry may be accurately determined. The information which will be derived from a repeated census of this nature will facilitate research into labour turnover, casual unemployment, &c., the location of the greatest concentration of unemployment throughout the Dominion, the periodic comparisons of unemployment at different intervals, an insight into the influence of policies, and the provision of knowledge upon which long-term policies may be based. Of equal significance to the Department is the location of industries and research into industrial movements of employment and unemployment. Valuable information on these points will be derived from the declarations as to industrial status which were returned with the declarations of income other than salary or wages (E.T. 55) in May last.

In addition to repeating in the Appendix a table relating to age-groups and duration of unemployment as was done last year, an exhaustive analysis of unemployed men, according to their industrial classifications, has been made and is contained in Table IXA. An occupational classification of unemployed was published some years ago, but the analysis now published is more detailed and moreover indicates the industries in which men were last employed. Occupational distribution is of much less importance than industrial classification in an endeavour to determine the trend of employment and unemployment in the industrial sphere.

The following figures illustrate how the distress arising from unemployment is more widespread than is indicated by the brief official intimation that a certain number of men were on relief at a given date.

As at the 4th June, 1938, the numbers of men in receipt of work-relief and sustenance (including men unfit for work) were as follows:—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	Totals.
Sustenance ..	5,245	3,389	1,393	978	663	396	243	152	95	30	15	6	3	12,608
Scheme 5 ..	1,029	569	362	242	196	149	97	78	57	24	5	4	..	2,812
Totals ..	6,274	3,958	1,755	1,220	859	545	340	230	152	54	20	10	3	15,420

The letters at the head of the columns indicate the conjugal classification of the relief recipients. A. classification represents single men, B. married men, C. married men with one child, D. married men with two children, and so on.

From these figures it is estimated that applicants and their dependants provided for from the Employment Promotion Fund at the above date were as follows :—

Single men	..	..	..	..	..	6,274
Married men	..	..	..	..	..	9,146
Women	..	..	..	..	..	9,146
Children	..	..	..	..	..	13,841
						38,407

The incidence of unemployment falls more heavily upon married men, and that the evils arising from lack of work are thus more widespread is well indicated by the above summary of the conjugal classifications of the unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.

Details of the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1938, are contained in the audited statement as per Table V of the Appendices hereto, while a summarized comparison of the figures for last year with those of previous years is set out in Table I.

The year commenced with a cash balance of £253,000. The revenue received during the year amounted to £5,145,101 as against £4,260,545 for the previous year, an increase of £884,556. The sum of £448,854 was received from the registration levy, £3,027,490 from wages-tax, £1,628,675 from the special charge on "other income," and £40,082 from penalties for late payment of the levy, interest, and other miscellaneous receipts. Reference to the previous year's report shows that the yield from employment tax for 1937-38 was estimated at £5,180,000. The estimate thus differed by less than 1 per cent. from the revenue collected.

No better indication can be obtained of the prosperity existing in the country to-day than by an examination of the revenue received from employment taxation.

Compared with the previous year, the revenue from taxation has increased by £880,000, which represents an increase of 20·83 per cent. The increase in the revenue from wages-tax was £436,650, or 16·85 per cent., and represents an increase during the year ended 31st March, 1938, in the amount of salaries and wages paid to persons liable for the tax of £13,100,000.

The increase in the revenue from the special charge on "other income" is £435,100 over the collections for the financial year ended 31st March, 1937. In the latter year, however, credit notes to the extent of £36,866 (issued in the previous year to persons who had paid the whole year's tax at the rate of 10d. in the pound) were used for the payment of tax, and if this sum is added to the actual collections for the financial year 1936-37 the true increase in the revenue from the special charge on "other income" will be £398,237, or 32·36 per cent. This sum represents an increase during the year ended 31st March, 1937, in the incomes liable for this charge of £12,000,000.

Salaries and wages for the year ended 31st March, 1937, increased by £12,000,000, so that over the last two years wage-earners who pay employment tax have benefited to the extent of over £25,000,000.

Incomes of persons liable for the charge on "other income" received an increase of £12,000,000 in the year ended 31st March, 1937, over the previous year. Until returns for the year ended 31st March, 1938, have been fully analysed it is not possible to say by how much incomes during the last financial year have further increased, but the tax received up to the present from this source indicates that incomes apart from salaries and wages have shown a further increase of some millions.

The payments from the Fund during the year amounted to £4,239,456, a decrease of £174,555 as compared with the previous year. Expenditure on Scheme 5 and sustenance both show substantial reductions, while the expenditure on the promotion of full time employment is considerably greater than last year. This reflects the policy of the Government in the transfer of men to full time employment on useful works of a national or local character in preference to the payment of sustenance.

The balance remaining in the Fund at the end of the year was £1,158,890. The revenue for the current financial year is estimated at £5,377,000, an increase of £232,000 over last year's collections. It is therefore anticipated that approximately £6,536,000 will be available for expenditure during the current financial year, and that this amount will be more than is necessary for immediate relief requirements. There will thus be increased resources available for implementing the policy of providing full-time employment for all physically fit men out of work. Any surplus cash-balance at 31st March, 1939, after meeting outstanding commitments will, no doubt, be taken into account in the social-security scheme.

REVIEW OF BENEFITS TO UNEMPLOYED.

As well as providing many additional men with full-time work at standard rates of pay (referred to under Scheme No. 13, full-time employment), the following measures have been introduced since the 28th August, 1937, for the further improvement of the conditions affecting relief recipients :—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR RELIEF, 1937-38.

The usual payment at Christmas of a bonus to all relief recipients who were in receipt of sustenance or of work-relief where the wages covered part-time employment only was sustained for 1937, an expenditure of £45,730 being made in this respect, as against £56,981 for 1936. Single men were paid a bonus of £1 each and married men £2 each, provided they actually received relief assistance in the week ended the 4th December, 1937, or, if they registered after this date and prior to Christmas, provided they had received relief at any time in the three months preceding the 4th December, 1937. Men employed part-time on relief works, men on the gold-prospecting scheme, clerical workers, and men on special full-time works were also given two weeks' holiday on full pay for the weeks ended 1st and 8th January, 1938. Special full-time works were closed down for two weeks and sustenance was paid for that period, together with the Christmas bonus, to workers under these schemes. In the majority of cases the concessions thus granted exceeded the holiday pay to which the men might have been entitled under awards or industrial agreements.

RELIEF PAYMENTS.

No increase in relief rates of pay has been made since August, 1937, for classifications "A" to "I" (inclusive), but in excess of "I" class fresh classifications as set out hereunder have been established. The maximum relief rates formerly stopped at "I" class. The rates for the new grades became operative from the 31st January, 1938.

Classification.	Sustenance Rates.	Scheme 5 Rates.
"J" married men, with eight children	s. 67	s. d. 70 6
"K" married men, with nine children	71	74 6
"L" married men, with ten children	75	78 6
"M" married men, with eleven or more children..	79	80 0

The maximum permissible income scales were also amended from the 31st January, 1938, to deal with the above classifications and Scheme No. 5. The Scheme No. 5 rates were originally the same as for sustenance, but these now go to a common maximum of £4 for "C" and higher classifications. The following table summarizes the existing rates of sustenance and work-relief for the various conjugal classifications, together with the relative scales of maximum permissible earnings:—

Classification.	Sustenance Rates.	Scheme 5 Rates.	Maximum Allowable Income.	
			Sustenance.	Scheme 5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"A" single men	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
"B" married, no children	1 15 0	1 18 6	3 0 0	3 0 0
"C" married, with one child	1 19 0	2 2 6	3 0 0	4 0 0
"D" married, with two children	2 3 0	2 6 6	3 0 0	4 0 0
"E" married, with three children	2 7 0	2 10 6	3 2 0	4 0 0
"F" married, with four children	2 11 0	2 14 6	3 6 0	4 0 0
"G" married, with five children	2 15 0	2 18 6	3 10 0	4 0 0
"H" married, with six children	2 19 0	3 2 6	3 14 0	4 0 0
"I" married, with seven children	3 3 0	3 6 6	3 18 0	4 0 0
"J" married, with eight children	3 7 0	3 10 6	3 18 0	4 0 0
"K" married, with nine children	3 11 0	3 14 6	3 18 0	4 0 0
"L" married, with ten children	3 15 0	3 18 6	3 18 0	4 0 0
"M" married, with eleven or more children..	3 19 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

In view of the enlargement of the number of conjugal classifications previously recognized by the Department and the concomitant alterations in scales of relief and maximum permissible earnings (both for Maori and European), it is desirable to set out again in their up-to-date form the tables of relief rates, past and present, which were presented in the previous year's report. These tables set out the rates which previously operated, together with the increases granted since 1st June, 1936, and 31st January, 1938:—

Improvements in Status, &c., of Europeans.—Scheme No. 5.

Class.	Old Rates.			Present Rates. As from 1/6/36 and 31/1/38.	Amount of Increase.					
	Country Districts.	Secondary Towns.	Main Centres.		Country Districts.		Secondary Towns.		Main Centres.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%	£ s. d.	%	£ s. d.	%	
A ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 17 0	1 1 0	0 9 0	75	0 7 0	50	0 4 0	24
B ..	1 1 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 18 6	0 17 6	83	0 14 6	60	0 11 6	43
C ..	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 11 0	2 2 6	0 17 6	70	0 14 6	52	0 11 6	37
D ..	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 6 6	0 17 6	60	0 14 6	45	0 11 6	33
E ..	1 13 0	1 16 0	1 19 0	2 10 6	0 17 6	53	0 14 6	40	0 11 6	30
F ..	1 15 0	1 18 0	2 1 0	2 14 6	0 19 6	56	0 16 6	43	0 13 6	33
G ..	1 17 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 18 6	1 1 6	58	0 18 6	46	0 15 6	36
H ..	1 19 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	3 2 6	1 3 6	60	1 0 6	19	0 17 6	39
I ..	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	3 6 6	1 5 6	62	1 2 6	51	0 19 6	42
J ..	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	3 10 6	1 9 6	72	1 6 6	60	1 3 6	50
K ..	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	3 14 6	1 13 6	81	1 10 6	70	1 7 6	58
L ..	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	3 18 6	1 17 6	91	1 14 6	78	1 11 6	67
M ..	2 1 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	4 0 0	1 19 0	95	1 16 0	82	1 13 0	70

Sustenance.

Class.	Old Rates.			Present Rates.	Amount of Increase.						
	Country Districts.	Secondary Towns.	Main Centres.	As from 30/11/36 and 31/1/38.	Country Districts.			Secondary Towns.		Main Centres.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%	£ s. d.	%	£ s. d.	%	
A ..	0 9 6	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 6	111	0 8 0	67	0 6 0	43	
B ..	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 4 0	1 15 0	0 17 0	94	0 14 0	67	0 11 0	46	
C ..	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 19 0	0 17 0	77	0 14 0	56	0 11 0	39	
D ..	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	2 3 0	0 17 0	65	0 14 0	48	0 11 0	34	
E ..	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 16 0	2 7 0	0 17 0	57	0 14 0	42	0 11 0	31	
F ..	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 18 0	2 11 0	0 19 0	59	0 16 0	46	0 13 0	34	
G ..	1 14 0	1 17 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	1 1 0	62	0 18 0	49	0 15 0	38	
H ..	1 16 0	1 19 0	2 2 0	2 19 0	1 3 0	64	1 0 0	51	0 17 0	41	
I ..	1 18 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	3 3 0	1 5 0	66	1 2 0	54	0 19 0	43	
J ..	1 18 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	3 7 0	1 9 0	76	1 6 0	63	1 3 0	52	
K ..	1 18 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	3 11 0	1 13 0	87	1 10 0	73	1 7 0	61	
L ..	1 18 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	3 15 0	1 17 0	97	1 14 0	83	1 11 0	70	
M ..	1 18 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	3 19 0	2 1 0	108	1 18 0	93	1 15 0	80	

Comparison of the old and new scales shows that the average weekly increases in unemployment relief rates were:—

	From 1st June, 1936 (Scheme No. 5), and from 30th November, 1936 (Sustenance).		From 31st January, 1938.	
	Per Week.		Per Week.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a) Men resident in country districts—				
Scheme No. 5	0 18 8	1 3 8	1 3 8	1 3 8
Sustenance	0 18 6	1 3 7	1 3 7	1 3 7
(b) Men resident in secondary towns—				
Scheme No. 5	0 15 11	1 0 9	1 0 9	1 0 9
Sustenance	0 15 7	1 0 7	1 0 7	1 0 7
(c) Men resident in main centres—				
Scheme No. 5	0 12 11	0 17 9	0 17 9	0 17 9
Sustenance	0 12 8	0 17 8	0 17 8	0 17 8
(d) Maoris—				
Scheme No. 5	1 1 9	1 6 8	1 6 8	1 6 8

As has already been stated, classifications "J" to "M" inclusive have only been operative from the 31st January, 1938, but the present rates for classifications "A" to "I" inclusive have been in force from the 1st June, 1936.

Improvement in Status, &c., of Maoris.

As from 2nd March, 1936, Maoris were placed on the same footing as the pakeha, and the lower rates of pay which had previously obtained were increased as from that date accordingly.

The following table sets out the old Scheme No. 5 rates of relief for Maoris as compared with the increases granted from 2nd March, 1936, from 1st June, 1936, and from 31st January, 1938:—

Class.	Weekly Rates previously operative.	New Rates.			Total Weekly Increase.	Percentage Increase.
		Increased Rates from 2nd March to 31st May, 1936.	Increased Rates from 1st June, 1936, and 31st January, 1938.	Increased Rates from 1st June, 1936, and 31st January, 1938.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
A ..	0 9 6	0 14 0	1 1 0	0 11 6	121	
B ..	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 18 6	1 0 6	114	
C ..	1 2 0	1 8 0	2 2 6	1 0 6	93	
D ..	1 6 0	1 12 0	2 6 6	1 0 6	79	
E ..	1 10 0	1 16 0	2 10 6	1 0 6	68	
F ..	1 12 0	1 18 0	2 14 6	1 2 6	70	
G ..	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 18 6	1 4 6	72	
H ..	1 16 0	2 2 0	3 2 6	1 6 6	74	
I ..	1 18 0	2 4 0	3 6 6	1 8 6	75	
J ..	1 18 0	2 4 0	3 10 6	1 12 6	85	
K ..	1 18 0	2 4 0	3 14 6	1 16 6	96	
L ..	1 18 0	2 4 0	3 18 6	2 0 6	106	
M ..	1 18 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 2 0	110	

The foregoing rates represent an average increase over the old rates of £1 6s. 8d. per man per week.

As far as practicable an endeavour is made to provide work for all unemployed Maoris on Native-land-development schemes through the Native Department. Where relief employment is provided, Maoris are engaged on contract work, the contracts being based on the public works standard rate of 16s. per day. At the completion of each contract the men are required to stand down for a period to permit of average earnings over the whole period according to the following special scale :—

	Per Week.	
	s.	d.
Single men	30	0
Married with up to five children	60	0
Married with six children	62	6
Married with seven children	66	6
Married with eight children	70	6
Married with nine children	74	6
Married with ten children	78	6
Married with eleven or more children	80	0

ASSISTANCE TO MEN TAKING UP DISTANT EMPLOYMENT.

Provision by way of sustenance allowance for *bona fide* dependants, with a maximum of £2 per week paid by the Department for a period of two weeks from the time men went off relief, was formerly made for the maintenance of the dependants of workers who secured distant unsubsidized full-time employment. This assistance was available whether the employment was offered by the Public Works Department or any other employing authority, public or private. This concession was granted only for men, who, at the time of proceeding to the full-time unsubsidized work, were actually in receipt of Scheme No. 5 or sustenance relief. This policy has been continued, but, in addition, where a worker is placed in subsidized employment at a place where he is unable to return home daily, he is granted his normal sustenance allowance for the week in which he commences his employment, provided he starts later than Monday.

ASSISTANCE TO MEN RETURNING FROM FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

Where men return from unsubsidized full-time employment, the usual qualifying period for the receipt of unemployment relief is still imposed. Where, however, they return from Scheme 13 subsidized works, no requalifying period is enforced and a form of assessment of relief is adopted which ensures that the men are not penalized on account of their earnings on such works.

SICKNESS AND WET WEATHER.

Scheme No. 5 workers are paid for time lost through wet weather without being required to make it up later, and are paid for odd days lost through sickness at Scheme No. 5 rates.

The previous limitation of sickness payments to not more than three consecutive weeks and not more than six weeks in any one period of twelve months was removed as from the 2nd December, 1937, and sickness benefits, subject to various considerations, may now be paid for an indefinite period at the rates ruling for sustenance.

SICKNESS ALLOWANCES.

For a time sickness payments were restricted to men on the register, but the scope of the allowances has been extended to allow of payments to men, who, although not on the unemployment register at the date of sickness, are in necessitous circumstances and would receive the sickness allowance if they were on the register. Applicants for sickness allowance are required to produce medical certificates in proof of sickness, although these may be waived where the term of allowance is short and where the individual circumstances are well known to the local responsible officer of the Department. All claims are subjected to close and constant supervision to prevent imposition on the Employment Promotion Fund. In this respect special attention is directed by district offices to obtaining medical certificates at regular intervals, to the proof of the means and resources of applicants, and to the possibility of recoveries by way of Workers' Compensation, Motorists' Third-party Risk, or of assistance from Friendly Societies and Hospital Boards. These factors have direct bearing on the authorization and amounts of allowances granted.

FLOOD DAMAGE, HAWKE'S BAY.

Arising out of very heavy floods in Hawke's Bay, many farmers there found themselves unable to carry on, partly due to loss of revenue from their farms and partly on account of the fact that they were unable to meet the financial obligations involved in the rehabilitation of their farms. The Employment Division, together with representatives of other Departments, immediately investigated the position in order to determine the extent to which State aid would be necessary. It was found that assistance was greatly needed in many instances by way of grants and loans to distressed farmers and others and by way of providing labour for the restoration of fences and damaged property generally. The Division set up a special branch in Napier to cope with the situation and handle

expeditiously the many applications from property-holders. The officers of the Division carrying out these duties work in collaboration with representatives of the Public Works, Agriculture, Lands, and Treasury Departments. A brief description of the forms of assistance is as follows:—

- (1) Where the farmer is still receiving some revenue from the property or other sources assistance is granted under Scheme 4A. Under this scheme the weekly rates of relief range from 15s. per week for a single man up to 53s. per week for married men. Approval is given for a period of thirteen weeks, after which a further investigation is made if an extension is required.
- (2) (a) Where the whole or greater part of the property is affected and the farmer has no financial resources he is employed on his own property at £4 per week. Eight weeks is the maximum period for which £4 per week may be paid, but applications for extension are entertained subject to further investigation:
 (b) Assistance by way of labour subsidies to be paid up to full labour cost (2s. per hour for a forty-hour week) is also granted to farmers in respect of men engaged on the rehabilitation of their property.
- (3) The supervision of the sowing of the seed and general farm rehabilitation is undertaken by the field officers of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and State Advances Corporation. The payment of the wages of any foreman engaged in the work of supervision is also met from the Employment Promotion Fund where required.
- (4) Cost of transport of men allocated from Napier and Hastings or other distant points out to the farms is also met from the Employment Promotion Fund.
- (5) Provision has been made for the supply of tools, gum boots, &c., to men engaged on flood-damage-restoration works.

The schemes outlined above are working very satisfactorily. Over two hundred applications for assistance have been dealt with, and over three hundred and twenty men have been engaged either as farmers employed on their own property or as workers provided therefor. The farmers generally have been very appreciative of the assistance granted, and little difficulty has been experienced with the labour employed.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

The activities for the promotion of employment outlined in the previous report have continued to be pressed forward with undiminished vigour. Assistance in various ways has been available to further the development of industry and to promote general employment. The possibilities which exist for the establishment of enterprises capable of economic operations have been encouraged by grants and loans from the Employment Promotion Fund. The rehabilitation of existing industry has shared with new ventures the financial resources of the Fund. In the former category falls the substantial aid afforded to the farmer in flood-damaged areas and to the fruitgrower whose crops have suffered from frost and blight—within the latter class comes the assistance given, amongst others, to the flax, timber, coal, and tobacco industries, and to the reclamation and subdivision of land for farming purposes. Indiscriminate aid to all and sundry who require financial assistance for commercial ventures is carefully avoided. Grants and loans for such purposes from the Fund are made available only if the objects of the proposed expenditure comply with the following principles:—

- (a) The financial assistance must be for the development of primary and secondary industries in New Zealand, and the establishment of new industries, so that an increasing number of workers will be required for the efficient carrying on of such industries:
- (b) The expenditure must not mean the bolstering-up of uneconomic enterprises by subsidies or tariffs, but must incorporate intelligent control and development of industries which the Dominion should be able to carry on to meet the requirements of her own population.

Financial assistance to industries is in every case preceded by a thorough and impartial study of each application by the Bureau of Industry, which requires to be satisfied that the economic welfare of the country would be advanced by the provision of State assistance.

The absorption of unemployed men into gainful occupations in industries fostered by State assistance must necessarily be an unhurried process. Until absorption is fully achieved the State is faced with the problem how best to retain the faculty and ability of the fit worker. Past experience has shown that the payment of sustenance for lengthy periods not only destroys the ability to work, but gradually diminishes the desire to obtain employment. In the light of this experience and with the increased resources available in the Employment Promotion Fund, it was decided that every effort should be made to provide full-time employment for every physically fit man on the unemployment register who has not yet shared in the expansion of trade and industry which has occurred over the past three years or who is faced with the recurring seasonal spells of unemployment which are experienced by the workers connected with the primary industries of the Dominion. Liberal subsidies have been made available to local bodies to put in hand worth-while works to enable additional men to be engaged. The public works programme has also been expanded to provide work for additional men, and where the work is not of sufficient reproductive value to justify the whole cost being met from capital funds, subsidies are granted out of the Employment Promotion Fund to meet the cost in excess of the economic value of the work.

In the past twelve months particular efforts have been made to encourage the provision of work by State Departments and public employing authorities. The activities have been recently intensified in a determined attempt to place in full time work every available fit single or married man who desires it. If he does not accept without good reason then he is no longer regarded as eligible for relief. The inauguration of these efforts in June, 1937, marked a major change in the policy adopted towards full-time works promoted by means of subsidies granted from the Employment Promotion Fund for the relief of able-bodied unemployed. Formerly, the subsidies granted from the Employment Promotion Fund for this purpose under Scheme 13 were restricted to amounts of 30s. and 45s. per man-week for registered and eligible single and married men respectively, employed full-time at award rates (or at public works rates where awards were not in force), or were calculated on the basis of 12 per cent. of the total cost of the work conditional upon a stipulated percentage of the necessary labour being engaged from the unemployment register. It was found, however, that the restricted subsidies provided insufficient encouragement to local bodies and other employers to proceed with works of unquestionable public value which they had available, but which they were not disposed or were unable to finance. The full-time work scheme was introduced partly with the intention of bridging this gap and by the provision of larger subsidies (sometimes 100 per cent.) for wages costs, giving impetus to the promotion of useful full-time works, and partly for the purpose of putting able-bodied men off the unemployment register into full-time work.

This change of policy has led to criticism based principally on an expressed aversion to the promotion of full-time works of alleged doubtful financial value at standard full-time rates of wages. Various aspects of the problem may therefore be briefly referred to.

A person or group of persons obliged to make a living and engaged in industry cannot employ others at a loss. Employment is governed to some extent by equation of demand and supply, and a person in search of work cannot usually get it in industry unless that equation can be effected. This does not mean that the field of employment is exhausted, as there is always a demand for various kinds of services and amenities which are not called into being by the operation of demand and supply in industry. It is in the supply of these services that full-time works for able-bodied unemployed have been found, the cost of which is largely, as stated, being borne by the Employment Promotion Fund.

It is a characteristic of the modern State that the line of demarcation between the functions of industry and the functions of State in the supply of goods and services should frequently be an indeterminate one. There can be nothing wrong in the State providing employment for persons whom industry cannot absorb, and the field of such employment is precisely that area of economic activity which is desirable for society, but which, under existing conditions, is not commercially profitable.

It is fully recognized that works for the relief of unemployment are frequently, to some degree, unproductive. This does not mean that the worker's labour adds nothing to the community wealth. There must be some direct loss, admittedly, where he is employed on non-productive works. The able-bodied unemployed constitute a labour reserve of industry, and the loss, in consequence, arises out of the necessity of retaining the quality of employability in the ever-changing personnel of this reserve of man power. If this necessity is admitted, and it does not appear to admit of dispute, there must be an equal recognition of the practical and moral claim that the reserve of labour is entitled to reasonable wages to preserve its employability, as well as to keep it intact from want. In consequence it is proper that the community should bear the burden of the direct loss which, owing to the operations of various economic forces, may become greatly reduced, or even negligible, in amount.

Although relief works have always been regarded as a means of affording relief to the unemployed, it should be understood that they can, and ought to, be utilized as a force to compensate or moderate business fluctuation. If they are to be really effective as an agency of economic stabilization, comprehensive measures are required which look towards their utilization not merely as a remedy when trade depressions occur, but in part for prevention of the causes of depression. That is to say, just as public expenditure on setting works in hand may diminish unemployment, if it is incurred at a time of trade depression when private enterprise is slack, so it may diminish unemployment in prosperity if it is planned to employ classes of labour which for some special or seasonal reason are unemployed and not likely to be readily absorbed in a carefully planned expansion of enterprise.

In carrying out the programme of financing full-time works it has been necessary to ensure that employment can be found, suitable in place and character, to the class of unemployed labour in view. The objective is to find work to be done which is at once valuable for public purposes, suited to the kind of men unemployed, and if possible (in the case of married men) either within reach of their homes or so placed that they can reach it without excessive cost. The work must not compete with that of persons already in employment, and it must be work that is not likely to interfere with the resumption of regular employment in the men's own trade. This list of requirements cannot be easily met, but arising out of thorough organization and the fulfilment of a clear-sighted policy of approval of only those proposed works worth while, this can be fairly stated to have been achieved under the present scheme.

If the park or the swimming-bath or the new cemetery is really needed, if the amenities of the country or town are improved and its rateable value is ultimately increased, the ratepayers will benefit by the provision of such assets. The social evil of unemployment is such that it is better to employ men in non-profit earning but economic ventures of this kind than not to employ them at all. As society frequently suffers from a maladjustment of production and distribution it is advisable for efforts of readjustment to be made over the largest area possible, and this policy is followed at the moment in the distribution of full-time work for the unemployed throughout the country.

There seems to be a good reason why, if the community requires more houses, a better domestic water-supply, improved roads, &c., than can at the moment be supplied by public bodies from their loan or revenue funds, these needs should be met. The finance being available, any expenditure is justified which meets even an unexpressed demand of the people, especially if the relief of unemployment is concurrent therewith. Even if the funds are not available out of current revenue, but represent a capital item, the familiar principle that national expenditure must be considered in terms of economic advantage rather than in terms of financial gain should be adhered to.

It is the responsibility of the State to minimize unemployment to the greatest degree possible so that the population will be maintained on as high a standard of living as is practicable. In the past the failure to see what was really happening to the unemployed man and the non-availability of sufficient funds for expenditure purposes caused many wrong courses to be followed, and the unemployed did not receive to the full from the rest of the community the help which they needed. The provision of good and useful works at normal full-time rates of pay is intended to rectify this.

The principle of combining State action with voluntary action is adhered to, as due recognition is given to the fact that the local bodies and other employers under the scheme will give consideration to the principle of the provision of undertakings which even if not payable in a commercial sense, may have distinct economic advantages. It should be noted that the functions of wages earned from these works in the solution of the unemployment problem are to improve the standard of living, to promote industrial output, to make domestic life easier, to liberate purchasing-power and thus increase the demand of the consumer, and to provide a potential means for the retention of prosperity.

The employers under the schemes are in the main local bodies, the activities of which in a young country like New Zealand can almost always be enlarged to provide undertakings of a useful nature fit and suitable for the absorption of unemployed labour. Labour is also made available to schools, private bodies not established for profit, and to Government Departments. The work performed is of a miscellaneous character, the following being some of the various classes:—

Formation, metalling, widening, &c., of streets and roads: levelling, formation, improvements, &c., to parks, reserves, domains, school grounds and hospital grounds, &c.; land drainage, river clearing, river protection, &c.; borough and Town Board sewerage works; afforestation; footpath construction, kerbing, and channelling, &c.; irrigation; eradication of noxious weeds; sand-dune reclamation; railway duplication and improvements; flood-damage restoration.

Some thousands of men have been placed with local bodies and State Departments on these useful works which would have had to wait for some considerable time if depending on finance other than assistance from the Employment Promotion Fund. To use the Employment Promotion Fund so as to secure full-time employment of this nature for disengaged men is certainly carrying out the functions of the legislation more thoroughly than by just making sustenance payments. Work of this type should not, and will not, be extended, however, so as to interfere with the requirements of private industry, but so long as there exists a surplus of labour this class of work is certainly more desirable than sustenance payments which represent a dead loss to the community.

In concluding the foregoing review of the full-time work policy, some further comment upon the desirability of paying adequate wages to the workers may appropriately be made. From a study of the published statistics from the last census (1936) in connection with incomes of European members of the community and from an examination of the incomes of male persons as indicated by the employment charge collected, the median wage of male workers is approximately £255 to £260 per annum, or about £5 per week, for males of the age of twenty years and over. The works under Scheme 13 described above are carried out at not less than the existing public works basic rate or at the local current award rate if this is higher. Thus, the minimum weekly rate of remuneration is £4 and the average is about £4 10s., which is below the median wage of the community, as it should be, but is consistent with the remuneration usually paid by the community for the type of labour required to carry out the works performed under Scheme 13.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK.

The problem of unemployment today, and for future generations, may not be how to provide subsistence for persons out of employment, but how surplus labour may be absorbed in socially useful ways at rates of pay consistent with those enjoyed by the rest of the community. If organized society does not afford any employable man an opportunity of earning a living in the ordinary channels of industry and the natural resources and powers of production of the community are ample and sufficient for the provision to every man, woman, and child of a comfortable standard of living, then there remains the problem of best utilizing his energy.

The existence in the midst of the working community at any given time of a body of unemployed able workers appears inevitable, and, with the constant improvement in management and technology, there is a possibility that the number will increase up to that time when actuarial estimates predict a downward trend in the population figures. There appears no reason to anticipate that mechanization of industry will not increase to a considerable extent although this may be more applicable to the industries of the towns than to the industries of the rural areas. This growth of technology appears likely, in the light of past experience, to be accompanied by diminution in the capacity of private undertakings to absorb surplus labour with the consequent need for the breach to be filled by national means.

In the expenditure of national funds it is clear that the unemployed should not be placed in competition with industry. If, however, the able-bodied unemployed were placed on a long-term and large scale work programme, this policy would result in a substantial decrease in the volume of unemployment to the benefit of society.

Under Scheme 13 to-day, every endeavour is made to ensure that unemployed workers are placed in avenues of activity wherein private citizens, business enterprise, and regular departments of Government do not normally function. It appears that no better and no more generous policy can be followed, although much may still be done in the direction of ascertaining the full scope of work available in this direction. Even on a by no means exhaustive examination, however, it appears that the number and variety of these socially useful employments are boundless.

It has been learned in the older countries that, notwithstanding economic self-sufficiency, unemployment can and does arise with unprecedented volume. The lesson to be learned from this is that economic buoyancy is not necessarily the key to universal employment. If, therefore, we were to set out with the intention of becoming economically self-sufficient, we might achieve valuable national results without making the Dominion totally immune from unemployment. All this appears to direct attention to the necessity for more concentrated study and action in connection with the relationship of labour to industry and to ensure that every single factor constituting our industrial system is brought under review. Much as one might deplore the evils existing at the present time arising out of unemployment, it may be infinitely worse to embark upon a policy designed to provide relief which, taking a long-range view, may result in exceedingly far-reaching reactions to the detriment of the Dominion's economic life.

STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE.

Since its establishment a little over two years ago the State Placement Service has achieved a large measure of success in the performance of the functions for which it was designed—namely, to man industry and commerce with the most suitable available labour and so reduce unemployment; to serve the best interests of both employer and employee, and to secure for the community the benefit of the special training and qualifications possessed by any disengaged individual.

It should be remembered that at the time of the inauguration of the Service there was no pattern from which to work, and, accordingly, the evolution of this piece of departmental machinery has been largely a pioneering work. The continued and enlarged patronage of employers indicates that the Service is filling a real need, while the increased number of enrollees who are not relief recipients demonstrates enhanced confidence, on their part, that the utilization of the Service affords the most likely channel of approach to employers.

Incidental to the function of locating and filling vacancies much welfare work has had to be undertaken, particularly in connection with the placement of disabled men and youths and with the industrial and social rehabilitation of those who, under the stress of protracted and enforced idleness, had descended in the scale of good citizenship and social responsibility.

The fact that the State of Victoria, after an exhaustive study of the New Zealand system, has instituted and intends to expand a Service which is almost identical in form and which is operating with marked success, is an indication that the methods evolved in this country will stand the test of application elsewhere. This fact also implies that the New Zealand methods are such as to ensure the greatest efficiency and, therefore, the greatest benefits to employers and workers alike.

PLACEMENT RESULTS.

It is desired to emphasize once again that the term "placements" indicates "positions filled." In some cases the one individual may have been engaged several times within the year.

Comparative results for 1936-37 and 1937-38 are:—

	1937-38. Fourteen Months.	1936-37. Twelve Months.	Total.
Permanent (over three months)	18,112	14,328	32,440
Temporary (over one week but less than three months) ..	12,838	9,004	21,842
Casual (up to one week)	20,849	8,944	29,793
	51,799	32,276	84,075

(N.B.—Table excludes placements with Government Departments and local bodies, and placements of females.)

Table X of the Appendix shows the distribution among provinces of positions filled during the fourteen months, 1st April, 1937, to 31st May, 1938. Table Xa indicates the origin, according to provinces, of all enrolments during the same period.

The 1937-38 figures reveal placements averaging 3,700 per month, while those for 1936-37 average only 2,689 per month. This increase in the monthly average of positions filled has coincided with a general industrial and commercial expansion, receiving its initial stimulus in the previous year and manifesting itself in a progressive economic buoyancy after several years of depression. The increase in placements has been related to the intensive programme of State housing which was launched in 1936 and has gathered momentum in the years 1937 and 1938. Economic recovery has resulted in an augmentation of the staffs of offices, workshops, warehouses, factories, &c., and the demand made upon the Placement Service in 1937 was exceptionally heavy. With the advent, however, of 1938 the call for labour became more stabilized on account, principally, of the absorption into industry of the bulk of disengaged workers. The fact that placements averaged 3,700 per month for the fourteen months ended June of this year is a reflection of the high standing which the State Placement Service occupies with employers and workers alike.

A study of the industrial distribution of the 51,799 placements effected in private industry during the fourteen months mentioned provides considerable interest because of the ebb and flow of industrial activity which it indicates. The most salient feature of this distribution has been the wholesale liquidation of unemployment among artisans. Particularly in the building trades has this liquidation been noticeable. At the present time there are very few first-class tradesmen, either carpenters bricklayers, or plasterers, who are without work. In fact, there is a distinct shortage of trained men in the two former trades, and this shortage undoubtedly is largely responsible for the limits to building expansion which are at present being encountered. A similar buoyancy in the employment figures of mechanical and engineering trades has also been remarked, while there has been a great impetus given to the absorption of men in the metal-manufacturing industries, particularly in motor-car engineering and assembling. Parallel with the increase observed in the numbers employed in the many trades there has been a comparable increase in the number of "white collar" employees. Clerks who had been without engagement for years on end during the depression have been widely employed, while the numbers of commercial travellers and contact workers have likewise expanded.

For the purpose of gleanings something of the actual statistical dispersion of placements among various occupations the nature of all positions filled during a period of four months from January 31st, 1938, to May 31st, 1938, has been observed. Information obtained by reference to this particular cross-section of placements indicates that during the period mentioned the total of positions filled was distributed among occupational groups in the manner indicated by table Xb in the Appendix.

A continuance of these observations in conjunction with a study of the results derived from such a census as was taken in March, 1938 (see Tables IX, IXA, &c.), will provide valuable data in connection with research into industrial movements of employment and unemployment.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOUR.

In view of the shortage of labour experienced in the skilled trades, a good deal of effort has been directed towards securing the engagement of youths in the 18-25 years group as adult apprentices, a total of 469 of such apprenticeships having been arranged in the year ended 31st May, 1938. Vocational training has been incorporated in the syllabus of military training undergone by reservists, and this, too, should add its meed towards eventually relieving the shortage of skilled workers.

FARM LABOUR PROVISION.

The important part which the primary-producing industry plays in the New Zealand economy makes necessary the presence of an efficient machinery to meet the labour needs of farmers, and in this field the Placement Service has made sustained endeavours. No opportunity has been lost by Placement Officers to contact farmers, irrespective of their location, by post, pamphlet distribution via cream-cans, by personal approach, and in every other practicable manner. The guiding concept has been the need to see that the farmers obtain labour of the best possible kind whenever they should need it.

Comprehensive efforts have been made to interest young men in rural work, and the administration of a farm-assistance scheme whereby inexperienced youths may be subsidized for a certain period has been undertaken with gratifying results.

It has been found possible to satisfy agricultural labour needs most effectively by administering the dovetailing of surplus labour with unsatisfied demand centrally from the Head Office in Wellington. To this end, returns are forwarded from the twenty-four branch offices to the Head Office giving particulars of farm labour available and in demand. The placement of this class of worker is thus centrally supervised. In consequence of the compilation of special returns as to labour supply and demand, the Service has been able to assist both farmers and farm hands materially, and by the operation of the same procedure it is expected to meet the demand for agricultural workers during the coming season with the utmost efficiency.

SAVINGS TO EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.

For the year ended 31st May, 1938, the approximate saving to the Employment Promotion Fund, effected through the transfer of enrollees from relief to employment, was £434,949. This amount was arrived at by calculation according to the average relief disbursement which the Employment Promotion Fund has been required to make weekly in respect of each person receiving assistance payments therefrom. Taking £4 per week as the average wage of individuals placed, the Fund would be swelled by an additional sum of £34,100 collected during the year by way of wages-tax. Consequently, the aggregate savings to the Fund for the year amounted approximately to £469,049. In calculating these figures no account has been taken of the thousands of men placed with Government Departments and with all types of local bodies, those placed in casual employment, nor of the placement of females.

PLACEMENT OF DISABLED MEN AND WELFARE WORK.

Much work has been done in securing the absorption in employment of physically disabled workers. Men who have lost the full or partial use of a limb or limbs, men who have been afflicted with defective vision or total blindness, and those suffering from deafness and dumbness have all been willingly helped by the Placement Service. In numerous cases employers have been specially contacted and successfully urged to give these unfortunate persons a chance to get into remunerative employment. In one case a youth of 17½ years who had enrolled at a placement office had secured

his Proficiency and had pursued the Technical College commercial course for one year. His reports showed that he was well above the average in all subjects, including shorthand and woodwork. His history disclosed that he had had rickets as a baby. On enrolment he suffered from general physical motor laxity, his muscular movements being feeble, his speech slow, with little control of lips; the muscles controlling the head movements were weak and the combined difficulties of articulation and head control gave the impression that he was subnormal. The combination of these difficulties had very greatly prejudiced his chances of employment. He had had several jobs but had not been able to hold them down. The youth was placed upon a special diet and taken to a physical culture instructor who set him to work on a particular course of training. Within one month this young fellow had shown a marked improvement in his speech, a gain in weight of 12 lb., a growth in chest measurement of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and a rectification of curvature of some $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. In all-round demeanour, poise, and physical efficiency striking improvement had been manifested. Work of a temporary nature was found in this case, and meanwhile the lad is persevering with his physical training. It is expected that when further progress has been made in this respect it will be possible to place this youth readily in a position offering prospects.

Naturally, the placement of disabled men requires the performance of much work of a welfare nature. In a few instances it has been found possible to equip cases of deafness with modern acoustic devices, and to provide amputees with modern artificial limbs. A typical instance of welfare work performed before placement is that of an enrollee who was noticed to be suffering from a serious scalp disease. Arrangements were made with the appropriate hospital authorities for this man to receive special medical treatment together with a nutritious dietary in which regard the hospital authorities were very helpful. As a result of these efforts this man was helped towards a cure and was finally drafted into suitable employment. There is little doubt that had assistance not been given when it was, the condition of the man would have deteriorated to such an extent that he would have been incapable of working at all and would inevitably have become a charge upon the State. The welfare side of the work performed by the Placement Service (of which the above are but illustrations) has been made possible largely through the co-operation which hospital boards and various social welfare organizations have so willingly given. The value of the work which has been done in these cases cannot be overemphasized. Hope and courage have been given to men who might, without the aid lent them, have sunk beneath the accumulated burden of unemployment, physical handicap, and utter hopelessness.

Another problem of a social nature which has had to be dealt with has been the rehabilitation of men who through prolonged unemployment have lost the will to work. Cases have been encountered of men who were entirely apathetic regarding the acceptance of work. They were content to drift along, retreating steadily in their social and moral outlook. Men of this type have received assiduous attention at the hands of Placement Officers, and wherever possible argued out of their apathy. Innumerable cases could be cited of men who, acting upon the counsel of Placement Officers, have made determined efforts to pull themselves together. Many of these men have demonstrated strikingly, in the progress they have made, that if given a decent opportunity they will regain their self-respect and serve the community as productive workers and good citizens.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

No efforts have been spared to secure the employment of youths, and a Youth Campaign was launched in furtherance of this objective in the middle of 1937. At this time, schools and technical colleges were being drained of all available employable younger boys before any great reduction of unemployed youths in the older age-group was remarked. At the middle of last year it was estimated that there were some 5,500 young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five who were not only workless, but also did not appear to have any prospects of embarking upon vocations. Accordingly, in all the principal towns of the Dominion committees were established on which employers and workers were represented. At the close of May of this year, some 942 young men had been placed in positions with good prospects of making them a life's work. This total included some 424 long-term engagements, while the balance indicated mainly the number of apprenticeships, both ordinary and special, which had been effected through the activities of the campaign since its inception. A great number of the balance of youths in this age-group have subsequently obtained private employment of varying nature.

Early this year the planned administration of youth employment was undertaken in the youth centres, the machinery of which provides for the vocational guidance of youths of both sexes and their placement in employment. The centres are dealing with boys from school-leaving age up to eighteen years of age, and with girls from such time as they leave school until they reach the age of twenty-one. In this work the Education Department is co-operating with the Labour Department, the vocational-guidance officers from the former Department now working together with the secretaries of the youth centres, who are under the control of the Labour Department. Selected school-teachers have been appointed as careers advisers in many of the larger schools to ensure that the greatest possible number of boys and girls shall receive vocational guidance. The careers advisers are generally directed by the vocational guidance officers, who are located in the four main cities. The work similar to that conducted by the youth secretaries in the four main cities is performed in the secondary towns by the Placement Officers.

The vocational guidance being performed by the youth centres covers the study of the interests, aptitude, and training of boys and girls. It involves their instruction in choice of career, and this instruction gives promise of a chance of a vocation suited to the temperament and ability of the youths;

while it also avoids, as far as is possible, the tragedy of the misfit in employment. The guiding thought in the administration of the youth centres is the necessity of assisting and encouraging youths so that their service to the community will be of the highest possible social value. In the centres combined vocational guidance and career-building work is being undertaken, and the pre-placement careers of boys and girls are being studied thoroughly. Right through primary and secondary school, through the co-ordinated work of headmasters and careers advisers, the development of the boy or girl is being studied, encouragement always being given to the special ambition of the youth, although, of course care is taken to see that ability is present in sufficient degree to make that ambition realizable. Meanwhile, the youth centres are building up a knowledge of local industries, factory by factory, in order that their special aspects and requirements can be considered in relation to the placement of boys and girls.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN AND GIRLS.

No material changes have been effected during the past year in the policy of assisting unemployed women and girls through the medium of the Women's Employment Committees, and the Department again acknowledges its indebtedness to these committees for the valuable assistance rendered by them. During the year ended 31st March, 1938, a total sum of £9,037 was made available to these committees from the Employment Promotion Fund to meet administration costs and to cover the disbursements made by way of relief assistance to eligible unemployed women and girls.

Although the sustenance allowances paid to unemployed females (10s. per week, plus 4s. per week if living away from home) are less than the rates paid to unemployed men, women recipients are in most cases also provided with free meals in addition to the cash payment and, in cases of necessity, with articles of clothing and footwear, so that in the aggregate the total assistance granted in cash and kind is of a considerably greater value than that provided to unemployed men in similar circumstances.

What is considered to be a desirable policy is also followed in that female registrants are generally required to attend at occupational centres where they are engaged in cooking and sewing, &c., and are also trained in domestic work. Meals are provided at these centres. The value of requiring attendance and occupation at these centres in preference to permitting a period of total idleness, particularly so far as young girls are concerned, will be fully appreciated.

The following table shows the occupations and age-groups of those unemployed women and girls registered at the four main centres as at 4th June, 1938; the total of 265 represents an increase of 27 over the number registered as at 31st July, 1937:—

Usual Occupations.	16-19 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-39 Years.	40-49 Years.	50-59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Totals.
Office work	2	..	..	3	6	2	..	13
Shop-assistants	2	4	2	4	..	..	1	13
Factory employees	19	25	5	3	2	1	..	55
Dressmakers or tailoresses .. ..	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	7
Milliners .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Housemaids	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	5
Waitresses .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Cooks .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6
Kitchenmaids	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	4
Laundresses .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	5
Charwomen .. ..	..	..	..	2	6	16	..	24
Domestics	11	15	8	16	20	32	..	102
Nurses (trained) .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Nurses (children's) .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Machinists	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	9
Housekeepers .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	6
Others .. ..	..	2	1	2	2	1	..	8
Totals	42	55	19	34	51	63	1	265

During the period ended 4th June, 1938, 845 temporary and 890 permanent placements in private employment were made by the committees, 46,013 meals were supplied to unemployed women and girls, and, in addition, 182 articles of clothing and twenty-three pairs of shoes were granted in necessitous cases.

The above table does not possess any unusual features, except, perhaps, the proportionately high number in the lower age-groups of the registered unemployed factory employees. The committees explained that registrations in this occupation were comparatively high in April and May of this year due to a seasonal slackness in trade, which, however, appeared to be of a temporary nature only, and although there was still a fair number registered at 4th June there was every indication that the improvement already shown at that date would be continued.

Registrations in the higher age groups again approximate 50 per cent. of the total number, and it is the women in those groups who present the greatest difficulty in placing in employment. Of the total of 265 registrations it is estimated by the committees that approximately eighty, or 30 per cent., are unfit for ordinary employment due to physical disabilities, &c. Undoubtedly, many of these were provided for by Hospital Boards prior to the introduction of special unemployment assistance for females, and it appears likely that a number will be assisted by way of pensions or otherwise when the Government's social security proposals become operative.

The committees have all commented that there is a constant demand for capable domestic workers and that no young woman or girl need be out of employment who is suitable and willing to take up domestic work.

Although the problem of dealing with the unemployment of women and girls is almost dormant at the moment, the operations of the committees give valuable data in various aspects. It has been claimed on many occasions that unemployed women and girls should be provided with relief direct by the employment bureaux of this Department, but in view of the satisfactory results achieved under existing arrangements it is clear that no change at present is justified.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE EMPLOYMENT DIVISION.

Although these were described in full in the previous year's report, it is not inappropriate to record again a *résumé* of the wide variety of functions exercised by the Employment Division.

In general terms the main activities are :—

- (a) The administration of relief for unemployed persons.
- (b) The promotion of work and industries for the absorption of surplus labour.
- (c) The placing in close contact of possible employers with employees through the medium of the State Placement Service.

The following tabulation briefly sets out the extensive field of operations falling within the main activities referred to above :—

- (1) General administration of Employment Promotion Fund, entailing operation of Head Office, bureaux controlled by permanent officers of the Department, and bureaux controlled by officers of the Post and Telegraph Department.
- (2) Registration of unemployed.
- (3) Calculation and payment of—
 - (i) Sustenance, with work in return ; and
 - (ii) Sustenance, without work in return, to (a) war pensioners, (b) invalidity pensioners, (c) economic pensioners, (d) waterside workers, (e) railways good-shed workers, (f) freezing-works workers, (g) general intermittent workers, and (h) other unemployed persons.
- (4) Issue of supplementary relief in the form of—
 - (i) Rations.
 - (ii) Boots.
 - (iii) Blankets.
- (5) Payment of relief during sickness.
- (6) Payment of subsidies for full-time work at award rates.
- (7) Organization of rotational plan of works.
- (8) Organized prospecting of gold-bearing areas under properly qualified mining engineers and geologists and properly supervised gold-winning operations.
- (9) Maori unemployment—
 - (i) Grants to Native Department.
 - (ii) Issue of coupons for rations to Natives on sustenance.
- (10) Youth employment—
 - (i) Special campaign for absorption of those between eighteen and twenty-five years of age.
 - (ii) Subsidized training in building and related trades.
- (11) Boy and girl employment : Establishment of special section operating in close co-operation with vocational-guidance officers of the Education Department (four special offices).
- (12) Operation of State Placement Service (twenty-four special offices).
- (13) Special efforts on behalf of physically disabled men.
- (14) Financial assistance to women's and girls' committees.
- (15) Vocational training of—
 - (i) Youths between eighteen and twenty-five years.
 - (ii) Physically disabled.
 - (iii) Boys and girls.
- (16) Interviewing defaulters in respect of employment tax.
- (17) Prosecutions in respect of employment-tax defaulters and of persons defrauding the Fund, and general legal work relative to the various schemes.
- (18) Verification of circumstances of applicants for relief benefits.
- (19) Issue of transport orders, tools, equipment, &c.
- (20) Grants towards improvements of school buildings and grounds.
- (21) Insurance of certain classes of workers.
- (22) Cash grants for assistance of men proceeding to distant full-time employment.
- (23) Flood damage relief (and rehabilitation of affected properties).

- (24) Assistance by way of grants and/or financial and labour subsidies towards—
- (a) Eradication of ragwort and other noxious weeds.
 - (b) Rabbit-extermination.
 - (c) Gold-mining companies.
 - (d) Fruit-growing industry: (i) In respect of increased costs of fruit for sale in New Zealand; (ii) frost-relief to orchardists; and (iii) citrus-fruit industry.
 - (e) Coal-mining industry.
 - (f) Flax industry.
 - (g) Fireblight control and eradication.
 - (h) Kauri-gum industry.
 - (i) General land development.
 - (j) Development of pakihi land.
 - (k) Woolpacks-manufacture.
 - (l) Railway improvements and duplications.
 - (m) Irrigation projects.
 - (n) River-clearing.
 - (o) Afforestation.
 - (p) Aerodrome-construction.
 - (q) Dangerous railway-crossing elimination.
 - (r) Local-body water and sewerage schemes.
 - (s) Tobacco industry.
 - (t) Farming industry—(i) Scheme 4A: Farmers on own property; (ii) Scheme 4B: Development-works calculated to increase production of primary products; (iii) Scheme 4F: Training of youths and young men in farming with view to permanent absorption; and (iv) small-farm plan: Grants towards capital costs and of sustenance to occupiers.
- (25) Departmental representatives attached to—
- (i) Bureau of industry.
 - (ii) Small Farms Board.
 - (iii) Defence.
 - (iv) Major Works Committee.
 - (v) Building Committee.
 - (vi) Building Training Committee.

Although the above description is not an exhaustive one it illustrates the ramifications of the work involved in providing for unemployment relief and obtaining employment for disengaged persons. The record does not take count of all the research work, investigations and action which almost always precede even a minor change of policy; it does not indicate the vast amount of detail work ever present in the continuous control of the relief and wages payments to a large body of men; and it does not draw attention to all the problems attendant upon the administration of two hundred offices and upon the work necessary to keep the Departmental machine flexible and adaptable to all those numerous and various demands which are so freely and constantly made on it.

APPENDIX.

An Appendix dealing with various matters, some of which have already been covered in the body of the report, is attached hereto. A descriptive list of the tables contained herein is as under:—

Table No.	Description.
I	Statement of Annual Receipts and Payments.
II	Statement of Annual Administrative Expenses.
III	Statement of Expenditure on Foodstuffs (Rationing System).
IV	Statement of Contributions to Fund—Registrations, Exemptions, &c.
V	Statement of Receipts and Payments for Year ended 31st March, 1938.
VI	Statement of Expenditure on Unemployment Relief (Government Departments).
VII	Statement of Numbers wholly or partly a Charge on Fund for Period 6th June, 1936, to 28th August, 1937.
VIII	Statement of Numbers on Relief since 1931 (up to 28th August, 1937).
VIII A	Statement of Numbers of Unemployed from 25th September, 1937.
IX	Statement of Duration of Registered Unemployment according to Age-groups, &c.
IX A	Statement showing Industrial Occupational Distribution of Unemployed according to Age-groups and Period of Present Registered Unemployment.
IX B	Statement showing Industrial Occupational Distribution of Unemployed.
IX C	Statement showing Conjugal Classification of Unemployed according to Age-groups.
X	Statement showing Number of Positions with Private Employers filled by State Placement Service during the period 1st April, 1937, to 31st May, 1938.
X A	Statement showing New Enrolments with State Placement Service and the Reasons for enrolling during the Period 1st April, 1937, to 31st May, 1938.
X B	Statement showing Industrial Occupational Distribution of Placements effected during the Period 31st January, 1938, to 31st May, 1938.
XI	Maps showing Geographical Distribution of Unemployed.

TABLE I.—STATEMENT SHOWING, ANNUALLY, RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.

	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.
Cash in Fund at beginning of year	£ ..	£ 69,115	£ 184,967	£ 424,426	£ 621,518	£ 1,332,946	£ 406,711	£ 253,245
<i>Receipts.</i>								
Levy	229,000	538,503	429,004	428,550	433,665	416,335	440,562	448,854
Wages-tax .. .. .	..	490,053	2,471,028	2,891,715	2,821,824	2,468,019	2,590,832	3,027,490
Tax on income other than salary or wages	..	220,245	1,120,404	1,106,602	1,349,230	1,035,672	1,193,571	1,628,675
Subsidy from Consolidated Fund	159,247	1,118,753	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	9	2,530	7,563	13,466	18,841	36,591	35,580	40,082
Total	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,245,078	5,289,563	4,667,256†	5,398,346
<i>Payments.</i>								
Grants under section 36, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	313,209	2,200,545	3,594,637	3,972,186	3,397,099	3,464,104	2,596,617.	2,528,553
Loans under section 36, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	16,340	21,633	20,919	14,403	24,620	17,082	12,342
Payments under section 35, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	39,362	86,347	61,000	29,120
Loans under section 35, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	8,000	34,266	11,324	29,425
Sustenance under section 37, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	12,960	33,302	239,983	807,095	1,557,215	1,349,162
Purchases of food, &c., under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	58,667	104,278	73,885	98,445	27,444	7,564
Allowances to persons entitled to assistance under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	400	166,603	66,869	48,290
Loans under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Administration expenses ..	5,932	37,347	100,643	112,556	139,000	201,372	76,445‡	235,000§
Cash in hand at end of year ..	319,141 69,115	2,254,232 184,967	3,788,540 424,426	4,243,241 621,518	3,912,132 1,332,946	4,882,852 406,711	4,414,011 253,245	4,239,456 1,158,890
Total	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,245,078	5,289,563	4,667,256†	5,398,346

* 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.

TABLE II.—STATEMENT SHOWING, ANNUALLY, ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
(1) Total expenditure, including unpaid creditors, at 31st March	£ 2,268,197	£ 3,839,807	£ 4,311,360	£ 3,938,381	£ 4,774,895	£ 4,416,558*	£ 4,283,059†
Plus cost of collection of levy retained by Post Office	4,000	6,500	‡	‡	‡	..	..
	2,272,197	3,846,307	4,311,360	3,938,381	4,774,895	4,416,558*	4,283,059§
(2) Amount of administration expenses included in total cost shown above	£ 55,015	£ 95,165	£ 117,335	£ 128,953	£ 197,264	£ 212,441*	£ 278,603
(3) Administration expenses as percentage of total cost	Per Cent. 2.42	Per Cent. 2.47	Per Cent. 2.72	Per Cent. 3.27	Per Cent. 4.13	Per Cent. 4.81	Per Cent. 6.50

* Since 1st June, 1936, the cost of collecting employment tax and levy has been borne by vote, Land and Income Tax, and is not included in this figure; but included is the sum of £137,543 provided from the Consolidated Fund (vote, Labour) for administration costs. † Includes the sum of £43,603 provided from Consolidated Fund (vote, Labour) for administration costs. ‡ Cost of collection of levy for these years was appropriated, and is therefore included in total expenditure. § Subject to amendment when final figures for the year are available.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON FOODSTUFFS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH RATIONING SYSTEM DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

Financial Year ended	Cost.
31st March, 1933	£ 38,023
31st March, 1934	49,669
31st March, 1935	38,641
31st March, 1936	37,650
31st March, 1937	24,079
31st March, 1938	9,309
Total	£197,371

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF LEVY CONTRIBUTORS TO EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND AND TOTAL AND PARTIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM PAYMENT OF THE REGISTRATION LEVY.

Registrations—	Numbers.
Total number of live enrolments as at 31st March, 1937	539,497
Number of enrolments during year ended 31st March, 1938	21,891
Less deceased	561,388
	6,311
Less to adjust cancelled and dual registration	555,077
	14,656
Total as at 31st March, 1938	540,421
Exemptions from payment of registration levy—	
Number of persons granted total exemption as at 31st March, 1937	44,507
Number of exemptions granted during the year ended 31st March, 1938—	
(a) Under War Pensions Act, 1915, in respect of total disablement	34
(b) For war service in the war of 1914-19, in respect of total disablement	46
(c) Under the Pensions Act, 1926	1,936
(d) Sixty-five years of age and over	1,603
(e) Natives (within meaning of Native Land Act, 1909)	37
(f) On account of objection on religious grounds	9
(g) Physical or mental disability to follow regular occupation	406
(h) Inmates of mental hospitals	382
Sub-total	4,453
Number of persons granted total exemption as at 31st March, 1938	48,960
Partial exemptions during the year ended 31st March, 1938 (one or more instalments)—	Number of Instalments involved.
(a) Inmates of hospitals, mental hospitals, prisons, &c.	3,508
(b) Students	3,590
(c) Physical and mental disability	4,871
(d) Hardship	5,503
Total	17,472

TABLE V.—EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.
Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1938.

Receipts.				Payments.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balances, 1st April, 1937—						235,000	0 0
Cash	253,220	8	9			485,423	1 9
Imprests outstanding ..	24	16	0			101,311	12 2
				253,245	4 9	68,229	0 2
Registration levy				448,853	15 7	64,203	11 4
Penalties for late payment of levy				26,592	9 10	1,453,730	16 1
Employment charge—						2,044	11 6
Tax on salary or wages paid by cash ..	1,650,168	11	3			9,036	14 10
Tax on salary or wages paid by stamps ..	1,377,321	18	7			335,544	15 4
						27,153	15 6
	3,027,490	9	10			1,349,161	10 11
Tax on income other than salary or wages ..	1,628,674	11	8			45,730	7 0
				4,656,165	1 6	41,766	16 0
Fines				2,929	10 9		
Interest on loans	1,180	11	8				
Interest on investments ..	4,785	12	3				
				5,966	3 11		
Repayment of loans				4,487	9 11		
Miscellaneous				106	1 9		
				£5,398,345	18 0		
						1,158,890	6 10
						£5,398,345	18 0

J. S. HUNTER, Secretary of Labour.

H. L. BOCKETT, A.R.A.N.Z., Accountant.

I 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.—J. H. FOWLER, Controller and Auditor-General.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM STATE FUNDS ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Year.	Public Works Department (including Main Highways)	State Forest Service.	Other Departments (including New Zealand Railways).	Consolidated Fund. Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Employment Promotion 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	68,567	..	802,710
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	484,554	..	12,088	216	3,687,897	4,184,755
1933-34	355,691	2,000	185,906	..	4,130,686	4,674,283
1934-35	402,612	2,820	250,250	..	3,773,133	4,428,815
1935-36	607,818	6,845	217,770	..	4,682,008	5,514,441
1936-37	536,062	70,921	198,740	..	4,337,565	5,143,288
1937-38	397,241	82,123	506,822	..	4,004,456	4,990,642
Total	7,024,444	598,149	1,616,157	383,863	27,145,840	36,768,453

TABLE VII.—NUMBERS OF MALES WHOLLY OR PARTLY A CHARGE ON THE EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND AT SUCCESSIVE FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS, SHOWING NATURE OF ASSISTANCE AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT (INCLUDING THOSE REGISTERED BUT INELIGIBLE FOR VARIOUS REASONS).

(From 6th June, 1936, to 28th August, 1937.)

Period ended	Registered but not eligible for Relief.	Employed on Rationed Work under Scheme No. 5.	In Receipt of Sustenance without Work.	Total on Register.	Numbers in Full-time Employment with the Aid of a Subsidy from the Employment Promotion Fund.			Grand Total of Males wholly or partly a Charge on Employment Promotion Fund.
					At Relief Rates.	At Standard Rates.	Total in Full-time Employment.	
1936—								
6th June	3,200	15,486	20,352	39,038	3,797	10,199	13,996	53,034
4th July	3,189	15,280	24,470	42,939	3,469	7,830	11,299	54,238
1st August	2,804	15,945	26,296	45,045	3,187	5,771	8,958	54,003
29th August	2,700	15,569	25,994	44,263	2,985	3,599	6,584	50,847
26th September ..	2,209	13,955	25,744	41,908	3,192	4,319	7,511	49,419
24th October	2,173	12,582	24,301	39,056	2,895	4,189	7,084	46,140
21st November .. .	2,258	11,141	22,068	35,467	2,299	4,575	6,874	42,341
19th December .. .	2,037	10,085	20,164	32,286	1,845	4,941	6,786	39,072
1937—								
16th January	2,834	7,874	20,708	31,416	1,620	4,784	6,404	37,820
13th February .. .	2,526	7,058	19,357	28,941	1,455	5,326	6,781	35,722
13th March	2,341	6,621	18,945	27,907	1,436	5,183	6,619	34,526
10th April	2,268	6,242	19,443	27,953	1,331	4,965	6,296	34,249
8th May	2,225	6,213	19,864	28,302	1,219	4,697	5,916	34,218
5th June	2,500	6,136	20,690	29,326	1,215	5,298	6,513	35,839
3rd July	2,901	6,075	21,845	30,821	1,258	5,467	6,725	37,546
31st July	2,636	5,597	22,210	30,443	1,273	6,963	8,236	38,679
28th August	2,371	4,979	19,973	27,323	1,229	8,764	9,993	37,316

Not continued in this form. See Table VIII.A.

TABLE VIII.—SCHEDULE SHOWING NUMBERS OF MALES REGISTERED AND NUMBERS IN RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND (30TH JUNE, 1931, TO 28TH AUGUST, 1937).

Date.	Remaining on Register but unplaced or ineligible for various Reasons.	In Receipt of Part-time Work Relief, or Sustainance.		Working Full Time in Industry, with Assistance from Employment Promotion Fund.	Total on Register and wholly or partly a Charge on the Employment Promotion Fund.
		Scheme No. 5 (Rationed Work).	Sustainance without Work.		
<i>1931.</i>					
30th June	6,700	38,000	..	6,400	51,100
30th September	7,600	43,000	..	3,990	54,590
31st December	4,800	39,300	..	7,985	52,085
<i>1932.</i>					
31st March	7,000	37,000	..	10,520	54,520
30th June	7,450	43,850	..	17,350	68,650
30th September	6,540	45,100	..	22,010	73,650
29th October	6,206	44,033	..	21,732	71,971
26th November	5,348	42,808	..	21,155	69,311
24th December	5,199	43,106	..	20,976	69,281
<i>1933.</i>					
21st January	6,272	42,012	..	19,581	67,865
18th February	5,394	39,963	..	20,510	65,867
18th March	5,585	39,874	..	21,193	66,652
15th April	5,312	40,946	..	21,997	68,255
13th May	5,830	42,585	..	22,117	70,532
10th June	5,802	43,837	..	23,279	72,918
8th July	5,511	45,304	..	24,219	75,034
5th August	5,125	45,749	..	27,217	78,091
2nd September	4,517	45,699	..	28,411	78,627
30th September	4,301	44,743	..	30,391	79,435
28th October	2,911	42,717	888	31,641	78,157
25th November	2,671	39,025	897	32,384	74,977
23rd December	2,533	36,906	964	29,870	70,273
<i>1934.</i>					
20th January	3,635	35,933	1,087	27,836	68,491
17th February	3,208	33,216	1,573	29,191	67,188
17th March	3,273	32,555	1,793	27,766	65,387
14th April	3,377	32,173	2,046	27,583	65,179
12th May	3,656	32,613	2,350	26,921	65,540
9th June	3,407	33,126	2,718	23,386	62,637
7th July	4,178	33,523	3,628	23,482	64,811
4th August	3,840	33,320	4,974	24,157	66,291
1st September	3,504	33,167	5,748	24,097	66,516
29th September	3,272	33,731	5,569	23,189	64,761
27th October	2,735	30,572	6,431	22,324	62,062
24th November	2,910	28,976	6,063	21,400	59,349
22nd December	2,131	28,303	5,923	20,481	56,838
<i>1935.</i>					
19th January	3,280	26,775	6,136	19,175	55,366
16th February	3,187	24,936	6,948	18,250	53,321
16th March	3,153	24,204	8,211	17,930	53,498
13th April	3,292	24,634	8,866	17,243	54,035
11th May	2,847	25,379	9,874	16,808	54,908
8th June	3,025	25,043	11,262	16,936	56,266
6th July	3,414	25,243	12,842	17,483	58,982
3rd August	2,806	25,387	14,438	17,466	60,377
31st August	2,581	24,817	15,347	18,061	60,806
28th September	2,500	24,183	15,517	18,144	60,344
26th October	2,043	22,260	15,378	18,800	58,481
23rd November	1,825	19,610	14,544	21,267	57,246
21st December	1,737	18,844	15,072	21,628	57,281
<i>1936.</i>					
18th January	2,233	17,365	15,179	21,725	56,502
15th February	2,012	15,922	14,450	22,270	54,654
14th March	1,872	15,704	14,443	22,510	54,529
11th April	2,013	15,514	15,750	16,542	49,819
9th May	2,642	15,528	17,100	15,938	51,208
6th June	3,200	15,486	20,352	13,996	53,034
4th July	3,189	15,280	24,470	11,299	54,238
1st August	2,804	15,945	26,296	8,958	54,003
29th August	2,700	15,569	25,994	6,584	50,847
26th September	2,209	13,955	25,744	7,511	49,419
24th October	2,173	12,582	24,301	7,084	46,140
21st November	2,258	11,141	22,068	6,874	42,341
19th December	2,037	10,085	20,164	6,786	39,072
<i>1937.</i>					
16th January	2,834	7,874	20,708	6,404	37,820
13th February	2,526	7,058	19,357	6,781	35,722
13th March	2,341	6,621	18,945	6,619	34,526
10th April	2,268	6,242	19,443	6,296	34,249
8th May	2,225	6,213	19,864	5,916	34,218
5th June	2,500	6,136	20,690	6,513	35,839
3rd July	2,901	6,075	21,845	6,725	37,546
31st July	2,636	5,597	22,210	8,236	38,679
28th August	2,371	4,979	19,973	9,993	37,316

Not continued in this form. See Table VIIIA.

TABLE VIII A.—NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

NOTE.—To enable the Government to more correctly assess the real number of *unemployed* as distinct from those men recruited from the Employment Register for engagement on full-time-work at award or public works rates of pay, and apart from administering relief to those unfit for employment for health or other reasons, the figures, from September, 1937, show as the total number of unemployed on the register only those: (a) Registered but not eligible for relief; (b) on Scheme No. 5, rationed work relief; and (c) on sustenance awaiting placement.

(The number of unemployables is shown separately.)

Four-weekly Period ended	Registered but not on Relief, awaiting Expiration of Qualifying Period.	On Scheme No. 5, Rationed Work Relief.	On Sustenance awaiting Placement.	Total Number of Unemployed on Register.
<i>1937—</i>				
25th September	2,229	4,714	9,611	16,554
23rd October	1,863	4,442	8,377	14,682
20th November	985	3,823	6,468	11,276
18th December	737	3,336	4,294	8,367
<i>1938—</i>				
15th January	1,051	2,827	4,178	8,056
12th February	1,004	2,735	3,502	7,241
12th March	1,086	2,735	2,874	6,695
9th April	1,135	2,799	3,281	7,215
7th May	1,244	2,848	4,222	8,314
4th June	1,301	2,812	4,608	8,721

NOTE.—In addition to the numbers shown above, there were, at the 25th September, 1937, 8,499 persons in receipt of sustenance, unfit for employment for health or other reasons, but being afforded relief from the Employment Promotion Fund. As from October last the number has been taken at 8,000 pending the completion of the personal analysis (referred to in the Report) which indicates that this figure is a conservative one.

TABLE IXA.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).								Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	
<i>Registered Unemployment of less than One Month—continued.</i>									
Miscellaneous—									
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c.	..	1	5	2	3	1	1	..	13
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c.	4	21	17	35	34	26	15	1	153
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c.	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	9
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c.	..	4	2	3	2	4	2	..	17
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hair-dressers, laundries, &c.	..	8	4	10	14	25	9	2	72
National public service .. .. .	..	1	1	..	3	5	1	..	11
Local public service .. .. .	..	1	4	6	8	13	5	4	41
	30	170	200	337	291	357	116	33	1,534
<i>Registered Unemployment of One Month but less than Three Months.</i>									
No previous employment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing—Fishing and trapping .. .. .	..	..	1	2	1	4	1	..	9
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—									
Agricultural farming (cropping) .. .. .	..	..	2	5	4	8	7	3	36
Dairy, pig, and cattle (share farming) .. .. .	..	14	8	8	8	15	7	4	64
Mixed farming	3	4	8	9	7	18	10	..	59
Sheep-farming .. .. .	..	8	9	19	14	29	16	4	99
Other—Beckkeeping, flax, flowers, &c.	1	8	5	9	7	16	10	6	62
Forestry—									
Firewood-cutting, Government nurseries, post-splitting, &c.	..	..	1	2	..	4	1	..	8
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams) ..	..	..	6	8	8	10	3	..	35
Mining—									
Coal-mining (including State) and development .. .. .	..	..	2	3	4	9	..	..	18
Gold-mining and development .. .. .	..	2	7	5	6	6	6	..	32
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Quarrying—									
Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c. .. .. .	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	..	11
Manufacturing: Processing of farm products—									
Meat freezing and preserving .. .. .	..	1	..	4	2	7	..	..	14
Butter, cheese, and other milk products .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	6
Fellmongering and wool-scouring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	10	2	..	13
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—									
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick, tile, and pottery works	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	4
Lime and cement works; lime-crushing .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	6
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlight, &c.	1	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	8
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—									
Soap and candle works .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Boiling down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c. .. .. .	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	7
Tanning .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Other—Egg preservatives, fireworks, ink, &c. .. .. .	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	9
Metals, machines, and implements—									
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Engineering (including electrical)	1	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	9
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c. .. .. .	..	3	2	1	3	5	4	1	19
Vehicles, manufacturing of—									
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c.	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	..	13
Ships, boats, and equipment—									
Graving-docks, slips, ship-rigging, boat-building, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4
Jewellery and watches—									
Electroplating, jewellery-manufacture, watches, clocks, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile and fibrous materials—									
Woollen-mills .. .. .	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	7
Other—Bag (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	6	3	6	2	..	17
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—									
Leather-bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Food, drink, and tobacco—									
Grain-mills and cereal-food making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c. .. .. .	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	6
Biscuitmaking, bread, cake, confectionery, &c. .. .. .	..	2	1	5	1	4	3	..	16
Jam-making, fruit preserving, pickles, condiments, &c.	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	6
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	5
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—									
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c. .. .. .	..	3	2	2	2	8	1	..	18
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—									
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c. .. .. .	..	2	1	1	2	3	1	..	10

TABLE IXA. —STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).							65 and over.	Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.		
<i>Registered Unemployment of One Month, &c.—continued.</i>									
Articles of dress—									
Boot, shoe, and slipper making				3	1	1	1	1	7
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c. .. .				..	1	3	2	..	6
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c. .. .				2	3	2	5	1	13
Other manufacturing—									
Ammunitions, artificial limb, brush and broom, cork, &c. .. .		3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Building and construction—									
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c. .. .	2	1	11	23	18	31	18	1	105
National public works construction	1	5	8	22	33	32	16	2	119
Local body public works construction and maintenance .. .	..	5	7	18	16	17	9	..	72
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—									
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c. .. .	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	1	10
Transport and communication—									
Railways (not including construction) .. .	1	..	1	2	4	5	1	..	14
Tramway and omnibus service .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Other road services—Cartage, motor-garages, taxi .. .	..	2	5	5	3	5	3	1	24
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c. .. .	1	5	7	13	6	19	10	2	63
Communication—Postal, radio, &c. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous—									
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c. .. .	..	..	2	4	2	2	2	1	13
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c. .. .	8	25	19	26	22	35	23	1	159
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c. .. .	..	2	3	2	3	2	..	..	12
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c. .. .	2	5	8	4	4	5	4	..	32
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hair-dressers, laundries, &c. .. .	..	5	6	12	16	18	7	1	65
National public service	1	2	..	..	6	2	1	2	14
Local public service .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	6	..	..	12
	24	129	150	245	241	375	196	33	1,393
<i>Registered Unemployment of Three Months but less than Six Months.</i>									
No previous employment .. .. .	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	5
Fishing—Fishing and trapping .. .. .	..	2	2	3	2	5	3	..	17
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—									
Agricultural farming (cropping) .. .. .	..	2	6	6	1	7	9	2	33
Dairy, pig, and cattle (share farming) .. .	..	7	3	6	9	10	10	1	46
Mixed farming	1	4	3	5	10	18	5	..	46
Sheep-farming .. .. .	..	2	5	5	5	8	4	1	30
Other—Beekeeping, flax, flowers, &c. .. .	..	5	5	11	5	13	10	..	49
Forestry—									
Firewood-cutting, Government nurseries, post-splitting, &c. .. .	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	7
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams) .. .	1	..	4	7	6	6	7	1	32
Mining—									
Coal-mining (including State) and development .. .	..	..	5	2	6	3	1	1	18
Gold-mining and development .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3	9	8	..	21
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.) .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying—Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c. .. .	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
Manufacturing: Processing of farm products—									
Meat freezing and preserving .. .. .	..	1	..	2	2	5	3	..	13
Butter, cheese, and other milk products .. .	..	1	3	..	2	1	2	..	9
Fellmongering and wool-scouring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—									
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick, tile, and pottery works .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Lime and cement works: lime-crushing .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	5
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlight, &c. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—									
Soap and candle works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiling-down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c. .. .	..	2	2	4	..	5	1	..	14
Tanning	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5
Other—Egg preservatives, fireworks, ink, &c. .. .	1	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	8
Metals, machines, and implements—									
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Engineering (including electrical) .. .	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	6
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c. .. .	1	2	1	1	3	7	6	1	22
Vehicles, manufacturing of—									
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c. .. .	..	3	..	3	2	4	2	1	15
Ships, boats, and equipment—									
Graving-docks, ships, ship-rigging, boat-building, &c. .. .	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	5
Jewellery and watches—									
Electroplating, jewellery-manufacture, watches, clocks, &c. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Textile and fibrous materials—									
Woollen-mills	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
Other—Bags (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c. .. .	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	..	8

TABLE IXA.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).								Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	
<i>Registered Unemployment of Three Months, &c.—continued.</i>									
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—<i>continued.</i>									
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—									
Leather bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c. . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
Food, drink, and tobacco—									
Grain mills and cereal-food making .. .. .	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biscuitmaking, bread, cake, confectionery, &c. . . . .	..	6	..	4	2	2	2	2	18
Jam-making, fruit-preserving, pickles, condiments, &c. . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c. . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—									
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c. . . . .	..	..	2	2	2	2	3	1	12
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—									
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c. . . . .	..	1	..	2	1	2	3	1	10
Articles of dress—									
Boots, shoe, and slipper making .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	5
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	5	3	1	11
Other manufacturing—									
Ammunitions, artificial limb, brush and broom, cork, &c. . . . .	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Building and construction—									
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c.	1	2	6	13	14	29	19	4	88
National public works construction .. .. .	..	2	13	19	18	30	19	2	103
Local body public works construction and maintenance. . . . .	..	5	7	9	14	20	10	7	72
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—									
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4
Transport and communication—									
Railways (not including construction) .. .. .	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	..	8
Tramway and omnibus service .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other road services—Cartage, motor-garages, taxi	1	2	1	2	3	6	2	1	18
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c. . . . .	..	1	3	3	8	18	12	2	47
Communication—Postal, radio, &c. . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Miscellaneous—									
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c. . . . .	..	2	..	..	2	1	4	..	9
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c.	3	9	10	20	21	39	21	5	128
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c. . . . .	..	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	17
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c. . . . .	..	2	3	2	7	4	2	..	20
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hair-dressers, laundries, &c.	2	6	..	9	11	14	10	2	54
National public service	1	1	1	..	1	4	3	1	12
Local public service .. .. .	..	1	..	2	1	4	5	1	14
	14	83	97	165	183	314	213	45	1,114
<i>Registered Unemployment of Six Months but less than Twelve Months.</i>									
No previous employment	1	8	1	3	4	..	..	1	18
Fishing—									
Fishing and trapping .. .. .	..	..	2	1	5	7	4	2	21
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—									
Agricultural farming (cropping) .. .. .	..	5	5	13	6	16	12	1	58
Dairy, pig, and cattle (share farming) .. .. .	..	9	16	15	15	22	28	3	108
Mixed farming	1	9	7	15	11	18	21	2	84
Sheep-farming .. .. .	..	..	2	5	12	11	11	..	41
Other—Beekeeping, flax, flowers, &c. . . . .	..	7	5	15	14	23	19	1	84
Forestry—									
Firewood cutting, Government nurseries, post-splitting, &c. . . . .	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	7
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams) .. . . .	..	2	5	10	14	19	7	..	57
Mining—									
Coal-mining (including State) and development .. .. .	..	..	1	2	2	7	1	3	16
Gold-mining and development .. .. .	..	1	..	6	11	14	7	3	42
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying—									
Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c.	1	1	1	3	1	7	2	..	16
Manufacturing: Processing of farm products—									
Meat freezing and preserving .. .. .	..	..	1	8	3	14	4	..	30
Butter, cheese, and other milk products .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Fellmongering and wool-scouring .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—									
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick, tile, and pottery works .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	7
Lime and cement works; lime-crushing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlight, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2

TABLE IXA.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).								Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	
<i>Registered Unemployment of Six Months, &c.—continued.</i>									
<i>Manufacturing (other) and repairs—continued.</i>									
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—									
Soap and candle works
Boiling down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c.	1	1	..	..	2	1	5
Tanning	1	2	1	2	1	1	8
Other—Egg preservatives, fireworks, ink, &c.	4	..	..	3	1	8
Metals, machines, and implements—									
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
Engineering (including electrical)	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c.	4	1	2	5	5	9	..	26
Vehicles, manufacturing of—									
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c.	1	1	3	1	..	2	..	8
Ships, boats, and equipment—									
Graving-docks, slips, ship-rigging, boat-building, &c.	1	..	1	3	..	..	5
Jewellery and watches									
Electroplating, jewellery-manufacture, watches, clocks, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	1
Textile and fibrous materials—									
Woolen-mills	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Other—Bags, (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c.	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	16
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—									
Leather bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c.	1	1	1	..	3
Food, drink, and tobacco—									
Grain-mills and cereal-food making	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	9
Biscuit-making, bread, cake, confectionery, &c.	3	2	..	..	2	5	..	12
Jam-making, fruit-preserving, pickles, condiments, &c.	1	1	..	1	1	4
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—									
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c.	1	1	3	2	3	1	..	11
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—									
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c.	1	..	1	2	3	11	..	..	18
Articles of dress—									
Boot, shoe, and slipper making	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	8
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c.	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c.	1	2	2	2	8	5	1	21
Other manufacturing—									
Ammunitions, artificial limb, brush and broom, cork, &c.	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
Building and construction—									
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c.	1	10	24	25	37	29	6	132
National public works construction	9	16	36	53	48	36	9	207
Local body public works construction and maintenance	3	12	19	22	35	18	5	114
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—									
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c.	1	6	3	3	3	1	17
Transport and communication—									
Railways (not including construction)	4	3	5	4	6	5	1	28
Tramway and omnibus service	2	1	..	..	3
Other road services—Carriage, motor-garages, taxi	3	8	3	8	5	4	7	39
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c.
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c.	6	5	15	9	28	15	5	83
Communication—Postal, radio, &c.	3	1	..	2	..	6
Miscellaneous—									
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c.	1	2	2	3	3	4	..	15
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c.	4	24	11	44	38	62	49	8	240
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c.	1	2	4	2	3	8	..	20
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c.	1	3	4	6	8	9	6	..	37
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hair-dressers, laundries, &c.	5	9	12	15	37	17	3	98
National public service	1	1	2	6	1	..	11
Local public service	2	1	3	1	9	7	..	23
	12	130	148	320	316	508	369	63	1,866
<i>Registered Unemployment of One Year but less than Two Years.</i>									
No previous employment									
Fishing—	..	10	6	3	4	9	2	2	36
Fishing and trapping	4	2	3	10	12	1	32
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—									
Agricultural farming (cropping)	5	6	8	7	20	25	1	72
Dairy, pig, and cattle (share farming)	6	9	26	14	29	24	4	112
Mixed farming	1	10	11	9	15	34	32	6	118
Sheep-farming	5	5	11	10	21	14	4	70
Other—Bee-keeping, flax, flowers, &c.	18	10	17	13	35	31	8	132

TABLE IXA.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).								Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	
<i>Registered Unemployment of One Year, &c.—continued.</i>									
Forestry—									
Firewood cutting, Government nurseries, post-splitting, &c.	2	1	..	5	5	1	14
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c.	2	2	2	6
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams)	..	3	8	5	10	18	17	2	63
Mining—									
Coal-mining (including State) and development	..	1	3	5	5	14	13	5	46
Gold-mining and development	2	5	15	12	6	40
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.)	1	1
Quarrying—									
Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c.	..	1	2	2	2	6	2	2	17
Manufacturing: Processing of farm products—									
Meat freezing and preserving	..	2	1	3	8	13	7	1	35
Butter, cheese, and other milk products	2	..	1	5	..	..	8
Fellmongering and wool-scouring	..	2	1	2	2	4	4	1	16
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—									
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c.	2	..	1	3
Brick, tile, and pottery works	..	1	..	..	3	5	3	1	13
Lime and cement works: lime-crushing	2	1	..	..	3
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods	1	1	1	..	3
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlight, &c.	2	2	2	..	6
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—									
Soap and candle works	3	..	..	3
Boil-down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c.	3	1	2	1	..	7
Tanning	2	..	2
Other—Egg preservatives, fireworks, ink, &c.	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Metals, machines, and implements—									
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
Engineering (including electrical)	..	1	1	1	..	3	6	3	15
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c.	..	3	2	1	2	7	8	3	26
Vehicles, manufacturing of—									
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c.	..	1	2	1	3	4	2	..	13
Ships, boats, and equipment—									
Graving docks, slips, ship-rigging, boat-building, &c.	1	3	3	1	8
Jewellery and watches—									
Electroplating, jewellery manufacture, watches, clocks, &c.	1	..	2	..	..	3
Textile and fibrous materials—									
Woollen-mills	2	1	1	..	4
Other—Bags (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c.	1	2	5	2	3	..	13
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—									
Leather bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c.	1	..	..	5	..	6
Food, drink, and tobacco—									
Grain mills and cereal-food making	..	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	8
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	1	..	2	3	5	..	11
Biscuit-making, bread, cake, confectionery, &c.	..	2	..	4	5	6	5	..	22
Jam-making, fruit-preserving, pickles, condiments, &c.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c.	2	..	3	..	1	9
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—									
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c.	..	3	1	2	6	1	6	1	20
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—									
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c.	..	1	2	3	1	7	7	1	22
Articles of dress—									
Boot, shoe, and slipper making	..	2	1	..	1	5	5	1	15
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c.	1	..	1	1	1	4
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c.	..	1	1	3	3	7	10	1	26
Other manufacturing—									
Ammunitions, artificial limbs, brush and broom, cork, &c.	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Building and construction—									
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c.	..	8	10	14	20	56	46	6	160
National public works construction	..	2	14	29	45	90	75	12	267
Local body public works construction and maintenance	..	2	6	23	30	78	44	14	197
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—									
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c.	3	3	..	6
Transport and communication—									
Railways (not including construction)	6	9	7	6	3	31
Tramway and omnibus services	2	4	1	1	8
Other road services—Cartage, motor-garages, taxi	..	5	3	2	8	20	9	2	49
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	1
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c.	1	7	11	24	17	5	65
Communication—Postal, radio, &c.	2	1	1	..	4
Miscellaneous—									
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c.	..	1	..	1	7	10	7	2	28
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c.	..	22	24	37	71	95	77	15	341
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c.	..	1	..	3	3	7	5	3	22

TABLE IXA.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).								Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	
<i>Registered Unemployment of One Year, &c.—continued.</i>									
Miscellaneous— <i>continued.</i>									
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c. . .	..	3	2	10	13	18	18	2	66
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hair-dressers, laundries, &c.	1	3	4	17	23	39	41	20	148
National public service .. .. .	..	..	..	2	3	8	3	1	17
Local public service .. .. .	..	1	6	1	6	1	9	1	25
	2	130	155	276	394	776	648	149	2,530
<i>Registered Unemployment of Two Years but less than Three Years.</i>									
No previous employment .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	4	1	..	11
Fishing—									
Fishing and trapping .. .. .	..	..	1	5	2	4	3	..	15
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—									
Agricultural farming (cropping) .. .. .	..	1	1	1	10	9	6	..	28
Dairy, pig, and cattle (share farming) .. .. .	..	5	7	13	13	8	11	1	58
Mixed farming .. .. .	..	..	5	12	7	13	15	2	54
Sheep-farming .. .. .	..	1	..	3	6	11	8	3	32
Other—Beekeeping, flax, flowers, &c. .. .. .	..	10	3	5	9	16	17	2	62
Forestry—									
Firewood cutting, Government nurseries, post splitting, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	8
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	6
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams) .. .. .	..	..	1	4	10	13	5	2	35
Mining—									
Coal-mining (including State) and development .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	12
Gold-mining and development .. .. .	..	..	1	2	..	8	3	1	15
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying—									
Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	5
Manufacturing: Processing of farm-products—									
Meat freezing and preserving .. .. .	..	3	1	8	7	11	6	2	38
Butter, cheese, and other milk products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Fellmongering and wool-scouring .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	5
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—									
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick, tile, and pottery works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	7
Lime and cement works; lime-crushing .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlights, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—									
Soap and candle works .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Boiling down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c. .. .. .	..	1	..	1	4	1	4	..	11
Tanning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other—Egg-preserved, fireworks, ink, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals, machines, and implements—									
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Engineering (including electrical) .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	6
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c. .. .. .	..	2	2	1	8	4	3	2	22
Vehicles, manufacturing of—									
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c. .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4
Ships, boats, and equipment—									
Graving-docks, slips, ship-rigging, boat-building, &c. . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4
Jewellery and watches—									
Electroplating, jewellery-manufacture, watches, clocks, &c. .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Textile and fibrous materials—									
Woollen-mills .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
Other—Bags (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—									
Leather bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Food, drink, and tobacco—									
Grain-mills and cereal-food making .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	7
Biscuit-making, bread, cake, confectionery, &c. .. .. .	..	1	2	4	4	2	4	1	18
Jam-making, fruit preserving, pickles, condiments, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c. .. .. .	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	6
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—									
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	11
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—									
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c. .. .. .	..	1	4	4	4	2	4	2	21
Articles of dress—									
Boot, shoe, and slipper making .. .. .	..	1	..	2	1	2	4	..	10
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	6
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	9
Other manufacturing—									
Ammunitions, artificial limb, brush and broom, cork, &c. .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4

TABLE IXA.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).								Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	
<i>Registered Unemployment of Two Years, &c.—continued.</i>									
Building and construction—									
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c.	..	2	2	7	8	31	19	5	74
National public-works construction	3	4	13	26	37	44	5	132
Local body public-works construction and maintenance	1	8	17	31	22	8	87
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—									
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c.	..	1	1	..	..	4	3	1	10
Transport and communication—									
Railways (not including construction)	3	2	8	1	..	14
Tramway and omnibus services	2	1	..	1	4
Other road services—Cartage, motor-garages, taxi—	..	3	2	5	4	9	6	2	31
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c.
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c.	2	2	4	11	13	2	34
Communication—Postal, radio, &c.	3	2	3	1	..	9
Miscellaneous—									
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c.	1	1	5	7	..	14
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c.	..	6	11	20	39	62	32	7	177
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c.	2	2	5	4	2	15
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c.	..	1	..	7	7	9	3	2	29
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hair-dressers, laundries, &c.	..	2	2	9	13	27	30	6	89
National public service	6	1	..	7
Local public service	2	4	10	2	1	19
	..	49	60	164	236	405	317	71	1,302
<i>Registered Unemployment of more than Three Years.</i>									
No previous employment	34	19	21	18	19	9	6	126
Fishing—									
Fishing and trapping	1	3	3	13	15	4	39
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—									
Agricultural, farming (cropping)	1	3	8	12	26	18	4	72
Dairy, pig, and cattle (share farming)	..	1	10	19	20	40	30	11	131
Mixed farming	2	9	16	26	53	36	11	153
Sheep-farming	5	6	21	8	6	46
Other—Beekeeping, flax, flowers, &c.	..	2	4	9	22	51	41	13	142
Forestry—									
Firewood cutting, Government nurseries, post splitting, &c.	4	..	..	4
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c.	8	3	..	11
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams)	2	10	18	28	24	6	88
Mining—									
Coal-mining (including State) and development	1	7	8	16	12	11	55
Gold-mining and development	1	2	3	6	7	1	20
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.)	1	..	1
Quarrying—									
Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c.	1	3	7	10	11	1	33
Manufacturing: Processing of farm products—									
Meat freezing and preserving	1	2	7	13	41	32	6	102
Butter, cheese, and other milk products—	2	5	2	3	..	12
Fellmongering and wool-scouring	4	3	3	..	10
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—									
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	1
Brick, tile, and pottery works	4	4	2	1	11
Lime and cement works: lime-crushing	1	1	1	1	1	5
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlight, &c.	1	4	3	1	9
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—									
Soap and candle works	1	..	1	..	1	3
Boiling down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c.	1	4	5	6	3	19
Tanning	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	7
Other—Egg preservatives, fireworks, ink, &c.	1	1	1	2	1	..	6
Metals, machines, and implements—									
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	9
Engineering (including electrical)	1	..	4	6	6	1	18
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c.	1	5	11	19	16	7	59
Vehicles, manufacturing of—									
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c.	1	2	6	7	4	2	22
Ships, boats, and equipment—									
Graving-docks, slips, ship-rigging, boat-building, &c.	1	2	4	4	1	12
Jewellery and watches—									
Electroplating, jewellery-manufacture, watches, clocks, &c.	2	..	2
Textile and fibrous materials—									
Woollen-mills	2	2	3	..	7
Other—Bags (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c.	2	3	5	4	5	4	1	24

TABLE IXA.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Age-grouping (Years).								Totals.
	18-20.	21-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-64.	65-and over.	
<i>Registered Unemployment of more than Three Years—contd.</i>									
<i>Manufacturing (other) and repairs—continued.</i>									
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—									
Leather bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c.	1	..	2	..	3	1	7
Food, drink, and tobacco—									
Grain-mills and cereal-food making	1	3	3	1	2	..	10
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	3	3	7	6	1	20
Biscuitmaking, bread, cake, confectionery, &c.	1	3	6	6	14	16	7	53
Jam-making, fruit preserving, pickles, condiments, &c.	2	..	..	2	..	..	4
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c.	1	2	5	4	..	12
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—									
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c.	1	3	5	8	17	16	4	54
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—									
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c.	2	5	3	10	13	6	39
Articles of dress—									
Boot, shoe, and slipper making	3	2	11	6	1	23
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c.	2	2	2	1	2	9
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c.	3	1	5	17	11	2	39
Other manufacturing—									
Ammunitions, artificial limb, brush and broom, cork, &c.	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	8
Building and construction—									
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c.	2	12	19	36	82	90	28	269
National public-works construction	5	30	55	131	103	23	347
Local body public-works construction and maintenance	4	27	64	120	111	38	364
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—									
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c.	1	3	13	15	14	6	52
Transport and communication—									
Railways (not including construction)	2	9	14	21	26	12	84
Tramway and omnibus services	2	4	8	7	..	21
Other road services—Cartage, motor-garages, taxi	3	15	17	35	32	9	111
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c.
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c.	2	12	20	40	53	8	135
Communication—Postal, radio, &c.	1	1	1	8	4	..	15
Miscellaneous—									
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c.	1	4	10	14	22	3	54
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c.	5	13	44	61	183	143	27	476
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c.	2	2	6	11	4	3	28
Entertainment, sport, recreation—									
Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c.	1	3	10	12	26	15	12	79
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hair-dressers, laundries, &c.	3	16	32	83	70	20	224
National public service	2	6	8	6	1	23
Local public service	2	9	13	20	5	49
	..	56	129	361	603	1,291	1,109	321	3,870

TABLE IXB.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED (SCHEME NO. 5, RATIONED WORK RELIEF AND SUSTENANCE RECIPIENTS), AS AT 12TH MARCH, 1938.

Industrial Group.	Number.
No previous employment	197
Fishing—	197
Fishing and trapping	152
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—	152
Agricultural farming (cropping)	458
Dairy, pig and cattle (share farming)	566
Mixed farming	568
Sheep-farming	370
Other—Beekkeeping, flax, flowers, &c. ..	571
Forestry—	2,533
Firewood cutting, Government nurseries, post splitting, &c. ..	48
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c.	32
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams) ..	336
Mining—	416
Coal-mining (including State) and development	179
Gold-mining and development	195
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.)	4
Quarrying—	378
Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c.	88
	88

TABLE IXB.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED, ETC.—*continued.*

Industrial Group.	Number.
Manufacturing : Processing of farm products—	
Meat freezing and preserving	263
Butter, cheese, and other milk products	47
Fellmongering and wool-scouring	65
	375
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—	
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c.	4
Brick, tile, and pottery works	49
Lime and cement works ; lime-crushing	26
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods	9
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlight, &c.	34
	122
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—	
Soap and candle works	11
Boiling-down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c.	66
Tanning	27
Other—Egg preservatives, fireworks, ink, &c.	36
	140
Metals, machines, and implements—	
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements	25
Engineering (including electrical)	64
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c.	189
	278
Vehicles, manufacturing of—	
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c.	99
	99
Ships, boats, and equipment—	
Graving-docks, slips, ship-rigging, boatbuilding, &c.	42
	42
Jewellery and watches—	
Electroplating, jewellery-manufacture, watches, clocks, &c.	12
	12
Textile and fibrous materials—	
Woollen-mills	34
Other—Bags (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c.	114
	148
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—	
Leather bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c.	28
	28
Food, drink, and tobacco—	
Grain mills and cereal-food making	34
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	63
Biscuit-making, bread, cake, confectionery, &c.	156
Jam-making, fruit-preserving, pickles, condiments, &c.	23
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c.	47
	323
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—	
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c.	142
	142
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—	
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c.	132
	132
Articles of dress—	
Boot, shoe, and slipper making	71
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c.	33
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c.	124
	228
Other manufacturing—	
Ammunitions, artificial limbs, brush and broom, cork, &c.	31
	31
Building and construction—	
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c.	929
National public works construction	1,347
Local body public works construction and maintenance	1,008
	3,284
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—	
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c.	120
	120
Transport and communication—	
Railways (not including construction)	200
Tramway and omnibus service	43
Other road services—Cartage, motor-garages, taxi	292
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c.	2
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c.	513
Communication—Postal, radio, &c.	40
	1,090
Miscellaneous—	
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c.	146
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c.	1,674
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c.	123
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c.	280
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hairdressers, laundries, &c.	750
National public service	95
Local public service	183
	3,251
	<u>13,609</u>

TABLE IXC.—STATEMENT SHOWING AS AT 12TH MARCH, 1938, CONJUGAL CLASSIFICATION OF UNEMPLOYED ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS (RATIONED WORK RELIEF AND SUSTENANCE RECIPIENTS ONLY).

Conjugal Classification.	Age-group.									Totals.
	17 Years and under.	18 to 20 Years.	21 to 24 Years.	25 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 to 64 Years.	65 Years and over.	
A. Single men	69	560	415	638	747	1,554	1,176	196	5,355
B. Married, no children	6	59	117	168	293	1,271	1,402	392	3,708
C. Married, with 1 child	6	85	152	217	279	450	216	73	1,478
D. Married, with 2 children	30	138	241	278	292	79	26	1,084
E. Married, with 3 children	1	13	59	207	206	193	49	10	738
F. Married, with 4 children	37	145	149	106	24	5	466
G. Married, with 5 children	14	105	130	66	12	6	333
H. Married, with 6 children	5	72	88	41	5	4	215
I. Married, with 7 children	2	51	57	28	5	2	145
J. Married, with 8 children	15	22	13	..	1	51
K. Married, with 9 children	8	10	9	..	..	27
L. Married, with 10 children	1	2	3	..	..	6
M. Married, with 11 or more children	3	..	..	..	3
Totals	82	747	939	1,868	2,264	4,026	2,968	715	13,609

TABLE X.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF POSITIONS WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYERS FILLED BY STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE DURING PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1937, TO 31ST MAY, 1938.

Province.	Permanent (over Three Months).	Temporary (One Week to Three Months).	Casual (under One Week).	Total.
Auckland	6,395	4,149	5,690	16,234
Hawke's Bay	1,232	844	1,879	3,955
Taranaki	513	176	392	1,081
Wellington	4,945	3,930	6,207	15,082
Nelson and Marlborough	709	285	453	1,447
Westland	500	135	143	778
Canterbury	1,351	1,232	1,625	4,208
Otago	2,128	1,523	4,224	7,875
Unclassified	339	564	236	1,139
Total	18,112	12,838	20,849	51,799

It should be observed that the figures shown above are positions filled and not the numbers of men placed.

TABLE XA.—STATEMENT SHOWING NEW ENROLMENTS WITH STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE AND THE REASONS FOR ENROLLING DURING THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1937, TO 31ST MAY, 1938.

Province.	Reasons.							Total.
	No Previous Employment.	Cessation of Employment.	Arrived from Australia.	Arrived from Overseas other than Australia.	From Hospital.	From other Institutions.	Various other Reasons.	
Auckland	343	18,946	121	202	80	30	455	20,177
Hawke's Bay	82	1,153	1	11	12	8	31	1,248
Taranaki	37	2,430	10	4	29	3	14	2,577
Wellington	198	10,202	99	145	75	99	126	10,944
Nelson and Marlborough	326	1,775	4	4	5	1	18	2,133
Westland	51	1,235	7	8	9	..	11	1,321
Canterbury	39	10,286	17	25	56	46	146	10,615
Otago	115	6,383	24	10	120	24	236	6,912
Total	1,191	52,410	283	409	386	210	1,037	55,927

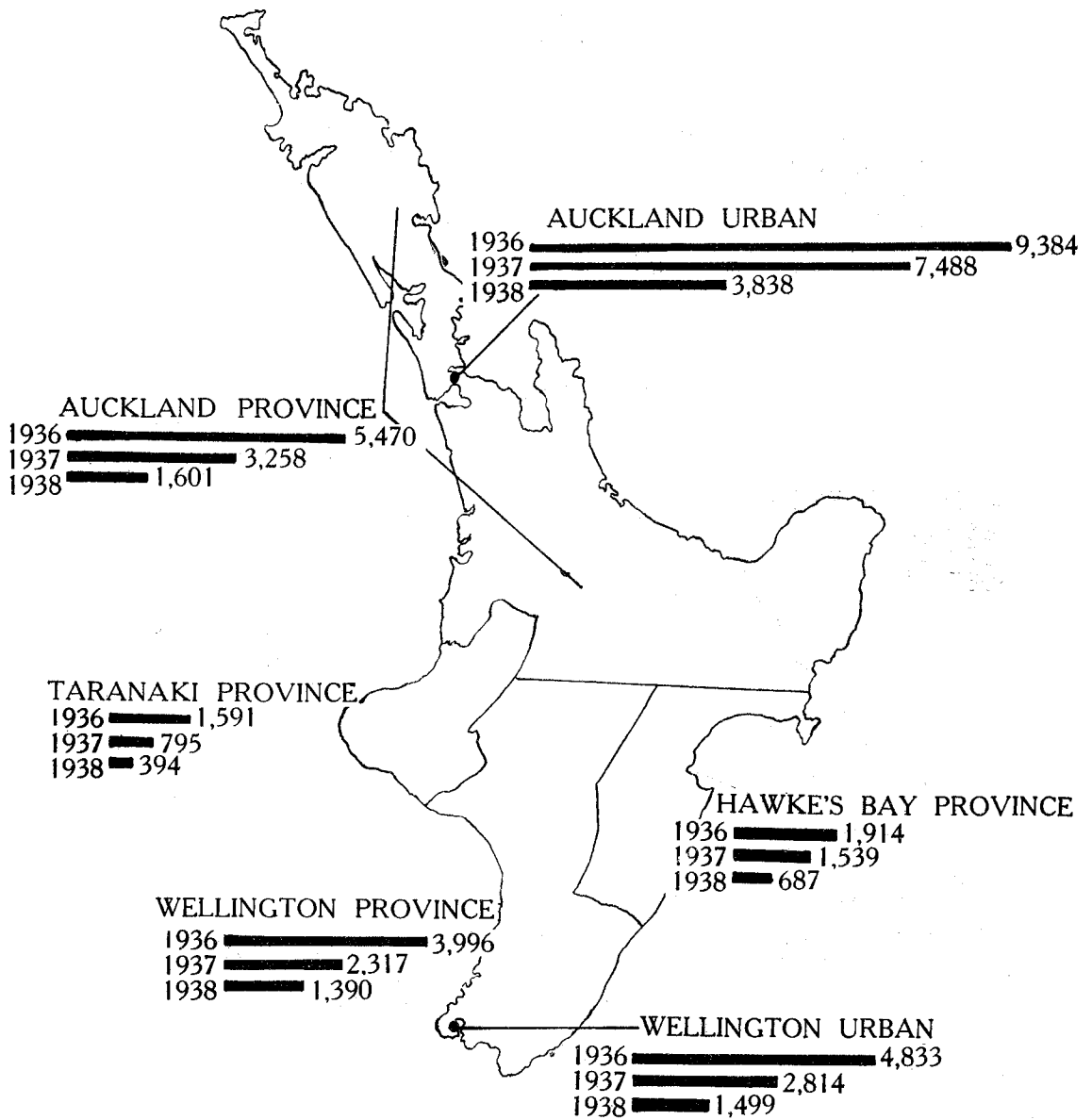
TABLE XB.—STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS EFFECTED DURING THE PERIOD 31ST JANUARY, 1938, TO 31ST MAY, 1938.

Fishing—							
Fishing and trapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
							11
Farming (agricultural, pastoral, &c.)—							
Agricultural farming (cropping)	..	..	..	..	..	..	696
Dairy, pig, and cattle (share farming)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,010
Mixed farming	..	..	..	..	..	..	402
Sheep-farming	..	..	..	..	..	..	377
Other—Beekeeping, flax, flowers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	730
							3,215
Forestry—							
Firewood cutting, Government nurseries, post-splitting, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Kauri-gum digging, gathering, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Afforestation—Bush sawmilling (including bush trams)	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
							485
Mining—							
Coal-mining (including State) and development	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Gold-mining and development	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Other mining (iron, mercury, oil, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
							89
Quarrying—							
Gravel, marble, sand, pumice, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
							122
Manufacturing : Processing of farm products—							
Meat freezing and preserving	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Butter, cheese, and other milk products	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Fellmongering and wool-scouring	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
							202
Manufacturing (other) and repairs—							
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, marble, pumice, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brick, tile, and pottery works	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Lime and cement works ; lime-crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Concrete blocks, fibrous plasters, asbestos goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Other—Patent fuel, glass, leadlight, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Chemicals, animal or vegetable products—							
Soap and candle works	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Boiling down, glue, gelatine, drugs, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	223
Tanning	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other—Egg preservatives, fireworks, ink, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Metals, machines, and implements—							
Agricultural and farm machinery, implements	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Engineering (including electrical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Other—Tinware, sheet metal, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
Vehicles, manufacturing of—							
Aircraft, horse-vehicles, motor-vehicles, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
Ships, boats, and equipment—							
Graving-docks, slips, ship-rigging, boat-building, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	412
Jewellery and watches—							
Electroplating, jewellery-manufacture, watches, clocks, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Textile and fibrous materials—							
Woollen-mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other—Bags (not paper), sacks, carpets, rugs, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware—							
Leather bags, suit-cases, belting, gloves, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food, drink, and tobacco—							
Grain mills and cereal-food making	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Brewing, malting, bottling, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Biscuit-making, bread, cake, confectionery, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Jam-making, fruit-preserving, pickles, condiments, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Other—Baking-powder, coffee, ice-cream, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware—							
Basket, billiard-table, blinds, furniture, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs—							
Cardboard box, carton, cigarette-paper, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Articles of dress—							
Boot, shoe, and slipper making	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Clothing, corset, dressmaking, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Other—Boot-repairing, fur, hosiery-making, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Other manufacturing—							
Ammunitions, artificial limbs, brush and broom, cork, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
							1,959

TABLE XB—*continued.*

Building and construction—			
Building, bricklaying, general carpentering, painting, masonry, &c...	..	2,096	
National public works construction .. .. .	..	2,798	
Local body public works construction and maintenance .. .. .	..	3,822	
Gas, water, and electricity production and supply—			
Electric light, power work, gas work, &c. .. .. .	..	192	
			8,908
Transport and communication—			
Railways (not including construction) .. .. .	..	382	
Tramway and omnibus service .. .. .	..	14	
Other road services—Cartage, motor-garages, taxi .. .. .	..	434	
Aerial transport—Aerodromes, air transport, &c. .. .. .	..	5	
Water transport—Harbour, launch, loading, &c. .. .. .	..	2,681	
Communication—Postal, radio, &c. .. .. .	..	52	
			3,568
Miscellaneous—			
Property and finance—Auctioneering, banking, investment, &c. .. .. .	..	33	
Commerce—General wholesaling and retailing, advertising, &c. .. .. .	..	1,537	
Professional—Architect, benevolent institution, doctors, &c. .. .. .	..	82	
Entertainment, sport, recreation—Acclimatization officers, big-game fishing, billiard-saloons, dance-halls, &c. .. .. .	..	462	
Personal and domestic services—Boardinghouses, hairdressers, laundries, &c. .. .. .	..	967	
National public service .. .. .	..	270	
Local public service .. .. .	..	746	
			4,097
			<u>22,656</u>

TABLE XI.—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN URBAN AREAS AND PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS (SHOWING ALSO A COMPARISON OF THE POSITION DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE* IN THE YEARS 1936, 1937, AND 1938).

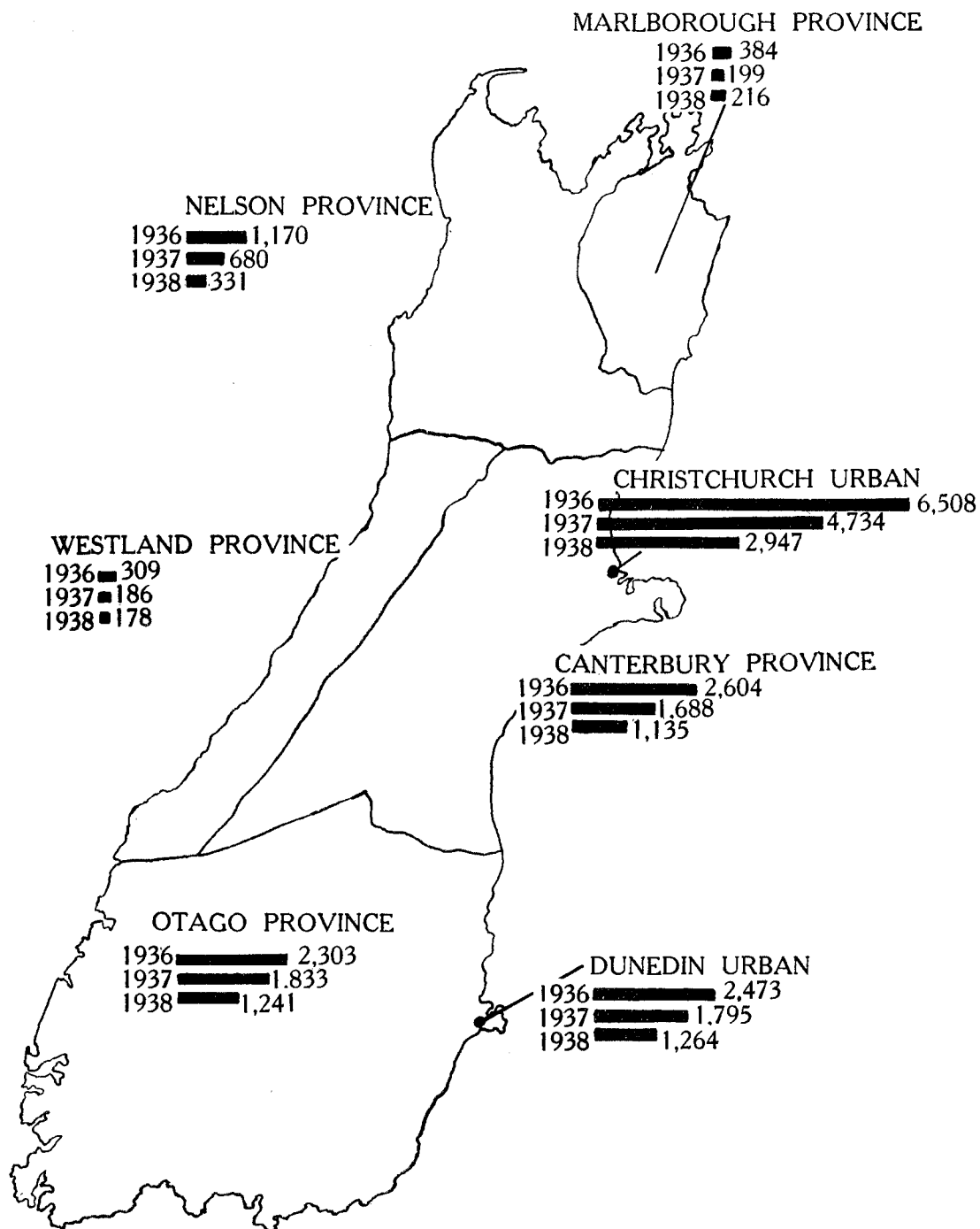


NOTE.—42,939 males were registered as unemployed in June, 1936; 29,326 for June, 1937; and 16,721 for June, 1938.

* Latest quarterly figures available for inclusion in report.

The figures include: (a) Those registered and awaiting the expiration of the qualifying period; (b) those in receipt of rationed work relief under Scheme No. 5; (c) those in receipt of sustenance awaiting placement; and (d) those unfit for employment for health or other reasons, but being afforded relief from the Employment Promotion Fund.

TABLE XI—continued.



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