

1939.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR:
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT-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, 1939.

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 to that 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, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, except where otherwise indicated.

I have, &c.,

A. J. RIDLER,
Assistant Secretary of Labour.

ADMINISTRATION.

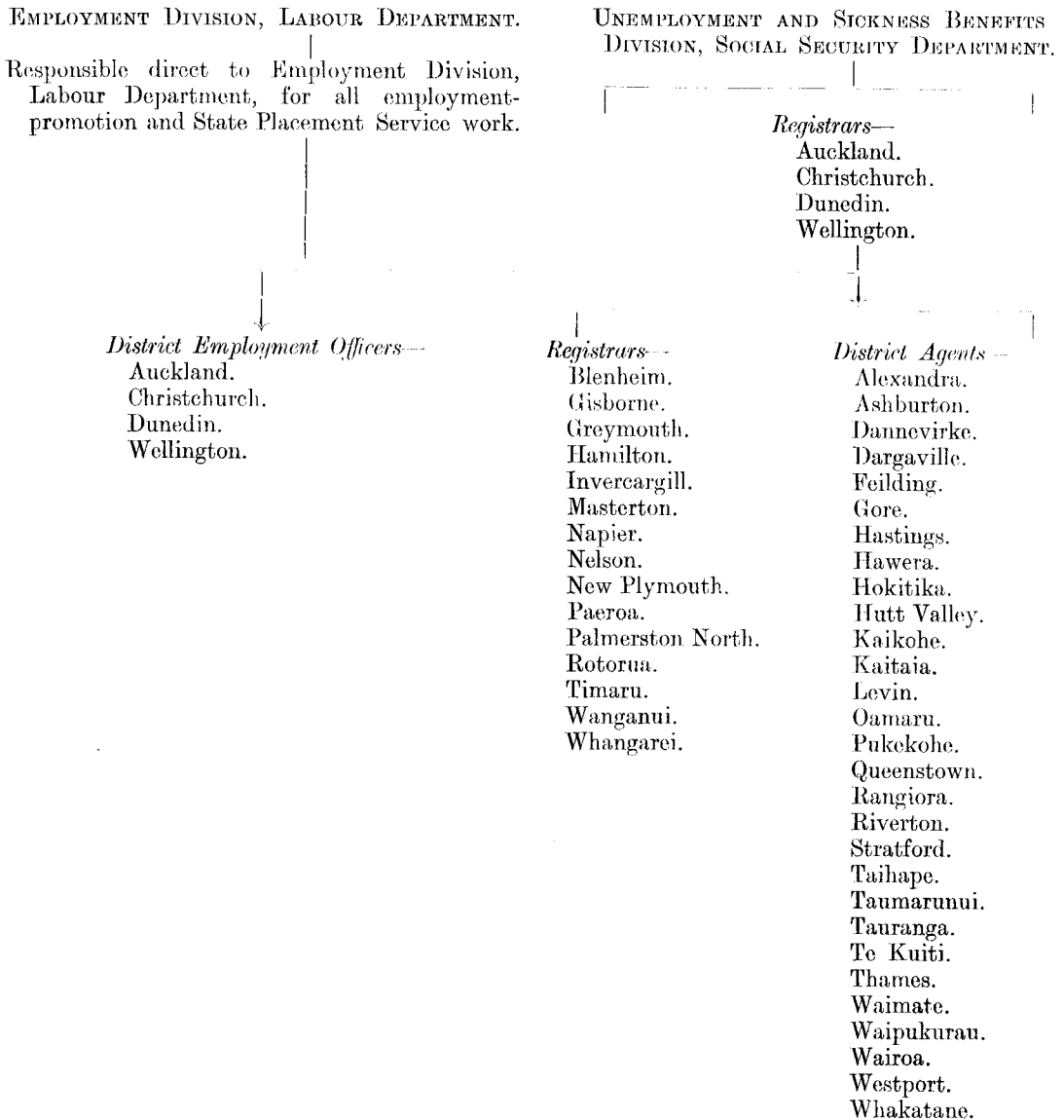
The Department's activities throughout the year have been conducted very smoothly, the procedure of direct control of district centres proving most satisfactory in handling the many aspects of unemployment relief and employment promotion. The Post and Telegraph Department continued its material assistance, and through its extensive organization was able to execute the Department's requirements in the fullest detail.

While the Head Office staff of the Department had throughout most of the year been kept generally in touch with the Social Security proposals, for the last four months the participation was very active, and long hours were involved in dealing with the new Social Security work and at the same time in keeping up with normal employment duties. To cope with those benefits taking the place of sustenance, Scheme 5, and payment of allowances to those unfit for employment through ill health or other reasons, the greater part of the Department's staff was, after the 31st March, 1939, taken over by the Social Security Department. The full strength of the Employment Division staff before this change-over was 872. Of this number, 491 were transferred to the Social Security Department as from the 1st April, 1939, 19 were taken over by the Mines Department to continue the gold-mining scheme, 11 returned to the Post and Telegraph Department, the services of 117 for whom no further work could be provided in the Social Security and Mines Departments were dispensed with, and the balance of 234 continue the activities remaining with the Employment Division from the 1st April, 1939. It is pleasing to record that the Public Service Commissioner has found employment for a number of those temporary employees whose services could not be continued with the Social Security Department. The nature and scope of the schemes to be continued by the Employment Division are dealt with at a later stage in the report.

While this report must, of course, deal with the Department's stewardship for the year ended the 31st March, 1939, it is probably desirable to give at this stage some indication of the organization of the Employment Division of the Labour Department and the manner in which its functions will be

continued after the 31st March, 1939. Whereas the Department had controlled some 188 district and sub-centres, the organization now has Employment Bureaux only in the four main centres, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington. It does, however, maintain direct contact with the Registrars and District Agents of the Social Security Department, and through these media carries out direct control of employment and State placement work in forty-eight district offices—four District Employment Offices, fifteen Registrars, and twenty-nine District Agents. While in the four main centres there are separate Employment Bureaux and Social Security Offices, in the remaining forty-four offices the employment-promotion functions are conducted through the Social Security Department, that Department, however, being responsible direct to the Employment Division for the work performed on its behalf.

The following table illustrates the new method of control :—



The Hon. H. T. Armstrong, who was appointed Minister of Labour when the present Government took office in 1935, relinquished this portfolio towards the end of last year in order to undertake duty as Minister of Housing. The Labour portfolio was taken over by the Hon. P. C. Webb on the 13th December, 1938, although for some months prior to this date the new Minister had been actively associated with matters relating to the promotion of employment.

LEGISLATION.

There were, during the year under review, no legislative changes in the Employment Promotion Act, 1936, although, as indicated in my last annual report, additional regulations providing for the adoption of a declaration as to industrial and occupational status, combined with an annual declaration of income other than salary or wages, became effective as from 4th April, 1938.

With the coming into force of the Social Security legislation, however, the Employment Promotion Act itself was repealed under section 135 of the Social Security Act, 1938, although the Employment Promotion Fund established under the former enactment will not be abolished until the 30th September, 1939. The Employment Promotion Fund may continue to be used for any and all of the purposes for which the Fund was established—with the exception of those referred to in section 37 of the Employment Promotion Act covering payments of allowances to persons in need of assistance—but all money in the Fund at the date of its abolition will be transferred to the Social Security Fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT POSITION.

The total number of males in receipt of Scheme No. 5 rationed work-relief, sustenance, and those registered for unemployment relief at the 11th March, 1939, was only 726. In addition, there were 7,256 on sustenance unfit for employment for health or other reasons and being afforded relief from the Employment Promotion Fund. The former total was made up of 77 on Scheme No. 5 and 649 ineligible for relief awaiting the expiry of the qualifying or requalifying periods. There were no males fit for employment drawing sustenance without work. This position reflects in achievement the Government's policy of putting every able-bodied male to work.

The figures for the 11th March, 1939, which were presented in the usual form, were the last details relating to unemployment in New Zealand to be published in that manner. With the repeal of the Employment Promotion Act no provision exists for the Labour Department to continue its purely unemployment-relief activities. This has resulted in the discontinuance from the 31st March, 1939, of the payment of sustenance, the provision of rationed work-relief under Scheme No. 5, and the payment of sustenance to those unfit for employment for health or other reasons. The Social Security Department, from the 1st April, 1939, made provision for the payment of sickness and unemployment benefits, and the incidence of unemployment is reflected by the number in receipt of unemployment benefits provided under the Social Security Act of 1938.

It is necessary at this stage to refer to the methods of presenting unemployment figures. Some years ago there was no internationally general practice in the preparation of unemployment statistics, but more recently definite principles have become established, and the Dominion practice follows the method of other Administrations which render returns to the International Labour Office at Geneva. Consequently, the value of the New Zealand figure for the purposes of international comparison is of use only if it shows the true unemployment position and does not take into account those working full time in receipt of standard or award rates of wages. The New Zealand figures, as published, have followed international practice, but, in addition, the four-weekly expenditure for the period under the heading of "Promotion of Employment" (as distinct from relief expenditure) is also included. This expenditure may have suggested that there were more people a charge on the Employment Promotion Fund than was actually the case. The easier method of presenting only the number of persons assisted, and making no mention of the expenditure incurred in promoting employment, could have been followed, but to show in what manner the moneys from the Employment Promotion Fund have been disbursed it will be of assistance to those who in future may be called upon to write the history of the present times to know to what extent employment with State aid whether by way of public or local-body works, land-development, forestry, &c., was provided for those untrained and unskilled units for whom jobs could not be found in the existing industrial fabric. It is a matter of interest that the average unemployment figure over the period 1901-21 was 8,150. To the extent that these details have been kept, and to record the position faithfully as it has been known to the administrators, Table VII in the Appendix shows the progress of unemployment under the four main headings from 1931 to March, 1939.

In whatever form the unemployment figures are published, the true measure of the extent of unemployment as it existed until 31st March, 1939, is represented by the total number who are without a contract of employment—i.e., sustenance men, Scheme No. 5, and those who are registered for work but ineligible to receive relief for various reasons. Men in full-time employment, the numbers of whom are recorded in Table VII merely for statistical purposes, cannot be classed as unemployed even though the industry or occupation in which they are engaged may be receiving a stimulus from the Employment Promotion Fund.

To obtain a clearer appreciation of how far the unemployment position has been improved it must be recalled that, by raising the maximum permissible income provisions, unemployment relief naturally became available to a greater number of people. The increased sustenance rates instituted early in 1936 also attracted to unemployment relief a section of the community which before had not availed itself of this assistance. In addition, the regulations governing the payment of sustenance were so relaxed as to permit of assistance being granted to those unfit for employment for health or other reasons. Notwithstanding the greater field to which unemployment relief applied, the figures for November, 1935, including those working full time with the aid of subsidies from the Employment Promotion Fund, and November, 1938, offer a striking contrast, as the following table will show. The figures for March, 1939, are also shown for further comparison :—

	November, 1935.	November, 1938.	March, 1939.
(a) Registered but ineligible for relief	1,825	507	649
(b) Receiving rationed work-relief under Scheme No. 5	19,610	519	77
(c) Receiving sustenance without work	14,544	7,583*	7,256*
(d) In full-time employment with the aid of subsidies from the Employment Promotion Fund	21,267	28,771	24,087
Totals	57,246	37,380	32,069

* Unfit for employment for health or other reasons.

To obtain sustenance previously applicants had to be fit to undertake manual work, and the 14,544 of November, 1935, are not to be compared with the 7,583 *unfit* recorded for November three years later. Previously, those unfit persons who, by reason of their infirmities, could not qualify for sustenance payments were required to obtain any desired assistance from Hospital Boards, relief organizations, &c.

In 1933-34 there were some five to six thousand single men in land-development, forestry, and public-works camps receiving about 10s. per week and keep for manual labour; married men were paid from £1 17s. 6d. to £2 10s. per week. To-day road-making, land-development, and forestry-work is paid for at standard rates of wages. As previously mentioned, it is an advantage to show at this stage to what extent the Employment Promotion Fund has been used to promote employment, and for this reason the circumstances have been fully set out in Table VII of the Appendix; but the figure of unemployment is still that which represents those people for whom work is not available and who, pending their absorption into employment, are receiving from the State a measure of unemployment-relief assistance amounting to a lesser figure than the reward for full-time employment under existing industrial conditions.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

As from 1st April last this Division ceased to provide financial assistance to industry generally, but continued the provision of subsidized labour for restoration of flood, &c., damage, as well as providing assistance enabling the training under Scheme 16 of carpenters, joiners, and bricklayers.

Unremitting endeavours have been made to arrange full-time employment for unemployed physically fit men, generous subsidies having been made available to local bodies for this purpose: this policy is being continued. The abolition of the Employment Promotion Fund involves dependence upon other funds, and because of this it has become necessary to review the condition of subsidies.

With a view to compensating for a shortage of youths and absorbing a greater number of adults in normal private employment, a plan is being developed whereunder the Department would subsidize the wages of physically fit and otherwise suitable young men during a period of training. This is considered a particularly desirable move, inasmuch as success will endow each individual with a permanent occupational asset and ultimately render him independent of State assistance while yet further meeting the call of industry for skilled operatives. The development of such a plan is not unattended with difficulties, but it is expected that these will be met in discussion with representatives of all organizations concerned.

Any statement in connection with the promotion of employment would be incomplete without brief reference to the general conditions governing the granting of subsidies to employing authorities for full-time subsidized employment known as Scheme 13.

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

Subsidies approved under the scheme range from £1 10s. and £2 5s. per man-week for single and married men respectively to, in some cases, the full wages cost. The men are employed under ordinary industrial conditions, and are paid in terms of the award to which the employing authority is a party. In cases where an employer is not cited as a party to an award the work is carried out under the conditions and at the rates of pay prescribed by the Public Works Workers' agreement, 1936.

It has always been an essential condition of employment on full-time subsidized work under Scheme 13 that the applicant must be registered and eligible to receive unemployment relief. This condition continues to apply, with the result that, on the coming into operation of the Social Security legislation, men of sixty years and over who are entitled to receive an age benefit under the Act are not eligible for placement on Scheme 13. Nevertheless, an exception is made in the cases of those men of sixty years and over whose wives are not eligible in their own right for a Social Security benefit or who are widowers and have one or more dependent children under sixteen years of age. Such men are still regarded as eligible for placement under the scheme provided that they are fit to undertake sustained manual work of the type offering and that they forego the age benefit for themselves and their dependants. Where insufficient work is offering in the urban centres to give employment to all fit registrants, preference of employment is, for obvious reasons, given to married men, and endeavours are made to place the single men on work of a national character subsidized or otherwise.

EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.

Details of the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 1939, are contained in the audited statement as per Table V of the Appendix hereto, while a summarized comparison of the figures for the year under review with those of previous years is set out in Table I.

The year commenced with a balance of £1,158,890. The revenue received during the year amounted to £5,522,462, as against £5,145,101 for the previous year, an increase of £377,361. The sum of £468,588 was received from the registration levy, £3,340,406 from wages-tax, £1,652,208 from the charge on "other income," and £61,260 from penalties for late payment of the levy, interest, and other miscellaneous receipts.

Compared with the previous year the revenue from employment charge increased by £336,449, which represents an increase of 7.23 per cent. The increase in the revenue from wages-tax was £312,916, or 10.33 per cent. This represents an increase of £9,387,480 during the year ended 31st March, 1939, in the amount of salaries and wages paid to persons liable for the tax, as compared with an increase of £12,000,000 in the year ended 31st March, 1937, and £13,100,000 in the year ended 31st March, 1938.

The increase in the revenue from the special charge on "other income" as compared with the collections for the financial year ended 31st March, 1938, is £23,533, or 1.44 per cent. This represents an increase of £705,990 during the year ended 31st March, 1938, in the incomes liable for this charge.

As the charge on income other than salary or wages is not payable until the year following that in which it is actually received, the amount received by way of "other income" during the year ended 31st March, 1939, will not be available until returns for the year have been fully analysed.

The payments from the Fund during the year amounted to £6,473,808, an increase of £2,234,352 as compared with the previous year. During the past year the policy of placing all physically fit men in full-time employment on useful works of a national or local character has been vigorously pursued, and expenditure amounting to £4,595,290 was incurred in the promotion of full-time employment. Increases are also shown under the heading of "Assistance to Industry" (£118,459) and "Loans" (£65,407), while reductions have been effected under almost all other headings. The payment of sustenance allowances to persons who, for health or other reasons, were unfit for sustained employment absorbed the sum of £667,149.

The balance remaining in the Fund at the end of the year was £207,544. The major portion of this balance will be absorbed in the payment of outstanding commitments at the 31st March, 1939, and as no further revenue will be payable into the Employment Promotion Fund provision for expenditure to be incurred in the promotion of full-time employment will in future be subject to appropriation by Parliament in terms of the Public Revenues Act, 1926.

FARM SCHEMES.

SCHEME NO. 4A : FARM-LABOUR ASSISTANCE.

The object of the original scheme was to provide labour from the unemployed ranks for carrying out productive work on farm lands. Farmers willing to employ additional hands were offered the opportunity of obtaining registered unemployed labour, the selection of men being made by the local Unemployment Committee. The farmer and the worker arranged the rate of pay, and the then Unemployment Board subsidized the actual wages up to 15s. a week for a single man and £1 5s. a week for a married man, a condition being that the farmer found the man in board and lodging and housing where necessary. The periods of subsidized employment varied from four to twenty-six weeks.

The scheme commenced in March, 1931, and ceased in March, 1935, but was continued for a further twelve months only in a few special cases.

The amount expended from the Unemployment Fund was £504,453, and throughout the operation of the scheme the numbers engaged were 40,886 single men and 13,119 married men.

Assistance to farmers engaged upon their own properties was commenced in June, 1932. In many cases smaller farms had not reached that stage of production where the returns in cash or kind were sufficient to provide the bare necessities, and a measure of relief was necessary to avoid forcing the holders into abandoning their properties. This applied particularly to those cases where the properties were practically totally undeveloped and the farmer had little or no stock. Periods of assistance were approved up to thirteen weeks, with renewals of this term where necessary.

The rates of sustenance payable to Scheme 4A recipients at the 31st March 1939 were—

	£	s.	d.
Single man	0	15	0
Married man, wife only	1	5	0
Married man, wife and one child	1	9	0
Married man, wife and two children	1	13	0
Married man, wife and three children	1	17	0
Married man, wife and four children	2	1	0
Married man, wife and five children	2	5	0
Married man, wife and six children	2	9	0
Married man, wife and seven children or more	2	13	0

These rates have since been increased in certain directions to conform with scales paid under the Social Security Act.

The amount expended over the period 1932-39 was £139,937, and the scheme gave employment to 4,368 married men and 781 single men.

SCHEME NO. 4B : DEVELOPMENT OF FARM LANDS.

Scheme 4B was also commenced in April, 1931, for the purpose of stimulating employment by granting a subsidy to farmers to undertake developmental work which they could not consider doing with their own resources with registered and eligible unemployed workers.

This class of work is carried out on a co-operative contract basis. The maximum subsidy was originally 33½ per cent., but this was soon increased to 50 per cent.; from 1st February, 1939, the subsidy was further increased up to a maximum of 75 per cent. of the labour cost of the contract.

The work carried out includes bushfelling, scrub-cutting, rush-grubbing, stumping and logging, draining, clearing noxious weeds, subdivisional fencing, and other development work.

Since the inception of the scheme approximately 35,200 men have been employed, and the subsidies paid total £424,495. As this amount represents probably less than half the labour cost of the work done, it will be seen that the total expenditure on labour, tools, material, &c., must be considerably in excess of £1,000,000, and apart from the excellent avenue for employment which it affords its contribution to the production of the country is apparent. It is pleasing to note that at present many farmers are availing themselves of the scheme, and indications are that the present year will see a substantial revival of interest in this form of assistance. This excellent result is due to a large extent to the earnest co-operation which has been extended at all times by the field staff of the Department of Lands and Survey, and it is fitting to record here this Department's appreciation of the service.

SCHEME NO. 4F : SUBSIDIZED FARM TRAINING.

This scheme was introduced in July, 1937, for the purpose of encouraging farmers, by means of a subsidy, to engage inexperienced unemployed single youths and men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years. It was terminated on 31st March, 1938, and resulted in the employment of 648 men.

SMALL-FARM PLAN.

Under this scheme an allowance up to £1 per week was made available to the occupiers of small-farm allotments to assist them in meeting living-expenses. The scheme has been attended with excellent results, as the measure of assistance made available has enabled many of the occupiers to carry on until such time as their properties have been providing sufficient income to enable them to become self-supporting.

As at 31st March, 1938, £72,450 was granted to 839 occupiers. Assistance by this Department has, however, been terminated as at this date, and the scheme will in future be administered entirely by the Department of Lands and Survey.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR RELIEF, 1938-39.

The concessions usually granted to unemployment-relief recipients at Christmas were repeated during the 1938-39 holiday season, the expenditure in this direction being £32,845, as compared with £45,730 in 1937.

A Christmas bonus of £2 for married men and £1 for single men was granted to all those who were on sustenance or in receipt of part-time work-relief in the week ended 3rd December or who became eligible for relief in either of the following three weeks and had actually been in receipt of assistance under one of the above relief measures at any time during the preceding three months. Men employed on part-time relief works, those on the gold-prospecting scheme, and certain special classes of workers were granted a holiday of two weeks on full pay in addition to the Christmas bonus.

Where men were employed on full-time relief works (Scheme 13) at standard rates of pay and the whole of the wages cost was met from the Employment Promotion Fund, the works were closed down for the two weeks ended 31st December and 7th January, and the men were paid such holiday pay as had accrued due to them under the particular award or agreement under which they were working. Where such holiday pay amounted to less than the equivalent of two weeks' sustenance, an *ex gratia* payment was made to supplement the holiday pay to the sustenance allocation.

In those cases where the Department was not meeting the full wages cost of Scheme 13 works, the question of holidays was left largely to the discretion of the employing authorities, but where the men received less by way of holiday pay and wages in the above two weeks than the equivalent of two weeks' sustenance, then an *ex gratia* payment was made to supplement their income from wages and holiday pay to the sustenance allocation.

The concessions thus granted to full-time workers ensured that all men were paid for holidays legally due to them, and that no man received less than the equivalent of two weeks' sustenance.

RECORD OF PAYMENT OF SUSTENANCE.

With the coming into force of the Social Security Act from the 1st April, 1939, and the payment thereunder of unemployment benefits, the method formerly adopted of administering State relief to unemployed persons lapsed. This form of relief ("sustenance") extended generally from October, 1933, to the end of March, 1939. Originally, applicants for relief were obliged to perform some kind of work in return for their relief pay, but towards the end of 1933 it became evident that local employing authorities, particularly in the main urban areas, where the majority of relief workers were domiciled, were meeting greater difficulties, both from a financial point of view in meeting supervision and other costs and in finding suitable work. Some local bodies, also, were finding that all their useful works of a nature applicable to the absorption of relief labour were rapidly nearing completion. From this state of affairs it would have been only a short step to the employment of relief workers on essential jobs in the nature of ordinary maintenance, and the only practicable alternative which arose was the granting of sustenance payments without work.

A scale of sustenance payments ranging from 10s. per week to £1 16s. per week in the four main centres and from 7s. 6d. per week to £1 10s. per week in secondary centres was instituted as a trial, it being the policy that no worker placed on sustenance should receive more as a sustenance payment than the amount for which he would ordinarily have been eligible as a relief worker. With the general revision of relief rates in January, 1935, the scale of sustenance payments was increased throughout; also provision was made for a third division applicable to smaller centres where the introduction of sustenance was considered to be desirable. A further general increase in sustenance payments took effect from the 1st July, 1935, with the addition of a bonus of 2s. per week for single men and 3s. per week for married men.

From the 2nd March, 1936, all districts were placed on an equal footing with the four main centres, in which previously the relief rates had been higher. This resulted in an increase of 4s. 6d. per week for single men and 6s. per week for married men in the country districts, and an increase of 2s. per week for single men and 3s. for married men in the secondary towns. Then, as from the 1st June, the sustenance rates were further substantially increased in all districts. Again as from the 30th November, 1936, single men were granted an increase of 3s. per week and married men 6s. per week. While no further actual increase in rates was made in so far as those classes of recipients ranging from single men to married men with seven or more children were concerned, it was arranged from the 31st January, 1938, to extend the classification from "I" (a married man with seven or more children) to "M" (a married man with eleven or more children). This resulted in increasing the previous maximum of the sustenance scale (£3 3s.) to £3 19s. per week.

The progress of the increases from January, 1935, together with those effected subsequently, are traversed in the table appearing below.

The full details concerning the payment of sustenance over the years 1934-39 have been presented in this report in order that this aspect of unemployment history may be finally and succinctly recorded.

Record of Various Sustainment Rates from 1934 to 1939.
(All figures refer to rate per week).

Classification.	1934.			28th January, 1935.			1st July, 1935.			2nd March, 1936: One Scale for			1st June, 1936: All Centres.			30th November, 1936: All Centres.			31st January, 1938: All Centres.		
	Four Main Centres.	Secondary Towns.	Four Main Centres.	Secondary Centres and Larger Towns.	Smaller Towns.	Four Main Centres.	Secondary Cities and Towns.	Smaller Centres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Main Secondary and Smaller Towns.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Single man	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 9 6	0 14 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0				
Married man with wife only	1 0 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0				
Married man with wife and one child	1 3 0	1 0 6	1 5 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	1 19 0	1 19 0	1 19 0	1 19 0				
Married man with wife and two children	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	1 17 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 17 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0				
Married man with wife and three children	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 13 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 13 0	1 10 0	1 16 0	2 1 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	2 1 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0				
Married man with wife and four children	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 15 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	1 12 0	1 18 0	2 5 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	2 5 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0				
Married man with wife and five children	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 17 0	1 14 0	1 11 0	2 0 0	1 17 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 9 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0				
Married man with wife and six children	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 19 0	1 16 0	1 13 0	2 2 0	1 19 0	1 16 0	2 2 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 13 0	2 19 0	2 19 0	2 19 0	2 19 0				
Married man with wife and seven children	1 16 0	1 10 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0				
Married man with wife and eight children	1 16 0	1 10 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0				
Married man with wife and nine children	1 16 0	1 10 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0				
Married man with wife and ten children	1 16 0	1 10 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0				
Married man with wife and eleven or more children	1 16 0	1 10 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 17 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0				

SICKNESS ALLOWANCES.

The sickness payments which were made from the Employment Promotion Fund in special cases prior to 1st April, 1939, have been discontinued as from that date, as such cases are now provided for by way of sickness benefits under the Social Security Act.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN AND GIRLS.

As the Social Security Act makes provision for the granting of unemployment benefits to females on the same basis as for males, the special arrangement which existed up to 31st March, 1939, whereby assistance was granted to unemployed women and girls through the medium of Women's Employment Committees was terminated as at that date. All applications for assistance by unemployed females are now dealt with directly by the district offices of the Social Security Department.

The enrolment for employment and the placement of females still remains a function of this Department, and the work is now being carried out by the various Placement Officers and, in the four main centres, by the Youth Centres in the case of girls.

It is only fitting that reference should be made in this report to the lengthy association between the Department and the various Women's Employment Committees, and to record the fact that over a period of some seven years these committees carried out a difficult task in a most efficient manner. The members of the committees acted in an entirely honorary capacity, and unselfishly devoted a good deal of their private time to the betterment of the position of those women and girls who were unfortunately unemployed. The voluntary service rendered by the lady members of these committees is deeply appreciated.

STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE.

During the period 31st January, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, the State Placement Service has continued to enjoy the confidence of workers and employers. By administrative planning and careful attention to all who have had need of its services it has gained the position of a Dominion clearing-house for labour. The social and economic value of placement activity, demonstrated by the widespread and numerous calls made upon the Placement Service, warranted the adoption of the Service as a permanent feature of the State organization.

Beyond the arrangements made by the Government for assisting building tradesmen to come to New Zealand, the control of unassisted immigration has been a responsibility of the State Placement Service, first through correspondence with seekers of information in all parts of the world and secondly through the referral of immigrant enrolees to employment. The work of dovetailing, by special arrangement, farm and seasonal labour requirements with labour-supplies continues to be performed, as does that of effecting the placement of partially disabled workers and that also of industrially rehabilitating many so-called unemployables.

PLACEMENT STATISTICS.

As pointed out in previous reports, placements recorded indicate "positions filled." In some cases the one individual may have re-enrolled and been placed several times during the year.

Placements during the years 1936 (part), 1937, 1938, and 1939 (first three months) were—

	1936 : May to December.	1937 : January to December.	1938 : January to December.	1939 : January to March.	Total to Date.
Permanent (of three months duration and over) ..	9,530	17,650	12,885	3,204	43,269
Temporary (over one week but less than three months)	5,384	12,051	9,416	2,598	29,449
Casual (up to one week)	4,329	17,092	17,354	4,285	43,060
Totals	19,243	46,793	39,655	10,087	115,778

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

Table IX of the Appendix shows the distribution among provinces of positions filled during the twelve months, 1st January, to 31st December, 1938, while it also gives the comparable figures for the first quarter of the current year, 1939.

Table X indicates the origin according to provinces of all enrolments in the two periods the 31st January to 31st December, 1938, and 1st January to 31st March, 1939.

Table XI of the Appendix gives details of the distribution amongst industrial groups of all enrolments and all placements recorded during the same periods—viz., 31st January to 31st December, 1938, and 1st January to 31st March, 1939. It will be observed that, whereas placements are recorded—both in this table and in Table IX of the appendix—for the periods 1st January to 31st December, 1938, and 1st January to 31st March, 1939, enrolments, on the other hand, are shown as far as the former period is concerned from 31st January to 31st December only. Table XI, depicting enrolment and placement movements between the various industrial groups in respect of the former period, also commences as from 31st January, 1938, and not 1st January as in the case of the figures relating to positions filled. The system of recording enrolments was revised last year,

as a result of which all men who were enrolled with the Placement Service before 29th January, 1938, were deemed, on the first occasion when they reported or re-enrolled after that date, to be new enrollees; and this accounts for the non-inclusion of January enrolments in Table X. In Table XI, to render the figures relating to positions filled comparable with those depicting enrolments, the period 31st January to 31st December (as far as the year 1938 is affected) has been adhered to throughout. In the next annual report it will be possible to show all figures for the entire calendar year as well as those for the first quarter of 1940.

The total placements effected during the calendar year 1938, 39,655, show a decline on the figures for the previous whole year of approximately 7,000; and if average monthly placements are examined it is found that during 1938, monthly placements of approximately 3,300 were recorded, as against 3,900 in 1937 and 3,300 in that portion of the current year for which figures are available. These figures indicate not that the Placement Service is doing less valuable work than it did in 1937, but that the labour-market has become more stable.

Enrolments (exclusive of re-enrolments) from 31st January to 31st December of 1938 totalled 69,415, and for the period 1st January to 31st March, 1939, 36,927. The comparative increase on the 1938 enrolments shown in the figures for the first quarter of the present year is explained by the enrolment for the first time of approximately 17,000 workers then in subsidized employment. In Table XA of the Appendix of last year's report enrolments were shown mistakenly as 55,927 for the period 1st April, 1937, to 31st May, 1938. Actually statistics of this kind were compiled only from 31st July, 1937, so that the figure of 55,927 shown in last year's report represented enrolments for ten months, and not fourteen as suggested by the table in question. Enrolments over the last two odd years could then be said to be relatively stable.

During the period 31st January to 31st December, 1938, Auckland Province records the largest number of enrolments, 23,081, an excess of roughly 8,000 over the next province, Wellington; 9,500 over the third province, Canterbury; and 14,000 over Otago Province. Wellington Province, on the other hand, over the whole year claims the highest number of positions filled, 12,625, Auckland being second only with 11,266, Otago occupying third place with 6,481, and Canterbury being but fourth with 4,040 positions filled.

The detailed statement showing the movement of enrolments and placements between industries (Table XI of the Appendix) furnishes valuable information on the direction and extent of industrial activity during the periods surveyed—31st January to 31st December, 1938, and 1st January to 31st March, 1939. In the former period a total of 86,194 new enrolments and 28,466 re-enrolments from industry are recorded. These enrolment figures in no way serve as a basis of comparison with the enrolment figures for the same period shown in Table X of the Appendix, because the figures in Table XI show enrolments for the first time from all the industrial groups listed, and many persons reporting on the second or third occasion during the year having come from employment of a particular nature for the first time have figured as new enrolments from the industrial groups concerned, notwithstanding that in reporting to the Placement Office they are really re-enrolling.

This explanation accounts for at least several thousand of the enrolments shown as "For the first time from industry during the year." Re-enrolments from industry for the portion of the year 1938, standing at 28,466, give a very fair indication of the extent to which the State Placement Service is used by persons obtaining employment of a temporary or casual nature only. Placements into industry as shown by Table XI of the Appendix total 70,714, the difference in placements between this number and that shown on Table IX, as well as that in the table appearing earlier in this section, being accounted for by the fact that the figure 70,714 includes many thousands of positions filled with local bodies, State Departments, &c., and is not, as in the case of the other returns mentioned, confined to placements in private industry.

In the second period covered by Table XI—viz., the first quarter of the current year—new enrolments total 39,042 and re-enrolments 5,733. The remarks explaining the inflation of the new enrolments during the 1938 period also apply to the new enrolments during the first three months of 1939. Furthermore, new enrolments in this latter period are augmented to the extent of the 17,000 referred to in the remarks already made in connection with the enrolment figures for the first quarter of the current year appearing in Table X of the Appendix.

Important conclusions can be drawn from Table XI regarding trends in industrial activity in the more significant industrial groups of the Dominion's economy. Group No. 24 (building and construction) shows new enrolments from 31st January to 31st December, 1938, totalling 6,692 and re-enrolments 2,753. Positions filled during the same period amount in this group only to 5,438. "A" grade tradesmen in the industrial group have been and are yet in short supply, therefore the conclusion that a number of building artisans enrolled with the State Placement Service have been able to place themselves without the aid of the Service is invited.

All farm groups—2A (cropping), 2B (dairy, pig, and cattle), 2C (mixed), 2D (sheep), and 2E (other farming)—show enrolments much in excess of placements, but in view of the seasonal nature of these occupations and the shortage of labour felt in them during the summer months it is apparent that enrollees of these kinds are able to be absorbed to a great extent into seasonal employment without the actual assistance of the State Placement Service. This conclusion is also very well demonstrated in the comparative number of enrolments and placements in group 8 (meat freezing and preserving), an industry in which workers generally have an understanding with the various companies regarding employment-commencing dates.

Group 32 (water transport) shows high enrolments and re-enrolments, with correspondingly high placements. Considering the casual nature of wharf labouring, which is included in this group, the near correspondence of placements and enrolments can be understood.

Near correspondence of placements with enrolments and re-enrolments is also shown in groups 25 and 26 (national, public, and local-body works respectively), and this is accounted for by the fact that as placements of both kinds are generally made through the Department the opportunities for self-placement in either field are small.

Enrolments and re-enrolments for group 35 (commerce, dealing in commodities) considerably exceed placements in the same group for both periods surveyed in Table XI, possibly suggesting the increasing rationalization of the New Zealand economy, a process associated with a comparative reduction of the number of workers engaged in operations intermediary to the actual production and consumption of goods.

FARM-LABOUR PROVISION.

The system whereby surplus agricultural labour is dovetailed, through Head Office administration, with unsatisfied demand has continued to be used with gratifying results during the past dairying season. No opportunity has been lost to place the State Placement Service at the disposal of farmers and farm workers, and the extent to which both are patronizing the Placement Offices is proof that they value the assistance of the Service.

Notwithstanding the efficiency of a Dominion administration of farm placements, many farmers have during the dairying season been unable to procure labour of the kind they have been seeking, although in the winter months the difficulty is not to find farm-hands, but to find farm work for the farm hands available. Much of the difficulty encountered by farmers in finding labour during the height of the dairying season is attributable to the fact that the demand is mainly for experienced single men or youths, in both of which classes of workers a shortage exists. Unfortunately, relatively few farmers are able to supply suitable accommodation for married workers, and this aspect is an important factor in the alleged shortage of farm labour, whilst another is the greater attractions of other seasonal employment.

The officers of the Placement Service have made unabated efforts to interest youths and young men of the right type in farming as a career, and a farm-assistance scheme whereby the engagement of inexperienced youths has been subsidized for a limited period has been administered, but with numerical results less favourable than was anticipated following repeated complaints of shortage of labour.

PLACEMENT OF DISABLED MEN, AND WELFARE WORK.

Added to the more obvious functions of the State Placement Service has been considerable work of a welfare nature necessary to place disabled, indigent, and semi-subnormal workers in industry. This work has involved arrangements for the provision of clothing and accommodation for destitute enrollees, special endeavours to obtain suitable employment for disabled and semi-subnormal workers, and, where it has been necessary, negotiations with Hospital Boards for pre-placement medical attention.

The number of cases of this type handled annually by the Placement Service is well over a thousand, and when it is realized that in dealing with them much more time and effort is involved than in dealing with ordinary enrollees an idea of the responsibility of this facet of the Service's labours can readily be formed. In this socio-economic work the State Placement Service has had very valuable co-operation from Hospital Boards, religious organizations, and philanthropic institutions, while it has, of course, been assisted by employers, who, to an extent, setting aside economic considerations, have gone out of their way to create opportunities for the industrial absorption or rehabilitation of disabled and subnormal workers.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOUR.

During the period under review the shortage of skilled labour, to which allusion was made in last year's report, has continued to be felt. In the building and in certain of the engineering trades this shortage has been acute, and it has now become evident in some of the manufacturing industries which are endeavouring to expand local production.

Apart from the many ordinary apprenticeships which have been contracted in the skilled trades, the State Placement Service initially arranged, in the year 1938, 468 special apprenticeships and in the first quarter of 1939 a further 97 of such engagements. (N.B.—A special apprenticeship relates to a contract drawn in respect of an apprentice of eighteen years of age or over, a type of apprenticeship for various reasons not favoured by every employer.) The total number of apprenticeships of this kind arranged to date through the State Placement Service is 842. These special apprenticeships have been the outcome of a campaign conducted by the Service with the dual object of absorbing into industry those older youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years who had lost their opportunity in consequence of the depression, and of overcoming, to a certain extent, the shortage of skilled workers in the various building and engineering trades.

Scheme No. 16.—This scheme, under which approved short-term adult apprenticeships and traineeships in the carpentering and bricklaying trades are subsidized by the State, was launched in September, 1937. The number of engagements current under the scheme at 31st March of this year was 438. Actually the number of apprenticeships effected under the scheme considerably exceeds that yet current, a number of contracts having lapsed on account of dissatisfaction on the part of either the worker or the employer, change of residence of the apprentice, and, it is presumed, the ability of certain of the more adaptable adult apprentices to command a journeyman's rate of pay before their full apprenticeship term had been served.

At 31st March of this year the subsidy disbursements under Scheme No. 16 since its inception in September, 1937, totalled £12,650. In addition to this expenditure, no fewer than 125 of the apprentices whose circumstances were needy were assisted by the Department to purchase tools of trade. This has been done by loans advanced by the Department and refunded by the apprentices out of wages—£562 5s. 9d. had been advanced by the Department as at 31st March, 1939, for this purpose.

Special arrangements were also made to enable Scheme No. 16 apprentices to secure technical tuition and thereby be better able to use the shorter apprenticeship term for which they were indentured to become journeymen of skill comparable with that possessed by artisans who had served the usual apprenticeship term in the same trades.

Importation of Skilled Labour.—It has for some time been evident that, unless the Dominions' force of building artisans could be speedily augmented to a considerable extent, the housing requirements of the community could not be met. The Government's housing-construction programme, together with accelerated private building activity, had virtually absorbed every available first-class building artisan, but despite this it was apparent that a housing programme of the magnitude aimed at by the Government could not be implemented without additional building artisans. Workers of the builder's labourer type were not, and are not, in short supply; indeed, many men working as carpenters in the Dominion to-day have never served a trade apprenticeship, and have graduated by experience from the ranks of the unskilled.

Scheme No. 16 will assist in eventually overcoming the shortage of carpenters and bricklayers, but its effectiveness has been limited by the unwillingness of many building contractors to engage adult apprentices and by the considerable time which must elapse before apprentices under the scheme are capable of performing the work of a journeyman.

In this situation the Government, early in this year, decided to import a number of building artisans from other parts of the Empire. To this end Mr. J. Hodgens, M.P., visited Australia and engaged building tradesmen for work on the State housing scheme. Of the 384 artisans engaged, 258 were carpenters, 23 bricklayers, 38 painters, 15 plumbers, 5 electricians, 35 plasterers, and 10 roof-tilers. In addition to the building tradesmen recruited in Australia, some hundreds of such artisans are being encouraged from England by the Government through the High Commissioner's Office in London.

These imported tradesmen have proved good workmen, and their presence in New Zealand will tend to ease the labour shortage both directly and indirectly—indirectly because employers should be able to increase the number of apprentices which they are, in accordance with the prescribed proportion of apprentices to journeymen, permitted to engage.

Skilled-labour Shortage and Industrial Expansion.—The expansion of domestic manufacturing industries is an important feature of the Government's economic administration, and local industries have been encouraged, first through tariff adjustments, and secondly through import selection, to increase their productivity. It was to be expected in these circumstances that the force of manufacturing operatives, which in past years was sufficient, would now not be so, and such has been the case.

In the boot and shoe and textile industries, to mention only two of the more important local manufacturing industries, the shortage of skilled operatives has become pronounced.

Discussions are in train between the Government and the Manufacturers' Federation on the one hand, and between the Government and the Federation of Labour on the other, with the object of devising a means of overcoming the lack of skilled workers in industry in general, and of diverting the many men in subsidized employment who are capable of being trained to jobs in industry, where they will be directly engaged in the production of consumers' goods. Meantime the State Placement Service has instituted a thorough survey of all men on public works and in subsidized employment, and where workers have been found with unused trade ability they have been reabsorbed into private industry.

IMMIGRATION ACTIVITIES.

The Placement Service has played an important role in drafting immigrant workers into employment. In respect of the building artisans directly encouraged to come to New Zealand the Service has collaborated with the Industrial Division of the Department and the Housing Construction Department in referring these workers to employment on the Government's housing scheme, and in many instances in assisting the men to procure suitable accommodation.

In addition to the particular overseas artisans engaged by the Government, increasing numbers of immigrants have sought the assistance of the State Placement Service. Besides those who have actually immigrated, many persons interested in the Dominion have communicated with the Department seeking information regarding the employment situation and the general living conditions obtaining in New Zealand. In dealing with these inquiries the Department has collated information which enables it to answer correspondents quickly and authoritatively. Often the information volunteered by intending immigrants is incomplete, and in these instances an employment questionnaire is despatched to the inquirers.

A factor which, without doubt, has prevented many correspondents from immigrating has been the widespread housing shortage in the Dominion. Immigration on a large scale cannot be feasible until the leeway in dwelling construction has been overtaken and houses are available for the immigrants and their dependants, whom later it is expected will be absorbed into the economic and social life of the Dominion.

Not all immigrants enrol at Placement Offices, but a perusal of Tables XII and XIII annexed to this report will indicate in some measure the extent to which the Dominion is becoming increasingly attractive to persons living not only in other parts of the Empire, but in all parts of the world. Table XII shows details of immigrants who enrolled with the State Placement Service during the period 22nd July to 31st December, 1938; and Table XIII gives like figures for the first quarter of the current year. During the first period (before which enrolment statistics relating to immigrants were not separately compiled) 510 immigrants sought assistance from the various offices of the State Placement Service. In the second period (January to March, 1939) notwithstanding that enrolments cover only three months as against the five covered in the first period, 779 immigrants enrolled at Placement Offices.

Australia, Great Britain, and Canada, in that order, have provided the greatest number of immigrants during both of the periods reviewed. In that portion of last year surveyed, of the total of 510 enrollees, 248 came from Australia, 182 from Great Britain and Ireland, and 29 from Canada. In the second period the numbers from these countries were 509, 190, and 37, respectively. Thus from 22nd July, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, of the 1,289 immigrants who have enrolled with the State Placement Service, 757 have emigrated from Australia, 372 from the British Isles, and 66 from Canada. The balance of the 1,289 enrolments recorded during this period has included immigrants from South Africa (4), other British countries (36), Americas (10), Asia (8), Europe (30), foreign Pacific islands (6).

From the occupational aspect an analysis of the enrolments of all immigrants during the two periods covered by Tables XII and XIII is significant. In the first period (Table XII) the 510 enrolments recorded were distributed occupationally thus: unskilled workers, 284; semi-skilled, 20; skilled, 104; commercial, 61; professional, 11; domestic, 13; unclassified, 17. Following the same classification, the 779 second-period enrolments (Table XIII) are subdivided thus: unskilled workers, 294; semi-skilled, 67; skilled, 322; commercial, 53; professional, 9; domestic, 22; unclassified, 12. Two of the features of these figures are salient—the very large proportion of unskilled workers enrolling in both periods, and the marked increase in enrolments of skilled workers during the second period over those recorded in the first period.

Of 1,289 enrollees, no fewer than 578 were unskilled. Considering this in relation to the number of unskilled men in the Dominion awaiting absorption into private industry, the extent of the immigration of unskilled workers merits close attention. Skilled workers enrolled during the first three months of 1939, totalling 322, exceed the enrolments of such workers in the previous period (July to December, 1938) by 218. To a certain extent the enrolments of this kind during the first quarter of this year were inflated by the formal enrolment of a number of Australian building artisans encouraged by the Government to immigrate. (N.B.—Contingents of the 400-odd Australians engaged did not commence to arrive until March of this year, and an estimate of 150 enrolments from this source in the enrolments of skilled workers under review is liberal.)

It will be seen, then, that, although unskilled workers have sought asylum in the Dominion in considerable number, skilled workers—both building and engineering artisans—have immigrated to meet in some degree the shortage of labour in their trades. It is evident that the immigration of skilled workers, quite apart from the numbers directly encouraged by the Government to come to New Zealand, has received a considerable impetus of late months. This conclusion is further strongly supported by the fact that many skilled workers who have immigrated—particularly building tradesmen—have not had need to enrol at Placement Offices to find employment, and have not therefore appeared in the enrolments of this class of worker. Considering this jointly with the fact that the great bulk of unskilled immigrants needs must enrol to obtain employment, the apparently high number of unskilled enrollees is understandable.

Immigrant enrollees have also been classified according to age-groups, the distribution of the total of 1,289 enrolments (22nd July, 1938, to 31st March, 1939) being—

Under 20.	20-25.	26-30.	31-40.	41-50.	Over 50.	Total.
50	368	279	343	181	68	1,289

Twenty-eight of the 68 enrollees over the age of fifty were unskilled workers; while among the immigrants in the age-group forty-one to fifty a further 80 enrollees out of a total of 181 in the age-group were unskilled.

It is apparent that, in the absence of restrictive measures as applied by other countries in respect of immigration policy, there is a number of elderly unskilled workers gaining entry to the Dominion. While unskilled labour is in such surfeit in New Zealand, from the aspect of employment prospects alone the immigration of this type of worker is inadvisable; while the implications, as far as eligibility for age benefits under the Social Security Act is concerned, emphasize the need for a far greater control over immigration, possibly by means of the extension of the permit system to persons living in the British Empire as well as in other parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT YOUTH CENTRES.

In the last annual report of the Employment Division of the Labour Department mention was made, in referring to vocational guidance and youth employment activities, of the opening of Government youth centres. These offices have now been in operation for some twelve months, and, as the youth centres represent the first formal attempt on the part of the State to give school-leavers and also young people in uncongenial employment the benefits of scientific vocational guidance and placement in consonance therewith, it is considered opportune to outline here the functions carried out by the centres and to traverse also the historical circumstances in which youth centres have come into being.

In these centres the dual work of rendering vocational guidance and youth employment facilities is undertaken. Girls from school-leaving age up to twenty-one years of age and boys from the time they leave school until they turn eighteen—when they may avail themselves of the service given by adult Placement Offices—are the young people with whom the centres are most directly concerned, but children while yet at school are also coming increasingly within the scope of these operations. Where, too, the circumstances warrant it, assistance is not withheld from youths above the upper age limit usually observed.

The Government youth centres are jointly administered by the Education and Labour Departments. Their activities, which have a Dominion-wide objective, are co-ordinated by centres operating in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, by a special organization in Dunedin, and in the secondary towns by the Placement Officers. In Dunedin an arrangement obtains under which the Dunedin Vocational Guidance Association (a welfare organization in existence some time before the launching of the youth centres) co-operates with the latter in carrying out vocational guidance and juvenile placement work.

The work of vocational analysis, guidance, and occupational psychopathy administered by the Education Department is carried on throughout the Dominion by the Girls' and Boys' Vocational Guidance Officers appointed to the centres by that Department. In an increasing number of schools—primary, secondary, and technical—Careers Masters and Mistresses co-operating with the centres have been appointed. To them fall the tasks of recording the vocational interests and aptitudes of pupils under their observation, tendering vocational advice to children, and in all respects acting as lieutenants of the Vocational Guidance Officers attached to the centres. These latter officers are thus enabled to map careers from the guidance criteria evolved by them, while, in turn, the Placement Branch at each Centre dovetails the findings of guidance activities with the work of youth placement.

The Employment Division of the Labour Department controls the placement activities of the youth centres. Appointed by it, the Secretary and Girls' Employment Officer attached to each centre co-operate with the Girls' and Boys' Vocational Guidance Officers, referring young people to the recommended vacancies which are notified to the centres. The main contact work with employers is effected by the Placement Service, which locates openings for the youth of both sexes and passes the information to the youth centre. Youth centre staffs also, as in the case of Placement Officers, pay follow-up visits to employers and employees to ensure that placements have been successful. In the secondary and smaller towns State Placement Officers co-operate with the Vocational Guidance and Employment Officers of the four main centres and with school authorities to secure the harmonious placement of school-leavers and young people in search of careers.

The early history of vocational guidance and youth employment in New Zealand is mainly a record of the endeavours of persons and welfare bodies interested in securing the satisfactory absorption of young people into careers for which they were adapted. As the depression brought the problem of unemployment among young people more acutely before public notice, Boys' and Girls' Employment Committees came to be established in many towns. These committees were for the most part drawn from the personnel of welfare organizations as well as individual citizens interested in the employment of juveniles. In the particular case of Dunedin, a Vocational Guidance Association was formed in 1930, and it supplemented its guidance activities among young people by placement work. It co-operated with the various schools in the district, arranging in collaboration with them a system of vocational recording, supported by psychological research where this was considered necessary.

In November, 1936, a conference of vocational guidance workers from the main centres was arranged and the question of extending vocational guidance work in New Zealand discussed. To secure a uniform planned approach to vocational guidance and to co-ordinate the work of the many school-teachers acting as Careers Advisers, the conference recommended that the Government should undertake the responsibility of administering guidance work in the Dominion—a start to be made in the four main centres. Effect was given to this recommendation towards the end of 1937, when Boys' and Girls' Vocational Guidance Officers were appointed in the four principal cities. With the exception of Dunedin, where the Boys' Vocational Guidance Officer, who is the Secretary of the Vocational Guidance Association in operation there, and a full-time guidance and placement official, the Vocational Guidance Officers appointed are school-teachers devoting half of their working-time to guidance work. Early in 1938 arrangements were made between the Education and Labour Departments to link both forms of activity—guidance and placement—in youth-centre organizations to be established in the main cities. This was done, centres being opened in the first three cities, and the special arrangement mentioned above in respect of Dunedin being confirmed. The Government youth centres thus came into being.

YOUTH-EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1939, enrolments of girls and boys at the youth centres in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch and at the Dunedin Vocational Guidance Association totalling 4,443 were recorded. In the same period placements totalling 3,843 were effected.

The following table gives Dominion figures of enrolments and placements recorded during this period (1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939):—

Enrolments.			Placements.				
Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Girls.		Boys.		Total.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	
1,787	2,656	4,443	1,295	178	1,974	396	3,843

(N.B.—The Youth Service, in classifying placements permanent and temporary, has adopted the same basis as the State Placement Service—that is to say, positions filled for a duration of three months or over are treated as permanent, while those which are not expected to last for three months are considered temporary.)

The Service very infrequently refers boys or girls to casual employment—*i.e.*, of a duration of less than one week—hence this classification used by the adult Placement Service is not employed by the centres. Actually both enrolment and placement figures appearing in the above table do not represent a complete twelve months' operations as far as all the centres are concerned. The Wellington centre did not commence operations until later in 1938, and statistics furnished by it are available from July of last year only. Similarly, arrangements with the Dunedin Vocational Guidance Association for the furnishing of returns required were not made until October of last year.

Table XIV attached to the Appendix of this report gives particulars of the age-groups and the month of enrolment of all boys and girls who sought the assistance of the Youth Centres during the twelve months 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939. From this it can be seen that 432 of the 2,656 boy enrollees and 189 of the 1,787 girl enrollees were under fifteen years of age. Considered from the school-leaving-age aspect, these figures merit close attention, especially in view of the widespread public support for the raising of the minimum school-leaving age to fifteen and of the widely remarked tendency for juveniles in this age-group to be absorbed into factory employment. The comparatively large number of enrolments of fifteen-year-old children (boys, 824; and girls, 370) suggests that the advantages of high-school and technical education are in many cases for various reasons discounted considerably by the too-early cessation of school attendance—especially among male enrollees, who in this age-group exceed female enrollees by some 450. This conclusion is also supported by reference to Table XV of the Appendix, which classifies all enrollees according to month of enrolment and prior status. Table XV also shows that far too many young people seek the assistance of the centres not immediately when they leave school, but after they have failed at some form of employment or have found that such employment does not offer reasonable prospects of a career. The number of youths possessing employment experience as well as a secondary school education (boys, 538; and girls, 399) enrolling at the centres is significantly high, and offers very good reason why the Youth Service should as soon as possible extend its activities until all school-children—primary, technical, and high school—are receiving vocational guidance and placement assistance. By this means the wastage of higher education arising from the drift of well schooled juveniles into blind-alley and other occupations, for which they are temperamentally or otherwise unsuited, would be largely eliminated. The number of school-children enrolling at the centres *during* the school year also emphasizes the need for an extension of the Centres' activities among students.

Table XVI of the Appendix gives details of the industrial groups into which children in the different age-groups have been placed in permanent positions. Noteworthy in this table is the number of positions filled in the following industrial groups—No. 13 (engineering and allied trades): Boys, 388; girls, 44. No. 22b (clothing, &c.): Boys, 40; girls, 195. No. 35 (commerce): Boys, 437; girls, 375. The high level of positions filled in these occupations indicates a state of buoyancy.

Table XVII shows the number of temporary positions filled during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1939, in relation to the permanent placements effected during the same period. Temporary placements aggregating 574 amount only to approximately 17½ per cent. of the total permanent placements filled. On the assumption that the permanent placements recorded have been for the most part in accord with scientific vocational recommendations, the exceedingly small proportion of temporary to permanent placements discloses a very satisfactory position as far as the placement-work of the Youth Service is concerned.

PROBLEM WORK AMONG JUVENILE JOB-SEEKERS.

The youth centres come into contact with many young people who, from the aspect of assignment to careers, are definite problems. Approximately five of such youths are dealt with by the centres each week, unstinted effort being expended to set these boys and girls upon an occupational path which, it is hoped, will give some promise of happiness and economic security.

In type, problem cases which come before the centres vary considerably. Some young people, indifferent to work of any kind as a career, require only an interview with an officer of the centre to adjust their attitude to employment; others—definitely psychopathic—are much more difficult to handle; and, of course, physically disabled or medically unfit enrollees must also receive special attention.

Where enrollees presenting a "work attitude" problem do not respond satisfactorily to an interview, steps are taken to test for general intelligence, manual dexterity, and mental set. Co-operation with University authorities is frequently necessary in the psycho-analysis of cases which are clearly psychopathic. The degree of success attained in attempts to secure the adjustment of unusual mental outlook among this type of enrollee has been considerable.

Particular attention is given by the youth centres to the placement of partially disabled or crippled children. Scope for the industrial absorption of these unfortunates is distinctly limited, but the view is taken that every effort should be made to give juveniles suffering from physical handicaps an occupational opportunity and interest which will enable them to become contented and possibly economically valuable units of society. It is natural that the centres in their contacts with youth should meet with instances of juvenile delinquency. Very often cases of this kind are products of adverse home and neighbourhood environments. Much can be done for them if these children can be given the opportunity to start afresh in congenial work surroundings and among people of a better social type. Environment in many of these cases is, however, a problem which can be attacked by the centres in only the most incidental and piecemeal way.

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AMONG JUVENILES.

Although the centres have been in operation for little more than a year, their significance from the aspect of sociological research has already been demonstrated. The Service has conducted a survey of the leisure-time activities of young people enrolled at the various centres, and the data collected from this survey has made possible a report on this subject which should have important implications in the approach of the State, as well as of religious and recreational bodies, to the problem of national fitness, particularly among school-leavers. Arrangements have also been made through the youth centres for the undertaking of a survey of school-leaving among juveniles and its correlation with economic and social factors. This survey will, likewise, be of value in its social implications.

Doubtless, as the centres extend the sphere of operations, the opportunities for sociological research among young people will be correspondingly increased.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE EMPLOYMENT DIVISION.

The activities of the Employment Division as conducted in the past have been fully set out in previous reports, but it is now appropriate to record, with the repeal of the Employment Promotion Act, the functions that will not lapse with its expiry. The work of the Department will be continued along the two main lines of policy of fostering the promotion of work and industry for the absorption of surplus labour, and the placing in close contact of employers with employees through the medium of the State Placement Service.

The following list sets out briefly the operations falling within the main branches of the Department's present functions :—

- (1) Scheme No. 4A : Assisting farmers on their own properties.
- (2) Scheme No. 4B : Development work on farming properties calculated to increase the production of primary products.
- (3) Scheme No. 13 : Subsidization of full-time employment through local bodies and local employing authorities (including City and Borough Councils, County Councils, River and Drainage Boards, and schools and other private bodies not established for profit and whose activities are of a social nature)—
 - (a) Payment of subsidies for full-time work at award rates.
 - (b) Issue of transport orders, &c.
 - (c) Assistance by way of labour subsidies towards—
 - (i) Eradication of ragwort and other noxious weeds.
 - (ii) Rabbit-extermination.
 - (iii) Local-body water and sewerage schemes.
 - (iv) Streets and footpath improvement.
 - (v) Road-construction improvement.
 - (vi) River-improvement and land-drainage.
- (4) Scheme No. 16 : Youth employment in building trades—
 - (a) Subsidized training in building and related trades.
 - (b) Issue of tools, equipment, &c.

STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE.

- (a) Operation of State Placement Service (twenty-one special offices).
- (b) Special campaign for the absorption of youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years.
- (c) Boy and Girl Employment : Establishment of special section operating in close co-operation with Vocational Guidance Officers of the Education Department (four special offices).
- (d) Special efforts on behalf of physically disabled men.
- (e) Vocational training of—
 - (i) Youths between eighteen and twenty-five years of age.
 - (ii) Physically disabled.
 - (iii) Boys and girls.

Naturally, the aspects of work as briefly recorded here involve a considerable amount of investigation and detail which necessarily must be associated with the conduct of promotion of employment activities, and the organization as it now exists is required to exercise its fullest capacity to adapt the departmental machinery to all of the requirements of departmental policy.

The following activities were taken over by the Social Security Department as from the 1st April, 1939 :—

- Registration of unemployed ;
- Calculation and payment of sustenance ;
- Payment of relief through sickness ;
- Inquiry into the circumstances of applicants for unemployment relief ;
- Operation of State Placement Service in all but the four main centres ;
- Financial assistance to unemployed women and girls (previously extended to Women's and Girls' Committees from Employment Promotion Fund) ; and
- Cash grants for assistance to men proceeding to distant full-time employment.

The gold-mining scheme was taken over by the Mines Department as from the 1st April, 1939. The Agriculture Department is continuing the assistance to the tobacco industry as from the 1st April, 1939.

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 Contributors to Fund: Registrations, Exemptions, &c.
V	Statement of Receipts and Payments for Year ended 31st March, 1939.
VI	Statement of Expenditure on Unemployment Relief (Government Departments).
VII	Statement of Numbers on Relief since 1931 (up to 11th March, 1939).
VIII	Statement of Numbers of Unemployed from 25th September, 1937.
IX	Statement showing Number of Positions filled by State Placement Service during the Period 1st January, 1938, to 31st March, 1939.
X	Statement showing New Enrolments with State Placement Service, and the Reasons for enrolling, during the Period 31st January, 1938, to 31st March, 1939.
XI	Statement showing the Movement within Industries as recorded by the State Placement Service during the Period 31st January, 1938, to 31st March, 1939.
XII	Analysis of Immigrants who enrolled with State Placement Service during the Period 22nd July to 31st December, 1938.
XIII	Analysis of Immigrants who enrolled with State Placement Service during the Period 1st January to 31st March, 1939.
XIV	Youth Enrolments, 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, showing Age-groups.
XV	Youth Enrolments, 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, showing Prior Status.
XVI	Youth Placements (Permanent), 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, showing Industrial and Age Groups.
XVII	Youth Placements (Temporary), 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, showing Quarterly Comparison with Permanent Placements.

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.	Year ended 31st March, 1939.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cash in Fund at beginning of year	..	69,115	184,967	424,426	621,518	1,332,946	406,711	253,245	1,158,890
<i>Receipts.</i>									
Levy	229,000	538,503	429,004	428,550	433,665	416,335	440,562	448,854	468,588
Wages-tax .. .. .	..	490,053	2,471,028	2,891,715	2,821,824	2,468,019	2,590,832	3,027,490	3,340,406
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	1,652,208
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	61,260
Total	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,245,078	5,289,563	4,667,256†	5,398,346	6,681,352
<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	5,283,915
Loans under section 36, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	16,340	21,633	20,919	14,403	24,620	17,082	12,342	6,829
Payments under section 35, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	39,362	86,347	61,000	29,120	118,466
Loans under section 35, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	8,000	34,266	11,324	29,425	58,578
Sustenance under section 37, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	12,960	33,302	239,983	807,095	1,557,215	1,349,162	667,149
Purchases of food, &c., under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	58,667	104,278	73,885	98,445	27,444	7,564	2,078
Allowances to persons entitled to assistance under section 38, Employment Promotion Act, 1936	..	..	..	..	400	166,603	66,869	48,290	36,808
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§	299,985||
Cash in hand at end of year	319,141	2,254,232	3,788,540	4,243,241	3,912,132	4,882,852	4,414,011	4,239,456	6,473,808
	69,115	184,967	424,426	621,518	1,332,946	406,711	253,245	1,158,890	207,544
Total	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,245,078	5,289,563	4,667,256†	5,398,346	6,681,352

* Period 11th October, 1930, to 31st March, 1931. † As a result of the passing of the Employment Promotion Act, 1936, the Unemployment Fund was abolished from 31st May, 1936, and merged in the Employment Promotion Fund. The figures for the year ended 31st March, 1937, therefore comprise receipts and payments under both the old and the new legislation. ‡ From 1st June, 1936, administration expenses were provided from the Consolidated Fund under vote, "Labour." § The amount expended from this source to 31st March, 1937, was £189,720, of which the sum of £60,000 was recouped from the Employment Promotion Fund and is included in the amount of £76,445. || The sum of £278,603 was provided from the Consolidated Fund for administration expenses, and of this amount £235,000 was recouped from the Employment Promotion Fund. ¶ Contribution to Consolidated Fund for credit of vote "Labour" (£239,985) and vote "Land and Income Tax" (£60,000) to cover portion of administration expenses.

TABLE II. STATEMENT SHOWING, ANNUALLY, ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
(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	£ 4,266,965	£ 5,455,058*
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	4,266,965	5,455,058
(2) Amount of administration expenses included in total expenditure shown above	£ 55,015	£ 95,165	£ 117,335	£ 128,953	£ 197,264	£ 212,441	£ 267,367	£ 273,173‡
(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. 5.27	Per Cent. 4.23

* Includes £50,000 contribution from Employment Promotion Fund to Consolidated Fund, vote, "Land and Income Tax." † Cost of collecting levy for these years was appropriated, and is therefore included in total expenditure. Since 1st June, 1936, cost of collecting employment tax and levy has been borne by Consolidated Fund, vote, "Land and Income Tax." ‡ Administration expenses include the following amounts provided from the Consolidated Fund, vote, "Labour": 1936-37, £137,543; 1937-38, £32,349; 1938-39, £31,095

TABLE III.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON FOODSTUFFS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH RATIONING SYSTEM DURING THE PAST SEVEN 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
31st March, 1939	2,035
Total	£199,406

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, 1938	510,424
Number of enrolments during year ended 31st March, 1939	20,359
	530,780
Less deceased	7,345
	553,435
Less to adjust cancelled and dual registration	1,786
Total as at 31st March, 1939	551,649
Exemptions from payment of registration levy—	
Number of persons granted total exemption as at 31st March, 1938	48,960
Number of exemptions granted during the year ended 31st March, 1939—	
(a) Under War Pensions Act, 1915, in respect of total disablement	56
(b) For war service in the war of 1914-19 in respect of total disablement	406
(c) Under the Pensions Act, 1926	2,352
(d) Sixty-five years of age and over	1,624
(e) Natives (within meaning of Native Land Act, 1909)	47
(f) On account of objection on religious grounds	31
(g) Physical or mental disability to follow regular occupation	191
(h) Inmates of mental hospitals	124
Sub-total	5,391
Number of persons granted total exemption as at 31st March, 1939	54,351
Partial exemptions during the year ended 31st March, 1939 (one or more instalments)—	
(a) Inmates of hospitals, mental hospitals, prisons, &c.	4,178
(b) Students	2,690
(c) Physical and mental disability	3,878
(d) Hardship	4,384
Total	15,130

TABLE V.—EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND.

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1939.

	Receipts.				Payments.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balances, 1st April, 1938—								
Cash	431,288	5 7						
Investments	725,000	0 0						
Imprests outstanding	2,602	1 3						
			1,158,890	6 10				
Registration levy			468,587	15 11				
Penalties for late payment of registration levy			26,691	3 2				
Employment charge—								
Tax on salary or wages paid by cash	1,862,487	1 8						
Tax on salary or wages paid by stamps	1,477,948	19 2						
			3,340,406	0 10				
Tax on income other than salary or wages	1,652,208	2 8						
			4,992,614	3 6				
Fines			4,239	5 10				
Interest on loans	1,919	4 5						
Interest on investments	18,006	6 4						
			19,925	10 9				
Repayment of loans			19,139	18 5				
Miscellaneous			264	2 6				
			£6,681,352	6 11				
Administration expenses—								
Contribution to vote "Labour," Subdivision III					239,985	0 0		
Contribution to vote "Land and Income Tax"					60,000	0 0		
							299,985	0 0
General work-relief							117,143	8 10
Gold-prospecting schemes							50,238	3 1
Promotion of employment on farms							59,886	5 11
Promotion of employment in building trades							27,756	16 9
Promotion of full-time employment							4,595,290	11 6
Promotion of employment amongst boys							2,235	18 10
Grants to Native Department for promotion of employment amongst Maoris							414,941	5 5
Relief of unemployment amongst women							7,914	5 7
Assistance to industry							118,459	5 1
Sustenance allowances							667,149	0 3
Miscellaneous grants and subsidies							1,374	17 5
Compensation, <i>ex gratia</i> payments, &c.							5,350	10 10
Purchase of food, clothing, &c.							2,047	6 6
Bonuses to workers							32,845	6 2
Transport of workers							5,782	19 0
Miscellaneous loans							65,407	5 2
Balances, 31st March, 1939—								
Cash					32,123	2 4		
Investments					175,000	0 0		
Imprests outstanding					420	18 3		
							207,544	0 7
							£6,681,352	6 11

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

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

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM STATE FUNDS FOR 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	1,249,346	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
1938-39	370,472	88,816	598,553	.. .. .	6,173,823	7,231,664
Totals	7,394,916	686,965	2,214,710	383,863	33,319,663	44,000,117

TABLE VII.—SCHEDULE SHOWING NUMBERS OF MALES REGISTERED AND NUMBERS IN RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND (30TH JUNE, 1931, TO 11TH MARCH, 1939).

Date.	Remaining on Registers but unplaced or ineligible for various Reasons.	In Receipt of Part-time Relief Work, 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	..	6,406	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	..	19,529	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	..	21,455	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	32,731	5,569	23,189	61,761
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	17,746	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	22,290	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	16,512	49,819
9th May	2,612	15,528	17,190	15,938	51,208
6th June	3,200	15,486	20,352	13,996	53,034
4th July	3,139	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	25,991	6,584	50,847
26th September	2,209	13,955	25,744	7,511	49,119
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	29,798	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
25th September	2,229	4,714	18,110*	11,397	36,450
23rd October	1,863	4,412	16,876†	11,773	34,954
20th November	985	3,823	14,458‡	12,141	31,417
18th December	737	3,336	12,294‡	13,722	30,689

TABLE VII.—SCHEDULE SHOWING NUMBERS OF MALES REGISTERED AND NUMBERS IN RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION FUND (30TH JUNE, 1931, TO 11TH MARCH, 1939)—*continued*.

Date.	Remaining on Register but unplaced or ineligible for various Reasons.	In receipt of Part-time Relief Work, 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).	Sustenance without Work.		
<i>1938.</i>					
15th January	1,051	2,827	12,178†	15,296	31,352
12th February	1,004	2,735	11,502†	15,225	30,866
12th March	1,086	2,735	10,874†	15,204	29,899
9th April	1,135	2,799	11,281†	14,956	30,171
7th May	1,244	2,848	12,222†	14,742	31,056
4th June	1,301	2,812	12,608†	15,309	32,030
2nd July	1,551	2,032	11,240†	20,973	35,796
30th July	1,364	1,244	9,321†	25,567	37,496
27th August	881	913	8,360†	28,077	38,231
24th September	771	743	8,061†	29,057	38,632
22nd October	726	519	7,964†	29,353	38,562
19th November	507	519	7,583†	28,771	37,380
17th December	407	510	7,285†	27,448	35,650
<i>1939.</i>					
14th January	553	483	7,809†	25,643	34,488
11th February	823	320	7,284†	24,461	32,888
11th March	649	77	7,256†	24,087	32,069

* Includes 8,499 men unfit for employment for health or other reasons. † Includes approximately 8,000 men unfit for employment for health or other reasons. ‡ All men unfit for employment for health or other reasons.

TABLE VIII.—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 in this table, 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. This method of presentation is in conformity with international practice.

(1) Four-weekly Period ended	(2) Registered but not on Relief, awaiting Expiration of Qualifying Period.	(3) On Scheme No. 5, Rationed Work Relief.	(4) On Sustenance awaiting Placement.	(5) Total Number of Unemployed on Register.	(6) Unfit for Work for Health or other Reasons. (Not included in Totals of Column (5).)
<i>1937.</i>					
25th September	2,229	4,714	9,611	16,554	8,499
23rd October	1,863	4,442	8,377	14,682	8,000
20th November	985	3,823	6,468	11,276	8,000
18th December	737	3,336	4,294	8,367	8,000
<i>1938.</i>					
15th January	1,051	2,827	4,178	8,056	8,000
12th February	1,004	2,735	3,502	7,241	8,000
12th March	1,086	2,735	2,874	6,695	8,000
9th April	1,135	2,799	3,281	7,215	8,000
7th May	1,244	2,848	4,222	8,314	8,000
4th June	1,301	2,812	4,608	8,721	8,000
2nd July	1,551	2,032	3,240	6,823	8,000
30th July	1,364	1,244	1,321	3,929	8,000
27th August	881	913	360	2,154	8,000
24th September	771	743	61	1,575	8,000
22nd October	726	519	..	1,245	7,964
19th November	507	519	..	1,026	7,583
17th December	407	510	..	917	7,285
<i>1939.</i>					
14th January	553	483	..	1,036	7,809
11th February	823	320	..	1,143	7,284
11th March	649	77	..	726	7,256

TABLE IX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS FILLED BY THE STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1938, TO 31ST MARCH, 1939.

	Permanent.			Temporary.			Casual.			Total.		
	1/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	Total.	1/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	Total.	1/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	Total.	1/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	Total.
Auckland	4,349	1,062	5,411	2,805	806	3,611	4,112	634	4,746	11,266	2,502	13,768
Hawke's Bay	800	152	952	610	131	741	1,240	367	1,607	2,650	650	3,300
Taranaki	453	134	587	110	30	140	331	87	418	894	251	1,145
Wellington	3,850	910	4,760	3,086	888	3,974	5,689	1,194	6,883	12,625	2,992	15,617
Nelson and Marlborough	467	139	606	234	45	279	102	10	112	803	194	997
Westland	335	111	446	115	17	132	127	18	145	577	146	723
Canterbury	1,171	310	1,481	1,079	379	1,458	1,790	853	2,643	4,040	1,542	5,582
Otago	1,396	386	1,782	1,210	302	1,512	3,875	1,122	4,997	6,481	1,810	8,291
Unclassified	64	..	64	167	..	167	88	..	88	319	..	319
Totals	12,885	3,204	16,089	9,416	2,598	12,014	17,354	4,285	21,639	39,655	10,087	49,742

It should be observed that the figures shown above are positions filled, and not the numbers of men placed. The above figures include those for the period 1st January, 1938, to 31st May, 1938, which were given in the annual report for 1937-38.

TABLE X.—STATEMENT SHOWING NEW ENROLMENTS WITH STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE, AND THE REASONS FOR ENROLLING, DURING THE PERIOD 31ST JANUARY, 1938, TO 31ST MARCH, 1939.

Province.	No Previous Employment.		Cessation of Employment.		Arrived from Australia.		Arrived from Overseas other than Australia.		From Hospital.		From other Institutions.		Various other Reasons.		Total.*	
	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.	31/1/38 to 31/12/38.	1/1/39 to 31/3/39.
Auckland ..	170	104	21,597	11,181	261	285	306	195	165	111	61	26	521	173	23,081	12,075
Hawke's Bay ..	59	24	3,439	1,424	9	6	6	5	12	4	4	5	11	..	3,540	1,468
Taranaki ..	29	18	1,515	870	2	2	20	2	24	7	5	1	25	16	1,620	916
Wellington ..	136	445	13,885	7,480	165	140	167	83	122	55	124	12	372	144	14,971	8,359
Nelson and Marlborough ..	32	18	2,265	1,423	4	1	5	4	3	2	2	2	25	5	2,336	1,455
Westland ..	16	14	1,588	641	13	4	5	1	8	9	1	1	19	1	1,650	671
Canterbury ..	33	22	13,054	7,083	19	16	31	12	51	5	45	9	132	58	13,365	7,205
Otago ..	80	30	8,268	4,592	32	26	19	9	160	30	37	7	256	84	8,832	4,778
Totals ..	555	675	65,611	34,694	595	480	559	311	545	223	279	63	1,361	481	69,415	36,927

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

Sub-table showing the Grand Total of the Enrolments for 1938, given in Table X above, divided into Quarterly Totals.

During first quarter, 1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
During second quarter, 1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
During third quarter, 1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
During fourth quarter, 1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
During 1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The figures for the first quarter represent the recordings for two months only. 69,415 were enrolled with the State Placement Service at least once.

During first quarter, 1939 .. 36,927 persons were enrolled for the first time during 1939.

NOTE.—In February, 1939, all Scheme 13 workers were required to enrol with the State Placement Service. During the first quarter of 1938 such workers were not required to enrol. As there were approximately 17,000 of these workers in February, 1939, it will be realized that the employment position for 1939 shows a considerable improvement over that for the same period in 1938.

	990	204	1,194	491	33	464	47	11	111	12	250	7	279	161	73	513	6	87	49	28	164	1
13C. Other metals, machines, and implements																						
14. Vehicles, manufacture of ..	936	282	1,218	274	46	320	30	2	76	4	138	1	285	225	74	584	16	92	68	8	168	3
15. Ships, boats, and equipment ..	709	448	1,137	317	202	519	1	6	51	1	163	4	8	44	1,022	1,074	..	4	4	408	416	2
16. Jewellery and watches ..	33	4	37	18	1	19	2	..	6	..	10	..	3	1	2	6	..	1	..	..	1	..
17A. Woollen-mills ..	224	29	253	61	5	66	5	..	32	2	44	..	20	17	4	29	..	23	9	..	34	..
17B. Other textile and fibrous materials ..	376	56	432	140	8	148	13	3	28	1	101	1	43	17	..	60	..	23	6	6	35	..
18. Harness, saddlery, and leatherware ..	69	20	89	29	2	31	1	..	16	1	19	..	7	5	..	12	..	4	..	..	4	..
19A. Grain-mills and cereal-food making ..	152	57	209	73	13	86	3	1	13	..	52	1	9	43	26	78	4	6	12	20	38	1
19B. Brewing, malting, and bottling ..	254	56	310	134	11	145	2	..	28	2	85	..	66	39	21	126	1	13	7	3	23	..
19C. Biscuit, bread, and confectionery making	698	178	876	303	30	333	26	11	97	2	196	6	124	77	76	277	5	43	20	18	81	2
19D. Jam-making; fruit and vegetable preserving	120	31	151	70	..	70	2	..	15	..	42	..	18	18	13	49	..	13	12	8	33	..
19E. Other food, drink, and tobacco making	194	47	241	66	7	73	9	2	22	1	30	1	44	30	75	149	1	4	5	12	21	..
20. Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basket-making	731	177	908	272	31	363	26	5	87	9	175	3	233	89	37	359	4	72	23	12	107	1
21. Paper and Stationery, books, newspapers, &c. (manufacture and printing)	602	141	743	285	20	305	19	9	105	7	188	6	90	41	105	236	..	8	6	43	57	..
22A. Boot, shoe, and slipper (not rubber) manufacturing	255	78	333	111	4	115	6	4	37	..	72	2	56	40	11	107	..	22	9	3	34	..
22B. Clothing, corset, hat, tie, &c., making	155	26	181	67	4	71	3	1	21	..	41	1	36	10	8	54	..	8	3	3	14	..
22C. Boot and shoe repairing and other apparel manufacturing	280	66	346	152	14	166	5	3	68	1	108	3	18	15	8	41	..	8	2	2	12	..
23. Other manufacturing ..	178	37	215	68	6	74	8	1	24	3	33	..	45	13	7	65	..	14	8	5	27	..
24. Building and construction ..	6,692	2,753	9,445	2,767	436	3,203	97	30	625	15	1,507	13	1,516	2,662	1,260	5,438	67	495	809	232	1,336	13
25. National public works ..	7,689	2,022	9,711	3,931	397	4,328	131	19	1,170	41	2,431	11	8,792	3,942	280	13,014	28	1,311	416	47	1,774	8
26. Local-body public works ..	9,658	3,930	13,588	4,299	451	4,750	77	15	1,563	4	2,888	8	8,949	6,461	145	15,555	53	706	628	20	1,354	..
27. Gas, water, and electrical production and supply	492	195	687	292	48	340	6	1	71	2	187	1	106	119	230	484	2	36	43	76	155	..
28. Railways (not railway construction)	1,148	365	1,513	646	76	722	24	12	146	5	390	8	558	415	441	1,414	6	46	53	136	235	..
29. Tramway and omnibus service ..	65	11	76	54	2	56	3	1	12	..	35	..	11	20	9	40	..	2	5	..	7	..
30. Other road services (including taxis)	2,436	631	3,067	1,025	126	1,151	57	16	232	13	615	8	257	193	731	1,181	20	46	51	145	242	2
31. Aerial transport (clubs and commercial services)	63	11	74	9	1	10	..	..	23	..	5	..	12	13	4	29	..	2	9	3	14	..
32. Water transport ..	3,807	3,223	7,030	1,769	819	2,588	109	76	514	68	1,264	67	185	96	5,100	5,381	456	46	11	1,131	1,188	22
33. Post and Telegraph radio and telephone services	175	30	205	88	8	96	5	4	35	4	62	..	117	80	14	211	2	13	6	..	19	..
34. Property and finance ..	471	74	545	194	13	207	34	16	124	13	132	10	37	16	17	70	..	18	11	5	34	..
35. Commerce (dealing in commodities)	8,758	2,998	11,756	4,150	580	4,730	283	91	1,184	66	2,504	43	1,095	1,195	2,030	4,320	36	220	367	653	1,232	13
36. Professional ..	521	200	721	307	22	329	43	16	130	18	188	8	234	173	115	522	5	28	72	35	135	1
37. Entertainment, sport, and recreation ..	1,402	664	2,066	756	105	861	21	5	311	4	515	2	886	588	441	1,915	3	53	68	99	220	2
38. Personal and domestic service ..	4,248	1,916	6,164	2,173	308	2,481	75	19	773	15	1,455	12	778	577	1,468	2,823	6	176	194	362	672	3
39. National public service ..	819	224	1,043	433	67	500	12	6	158	2	269	3	432	295	343	1,070	4	103	135	38	276	2
40. Local public service ..	1,171	461	1,632	497	45	542	8	5	194	2	391	3	218	197	712	1,127	1	21	33	93	147	1
Totals	86,194	28,466	114,660	39,042	5,733	44,775	1,500	487	11,339	362	24,082	291	32,617	21,189	16,908	70,714	862	5,505	4,051	4,476	14,032	114

TABLE XII.—ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRANTS WHO ENROLLED WITH THE STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE DURING THE PERIOD 22ND JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Industrial Ability Classification.	Table of Industrial Ability : Place of Origin.									Table of Industrial Ability by Age-groups.							
	Great Britain and Ireland.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Other British Countries.	America.	Asia.	Europe.	Foreign Pacific Islands.	Total.	Under 20.	20-25.	26-30.	31-40.	41-50.	Over 50.	Total.
Unskilled workers	93	155	14	1	14	2	2	3	..	284	10	87	60	67	46	14	284
Semi-skilled workers	8	8	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	20	..	5	8	5	1	1	20
Skilled workers	34	49	9	3	6	..	1	2	..	104	..	30	21	28	17	8	104
Commercial workers	28	24	3	..	2	3	1	..	..	61	1	17	15	15	7	6	61
Professional workers	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	1	1	6	1	1	1	11
Domestic workers	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	3	5	3	2	..	13
Unclassified workers	9	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	6	5	1	2	1	2	17
Totals	182	248	29	4	22	7	4	14	..	510	18	148	116	121	75	32	510

Immigrants from British Countries.

Great Britain	182
Australia	248
Canada	29
South Africa	4
Other British countries	22
Total	485

Immigrants from Foreign Countries.

America	7
Asia	4
Europe	14
Total	25

TABLE XIII.—ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRANTS WHO ENROLLED WITH THE STATE PLACEMENT SERVICE DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1939.

Industrial Ability Classification.	Table of Industrial Ability : Place of Origin.									Table of Industrial Ability by Age-groups.							
	Great Britain and Ireland.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Other British Countries.	America.	Asia.	Europe.	Foreign Pacific Islands.	Total.	Under 20.	20-25.	26-30.	31-40.	41-50.	Over 50.	Total.
Unskilled workers	92	171	16	..	1	3	1	7	3	294	15	92	54	85	34	14	294
Semi-skilled workers	13	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	67	1	18	17	18	10	3	67
Skilled workers	47	254	11	..	7	..	..	2	..	322	2	84	72	95	55	14	322
Commercial workers	20	20	3	..	4	..	1	3	2	53	3	12	13	17	5	3	53
Professional workers	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	3	3	..	1	2	9
Domestic workers	10	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	9	4	7	1	..	22
Unclassified workers	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	12
Totals	190	509	37	..	14	3	4	16	6	779	32	220	163	222	106	36	779

Immigrants from British Countries.

Great Britain	190
Australia	509
Canada	37
Other British Countries	14
Total	750

Immigrants from Foreign Countries.

America	3
Asia	4
Europe	16
Foreign Pacific islands	6
Total	29

TABLE XIV.—ENROLMENTS OF YOUTHS, BY MONTHS AND AGE-GROUPS, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1938, TO 31ST MARCH, 1939.

Month.	Boys.							Girls.							Totals.	
	Under 14.	14-15.	15-16.	16-17.	17-18.	18+.	Sub-total.	Under 14.	14-15.	15-16.	16-17.	17-18.	18+.	Sub-total.		
1938.																
April	2	16	25	24	26	7	100	..	6	10	8	13	23	60	160	
May	2	13	40	35	26	3	119	..	2	11	16	14	33	73	192	
June	1	19	35	60	39	7	161	..	6	19	22	15	47	109	270	
July .. ..	..	14	58	58	45	7	182	..	11	19	21	9	55	115	297
August	1	28	50	40	50	11	180	..	21	29	34	17	75	176	356	
September	4	9	39	45	42	3	142	..	19	30	36	15	60	160	302	
October	2	20	60	57	53	17	209	..	14	21	24	27	64	150	359	
November .. ..	..	43	76	66	46	10	241	..	20	30	39	23	62	174	415
December	6	55	88	71	32	6	258	3	30	53	30	18	36	170	428	
1939.																
January	6	87	154	119	67	15	448	1	24	50	53	26	63	227	675	
February	1	73	118	96	62	19	369	2	16	55	56	27	63	209	578	
March .. ..	..	30	81	80	47	9	247	..	14	43	27	28	52	164	411
Totals	25	407	824	751	535	114	2,656	6	183	370	366	229	633	1,787	4,443	

TABLE XV.—ENROLMENTS OF YOUTHS, BY MONTHS AND PRIOR STATUS, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1938, TO 31ST MARCH, 1939.

Month.	Boys.					Girls.					Total.
	From Primary School.	From Secondary School.	From Primary School and Experience.	From Secondary School and Experience.	Sub-total.	From Primary School.	From Secondary School.	From Primary School and Experience.	From Secondary School and Experience.	Sub-total.	
<i>1938.</i>											
April	5	20	52	23	100	9	21	22	8	60	160
May	12	33	50	24	119	10	10	35	18	73	192
June	7	35	67	52	161	10	29	51	19	109	270
July	5	33	62	82	182	5	41	43	26	115	297
August	11	46	72	51	180	17	57	53	49	176	356
September	16	46	51	29	142	20	63	41	36	160	302
October	29	70	67	43	209	14	44	47	45	150	359
November	18	93	87	43	241	14	77	43	40	174	415
December	65	132	40	21	258	22	112	20	16	170	428
<i>1939.</i>											
January	132	169	92	55	448	39	104	40	44	227	675
February	79	150	80	60	369	25	81	51	52	209	578
March	26	81	85	55	247	15	65	38	46	164	411
Totals	405	908	805	538	2,656	200	704	484	399	1,787	4,443

TABLE XVI.—PERMANENT PLACEMENTS OF YOUTHS, BY INDUSTRIAL AND AGE-GROUPS, FROM 1ST APRIL, 1938, TO 31ST MARCH, 1939.

Industrial Group Index.	Under 15.		15-16.		16-17.		17-18.		Over 18.		Total Boys placed.	Total Girls placed.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
2A. Agricultural farming (cropping)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	2	4
2B. Dairy, pig, and cattle farming (share-milking)	1	..	25	..	20	..	35	..	31	..	112	..	112
2C. Mixed farming	8	..	14	..	21	..	23	..	4	..	70	..	70
2D. Sheep-farming	1	..	1	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	10
2E. Other farming	5	..	5	1	5	..	8	..	..	..	23	1	24
11. Stone, clay, earthenware, glass, and minerals	4	..	10	2	9	1	7	..	2	..	32	3	35
12. Chemicals, animal, or vegetable products	2	3	8	1	19	5	9	1	1	2	39	12	51
13. Metals, machines, and implements	48	3	134	10	129	13	70	7	7	11	388	44	432
14. Vehicles, manufacture of ..	4	..	14	..	20	..	3	..	3	..	44	..	44
19. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	9	3	16	22	15	13	25	16	4	12	69	66	135
20. Furniture and fittings, wood, cane, and basketware	17	3	55	1	51	..	22	1	2	..	147	5	152
21. Paper and stationery, books, newspapers, and photographs	12	3	18	12	15	14	14	5	1	11	60	45	105
22A. Boot, shoe, and slipper making (not rubber)	10	4	14	4	8	7	3	3	..	8	35	26	61
22B. Clothing, corset, hat, tie, &c., manufacturing	3	27	12	59	11	47	13	17	1	45	40	195	235
22C. Boot and shoe repairing and other apparel manufacturing	5	3	11	10	7	8	..	2	..	10	23	33	56
23. Other manufacturing	9	4	25	4	21	..	9	2	1	2	65	12	77
24. Building	7	..	27	3	33	1	18	1	5	2	90	7	97
30. Other road services	6	..	17	1	28	..	9	1	..	1	60	3	63
34. Property and finance	1	2	4	13	13	11	7	5	1	9	26	40	66
35. Commerce	78	39	139	103	125	90	86	43	9	100	437	375	812
36. Professional	2	5	3	9	6	19	6	11	..	22	17	66	83
Others: Miscellaneous	16	25	43	41	68	60	49	48	9	186	185	360	545
Totals	248	124	595	296	629	289	421	163	81	423	1,974	1,295	3,269

TABLE XVII.—TEMPORARY PLACEMENTS OF YOUTHS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1938, TO 31ST MARCH, 1939.
Quarterly Comparison of Temporary with Permanent Positions filled.

Quarter.	Temporary Placements.		Permanent Placements.		Percentage of Temporary to Permanent Placements.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
April-June, 1938	104	30	286	153	36·36	19·61	30·52
July-September, 1938	90	46	392	284	22·96	16·20	20·12
October-December, 1938	99	56	426	326	23·24	17·18	20·61
January-March, 1939	103	46	870	532	11·84	8·65	10·63
Totals	396	178	1,974	1,295	20·06	13·75	17·56

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