

1934.
NEW ZEALAND.

UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD

(REPORT OF).

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Leave.

REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY.

CONCURRENTLY with a general improvement in economic conditions in New Zealand, the unemployment outlook is distinctly brighter than was the case when the Unemployment Board presented its last preceding annual report. The period covered by the present report is shorter than usual owing to Parliament reverting to its normal practice of assembling in June. Financial figures are, of course, quoted for the full financial year, but other data show the activities of the Board to the end of June instead of, as previously, to the end of September. Opportunity is taken in various sections of the report to refer to recent or anticipated developments in the Board's policy.

As forecast in the previous report, any changes which have occurred in the unemployment situation during the past year have been for the better. During the period under review the Board has vigorously pursued a policy of encouraging employing authorities in industry and local-governing bodies to provide additional full-time employment at standard rates of wages. The most successful of the experiments tried with a view to this end was the No. 10 Building Subsidy Scheme. From a position of almost complete inactivity in April last year, the building industry experienced a mild boom during the latter part of 1933, and improvement in employment as a result of this scheme was not confined merely to tradesmen and labourers actually employed on subsidized building jobs. Renewed activity in building opened up avenues of employment covering a very wide field. It is worthy of note that shortly after the commencement of Scheme No. 10 there began a steady decline in the numbers on the unemployment register who were receiving intermittent relief, the figures under this heading during the first half of 1934 falling lower than at any period in the preceding two years.

Simultaneously with the renewed activity in the building industry has been encouraged a tendency for local bodies to seek out some permanent work justifying the use of loan-money, and, with assistance granted from the Unemployment Fund by way of subsidy, provision has been made for quite a substantial number of full-time works at standard wages, as an alternative to Scheme No. 5 work on a rationed basis.

It is not suggested by the Board that the experience of the past nine months is an indication that the progress of reabsorption into industry will continue at the same rate, without new efforts and new experiments, until the problem of unemployment in New Zealand is solved. Even if this rate of progress were maintained it would not be until 1940 that the registration figures of unemployed would return to the level of 1928, the year when a special Committee was set up to investigate and report on the unemployment position.

It is on this account that the Board has set aside £250,000 from its funds to be used as an aid to the development of new industries. It is not one of the Board's functions to initiate new industries or to control industries. The Board, in taking this action, is seeking the co-operation and assistance of the industrialists. It appears that the best results will be obtained if the initiative in the matter of expanding our secondary industries is taken by those who are specially trained in industry. If, however, there is a failure on the part of this section of the community to meet the present difficult position, it seems inevitable that new experiments will have to be tried. In the meantime the Board is exploring every possible avenue for stimulating reabsorption of the unemployed into existing industries.

The principle hitherto adopted by the Board of requiring work to be performed in exchange for relief granted is now presenting great difficulty. Had the depression been an ordinary trade cycle such as is experienced at more or less regular intervals there is little doubt that, for New Zealand conditions, the method of providing work through local bodies in exchange for relief would have much to commend it. Despite the criticism levelled against much of the work done under certain schemes, the Board still confidently maintains that at least 50 per cent. of the necessary expenditure on relief to the unemployed has been salvaged in the form of permanent assets. In many parts of the country it is still possible to administer relief through these channels to advantage. It is in the more populous areas where the numbers of unemployed are large and where the type of work suited to Scheme No. 5 is becoming scarce that the greatest difficulty is being experienced. This is producing two results, both of which are objectionable. Either the local bodies in these areas are proposing to carry out

under Scheme No. 5 works which ought to be done at ordinary standard rates and financed from their own funds, or, being unable to provide work of value sufficient to warrant the overhead costs, are pressing the Board for some contribution towards the costs of materials and overhead. During the past year it has been necessary, therefore, in the main centres to substitute sustenance payments without work for some of the relief jobs carried out under Scheme No. 5. This has mainly been confined to workers over fifty years of age and those who are unfitted for the manual work provided under Scheme No. 5.

Much has been done during the past year further to stimulate employment in developmental work on farms, details of which will be found elsewhere in this report. Additional assistance has been granted also to the flax and kauri-gum industries. The Board's work in encouraging gold-mining and prospecting has been vigorously prosecuted during the year, and steps are being taken to widen the scope of activity in this industry.

PERSONNEL OF BOARD.

The constitution of the Board remains on the basis laid down in the Unemployment Amendment Act, 1931, and for the greater part of the period reviewed in this report the personnel was unchanged from the previous year.

Unfortunately, the Deputy-Chairman, Mr. James S. Jessep, tendered his resignation towards the end of June, 1934, owing to the increasing amount of work imposed on him as a result of his appointment as East Coast Commissioner.

The Board desires to place on record its appreciation of the yeoman service rendered by Mr. Jessep during the three years he was associated with the Board in what was undoubtedly a most serious stage of unemployment in New Zealand, and its regret that he was obliged to relinquish his position.

By resolution of the Board, Mr. Jessep has been appointed an Associate Member under section 15 of the Unemployment Act, 1930.

Following on this resignation, Mr. Walter Bromley was appointed to fill the position of Deputy-Chairman. Mr. Bromley was a member of the original Board, and, except for a period of three months early in 1931, has had continuous service as a Board member.

The vacancy on the Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. G. A. Pascoe, of Christchurch. Mr. Pascoe is Chairman of the Development of Industries Board, and also served as a member of the Tariff Commission.

These appointments were notified in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 51, dated the 5th July, 1934.

At the time of presenting this report the Hon. Adam Hamilton is temporarily dissociated from the activities of the Unemployment Board owing to ill-health. The portfolio of Employment, which carries with it the Chairmanship of the Board, has been assumed by the Hon. J. A. Young, Minister of Health.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

Accompanying this report is an audited statement of the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1934. Summarized, this statement shows the following position, the corresponding figures for previous years being shown for the purpose of comparison:—

	Year ended 31st March, 1931.*	Year ended 31st March, 1932.	Year ended 31st March, 1933.	Year ended 31st March, 1934.
	£	£	£	£
Cash in Fund at beginning of year .. ..	..	69,115	184,967	424,426
<i>Receipts.</i>				
Levy	229,000	538,503	429,004	428,550
Wages-tax .. .. .	..	490,053	2,471,028	2,891,715
Tax on income other than salary or wages .. ..	..	220,245	1,120,404	1,106,602
Subsidy from Consolidated Fund	159,247	1,118,753	..	..
Miscellaneous	9	2,530	7,563	13,466
	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759
<i>Payments.</i>				
Grants under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 ..	313,209	2,200,545	3,594,637	3,972,186
Sustenance under section 20, Unemployment Act, 1930 ..	..	..	12,960	33,302
Loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 ..	..	16,340	21,633	20,919
Purchases of food, &c., under section 14, Unemployment Amendment Act, 1932 .. .. .	..	..	58,667	104,278
Administration expenses	5,932	37,347	100,643	112,556
	319,141	2,254,232	3,788,540	4,243,241
Cash in Fund at end of year	69,115	184,967	424,426	621,518

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

In addition to the sum of £621,518 shown above as cash in the Fund at the 31st March last, there was a sum of £56,305 tax collected by the Post Office and not yet paid over at that date. There was thus a total of £677,823 cash available. Deducting from this figure a sum of approximately £231,000 sundry creditors at the 31st March, 1934, there was in the Unemployment Fund at 1st April, 1934, a sum of approximately £446,823, making, with the estimated revenue of £4,768,000, a total of £5,214,823 available for unemployment relief during the year ending 31st March, 1935.

In the year ended on the 31st March, 1934, payments under various relief schemes were as follows :—

	£
Farming schemes	270,767
Building scheme	229,460
Gold-prospecting schemes	198,334
Camp schemes	231,647
Distribution of food, clothing, &c... .. .	104,278
Sustenance payments	33,302
Scheme No. 5	2,889,837
Relief of unemployment among Maoris	74,080
Loans under section 18	20,919
Miscellaneous grants, &c.	78,061
Administration expenses	112,556
	<u>£4,243,241</u>

It will be noted that the payments in respect of administration expenses totalled £112,556. This sum represents 2·65 per cent. of the total payments of £4,243,241 from the Fund. The percentage of administration payments to total payments in the year 1932–33 was 2·82 per cent. The total payments do not, however, provide a satisfactory basis for comparing the cost of administration year by year, since the payments for a particular year include items of expenditure actually incurred in a previous year, while the whole year's expenditure will not be shown in the payments, since at the end of the year there will be commitments due and unpaid. The actual expenditure on administration when unpaid accounts at the end of each year are included was—1931–32, £55,015; 1932–33, £95,165; 1933–34, £118,560 (approximately). The latter figures, representing actual expenditure, form a more satisfactory basis for comparing costs of administration. Percentage costs extracted on this basis show the comparative position for the years 1931–32, 1932–33, and 1933–34 as follows :—

	1931–32. £	1932–33. £	1933–34.* £
(1) Total expenditure, including unpaid creditors, at 31st March	2,268,197	3,839,807	4,299,441
Plus cost of collection of levy retained by Post Office	4,000	6,500	†
	<u>£2,272,197</u>	<u>£3,846,307</u>	<u>£4,299,441</u>
(2) Amount of administration expenses included in total cost shown above..	£55,015	£95,165	£118,560
(3) Administration expenses as percentage of total cost	Per Cent. 2·42	Per Cent. 2·47	Per Cent. 2·76

Having regard to the thousands of men in receipt of relief, and the necessity of investigating their circumstances and eligibility, and considering the multiplicity and variety of schemes under which they are engaged, the administrative costs are exceedingly low.

* Final figures for year 1933–34 are not yet available; the figures quoted may be subject to slight alteration, but not sufficient to make any material difference in the percentage of administration expenses to total expenditure. † Cost of collection of levy for the year 1933–34 was appropriated and is therefore included in total expenditure of £4,299,441.

The apparent drop in number of contributors in respect of the February, 1934, instalment is a usual feature of these statistics. There is always a considerable number who do not effect payment of instalments within one month of the due date.

Largely as a result of investigation by the Post and Telegraph Department, which collects the levy, and action by the Board in cases of default, the number of individual instalments from December, 1930, to February, 1933, recorded as paid up to 31st March, 1934, is in every case greater than that recorded a year previously. Very few of those liable for payment now escape their obligations in this respect.

Some 12,000 Natives have elected to become contributors to the Unemployment Fund under the provisions of section 9 (1) (c) of the Unemployment Amendment Act, 1931, which amended the original Act. Natives within the meaning of the Native Land Act, 1931, are exempt from the levy unless they obtain the Board's permission to become contributors. The total male adult Maori population is approximately 17,300.

Every person in receipt of salary or wages and of income from other sources (with certain statutory exemptions) contributes to the Fund by way of the emergency unemployment charge, to which reference is made in another section of the report.

It is proposed to introduce amending legislation shortly to afford some relief from payment of special unemployment taxation by many of those whose circumstances are little better than those who are obliged to seek assistance from the Fund.

EXEMPTIONS AND POSTPONEMENTS.

(a) GENERAL UNEMPLOYMENT LEVY.

Exemptions from payment of instalments of the levy, as provided for in the Act and Regulations and recorded up to 31st March, 1934, are as follows:—

Total Exemptions (including Maoris, old-age pensioners and other aged mates with small means, persons suffering from permanent physical and mental incapacity, &c.) 32,604

Partial Exemptions.

Instalments.	Inmates of Mental Hospitals.	Inmates of Prisons, &c.	Inmates of Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, &c.	Students.	Cases of Mental or Physical Disability.	Hardship.	Totals.
December, 1930 ..	3,344	1,091	1,110	922	4,494	2,360	13,321
March, 1931 ..	3,578	1,155	716	1,000	3,662	3,221	13,332
June, 1931 ..	3,613	1,228	890	1,230	3,377	3,658	13,996
August, 1931 ..	3,668	1,486	541	818	3,009	3,821	13,343
November, 1931 ..	3,682	1,410	503	819	3,001	4,269	13,684
February, 1932 ..	3,734	1,151	613	683	2,875	3,587	12,643
May, 1932 ..	3,738	1,158	486	924	2,773	3,017	12,096
August, 1932 ..	3,738	1,179	431	899	2,745	2,360	11,352
November, 1932 ..	3,790	1,200	389	810	2,475	1,887	10,551
February, 1933 ..	3,844	1,082	400	675	2,567	1,641	10,209
May, 1933 ..	3,943	1,026	404	887	2,116	1,351	9,727
August, 1933 ..	3,984	1,012	431	859	2,298	778	9,362
November, 1933 ..	4,013	1,102	271	815	1,851	494	8,546
February, 1934 ..	4,033	1,070	206	435	1,201	161	7,106

The value of instalments not collected because of *partial* exemption, as indicated above, represents a sum of approximately £45,000.

In lieu of granting exemption from payment of the levy on the grounds of hardship, the Board has exercised its power in postponing the date of payment, without penalty, in 6,547 cases.

By a recent decision of the Board, relief workers employed on a part-time basis by local bodies, or on a full-time basis in camps or at gold prospecting but not receiving standard rates of pay, and registered unemployed in receipt of sustenance payments, are to be exempted from payment of four-fifths of the general unemployment levy. They must have been eligible for relief for at least one month prior to the due date of each instalment. Such men will, therefore, in future, pay 1s. per quarter instead of 5s. This exemption by Order in Council, which was published in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 57, of 26th July, 1934, takes effect as from the instalment due on the 1st August, 1934. It is estimated that the relief afforded the unemployed in this direction will result in a reduction of £35,000 in the Board's revenue for 1934–35.

(b) EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT CHARGE.

Apart from the statutory exemptions from payment of the charge, over 3,500 applications for exemption from, or postponement of the date of, payment of the charge on the grounds of hardship have been dealt with by the Board since the last report. In 2,418 cases exemption from payment of one or more instalments was granted, whilst in 938 cases the due date or dates were postponed in order to give the applicants time to effect payment without incurring the penalties provided by the Act.

COLLECTION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT CHARGE.

Cash payments of the wages-tax are made to permanent post-offices, which also are responsible for the sale of stamps. Out of a total of £2,891,715 received into the Unemployment Fund from the charge on salary or wages, £1,462,944 was paid in cash and £1,428,771 accounted for by the sale of special relief-tax stamps.

In October, 1932, inspectors were detailed to investigate the payment of wages-tax, and up to the 26th May, 1934, 41,192 inspections had been carried out, resulting in the recovery of £35,351 additional tax.

The investigation of taxpayers' records for the payment of emergency unemployment charge on "other income" is being carried out by Land and Income Tax Department Inspectors during the course of their own inspections. Quite a number of persons, however, while exempt from the payment of income-tax, are liable for the payment of unemployment charge on "other income." The Board has recently appointed a number of qualified accountants to investigate the declarations of these persons, and the results obtained to date fully justify their appointment.

While the majority of breaches are due to ignorance of the law, or to insufficient records being kept, it has been found in some cases that taxpayers have deliberately avoided payment of the tax. In these cases prosecutions have been taken.

MAORIS.

Reference was made in the Board's report for 1933 of administrative co-operation between the Unemployment Board and the Native Land Settlement Board with the object of utilizing the labour of unemployed Maoris in the development of their own lands.

At the beginning of the financial year it was decided to finance such Maori unemployment schemes as were designed to relieve the Unemployment Board's existing relief schemes of Natives who were then eligible for relief thereunder. To this end grants totalling some £78,000 were made to the Native Department for schemes calculated to absorb Maori unemployed in those districts where unemployment among the Native race was acute.

Close contact has been maintained between the two Boards through Mr. J. S. Jessep, late Deputy-Chairman of the Unemployment Board, who is also a member of the Native Land Settlement Board.

The actual expenditure from the Unemployment Fund during the financial year on schemes for relieving unemployment among Maoris in the direction referred to was £74,080.

EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN RECENT YEARS.

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

Year.	Public Works Department (including Main Highways).	State Forest Service.	Other Departments (including New Zealand Railways).	Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Unemployment Fund.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	130,000	14,240	..	..	..	144,240
1927-28 ..	379,565	27,550	..	75,106	..	482,221
1928-29 ..	680,393	50,250	3,500	68,566	..	802,709
1929-30 ..	914,109	185,400	204,464	111,728	..	1,415,701
1930-31 ..	1,249,446	82,000	21,933	116,768	313,209	1,783,356
1931-32 ..	886,953	74,000	14,684	11,478	2,216,886	3,204,001
1932-33 ..	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
Totals ..	5,080,711	435,440	442,575	383,862	10,348,678	16,691,266

It will be noted that expenditure by "Other Departments" shows a substantial increase in the last financial year. This is mainly due to settlement of unemployed workers on the land under the control of the Lands and Survey Department.

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

The total number of men either wholly or partly a charge on the Unemployment Fund at the end of June, 1934, is 8,890 fewer than at the end of June, 1933, and this in spite of the fact that the peak figure of approximately 75,000 receiving assistance from the Fund occurred between these two dates. The movement over a period of three years commencing June, 1931, may be better understood from an inspection of the graph reproduced in the Appendix to this report. The table accompanying the graph has been compiled from available data, and the figures quoted therein agree with the various totals in Table II back to October, 1933. Prior to this date, the published tables in previous reports did not dissect Scheme No. 5 workers according to whether they were employed on part-time or full-time work (except for gold-prospectors). It has been possible, however, to ascertain the numbers working full time in country camps, &c., at each period and thus arrive at a fairly close estimate of the totals working full time and on a rationed basis over the last three years.

This provides by far the most reliable indication of the movement in numbers of “unemployed” during the peak years of unemployment in New Zealand. The comparative position at the end of each quarter during this period is shown in the following summary:—

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

End of Quarter.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Annual Increase or Decrease.		
					1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
March .. ..	..	47,520	61,067	62,114	..	13,547	1,047
June	44,400	61,200	69,523	60,633	16,800	8,323	— 8,890
September ..	46,990	67,110	75,134	..	20,120	8,024	..
December ..	47,285	64,082	67,740	..	16,797	3,658	..

— Denotes a decrease.

The only satisfactory method of reviewing unemployment figures over a longer period, especially prior to the constitution of the Unemployment Board, is to take the numbers remaining on the registers of Government Employment Bureaux at the end of each week. A certain amount of comparative value is lost because the more recent figures include Scheme No. 5 workers who are employed full time with a subsidy from the Unemployment Fund. These are retained on the registers for reasons explained in the previous report.

In Table I of the Appendix will be found the numbers remaining on the registers at the end of each week from October, 1933, to the first week in July, 1934, inclusive. The numbers registered in each urban area are shown separately. A general summary of the totals on the registers at the end of each month since January, 1930, appears below:—

—	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Last week in—					
January	2,572	16,607	45,654	51,698	46,527
February	2,520	27,662	44,107	49,971	45,125
March	3,130	38,028	45,383	51,035	44,441
April	3,379	36,981	50,093	53,171	45,052
May	5,084	42,523	53,543	55,477	45,952
June	5,491	45,264	54,342	56,563	48,393
July	5,360	47,772	55,837	57,169	..
August	5,463	50,033	56,332	56,750	..
September ..	6,025	51,375	55,728	56,173	..
October	6,018	50,284	54,549	54,173	..
November ..	7,402	47,535	52,477	50,140	..
December ..	11,371*	45,140	52,523	48,334	..

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

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

In examining Tables II and III and the graph reproduced in this report, it should be noted that the retention in the unemployment figures of those workers engaged in industry with the aid of subsidies from the Unemployment Fund has the effect of exaggerating the unemployment position. It would be easier to understand this if it is pointed out that the unemployment figures for November, 1933, totalling 72,306, included 8,387 building tradesmen and labourers employed full-time on works subsidized under Scheme No. 10. It may be true to say that had it not been for the operation of Scheme No. 10 the majority of these men would have had to depend upon part-time labour on one or other of the Board's relief schemes, and it is certainly true to say that their employment on these jobs incurred a payment from the Unemployment Fund, but by no stretch of the imagination could these men be regarded as unemployed. The same circumstances apply to the workers engaged on farm schemes, &c., subsidized by the Unemployment Board. Attention is therefore directed to the graph accompanying this report, the middle line of which may be taken as the most reliable indication of the numbers of genuinely unemployed males at the dates mentioned.

FARM SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, the Unemployment Board expended an amount of £145,915 under Scheme No. 4A. The number of men employed on farms under this and other subsidy schemes at the end of each four weeks during the period under review will be

found in Table II in the Appendix. The increase in the rate of subsidy payable under Scheme No. 4B and the advantages offered generally by that scheme are now more widely known among farmers, and to the more extensive use of that scheme by farmers may be attributed the decline in operations under Scheme No. 4A.

An interesting return taken out during the year shows to what extent farmers employing labour under Scheme No. 4A are assisting the workers by paying wages over and above the subsidy granted by the Board.

In just over 1,000 cases of married workers employed on the scheme the average weekly subsidy from the Unemployment Fund was 19s. 8d. and the average weekly additional wage paid by the farmer was 13s. 6d., making a total remuneration of £1 13s. 2d. per week, in addition, of course, to food and accommodation provided by the employer.

Out of nearly 2,500 cases of single men employed, the average weekly subsidy was 9s. 5d. and the average weekly additional wage paid by the farmer 8s. 5d., making a total of 17s. 10d. per week, plus food and accommodation.

Taking married and single men together the averages in nearly 3,500 cases examined were as follows: 12s. 5d. subsidy; 9s. 11d. paid by farmer: total remuneration £1 2s. 4d. per week, plus food and accommodation.

Work done under Scheme No. 4A is limited strictly to developmental or other work which would not, in the ordinary course of events, be carried out by labour engaged solely at the expense of the farmer. From fairly extensive inquiries made by the Board it would appear that the rates of remuneration quoted above compare very favourably with the average wages paid to farm labourers at the present time where no subsidy is received from the Unemployment Fund. The average for general farm hands appears to be between £1 and £1 10s. per week, and for general hands on dairy-farms it ranges from 15s. to £1 5s. per week. It will be seen, therefore, that developmental work carried out under Scheme No. 4A comes within the category of full-time subsidized employment in industry.

The Farm Camp Scheme, a modification of Scheme No. 4A, is designed to place workers with farmers who have developmental work to do, but who cannot afford to meet the cost of feeding the men employed. A small camp of at least four single men is set up on a property, and the Board, in addition to paying the men the rate of subsidy of 10s. per week, pays the farmer an allowance towards food costs. At the 30th June, 1934, some 3,000 men had been employed under the Farm Camp Scheme, and the number of men in farm camps on that date was 259. During the year, the Unemployment Board instituted more searching investigations into the ability of employers to engage labour under Scheme No. 4A in the ordinary way, and, as a result, a considerable amount of labour has been diverted from the Farm Camp Scheme to Scheme No. 4A or placed under the Farm Camp Scheme at a reduced rate of ration allowance.

Activities under Scheme No. 4B where the Board meets one-half of the labour cost of contracts for development work on farms show a decided increase. From the inception of the scheme to the 30th June, 1934, 5,063 contracts had been completed and 10,840 men paid off, while 2,712 contracts to employ a further 6,963 men, remained to be carried out. The grand total of engagements under this scheme since its inception is therefore 17,803, while the estimated total amount of subsidies expended and authorized from the inception of the scheme to the 31st March, 1934, was £195,053. The works carried out under the scheme are of a definitely developmental nature, calculated to increase the primary production—and thus the national wealth—of the Dominion, as will be seen from the following statement of operations carried out, or to be carried out, under contracts which have been approved:—

							Acres.
Scrubcutting	..	..	..	..	..	..	391,162
Bushfelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,663
Stumping, grubbing, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,342
Sowing	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,313
Ploughing and harrowing	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,257
Top-dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,065
							Chains.
Fencing	..	..	..	..	..	..	109,922
Draining	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,844
Roading	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,388
Splitting posts, battens and strainers—							Number.
Posts and strainers	..	..	..	..	..	..	229,600
Battens	..	..	..	..	..	..	250,360

It is estimated that, as a result of the works itemized above, the land concerned will carry an additional 435,316 sheep, 71,293 cattle, and 468 pigs.

Scheme No. 11, for rabbit destruction, was closed in September, 1933, and reopened the following month, operating at amended rates of subsidy through voluntary local rabbit committees. In view of the high prices obtaining for rabbit-skins consequent upon the cold winter, the scheme was closed in practically all districts from May last. The prices realized at rabbit-skin sales are being closely watched by the Unemployment Board which may reopen the scheme if such a course is found to be justified. The number of workers who have been employed for varying periods under this scheme is 3,562.

CAMP SCHEMES.

Valuable improvement and developmental work is still being done by relief labour, both single and married men, employed under camp schemes. The establishment costs of these camps, supervision, tools, &c., are usually provided by the Department of State or local body under whose control the work is being carried out, the Board providing a contribution towards the running-costs of the camps. The State Forest Service continues to absorb a fair number of men during the tree-planting season, and the afforestation work being done will in years to come undoubtedly result in the building-up of a national asset of considerable value, and certainly provides a most useful avenue for the placement of unemployed labour.

The State Forest Service, Lands and Survey Department, Public Works Department, and Main Highways Board are the principal State Departments under whose control relief camps have been established. The Lands and Survey Department is chiefly concerned with land-drainage and development of Crown land generally, and the Public Works Department and the Main Highways Board with the improvement of existing roads and main highways.

The Public Works Department is, however, controlling a number of camp workers who are engaged in land clearing on private property in various parts of the Dominion. It is a condition of such jobs that the property-owners contribute towards the cost of the work to the extent of their means. Preference is always given to the most useful class of work and all Public Works subsidized jobs of this nature are carried out on the contract system whereby the contract rates are estimated to return a specified weekly amount to the workers.

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

These numbers are not, however, a true indication of the number of relief workers who are actually encamped on the jobs where they are placed. Many local bodies have men working full time at special rates allocated through Scheme No. 5, and most of these are doing land-improvement work in camps established and supervised at the expense of the local body or farmers who benefit from the work. Also the majority of gold-prospectors are living in camps. Altogether it is estimated there are 15,000 men in camps set up under the Board's various schemes.

GOLD MINING AND PROSPECTING.

The numbers of men mining and prospecting for gold on a subsidized basis under the control of the Unemployment Board since the presentation of the Board's last report has not varied to any great extent. At the end of October, 1933, there were 4,000 men so engaged, and this number has been more or less maintained since. A slight decrease in the winter months is to be expected, but the totals would have been higher but for men becoming self-supporting through winning sufficient gold to render unemployment-relief assistance unnecessary. The approaching summer should see many more reaping the benefit of the development work they have done during the last year or so.

Many of these workers have won sufficient gold to repay to the Board all the subsidy and other assistance granted. The reason why more men have not reached this stage may be ascribed to the fact that operations of subsidized parties of prospectors have generally been directed towards areas that were more or less successfully prospected in past years but were abandoned when the attraction of high wages in industry generally and the low price of gold in comparison with present-day prices made it uneconomic to work such areas.

In spite of this, subsidized prospectors are now augmenting their subsidy annually to the extent of gold valued at over £50,000. Excluding those men who have not yet reached the production stage, the Board's records show that weekly winnings in gold average from 10s. to £1 10s. per man.

Under the control of engineers and experienced supervisors, and with the co-operation of the Mines and Public Works Departments, quite a number of major development schemes have been put in hand. Having selected promising areas (some of which have never previously been prospected) men are put on to improve access, then to test the area by sinking shafts, driving tunnels, &c., and in some cases to construct races to bring in water. They are paid a little more than the subsidy for such work. Should the tests prove that payable gold is present, the men who have done the development work are given first choice of selecting claims.

It is confidently anticipated that organized development of auriferous areas will bear fruit during the coming year, and many more men will go off relief as a result.

More and more attention is now being given, however, to the development of extensive low-grade reefing measures, deep-lead alluvial and other deposits that cannot be tested or worked without up-to-date machinery. The Board is in close touch with modern scientific methods of testing likely areas, and to this end a special committee has recently been set up to control operations on a properly planned basis.

The personnel of the committee comprises the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Under-Secretary of Mines, and the Deputy-Chairman of the Unemployment Board. A sum of £5,000 has been set aside by the Board to meet the expenses of preliminary geological and geophysical testing of promising new fields. Potential auriferous areas will then be prospected by boring, shaft-sinking, &c., and developed either by unemployed labour under the Mines Department and Unemployment Board or by private enterprise, if the prospects are encouraging and sufficient men can be absorbed in the work.

The net expenditure by the Board during the financial year 1933-34 in fostering gold mining and prospecting amongst unemployed men was £198,334, of which £7,293 was expended in subsidizing wages of men taken on by companies or syndicates and employed full time. Companies availing themselves of assistance under this scheme (No. 8b) are under agreement with the Board to refund all assistance granted from the Unemployment Fund before any dividends are paid or their interests disposed of to other companies.

One company recently, in refunding to the Board all the assistance granted in accordance with their agreement, stated that it was only the timely and practical assistance made available which enabled the company to continue their mining operations, and, in doing so, to provide regular weekly employment for thirty men who would otherwise have been on part-time relief. As a result of the work carried out by this subsidized labour, gold-production at the mine was more than doubled, and further development work now possible will absorb a number of additional men. In this and other instances, substantial benefits have accrued both from the viewpoint of employment and to the mining industry.

SMALL-FARM PLAN.

The Small-farm Plan is administered by the Small Farms Board, but the Unemployment Board continues to assist in its operation by providing sustenance allowances for occupiers where it is established that they are not yet self-supporting. The maximum rate of sustenance allowance is £1 per week, and the term thereof is limited to thirteen weeks, except in certain cases, where the position may be reviewed. Assistance from the Unemployment Fund in this direction during the financial year 1933-34 amounted to £16,476. Administrative co-operation between the two Boards is maintained through the appointment to the Small Farms Board of Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Commissioner of Unemployment, *vice* Mr. J. S. Jessep, late Deputy-Chairman of the Unemployment Board.

FULL-TIME WORK AT STANDARD OR AWARD RATES.

For the last two years the Board has been subsidizing the employment of men taken from the register of unemployed and placed on full-time work at ruling or award rates of pay. Until recently this form of "relief work" was limited chiefly to land-development and road-metalling jobs put in hand by the Public Works Department and Main Highways Board, and to gold-mining by companies and syndicates under Scheme No. 8b. In every case the Board had to be satisfied, before approving a subsidy, that the work could not be done with the finances available to the employing authority. Having satisfied itself on this point, the Board would approve a wages subsidy based usually on the existing Scheme No. 5 allocation. This had the effect of transferring relief labour from work on a rationed basis, and probably of little value, to normal full-time work in industry.

Increasing numbers of men were found employment in this direction, and the Board sought ways and means of extending this policy as a major step towards a solution of the unemployment problem. Certain secondary industries have been granted subsidized labour, but the field is not sufficiently large at this juncture to make an appreciable difference in the numbers on relief. The Building Subsidy Scheme, of course, has a close connection with this policy, but the basis of subsidy is dissimilar. However, this scheme is dealt with in another section of the report.

The primary industries have done a great deal to absorb relief labour in full-time work on a subsidized basis. This is evidenced by the numbers provided with work under the various farm subsidy schemes, the majority being employed in circumstances which place them in comparatively the same position from a monetary standpoint as ordinary workers in the primary industries.

In the principal centres of population, and to a certain extent in rural districts, the Board is looking to local employing authorities for co-operation in employing relief labour at ruling rates of pay for full-time work.

Numbers of local bodies have made special efforts to put in hand new works such as street and footpath improvement, drainage, water-supply, &c. If they are unable to finance the whole cost of such work, the Board, to enable the work to proceed, will come to their assistance by subsidizing the wages of relief workers, who must be employed at standard or award rates for a working-week of not less than forty hours. The Board's subsidy is not hard and fast, but is based principally upon the amount of funds which the employing authorities are able to find. Other relevant factors are, of course, taken into consideration. The advantage accruing to the men under this arrangement is obvious. They have the opportunity of getting back to work under normal conditions instead of remaining on rationed work, and, incidentally, the Unemployment Fund is augmented to the extent of the wages-tax payable. Valuable community work is being completed in this manner in various parts of the Dominion, and it is hoped many more local bodies will submit similar proposals.

SCHEME NO. 5 : WORK ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Shortly after the inception of Scheme No. 5 it was agreed that unemployed labour might advantageously be utilized in improving and developing farm lands, and the assistance extended by the Board in this direction has been extensively availed of by farmers whose financial circumstances would otherwise have necessitated an indefinite postponement of development work really necessary to obtain full benefit from the land.

Where farmers were in a position to contribute towards the wages cost of relief labour employed on their properties they were required to do so, but a contribution from the farmer or owner of the property was not made a mandatory condition to the placement of relief labour on the improvement or development of privately owned farm lands.

However, as the scheme for placing relief labour on private property, generally referred to as Scheme No. 5 "Over the Fence," became firmly established, it was increasingly evident that many farmers who should have been, and probably were, in a position to contribute some proportion of the cost of improvements effected to their properties were declining to contribute any portion of the cost and were more or less inclined to expect relief labour to be made available to them for the improvement of their properties without any return whatever being asked by the Board.

It was decided, therefore, that as from the beginning of 1934 any persons wishing to employ relief labour for the improvement or development of privately owned land should, except in specially approved cases, agree to refund to the Unemployment Board at least 25 per cent. of the wages cost of labour supplied, and the following table showing the contributions received or agreed upon by farmers availing themselves of the assistance of relief labour under this scheme indicates that the scheme is working most satisfactorily :—

1934.								£
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580
Total for six months								<u>£2,556</u>

The class of work which may be undertaken on private property with the assistance of relief labour is restricted to developmental work on farm lands, such as bushfelling, scrub-cutting, rush-grubbing, stumping and logging, cutting new drains or improving existing drains, clearing noxious weeds, fencing, and such other developmental work as will definitely increase the carrying-capacity of the farm.

BUILDING SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

Scheme No. 10, of which a full description was given in the Unemployment Board's last preceding report, is now in process of closing down.

Applications for subsidies were received only up to and inclusive of 12th September, 1933, and work now being done under the scheme consists of jobs of considerable magnitude, the completion of which must necessarily extend over a comparatively long period, or of smaller jobs in respect of which the Board has, for sufficient reasons, postponed the date of commencement.

A total of 12,014 applications were received under the scheme, and of these 11,195 were approved and 819 declined. Of those approved, approximately 2,500 jobs were, for various reasons, not proceeded with, and the subsidies granted in respect of them were accordingly cancelled.

The total amount of subsidy paid to date is £273,247, while that remaining to be paid is estimated at £174,671, and at present claims for subsidy are being met at the rate of about £3,000 per week.

The total value of work originally proposed to be done under the scheme was £5,839,555, but this has been reduced by cancellations and other causes to £3,920,409. Of this figure, it is estimated that direct and indirect wages (to New Zealand workers) on jobs completed or to be completed will amount to £3,410,755.

The House-building Subsidy Scheme (No. 12) has been launched with the object of again giving the building trade a necessary stimulus and thereby creating work. Under the scheme persons considering the erection of new dwellings, or additions to existing dwellings, are encouraged to proceed with the work immediately by the offer of a subsidy. Applications in respect of residential flats (irrespective of capital cost) and applications in respect of dwelling-houses (the estimated capital cost of which is over £1,000) will also be received and considered on their merits. The Unemployment Board will also be willing to negotiate with local authorities with a view to the elimination of slum areas and rebuilding on modern lines.

The method of apportioning the subsidy in this case will be materially different from that adopted under the previous building scheme, and the subsidy will now be based at the rate of 1s. per square foot of all new and totally enclosed floor space, computed on overall measurement over external walls. In the case of any building the subsidy payable shall not exceed 8 per cent. of the contract price, with a maximum subsidy for a single dwelling of £80.

One of the conditions of this scheme ensures the use of New Zealand materials wherever practicable, and, following the procedure adopted under Scheme No. 10, the approved subsidy may be reduced subsequently, or even cancelled, if certain imported materials are used.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The policy of granting relief to unemployed female wage-earners through the medium of local Women's Unemployment Committees has been maintained, and very good service has been rendered by these committees in providing a measure of relief assistance to unemployed women and girls through the medium of training-centres. The committees keep in constant touch with prospective employers, and have been very successful in finding permanent and temporary positions for large numbers of women and girls. In fact, the committees generally report that there is little difficulty in finding suitable work for any applicant who has had a reasonable amount of experience in the various avenues of employment. This is evident by the fact that during the month of April, 1934, the committees in the four main centres placed in permanent and temporary employment a total of 215 women and girls.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, the Board made grants to Women's Unemployment Committees totalling £11,410.

A statistical summary of the registrations, &c., in the four main centres for the month of April, 1934, is as follows:—

Previous Occupation.	Registrations.	Previous Occupation.	Registrations.
Office work ..	32	Housemaids and waitresses ..	24
Shop assistants ..	36	Nursing ..	12
Factory employees ..	82	Other ..	56
Domestic work ..	210		
Cook-generals ..	26	Total ..	478

Age Groups.	Registrations.	Age Groups.	Registrations.
Sixteen to twenty ..	274	Over forty ..	75
Twenty-one to twenty-five ..	56		
Twenty-six to thirty ..	35	Total ..	478
Thirty-one to forty ..	38		

As a guide to its policy in connection with unemployment relief for women and girls, the Board has maintained its reliance on the advice of a special Women's Advisory Committee. This committee made a further detailed investigation of the position during the latter part of 1933.

UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS.

Exceptionally fine work has been carried out during the past year by Boy Unemployment Committees in finding work for unemployed youths. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1934, positions have been found for 4,783 boys, and, while some of the positions are of a temporary nature, the results reflect considerable credit on the efforts of the voluntary committees which have been set up to deal with this difficult problem.

The Unemployment Board has continued to assist committees by making grants for the purpose of meeting administration expenses, and during the year ended 31st March, 1934, £1,542 was granted to various committees for this purpose. The Board has also continued the payment of a subsidy for the training of sons of New Zealand soldiers at Flock House; in addition, over 600 boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty years have been placed on farms, their wages being subsidized from the Unemployment Fund, and a limited number of boys of sixteen years of age or over have been in receipt of training on farms under Scheme No. 7.

ISSUE OF BOOTS AND BLANKETS TO RELIEF WORKERS.

The issue of working-boots to relief workers employed under the Board's various schemes has proceeded satisfactorily, and up to the 31st March, 1934, 59,000 pairs of boots had been distributed.

The Board, realizing the necessity of relief workers being provided with adequate footwear, particularly those men engaged in gold-prospecting, drainage works, and other such occupations, decided to make a further issue during the present year. Tenders were therefore called amongst boot-manufacturers throughout New Zealand, and orders have been placed with twenty-two firms for the manufacture of 30,000 pairs of boots.

It is very gratifying to report that, of the 66,000 pairs of boots manufactured last year, no genuine complaints were received regarding the quality of the footwear. This speaks highly of the standard set by the Board and of the workmanship and quality of the footwear produced by the various boot-manufacturers.

Towards the end of last year the Board purchased 5,500 pairs of grey blankets for issue to relief workers employed in camps.

It became apparent that quite a number of relief workers employed in forestry and other camps were inadequately supplied with blankets, and, as the workers in the majority of cases were not in a position to purchase blankets themselves, the Board decided to make issues where necessary. These blankets become the property of the men after they have remained in camp for one month. Up to the 30th June, 1934, 2,000 pairs of blankets had actually been issued.

The issue of blankets has been keenly appreciated by the workers and has considerably increased their comfort in the camps.

J. A. YOUNG, Chairman.

W. BROMLEY, Deputy-Chairman.

P. R. CLIMIE, }
G. A. PASCOE, } Members.

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

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—SHOWING NUMBERS REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT END OF EACH WEEK, OCTOBER, 1933, TO 7TH JULY, 1934.

Week ended	Urban Areas.														Totals, Urban Areas.	Other Districts and Post-offices.	Totals.
	Auckland.	Hamilton.	Gisborne.	Napier.	Hastings.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Wellington.	Nelson.	Christchurch.	Timaru.	Dunedin.	Invercargill.			
1933.																	
Oct. 7	11,269	576	1,130	1,130	864	589	1,403	1,227	6,930	572	6,087	769	3,303	854	36,703	18,949	55,652
„ 14	11,177	547	1,152	1,105	846	582	1,387	1,211	6,917	560	6,084	763	3,283	799	36,413	18,822	55,235
„ 21	11,115	543	1,144	1,083	830	588	1,364	1,186	6,917	557	6,091	755	3,256	792	36,221	18,573	54,794
„ 28	10,987	544	1,175	1,041	794	584	1,360	1,171	6,886	554	5,992	745	3,232	803	35,868	18,305	54,173
Nov. 4	10,895	528	1,123	998	707	579	1,346	1,184	6,842	547	6,006	726	3,193	789	35,463	17,510	52,973
„ 11	10,795	483	1,088	961	664	555	1,273	1,192	6,786	538	5,994	722	3,160	775	34,986	17,155	52,141
„ 18	10,578	467	1,054	921	647	551	1,252	1,158	6,675	540	5,908	700	3,100	782	34,333	16,842	51,175
„ 25	10,434	439	954	895	626	546	1,213	1,142	6,585	522	5,878	696	2,999	750	33,679	16,461	50,140
Dec. 2	10,239	415	945	858	605	553	1,173	1,152	6,542	532	5,830	686	2,947	745	33,222	16,284	49,506
„ 9	10,080	381	858	829	587	549	1,136	1,164	6,388	536	5,877	677	2,904	741	32,707	15,996	48,703
„ 16	9,906	400	855	826	588	543	1,094	1,161	6,331	524	5,873	638	2,874	726	32,339	15,898	48,237
„ 23	9,818	409	841	792	578	545	1,093	1,161	6,309	531	5,875	639	2,878	736	32,205	15,909	48,114
„ 30	9,857	415	841	792	583	545	1,107	1,161	6,364	541	5,907	620	2,877	742	32,352	15,982	48,334
1934.																	
Jan. 6	9,948	385	786	792	589	542	1,108	1,165	6,337	563	5,788	634	2,895	764	32,296	15,864	48,160
„ 13	10,073	375	767	810	574	545	1,140	1,161	6,382	580	5,857	643	2,900	782	32,589	15,873	48,462
„ 20	10,186	388	738	783	577	543	1,096	1,162	6,379	580	5,838	621	2,835	680	32,406	15,440	47,846
„ 27	10,085	383	344	778	596	540	1,027	1,147	6,308	584	5,663	611	2,797	620	31,483	15,044	46,527
Feb. 3	10,069	346	356	766	609	538	1,028	1,108	6,290	527	5,639	602	2,799	610	31,287	14,810	46,097
„ 10	9,978	343	351	758	600	543	992	1,111	6,248	509	5,632	592	2,752	644	31,053	14,338	45,391
„ 17	10,010	370	296	745	620	553	1,030	1,102	6,249	493	5,481	583	2,707	623	30,862	14,357	45,219
„ 24	9,901	368	592	762	630	550	1,039	1,106	6,202	500	5,437	576	2,710	611	30,984	14,141	45,125
Mar. 3	9,938	391	709	790	618	541	1,050	1,109	6,199	494	5,384	582	2,674	611	31,090	14,103	45,193
„ 10	9,928	404	731	796	544	549	1,048	1,115	6,143	477	5,378	563	2,588	618	30,882	14,011	44,893
„ 17	9,813	392	710	827	530	546	1,057	1,117	6,072	494	5,442	568	2,573	620	30,761	14,060	44,821
„ 24	9,470	378	730	821	497	540	1,040	1,121	6,061	501	5,377	575	2,583	627	30,321	14,087	44,408
„ 31	9,538	365	750	821	481	529	1,028	1,093	6,049	502	5,384	585	2,582	620	30,327	14,114	44,441
April 7	9,594	380	711	813	468	539	1,027	1,109	6,028	438	5,356	586	2,538	666	30,253	14,332	44,585
„ 14	9,575	379	709	822	465	545	1,058	1,117	6,112	434	5,391	580	2,534	654	30,375	14,373	44,748
„ 21	9,627	387	707	855	468	543	1,057	1,147	6,100	463	5,445	567	2,530	665	30,561	14,413	44,974
„ 28	9,582	369	765	884	486	557	1,057	1,134	6,113	483	5,460	562	2,569	678	30,699	14,353	45,052
May 5	9,623	373	765	925	513	547	1,115	1,126	6,205	524	5,501	560	2,539	664	30,980	14,408	45,388
„ 12	9,740	377	795	916	537	545	1,124	1,123	6,200	547	5,489	558	2,495	681	31,127	14,570	45,697
„ 19	9,715	377	769	904	552	530	1,162	1,128	6,252	570	5,522	573	2,500	667	31,221	14,630	45,851
„ 26	9,713	403	748	893	546	530	1,172	1,129	6,222	565	5,562	587	2,458	686	31,214	14,738	45,952
June 2	9,726	416	784	907	557	528	1,181	1,139	6,286	583	5,620	599	2,409	699	31,434	14,895	46,329
„ 9	9,756	404	806	955	583	524	1,201	1,142	6,276	587	5,670	617	2,383	699	31,603	15,076	46,679
„ 16	9,797	408	855	973	621	537	1,229	1,125	6,272	585	5,726	643	2,412	732	31,915	15,154	47,069
„ 23	9,939	425	875	978	635	536	1,241	1,145	6,380	595	5,751	639	2,452	716	32,307	15,325	47,632
„ 30	10,276	434	867	981	628	538	1,254	1,148	6,469	600	5,798	648	2,473	750	32,864	15,529	48,393
July 7	10,471	452	899	1,004	616	534	1,271	1,150	6,614	602	5,887	692	2,503	794	33,489	15,667	49,156

NOTE.—The above figures include all men receiving relief under Scheme No. 5 (both part-time and full-time) and men in receipt of sustenance without work, but do not include those men transferred from the Registers to farm subsidy and other relief schemes. See Table II, and letterpress under heading “Numbers of Unemployed” at page 7.

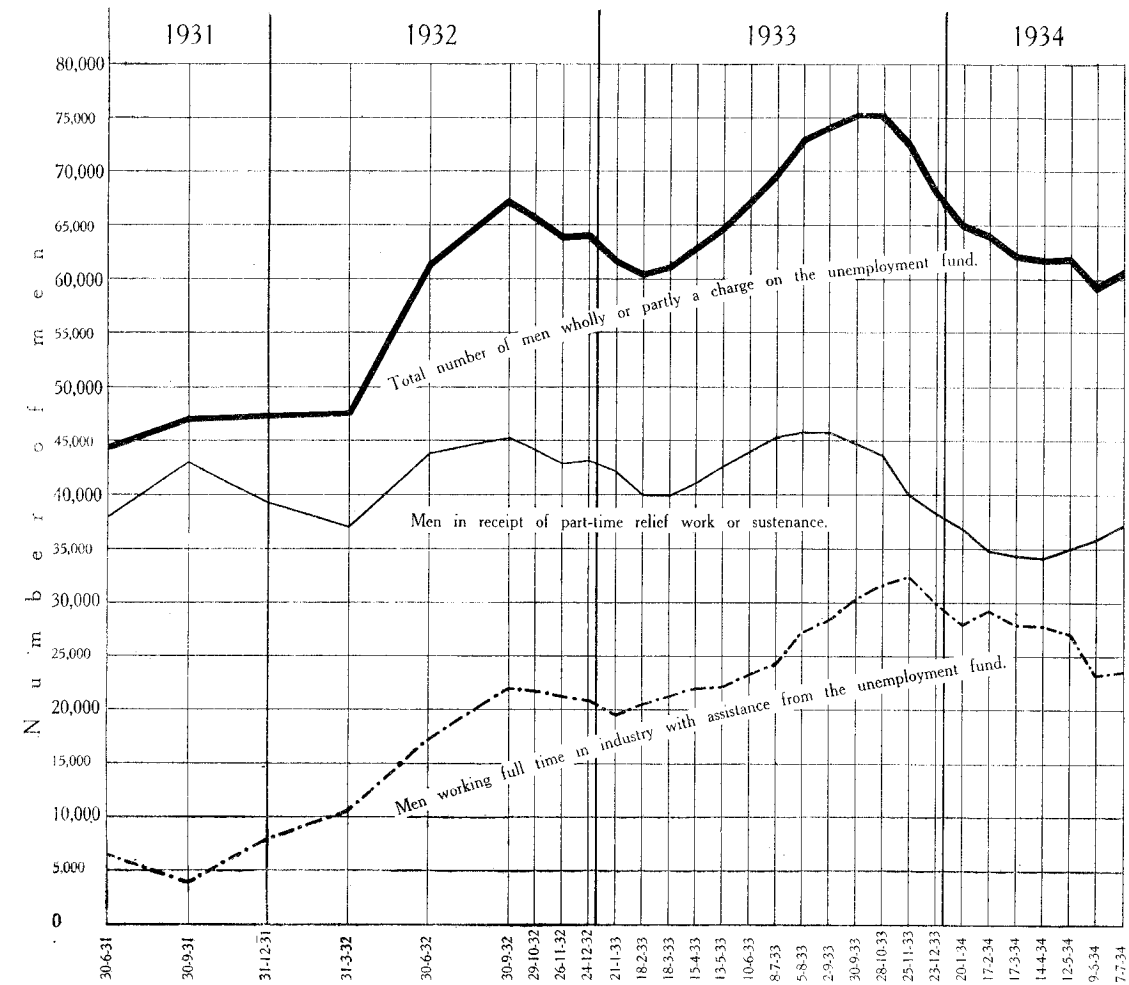
TABLE II. — REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED AND OTHER MALES EITHER WHOLLY OR PARTLY A CHARGE ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND AT THE END OF SUCCESSIVE FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period ended									
	28th Oct., 1933.	25th Nov. 1933.	23th Dec., 1933.	20th Jan., 1934.	17th Feb., 1934.	17th Mar., 1934.	14th April, 1934.	12th May, 1934.	9th June, 1934.	7th July, 1934.
(a) Men remaining on Registers of Government Employment Bureaux and unplaced or ineligible for Relief for various Reasons	2,911	2,671	2,533	3,635	3,208	3,273	3,377	3,656	3,407	4,178
(b) Men remaining on Registers and receiving Part-time Relief during Period—										
Employed on rationed work under Scheme No. 5	42,717	39,025	36,906	35,933	33,216	32,555	32,173	32,613	33,126	33,523
In receipt of sustenance without work	888	897	964	1,087	1,573	1,793	2,046	2,350	2,718	3,628
Totals	43,605	39,922	37,870	37,020	34,789	34,348	34,219	34,963	35,844	37,151
(c) Workers engaged in Industrial Undertakings whose Earnings were subsidized from the Unemployment Fund—										
Intermittent workers (i.e., water-side workers, coal-miners, &c.) remaining on registers and granted supplementary assistance under Scheme No. 5	715	694	614	479	404	257	276	176	176	216
Men remaining on registers and employed under Scheme No. 5 whose relief wages were supplemented for full-time work	3,709	3,663	3,690	3,339	3,495	3,529	3,455	3,492	3,813	4,156
Farm workers—										
Scheme No. 4A	4,055	3,792	3,307	3,090	3,022	2,754	2,665	2,787	3,116	3,325
Scheme No. 4B	4,094	4,267	3,713	3,333	4,024	3,940	4,935	5,153	3,135	3,341
Other farm schemes ..	1,389	1,329	1,243	1,412	1,524	1,521	1,430	1,308	1,175	1,128
Building tradesmen and builders' labourers under Scheme No. 10	7,404	8,387	7,428	6,637	6,954	5,892	4,959	4,081	2,272	1,596
Workers in Public Works Department, State Forest, and Local Body Camps under Scheme No. 6 (principally single men)—										
Land development ..	1,472	1,413	1,311	1,187	1,153	1,034	1,320	1,392	1,495	1,613
Highways and backblock roads	1,164	1,036	923	800	825	933	907	991	765	836
Afforestation	987	646	612	524	542	617	654	679	667	805
Workers employed by Public Works Department at standard rates of pay (principally married men)—										
Land development ..	711	781	803	926	1,030	1,117	824	959	971	951
Roads	1,830	1,995	2,067	2,067	2,312	2,323	2,323	2,088	1,966	1,672
General .. ..	..	270	252	235	218	207	179	174	155	144
Gold miners and prospectors—										
Subsidized men, supervisors, &c., remaining on registers under Scheme No. 5	3,233	3,190	3,407	3,373	3,323	3,414	3,421	3,410	3,439	3,455
Subsidized men in parties under Scheme No. 8A	668	684	281	244	236	124	112	103	107	111
Employed by companies and syndicates under Scheme No. 8B	112	100	72	44	49	34	87	64	62	58
Miscellaneous	98	137	147	146	80	70	36	64	72	75
Totals	31,641	32,384	29,870	27,836	29,191	27,766	27,583	26,921	23,386	23,482
(d) Total Number of Males who were wholly or partly a Charge on the Unemployment Fund	75,246	72,306	67,740	64,856	63,980	62,114	61,802	61,884	59,230	60,633

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

TABLE III.—NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF MALES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1931, TO 7TH JULY, 1934.

Date.	Men working Full Time in Industry with Assistance from Unemployment Fund.		Men in Receipt of Part-time Relief Work or Sustenance.		Total Number of Men wholly or partly a Charge on the Unemployment Fund.	
	Number.	Per Cent. of Total.	Number.	Per Cent. of Total.	Number.	Per Cent. of Total.
1931.						
June 30	6,400	14·4	38,000	85·6	44,400	100·0
September 30	3,990	8·5	43,000	91·5	46,990	100·0
December 31	7,985	16·9	39,300	83·1	47,285	100·0
1932.						
March 31	10,520	22·1	37,000	77·9	47,520	100·0
June 30	17,350	28·3	43,850	71·7	61,200	100·0
September 30	22,010	32·8	45,100	67·2	67,110	100·0
October 29	21,732	33·0	44,033	67·0	65,765	100·0
November 26	21,155	33·0	42,808	67·0	63,963	100·0
December 24	20,976	32·7	43,106	67·3	64,082	100·0
1933.						
January 21	19,581	31·8	42,012	68·2	61,593	100·0
February 18	20,510	33·9	39,963	66·1	60,473	100·0
March 18	21,193	34·7	39,874	65·3	61,067	100·0
April 15	21,997	34·9	40,946	65·1	62,943	100·0
May 13	22,117	34·2	42,585	65·8	64,702	100·0
June 10	23,279	34·7	43,837	65·3	67,116	100·0
July 8	24,219	34·8	45,304	65·2	69,523	100·0
August 5	27,217	37·3	45,749	62·7	72,966	100·0
September 2	28,411	38·3	45,699	61·7	74,110	100·0
September 30	30,391	40·4	44,743	59·6	75,134	100·0
October 28	31,641	42·1	43,605	57·9	75,246	100·0
November 25	32,384	44·8	39,922	55·2	72,306	100·0
December 23	29,870	44·1	37,870	55·9	67,740	100·0
1934.						
January 20	27,836	42·9	37,020	57·1	64,856	100·0
February 17	29,191	45·6	34,789	54·4	63,980	100·0
March 17	27,766	44·7	34,348	55·3	62,114	100·0
April 14	27,583	44·6	34,219	55·4	61,802	100·0
May 12	26,921	43·5	34,963	56·5	61,884	100·0
June 9	23,386	39·5	35,844	60·5	59,230	100·0
July 7	23,482	38·7	37,151	61·3	60,633	100·0



GRAPH SHOWING NUMBERS OF MALES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND, JUNE, 1931, TO JULY, 1934.

TABLE IV.—NUMBERS REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT END OF SUCCESSIVE FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS ACCORDING TO ELIGIBILITY FOR RELIEF UNDER SCHEME NO. 5 OR FOR SUSTENANCE.

Period ended				Classification.				
				Eligible Men who were receiving Relief.	Registered less than Fourteen Days.	Receiving no Relief because of Doubtful Eligibility.	Definitely not Eligible.	Total Registered Unemployed.
NUMBERS OF MEN.								
1933.								
October 28 ..	..	..	..	51,262	1,385	1,247	279	54,173
November 25 ..	..	..	..	47,469	1,400	1,034	237	50,140
December 23 ..	..	..	..	45,581	1,404	909	220	48,114
1934.								
January 20 ..	..	..	..	44,211	2,063	1,359	213	47,846
February 17 ..	..	..	..	42,011	1,879	1,106	223	45,219
March 17 ..	..	..	..	41,548	1,871	1,190	212	44,821
April 14 ..	..	..	..	41,371	2,085	1,080	212	44,748
May 12 ..	..	..	..	42,041	2,221	1,223	212	45,697
June 9 ..	..	..	..	43,272	2,298	758	351	46,679
July 7 ..	..	..	..	44,978	2,536	1,150	492	49,156
PERCENTAGE OF TOTALS.								
1933.								
October 28 ..	..	..	..	94·6	2·6	2·3	0·5	100·0
November 25 ..	..	..	..	94·6	2·8	2·1	0·5	100·0
December 23 ..	..	..	..	94·7	2·9	1·9	0·5	100·0
1934.								
January 20 ..	..	..	..	92·4	4·3	2·8	0·5	100·0
February 17 ..	..	..	..	92·9	4·2	2·4	0·5	100·0
March 17 ..	..	..	..	92·7	4·2	2·6	0·5	100·0
April 14 ..	..	..	..	92·4	4·7	2·4	0·5	100·0
May 12 ..	..	..	..	92·0	4·8	2·7	0·5	100·0
June 9 ..	..	..	..	92·7	4·9	1·6	0·8	100·0
July 7 ..	..	..	..	91·5	5·2	2·3	1·0	100·0

TABLE V.—NUMBERS OF MEN REMAINING ON REGISTERS AT END OF SUCCESSIVE FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS AND EMPLOYED ON VARIOUS CLASSES OF WORK UNDER SCHEME NO. 5, SHOWING SEPARATELY THOSE ON PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME WORK.

(NOTE.—This table excludes those receiving sustenance without work.)

Classes of Work.	28th Oct., 1933.		25th Nov., 1933.		23rd Dec., 1933.		20th Jan., 1934.		17th Feb., 1934.		14th April, 1934.		12th May, 1934.		9th June, 1934.		7th July, 1934.														
	Number of Men.		Number of Men.		Number of Men.		Number of Men.		Number of Men.		Number of Men.		Number of Men.		Number of Men.		Number of Men.														
	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Total.													
Reproductive Work.	4,675	1,260	5,935	3,903	977	4,880	3,450	950	4,400	2,506	816	3,322	2,193	779	2,972	2,190	756	2,946	1,985	743	2,728	1,605	625	2,230	1,933	732	2,665	1,917	838	2,755	
	1,541	408	1,949	1,609	363	1,972	1,540	378	1,918	1,513	249	1,762	1,267	337	1,604	1,221	354	1,575	1,277	219	1,496	1,460	271	1,731	1,303	444	1,747	1,512	331	1,843	
	3,503	956	4,459	3,400	1,097	4,497	2,818	1,158	3,976	2,603	1,254	3,257	2,681	1,050	3,731	2,870	967	3,837	3,467	1,010	4,477	3,439	1,078	4,517	3,392	1,086	4,478	3,389	1,179	4,568	
	2,305	9	2,314	2,250	..	2,250	2,121	..	2,121	1,904	..	1,904	1,842	11	1,853	1,668	132	1,800	1,685	177	1,862	1,959	195	2,154	1,831	190	2,021	1,847	222	2,069	
	872	3	875	593	7	600	466	5	471	423	5	428	728	..	728	490	1	491	468	1	469	535	6	541	1,075	5	1,080	1,037	64	1,101	
	880	..	880	790	..	790	870	..	870	814	2	816	559	..	559	657	..	657	661	..	661	779	..	779	795	..	795	904	32	936	
	
	

Total men on reproductive work	13,959	5,886	19,845	12,876	5,692	18,568	11,349	5,951	17,300	9,168	5,701	14,869	9,280	5,514	14,794	9,124	5,634	14,758	9,580	5,577	15,157	9,836	5,597	15,433	10,351	5,897	16,248	10,632	6,126	16,758	
Other Work.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15,606	1,027	16,633	13,793	999	14,792	13,809	826	14,635	15,696	725	16,421	13,367	706	14,073	12,862	585	13,447	12,437	585	13,022	12,148	432	12,580	12,316	469	12,785	12,372	542	12,914	
	5,677	56	5,733	4,998	54	5,052	4,141	47	4,188	4,968	38	5,006	4,671	35	4,706	4,484	27	4,511	4,593	23	4,616	4,679	26	4,705	4,856	25	4,881	4,979	38	5,017	
	3,337	..	3,337	3,188	..	3,188	3,356	11	3,367	2,986	11	2,997	2,680	14	2,694	2,669	11	2,680	2,382	22	2,404	2,867	19	2,886	2,334	18	2,352	2,335	17	2,352	
	1,165	83	1,248	1,011	135	1,146	881	157	1,038	821	65	886	694	194	888	697	193	890	607	201	808	691	238	929	715	283	998	651	370	1,021	
	2,973	605	3,578	3,159	667	3,826	3,370	719	4,089	2,294	651	2,945	2,524	759	3,283	2,719	750	3,469	2,574	744	3,318	2,392	766	3,158	2,554	736	3,290	2,554	734	3,288	
	28,758	1,771	30,529	26,149	1,855	28,004	25,557	1,760	27,317	26,765	1,490	28,255	23,936	1,708	25,644	23,431	1,566	24,997	22,593	1,575	24,168	22,777	1,481	24,258	22,775	1,531	24,306	22,891	1,701	24,592	
Total men on other classes of work	42,717	7,657	50,374	39,025	7,547	46,572	36,906	7,711	44,617	35,933	7,191	43,124	33,216	7,222	40,438	32,555	7,200	39,755	32,173	7,152	39,325	32,613	7,078	39,691	33,126	7,428	40,554	33,523	7,827	41,350	

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,100 copies), £29.

Price 9d.]

By Authority: G. H. LONEY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1934.