

1935.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD

(REPORT OF).

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

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## REPORT.

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### INTRODUCTORY.

THE period covered by this, the Fifth Annual Report of the Unemployment Board, has been one of steady but sure progress in the general improvement in trade and business activity. We have in New Zealand no surer indicator of improvement in economic conditions than the measure of revenue received from the emergency unemployment taxation. Despite a reduction of 2d. in the pound in the rate of this special tax, which affected the revenue for the second half of the last financial year, coupled with the introduction of a much wider range of exemptions, the annual revenue received during the year exceeded that of the previous year by £183,000. Although there has been, corresponding in some degree with this general improvement, a substantial decrease in the total number requiring assistance directly or indirectly from the Unemployment Fund, the number in receipt of part-time relief (Scheme 5 employment or sustenance), really representing those who are wholly unemployed, was a slightly higher figure at the end of July last than for the corresponding period last year. This the Board ascribes in part to a substantial increase in the number of Natives who have registered for relief, whilst the wider application of sustenance payments without work being performed appears to have induced men to register who previously refrained from registering.

The Board feels impelled to draw attention to the fact that within the number of those registered as wholly unemployed (approximately 40,000 at the end of July last) are some thousands of men who, under normal industrial conditions, would be regarded as unemployable. In the majority of these cases unemployability arises not from any lack of willingness to work but from physical or mental disability. It is clear that were these men ruled as ineligible for unemployment relief they would immediately become a charge on the Hospital Boards.

During the year the Board has pressed forward with its policy of organizing for full-time employment in lieu of intermittent relief work or sustenance. The major difficulty encountered has been to find local bodies or Government Departments willing to undertake work at the present time even with a subsidy slightly greater than the cost to the fund of paying unemployment relief. This difficulty, coupled with the general acceptance by the Government that employment is the only cure for unemployment, promoted the investigation carried on by an Interdepartmental Committee, upon which the Board was represented by the Deputy-Chairman and the Commissioner. It was soon discovered by assembling the jobs classed as suitable for employment of labour, not required in ordinary industry, that few offered sufficient return to warrant any recommendation to the Government for the use of loan-moneys to the full extent of the difference between the cost of relief and the cost of the job. To overcome this difficulty the Board agreed, in respect of the works recommended by the Committee, to

provide from the Unemployment Fund the difference between the economic value of the job and the total cost. In many instances this will involve providing the full labour cost from the Unemployment Fund. It is being insisted that loan-moneys be used to the full extent that can be covered by additional revenue created by the prosecution of the work.

Simultaneous with this more determined investigation into the question of suitable full-time employment, the Board has been carrying out closer investigation into the question of available men physically fit to undertake the work contemplated. It is these investigations that have provided fairly reliable data enabling the Board to estimate that there are at the present time between 10,000 and 15,000 of the unemployed who are unfitted for employment of any kind under normal industrial conditions. A further estimate of the number of those capable of engaging in ordinary industrial employment, but not considered capable of earning the standard rate of pay on public works carried out on the co-operative contract basis, is approximately 10,000. There are thus between 15,000 and 20,000 of the men now on relief who are assumed to be incapable of making a success of the heavy manual employment involved in the works now being organized through the Public Works Department. A percentage of these are, of course, quite suitable for full-time work in the industries to which they have been formerly accustomed, or even able to carry out successfully such undertakings as the eradication of noxious weeds, tree planting, sand-dune reclamation, and such other forms of land-development work.

Another major difficulty in providing alternative employment through the institution of public works is the reluctance on the part of the unemployed to accept work located in the country and involving their having to leave their homes. Prior to the introduction of the unemployment legislation providing for relief to the unemployed, no difficulty appears to have been experienced in manning public works, even when it involved separation from home during the currency of the work. To some extent the present attitude of the workers in resisting employment in the country is understandable. While on Scheme 5 or sustenance a man receives a fixed sum of money each week. This relief pay is supplemented by relief in kind such as free boots, blankets, food, clothing, and also by what he can earn from casual employment, and a cross-section taken in one of the main Employment Bureaux recently disclosed the fact that approximately 50 per cent. of the registered unemployed supplemented their relief earnings by casual earnings. On the other hand, the acceptance of employment in the country, until recently on the co-operative contract basis of 10s. 6d. per day for married men, incurs all the financial responsibility of a worker in ordinary industry, including payment of wages-tax and, in all probability after a lengthy spell of unemployment relief, the liquidation of debts contracted whilst on relief. The recent decision, however, of the Government to increase the daily rates payable on public works standard jobs to 12s. per day for married men and 9s. per day for single men will undoubtedly remove one of the major objections to acceptance of these works, and the Board is not anticipating the same difficulty in manning the works now being arranged as was experienced in the past year.

The year has been marked, too, with a general improvement in the relief payments provided. In this report is set out a full list of improvements that have been effected during the period under review. A very determined agitation was made during the year for an all-round increase in the rates of relief pay by 10s. per week. If the Board resisted granting this in full it was not because of any lack of appreciation of the difficulties being experienced by the unemployed but because it realized that relief at best was only a cure for intermittent unemployment and not a cure for the major problem, which can only be cured by the provision of normal employment at standard rates of pay. Had the Board succumbed to the agitation it would have been impossible for the present arrangement of providing full-time employment for some 7,000 or 8,000 additional workers to be given effect to without involving borrowing in excess of the anticipated return. The effect of employing 7,000 or 8,000 additional men at standard wages will be cumulative and will provide employment for many others in the ordinary industrial avenues. This principle of providing from the Unemployment Fund subsidies to bridge the gap between total costs and economic value is not new to the Board. No better example of the application of this principle is to be found than in the land-development schemes being carried out, mainly in the King-country districts. With the development costs above the economic loading being financed from this fund as relief work, many have been satisfactorily settled on the land. Better by far than attempting any comparison of this scheme which is carried out in co-operation between the Small Farms Board and the Unemployment Board with other schemes for land-settlement is to relate the position as affecting the individual settler. The area might be anything between 50 acres and 120 acres according to productive value. All development work, including fencing and grassing, is carried out by the camp workers. A house and milking-shed are erected, stock is provided, and the settler, selected from the unemployed workers engaged in the development work, is placed in possession without having to provide one penny in cash. The loading maximum of £1,200 is arranged to enable him to make a modest living, meeting all his liabilities when butterfat is not less than 9d. per lb.

Although public works are of the utmost importance in providing employment, inasmuch as they materially increase production with consequential labour absorption, they constitute only one avenue of employment. It is therefore necessary to explore the whole field to provide work which possesses a definite degree of permanency, such as land-development—the Dominion's staple industry—and secondary industry in general. The Board has afforded considerable assistance to this end, and, as will be seen elsewhere in this report, has met with encouraging results. It will, however, unremittingly continue its efforts to cause expansion of industry and so enable a maximum absorption of labour.

### PERSONNEL OF BOARD.

Since the presentation of the Unemployment Board's last preceding annual report, the Hon. Sir Alexander Young, Minister of Health, who had temporarily held the position of Chairman for some eight months, was obliged to relinquish that office because of the effect of particularly onerous duties upon his health. The Hon. S. G. Smith became charged with the administration of the Unemployment Act, 1930, as from 1st April, 1935, and thus automatically assumed the chairmanship of the Board.

The Hon. Mr. Smith, who was Chairman of the original Board in 1930-31 and also of the Board as at present constituted until September, 1931, resumed duty as Chairman and presided at his first meeting of the Board on 2nd April, 1935.

On 31st May, 1935, Mr. G. C. Godfrey relinquished the office of Commissioner of Unemployment, this position being filled as from 1st June, 1935, by the appointment of Mr. J. S. Hunter, formerly Commissioner of Transport. The Board placed on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Godfrey during his term of office.

The remaining members of the Board, Messrs. Walter Bromley (Deputy-Chairman), G. A. Pascoe, and P. R. Climie completed the statutory period of their membership on 31st July, 1935, and were reappointed by the Governor-General for a further term of two years.

### AMENDMENTS TO UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION.

During the 1934 session of Parliament an Unemployment Amendment Act was passed, and became law on the 7th November, 1934. This Amendment Act provided for certain changes in the incidence of the emergency unemployment charge, and also included various machinery enactments to facilitate the administration of the principal Act. The most important amendments affecting the emergency unemployment charge are briefly as follows:—

Total exemption from payment of the emergency charge on salary or wages (commonly referred to as the "wages-tax") is provided for all persons aged sixteen years and under twenty years.

A further amendment to section 12 of the Unemployment Amendment Act, 1931, as amended by section 9 of the Unemployment Amendment Act, 1932, which dealt generally with the incidence of the wages-tax, clarifies the position regarding exemption of certain classes of relief workers from payment of the wages-tax where they are employed by Departments of State, local authorities, or public bodies pursuant to a scheme whereby the whole amount of their wages is refunded to the employer from the Unemployment Fund. Power is also given the Board to extend this exemption to certain relief workers employed under the same conditions where only a portion of their wages may be refunded from the Unemployment Fund.

Exemption from the emergency unemployment charge on income other than salary or wages is provided in the case of women aged sixty years and over and in the case of men aged sixty-five years and over whose income does not exceed £104 per annum. Exemption is also provided in the case of persons unable, through permanent physical or mental disability, to follow any regular employment, with a similar proviso regarding their total income. These two classes of exemptions became operative from and including the instalment of the charge due on 1st February, 1935.

Under this Amendment Act the Board is given power to make an assessment of a person's income and of the charge payable on such income in cases of default in furnishing the necessary declaration.

Provision is made for exemption from the emergency unemployment charge on "other income" in the case of all women who are liable to pay this charge to the extent of the first £50 of such income. Previously the amount of exemption was only £20. Native women who were not liable for payment of the charge on other income prior to the passing of this Amendment Act have now the same liability as other women.

Exemption is also provided for women under the age of twenty years and women in receipt of certain pensions. Males in a similar position have always been exempt from the charge on "other income" by reason of their exemption from payment of the general unemployment levy so that this amendment corrects an obvious anomaly.

Male Natives aged twenty years or over are also brought within the provisions of the Act in regard to liability for the charge on "other income." They were previously exempt by reason of their total exemption from payment of the general unemployment levy unless they had secured the Unemployment Board's permission to become contributors.

Other sections of the Unemployment Amendment Act, 1934, deal with matters of a general nature.

Section 7 repeals a previous enactment (which fixed Board members' salaries at a specified figure) and makes provision for the remuneration of members (other than the Minister and the Commissioner) to be appropriated from time to time by Parliament.

Section 9 removes certain restrictions imposed in the principal Act regarding the conditions under which sustenance is payable.

## 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, 1935. 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.	Year ended 31st March, 1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cash in Fund at beginning of year .. ..	..	69,115	184,967	424,426	621,518
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Levy .. .. .	229,000	538,503	429,004	428,550	433,665
Wages-tax .. ..	..	490,053	2,471,028	2,891,715	2,821,824
Tax on income other than salary or wages ..	..	220,245	1,120,404	1,106,602	1,349,230
Subsidy from Consolidated Fund .. ..	159,247	1,118,753	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	9	2,530	7,563	13,466	18,841
Total .. .. .	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,245,078
<i>Payments.</i>					
Grants under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930	313,209	2,200,545	3,594,637	3,972,186	3,397,099
Loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930	..	16,340	21,633	20,919	14,403
Payments under section 17, Unemployment Act, 1930	..	..	..	..	39,362
Loans under section 17, Unemployment Act, 1930	..	..	..	..	8,000
Sustenance under section 20, Unemployment Act, 1930	..	..	12,960	33,302	239,983
Purchases of food, &c., under section 14, Unemployment Amendment Act, 1932	..	..	58,667	104,278	73,885
Grants to persons entitled to sustenance under section 14, Unemployment Amendment Act, 1932	..	..	..	..	400
Administration expenses .. .. .	5,932	37,347	100,643	112,556	139,000
	319,141	2,254,232	3,788,540	4,243,241	3,912,132
Cash in hand at end of year .. .. .	69,115	184,967	424,426	621,518	1,332,946
Total .. .. .	388,256	2,439,199	4,212,966	4,864,759	5,245,078

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

## REVENUE, 1934-35.

The actual revenue received into the Unemployment Fund during the year exceeded that of the previous year by £183,227. Included in the receipts for last year, however, is the sum of £38,225, being revenue received in advance and £14,500 being an internal adjustment between accounts in connection with the general unemployment levy.

The actual net receipts into the Fund are therefore greater by £130,502 than those of the previous year. When it is remembered that taxation was reduced to 10d. in the pound from 1st October, 1934, and that certain other exemptions were granted that had the effect of reducing the Board's revenue, it is very encouraging to find that the receipts into the Fund have exceeded those of the previous year. This increased revenue represents a very material improvement in economic and industrial conditions in the Dominion.

## EXPENDITURE 1934-35.

During the year payments under various headings were as follows :—

	£
Farming schemes .. .. .	232,377
Building schemes .. .. .	183,193
Gold-prospecting schemes .. .. .	187,689
Camp schemes .. .. .	178,175
Distribution of food, clothing, &c. .. ..	74,285
Sustenance payments .. .. .	239,983
Scheme No. 5 .. .. .	2,481,951
Relief of unemployment among Maoris .. ..	39,843
Loans under section 17 .. .. .	8,000
Payments under section 17 .. .. .	39,362
Loans under section 18 .. .. .	14,403
Miscellaneous grants, &c. .. ..	93,871
Administration expenses .. .. .	139,000
	<u>£3,912,132</u>

As compared with the previous year, the payments show a reduction of £331,109. This is principally due to a decrease in the number of persons who were compelled to seek relief from the Fund during the year.

#### REVENUE, 1935-36.

After allowing for the reduction in taxation to 8d. in the pound for half the year, and certain exemptions which did not take full effect until the current year, it is estimated that the Board's revenue will be :—

	£
Levy .. .. .	410,000
Wages-tax .. .. .	2,358,000
Other income .. .. .	1,053,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£3,821,000</b>

The cash balance in the Fund at 31st March, 1935, amounted to £1,332,946. After allowing for accounts due and unpaid at 31st March, 1935, estimated at approximately £294,000, there will be available for unemployment relief during the year the sum of £4,859,946. While this amount is £947,814 more than the actual payments out of the Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1935, it is anticipated that, with the extra relief granted this year in the form of increased Scheme 5 and sustenance rates, and the provision of supplementary relief in the form of blankets, boots, rations, &c., the expenditure during the current year will be greater than that for the year 1934-35.

The policy of the Board to find full-time employment for a greater number of men at standard rates of pay will also have the effect of considerably increasing the expenditure out of the Fund during the current year.

#### ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

It will be noted that the payments in respect of administration expenses totalled £139,000. This sum represents 3.55 per cent. of the total payments of £3,912,132 from the Fund. The percentage of administration payments to total payments in the year 1933-34 was 2.65 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, £117,335; 1934-35, £133,030 (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, 1933-34, and 1934-35 as follows :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.*
(1) Total expenditure, including unpaid creditors, at 31st March	£ 2,268,197	£ 3,839,807	£ 4,311,360	£ 3,963,336
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>£4,311,360</u>	<u>£3,963,336</u>
(2) Amount of administration expenses included in total cost shown above .. ..	£55,015	£95,165	£117,335	£133,030
(3) Administration expenses as percentage of total cost ..	Per Cent. 2.42	Per Cent. 2.47	Per Cent. 2.72	Per Cent. 3.36

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 the year 1934-35 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 years 1933-34 and 1934-35 was appropriated and is therefore included in total expenditure.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1935.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Payments.</i>			
To Balance at beginning of year—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	By Annual appropriation, Vote, "Unemployment ex-penses"—	£	s. d.
Cash .. .. .	552,911	1 2			Salaries .. .. .	58,433	2 3
Imprests outstanding ..	68,606	10 6			Advertising .. .. .	280	9 4
			621,517	11 8	Board members' fees, salaries, and expenses	2,064	17 8
Unemployment Act, 1930: Receipts under the Act—					<i>Ex gratia</i> payments to relief workers who suffer permanent disability as the result of an accident whilst engaged on relief work..	715	0 4
Unemployment levy .. .. .			433,665	5 1	Fitting up labour bureaux	498	0 1
Emergency unemployment charge—					Law-costs .. .. .	75	19 9
Tax on salary or wages paid in cash .. .. .	1,461,200	14 10			Motor-vehicles—		
Tax on salary or wages paid by sale of "Unemployment Relief" stamps .. .. .	1,360,623	9 5			Purchase of .. .. .	843	0 8
			2,821,824	4 3	Maintenance and repairs to .. .. .	612	7 11
Tax on income other than salary or wages	1,349,229	18 10			Office equipment .. .. .	2,310	12 5
			4,171,054	3 1	Office expenses .. .. .	850	10 2
Fines .. .. .	207	11 6			Overtime and meal allowances .. .. .	1,783	4 7
Interest on investments .. .. .	10,754	1 9			Postages, telegrams, and rent of letter-boxes ..	4,689	16 1
Interest on loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	1,287	11 3			Printing and stationery	6,436	5 7
Repayment of loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	6,241	13 0			Printing unemployment relief stamps .. .. .	343	12 3
Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous years .. .. .	121	10 0			Rent, heating, and lighting .. .. .	2,910	5 8
Miscellaneous .. .. .	228	18 4			Services rendered by other Departments ..	49,543	13 7
			18,841	5 10	Special Advisory Committee, fees, expenses, &c., of .. .. .	25	18 10
					Telephone services .. .. .	1,774	15 7
					Transfer and removal expenses .. .. .	45	11 3
					Travelling allowances and expenses .. .. .	4,374	15 9
					Typewriters and mechanical office appliances—		
					Purchase of .. .. .	306	2 6
					Maintenance and repairs to .. .. .	72	19 6
					Contingencies (including unforeseen expenditure incidental to the other items of the Vote) ..	8	14 5
							138,999 16 2
					Grants under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930—		
					Scheme No. 4A .. .. .	81,833	19 2
					Scheme No. 4B .. .. .	113,236	11 8
					Scheme No. 4C .. .. .	476	7 4
					Scheme No. 4D .. .. .	9,618	15 11
					Scheme No. 5 (revised) ..	2,481,951	9 0
					Scheme No. 6A .. .. .	18,416	9 10
					Scheme No. 6B .. .. .	5,022	7 1
					Scheme No. 6C .. .. .	154,736	4 2
					Scheme No. 7 .. .. .	343	15 1
					Scheme No. 8A and other assistance to subsidized gold-prospectors ..	184,519	13 1
					Scheme No. 8B .. .. .	3,169	3 0
					Scheme No. 10 .. .. .	144,648	12 9
					Scheme No. 11 .. .. .	8,836	13 1
					Scheme No. 12 .. .. .	38,544	4 4
					Small Farm Plan .. .. .	18,030	17 11
					Assistance to flax industry .. .. .	18,886	11 9
					Assistance to steel industry .. .. .	525	0 0
					Assistance to timber industry .. .. .	1,570	2 6
					Relief of unemployment among Maoris .. .. .	39,842	10 11
					Relief of unemployment among women .. .. .	10,497	0 0
					Relief of unemployment among boys .. .. .	2,250	0 0
					Payments on account of insurance of relief workers .. .. .	9,119	14 3
					Miscellaneous grants and subsidies .. .. .	51,022	14 7
							3,397,098 17 5
Carried forward .. .. .			5,245,078	5 8	Carried forward .. .. .		3,536,098 13 7

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND—*continued.*RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1935—*continued.*

<i>Receipts—continued.</i>				<i>Payments—continued.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	5,245,078	5	8	Brought forward .. .. .	3,536,098	13	7
				Loans under section 18, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .		14,403	4 4
				Loans under section 17, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	8,000	0	0
				Payments under section 17, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	39,362	2	1
				Sustenance payments under section 20, Unemployment Act, 1930 .. .. .	239,983	0	8
				Purchase of food, clothing, &c., section 14, Unemployment Amendment Act, 1932—			
				Purchase of foodstuffs by rationing system .. .. .	38,640	17	10
				Purchase of footwear .. .. .	34,551	4	11
				Purchase of blankets .. .. .	317	12	6
				Miscellaneous .. .. .	375	12	4
					73,885	7	7
				Grants to persons entitled to sustenance .. .. .	400	1	10
				Balance at end of year—			
				Cash .. .. .	1,332,169	12	8
				Imprests outstanding .. .. .	776	2	11
					1,332,945	15	7
					£5,245,078	5	8
					£5,245,078	5	8

J. S. HUNTER, Commissioner of Unemployment.

H. L. BOCKETT, A.R.A.N.Z., 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, Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.

## REGISTRATION UNDER THE ACT.

At 31st March, 1935, there were some 505,121 males on the register kept by the Post and Telegraph Department in accordance with section 10 of the Unemployment Act, 1930. This figure represents an increase of approximately 12,100 registrations during the year, and includes all males aged twenty years or over ordinarily resident in New Zealand at the time the Act came into force, together with those males who have attained the age of twenty years since December, 1930, and males aged twenty years or over who subsequently arrived in the Dominion with the intention of becoming permanently resident. Excluded from this figure are those males who have died or have left the Dominion permanently after registration under the Act.

In order words, the register is a fairly accurate record of all males aged twenty years or over (including Maoris) permanently domiciled in New Zealand at the date mentioned. It is used mainly as a basis for collection of special unemployment-relief taxation.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND.

About 91 per cent. of the males on the register mentioned in the preceding section are contributors to the Unemployment Fund by way of the general unemployment levy of £1 per annum. The actual number of individual instalments of the levy as received by the Post and Telegraph Department up to the 31st March, 1934, is shown in the following table:—

Instalment Date.	Amount of Instalment.	Number of Instalments paid by Contributors.
	s. d.	
December, 1930–June, 1931 (inclusive) .. .. .	7 6	426,288*
August, 1931–November, 1931 (inclusive) .. .. .	5 0	427,027*
February, 1932–November, 1932 (inclusive) .. .. .	5 0	430,847*
February, 1933–November, 1933 (inclusive) .. .. .	5 0	435,899*
February, 1934 .. .. .	5 0	437,242
May, 1934 .. .. .	5 0	435,680
August, 1934 .. .. .	5 0	429,946
November, 1934 .. .. .	5 0	413,954
February, 1935 .. .. .	5 0	381,936

\* Average number of contributors.

The apparent drop in number of contributors in respect of the February, 1935, 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, 1934, recorded as paid up to 31st March, 1935, 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 13,000 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 17,700.

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.

### 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, 1935, are as follows:—

*Total exemptions* (including Maoris, old-age pensioners, and other aged males with small means, persons suffering from permanent physical and mental incapacity, &c.) .. .. . 35,943

#### *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	1,090	1,110	922	4,496	2,547	13,509
March, 1931 .. ..	3,578	1,155	718	1,000	3,666	3,476	13,593
June, 1931 .. ..	3,613	1,228	895	1,231	3,381	3,952	14,300
August, 1931 .. ..	3,668	1,486	555	822	3,018	4,162	13,711
November, 1931 .. ..	3,682	1,410	508	825	3,011	4,684	14,120
February, 1932 .. ..	3,734	1,151	620	691	2,887	4,080	13,563
May, 1932 .. ..	3,738	1,158	496	938	2,791	3,565	12,686
August, 1932 .. ..	3,738	1,179	439	913	2,774	2,972	12,015
November, 1932 .. ..	3,790	1,200	409	838	2,521	2,618	11,376
February, 1933 .. ..	3,844	1,082	431	706	2,622	2,597	11,282
May, 1933 .. ..	3,943	1,026	442	938	2,206	2,395	10,950
August, 1933 .. ..	3,984	1,012	480	928	2,486	2,688	11,578
November, 1933 .. ..	4,013	1,102	364	930	2,302	2,051	10,762
February, 1934 .. ..	4,035	1,070	360	612	2,185	1,815	10,077
May, 1934 .. ..	4,039	980	492	625	2,006	1,457	9,599
August, 1934 .. ..	4,082	973	345	812	1,802	973	8,987
November, 1934 .. ..	4,131	928	349	779	1,333	411	8,231
February, 1935 .. ..	4,160	902	121	259	455	94	5,991

The value of instalments not collected because of partial exemptions, as indicated above, represents a sum of approximately £56,750.

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 3,011 cases.

#### (b) EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT CHARGE.

Apart from the statutory exemptions from payment of the charge, over 4,000 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 2,500 cases exemption from payment of one or more instalments was granted, whilst in 1,329 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 £2,821,824 received into the Unemployment Fund during the year 1934–35 from the charge on salary or wages, £1,461,201 was paid in cash and £1,360,623 accounted for by the sale of special relief-tax stamps.

The tax collected on income other than salary or wages amounted to £1,349,230.

Early in the year a pamphlet was forwarded to all business houses drawing attention to the incidence of the legislation as far as the unemployment-relief tax is concerned, and this has had the effect of securing a more general compliance with statutory requirements.

The appointment of Unemployment Tax Inspectors to carry out wages-tax and tax on “other income” investigations has been fully justified. During the year 16,910 inspections were made, resulting in the recovery of £35,867 additional tax.



**MAORIS.**

Unemployment among members of the Maori race is still a problem requiring special consideration. Out of a total adult male Maori population of just over 17,000 (including half-castes) it is estimated that between 5,000 and 7,000 were registered during the year as unemployed and received assistance from the Unemployment Fund.

During the year the Board spent an amount of £155,735 on the direct relief of unemployment amongst Natives under its various schemes. Probably the greater proportion of Natives who obtained such employment under Schemes 5, 4A, camp schemes, &c., were living in European fashion. Wherever possible, Natives living in the communal Maori pa have been transferred to Native development schemes under the control of the Native Land Settlement Board, such schemes being financed by grants from the Unemployment Fund. Reference to these grants and to administrative co-operation between the two Boards was made in the last preceding annual report. The Native Land Settlement Board reports that it has approved development schemes and private contracts involving a total commitment of £107,768 during the financial year (including portion of grants carried forward from the previous year). Actual expenditure, however, by the Native Land Settlement Board amounted to only £53,918, the difference being accounted for by contracts approved and not commenced at 31st March, 1935, or contracts still in course of completion. Due to the fact that all of this expenditure was not paid out from the Unemployment Fund during the financial year, the payments by the Unemployment Board were only £39,843.

Under all schemes the Board's expenditure for relief of unemployment of Natives during the year 1934-35 was as follows:—

Scheme.						Amount. £
Scheme No. 5	..	..	..	..	..	81,588
Scheme No. 4A	..	..	..	..	..	6,748
County camps	..	..	..	..	..	12,860
Public Works Department and Forestry Department camps	..	..	..	..	..	31,932
Other schemes	..	..	..	..	..	22,607
Total	..	..	..	..	..	155,735
Through grants to Native Land Settlement Board	..	..	..	..	..	39,843
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	£195,578

Grants from the Unemployment Board to the Native Land Settlement Board are utilized to give relief to unemployed Natives, the amount of individual relief being determined according to family responsibilities, degree of necessity, &c., and based generally on existing Scheme 5 rates. The Natives are employed on such work as bush-felling, sowing, top-dressing, fencing, scrub-cutting, drainage, roading, ploughing and general cultivation, planting trees and shelter belts, building drains, and laying water-supply, buildings, river-protection works, and generally effecting improvements to Native lands. Broadly speaking, the general policy of the Native Land Settlement Board is to meet the immediate need of relief by expending the unemployment grant on the development of Native-owned lands in order to assist the Natives in becoming self-supporting settlers.

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

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

Year.	Public Works Department (including Main Highways).	State Forest Service.	Other Departments (including New Zealand Railways).	Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Unemployment Fund.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	130,000	14,240	..	..	..	144,240
1927-28 ..	379,565	27,550	..	75,106	..	482,221
1928-29 ..	680,393	50,250	3,500	68,566	..	802,709
1929-30 ..	914,109	185,400	204,464	111,728	..	1,415,701
1930-31 ..	1,249,446	82,000	21,933	116,768	313,209	1,783,356
1931-32 ..	886,953	74,000	14,684	11,478	2,216,886	3,204,001
1932-33 ..	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	270,833	..	3,773,132	4,449,397
Totals ..	5,483,323	438,260	713,408	383,862	14,121,810	21,140,663

Expenditure by "Other Departments" shows a further increase during the financial year 1934-35. Settlement of unemployed workers on the land under the control of the Lands and Survey Department (Small Farms Board) accounted for the greater proportion of expenditure under this heading, approximately £220,000.

## NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

Commencing with the date of presentation of this report, the Unemployment Board proposes to present its periodical returns, showing the numbers of unemployed, on a different basis.

In the past it has been the practice to treat as "unemployed" not only those men who are receiving part-time relief work or sustenance, but also those men engaged upon full-time work (much of which is in normal industrial undertakings) because of the fact that the earnings of such men were found in whole or in part from the Unemployment Fund. The inclusion of the latter class of men in unemployment figures can be defended on the grounds that a considerable proportion of the expenditure from the fund is absorbed in subsidizing such full-time employment. On the other hand, the imagination has to be severely stretched to classify such men as genuinely unemployed wage-earners. Many of them would, under normal conditions, be employed by the Public Works Department, State Forest Service, and other employing authorities from funds found wholly by the General Government from the Consolidated Fund, or possibly from loan-moneys, and from local-body revenue or loan-moneys. The economic depression of the last few years resulted in an almost complete cessation of public works (both general and local), and as full-time employment at standard rates of pay, or even full-time employment at less than standard rates, where the recipient is engaged on some class of work that is creating assets either for himself (as in the case of gold-prospecting) or for the community in general (as in the case of land-development) is much preferable than rationed relief work, the Board has been fully justified in encouraging full-time work of this nature. The figures quoted in this report, and in the Appendix thereto, show that the number in full-time subsidized employment during the last twelve months has varied from 16,000 to as high as 24,000.

The tables published in the Appendix to this report have been compiled upon the same lines as last year, mainly for comparative purposes, but the Board desires to draw attention to the fact that the true unemployment position is more properly depicted by a number of unemployed representing men in receipt of part-time relief work, or on sustenance, approximating 38,000. This is the number recorded at the beginning of August, 1934, and also in July, 1935, although a considerable decrease was recorded during the summer months when the figure dropped below 32,000 in February, 1935. By this time it has become fixed in the minds of the general public that New Zealand has between 50,000 and 60,000 "unemployed," whereas the true figure, excluding those full-time workers referred to above, should be between 30,000 and 40,000. In the past, also, it has been the practice to refer to the numbers of "registered unemployed." This term, while no doubt of certain value for statistical purposes, is really a misnomer in that nearly 8,000 men at present registered as unemployed, and in receipt of some form of unemployment relief, are really engaged full-time at standard rates of pay with various local bodies, prospecting and mining for gold as a full-time occupation, &c. Such men are retained on the register simply for purposes of convenience in effecting payment of subsidy, but there is no real difference between the conditions of their employment and those of full-time subsidized workers placed with the Public Works Department or under the farm-subsidy schemes, &c., where the workers are taken off the register.

There are really four definite classes of men who are wholly, or partly, a charge upon the Unemployment Fund, and these classes are set out below:—

- (1) *Relief under Scheme 5 on a rationed basis* includes—
  - (a) All Scheme 5 workers receiving ordinary ration of relief.
  - (b) Scheme 5 workers on rationed basis where daily rate supplemented by employing authority or extra work provided, but not up to full-time work.
  - (c) Aerodrome-workers employed for rationed periods but on task work based on special rates.
  - (d) Any other variation of Scheme 5 where men working less than five days per week.
- (2) *Sustenance* includes all men on "permanent" sustenance without work.
- (3) *Full-time Employment at Relief Rates* includes—
  - (a) Schemes 4A, 4C, 7, 11, farm camp and small farm sustenance recipients.
  - (b) Scheme 6A camps (Public Works—single men).
  - (c) Scheme 6B camps (local bodies, &c.—single men).
  - (d) Scheme 6C, camp-workers on land-development work undertaken by Public Works Department, local bodies, &c., also State Forest tree planting.
  - (e) Scheme 5 (subsidized gold-prospectors).
  - (f) Scheme 8A (subsidized gold-prospectors).
  - (g) Scheme 5, workers under special arrangements (such as preparatory work connected with gold-mining activities, restoration of flood damage, &c., where men employed at least five days per week, but receiving less than existing Public Works standard rates).
  - (h) Special subsidized workers, such as those employed in Defence Department activities in certain Territorial camps.
  - (i) Intermittent workers.
- (4) *Full-time Employment at Standard or Award Rates* includes—
  - (a) Scheme 10 workers (building subsidy on wages basis).
  - (b) Road metalling and land-development subsidized workers under control of Public Works Department and a few local bodies.
  - (c) Gold-mining supervisors, special prospecting parties, and Scheme 8B employees.
  - (d) Scheme 4B and similar farm contract workers.
  - (e) Men on full-time employment at standard rates of pay provided by local employing authorities, &c., with a subsidy from the Unemployment Fund.
  - (f) Men employed on miscellaneous special jobs—e.g., Humphrey's water-race construction, Hobsonville air-base development, Napier Harbour reclamation, &c., where full labour cost is met from the Unemployment Fund.

Classes (1) and (2) represent the real unemployed in receipt of unemployment relief. Classes (3) and (4) denote those men who will not, in future, be classed as "unemployed," except as an indication of the numbers assisted financially by subsidies to industrial undertakings, &c.

The graph which accompanied the last annual report has been brought up to date and is reproduced in the Appendix again for purposes of comparison. The middle line of this graph represents the total of classes (1) and (2) mentioned above, and the bottom line the total of classes (3) and (4). A new table (No. IV) shows for the period August, 1934, to July, 1935, the fluctuations in numbers according to these four classes. One of the most noticeable features of this table is the increase in the numbers of men in receipt of sustenance without working. The reasons for this are dealt with in another section of the report. It will be noticed that the numbers in full-time subsidized employment at "relief" rates have fallen steadily, while, although an actual decrease is also recorded in the numbers of men employed full-time at standard rates of pay under various subsidy schemes, the fall in this case is more gradual and is more in line with the general decline in the total number of men receiving assistance from the Fund.

#### UNEMPLOYED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS.

Table VIII in the Appendix shows an occupational classification of the "registered" unemployed for each month from January, 1935, to July, 1935. Statistics on this basis have been collected monthly from Government employment bureaux since January, 1935, in an effort to secure reliable data showing the fluctuation caused by seasonal unemployment and that resulting from other movements in the employment market. The figures refer only to those on the "live" register irrespective of whether or not the men are actually in receipt of unemployment relief (see the preceding section on "Numbers of Unemployed," also Table V in the Appendix). Those removed from the register, although still assisted from the Unemployment Fund through full-time subsidy schemes are excluded because of the difficulty which would be experienced in obtaining data from various employing authorities. However, the figures actually obtained and published herein provide a good representative sample of the occupations of those obliged to seek unemployment relief. The occupations are those given when registration is effected at the employment bureaux, and relate to the occupation generally followed.

The following table shows the figures at the end of January and July, 1935, for occupations which showed figures of 1,000 or over in July :—

Occupation.					31st January, 1935.	31st July, 1935.	Increase, July over January.	
					Number.	Number.	Number.	Per Cent.
General labourers	..	..	..	..	16,340	20,613	4,273	26
Farm labourers	..	..	..	..	1,829	2,256	427	24
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	2,251	2,112	—139	6
Lorry, bus, and taxi drivers	..	..	..	..	1,508	1,617	109	7
Painters and decorators	..	..	..	..	1,067	1,206	139	13
General clerks	..	..	..	..	1,067	1,119	52	5
Coal-miners	..	..	..	..	1,289	1,080	—209	17
Seamen, stokers, &c.	..	..	..	..	918	1,008	90	10
Totals	..	..	..	..	26,269	31,011	4,742	18
Grand totals	..	..	..	..	43,128	50,590	7,462	17

— Indicates decrease.

The above figures demonstrate two important points—firstly, that just over 40 per cent. of the unemployed are general labourers, and, secondly, that over 60 per cent. of the unemployed follow the eight occupations shown above, indicating, in so far as occupation is concerned, a fairly marked degree of localization. The relatively low figure for farm labourers is indicative of a fairly low percentage of unemployment in the farming industry. Unfortunately, details of the numbers employed under each occupation are not available, and it is therefore impossible to even estimate the comparative severity of unemployment for each occupation.

The comparisons between January and July are of interest. They indicate that the seasonal contraction of business activity in the winter months throws some thousands of workers into the ranks of the unemployed. The decrease recorded in the number of carpenters, although small, is significant for the reason that it is a *prima facie* indication of improvement in the building industry. The decrease of some 209, or 17 per cent., in the number of coal-miners on the register is also significant, but in the reverse way. Winter is the busy time for coal-mining, and the existence of just over 1,000 unemployed coal-miners in July is further evidence of the shrinking avenues for employment in the coal-mining industry.

#### UNEMPLOYED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

A classification of the unemployed according to industries is of much greater importance than the narrower classification according to occupations. It sheds light on the relative prosperity of the different industries, and by pointing out industrial maladjustments enables remedial measures to be applied not only where they appear to be called for, but as part of a whole national attack on unemployment whose front extends across the whole industrial and commercial structure.

The following figures have been prepared from those given in Table VIII in the Appendix :—

*Number of Unemployed.*

Industrial Group.	31st January, 1935.		31st July, 1935.		Increase July over January.	
	Number.	Per Cent. of Total.	Number.	Per Cent. of Total.	Number.	Per Cent.
Agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	3,497	8·11	4,415	8·72	918	26·25
Meat-freezing, butter and cheese, fishing, and trapping ..	1,047	2·43	1,685	3·33	638	60·93
Flax and kauri-gum .. .. .	210	0·49	225	0·45	15	7·14
Secondary industries .. .. .	4,380	10·16	4,800	9·49	420	9·58
Building and associated trades .. .. .	6,918	16·04	6,636	13·12	—282	—4·08
Mining .. .. .	1,892	4·37	1,915	3·79	23	1·22
Waterside and shipping .. .. .	1,235	2·87	1,482	2·93	247	20·00
Land transport .. .. .	2,145	4·97	2,515	4·97	370	17·24
Professional .. .. .	430	1·00	482	0·95	52	12·09
Commercial .. .. .	3,808	8·83	4,209	8·32	401	10·53
Sports and personal service .. .. .	1,138	2·64	1,331	2·63	193	16·95
Miscellaneous (mostly general labourers) ..	16,428	38·09	20,895	41·30	4,467	27·19
Totals .. .. .	43,128	100·00	50,590	100·00	7,462	17·30

— Indicates decrease.

The figures classified by industrial groups lose a great deal of their value by reason of the fact that there are no recent figures available relating to employment under the different headings. This means that the comparative severity of unemployment can, at the best, be only estimated. The outstanding fact is that approximately 40 per cent. of the unemployed are general labourers. The next point of importance is that the building and associated trades account for 16 per cent. of the total. Taking these points together, the conclusion emerges that between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of unemployment has originated directly in the constructional industries.

Secondary industries represent 10 per cent., and are just ahead of commercial pursuits and the agricultural and pastoral industries, which represent approximately 8 per cent. each.

The comparative smallness of the proportions of unemployed for the transport industry (water 2·87 per cent. and land 4·97 per cent.) and the professional class (1 per cent.) are particularly significant for the reason that they appear to indicate that the expansion which is taking place in the productive industries will gradually absorb these men.

The fact that the unemployed who gave their occupations as being connected with the agricultural and pastoral industries numbered only 3,497, or 8 per cent. of the total, and were actually less than those engaged in secondary industries or in commercial pursuits is of especial interest and demonstrates that expanding production in these industries has kept up the level of employment, notwithstanding the advances of science and machinery.

The broad conclusion emerges from the figures that the bulk of the unemployed have come from the constructional industries and that the spearhead of any attack on the unemployment problem should be directed to the revival of these industries (which will spread to the distributive branches) or their replacement by expansion in either the primary or secondary industries. This is a far-reaching decision to make, but it must be made if the Dominion is to rid itself of unemployment.

### ASSISTANCE TO SECONDARY INDUSTRIES.

Existing secondary industries have made steady progress during the year, and the benefits of the building-subsidy and other schemes introduced by the Board have spread far beyond the confines of the trades immediately affected. Manufacturers have stated that their employment rolls have been greatly augmented, and the Board is reliably informed that the number of persons employed in secondary industries has increased by approximately 9,000 during the last twelve months. There is no doubt that the activities of the Board have been instrumental in stimulating a considerable volume of employment under normal conditions of hours and wages.

While several important projects are at present under review, it has been a disappointment that there has been no considerable move by private enterprise to establish new industries and take advantage in the early stages of the Board's assistance by grants or loans, in order to hasten their successful establishment and the maximum quantity of employment therein. It does not appear conceivable that, having regard to the successful operation of many existing industries under present conditions of population, protection, and labour, there is no additional scope for private capital and enterprise to play a further part, both having a common duty and responsibility towards the elimination of a large proportion of the people now being retained in an unemployed and unproductive state.

However, there have been a few exceptions in which it has been possible to encourage and assist in the promotion of new enterprises as well as giving assistance to long-established industries and others of recent birth.

With encouragement and assistance from the Board, the manufacture of basic slag is being commenced in the North Island, and this product should prove of great benefit to farmers on those lands for which this fertilizer is suitable.

One of the earliest industries to be established in the Dominion was the preparation of fibre from *Phormium tenax*. Commonly called the flax industry, it assumed very considerable proportions, but of late years competitive fibres, coupled with low prices, have seriously reduced production; consequently, many mills were forced to close their doors and the workers were thrown on to relief work. The Board's export subsidy upon fibre has prevented many mills from closing down, and its effects have steadily increased employment in this old and valuable industry. In 1932, 340 persons were employed in twenty-three flax-mills and rope and twine factories. In 1934, twenty-nine factories in the same class were in operation, and the number of persons employed had increased to 486. With the continuance of the export subsidy for a further period, more mills are being put into operation, and growth in employment is steady. The Board has not rested content with one form of assistance to this industry, but has actively co-operated in the determined efforts which are being made to improve the quality and range of fibre produced from flax. There appear to be reasonable prospects of success not only in improving the quality of fibre for cordage purposes but also in the production of a finer and softer fibre which will be used for the purpose of spinning, and which will open up a demand at remunerative prices in an entirely new field, with the result that employment should be considerably stimulated in its production.

The Flax Woolpack Co., which recently commenced operations at Foxton, has made steady progress in the quality of wool-packs produced, and employment in this factory is steadily increasing. The Board has been able to assist this company over a difficult period, which must be expected in the initial stages of a new venture of this type, and, when production reaches the volume originally contemplated, the employment given directly and indirectly will be of considerable importance.

Through a small measure of assistance, which was supplemented by the manufacturers themselves, the Board has been able to keep many men employed throughout the winter in a number of sawmills and factories engaged in the manufacture of export apple cases. The continuity of employment, which was the result of this action, must have greatly benefited many homes during the most expensive period of the year.

Several small industries which are in their incipient stage have been assisted in that manner most desirable to promote their growth and successful establishment. Included in these is the manufacture of industrial cutlery. The Board is giving financial assistance over a period to thoroughly test the possibility of exporting tobacco-leaf. Apart from the benefits which will accrue to the growers of leaf, a considerable amount of direct employment will be created in the treatment of the leaf for export if the quality is suitable for manufacture and the price a remunerative one. The production of pig iron at Onakaka has been assisted during the year, with the result that a large number of men from this district, as well as coal-miners and transport workers, have been given employment for normal hours and wages.

The Board maintains close contact with the various Departments of State which deal in industrial matters through the Development of Industries Committee, and the problems of many industries, such as flax, are under continuous review with the definite objective of stimulating employment wherever possible.

It has been found that there are many men on relief who, prior to the depression, were skilled in some trade. Many of these men have lost their confidence and require patient and sympathetic treatment in order that they may regain their skill. To assist this class of worker the Board is prepared to subsidize their wages for a short period in order that employers will not suffer financially while these men are regaining confidence and skill. The Board trusts that many employers, as they require more men, will give their former workmen an opportunity to re-establish themselves in industry, and make use of the assistance offered by the Board.

#### FARM SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

During the financial year ended the 31st March, 1935, the Unemployment Board expended an amount of £81,834 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. During the early part of the dairying season in 1934 it became apparent that there was either an improvement in that industry or that seasonal workers were not as readily obtainable as in the past, and in order that applications for farm labour might be met it was decided that no further placements be made under the scheme. The period of suspension operated until the end of May, 1935, when the scheme was reopened on a restricted basis and labour placed for purely development-work which would not be undertaken without assistance. The decline in operations under the scheme may therefore be attributed to these restrictions, but the advantages offered generally by Scheme No. 4B also have had a distinct bearing on the matter.

During the financial year 3,197 single men and 2,508 married men were employed for varying periods.

The Farm Camp Scheme, a modification of Scheme No. 4A, is designed to place workers with farmers who have development-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 the food-costs. At the 30th June, 1935, 3,650 men had been employed on this basis, and the number of men in farm camps on that date was 127. During the year more searching investigations than hitherto have been made regarding the ability of the employers to engage labour under Schemes Nos. 4A or 4B, and, as a result, a considerable amount of labour has been diverted to these schemes or placed under the Farm Camp Scheme at a reduced rate of ration allowance. The amount expended under the scheme for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, was £9,619.

The activities under Scheme No. 4B, where the Board meets one-half of the labour-cost of contracts for development-work on farms, show a further decided increase.

From the inception of the scheme to the 30th June, 1935, 9,633 contracts have been completed and 20,990 men paid off, while 1,136 contracts employing 2,247 men are at present in operation and a further 239 contracts to employ 391 men have been approved but not yet commenced. The grand total of placements under the scheme since its inception is therefore 23,237 men, with a further 391 placements pending, while the total subsidies expended to 31st March, 1935, is £232,415, of which £113,236 was expended during the financial year 1934-35. 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564,133
Bushfelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,489
Stumping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,230
Grubbing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,933
Sowing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,313
Ploughing and harrowing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,257
Top-dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,086
								Chains.
Fencing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,620
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137,026
Roading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,878
Splitting—								Number.
Posts and strainers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283,437
Battens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399,758

It is estimated that, as a result of the works itemized above, the land concerned will carry an additional 668,366 sheep, 97,060 cattle, and 490 pigs.

Scheme No. 11, for rabbit-destruction, was closed from May to September, 1934, in view of the high prices obtaining for rabbit-skins consequent upon the cold winter. The scheme was reopened at about the end of September and continued in operation until the middle of June, 1935, when it was decided to permit of contracts only with the voluntary local Rabbit Committees who are using poisoning and/or fumigating processes, with the result that the workers engaged are in receipt of insufficient returns from the skins to expect them to continue on this work without assistance.

The number of workers who have been employed for varying periods under this scheme is 4,324, and the amount expended during the financial year 1934-35 was £8,837.

#### 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 £18,300. Administrative co-operation between the two Boards is maintained through the appointment to the Small Farms Board of Mr. W. Bromley, Deputy-Chairman of the Unemployment Board.

#### CAMP SCHEMES.

A considerable amount of valuable improvement and development work has been carried out by the placement of unemployed labour (both married and single men) in relief camps established by various State Departments and local bodies. The Department or local body controlling the work is required to meet the establishment costs of the camps and provide supervision, tools, &c., the Unemployment Board providing a contribution on a man-week basis towards the running-costs of the camps. In certain approved cases the Unemployment Board has undertaken to meet the full cost of the work carried out, including establishment costs, labour, &c.

The following will give a general idea of the class of work which has been and is still being carried out under relief camp schemes :—

Improvement of existing roads and main highways, land drainage, and development of Crown land generally, afforestation, and land-clearing and improvement work on private property in various parts of the Dominion. A condition to the placement of relief labour on privately-owned property is that the property-owner is required to contribute towards the cost, the contribution usually being fixed at 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the work to be carried out. Work on private property is arranged on the co-operative contract system at unit rates estimated to return to an average worker a specified weekly amount, although the average earnings of a good group of workers would possibly exceed the weekly figure on which contract rates are fixed.

The principal State Departments under whose control relief camps have been established are the Public Works Department, Main Highways Board, Lands and Survey Department, and State Forest Service.

Up till December of last year the Main Highways Board had been employing a number of single men under the camp scheme in effecting improvements on Main Highways, but it was decided that as the works in hand were completed most of these camps should be closed down. Where the Highways Board wished to retain camps of single men for the completion of certain works, it was arranged that the men would be employed under normal conditions—i.e., full-time employment at standard rates of pay.

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.

The numbers shown in the table referred to above do not indicate the actual number of relief workers who are required to camp on the jobs on which they are placed as many local bodies have been employing relief labour in camps established and supervised at the expense of the local body or farmer whose land is being improved. These men are employed full time at specially approved rates, but as the allocation of funds in their case is arranged through Scheme No. 5 the number so employed is included under that scheme. Also the majority of men in receipt of subsidy under the Board's gold-prospecting scheme are required to live in tents or huts.

#### GOLD MINING AND PROSPECTING.

The number of men prospecting for gold on a subsidized basis under the Unemployment Board's schemes is not as high now as formerly. Whereas at the end of October, 1933, there were some 4,000 so engaged, this number has dropped to an average of 3,300 for the year ended 30th June, 1935. While this decrease is in line with the general decline in numbers assisted under all schemes it is indicative also of the success of the gold-mining schemes in making a fair proportion of men independent of unemployment relief. Another factor is the elimination of men who, while prepared to give this arduous work a trial, have found that they are really unfitted for gold mining and prospecting.

With the appointment of further mining engineers, and improvement in administration following such appointments, the Board's plan of progress is following well-defined lines. On the Hauraki gold-fields the Board has authorized special reef-prospecting operations with the object of discovering potential new mines. In Marlborough and Central Otago percussion drills, loaned by the Mines Department, are being used to test likely areas on a more economical basis than has hitherto been possible. Special development work on the West Coast, involving extensive shaft-sinking and tunnelling operations and systematic prospecting of more or less virgin areas, is holding out some concrete promise of success. A typical example of the arduous nature of the work, and difficulties prospectors encounter, is that of the Mosquito Creek development area in Grey County. Here the men live about 1,800 ft. above sea-level and are engaged in tunnelling distances up to 1,000 ft., or in shaft-sinking to depths of over 200 ft. This work is being carried out on elevated pakihi lands, which render the work very wet and trying. On the Mosquito area, and on quite a number of other special-development areas, three shifts per day are worked, sometimes four, depending on the nature of the work. Many of these men do not leave their place of work more than once in the year. Apart from the Christmas holiday period they work for months on end, and their enjoyment of social amenities is limited to what amusement they can make for themselves in these remote areas.

As pointed out in the last preceding report, the co-operation of the Mines Department and the Public Works Department with the Unemployment Board is being maintained. The Public Works Department has now well under way the reconditioning and construction of water-races at Humphrey's Gully, Westland, and already on this work 190-odd men are employed full-time at standard rates of pay. It is expected that the whole of the Board's outlay in connection with this scheme will be more than recouped through the permanent employment that will eventually be given to a considerable number of selected men settled on claims in this part of Westland County.

The activities of various geophysical survey parties, whose work has been made possible by the grant of £5,000 to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (referred to in last year's report), are producing interesting results. Surveys have been made in the Otago and Southland fields, Reefton, Hauraki, and the West Coast. Valuable data have been secured throwing light on the structural and mining features of the various fields. In connection with several projects recommended by the Unemployment Board's engineers, and also with certain undertakings for which financial help has been solicited by private interests, geophysical surveys have enabled the proposed operations to be modified with consequent saving in expenditure. Geophysical methods are also being employed to facilitate the working of blacksand leads by small subsidized parties.

As a commentary on the success of the gold-prospecting schemes it should be mentioned that of the total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand during the financial year ended 31st March last (approximately 157,800 oz.) subsidized prospectors produced 8,370 oz., or 5·3 per cent. At first sight this contribution appears small, but it must be remembered that the Board keeps a record of production only while the men are on subsidy. One party alone sold 300 oz. of gold shortly after going off subsidy early in 1935. Other men have been successful in disposing of their claims to companies or syndicates, whose gold-production really ought to be credited to the Board's activities.

When allowance is made for the production of the Waihi Mines (63,335 oz. of gold during the year 1934) and of other large companies it will be seen that the addition to the national wealth, as a result of these schemes, is not inconsiderable. Although there are fewer men engaged under the scheme than there were, say, two years ago, gold-production during the last twelve months or so by men actually on subsidy is not far short of the amount produced in the previous two years. Up to the end of June, 1935, over 20,000 oz. of gold has been won by subsidized men since the inception of the scheme. This may be valued, roughly, at over £120,000.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the fact that the Board's gold-prospecting subsidy schemes (aided by the continued high price of gold) are encouraging a new generation of gold-miners in New Zealand. Evidence in favour of this contention is found in the recently collected figures referring to occupations of the registered unemployed. Out of a total of over 50,000 remaining on the register at the end of July, 1935 (including some 3,000 subsidized prospectors), only 762 showed their previous occupation as "gold-miner."

The net expenditure by the Board for the financial year 1934–35 in fostering gold mining and prospecting amongst unemployed amounted to £187,689. Of this sum, £3,169 was expended in subsidizing the wages of men taken on by companies and syndicates and employed full time. It should be pointed out here that the total payments under Scheme No. 8B—the scheme for subsidizing the wages of men taken on by gold-mining companies and syndicates—was £4,215. Of this outlay, however, £1,046 has been refunded by companies whose operations have been successful, making the net expenditure under this scheme only £3,169.

#### FULL-TIME WORK AT STANDARD RATES OF PAY.

The Board continues to subsidize the employment of men removed from the register of unemployed and placed in full-time employment at ruling or award rates of pay. This form of assistance, previously limited mainly to land-development and road-improvement work under the control of the Public Works Department and the Main Highways Board, and to gold-mining syndicates or companies under Scheme No. 8B, was later extended to certain secondary industries and to local employing authorities.

Numbers of local bodies have already received, or are still receiving, a subsidy on the wages of registered and eligible unemployed placed in full-time employment on such new works as street and footpath improvement, water-supply schemes, and similar standard works.

Nearly one-half of those in full-time subsidized employment during the year on schemes assisted by the Unemployment Board were engaged at standard or award rates of pay.

According to the latest returns collected by the Board, there were at the 6th July, 1935, some 8,330 men in full-time subsidized employment. These were distributed amongst various schemes approximately as follows:—

	Number of Men.
Scheme 5 special arrangements (local bodies): Urban works, 1,370; rural works, 630 .. .. .	2,000
State Public Works.. .. .	3,150
Farm contracts (subsidies to individual employers) .. .. .	2,500
Building Subsidy Scheme No. 10 (balance of approved jobs not yet completed)	350
Gold prospecting and mining .. .. .	200
Miscellaneous (including certain secondary industries) .. .. .	130
Total .. .. .	8,330

It should be noted that the numbers of men working in full-time subsidized industrial undertakings are recorded only where some definite arrangement exists for relating the subsidy to actual wages paid. There is no satisfactory method of recording the numbers absorbed by certain secondary industries which have been granted assistance by way of loans or grants, while the latest building-subsidy schemes are of such a nature that it is impossible to ascertain the number of men working on building-subsidy jobs at any particular date.

#### SCHEME No. 5: PART-TIME RELIEF EMPLOYMENT.

For the past four years Scheme No. 5 has provided one of the main avenues for the extension of relief assistance to unemployed persons capable of performing the work available under this scheme. One of the main drawbacks to the scheme, however, is that it provides part-time employment only—that is to say, the men are allotted a ration of work according to their conjugal classification. Furthermore, local bodies have been experiencing increasing difficulty in arranging sufficient suitable work for the absorption of all eligible unemployed, and this is particularly so in the cities and larger towns. This lack of suitable work has necessitated the introduction of sustenance in certain centres (see the next succeeding section of the report).

Men placed under Scheme No. 5 are required to work their allotted time ration, for which they receive payment on the basis of 10s. 6d. per day. As from the 1st July, 1935, Scheme No. 5 workers, in addition to payment for time worked, received a special bonus of 2s. per week, plus an additional 1s. per week for one adult dependant. This is a special allowance for which the performance of work is not required.

Almost from the commencement of operations until quite recently the Board's funds have been scarcely adequate to meet the heavy demands arising from the large number of applicants seeking relief, and in order to keep its expenditure within the available income the Board found it expedient to reduce allocations slightly in the larger towns and to make more severe reductions in the smaller country towns where the circumstances of the applicants were not quite so acute. With the Fund now in a more stable condition and a general improvement in the unemployment position it has been possible to review the allocations and the general basis of relief.

Under the amended system there are only four varying rates of allocations throughout the Dominion. Generally speaking, the highest scale (A) applies to the four main cities and adjoining boroughs; the second scale (B) to the secondary cities and larger towns; and the third scale (C) to the smaller towns and country areas.

Quoting the highest scale first, that applicable to the four main centres, the weekly relief payable to the applicant where work is provided under Scheme 5 is 17s. This is supplemented in the case of a married man or a widower who is maintaining a home by 10s. in respect of one adult dependant, and by 4s. in respect of each of the first three dependent children, and by 2s. in respect of additional dependent children up to a total of seven, making the maximum weekly amount payable £2 7s. The family allowance, granted under another Act, provides 2s. for each child beginning with the third, but the Board does not reduce the amount of its relief in respect of the third child, as many families do not apply for the family allowance until the fourth child is born.



In all cases the increases in respect of the first three children are 4s., being the maximum permissible under the Unemployment Act, and the fourth and up to the seventh child 2s. in respect of each, which when added to the family allowance granted under the Family Allowances Act, maintains the same maximum for each child as is prescribed in the original Unemployment Act of 1930.

The following table shows the maximum relief assistance payable weekly under the existing Scheme No. 5 scale of relief :—

	Scale A.	Scale B.	Scale C.
	s.	s.	s.
Class A (single men) .. .. .	17	14	12
Class B (married men with wife only) .. .	27	24	21
Class C (one child) .. .	31	28	25
Class D (two children) .. .	35	32	29
Class E (three children) .. .	39	36	33
Class F (four children) .. .	41	38	35
Class G (five children) .. .	43	40	37
Class H (six children) .. .	45	42	39
Class I (seven or more children) .. .	47	44	41

In determining the measure of relief assistance which might justifiably be extended under the Board's schemes consideration is given to the amount of private earnings or income received by the applicant. The Board's policy in this respect is that the ration of relief which may be granted to an eligible unemployed worker shall not be adversely affected by private earnings or income unless the total income into the household (from all sources, including relief, but subject to the following exceptions) exceeds a figure calculated according to the following scale :—

	Per Week.
	s.
Single applicant .. .. .	40
Married applicant .. .. .	25
Wife or housekeeper .. .. .	20
Each <i>bona fide</i> dependant .. .. .	4

Where the above scale is exceeded it is usual to reduce the ordinary ration of relief by the amount of the excess.

The following classes of income are entirely ignored in determining the measure of relief assistance to be granted :—

- Earnings of children under sixteen years of age.
- The first 17s. 6d. per week of any war disability pension.
- Family allowance.

### SUSTENANCE PAYMENTS WITHOUT WORK.

For nearly three years after the constitution of the first Unemployment Board, applicants for relief from the Unemployment Fund were obliged to perform some kind of work in return for their relief pay. Towards the end of 1933 it became evident that local employing authorities, particularly in the main urban areas where over 50 per cent. of relief workers on a rationed basis are domiciled, were reaching the end of their resources both from a financial point of view in meeting supervision and other costs and by reason of difficulty in finding suitable work.

One of the main difficulties arose in the continued provision of suitable light work for those of the unemployed who were unfit for heavy manual labour. Many local bodies also were faced with the position that all their useful works of a nature applicable to the absorption of relief labour under the Board's rules were rapidly nearing completion. From this state of affairs it was only a short step to the employment of relief workers on essential jobs in the nature of ordinary maintenance. There was only one alternative, and, in order to meet the position which arose, the Board was forced to review its stated policy that sustenance without work would not be granted.

For obvious reasons, sustenance payments could not be granted on the same scale as relief pay, and those workers whom it was impossible to place on approved relief works were therefore granted sustenance in proportion to the ration of relief they would have been eligible for, but on a slightly lower scale. Every effort was made to rotate work and sustenance so that the men should not be penalized by circumstances over which they had no control. In other words, the available work was distributed as evenly as possible amongst the eligible and most deserving applicants for relief.

Later on it became evident that the position was still not being met satisfactorily, mainly because of the high proportion of men who were not fitted by age, physique, or previous experience for the class of work offering.

The situation was most acute in Auckland and Wellington, the two largest centres of population, and the Board found it necessary to make provision for sustenance upon a more or less permanent basis.

At the beginning of August, 1934, the Board gave lengthy consideration to the general question of sustenance, as a result of which it was decided that the time had arrived for the application of the principle upon a revised and more permanent basis. This decision was impelled by increasing difficulties in the larger centres of population where the provision of suitable and useful work under Scheme No. 5 was becoming a real problem.

A new 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 for a period of three months, and it was stated as a matter of policy that no worker placed on sustenance should receive more as a sustenance payment than he would ordinarily be eligible for as a relief worker.

With the general revision of relief rates in January, 1935, the scale of sustenance payments was increased all round; also, provision was made for a third division applicable to smaller centres where the introduction of sustenance was considered desirable. A further general increase in sustenance payments took effect from 1st July, 1935, when the Board announced a bonus of 2s. per week for single men and 3s. per week for married men to relieve distress during the winter.

The weekly sustenance rates payable at the present time are as follows:—

Classification.	Four Main Urban Areas.	Secondary Cities and Towns.	Smaller Centres.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Single man .. .. .	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 9 6
Married man with wife only .. .. .	1 4 0	1 1 0	0 18 0
Married man with wife and one child .. .. .	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 2 0
Married man with wife and two children .. .. .	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 6 0
Married man with wife and three children .. .. .	1 16 0	1 13 0	1 10 0
Married man with wife and four children .. .. .	1 18 0	1 15 0	1 12 0
Married man with wife and five children .. .. .	2 0 0	1 17 0	1 14 0
Married man with wife and six children .. .. .	2 2 0	1 19 0	1 16 0
Married man with wife and seven or more children .. .. .	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 18 0

Sustenance according to the above scale is now being paid in nine secondary cities and towns and in approximately twenty-five smaller centres. During the last twelve months the number of men on sustenance has increased from 4,974 to 12,842, representing an increase from 13 per cent. of the total receiving part-time relief in August, 1934, to 34 per cent. of the total in July, 1935. The numbers of men on sustenance at four-weekly intervals from August, 1934, to date, will be found in Table IV of the Appendix.

An increase of 158 per cent. in the numbers receiving sustenance during the twelve months under review requires some explanation. This increase is, of course, balanced by a corresponding decrease in the numbers on part-time relief work under Scheme No. 5. A large proportion of those now on sustenance are men who, by reason of age or physical disability, are really unfitted for manual labour. Most of these have no doubt been glad of the opportunity to receive sustenance without work. In fact, the Board has on record many applications from relief workers for sustenance payments in preference to continued employment under Scheme No. 5.

On the other hand the Board has been forced to introduce sustenance in some centres as an alternative to permitting local bodies to perpetuate a system of "relief" employment on ordinary maintenance-work which rightly should be done wholly out of local-body funds. All indications point to a further increase in numbers of men on sustenance. Many local employing authorities, with no further suitable "relief" works in view, are submitting proposals for full-time standard works on which to absorb a proportion of their local unemployed. Scheme No. 5 (rationed relief work) is gradually dying out, and those men who cannot be placed on standard works must perforce go on to sustenance until they can be absorbed into other and normal channels of employment.

Sustenance men are required to report in person once each week to make formal application, and again later in the week to uplift their pay. This is a necessary safeguard to ensure that men in ordinary employment do not attempt to draw sustenance pay. Each man is required to furnish a weekly statement of his income (if any) from sources other than unemployment relief, and such income is assessed in determining his eligibility for sustenance according to the Board's rules governing the relationship of private earnings or income to relief payments, as described on page 16.

The Board is watching closely the effect, in certain centres, of the withdrawal of relief labour from works not approved under the rules governing Scheme No. 5. The consequent placement of men on sustenance should result in the creation of more casual employment on the part of local employing authorities, and results in this direction are awaited with interest.

**EXTRA BENEFITS CONFERRED ON AND CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO RELIEF WORKERS DURING THE PERIOD 1st AUGUST, 1934, TO 31st JULY, 1935.**

During the period reviewed in this report, the Board has found it possible, through the general relaxation in the strain upon the Unemployment Fund, to grant a considerable number of benefits to relief workers in the way of extra payments, the provision of supplementary relief in kind, &c., and has also, wherever possible, eased the conditions under which the men have been required to work in the past. A summary of these benefits and concessions is listed hereunder :—

- 1st August, 1934 : As from this date the general unemployment levy payable by all relief workers employed on a part-time basis, certain camp workers, subsidized gold-prospectors, &c., was reduced from 5s. per quarter to 1s. per quarter. Practically all relief workers, except those employed full-time at standard rates of pay with a subsidy from the Unemployment Fund, participate in this concession. Certain conditions must be complied with in regard to eligibility for the concession. The Order in Council providing for this exemption was published in *The New Zealand Gazette*, No. 57, of the 26th July, 1934.
- August, 1934 : Definition of dependent children extended to include relief workers' children over the age of sixteen years where such children are in full-time instruction in day schools or maintained by the applicant for relief because of physical or mental infirmity.
- September, 1934 : One of the conditions attaching to the first two issues of working-boots to relief workers was that the recipient should perform a day's work in return therefor. This condition now waived, and future issues of boots granted without having to be worked for.
- 1st October, 1934 : All relief workers in certain camps who were provided with food and accommodation and a weekly remuneration, approximately 10s., received an increase in pay of 5s. per week. At the same time the daily rate of pay for full-time workers at standard rates of pay in Public Works camps, &c. (subsidized from the Unemployment Fund) was increased from 10s. to 10s. 6d.
- 15th October, 1934 : As from this date the condition that subsidized gold-prospectors refund to the Board 10 per cent. of the value of any gold won during the currency of their subsidy was abolished.
- December, 1934 : In addition to the usual two weeks' relief pay without work arranged over the Christmas and New Year period, primarily to suit the convenience of local employing authorities, the Board on this occasion made a special grant of an extra week's relief pay to all Scheme 5 part-time workers, sustenance recipients, subsidized gold prospectors, and others not employed full-time at standard rates.
- January, 1935 : In the past, compensation payments to relief workers injured during the course of their relief employment was based on the Workers' Compensation Act, which specifies payments amounting to two-thirds of the workers' normal earnings over a period. To obviate distress to injured relief workers or their dependants, the Board arrived at a decision to make *ex gratia* payments in such cases, on the following basis :—
- (a) In the case of temporary incapacitation the Board will pay the difference between compensation legally payable and the sustenance rate applicable to the worker in the district in which he resides.
  - (b) In the case of permanent disability the *ex gratia* payment will amount to the difference between actual compensation based on the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act and an assumed compensation based on hypothetical earnings of £2 per week.
- January, 1935 : As from the 28th January, 1935, the daily rates of pay for Scheme 5 relief workers was increased from 10s. for married men and 7s. 6d. for single men to 10s. 6d. and 8s. 4d. per day respectively. From this date also a new and more equitable scale of relief allocations came into force. This scale, which represented a general increase in the amounts of relief pay granted to individuals, abolished the old system of one scale of relief in the four main centres of population and another in the rest of the Dominion, and in its place four different classifications were adopted as follows :—
- (a) Main urban areas ;
  - (b) Secondary cities and larger towns ;
  - (c) Smaller towns ;
  - (d) Rural areas.

In each of these classes the rationed scale of relief was amplified to provide progressively greater remuneration according to the degree of family responsibility, with a maximum payment for married men with seven or more children. Examples of the incidence of this revised scale of relief will be found in other sections of the report.

April, 1935 : Formerly time lost through wet weather was paid for in the week in which time was lost, but such time had to be made up subsequently. Provided the worker actually commences work or reports on the job, he is not now required to make up such time.

April, 1935 : As a measure of extra relief to meet distress during the winter, the fourth scale of relief applicable to rural areas, as referred to above, was abolished and such districts placed on the same basis as smaller towns. The separate scale for Natives not living in European fashion, which is applicable to the whole Dominion, was also increased.

- April, 1935 : Definition of dependent children further widened to include relief workers' children between the ages of sixteen and twenty years who are unemployed and residing with and maintained by the relief applicant. Such children are treated as dependants only if they themselves are not in receipt of relief under one of the Board's schemes.
- April, 1935 : Prior to this date relief workers who secured private employment were in many cases required to stand-down for a period not exceeding fourteen days before again receiving relief. This condition, which could be waived altogether in special cases, applied only if a person re-registering had been off the register for more than two weeks. This rule was amended in April, 1935, by waiving the stand-down period altogether unless the period of private employment extends to a period of three months or over. Even then this condition may be waived in special cases. This concession also applies to men obtaining relief employment under Scheme No. 4B, and also, in certain instances, under Scheme No. 4A.
- May, 1935 : King's Jubilee Celebrations. All relief workers received a holiday on 6th May, 1935, on full pay, and practically all relief recipients participated in a special bonus granted in commemoration of His Majesty's jubilee. This bonus took the form of a grant equivalent to one-half of the weekly relief pay for which the men were eligible during the week ended 27th April, 1935, unless such relief pay exceeded £2 10s. per week in the case of married men and £1 17s. 6d. in the case of single men.
- May, 1935 : As a further measure of winter relief the Board authorized the issue, to married men receiving assistance under its schemes, of a pair of double grey blankets; the conditions of eligibility for this grant being much the same as in the case of the boot issue.
- May, 1935 : Previously men in receipt of sustenance were required to report twice a week to the bureau and again a third time to uplift their sustenance payments. In order to give these men more time in which to look for private work and yet preserve necessary safeguards against abuse, the Board varied this rule to allow the men to report once only to make application for sustenance and once to receive payment.
- May, 1935 : A new and improved scale of relief payments granted to certain workers under Scheme No. 4A employed on their own properties.
- May, 1935 : For some considerable time provision has been made by the Board for the issue of supplementary relief in the form of orders for milk, groceries, &c., in the four main urban areas. This supplementary relief is intended primarily to alleviate extra distress caused by sickness of the relief worker or his *bona fide* dependants. In connection with its proposals for affording additional relief wherever possible during the winter months this system has been extended by the Board to include about eighteen of the larger centres of population. This form of relief is absolutely additional to the scale of relief pay for which the men are eligible according to their conjugal classification.
- June, 1935 : Also to afford extra relief during the winter, a third issue of working-boots was approved upon similar terms to those governing the previous issues.
- June, 1935 : The special rules applicable to intermittent workers (*i.e.*, watersiders, coal-miners, &c.) were abolished and such men brought into line with other relief applicants as regards their eligibility for relief in relation to private earnings. Later this concession was also extended to seasonal workers such as freezing-works' employees, shearers, &c., who in the past were required, if their earnings had been substantial during the season, to stand-down for varying periods after making application for relief assistance.
- June, 1935 : Unemployed returned soldiers with overseas service and over forty-five years of age, also those who were discharged from the Forces as unfit for further military service, exempted from the condition requiring men to accept employment in country camps when such employment is available.
- June, 1935 : To assist subsidized gold-prospectors in the difficult conditions under which the majority of them work, the Board arranged to issue such men with knee gumboots in lieu of leather working-boots where preference for such gumboots was indicated by the men. In cases where the men require thigh gumboots, these may be supplied if the comparatively small difference in price over and above the cost of ordinary working-boots is met by the men themselves.
- 1st July, 1935 : As from this date, in response to a general request for increased payments to relief workers, the Board found it possible to grant a bonus to all part-time relief workers under Scheme No. 5 and men in receipt of sustenance. This bonus represents an additional weekly payment of 2s. to the man himself, and if responsible for maintaining an adult a further 1s. in respect of such adult dependant; or if a married man a further 1s. in respect of his wife or other adult dependant. This bonus was granted as part of the Board's proposals for giving extra winter relief and the amounts involved do not have to be worked for.
- July, 1935 : Blanket issue extended to single unemployed men where necessity for such is definitely established. In this case one pair of single grey blankets is issued.

- July, 1935 : One of the previous concessions to relief workers losing time on account of sickness was that the Unemployment Board would pay the usual ration of relief during the first week of such sickness, although, strictly speaking, the Board has no responsibility for relieving distress except amongst those willing and *able* to work. Such lost time was required to be made up within three weeks of a man resuming relief work, but from July, 1935, this condition was waived, and time lost through sickness, as in the case of wet weather, is not now required to be made up.
- July, 1935 : In the Auckland Province there are a number of camps controlled by County Councils where relief workers are employed full-time at special rates of pay under a variation of Scheme 5, "Over the Fence." During this month the Board arranged to increase the rates of pay to married men, who comprised the personnel of the majority of these camps, by 5s. per week.
- July, 1935 : In the past, relief workers on a part-time basis were required, generally speaking, to work the full number of hours represented by their ration of relief pay according to the daily rate for the time being in force. As from this date, the Board intimated to local bodies and other employing authorities that such men need work only to the nearest half day below the number of hours represented by their approved ration of work in cases where odd hours above a full day or half day are involved.
- July, 1935 : Single men who have been employed in a relief camp (except those working full-time at standard rates of pay) for a continuous period of at least twelve months are now permitted to return to town and to be placed on relief in town, principally to give them an opportunity of seeking for permanent private work. After the man has been in town for one month and during that time has been unsuccessful in obtaining private work, he may be required to return to camp in the event of there being any vacancies. The same concession applies to any married man who has been in a relief camp for twelve months or more, providing he has not received full-time work at standard rates of pay. Those men who leave the camps under these conditions have their fares paid from camp to town by the Unemployment Board.

### SUPPLEMENTARY RELIEF.

#### (a) ISSUE OF BOOTS AND BLANKETS.

To ensure that men in receipt of unemployment relief would continue to have suitable footwear, particularly during the winter months, the Unemployment Board granted a further issue of working-boots during the year. Up to 31st March, 1935, 110,000 pairs had been actually distributed to the men through the first and second issues authorized by the Board.

The Board also continued its distribution of single-size blankets to single men in camp and extended this concession to subsidized gold-prospectors on condition that repayment for the blankets were made from the proceeds of any gold sold.

As an additional measure of winter relief the Board decided to issue a pair of double-size grey blankets to each married man receiving assistance under its schemes. Certain conditions of eligibility must be complied with, as in the case of boots, and, in general, the issue does not apply to married men working in subsidized employment where they receive more than £2 10s. per week.

In accordance with the policy of the Board to supply articles of good quality, a standard was set and manufacturers were invited to submit tenders. Orders have been placed with ten woollen mills for the supply of some 30,000 pairs of double-size blankets, and deliveries should be completed by the end of August. The Board also purchased a supply of single-size blankets for issue to single men in necessitous circumstances employed under Schemes Nos. 5, 4c, and 4d, and to single men in receipt of sustenance. To meet this demand, and to further provide for men in camps and gold prospectors, orders have been placed with manufacturers for the supply of 3,500 pairs of single blankets.

Orders have also been placed for 22,500 pairs of working-boots, and these are being distributed to the men as soon as they come to hand.

It is pleasing to report that under the rigid system of examination of footwear and blankets very few complaints have been received regarding the boots distributed and these have almost without exception proved to be unfounded, whilst favourable comments have been made on the excellent quality of the blankets supplied.

#### (b) ISSUE OF FOOD RATIONS.

For some three years relief payments in the four main centres have been supplemented in specially necessitous cases by the issue of food ration orders. Where, owing to sickness amongst members of the family or in the case of a man with a large number of dependants, some additional relief was undoubtedly warranted, the relief recipient was given orders to a certain value, enabling him to obtain groceries, milk, &c., these orders being redeemed by local tradesmen on application to the Certifying Officer.

With the introduction of an amended scale of relief payments in January, 1935, such scale being more flexible in that provision is made for transferring men to a higher class in certain special circumstances, there is not now the same necessity for ration orders in the four main centres. This form of supplementary relief is therefore limited generally to the issue of milk orders in an effort to combat malnutrition, to the provision of special "Karitane" products before and after the confinement of a relief worker's wife, and to other special assistance to meet individual needs.

On the approach of the 1935 winter the Board decided to extend the system of ration orders to some fourteen secondary centres, with the object of facilitating the relief of distress caused by unemployment during the winter period.

The cost of foodstuffs distributed through the rationing system over the last three years is as follows,—

Financial Year ended	Cost. £
31st March, 1933 .. .. .	38,023
31st March, 1934 .. .. .	49,669
31st March, 1935 .. .. .	38,641
Total .. .. .	£126,333

(c) GENERAL.

Additional to the items of supplementary relief in kind, as mentioned above, the Board, prior to 1935, purchased supplies of mutton and beef at very satisfactory prices. This meat was stored at various freezing-works and sold at half cost price or less to voluntary relief organizations, which in their turn retailed the meat to registered and eligible unemployed at a nominal charge, and in some instances distributed the meat gratis. After these stocks of meat were exhausted the Board decided not to make any more purchases, but instead to subsidize at the rate of 1½d. per pound meat distributed by approved relief organizations. Upon satisfactory evidence that meat has been given or sold to registered and eligible unemployed or their *bona fide* dependants the Board's subsidy may be claimed by the relief committee or organization concerned.

In some of the larger centres encouragement is given towards the growing of vegetables in community plots. A certain number of relief workers are detailed to tend these plots and the resultant produce is made available to registered unemployed. Relief labour is also provided for boot-repair depots and for relief depots generally.

The Unemployment Board recognizes and appreciates the excellent work done by voluntary relief organizations and charitable institutions during the present period of large-scale unemployment. Without the help afforded in this manner, and as a complement to the Board's efforts to minimize distress as far as possible, the plight of relief applicants generally would undoubtedly have been much more serious.

The total cost to the Unemployment Fund of free boots, blankets, and other relief in kind during the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, was £73,885.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN AND GIRLS.

In order to safeguard the welfare of unemployed women and girls the Board has maintained its policy of subsidizing the work of the local Women's Unemployment Committees, relying for guidance on the advice of the Women's Advisory Committee, which acts as a link between the Board and the local Women's Committees.

Reports indicate that the problem of unemployed women and girls is practically non-existent except in the main centres, where it is chiefly confined to women of advanced years, inefficient and untrained workers, and special problem cases.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, the funds of the Women's Unemployment Committees were subsidized to the extent of £10,497.

A statistical summary of the registrations, &c., in the four main centres for the month of March, 1935, is as follows :—

Previous Occupations.	Registrations.	Previous Occupations.	Registrations.
Office .. ..	14	Housemaid and waitress .. ..	18
Shop .. ..	20	Milliner .. ..	4
Factory .. ..	50	Domestic duties .. ..	182
Dressmaker and tailoress .. ..	19		
Trained nurse .. ..	7	Total .. ..	329
Cook-general .. ..	15		
Age Groups.	Registrations.	Age Groups.	Registrations.
Sixteen to twenty years .. ..	131	Thirty-one to forty years .. ..	44
Twenty-one to twenty-five years .. ..	45	Over forty years .. ..	76
Twenty-six to thirty years .. ..	33	Total .. ..	329

Very good service has been rendered by the local Women's Unemployment Committees in providing training, occupation, and relief assistance for unemployed women and girls, and the Unemployment Board greatly appreciates the valuable assistance given on a voluntary basis by members of these committees.

### UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS.

Voluntary organizations in most of the larger centres have continued, during the period under review, their excellent work in the placement of unemployed boys and youths in work either of a permanent or temporary nature. These Boys' Employment Committees, whose funds are in most cases subsidized by the Unemployment Board, show a record of achievement which is highly commendable. Placements of boys and youths during the year ended 31st March, 1935, totalled approximately 5,900, of which some 3,000 were permanent and 2,900 of a temporary nature. That such placements cover a wide field is evidenced by the reports received from various committees and from the Board's officers.

In the cities, boys have been absorbed in mercantile, industrial, and professional pursuits by the efforts of committees in placing them in touch with prospective employers. Many such positions have doubtless been "made," and but for the interest displayed by the organizations referred to the employers concerned would probably not have provided vacancies. Through keeping in touch with schools and by various schemes of vocational training, committees have been enabled to select the right boys for different spheres of work. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that most so-called permanent placements and a fair proportion of temporary ones will eventually result in life vocations for many boys who would otherwise have spent the vital period of their adolescence in searching for employment only to qualify for relief work or sustenance payments on reaching the age of twenty years.

Those boys showing some desire or aptitude for rural work have been given every encouragement in obtaining suitable employment on farms. In Auckland the committee controls a training-farm where a limited number of boys are accommodated until they are proficient enough to be placed in farming occupations. The Wellington Boys' Employment Committee arranges an annual training camp in the Wairarapa, funds for which are provided by the Unemployment Board. During the period under review the Wellington Committee held its third annual camp, a total of thirty-six boys being enlisted and given practical farm-work in all branches. Lectures on various agricultural subjects were provided by the staff of the Department of Agriculture. The majority of these boys remained in camp from four to six weeks, and twenty-four eventually were placed in farm positions.

It is significant that this committee, along with others, now finds difficulty in satisfactorily filling vacancies for the employment of youths on farms. The general consensus of opinion, as expressed in reports received from all parts of the Dominion, indicates that the position of youth unemployment is becoming less acute. Certain districts still have their peculiar difficulties in regard to the placement of boys and youths in employment of a worth-while nature. In general, however, the problem now seems confined generally to those who left school during the depth of the depression.

Very little trouble seems to be experienced now in placing boys immediately they leave school, especially if they have received some secondary education. Unemployed youths from sixteen to twenty years of age may obtain employment on farms during the greater part of the year, if willing to accept such work.

Under certain minor schemes, and variations of its larger schemes, the Board itself has endeavoured to relieve distress occasioned by unemployment amongst youths. During the year, for example, further subsidies have been paid towards the training at Flock House of sons of New Zealand ex soldiers.

Altogether the assistance made available during the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, to Boys' Employment Committees, and in respect of minor schemes such as Flock House, amounted to £2,250, an increase of £1,117 over the amount similarly expended in the previous financial year.

Under Scheme 4A approximately 250 youths aged eighteen or nineteen years were given subsidized employment for varying periods during the year, while 115 boys aged sixteen years or over were assisted to undergo training on sheep-stations under Scheme No. 7.

A further development to meet unusual conditions peculiar to the West Coast district of the South Island resulted in the extension of a special gold-mining subsidy to youths aged sixteen and under twenty years. Where, owing to real necessity and especially if the fathers themselves are on relief, the Board's Mining Executive Committees consider such action warranted, youths may be permitted to join a party of experienced prospectors and receive a subsidy of 7s. 6d. per week. Up to the present some 125 youths have been so assisted, and possibly a proportion of these may find their future vocations as gold-miners. If not, they are at least tiding themselves over a difficult period and retaining their physical fitness and the will to work.

Brief mention should be made of an experimental scheme already inaugurated in the Auckland district and shortly to be tried out in Canterbury. This consists of the provision of special farm-training facilities for a limited number of boys over a period of four or five years. Selected boys who appear to have interest and capacity above the normal will be placed with farmers willing to help them to acquire a practical insight into farming operations. Special trustees, representative of the Boys' Employment Committee and the Board, have been appointed to control this scheme, the object of which is to establish a fund sufficient to enable each boy, when his period of training is finished, to be placed on a small holding or else to participate in any scheme of land-settlement which may be operative at that time.

The farmer with whom the lad is placed for training will, of course, provide food and accommodation and will be expected to pay a wage commensurate with the benefit derived by him from the lad's work and sufficient at least to meet the lad's needs in pocket-money and clothing. Such remuneration has been tentatively fixed at 5s. per week in the first year, increasing by 5s. per week each year to a maximum of £1 5s. per week in the fifth year of training. A like amount is to be found

by the Unemployment Board; this, however, being kept in trust and supplemented by contributions from the boy to the extent of 20 per cent. of his cash wages from the farmer. Apart from utilizing such portion of this trust-money as may be necessary for special training courses, the fund will be allowed to accumulate until the trainee is fit for establishment on his own property. It is hoped the fund will be augmented by contributions from private sources.

While a scheme of this nature is purely experimental it is at least a definite attempt at vocational training in connection with the Dominion's primary industry. Mere placement of boys on farms may result in permanent employment as farm labourers; but without the encouragement afforded by some objective such placements are unlikely to provide new farmers of a calibre able to make a success of farming under modern conditions.

The same argument is applicable to other industries, and although the Unemployment Act does not specifically direct the Board to make provision for the employment of youths the Board has accepted an implied authority and has, within the scope of available finances, and with the valuable co-operation of voluntary organizations, done its very best to relieve immediate distress amongst unemployed adolescents.

Generally, the present position is well typified by the following extract from a recent report of the Secretary of the Wellington Boys' Employment Committee, in which he records the decision of that Committee to continue its efforts with vocational training classes:—

“ . . . although the emergency aspect of juvenile unemployment is passing there is still urgent need for a vocational centre where employers may look with confidence for the juvenile assistance they require, and where boys of every type may come for vocational guidance and for placement in suitable employment. Attention would thus be given to placing a boy not merely in a job, but in a position for which he is more especially suited, and in connection with which there may be reasonable prospects for his future . . . ”

#### BUILDING SUBSIDY SCHEMES.

The House-building Subsidy Scheme, the introduction of which was referred to in the previous annual report, has been very largely availed of, and the resultant increased employment in the building and related trades has been very noticeable and gratifying. Moreover, the continued steady construction of new dwellings is assisting materially to relieve the present acuteness of the general housing shortage in the Dominion.

Since its inception the scope of Scheme No. 12 has been widened, and it now embraces the erection of churches, Sunday schools, public halls, libraries, and other buildings for organizations operating on a non-profit-earning basis. A subsidy of not exceeding 10 per cent. of the capital cost is available for such buildings in approved cases. Up to the 31st July, 1935, 5,776 applications had been received under Scheme No. 12, and of these, 5,210 were approved, involving the expenditure of almost £3,400,000, and the employment for varying periods of 22,000 men. At that date 191 applications were still under consideration, while 375 have been declined on the grounds that the works either did not come within the scope of the scheme or else would be proceeded with in any case.

On the 1st April, 1935, the Board introduced a further Scheme, known as B 1, covering alterations and additions to, and the painting of houses, residential flats, and such other buildings as referred to in the paragraph above. This scheme was introduced with the object of giving further stimulus to the building and related trades during the winter months, a time when there is usually evident a definite slackening of activity in these trades. Under this scheme a scale rate of subsidies is applied to minor works costing under £100, and for works costing in excess of that sum a subsidy of 8 per cent. is payable. The result so far has been very encouraging, and up to the present 1,563 applications have been received. Of these, 1,293 have been approved, and this will result in an expenditure of £113,000 and the employment for varying lengths of time of some 3,000 men. Applications totalling 231 have so far been declined, chiefly on the grounds that, in the opinion of the Board, the work would proceed in any case without assistance.

Of the total cost of the works approved to date under both schemes it is estimated that £3,080,179 represents the amount that will be spent directly and indirectly in wages. Out of the applications approved, 4,341 are in respect of new dwellings, and as a result of the construction of these houses 4,641 baths, 1,151 electric ranges, and 1,229 gas-stoves, all of New Zealand manufacture, will be installed. The manufacture of these articles has been the cause of much increased activity in the industries concerned.

The frequent surveys of the position in regard to unemployment in the building and related trades reveal that the numbers of such tradesmen unemployed are steadily decreasing, even in the winter months, and it is confidently expected that in the spring there will be a further increase in building operations, with consequent additional increase in employment.

As a further example of its efforts to stimulate industrial activity, the Unemployment Board has found it possible to enlist the co-operation of the Executive Commission of Agriculture. As a result of this co-operation Scheme B 2 has been introduced, providing for a subsidy on the cost of the erection of new dairy factories and milking-sheds on dairy-farms supplying to manufacturing dairies, as well as on the cost of improvements to, and the alteration of, such existing buildings. Provision is also made for subsidizing the installation, or improvement, of drainage systems and water-supplies, concreting of yards, and construction of milk and cream stands for these factories and farms.



In addition, a subsidy will be paid on the construction of approved starter-rooms and the insulation of curing-rooms in factories, and also on the purchase of new and up-to-date approved equipment of New Zealand manufacture for both factories and supplying dairies.

It is confidently expected that this scheme will not only further stimulate the building and related trades, but will also result in a revival of the metal-working and engineering industries in which there are at present a considerable number of men unemployed.

The Unemployment Board hopes to bring back into useful employment many of these men, and at the same time the modernizing of dairy factories and farms should have a very beneficial effect on the dairy industry, with consequent improvement in the quality of the Dominion's dairy-produce.

### VALUE OF RELIEF WORK.

Reference to other sections of this report and to the various tables in the Appendix discloses that the Board has not relaxed its efforts to obtain the best possible results from the enforced employment of large numbers of men on so-called "relief works."

It has been the Board's policy always to arrange "relief" employment on the most satisfactory terms for the men themselves and at the same time to conserve the unemployment funds within reason. Recognizing the importance to the Dominion of its primary industries, first consideration is usually given to placing unemployed in suitable work, preferably on a full-time basis at standard rates of pay, where some definite benefit will accrue to the country as a whole.

Cost is not always the major consideration and very often a higher rate of subsidy from the Fund is granted for well-recommended work which will show some return to the community, in preference to arranging ordinary part-time relief employment under Scheme No. 5. For such work as irrigation, land-drainage, afforestation, access to backblocks, and to potential gold-mining localities, every encouragement has been given to registered unemployed, both from towns and from country districts, to accept employment where their labours will result in real assets.

In the section dealing with farm subsidy schemes, figures are quoted to show the increased stock-carrying capacity of farm lands cleared by unemployed labour under certain schemes. It would be impossible to give a comprehensive summary of the assets created by development-work carried out under all the Board's schemes and the many variations thereof, but the statement published in the Appendix to this report (Table VII) contains some very illuminating figures showing the extent of reproductive work carried out by relief labour under the control of the Public Works Department and rural local bodies from 1st January, 1932, to 30th June, 1934, a period of two and a half years. The principal classes of "relief works" with relevant figures are as follows:—

Formation, widening, or metalling of backblock roads (dray width), 3,478 miles; land-drainage (excavation of drains), 1,978 miles; river-improvement work, 330 miles; fencing, 617 miles; irrigation (race construction and widening), 252 miles; track construction and repair (gold-mining areas), 172 miles; scrubcutting, 153,445 acres; stumping and logging, 16,022 acres; eradication of noxious weeds, 43,117 acres; bushfelling, 4,709 acres; marram-grass planting, 13,984 acres; construction of water-races, fluming, &c., for gold-mining, 8,000 chains.

Evidence of the continued policy of the Board in arranging relief employment upon reproductive work to the greatest possible extent is shown by the following figures, which indicate, as at 6th July, 1935, the number of men working under schemes connected directly or indirectly with the development of the Dominion's primary industries.

Schemes.						Number of Men employed at 6th July, 1935.
Farm subsidy schemes	..	..	..	..	..	.. 3,522
Public Works, State Forest, and local-body camps	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2,317
Public Works full-time standard employment (subsidized)	..	..	..	..	..	.. 3,157
Gold-prospecting schemes	..	..	..	..	..	.. 3,362
Scheme No. 5—						
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	.. 8,311
Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2,744
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	.. 155
Total	..	..	..	..	..	.. 23,568

It will be observed that this figure includes both full-time and part-time workers under Scheme No. 5. The total of 23,568 on reproductive work represents 55 per cent. of all males actually working on relief schemes at that date. This calculation is based on a total of 55,568 males receiving some form of assistance from the Fund, less 12,842 on sustenance without work, leaving a balance of 42,726 actually working.

In the above table some 8,311 males are shown as working part-time under Scheme No. 5 on reproductive work at 6th July, 1935. This number represents 33 per cent. of all Scheme 5 workers employed for rationed periods only. Although the totals on such Scheme 5 work have decreased very considerably during the last twelve months, mainly because of the transfer of some thousands of men to sustenance, the proportion of those remaining on rationed work and engaged in developing the country's resources has been well maintained. In fact, the following table, showing the

number of part-time workers as at the nearest date to the end of each quarter, September, 1934, to June, 1935, inclusive, reveals a slight successive increase in the proportion of reproductive workers to the total :—

*Part-time Workers under Scheme No 5.*

Date.	Employed on Repro- ductive Work.		Employed on other Work.		Totals.	
	Number.	Percent- age of Total.	Number.	Percent- age of Total.	Number.	Percentage of Total.
29th September, 1934 .. ..	10,553	32·2	22,178	67·8	32,731	100·0
22nd December, 1934 .. ..	9,142	32·3	19,161	67·7	28,303	100·0
13th April, 1935 .. ..	8,022	32·6	16,612	67·4	24,634	100·0
6th July, 1935 .. ..	8,311	32·9	16,932	67·1	25,243	100·0

Table VI in the Appendix shows in more detail the numbers of men employed on various classes of work under Scheme No. 5 during the period under review.

- S. G. SMITH, Chairman.
- W. BROMLEY, Deputy-Chairman.
- G. A. PASCOE,  
P. R. CLIMIE,

}

Members.
- J. S. HUNTER, Member, and Commissioner  
of Unemployment.

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APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—SHOWING NUMBERS REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT END OF EACH WEEK, 14TH JULY, 1934, TO 6TH JULY, 1935.

		Urban Areas.														Totals, Urban Areas.	Other Districts and Post-offices.	Totals.
		Auckland.	Hamilton.	Gisborne.	Napier.	Hastings.	New Plymouth.	Wanganui.	Palmerston North.	Wellington.	Nelson.	Christ-church.	Timaru.	Dunedin.	Invercargill.			
1934.																		
July	14	10,551	463	907	968	649	540	1,278	1,146	6,417	596	5,974	750	2,510	819	33,568	15,774	49,342
"	21	10,600	474	906	982	657	541	1,275	1,166	6,527	586	6,029	772	2,526	789	33,830	15,891	49,721
"	28	10,689	472	904	979	667	543	1,262	1,169	6,561	580	6,024	780	2,531	791	33,952	15,979	49,931
Aug.	4	10,697	476	937	965	677	539	1,266	1,194	6,690	609	6,113	797	2,500	795	34,255	16,035	50,290
"	11	10,819	459	928	953	679	530	1,270	1,208	6,712	614	6,117	788	2,501	781	34,359	16,068	50,427
"	18	10,812	463	940	960	677	534	1,253	1,210	6,739	607	6,138	808	2,495	767	34,403	16,129	50,532
"	25	10,861	463	944	977	678	534	1,264	1,211	6,746	598	6,120	821	2,485	789	34,491	16,054	50,545
Sept.	1	10,905	476	953	992	689	537	1,265	1,209	6,743	621	6,160	824	2,481	781	34,636	16,075	50,711
"	8	10,809	447	953	964	679	546	1,256	1,214	6,752	629	6,155	818	2,470	765	34,457	15,992	50,449
"	15	10,814	433	931	987	674	548	1,240	1,208	6,751	629	6,189	813	2,450	738	34,405	15,916	50,321
"	22	10,820	426	930	998	647	547	1,232	1,220	6,685	617	6,212	816	2,439	743	34,332	16,121	50,453
"	29	10,767	421	930	986	645	544	1,217	1,208	6,586	584	6,246	810	2,399	711	34,054	15,972	50,026
Oct.	6	10,724	392	921	978	643	536	1,206	1,206	6,506	593	6,210	794	2,348	674	33,731	15,705	49,436
"	13	10,649	386	912	920	615	523	1,219	1,173	6,552	584	6,064	795	2,314	675	33,381	15,585	48,966
"	20	10,490	366	887	882	585	518	1,199	1,183	6,472	584	6,119	787	2,274	642	32,988	15,362	48,350
"	27	10,508	358	885	882	541	517	1,182	1,185	6,526	586	6,034	773	2,277	641	32,895	15,199	48,094
Nov.	3	10,382	347	864	855	491	513	1,188	1,159	6,536	558	5,961	766	2,241	628	32,489	15,004	47,493
"	10	10,355	335	838	809	462	507	1,177	1,160	6,479	551	5,907	765	2,213	659	32,217	14,887	47,104
"	17	10,355	332	798	781	435	493	1,128	1,159	6,400	543	5,904	760	2,203	620	31,911	14,727	46,638
"	24	10,100	379	769	769	427	495	1,109	1,144	6,364	524	5,837	737	2,153	638	31,445	14,518	45,963
Dec.	1	10,116	382	749	729	433	496	1,077	1,138	6,263	521	5,886	726	2,173	639	31,328	14,216	45,544
"	8	10,058	362	690	715	433	495	1,038	1,122	6,133	512	5,952	716	2,120	625	30,971	14,043	45,014
"	15	10,017	351	679	710	439	494	1,017	1,068	6,162	508	5,887	692	2,076	580	30,680	13,703	44,383
"	22	10,021	350	668	696	433	493	994	1,068	6,189	510	5,881	687	2,074	579	30,643	13,680	44,323
1935.																		
Jan.	12*	10,311	334	715	708	456	504	1,021	1,088	6,179	544	5,963	669	2,038	552	31,082	13,718	44,800
"	19	10,439	319	717	691	437	516	1,027	1,099	6,071	520	5,877	623	1,923	523	30,782	13,638	44,420
"	26	10,260	321	702	718	444	537	980	1,080	5,973	504	5,860	611	1,779	520	30,289	13,495	43,784
Feb.	2	10,236	348	727	702	433	530	958	1,023	5,912	513	5,753	610	1,915	521	30,181	13,336	43,517
"	9	10,267	378	711	689	436	534	950	1,009	5,849	486	5,734	593	1,891	499	30,026	13,221	43,247
"	16	10,199	411	730	700	445	535	977	1,011	5,810	475	5,633	609	1,871	491	29,897	13,161	43,058
"	23	10,197	418	718	690	470	538	973	1,013	5,744	466	5,650	578	1,839	489	29,783	13,123	42,906
Mar.	2	10,197	411	732	707	481	537	951	1,018	5,919	457	5,620	574	1,820	483	29,898	13,391	43,289
"	9	10,240	405	737	735	488	540	980	1,038	5,915	462	5,618	554	1,834	486	30,032	13,417	43,449
"	16	10,216	400	738	737	507	548	961	1,056	5,873	450	5,637	554	1,824	517	30,018	13,416	43,434
"	23	10,216	395	751	726	505	534	964	1,061	5,892	462	5,640	548	1,836	515	30,045	13,400	43,445
"	30	10,185	398	765	730	493	528	1,001	1,065	6,016	456	5,620	556	1,850	504	30,167	13,487	43,654
April	6	10,185	408	785	759	524	538	997	1,059	5,959	461	5,640	562	1,865	510	30,252	13,689	43,941
"	13	10,196	413	794	759	547	548	1,008	1,045	6,159	487	5,678	574	1,881	491	30,580	13,676	44,256
"	20	10,209	388	780	760	566	530	1,043	1,069	5,815	496	5,744	583	1,900	492	30,375	13,857	44,232
"	27	10,248	388	796	769	580	533	1,063	1,066	5,971	500	5,759	597	1,918	495	30,683	13,989	44,672
May	4	10,158	389	821	774	622	535	1,106	1,065	6,154	526	5,843	611	1,959	512	31,075	14,025	45,100
"	11	10,138	379	844	794	626	528	1,115	1,080	6,247	513	5,880	611	1,973	505	31,233	14,168	45,401
"	18	10,123	408	861	809	639	541	1,150	1,092	6,195	538	5,952	637	2,002	509	31,456	14,279	45,735
"	25	10,196	405	879	806	642	569	1,182	1,104	6,357	532	6,082	659	2,057	511	31,981	14,560	46,551
June	1	10,199	402	908	808	620	571	1,211	1,099	6,257	521	6,151	671	2,062	541	32,021	14,641	46,662
"	8	10,194	422	913	801	615	572	1,223	1,103	6,190	532	6,212	686	2,094	550	32,107	14,744	46,951
"	15	10,190	423	929	811	619	582	1,241	1,106	6,288	541	6,256	705	2,085	598	32,374	15,248	47,622
"	22	10,305	425	951	820	622	585	1,267	1,123	6,227	532	6,397	708	2,163	626	32,751	15,454	48,205
"	29	10,335	424	955	778	612	594	1,306	1,145	6,189	541	6,517	753	2,227	637	33,013	15,628	48,641
July	6	10,398	426	995	796	628	597	1,338	1,163	6,294	517	6,642	801	2,248	672	33,515	15,878	49,393

\* Returns were not furnished for the weeks ended 29th December, 1934, and 5th January, 1935.

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 10.

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												
	4th Aug., 1934.	1st Sept., 1934.	29th Sept., 1934.	27th Oct., 1934.	24th Nov., 1934.	22nd Dec., 1934.	19th Jan., 1935.	16th Feb., 1935.	16th Mar., 1935.	13th April, 1935.	11th May, 1935.	8th June, 1935.	6th July, 1935.
(a) Men remaining on Registers of Government Employment Bureaux and unplaced or ineligible for relief for various reasons	3,840	3,504	3,272	2,735	2,910	2,131	3,280	3,187	3,153	3,292	2,847	3,025	3,414
(b) Men remaining on Registers and receiving part-time relief during period—													
Employed on rationed work under Scheme 5 .. .. .	33,320	33,167	32,731	30,572	28,976	28,303	26,775	24,936	24,204	24,634	25,379	25,043	25,243
In receipt of sustenance without work .. .. .	4,974	5,748	5,569	6,431	6,063	5,923	6,136	6,948	8,211	8,866	9,874	11,262	12,842
Totals .. .. .	38,294	38,915	38,300	37,003	35,039	34,226	32,911	31,884	32,415	33,500	35,253	36,305	38,085
(c) Workers engaged in industrial undertakings whose earnings were subsidized from Unemployment Fund—													
Intermittent workers (i.e., waterside workers, coal-miners, &c.) remaining on registers and granted supplementary assistance under Scheme No. 5	238	259	285	303	251	259	443	189	137	111	128	145	225
Men remaining on registers and employed under Scheme No. 5 whose relief wages were supplemented for full-time work	4,343	4,500	4,631	4,597	4,378	4,456	4,509	4,646	4,522	4,147	3,917	4,217	4,388
Farm workers—													
Scheme No. 4A .. .. .	3,369	3,274	2,919	2,593	2,068	1,493	678	198	210	225	234	330	495
Scheme No. 4B .. .. .	3,538	3,673	3,483	3,149	3,206	2,827	2,573	2,309	2,212	2,112	2,085	2,198	2,254
Other farm schemes .. .. .	1,201	1,260	1,149	1,360	1,313	1,368	1,176	1,237	1,157	1,076	925	759	773
Building tradesmen and builders' labourers under Scheme No. 10 ..	1,476	1,499	1,390	1,245	1,121	1,005	948	756	685	524	485	395	357
Workers in Public Works Department, State Forest, and local-body camps under Scheme No. 6 (principally single men)—													
Land-development .. .. .	1,599	1,602	1,536	1,458	1,259	1,285	1,212	1,186	1,261	1,153	1,235	1,197	1,145
Highways and backblocks roads .. .. .	769	825	731	678	649	633	566	412	310	282	274	216	215
Afforestation .. .. .	843	824	731	661	655	656	603	589	678	708	703	797	957
Workers employed by Public Works Department at standard rates of pay (principally married men)—													
Land-development .. .. .	970	984	863	778	1,092	1,110	1,147	1,138	998	978	991	1,042	988
Roads .. .. .	1,841	1,506	1,528	1,557	1,583	1,674	1,603	1,865	2,016	2,137	1,984	1,802	1,845
General .. .. .	128	80	133	180	146	138	121	255	271	307	313	340	324
Gold miners and prospectors—													
Subsidized men, supervisors, &c., remaining on registers under Scheme No. 5	3,575	3,533	3,538	3,456	3,385	3,251	3,277	3,152	3,207	3,206	3,256	3,259	3,281
Subsidized men in parties under Scheme No. 8A .. .. .	87	93	87	84	76	75	73	68	65	67	64	66	66
Employed by companies and syndicates under Scheme No. 8B ..	49	51	46	48	51	78	84	91	38	32	32	17	15
Miscellaneous .. .. .	131	134	139	177	167	173	162	159	163	178	182	156	155
Totals .. .. .	24,157	24,097	23,189	22,324	21,400	20,481	19,175	18,250	17,930	17,243	16,808	16,936	17,483
(d) Total number of males who were wholly or partly a charge on the Unemployment Fund	62,451	63,012	61,489	59,327	56,439	54,707	52,086	50,134	50,345	50,743	52,061	53,241	55,568

NOTE.—Maoris employed on development schemes under the control of the Native Department, also men employed by certain industries assisted by grants or loans from the Unemployment Fund, are excluded from this table.

TABLE III.—NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF MALES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1931, TO 6TH JULY, 1935.

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 23 .. ..	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
August 4 .. ..	24,157	38·7	38,294	61·3	62,451	100·0
September 1 .. ..	24,097	38·2	38,915	61·8	63,012	100·0
September 29 .. ..	23,189	37·7	38,300	62·3	61,489	100·0
October 27 .. ..	22,324	37·6	37,003	62·4	59,327	100·0
November 24 .. ..	21,400	37·9	35,039	62·1	56,439	100·0
December 22 .. ..	20,481	37·4	34,226	62·6	54,707	100·0
1935.						
January 19 .. ..	19,175	36·8	32,911	63·2	52,086	100·0
February 16 .. ..	18,250	36·4	31,884	63·6	50,134	100·0
March 16 .. ..	17,930	35·6	32,415	64·4	50,345	100·0
April 13 .. ..	17,243	34·0	33,500	66·0	50,743	100·0
May 11 .. ..	16,808	32·3	35,253	67·7	52,061	100·0
June 8 .. ..	16,936	31·8	36,305	68·2	53,241	100·0
July 6 .. ..	17,483	31·5	38,085	68·5	55,568	100·0

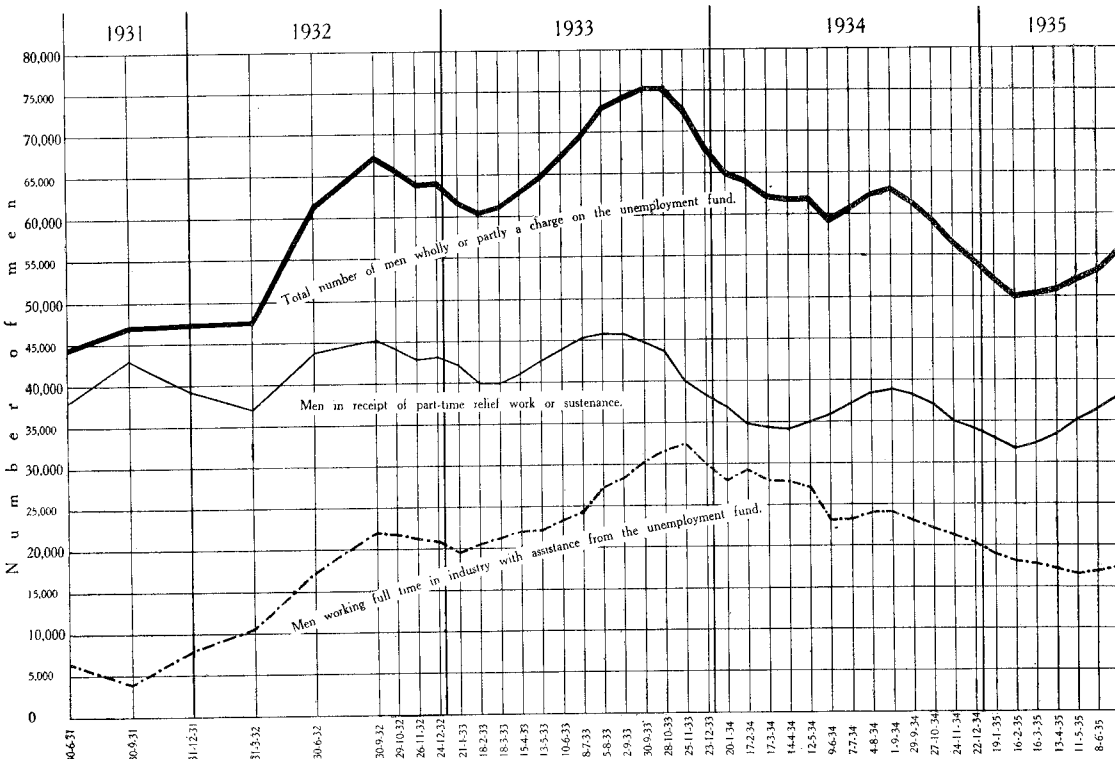


TABLE IV.—NUMBERS OF MALES WHOLLY OR PARTLY A CHARGE ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND AT SUCCESSIVE FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF RELIEF AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Date.			Part-time Relief.			Full-time Subsidized Employment.			Grand Totals.
			Scheme No. 5 on a Rationed Basis.	Sustenance without Work.	Total.	At Relief Rates.	At Standard Rates.	Total.	
1934.									
4th August	..	..	33,320	4,974	38,294	13,546	10,611	24,157	62,451
1st September	..	..	33,167	5,748	38,915	13,659	10,438	24,097	63,012
29th September	..	..	32,731	5,569	38,300	13,119	10,070	23,189	61,489
27th October	..	..	30,572	6,431	37,003	12,651	9,673	22,324	59,327
24th November	..	..	28,976	6,063	35,039	11,517	9,883	21,400	56,439
22nd December	..	..	28,303	5,923	34,226	10,759	9,722	20,481	54,707
1935.									
19th January	..	..	26,775	6,136	32,911	10,092	9,083	19,175	52,086
16th February	..	..	24,936	6,948	31,884	9,186	9,064	18,250	50,134
16th March	..	..	24,204	8,211	32,415	9,099	8,831	17,930	50,345
13th April	..	..	24,634	8,866	33,500	8,622	8,621	17,243	50,743
11th May	..	..	25,379	9,874	35,253	8,720	8,088	16,808	52,061
8th June	..	..	25,043	11,262	36,305	8,916	8,020	16,936	53,241
6th July	..	..	25,243	12,842	38,085	9,153	8,330	17,483	55,568

TABLE V.—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.					
1934.					
August 4 .. ..	46,450	2,201	1,072	567	50,290
September 1 .. ..	47,207	1,872	1,071	561	50,711
September 29 .. ..	46,754	1,828	923	521	50,026
October 27 .. ..	45,359	1,285	992	458	48,094
November 24 .. ..	43,053	1,408	1,069	433	45,963
December 22 .. ..	42,192	1,099	647	385	44,323
1935.					
January 19 .. ..	41,140	1,809	1,056	415	44,420
February 16 .. ..	39,871	1,783	990	414	43,058
March 16 .. ..	40,281	1,892	920	341	43,434
April 13 .. ..	40,964	2,088	881	323	44,256
May 11 .. ..	42,554	1,812	842	193	45,401
June 8 .. ..	43,926	1,830	1,038	157	46,951
July 6 .. ..	45,979	2,222	1,051	141	49,393
PERCENTAGE OF TOTALS.					
1934.					
August 4 .. ..	92.4	4.4	2.1	1.1	100.0
September 1 .. ..	93.1	3.7	2.1	1.1	100.0
September 29 .. ..	93.5	3.7	1.8	1.0	100.0
October 27 .. ..	94.3	2.7	2.1	0.9	100.0
November 24 .. ..	93.7	3.1	2.3	0.9	100.0
December 22 .. ..	95.2	2.5	1.4	0.9	100.0
1935.					
January 19 .. ..	92.6	4.1	2.4	0.9	100.0
February 16 .. ..	92.6	4.1	2.3	1.0	100.0
March 16 .. ..	92.7	4.4	2.1	0.8	100.0
April 13 .. ..	92.6	4.7	2.0	0.7	100.0
May 11 .. ..	93.7	4.0	1.9	0.4	100.0
June 8 .. ..	93.6	3.9	2.2	0.3	100.0
July 6 .. ..	93.1	4.5	2.1	0.3	100.0

TABLE VI.—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.	4th August, 1934.			1st September, 1934.			29th September, 1934.			27th October, 1934.			24th November, 1934.			22nd December, 1934.			10th January, 1935.		
	Number of Men.			Number of Men.			Number of Men.			Number of Men.			Number of Men.			Number of Men.			Number of Men.		
	Part Time.	Full Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Full Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Full Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Full Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Full Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Full Time.	Total.	Part Time.	Full Time.	Total.
<i>Reproductive Work.</i>																					
General land-development (including vegetable-growing)	2,147	922	3,069	1,976	940	2,916	2,215	1,006	3,221	1,902	978	2,880	1,962	997	2,959	2,016	998	3,014	1,571	1,265	2,836
Land-drainage	1,171	288	1,459	1,358	246	1,604	1,135	233	1,368	1,132	292	1,424	1,026	221	1,247	956	213	1,169	955	165	1,120
Improvement of backblock roads	3,660	1,294	4,954	3,831	1,221	5,052	3,628	1,259	4,887	3,451	1,221	4,672	3,090	1,151	4,241	3,061	1,153	4,214	2,874	1,008	3,882
Protection against river and sea erosion	1,782	210	1,992	1,894	273	2,167	1,923	270	2,193	1,948	216	2,164	1,747	181	1,928	1,634	215	1,849	1,427	345	1,772
Afforestation	1,029	73	1,102	971	54	1,025	863	62	925	973	5	978	890	9	899	769	34	803	703	8	711
Reclamation (including prevention of sand-drifts)	748	59	807	755	57	812	779	70	849	795	25	820	716	44	760	655	31	686	620	16	636
<i>Gold - prospecting under Scheme No. 5.—</i>																					
On ordinary subsidy	..	3,141	3,141	..	3,081	3,081	..	3,091	3,091	..	3,010	3,010	..	2,891	2,891	..	2,750	2,750	..	2,727	2,727
Special preparatory or other work	..	352	352	..	367	367	..	362	362	..	360	360	..	413	413	..	382	382	..	406	406
Supervisors and engineers	..	82	82	..	85	85	..	85	85	..	86	86	..	81	81	..	81	81	..	80	80
Youths at reduced rate of subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	64
Other reproductive work	..	26	55	31	72	103	10	18	28	6	18	24	17	18	35	51	63	114	44	60	104
Total men on reproductive work	10,563	6,476	17,039	10,816	6,396	17,212	10,553	6,456	17,009	10,207	6,211	16,418	9,448	6,006	15,454	9,142	5,958	15,100	8,194	6,144	14,338
<i>Other Work.</i>																					
Formation and improvement of streets, roads, &c.	12,074	470	12,544	11,587	526	12,113	11,201	489	11,690	9,963	626	10,589	9,654	514	10,168	9,745	628	10,373	9,482	722	10,204
Improvement of domains, parks, and reserves	5,333	35	5,368	5,462	50	5,512	5,663	162	5,825	5,223	96	5,319	5,312	74	5,386	5,098	49	5,147	4,981	132	5,113
Improvement of school and hospital grounds	2,371	26	2,397	2,224	30	2,254	2,338	39	2,377	2,242	87	2,329	2,006	70	2,076	2,115	38	2,153	1,895	24	1,919
Sewerage and water-supply	572	425	997	578	398	976	633	424	1,057	591	435	1,026	471	476	947	354	428	782	354	399	753
Miscellaneous	2,407	724	3,131	2,500	892	3,392	2,343	884	3,227	2,346	901	3,247	2,085	874	2,959	1,849	865	2,714	1,869	808	2,677
Total men on other classes of work	22,757	1,680	24,437	22,351	1,896	24,247	22,178	1,998	24,176	20,365	2,145	22,510	19,528	2,008	21,536	19,161	2,008	21,169	18,581	2,085	20,666
Grand totals	33,320	8,156	41,476	33,167	8,292	41,459	32,731	8,454	41,185	30,572	8,356	38,928	28,976	8,014	36,990	28,303	7,966	36,269	26,775	8,229	35,004

TABLE VI.—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—continued.

(NOTE.—This table excludes those receiving sustenance without work.)																		
Classes of Work.	16th February, 1935.			16th March, 1935.			13th April, 1935.			11th May, 1935.			8th June, 1935.			6th July, 1935.		
	Number of Men.		Part Time.	Number of Men.		Part Time.	Number of Men.		Part Time.	Number of Men.		Part Time.	Number of Men.		Part Time.	Number of Men.		Part Time.
	Full Time.	Total.		Full Time.	Total.		Full Time.	Total.		Full Time.	Total.		Full Time.	Total.		Full Time.	Total.	
<i>Reproductive Work.</i>																		
General land-development (including vegetable-growing) ..	1,435	1,166	2,601	1,246	1,242	2,488	1,196	1,044	2,240	1,307	1,049	2,356	1,439	1,023	2,462	1,605	1,127	2,732
Land-drainage ..	837	184	1,021	898	211	1,109	1,115	219	1,334	1,061	234	1,295	1,103	328	1,431	983	204	1,187
Improvement of backblock roads ..	2,752	891	3,643	2,808	881	3,689	2,617	967	3,584	3,097	959	4,056	2,926	923	3,849	2,667	1,144	3,811
Protection against river and sea erosion ..	1,332	338	1,670	1,343	337	1,700	1,527	1,732	1,477	175	1,652	1,401	171	1,572	1,525	160	1,685	
Afforestation ..	757	6	763	1,000	16	1,016	920	8	928	962	8	970	799	5	804	843	31	874
Reclamation (including prevention of sand-drifts)	597	26	623	591	16	607	609	15	624	700	3	703	552	3	555	656	11	667
Gold-prospecting under Scheme No. 5—																		
On ordinary subsidy ..	..	2,656	2,656	..	2,673	2,673	..	2,650	2,650	..	2,678	2,678	..	2,699	2,699	..	2,700	2,700
Special preparatory or other work ..	..	345	345	..	379	379	..	374	374	..	383	383	..	361	361	..	376	376
Supervisors and engineers ..	..	78	78	..	78	78	..	78	78	..	79	79	..	79	79	..	80	80
Youths at reduced rates of subsidy ..	..	73	73	..	77	77	..	104	104	..	116	116	..	120	120	..	125	125
Other reproductive work ..	43	59	102	32	60	92	38	57	95	40	73	113	67	79	146	32	67	99
Total men on reproductive work ..	7,753	5,822	13,575	7,918	5,990	13,908	8,022	5,721	13,743	8,644	5,757	14,401	8,287	5,791	14,078	8,311	6,025	14,336
<i>Other Work.</i>																		
Formation and improvement of streets, roads, &c. ..	8,894	575	9,469	8,816	430	9,246	8,922	439	9,361	9,253	485	9,738	9,097	506	9,603	9,072	532	9,604
Improvement of domains, parks, and reserves ..	4,245	247	4,492	3,703	39	3,742	3,590	100	3,690	3,451	103	3,554	3,645	64	3,709	3,768	45	3,813
Improvement of school and hospital grounds ..	1,716	67	1,783	1,641	24	1,665	1,582	19	1,601	1,403	14	1,417	1,369	46	1,415	1,328	26	1,354
Sewerage and water-supply ..	343	406	749	295	471	766	314	406	720	313	419	732	261	418	679	258	412	670
Miscellaneous ..	1,985	870	2,855	1,831	912	2,743	2,204	779	2,983	2,315	523	2,838	2,384	796	3,180	2,506	854	3,360
Total men on other classes of work ..	17,183	2,165	19,348	16,286	1,876	18,162	16,612	1,743	18,355	16,735	1,544	18,279	16,756	1,830	18,586	16,932	1,869	18,801
Grand totals ..	24,936	7,987	32,923	24,204	7,866	32,070	24,634	7,464	32,098	25,379	7,301	32,680	25,043	7,621	32,664	25,243	7,894	33,137



TABLE VII.—WORK DONE THROUGH PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND RURAL LOCAL BODIES BY RELIEF LABOUR WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY, 1932, AND 30TH JUNE, 1934.

Class of Work.	Carried out by		Total Amount of Work.
	Public Works Department.	Rural Local Bodies.	
Backblock roads (dray width)—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Formation .. .. .	218	433	651
Widening .. .. .	266	1,099	1,365
Metalling .. .. .	884	578	1,462
Totals .. .. .	1,368	2,110	3,478
Bridle tracks (formed, repaired, and metalled) .. ..	..	50	50
Land-drainage : Excavation of drains .. .. .	272	1,706	1,978
River-control works—			
Willow clearing .. .. .	98	140	238
Stop-banking .. .. .	15	77	92
Totals .. .. .	113	217	330
Fencing .. .. .	99	518	617
Hawthorn-hedge cutting (fireblight protection) .. ..	103	13	116
Track construction and repair preparatory to gold mining and prospecting	..	172	172
Irrigation works : Race construction and widening ..	30	222	252
General land improvement—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Scrub-cutting .. .. .	30,895	122,550	153,445
Clearing noxious weeds .. .. .	8,646	34,471	43,117
Stumping and logging (heavy) .. .. .	3,351	4,628	7,979
Stumping and logging (light) .. .. .	2,219	5,824	8,043
Bushfelling .. .. .	532	4,177	4,709
Clearing boulders .. .. .	2,133	939	3,072
Land levelling .. .. .	167	313	480
Totals .. .. .	47,943	172,902	220,845
Sand-dune reclamation : Marram-grass planting .. ..	13,659	325	13,984
Tree-planting .. .. .	250	1,373	1,623
River-control : Channel-excavation .. .. .	Cubic Yards. 320,547	Cubic Yards. 359,451	Cubic Yards. 679,998
Irrigation works : Dams for reservoirs—			
Rock excavated .. .. .	7,700	2,033	9,733
Rock quarried .. .. .	200	433	633
Concrete placed .. .. .	510	186	696
Totals .. .. .	8,410	2,652	11,062
Gold-prospecting : Construction of water-races, fluming, &c.	Chains. 331	Chains. 7,969	Chains. 8,000
Cutting and splitting posts and battens .. .. .	..	Number. 12,592	Number. 12,592
Construction of concrete pipes .. .. .	..	3,575	3,575
Miscellaneous works—		Linear Feet.	Linear Feet.
Sewerage pipes laid .. .. .	..	4,660	4,660
Water-pipes laid .. .. .	..	3,012	3,012
Culverts .. .. .	..	1,020	1,020
Bridges .. .. .	..	257	257
Totals .. .. .	..	8,949	8,949

TABLE VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT THE END OF EACH MONTH—JANUARY, 1935, TO JULY, 1935.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Agricultural and pastoral—							
Farmer, agricultural .. .. .	85	55	80	100	84	69	97
Ploughman .. .. .	23	20	25	29	25	28	28
Gardener, market gardener, nurseryman ..	719	702	733	731	761	791	801
Total .. .. .	827	777	838	860	870	888	926
Farmer, dairy .. .. .	264	306	319	331	373	388	395
Share milker .. .. .	4	8	6	8	12	17	8
Herd-tester .. .. .	1	1	2	..	2	2	2
Dairyman, milk-roundsman, &c. .. .. .	24	22	20	34	40	44	49
Total .. .. .	293	337	347	373	427	451	454
Farmer—							
Fruit .. .. .	45	39	42	41	49	54	69
Mixed .. .. .	276	258	270	305	331	396	406
Sheep .. .. .	30	33	29	35	40	28	23
Shepherd, drover .. .. .	102	81	104	111	118	152	160
Total .. .. .	132	114	133	146	158	180	183
Apiarist .. .. .	2	6	4	4	4	8	7
Farmer, poultry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	14
Miscellaneous—							
Farm-manager .. .. .	47	39	41	39	36	50	44
Farm labourer .. .. .	1,829	1,981	1,915	1,964	2,057	2,205	2,256
Fencer .. .. .	46	46	41	45	49	47	56
Total .. .. .	1,922	2,066	1,997	2,048	2,142	2,302	2,356
Total, agricultural and pastoral ..	3,497	3,596	3,631	3,777	3,981	4,290	4,415
Meat-freezing and preparation—							
Slaughterman .. .. .	128	119	163	161	190	222	259
Meat-grader .. .. .	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
Freezing-works employee, undefined .. ..	142	165	190	226	261	349	418
Butcher .. .. .	463	425	473	485	482	523	560
Total .. .. .	734	709	827	873	933	1,095	1,238
Butter, cheese, &c., manufacture : Dairy-factory worker	107	110	124	119	164	189	228
Fishing and trapping—							
Fisherman, fishmonger .. .. .	154	170	152	152	166	168	185
Rabbitier .. .. .	52	46	35	36	33	32	34
Total .. .. .	206	216	187	188	199	200	219
Tanning, fellmongering, wool-scouring—							
Tanner, fellmonger, woolscourer .. .. .	22	24	24	24	30	41	49
Wool-sorter .. .. .	31	31	43	58	68	77	84
Total .. .. .	53	55	67	82	98	118	133
Woollen milling : Woollen-mill worker, undefined ..	27	33	42	55	62	60	71
Soap, candles, tallow, &c., manufacture : Worker, undefined	3	4	8	9	10	8	8
Grain, flour, &c., milling—							
Flour-miller, worker .. .. .	12	19	15	11	19	18	20
Baker .. .. .	240	238	238	253	258	261	275
Total .. .. .	252	257	253	264	277	279	295
Biscuits and confectionery manufacture : Worker, undefined	46	55	47	60	60	60	60
Jam, pickle, sauces, &c., manufacture : Worker, undefined	17	10	18	12	20	14	17
Flax-milling : Worker, undefined .. .. .	124	120	102	122	134	133	104
Rope, broom, brush, &c., manufacture : Worker, undefined	41	28	22	26	25	23	22
Kauri-gum digging and working : Digger, worker, undefined	86	94	97	111	114	112	121
Brewing, &c. : Brewer, maltster .. .. .	19	24	17	19	18	20	24

TABLE VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT THE END OF EACH MONTH—JANUARY, 1935, TO JULY, 1935—*continued*.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Aerated water, &c., manufacture: Worker, undefined	28	25	28	25	34	32	32
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c., manufacture: Worker, undefined	2	4	2	1	1	2	4
Sawmilling—							
Sawmiller, sawmill hand .. .. .	316	296	272	317	312	321	314
Bushman .. .. .	193	199	179	176	189	194	194
Millwright .. .. .	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total .. .. .	511	496	452	494	502	517	510
Joinery, &c., manufacture—							
Joiner .. .. .	194	195	150	152	153	138	137
Wood-machinist .. .. .	75	85	153	151	115	121	121
Cooper, boxmaker .. .. .	9	18	17	19	25	30	25
Total .. .. .	278	298	320	322	293	289	283
Furniture and furnishings manufacture—							
Cabinetmaker .. .. .	251	235	214	201	214	193	191
Furniture-maker (including cane, &c., worker) ..	98	101	101	85	105	85	81
Upholsterer .. .. .	82	78	71	69	69	76	69
French-polisher .. .. .	29	30	43	41	52	52	49
Total .. .. .	460	444	429	396	440	406	390
Building and construction—							
Architect, draughtsman .. .. .	38	30	33	27	26	21	20
Builder .. .. .	166	189	173	172	156	156	164
Carpenter .. .. .	2,251	2,198	2,140	2,140	2,200	2,067	2,112
Bricklayer, tiler .. .. .	347	329	317	278	313	318	323
Bricklayers', builders', &c., labourer ..	372	277	245	256	257	284	266
Painter, decorator .. .. .	1,067	1,159	1,022	1,009	1,022	1,086	1,206
Plasterer .. .. .	217	217	221	222	228	240	252
Plumber, drainlayer .. .. .	555	523	508	495	485	464	490
Glazier .. .. .	91	66	33	22	22	22	14
Leadlight worker .. .. .	9	19	10	14	13	32	35
Tunneller, &c. .. .. .	25	8	21	21	21	53	50
Total .. .. .	5,138	5,015	4,723	4,656	4,743	4,743	4,932
Brick, tile, pottery, &c., manufacture—							
Potter .. .. .	..	2	3	3	4	10	14
Worker, undefined .. .. .	66	57	74	63	70	59	50
Total .. .. .	66	59	77	66	74	69	64
Lime, cement, stone, glass, &c., manufacture and working—							
Quarryman .. .. .	137	138	127	135	138	144	142
Stonemason .. .. .	76	74	57	63	65	56	62
Limeworker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Concrete block, pipe, &c., worker ..	2	4	2	..	..	10	5
Glass-cutter, beveller .. .. .	8	5	40	40	36	19	23
Total .. .. .	224	221	226	238	239	231	236
Chemicals, fertilizers, manufacture, mixing, &c.—							
Chemist .. .. .	56	54	52	54	54	55	61
Manure-worker .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total .. .. .	57	54	52	54	54	57	63
Coal-mining, gas-manufacture, &c.—							
Coal-miner .. .. .	1,289	1,214	1,206	1,187	1,108	1,006	1,080
Gasworks employee .. .. .	4	6	4	1	7	18	14
Total .. .. .	1,293	1,220	1,210	1,188	1,115	1,024	1,094
Electric supply—							
Electrical engineer .. .. .	88	71	58	50	47	46	45
Electrician .. .. .	241	230	225	228	215	221	221
Lineman .. .. .	109	126	127	119	140	136	136
Total .. .. .	438	427	410	397	402	403	402
Metal extraction and working—							
Miner, undefined .. .. .	80	54	43	45	74	55	73

TABLE VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT THE END OF EACH MONTH—JANUARY, 1935, TO JULY, 1935—*continued*.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
<i>Metal extraction and working—continued.</i>							
Engineers' draughtsman .. .. .	12	9	9	7	11	10	19
Blacksmith .. .. .	187	141	162	162	163	190	190
Fitter .. .. .	301	295	332	318	297	269	257
Turner .. .. .	38	34	46	41	41	44	39
Moulder .. .. .	98	100	87	77	70	72	76
Patternmaker .. .. .	20	25	25	16	24	26	23
Boilermaker, iron and steel worker .. .. .	146	136	109	120	125	160	159
Assistant .. .. .	62	87	72	94	67	47	53
Electric welder .. .. .	4	2	5	4	3	8	7
Brass finisher .. .. .	7	13	8	18	19	24	24
Toolmaker .. .. .	2	1	1	3	2	..	..
Total .. .. .	877	843	856	860	822	850	847
<i>Tinware and sheet-metal worker</i>							
Electroplater .. .. .	100	90	112	115	105	88	93
Wireworker .. .. .	3	3	6	10	9	10	8
Coppersmith .. .. .	16	5	9	9	8	17	20
Coppersmith .. .. .	6	7	4	10	10	4	4
Cutler .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Locksmith.. .. .	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total .. .. .	127	107	132	144	132	121	127
<i>Gold-miner</i>							
Jeweller, watchmaker .. .. .	523	537	547	564	616	729	762
Jeweller, watchmaker .. .. .	52	57	50	54	55	61	65
Total .. .. .	575	594	597	618	671	790	827
<i>Water transport—</i>							
Ship, boat, builder .. .. .	53	46	45	50	47	50	66
Sailmaker, rigger .. .. .	9	3	15	14	15	18	17
Seaman, stoker, &c. .. .. .	918	860	901	929	992	980	1,008
Waterside worker .. .. .	255	318	248	281	229	305	391
Total .. .. .	1,235	1,227	1,209	1,274	1,283	1,353	1,482
<i>Land transport—</i>							
Railway surfacemen .. .. .	86	68	78	94	81	57	55
Locomotive drivers .. .. .	*	*	21	23	30	75	84
Railway worker, undefined .. .. .	4	3	6	13	20	51	47
Total .. .. .	90	71	105	130	131	183	186
<i>Tramways employee</i>							
Tramways employee .. .. .	3	6	6	9	9	19	28
<i>Blacksmith, shoeing</i>							
Driver, horse .. .. .	168	173	194	189	201	178	180
Driver, horse .. .. .	218	260	284	310	325	301	314
Saddler .. .. .	49	45	50	45	46	41	48
Total .. .. .	435	478	528	544	572	520	542
<i>Cycle mechanic</i>							
Motor-transport manager .. .. .	25	30	36	40	43	45	45
Carrier, general .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carrier, general .. .. .	156	152	148	144	151	160	164
Driver, lorry, bus, taxi, &c. .. .. .	1,508	1,452	1,480	1,545	1,596	1,573	1,617
Coach, motor-body builder, painter, &c. .. .. .	86	98	94	94	95	121	122
Motor engineer .. .. .	192	199	178	160	170	194	201
Motor mechanic .. .. .	454	431	430	450	465	471	500
Garage, &c., attendant .. .. .	43	46	50	46	49	53	44
Vulcanizer.. .. .	10	8	14	14	19	29	21
Total .. .. .	2,475	2,417	2,431	2,494	2,589	2,647	2,715
<i>Traffic inspector</i>							
Traffic inspector .. .. .	2	..	..	..	1	1	1
Roadman .. .. .	110	100	93	84	90	99	102
Asphalter .. .. .	14	13	14	18	18	16	20
Total .. .. .	126	113	107	102	109	116	123
<i>Boots and shoes—</i>							
Boot-factory worker .. .. .	93	77	69	59	62	57	56
Bootmaker, repairer .. .. .	315	323	304	326	329	313	346
Total .. .. .	408	400	373	385	391	370	402
<i>Clothing—</i>							
Clothing manufacturer .. .. .	11	17	16	19	13	29	19
Tailor .. .. .	175	174	167	165	180	183	199
Furrier .. .. .	3	8	6	7	8	6	7
Hat manufacturer, cleaner, &c. .. .. .	19	9	10	9	8	10	15
Total .. .. .	208	208	199	200	209	228	240

\* Included under steam engineers.

TABLE VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT THE END OF EACH MONTH—JANUARY, 1935, TO JULY, 1935—*continued*.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Books, publications, pictures—							
Printer .. .. .	232	195	198	191	227	231	228
Compositor .. .. .	38	44	46	36	44	46	48
Journalist .. .. .	4	16	16	27	27	31	43
Artist .. .. .	2	2	9	10	11	15	12
Photographer .. .. .	24	26	29	30	26	32	34
Picture-framer .. .. .	3	4	6	4	5	13	11
Bookbinder .. .. .	3	2	1	3	5	14	20
Bookseller, stationer .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	58	59
News vendor .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	308	291	305	301	345	440	455
Professional (not allocated to specific industry)—							
Dentist, dental mechanic .. .. .	12	15	17	17	15	14	17
Accountant, auditor .. .. .	188	179	157	154	159	155	165
Barrister, solicitor, law clerk .. .. .	31	41	31	29	34	38	39
Clergyman, missionary .. .. .	13	16	17	14	13	13	18
Medical practitioner .. .. .	2	5	1	1	2	..	..
X-ray technician .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Musician, teacher .. .. .	64	65	63	60	60	52	62
School-teacher .. .. .	29	24	38	37	24	23	24
Surveyor, civil engineer .. .. .	52	64	63	65	61	53	64
Public servant .. .. .	87	91	73	95	86	93	90
Optician .. .. .	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Analyst .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	2	1
Total .. .. .	482	503	463	475	457	446	482
Commercial—							
Canvasser, salesman .. .. .	833	895	876	877	892	904	931
Commercial traveller, hawk .. .. .	236	229	238	248	259	265	268
Warehouseman .. .. .	28	33	34	31	35	61	85
Shopkeeper, shop assistant—							
Fruit, vegetables .. .. .	56	64	56	52	57	69	69
Groceries .. .. .	430	440	459	469	485	391	435
Hardware .. .. .	43	49	54	52	48	37	48
Fancy goods .. .. .	22	23	19	33	25	29	31
Soft-goods .. .. .	228	219	246	240	218	211	202
Other .. .. .	91	97	101	102	130	124	136
Storeman, packer .. .. .	662	630	631	678	657	703	711
Coal-merchant .. .. .	4	4	5	7	7	11	11
Auctioneer .. .. .	8	5	6	8	8	10	11
Land-agent .. .. .	3	2	3	3	1	21	17
Stock agent .. .. .	9	10	19	27	26	14	14
Commercial agent .. .. .	15	24	22	24	24	37	39
Company-manager .. .. .	7	8	8	7	7	18	14
Clerk—							
Bank .. .. .	15	12	12	17	20	26	20
Insurance .. .. .	51	32	34	36	32	42	48
Merchants, general .. .. .	1,067	1,051	1,074	1,120	1,114	1,080	1,119
Total .. .. .	3,808	3,827	3,897	4,031	4,045	4,053	4,209
Personal service—							
Barman .. .. .	180	181	185	191	199	198	211
Cook, chef .. .. .	444	419	423	466	471	476	496
Waiter, steward .. .. .	205	191	136	153	156	155	195
Porter .. .. .	190	161	202	226	218	165	176
Valet .. .. .	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Hairdresser .. .. .	132	129	132	133	135	140	136
Laundry-proprietor, worker .. .. .	18	23	43	42	43	44	49
Masseur .. .. .	6	4	3	3	3	4	4
Chiropractor .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Mental nurse .. .. .	2	2	2	2	3	6	8
Total .. .. .	1,179	1,113	1,129	1,218	1,230	1,191	1,279
Sports, amusements—							
Jockey, trainer .. .. .	78	84	94	96	98	118	134
Billiard-saloon keeper, marker, &c. .. .. .	7	7	9	11	13	22	18
Theatre, stage employee, cinematograph-operator .. .. .	40	38	41	40	40	45	51
Showman .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	12	8
Magician .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Radio dealer .. .. .	8	9	10	13	12	22	20
Piano-tuner .. .. .	12	7	12	16	15	21	22
Gunsmith .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Physical-culture instructor .. .. .	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
Ranger .. .. .	3	1	2	2	1	1	3
Golf-club maker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Total .. .. .	154	151	174	183	184	246	263

TABLE VIII.—OPERATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED REMAINING ON REGISTERS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT THE END OF EACH MONTH—JANUARY, 1935, TO JULY, 1935—continued.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Miscellaneous—							
General labourer .. .. .	16,340	16,682	17,124	17,730	18,788	19,979	20,613
Engineer, steam, undefined .. .. .	217	242	194	210	200	256	241
Engine-driver, undefined .. .. .	206	190	212	212	210	217	209
Custodian, &c. .. .. .	40	40	40	50	54	94	117
Canvas-worker .. .. .	2	2	..	..	1	3	5
Net-maker .. .. .	1	2	1	1	..	..	2
Bag-maker .. .. .	2	1	1	3	1	6	6
Hotel, &c., worker .. .. .	25	18	22	33	29	97	117
Native agent .. .. .	3	2	3	4	2	2	3
Organizer .. .. .	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Student .. .. .	8	9	7	8	12	15	12
Diver .. .. .	1	1	2	1	2	3	3
Tea-blender .. .. .	2	1	1	2	2	5	5
Telegraphist .. .. .	3	1	..	1	1	5	10
Taxidermist .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bird fancier .. .. .	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
Total .. .. .	16,851	17,193	17,611	18,259	19,305	20,684	21,345
Total, all classes .. .. .	43,128	43,176	43,536	44,826	46,550	48,686	50,590

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