



## REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

### The Application of the New Social Insurance Legislation in France

The compulsory social insurance system instituted in France by the Act of 30 April 1930 consists of two main schemes which to a great extent operate separately: a general insurance scheme, covering workers in commerce and industry and domestic servants, and an agricultural insurance scheme. The risks covered (sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, and death) are divided into two groups, described according to the system of financial organisation applied to them as accumulation risks (invalidity and old age) or assessment risks (sickness, maternity, and death).

The first report on the results of the working of the social insurance schemes was submitted to the President of the Republic at the beginning of 1934.<sup>1</sup> Most of the information it contains relates to the period 1 July 1930 to 31 December 1931, which was adopted as the first financial period for the scheme, but in certain cases the data also refer to the calendar year 1932. The figures are nearly always given separately for general and for agricultural insurance, and there are special statistics concerning voluntary insurance (general and agricultural) and the special women's scheme for non-working wives of insured men, widows of insured men, divorced women, and widows of deceased ex-service men who have not remarried.

The report closes with two theoretical studies. The first deals with morbidity, considered separately for members of the general and the agricultural schemes, and is based mainly on the distribution by age and wage classes of the 615,000 members of the Inter-Departmental Fund for Seine and Seine-et-Oise. The second discusses the scales of fees (*tarifs de responsabilité*) adopted by the funds for the repayment of medical, surgical, and hospital expenses, and the general scale fixed by the Superior Social Insurance Council (*tarif limitatif des droits à la réassurance*) as the limit beyond which the insurance funds may not reinsure for additional expenditure.

The following pages summarise the first report on the application of social insurance in France, considered successively from the standpoint of scope, insurance institutions, financial resources, benefits, and financial management.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal Officiel*, 8 March 1934, Annexe.

## SCOPE

The bodies responsible for the registration of insured persons are the departmental or, in exceptional cases, inter-departmental services, which are administrative and supervisory services directly responsible to the Minister of Labour. These services receive the declarations of employment which the employers have to make for every insured person in respect of whom compulsory contributions are due. They register the insured persons on the basis of the declarations made by the employer or, in the case of workers employed by several employers or working intermittently for the same employer, by the workers themselves. Duplicate or unnecessary entries which may have been made for one reason or another, in particular as a result of a change of job or defective declarations, are then checked and eliminated.

The statistics of names entered in and removed from the register make it possible to calculate the number of compulsorily insured persons registered. The returns for 31 December 1932, which appear to be more exact and uniform than any of the preceding statistics, give the following figures for the various categories of workers covered by the Act of 30 April 1930.

The total number of persons registered under the general scheme (workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants) was 9,259,660 distributed as follows :

9,184,763 wage earners under 60 years of age and earning less than 15,000 francs a year (18,000 francs in industrial areas scheduled by the Minister of Labour) ;

42,500 wage earners under 60 years of age earning more than the specified maximum but admitted to insurance on account of their family responsibilities ;

875 persons compulsorily insured under the Workers' and Peasants' Pension Act of 5 April 1910, between 60 and 65 years of age on 1 July 1930, who fulfil the conditions entitling them to a life pension paid by the State under that Act and have not yet been awarded this pension ;

31,522 wage earners between 60 and 65 years of age on 1 July 1930 who have not satisfied the conditions entitling them to a State pension under the Workers' and Peasants' Pension Act.

The total of 927,216 persons registered under the agricultural scheme comprised :

918,567 wage earners under 60 years of age and earning less than 15,000 (or 18,000) francs ;

119 wage earners under 60 years of age earning more than the specified maximum but admitted to insurance on account of their family responsibilities ;

8,530 wage earners between 60 and 65 years of age on 1 July 1930, including persons compulsorily insured under the Workers' and Peasants' Pension Act.

separate statistics have been compiled for workers covered by special schemes in respect of certain risks, e.g. persons employed by State, departmental, or communal authorities, railway employees, etc., who are admitted to insurance in virtue of the so-called "Co-ordination Decree". At 31 December 1932 this category comprised 8,879 non-agricultural and 66 agricultural workers registered for insurance against accumulation risks and 39,536 non-agricultural and 20 agricultural workers registered for insurance against assessment risks.

Another series of statistics relates to workers who are not insured, but in respect of whom contributions must be paid by the employers. They are as follows :

- (1) wage earners under 60 years of age earning more than 15,000 (or 18,000) francs and less than 25,000 francs : 207,211 non-agricultural and 160 agricultural workers ;
- (2) wage earners over 60 years of age who are not eligible for insurance, i.e. who do not belong to any of the categories mentioned above : 402,474 non-agricultural and 31,311 agricultural workers ;
- (3) aliens who have resided in France for less than three months and are not covered by diplomatic agreements : 2,130 non-agricultural and 453 agricultural workers.

Payment of the joint contribution, which is borne in equal proportions by the employer and the insured person, is effected by affixing stamps to an annual card for accumulation risks and to quarterly cards for assessment risks. The affixing of stamps may be replaced by franking by a special machine. Special stamps, in books with counterfoils, are provided for use by employers whose business involves the frequent engagement and discharge of workers. Payment may also be made in cash or by crossed cheque. The four quarterly cards and the annual cards (combined in a contribution book since 1932) are issued free of charge to the insured persons by the departmental services. They are returned to the services stamped, machine franked, or accompanied by a receipt for payment in cash or by cheque.

The returns of the departmental services relating to the movement of annual and quarterly cards show the extent of their administrative activities and give some idea of the measure in which the statutory liability to insurance is actually applied. The most significant results are those obtained from the statistics of the general scheme. The proportion of superfluous registrations is shown by the ratio between the number of contribution books issued and the number of persons registered as insured. At the end of 1932 there were about 9,260,000 persons registered, and 8,216,865 contribution books had been issued during the year ; the latter figure represents a proportion of 89 per cent., showing that superfluous registrations amounted to about 11 per cent. of the whole number at the end of 1932. The measure in which the law is applied is indicated by the ratio of the number of quarterly cards returned to the departmental services properly stamped or with a receipt for cash payment, to the number issued to insured persons. For 1932 the proportion was estimated at about 70 per cent.

on the basis of the ratio of the number of quarterly cards returned (approximately 23,140,000) to the number issued, which is taken as four times the number of contribution books issued, or approximately 32,860,000.

A first estimate of the number of contributors may be made from the statistics of registrations and of affiliations to insurance institutions, but the figures so obtained — 9,000,000 for the general scheme and 900,000 for the agricultural scheme — are too high and may be regarded as representing an upper limit.

The results obtained from the statistics of annual and quarterly cards are more reliable. These give 6,450,000 persons liable to insurance under the general scheme during the period 1 July 1930 to 31 December 1932, which is equivalent to 5,800,000 insured persons paying contributions over the whole year. For agricultural insurance the number of contributors is estimated at 400,000 in 1931 and 600,000 in 1932.

### INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

#### *Statistics of Funds and their Membership*

The organisation of insurance funds follows the distinction established by the law between accumulation risks and assessment risks.

#### *Accumulation Funds.*

Invalidity and old-age insurance is administered by primary accumulation funds and by the General Guarantee Fund. The latter acts as an equalisation and reinsurance agency with the help of the two funds under its management, the Augmentation and Solidarity Fund and the Guarantee and Equalisation Fund.

The statistics relating to accumulation funds first classify the funds by membership. The results are shown in table I.

TABLE I. PRIMARY ACCUMULATION FUNDS CLASSIFIED BY MEMBERSHIP

| Number of members | General scheme  |             |                                |             | Agricultural scheme |             |                                |             |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
|                   | Number of funds |             | Percentage of total membership |             | Number of funds     |             | Percentage of total membership |             |
|                   | End of 1931     | End of 1932 | End of 1931                    | End of 1932 | End of 1931         | End of 1932 | End of 1931                    | End of 1932 |
| Under 2,000       |                 |             |                                |             | 20                  | 31          | 1.2                            | 1.3         |
| 2,000-4,999       | 14              | 10          | 0.5                            | 0.3         | 6                   | 7           | 3.0                            | 2.5         |
| 5,000-24,999      | 37              | 27          | 5.5                            | 5.0         | 5                   | 10          | 6.3                            | 11.6        |
| 25,000-99,999     | 16              | 17          | 8.5                            | 9.0         | 2                   | 1           | 16.0                           | 8.8         |
| 100,000-1,000,000 | 12              | 12          | 27.7                           | 29.2        | 2                   | 3           | 73.5                           | 81.3        |
| Over 1,000,000    | 2               | 2           | 57.8                           | 56.5        |                     |             |                                |             |
| Total             | 81              | 78          | 100.0                          | 100.0       | 35                  | 52          | 100.0                          | 100.0       |

Primary accumulation funds may be formed either by the public authorities or by private initiative. The National Old-Age Pension Fund was expressly empowered by the Social Insurance Act to administer old-age and invalidity insurance. All other primary funds were set up by private agencies; they may take the form of mutual benefit societies governed by the Mutual Benefit Societies Act of 1 April 1898, or workers' pension funds operating under the Workers' and Peasants' Pensions Act of 5 April 1910 before the new schemes were introduced may be transformed. Lastly, works funds set up for purposes of insurance, assistance, or pensions may be approved as primary funds as defined by the Social Insurance Act.

The statistics relating to accumulation funds under the general scheme are summarised in table II. The figures given for the proportion of the total membership in each category of fund, however, are not of very great value, because of the provision for automatic affiliation to the National Old-Age Pension Fund or to the joint fund created by the amalgamation of a former departmental or regional workers' and peasants' pension fund with a mutual benefit society.

Agricultural workers are insured either with the National Old-Age Pension Fund or with mutual benefit funds for the insurance of agricultural workers.

The National Old-Age Pension Fund comprised 37.1 per cent. of all compulsorily insured agricultural workers at the end of 1931 and 32.5 per cent. at the end of 1932.

The mutual benefit funds for agricultural workers comprised 62.9 per cent. of all persons insured under the scheme at the end of 1931 and 67.5 per cent. at the end of 1932.

TABLE II. ACCUMULATION FUNDS FOR THE GENERAL SCHEME  
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OR ORIGIN

| Type of fund                               | Number of funds |                 | Percentage of total membership |             |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
|  | End of 1931     | End of 1932     | End of 1931                    | End of 1932 |
| National Old-Age Pension Fund              | 1               | 1               | 34.5                           | 33.3        |
| Mutual benefit funds                       | 64              | 63              | 60.1                           | 61.6        |
| Mutual benefit funds for workers' pensions | 5               | 4               | 1.6                            | 1.6         |
| Regional funds for workers' pensions       | 2               | 2               | 1.3                            | 1.1         |
| Trade union funds for workers' pensions    | 3               | 3               | 2.2                            | 2.1         |
| Employers' funds (section 44 of the Act)   | 6               | 5               | 0.3                            | 0.3         |
| Total                                      | 81              | 78 <sup>1</sup> | 100.0                          | 100.0       |

<sup>1</sup> 9 of these funds insured against old age only.

*Assessment Funds.*

Insurance against death, sickness, and maternity is administered (a) by primary assessment funds, (b) by departmental or inter-departmental federations of primary funds, which undertake reinsurance, and (c) by the General Guarantee Fund, which is at once a body for regulating resources and a fund which replaces the primary funds for the service of certain special benefits.

The classification of the primary assessment funds according to their membership is shown in table III.

TABLE III. PRIMARY ASSESSMENT FUNDS CLASSIFIED  
BY MEMBERSHIP

| Number of members | General scheme  |             |                                |             | Agricultural scheme |                                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
|                   | Number of funds |             | Percentage of total membership |             | Number of funds     | Percentage of total membership |
|                   | End of 1930     | End of 1932 | End of 1930                    | End of 1932 | End of 1932         | End of 1932                    |
| Under 500         | 145             | 114         | 1                              | 0.3         | 92                  | 2.0                            |
| 500-1,999         | 290             | 234         | 5                              | 2.8         | 64                  | 7.4                            |
| 2,000-9,999       | 229             | 275         | 16                             | 13.9        | 110                 | 55.0                           |
| 10,000-99,999     | 137             | 155         | 78                             | 47.5        | 19                  | 35.6                           |
| Over 100,000      |                 | 10          |                                | 35.5        |                     |                                |
| Total             | 801             | 788         | 100                            | 100.0       | 285                 | 100.0                          |

The primary assessment funds for the general scheme were founded by mutual benefit societies or federations of such societies (mutual benefit funds), by trade associations (trade union funds), by employers' agencies (works funds), or by voluntary associations of insured persons.

Insured persons who have not joined any fund belonging to one of the above categories are automatically affiliated to the departmental fund.

Table IV, based on the statistics compiled for the primary assessment funds for the general insurance scheme, shows the number of funds of the various types, according to an enquiry carried out on 1 August 1931. The figures are not very conclusive, however, as a great many trade unions, employers (or groups of employers), and voluntary associations of insured persons have formed or promoted mutual benefit societies for the purpose of applying the Act.

TABLE IV. PRIMARY ASSESSMENT FUNDS FOR THE GENERAL SCHEME CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OR ORIGIN

| Type of fund                              | Number of funds | Percentage of total membership |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Departmental funds                        | 86              | 63                             |
| Mutual benefit funds                      | 634             | 34                             |
| Trade union funds                         | 15              | 1                              |
| Voluntary associations of insured persons | 56              | 2                              |
| Works funds                               | 2               | —                              |
| Total                                     | 793             | 100                            |

The primary assessment funds for the agricultural scheme numbered 285 in all at the end of 1932 and comprised :

84 agricultural sections of departmental funds, covering 35.9 per cent. of all compulsorily insured agricultural workers ;

106 mutual benefit societies consisting solely of agricultural workers, covering 54.4 per cent. of all compulsorily insured agricultural workers ;

95 agricultural sections of mutual benefit societies not consisting solely of agricultural workers, covering 9.7 per cent. of all compulsorily insured agricultural workers.

The primary assessment funds for the general scheme have also been classified according to the groups with which they appear to be connected (table V), although the existence or solidity of the ties linking any particular fund to any particular federation cannot be guaranteed.

#### FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The funds of the social insurance schemes are derived from contributions paid by the workers and their employers and from subsidies from the public authorities.

The total joint contribution varies according to the wage class to which the insured person belongs. It is fixed at 8 per cent. of the basic wage, the latter being determined in accordance with the following scale :

| Annual wage class | Basic daily wage |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Frs.              | Frs.             |
| I. Up to 2,399    | 6                |
| II. 2,400-4,499   | 12               |
| III. 4,500-5,999  | 18               |
| IV. 6,000-9,599   | 24               |
| V. 9,600 and over | 36               |

TABLE V. PRIMARY ASSESSMENT FUNDS FOR THE GENERAL SCHEME CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROUP TO WHICH THEY ARE ATTACHED

| Type of fund  | Number of funds |             | Membership (thousands) |             | Percentage of total membership |             |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
|   | End of 1931     | End of 1932 | End of 1931            | End of 1932 | End of 1931                    | End of 1932 |
| I. Mutual benefit funds :   |                 |             |                        |             |                                |             |
| A : Regional  | 115             | 115         | 1,461                  | 1,558       | 16.6                           | 16.5        |
| B : Local   | 90              | 93          | 244                    | 252         | 2.8                            | 2.7         |
| II. Employers' funds and occupational funds :                                     |                 |             |                        |             |                                |             |
| C : Inter-occupational, founded under auspices of chambers of commerce            | 46              | 46          | 337                    | 349         | 3.8                            | 3.7         |
| D : Corporative or occupational for insured persons working for several employers | 93              | 90          | 314                    | 330         | 3.6                            | 3.5         |
| E : For workers in a single firm  | 232             | 224         | 336                    | 342         | 3.8                            | 3.6         |
| III. Funds attached to religious organisations : F                                | 77              | 77          | 585                    | 656         | 6.7                            | 7.0         |
| IV. Workers' funds : G  | 57              | 57          | 261                    | 325         | 3.0                            | 3.4         |
| V. Departmental funds : H   | 86              | 86          | 5,244                  | 5,623       | 59.7                           | 59.6        |
| Total   | 796             | 788         | 8,782                  | 9,435       | 100.0                          | 100.0       |

*Amount of Contributions*

The proceeds of the sale of insurance stamps and insurance payments in cash are paid into a Ministry of Labour account at the Deposit and Trust Fund, which thus receives all the compulsory contributions of the workers and the employers. As an exception, however, part of the contributions assigned to cover the assessment risks of agricultural workers is paid directly to the agricultural insurance funds ; this part has not been included in the statistics, and appears to be of very little importance.

TABLE VI. TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS PAID

| Date         | Contributions paid during past six months | Contributions paid since 1 July 1930 |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
|              | Frs.                                      | Frs.                                 |
| 31 Dec. 1930 | 1,496,736,174.32                          | 1,496,736,174.32                     |
| 30 June 1931 | 1,793,916,647.53                          | 3,290,652,821.85                     |
| 31 Dec. 1931 | 1,768,484,690.81                          | 5,059,137,512.66                     |
| 30 June 1932 | 1,631,321,283.06                          | 6,690,458,795.72                     |
| 31 Dec. 1932 | 1,630,476,876.62                          | 8,320,935,672.34                     |



The monthly variations in the total amount of contributions are shown in table VII.

TABLE VII. MONTHLY TOTAL OF CONTRIBUTIONS  
(*Million francs*)

| Month     | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| January   | —    | 300  | 336  |
| February  | —    | 298  | 253  |
| March     | —    | 308  | 254  |
| April     | —    | 297  | 299  |
| May       | —    | 285  | 242  |
| June      | —    | 304  | 248  |
| July      | 90   | 301  | 299  |
| August    | 161  | 282  | 240  |
| September | 304  | 286  | 238  |
| October   | 336  | 312  | 321  |
| November  | 289  | 281  | 258  |
| December  | 316  | 306  | 275  |

These figures suggest the following observations as regards the movement of contributions since the inception of the scheme :

- (1) During the first quarter of the application of the scheme payments rose very rapidly ;
- (2) During the fourth quarter of 1930 and throughout 1931 the movement of payments took the form of an oscillation of increasing amplitude ;
- (3) During 1932 maxima were reached at the beginning of every quarter, i.e. at the periods for returning the annual and quarterly cards.

The same movement may also be followed in the figures contained in table VIII.

The relative frequency of the various methods of paying social insurance contributions is shown by special statistics, indicating in particular that, during the second half of 1932, 79.8 per cent. of the contributions were paid by means of ordinary stamps or franking machines, 0.5 per cent. by special stamps, and 19.7 per cent. by cash payments.

TABLE VIII. AVERAGE MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION PER INSURED PERSON REGISTERED

| Month     | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| January   | —     | 33.42 | 32.66 |
| February  | —     | 32.11 | 24.36 |
| March     | —     | 32.74 | 24.39 |
| April     | —     | 31.34 | 28.58 |
| May       | —     | 29.60 | 22.99 |
| June      | —     | 31.22 | 24.97 |
| July      | 13.07 | 30.55 | 30.02 |
| August    | 21.29 | 28.55 | 24.00 |
| September | 38.37 | 28.77 | 23.51 |
| October   | 41.90 | 30.98 | 31.67 |
| November  | 33.87 | 27.74 | 25.51 |
| December  | 35.24 | 30.06 | 27.13 |

*Allocation of Contributions to the Funds*

The amounts paid into the central "stamps account" at the Deposit and Trust Fund are distributed among the different institutions by a system designed to transfer from the general fund to the accounts opened in each fund the sum necessary to cover each risk insured or reinsured. These operations are effected by the departmental services.

TABLE IX. SUMS ADVANCED AND FINALLY CREDITED TO THE FUNDS  
(*Million francs*)

| Description of funds                 | Sums advanced to the funds |                    | Sums finally credited to the funds |             |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                      | Up to 31 Dec. 1931         | Up to 31 Dec. 1932 | 30 July 1930 to 31 Dec. 1931       | During 1932 |
| Assessment funds                     | 1,620                      | 3,244              | 1,429                              | 1,478       |
| Accumulation funds                   | 907                        | 2,563              | 665                                | 1,141       |
| Workers' and peasants' pension funds | 9                          | 10                 | —                                  | —           |
| Reinsurance federations              | 67                         | 143                | 172 <sup>1</sup>                   | —           |
| General Guarantee Fund               | 344                        | 1,717              | —                                  | —           |
| Total                                | 3,447                      | 7,677              | —                                  | —           |

<sup>1</sup> 1 July 1930 to 31 December 1932.

To prevent the payment of benefit from being held up by any delays which may arise in the process, the funds receive advances on account. The total sums assigned to the funds thus comprise both the advances and the amounts finally credited to them. The particulars of the sums finally credited, exclusive of the advances made, are taken from the reports of the departmental services.

The amount paid into the insurance contributions account at the Deposit and Trust Fund was 1,331 million francs up to 31 December 1930, 4,900 million francs up to 31 December 1931, and 8,145 million up to 31 December 1932.

### *Employers' Payments to the General Guarantee Fund*

Under the Act of 30 April 1930 employers are required to pay a contribution in respect of all workers, whether insured or not, whose annual earnings are more than 15,000 (or 18,000) francs and not more than 25,000 francs. The rate of this contribution was fixed for 1930 at two-thirds and for 1931 and 1932 at half the contribution payable for an insured person belonging to the fifth wage class. The amount received by the General Guarantee Fund under this head was 27,976,707 francs up to 31 December 1931 and 54,068,226 francs during 1932.

The General Guarantee Fund also receives payments in respect of pensioned workers over 60 years of age and foreign workers who have been employed in France for less than three months and are not covered by a diplomatic agreement. Under this head the Fund received 63,355,677 francs up to 31 December 1931 and 95,464,138 francs during 1932.

### BENEFITS

The expenditure of the social insurance schemes began on 1 October 1930 with the payment of sickness and maternity benefit. Benefits at death became payable only as from 1 July 1931, and no invalidity pensions were paid up to 31 December 1931, as the qualifying period of two years could not be completed before the end of the first financial period. As regards old-age insurance, no expenditure can be made before 1935, a minimum period of five years' payment of contributions being imposed during the transitional period.

To sum up, therefore, during the first financial period the insurance institutions were only required to pay benefits in cash and in kind on account of assessment risks.

The cash benefits included :

- (1) a daily allowance equal to half the basic wage from the sixth day after the beginning of the sickness or the accident and until recovery or until the expiry of a period of six months ;
- (2) half the fraction of the contribution which must be assigned to old-age insurance from the sixteenth day after the beginning of the sickness or the accident and for as long as the daily allowance continues to be paid ;
- (3) a nursing bonus in the form of a monthly allowance of 150 francs for the first four months, 100 francs for the fifth and sixth months, and 50 francs from the seventh to the ninth month ;

- (4) as an alternative to the nursing bonus, milk tickets may be granted for the period and to the amount prescribed by the doctor, up to a maximum value of two-thirds of the nursing bonus ;
- (5) a lump sum at death fixed at 20 per cent. of the average annual wage of the insured person, with a guaranteed minimum of 1,000 francs in the case of an insured person who has paid his annual contributions regularly since registration, but provided that it may not exceed two-thirds of the actual wages of the deceased.

Benefits in kind included medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical expenses, dental attendance, the cost of maintenance in hospital or curative institutions, treatment in nursing institutions and dispensaries, allowances paid instead of medical treatment, and the reimbursement of the cost of medical attendance granted under the public medical scheme.

TABLE X. TOTAL BENEFITS PAID IN 1930-1931

*(Thousand francs)*

| Benefits   | Beneficia ies                        | Risk     |           |       |         |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|
|  |                                      | Sickness | Maternity | Death | Total   |
| General scheme (compulsory and special) <sup>1</sup> |                                      |          |           |       |         |
| Cash benefits  | Insured person                       | 285,108  | 88,868    | —     | 373,976 |
| Cash benefits  | Insured person's family <sup>2</sup> | —        | —         | 6,672 | 6,672   |
| Benefits in kind                                     | Insured person                       | 256,949  | 23,697    | —     | 280,646 |
| Benefits in kind                                     | Wife or husband                      | 57,328   | 28,404    | —     | 85,732  |
| Benefits in kind                                     | Children                             | 65,807   | —         | —     | 65,807  |
| Miscellaneous expenses<br>(supervision, etc.)        | —                                    | 5,828    | 1,509     | 44    | 7,381   |
| Total  | —                                    | 671,020  | 142,478   | 6,716 | 820,214 |
| Agricultural scheme (compulsory)                     |                                      |          |           |       |         |
| Cash benefits  | Insured person                       | 7,138    | 5,281     | —     | 12,419  |
| Cash benefits  | Insured person's family <sup>2</sup> | —        | —         | 175   | 175     |
| Benefits in kind                                     | Insured person                       | 12,051   | 1,745     | —     | 13,796  |
| Benefits in kind                                     | Wife or husband                      | 3,981    | 3,009     | —     | 6,990   |
| Benefits in kind                                     | Children                             | 4,567    | —         | —     | 4,567   |
| Miscellaneous expenses<br>(supervision, etc.)        | —                                    | 100      | —         | —     | 100     |
| Total  | —                                    | 27,837   | 10,035    | 175   | 38,047  |

<sup>1</sup> Including half-contributions to old-age insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits payable to the wife or husband, children, or dependants in the ascending line in this order.

Particulars as to expenditure on benefit on account of assessment risks for the period 1 October 1930 to 31 December 1931 were not obtained for all insurance institutions. Hence the statistics given below do not relate to all assessment funds but are based on the preliminary accounts of 756 primary funds for general insurance, covering 98.4 per cent. of the insured, and 238 agricultural funds, covering 95 per cent. of the compulsorily insured and 62 per cent. of the voluntarily insured agricultural workers.

From the above returns estimates of the expenditure incurred on all insured persons have been made by extrapolation. These are shown in table XI.

TABLE XI. ESTIMATE OF TOTAL BENEFITS GRANTED TO ALL INSURED PERSONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER 1930 TO 31 DECEMBER 1931  
(*Million francs*)

| Risk      | Compulsory insurance |              | Voluntary agricultural insurance |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
|           | General              | Agricultural |                                  |
| Sickness  | 682                  | 29.3         | 4.6<br>0.7                       |
| Maternity | 145                  | 10.6         |                                  |
| Death     | 7                    | 0.2          |                                  |
| Total     | 834                  | 40.1         | 5.3                              |

Table XII shows the classification of benefits according to beneficiaries.

TABLE XII. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS ACCORDING TO BENEFICIARIES

| Scheme                    | Insured person | Insured person's family | Various |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|
| General : compulsory      | 79.8           | 19.3                    | 0.9     |
| Agricultural : compulsory | 68.9           | 30.9                    | 0.2     |
| Agricultural : voluntary  | 50.6           | 49.1                    | 0.3     |

To the expenditure of the primary assessment funds must be added that of the General Guarantee Fund, which is responsible for the payment of various supplements that are enumerated in table XIII. These supplements are paid by the primary funds on account of the General Guarantee Fund ; as the settlement of accounts necessarily takes some time, the expenditure for one financial period may figure in the statistics for the following one. It is therefore of interest to consider the figures for 1932 in conjunction with those for 1930-1931.

TABLE XIII. EXPENDITURE OF THE GENERAL GUARANTEE FUND

| Item                               | 1 October 1930<br>to<br>31 December 1931 | 1932          |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Compulsory insurance :             | Frs.                                     | Frs.          |
| Completion of capital sum on death | 16,856.23                                | 481,302.89    |
| Supplements for dependants :       |  |               |
| Sickness, maternity                | 9,077,951.22                             | 17,254,100.13 |
| Death                              | 54,400.00                                | 1,115,700.00  |
| Orphans' pensions                  | —  | 78,481.83     |
| Voluntary insurance                | 7,387.00                                 | 40,801.75     |
| Special insurance                  | 34,585.50                                | 80,983.00     |
| Total                              | 9,191,180.00                             | 19,051,369.60 |

On the basis of the results obtained for all benefits, the average expenditure per head may be calculated by considering either the number of persons registered or the number of persons paying contributions. The average expenditure per insured person registered is estimated at 99.15 francs in the general scheme and 50.45 francs in the agricultural scheme. The average expenditure per person paying contributions is naturally higher, amounting to 144.15 francs in the general scheme and about 100 francs in the agricultural scheme. In considering these figures, however, it must be borne in mind that during the first period of the application of the Act the benefit scheme was not in complete operation because a great many of the insured were still unaware of the extent of their rights or began to contribute only in September or October 1930, and also because benefits on death did not become payable until 1 July 1931. The figures are therefore far below the real average cost of insurance per head, which cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy until statistics for a longer period are available.

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

##### *The First Balance Sheets of the Insurance Funds (as at 31 December 1931)*

The first financial period for the insurance schemes having been fixed at 18 months, the funds drew up their first balance sheets on the basis of their profit and loss accounts at 31 December 1931. These balance sheets were subsequently combined in order to give at least a rough general balance sheet for each of the branches of insurance. They include in every case a number of accounts outstanding at the end of the financial period, relating to operations begun in that period but which could not be settled until later.

The first balance sheet (table XIV) was made up by adding together the results of the balance sheets of 713 primary assessment funds for the general scheme, and covering 95 per cent. of the workers compulsorily insured under that scheme. Most of these funds show a surplus, a result which was to be expected from the remark just made that at the beginning of the period the number of persons in receipt of benefit was relatively small owing to the insured persons' ignorance of their rights or delay in the payment of contributions or in registration. Only a few funds showed a deficit : 6 for the sickness risk, 185 for the maternity risk in compulsory insurance, and 60 for the maternity risk under the special scheme.

TABLE XIV. PRIMARY ASSESSMENT FUNDS FOR THE GENERAL INSURANCE SCHEME : COMBINED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1931 <sup>1</sup>

| Assets   |                  | Liabilities  |                |                             |
|--|------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Frs.             |  | Frs.           | Frs.                        |
| Cash in hand   | 16,964,397.11    | Credit balance from profit and loss accounts                                       | 408,445,430.67 |                             |
| Current accounts (Deposit and Trust Fund, Bank of France, postal cheque account, etc.)                                   | 560,515,746.61   | General and special reserves   | 367,600,887.60 |                             |
| Investments  | 81,274,400.75    | Appropriation of 5 per cent. of surplus for General Guarantee Fund                 | 40,844,543.07  | 816,890,861.34 <sup>2</sup> |
| Sums receivable, not included in profit and loss accounts  | 95,476,150.84    | Sums payable, not included in profit and loss accounts (advances)                  |                | 269,939,627.78              |
| Sums receivable, included in profit and loss accounts (contributions not yet credited to funds by departmental services) | 539,548,481.37   | Sums payable, included in profit and loss accounts (benefits in course of payment) |                | 192,338,623.34              |
| Miscellaneous  | 4,041,687.90     | Miscellaneous  |                | 18,651,752.12               |
| Total  | 1,297,820,864.58 | Total  |                | 1,297,820,864.58            |

<sup>1</sup> 713 primary assessment funds, covering 95 per cent. of the persons compulsorily insured under the general scheme.

<sup>2</sup> This sum of 816,890,861.34 francs (the surplus of receipts) in the liabilities includes 347,209,858.03 francs representing the difference between the sums payable (benefits) and the sums receivable (contributions) included in the profit and loss accounts. This appears in the balance sheet as the difference between the 539,548,481.37 francs of sums receivable (contributions) in the assets and the 192,338,623.34 francs of sums payable (benefits) in the liabilities.

The first three items in the liabilities represent 50, 45, and 5 per cent. respectively of the surplus on the financial period's working, which was not wholly available at 31 December 1932 but was represented for the most part on that date by sums which would gradually be credited to the funds by the departmental services. Investments consisted mainly of State securities and railway bonds, and included very little real property (4,716,000 francs).

A second balance sheet (table XV) has been constructed by adding the results of the balance sheets of 183 primary assessment funds for agricultural insurance covering some 64 per cent. of the insured agricultural workers. Owing to the interval of three months prescribed by the law between the first payment of contributions and the acquisition of the right to benefit, the ignorance of certain insured persons as to their rights, and the increase in the number of contributors, the expenditure for the first financial period is small in comparison with

the contributions collected and the supplements paid. Moreover, the delay in the payment of supplements by the General Guarantee Fund has substantially increased the amounts owing to the funds which figure in the balance sheet under sums receivable. The surplus shown in this second balance sheet at the end of 1931 thus consisted very largely of supplements which had not yet been paid by the General Guarantee Fund and could therefore not be used by the funds to which they belonged. Deficits were recorded only for the maternity risk, and this in the case of 13 funds only, where it was amply balanced by the surpluses on the other risks.

About two-thirds of the investments of the funds consisted of loans to agricultural credit institutions and the remaining third of securities accepted as collateral by the Bank of France.

TABLE XV. PRIMARY ASSESSMENT FUNDS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE SCHEME: COMBINED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1931<sup>1</sup>

| Assets   |               | Liabilities   |                            |
|--|---------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Frs.          |   | Frs.                       |
| Cash in hand   | 474,015.93    | Credit balance from profit and loss accounts  | 39,974,290.96 <sup>2</sup> |
| Current accounts   | 11,918,232.04 | Debit balance on current accounts with reinsurance federations                          | 3,772,121.91               |
| Credit balance on current accounts with reinsurance federations      | 248,522.67    | Appropriations for General Guarantee Fund (agricultural sections of departmental funds) | 1,248,361.70               |
| Securities   | 418,085.13    | Sums payable, not included in profit and loss accounts                                  | 11,253,545.55              |
| Sums receivable, not included in profit and loss accounts            | 51,313,448.68 | Sums payable, included in profit and loss accounts                                      | 13,381,355.19              |
| Sums receivable, included in profit and loss accounts                | 4,768,777.41  | Miscellaneous   | 16,790.38                  |
| Miscellaneous  | 5,333.83      | Securities deposited by cashiers and assistant cashiers                                 | 270,300.00                 |
| Securities deposited as guarantee by cashiers and assistant cashiers | 270,300.00    |   |                            |
| Total  | 69,916,765.69 | Total   | 69,916,765.69              |

<sup>1</sup> 183 primary assessment funds, covering about 64 per cent. of all insured agricultural workers.

<sup>2</sup> This sum of 39,974,290.96 francs (the surplus of receipts) in the liabilities includes 38,432,093.49 francs representing the difference between the sums payable (benefits) and the sums receivable (contributions) included in the profit and loss accounts. The difference appears in the balance sheet as the difference between the 51,813,448.68 francs of sums receivable (contributions) in the assets and the 13,381,355.19 francs of sums payable (benefits) in the liabilities.

As regards the accumulation funds, the balance sheets of 76 primary old-age insurance funds covering 65 per cent. of the persons compulsorily insured under the general scheme and 6 per cent. of the persons compulsorily insured under the agricultural scheme were first combined. The results thus obtained were then added to the figures for the special social insurance section of the National Old-Age Pension Fund to give a general balance sheet (table XVI) covering 99.5 per cent. of the persons insured under the general scheme and 40 per cent. of those insured under the agricultural scheme.

As the old-age pension funds did not have to pay any benefits during the period under review and were authorised to devote the whole of their resources to the constitution of surpluses, the amount of their actuarial reserves at the end of the financial period was equal to the amount of contributions received during the period.



TABLE XVI. OLD-AGE PENSION FUNDS: COMBINED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1931<sup>1</sup>

| Assets  |                | Liabilities                                  |                |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
|   | Frs.           |  | Frs.           |
| Liquid assets   | 216,497,855.13 | Actuarial reserves:                          |                |
| Long-term investments:                                      |                | Compulsory insurance:                        |                |
| State securities, or securities guaranteed by the State     | 352,073,827.31 | general scheme and section 15 (3)            | 498,252,987.13 |
| Loans to municipalities                                     | 104,376,490.79 | Special insurance                            | 73,920.81      |
| Loans to cheap housing and agricultural credit institutions | 38,175,000.00  | Compulsory insurance: agricultural scheme    | 5,375,025.78   |
| Other securities, mortgage loans                            | 34,858,438.55  | Workers' and peasants' pensions <sup>2</sup> | 22,761,218.30  |
| Real property   | 14,935,552.22  | Voluntary insurance: general scheme          | 253,157.53     |
|   |                | Voluntary insurance: agricultural scheme     | 1,011,833.56   |
| Sums receivable and miscellaneous                           | 17,857,696.28  | Reserves out of surplus revenue              | 7,861,090.65   |
| Deficit from profit and loss accounts                       | 4,396,952.18   | Advances                                     | 238,493,127.53 |
|   |                | Sums payable and miscellaneous               | 9,089,451.17   |
| Total   | 783,171,812.46 | Total  | 783,171,812.46 |

<sup>1</sup> 76 primary old-age insurance funds and special social insurance section of the National Old-Age Pension Fund.

<sup>2</sup> As regards workers' and peasants' pensions, account has been taken only of those workers' and peasants' pension funds which amalgamated with the social insurance funds that succeeded them.

Definite rules were applied for valuing the securities held by the funds. These securities were valued at the rate quoted on the Paris Stock Exchange on 31 December 1931, or at cost, whichever was lower. The depreciation was estimated separately for each purchase and not on the basis of the average price for all securities of the same kind.

The large amount of liquid assets is not to be explained by the necessity for the funds to have sufficient money available, but is merely due to the time-lag between the allocation of the contributions to the funds and the investment of the corresponding amounts.

The investments in each kind of security represent the following percentages of the total investments:

|   | Per cent. |
|---|-----------|
| State securities, or securities guaranteed by the State     | 67.6      |
| Loans to municipalities                                     | 7.0       |
| Loans to cheap housing and agricultural credit institutions | 11.0      |
| Other securities, mortgage loans                            | 10.1      |
| Real property   | 4.3       |
| Total   | 100.0     |

#### LIQUID ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS DURING 1932

For 1932 the information on financial management relates only to the liquid assets and the investments of the insurance funds.

The liquid assets of the assessment funds were still very extensive in 1932, a maximum of about 764,700,000 francs having been reached at the end of the year. The progressive increase is due, in particular, to greater promptness on the part of the departmental services in the allocation of contributions. The liquid assets of the accumulation funds correspond to the time-lag between the allocation of contributions and their investment. These sums increased in 1932 as a result of the distribution of the amounts representing old-age contributions and the granting of advances ; they reached a maximum in June 1932, and returned to the level of the end of 1931 by 31 December 1932.

The accounts of the Deposit and Trust Fund show separately the liquid assets and the funds for investment, the latter being the funds which the Deposit and Trust Fund is responsible for investing but has not yet invested. The balance in hand of these funds at 31 December 1932 was as follows :

|                               | Thousand francs |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| National Old-Age Pension Fund | 54,155          |
| Accumulation funds :          |                 |
| Liquid assets                 | 166,593         |
| Investment funds              | 66,210          |
| Assessment funds :            |                 |
| Liquid assets                 | 764,665         |
| Investment funds              | 9,240           |
| Total                         | 1,060,863       |

TABLE XVII. INVESTMENTS SELECTED BY THE FUNDS

(Thousand francs)

| Type of investment  | Primary assessment funds | Accumulation funds |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| State securities, and securities accepted as collateral by the Bank of France | 207,949                  | 415,335            |
| Real property   | 6,242                    | 72,431             |
| Loans to departments and municipalities                                       | 2,224                    | 148,814            |
| Loans to cheap housing and agricultural credit institutions                   | 1,484                    | 31,682             |
| Mortgage loans  | 150                      | 72,154             |
| Total   | 218,049                  | 740,416            |

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 30 April 1930 the available moneys of the insurance funds were invested with due regard to the nature and extent of the risks insured, in the classes of securities

and with the approval of the authorities specified in the Act. Half of these investments may be in securities chosen by the funds themselves, the other half being decided by the Deposit and Trust Fund on its own initiative. The investments selected by the funds, other than the securities accepted as collateral by the Bank of France, were made directly by the funds themselves and subsequently reported to the Deposit and Trust Fund. As this notification was omitted in certain cases the particulars collected on this point are incomplete. Further, the Deposit and Trust Fund has given only the nominal value or the annual revenue in francs for the investments made on its initiative. Hence the tables given below are useful only as a general indication; but they nevertheless give some idea of the distribution of the securities held by the social insurance funds at 31 December 1932.

TABLE XVIII. INVESTMENTS SELECTED BY THE DEPOSIT AND TRUST FUND  
(*Thousand francs*)

| Type of investment   | Primary accumulation funds | National Old-Age Pension Fund | Primary assessment funds |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| State annuities (annual income)  | 345                        | —                             | 74                       |
| State securities, and securities guaranteed by the State (nominal value) | 117,818                    | 61,056                        | 140,237                  |
| Land and municipal bonds (nominal value)                                 | 22,319                     | 25,015                        | 117                      |
| Bonds of principal railway companies (nominal value)                     | 512,589                    | 512,589                       | 83,875                   |
| Loans on policies  | —                          | 124,142                       | —                        |
| Other securities   | 107,532                    | —                             | 14,012                   |

#### MANAGEMENT AND INSTALLATION EXPENSES

Under the Act of 30 April 1930 the maximum percentage of the contributions received which the funds might allocate to management expenses was fixed at 3.5 per cent. Two subsequent decrees authorised supplements to the management allowances of certain funds. Table XIX shows the sums allocated to the various institutions as management allowances.

In 1930-1931 the position of the primary assessment funds as regards management expenses was that management expenses were higher than allowances in 467 funds and lower in 320 funds; the total management expenses amounted to 65,305,000 francs. In 1932 management expenses were higher than allowances in 458 funds

and lower in 1932; the total management expenses amounted to 72,678,000 francs.

TABLE XIX. MANAGEMENT ALLOWANCES  
(*Thousand francs*)

| Year  | General scheme           |             |                    | Agricultural scheme      |             |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
|       | Assessment funds         |             | Accumulation funds | At rate of 3.5 per cent. | Supplements |
|       | At rate of 3.5 per cent. | Supplements |                    |                          |             |
| 1930  | 357                      | —           | —                  | —                        | —           |
| 1931  | 43,430                   | 4,431       | 8,404              | 382                      | —           |
| 1932  | 49,778                   | 9,414       | 13,065             | 2,329                    | 1,202       |
| Total | 93,574                   | 13,845      | 21,469             | 2,711                    | 1,202       |

In conformity with the Act of 30 April 1930 the General Guarantee Fund advanced loans to various funds to cover the expenses of establishment, to be repaid within not more than fifteen years. These advances amounted in the case of primary assessment funds to 20,916,911 francs in 1930 and 14,501,465 francs in 1931, and in the case of primary accumulation funds to 1,024,235 francs in 1930 and 4,501,465 in 1931.

The amount still due to the General Guarantee Fund on account of establishment loans at 31 December 1932 was 4,980,293 francs from the accumulation funds and 32,283,953 francs from the assessment funds.

## The Depressed Areas in Great Britain <sup>1</sup>

The reports of the four Commissioners appointed in April 1934 by the British Government to investigate industrial conditions in the depressed areas of West Cumberland, Durham and Tyneside, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Scotland have recently been published. <sup>2</sup> These reports contain a wide range of practical proposals

<sup>1</sup> After the reports summarised below were published it was pointed out in Parliament that the word "depressed" had caused dissatisfaction in the areas concerned, which were not depressed but only distressed owing to the condition of trade. It was finally decided that in future these areas would be officially known as "special" areas.

<sup>2</sup> MINISTRY OF LABOUR: *Reports of Investigations into the Industrial Conditions in Certain Depressed Areas of: I. West Cumberland and Halkhistle. II. Durham and Tyneside. III. South Wales and Monmouthshire. IV. Scotland.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934, 240 pp.

for constructive action by industry, by local authorities, by social workers, and by the Government. Suggestions are made for the improvement and revival of industries which are already established in the areas, for their adaptation to new forms of production, and for the introduction and stimulation of new industries. Much attention is also devoted to industrial transference, more particularly for the younger men, and suggestions in this connection include greater publicity for training centres and their expansion when conditions warrant, removal of some of the financial obstacles which at present hamper transference, and priority for the depressed areas in schemes of this kind. The training and transfer of juveniles for whom work cannot be found is particularly stressed as a contribution towards a solution of the juvenile problem, and it is proposed that wider publicity be given to the plight of the boys and girls in these areas. Land settlement and afforestation schemes are also put forward as a means both of alleviating unemployment and of enabling men and their families to become largely self-supporting.

All four Commissioners were confronted at the outset by the problem of the substantial surplus of labour which is unlikely to be reabsorbed into industry in the respective areas for many years to come, even after due allowance has been made for the probability of a revival from the present depression and for the possibilities of transference to other areas. In each area also the Commissioners found large numbers of men who had been continuously unemployed for long periods, for many of whom there seemed little chance of re-engagement in their old occupations. In Durham and Tyneside, for instance, at the time of writing the report there were 147,940 wholly unemployed persons, but the real gravity of the situation was illustrated by the fact that 63,000 persons had been out of work for more than two years, 40,700 for more than three years, 18,500 for more than four years, and 9,200 for more than five years. The Commissioner estimated that even if the rate of progress hitherto maintained in the area were continued, in 1937 there would still be about 80,000 unemployed. Again, in South Wales and Monmouthshire, Sir Wyndham Portal, the investigating Commissioner, stated that on 14 May there were 80,600 men registered as wholly unemployed, but the most serious aspect of the problem consisted in the fact that 44,200 men had been without work for two years, 23,500 for three years, and 9,400 without regular employment for more than five years. The permanent labour surplus in this area, allowing for a revival of trade leading to the absorption of 42,000 of the existing unemployed, he estimated at 39,000 men and 5,000 boys.

Turning to the measures suggested by the individual Commissioners to alleviate conditions in their particular areas, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Commissioner for West Cumberland, in a prefatory letter to the Minister of Labour states that implicit in his report are three lines of attack: (1) to assist in the improvement of the conditions under which the existing industries work; (2) to encourage where possible new industries and the re-establishment of small local industries; and (3) to settle as large a proportion of the surplus population

as possible on the land. As regards (1) he says that there are definite signs of improvement and he does not advocate any sweeping reorganisation or interference with industry, but complaints concerning mining royalties and transport charges should be immediately examined and an improvement of dock facilities investigated ; as regards (2) a number of small industries have already been successfully established and he considers that more can be done in this direction, more particularly by the formation of a development trust ; to (3) Mr. Davidson attaches great importance, and here again recommends a development trust as the appropriate machinery to finance and operate it. Mr. Davidson's other main recommendations include the following : (1) the Whitehaven harbour urgently requires attention and the scheme should be investigated as soon as possible ; (2) a development trust company (or companies) should be formed to promote agricultural and horticultural schemes and the development of small local industries ; (3) afforestation schemes should be developed ; (4) special consideration should be given to iron-ore miners in connection with coal-mining employment ; (5) industrial transference should be still further encouraged, everything possible being done to promote the transference of juveniles ; (6) there is need for a continuous survey of the problems of the depressed areas.

Captain Euan Wallace, Commissioner for Durham and Tyneside, found in the course of his investigation that it was "impossible to avoid a strong impression that the area as a whole is losing hope" and that "prolonged and widespread unemployment has produced an attitude of resignation which must be regarded with grave anxiety". He makes out a strong case for Government intervention ; "Durham and Tyneside", he says, "can only escape from the vicious circle, where depression has created unemployment and unemployment intensified depression, by means of some positive external assistance". Consideration of the form which assistance should take inevitably raises questions of national policy, as it is impossible to promote effective measures for the rehabilitation of any one area without reference to the country as a whole. The attitude of the Government towards the location of industry is important, and he suggests some form of national planning of industry as a practical step towards a measure of control in this direction. The introduction of new industries he considers to be of major importance, but the burden imposed by high rates due to unemployment should be removed if those industries are to be attracted which have a prospect of development. Captain Wallace recommends the consideration of certain public works schemes with a view to grants-in-aid, such as the Jarrow Slake scheme, which provides for the dredging of the marshy ground known as Jarrow Slake, and a tunnel under the River Tyne to link up towns on either bank ; also the clearance of derelict factory sites either by the Government or through a development company. He is of opinion that more employment can be found on the land and that "there is immense scope for land drainage, smallholdings and market gardening as and when the reorganisation of our national market permits". The following are some of Captain Wallace's principal recommendations :

(1) Unification of coal-mining royalties ; (2) formation of an industrial development company for Tyneside ; (3) some measure of unification of local government authorities on Tyneside to be considered ; (4) (a) appointment of Commissioners to administer ordinary outdoor relief in the Administrative County of Durham ; (b) an Exchequer grant to reduce the cost of public assistance in the county to the average for the whole country ; (5) application of proposal 4(b) to the county boroughs of Sunderland and West Hartlepool ; (6) removal of all financial obstacles to the most effective prosecution of a policy of industrial transference ; (7) (a) a land settlement scheme on certain definite lines, to be financed by the Exchequer ; (b) financial assistance for drainage schemes ; (c) provision of playgrounds and other amenities by a scheme of voluntary work ; (8) promotion of a special housing scheme ; (9) the appointment of a Commissioner to co-ordinate all activities in connection with Government schemes for the rehabilitation of the area.

Sir Wyndham Portal, who investigated conditions in South Wales and Monmouthshire, divides his report into sections dealing with the various industries. He recommends that the depressed areas should have priority in all labour transference schemes and that vigorous efforts should be made to transfer to the more prosperous areas the surplus boys and men between the ages of 18 and 45. Training schemes for adults organised by the Ministry of Labour and instructional or reconditioning centres will be an essential part of any extensive scheme of transference.

The chief cause of the very large percentage of unemployment in this area is the depression in the coal trade ; a substantial increase in the present output of the South Wales coalfields cannot be expected and the only prospect of increasing coal production is by finding new uses for coal along scientific lines. To secure an increase in the coal export trade he suggests that an agreement should be secured with Italy on the same lines as that concluded with the Scandinavian countries. He also recommends that the South Wales Coalfields Drainage Scheme should be proceeded with, thus giving employment to about 2,000 men for about four years. His other recommendations include the following : the establishment of a factory in the area under Government control, consideration to be given to the possibility of offering contracts and wages subsidies to firms also establishing factories in this area ; land settlement schemes with arrangements for co-operative buying and selling ; an afforestation scheme to be prepared for the area, and if found practicable, the Government to give a grant ; slum clearance, river drainage, and other public works schemes ; a block grant of £25,000 to the South Wales Council for Social Service, to be administered along the lines it considers best ; and the establishment of sugar-beet factories as a further means of alleviating unemployment.

The Scottish enquiry was carried out by Sir Arthur Rose, who states that the problem in Scotland is not strictly one of derelict areas, as it is impossible to find areas so industrially derelict and geographically isolated as to call for special treatment in greater

measure than would be applicable to the whole of industrial Scotland. For practical purposes, however, attention has been chiefly concentrated on the industrial belt of Scotland, and this fell naturally into certain well-defined divisions.

In view of the fact that renewed activity in the key industries would confer widespread benefits not only on the industries themselves but on the many other trades with which they are linked, Sir Arthur suggests that a certain measure of priority in shipbuilding and possibly other orders should be given to the Clyde area. As regards industrial transference, he states that up to the present it has played only a small part in alleviating the unemployment problem and he considers that the Ministry of Labour transference schemes should be further developed and stimulated, particularly as a contribution towards the solution of juvenile unemployment, which is extremely serious. To alleviate the conditions of older and less adaptable men who cannot hope to be re-employed in the industries in which they were previously engaged, he suggests the provision of plots of land, for work on which the Ministry of Labour reconditioning centres would prove very useful training schools. He does not suggest the exclusion of the younger men from this scheme, but points out the greater likelihood of their reabsorption into industry. Among other suggestions Sir Arthur draws attention to the possibilities of employment offered by land drainage and land reclamation schemes, and suggests that further financial assistance might be given to the social service organisations.

All four reports speak highly of the voluntary service which is being given by public-spirited citizens. Their activities are of great value in demonstrating to the unemployed man that he is not forgotten by his fellows, and, by providing opportunities for occupation and recreation, do much to prevent physical and mental deterioration during long spells of continuous unemployment.

## Proposals for a Policy of Migration within the British Empire

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy set up by the British Government to make recommendations as to the extent and manner in which if at all the United Kingdom should in future encourage and assist migration from the United Kingdom to overseas parts of the British Empire has recently published its report.<sup>1</sup> This report comes at a time when interest in the resumption of migration within the British Empire is increasing, and various proposals to this

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<sup>1</sup> GREAT BRITAIN. DOMINIONS OFFICE, INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION POLICY: *Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. 93 pp. 1s. 6d.



end have recently been made and brought prominently before the public. The Committee is, however, unable to recommend the schemes which have so far been proposed as it considers they are based on the erroneous idea that migration can of itself bring about an economic recovery. The Committee considers that migration is, on the contrary, one of the products of such a recovery ; it is a symptom of prosperity and not a cure for depression, and in view of existing economic conditions it regards the encouragement of any considerable migration scheme at the present time as out of the question. The best method of promoting migration is to endeavour to bring about the economic conditions—such as a rising level of inter-imperial trade—which will of themselves attract migration, and then to see that the way is made clear for the migration so attracted.

The Committee reviews briefly the history of migration within the Empire. The number of British subjects who proceeded overseas from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire during the ten years 1900-1909 averaged 130,000 per annum ; during the four years 1910-1913, the period of maximum emigration, it averaged 304,000 per annum. During the war the movement practically ceased. After the war it averaged 186,000 a year during the period 1919-1922, and 180,000 a year during the ten years (1922-1931) subsequent to the passing of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922. During the three years 1931, 1932, and 1933 the outward flow of population from the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire actually fell short of the inward flow to the extent of about 25,000 a year on the average.

The Committee points out that large-scale assistance to emigration by the United Kingdom Government has been in force only since 1919, and states that while the total movement of persons from the United Kingdom to various parts of the Empire in the ten years 1922-1931 inclusive amounted to 1,801,924, only 403,902 received financial assistance under the Act. It examines the policy of State-aided migration within the Empire from the point of view of the migrant, the community to which he goes, and the community which he leaves, and concludes that the question of migration should be regarded not merely as one of facilitating and regulating a flow of population from an over-populated United Kingdom into under-populated Dominions, but as one of redistributing the total available population of the Empire so as to serve as closely as possible the political, social, and economic needs of each part as well as of the whole. It also concludes that no expenditure of public money in assisting or facilitating migration from the United Kingdom to the Dominions can be justified unless it is likely to result in satisfactory settlement. Satisfactory settlement requires that there is a reasonably secure and available market for the migrants' products ; that natural resources exist, the development of which offers the prospect of an improved standard of living ; and that new capital is created or introduced. Natural resources will in general of themselves offer remunerative openings for capital sufficient to attract whatever investment is necessary, and the inflow of capital should not be artificially stimulated.

The Committee emphasises the importance of the migrant's regarding himself from the earliest possible moment after his arrival in his new country as a citizen of that country with all the rights and obligations of such citizens. It strongly combats the idea that the United Kingdom is anxious to solve her own difficulties by transferring her unemployed to the Dominions. No such policy has been contemplated by the responsible authorities, and the Committee is of opinion that the State-aided migration which has taken place since the war has on balance been definitely of advantage to the Empire as a whole and not only to the United Kingdom. No assistance to migrants should be afforded by the United Kingdom Government unless the Governments of the Dominions express themselves as anxious to receive them.

The Committee weighs up the relative importance and the relative advantages of assisted and of non-assisted migration, and of group settlement<sup>1</sup> or settlement by infiltration.<sup>2</sup> It states that in the past settlement by infiltration has accounted for from 96 to 99 per cent. of the total volume of migration annually. Reference is made to those who urge that group settlement should be encouraged as a remedy for present economic difficulties, and that if migration from the United Kingdom had continued at the same rate since the war as before the war there would be no unemployment in the United Kingdom to-day. In actual fact the total volume of migration in the fifteen years 1919-1933 fell short by only 533,000 of the total estimated volume of migration in the fifteen years 1899-1913. Even if the volume of migration in the last fifteen years had been increased by some 2½ million, the Committee deems it probable that the economic condition of the Dominions would as a result have been materially worse than it is now, in which case the burden of unemployment in the United Kingdom might have been increased rather than reduced. Moreover, group settlement, even if it were likely in other respects to be successful, could not possibly, for administrative if for no other reasons, account for more than, say, 10,000 migrants a year at most; while it is highly unlikely that over a period of years it could account for anything like such a number.

The Committee discusses the question of group settlement on a subsistence basis, i.e. settlements intended to be independent of any external market for their products, but does not regard the creation of such settlements in the Dominions as anything but an insignificant contribution towards the solution of the problem of migration.

Special arrangements are advocated for particular classes of migrants, and the arguments for and against training, both as a preparation for emigration and on arrival in the new country, are set out. The Committee concludes that the grant of financial assistance by the United Kingdom Government towards the provision of training

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<sup>1</sup> By "group settlement" is meant the settlement of a number of migrants as an organised group on a block of hitherto uncultivated land.

<sup>2</sup> By "infiltration" is meant the settlement, whether on the land or otherwise, of single individuals or families in existing communities.

facilities in that country is not justified in the case of migrants in general, but would be justified in the case of boys and single women.

The report concludes with a series of recommendations, amongst which are the following :

The United Kingdom Government should only assist migration when conditions are favourable, and when the oversea Governments are prepared to receive new migrants and to join in the arrangements necessary to give them a real prospect of success. The financial burden should be equitably shared between the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

The formation of local migration committees to stimulate and assist migration within their respective areas, as and when immigration revives, should be encouraged.

The United Kingdom Government should discontinue the policy of providing capital for land settlement, save where the circumstances are exceptional ; and no special assistance should be given to schemes for group settlement.

The United Kingdom Government should provide assistance within certain limits towards general reduced passage rates to the Dominions. Every endeavour should be made to encourage the nomination system.<sup>1</sup> Specially favourable nominated rates should be provided for families, for single women, and for juveniles ; and free passages for children.

## Labour Conditions in Malta in 1932-33

The report has recently been published of the Commissioner for Labour of Malta on the work of the Labour Department for the year ended 31 March 1933 and on workmen's compensation for the year ended 15 August 1933.<sup>2</sup>

### UNEMPLOYMENT

A general review is given of the situation, since unemployment is considered now to be the effect not merely of temporary conditions but of changes of a permanent character.

Among these changes, the first place is given to shipping conditions, in particular the replacement of coal by oil fuel making possible longer

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<sup>1</sup> Under the nomination system a person already resident in a Dominion nominates a friend or relative in the United Kingdom for an assisted passage, and undertakes to be responsible for a stated period for his or her accommodation and employment. There are also systems of Government requisitions and of bulk nomination by approved voluntary organisations.

<sup>2</sup> MALTA : " Report of the Commissioner for Labour, for 1932-33 ", in *Malta Government Gazette*, 12 Nov. 1934. For the previous report, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIX, No. 2, Feb. 1934, pp. 242-245.

voyages without renewal of supplies. Whereas, in 1923, 411,425 tons of coal were handled in Malta harbours, only 53,682 tons were handled in 1932. Moreover, actual employment at sea has lessened to about 10 per cent. of previous figures. Also connected with the decline in shipping and influenced by the increasing facilities of road transport has been the dwindling of the class of boatmen from about 3,000 in constant employment to not more than about 400 who can be said to be deriving a meagre living.

Another factor in the situation is held to be the introduction of machinery, which since the depression is being turned more and more to work competing with the output of the small craftsmen. Moreover, the machines are described as having encouraged a process which is one of the saddest effects of the difficult conditions, for they have given opportunities to the younger men to oust the older craftsmen who are burdened with families and can less easily adapt themselves to changed technique.

The Commissioner reports that two methods of providing for the unemployed—relief works and emigration—filled a large place in popular attention.

The amount expended on works with which some intention of relieving unemployment was connected has in recent years been in the neighbourhood of £100,000 a year. In some years the actual amount of employment resulting was comparatively small in view of the cost of equipment and materials and expropriations, etc. When, however, relief was more definitely kept in view about 70 per cent. of the money expended was actually devoted to wages, with the result that about 1,100 men were kept in employment for a year at wages which, considering the number of dependants, left little margin. The report considers that the system of relief works, especially unproductive works, has not only been a heavy charge on the exchequer but has also in the long run tended to lower rather than raise the social and financial position of the worker. It is held that, although it fulfils a purpose as a form of assistance, public efforts should be turned to positive improvements in the position of the worker, who should only have to fall back on relief work as a last resort in times of great distress.

In regard to emigration, the report points out that it is hard to find in Malta one family which has not some offshoot living abroad, and that the solid achievements of Maltese emigrants have placed emigration among the highest hopes of Maltese workers. The Labour Department has attached great importance to the fact that before emigration a certain amount of training is necessary with a view to the new conditions of life. Nevertheless, in April 1933 the Labour Training Centre, which had been established in 1929, was closed. During its existence 364 trainees had passed through the Centre, which claimed not to be able to train farmers in the short course of from 13 to 16 weeks but at least to turn men without previous experience into useful farm workers. Such training, moreover, prevented unsuitable men from proceeding to oversea employment and by their failure prejudicing the whole emigration movement.

The report also stresses the value of training for local employment and points out that such training has come to be considered as no more than the right means of helping men to adapt themselves to changed conditions or to keep them in such mental and physical condition as to prevent serious deterioration. In spite, therefore, of the closing of the Labour Training Centre the Commissioner for Labour insists that the question of training remains of the greatest importance for the social and economic progress of Malta.

### HOURS OF WORK

The report expresses satisfaction at the adoption of the Weekly Rest (Bakers and Barbers) Act, 1933, as indicating some slight progress in the efforts to reduce hours of work. It is to be noted, however, that difficulties appear to have been met in the application of the Act. An Order providing for Sunday rest for bakers, dated 2 September 1933, was amended on 13 October of the same year and then repealed on 24 April 1934.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

During the year ended 31 March 1933, £5,089 18s. 11d. was paid as compensation. This sum accounted for 62.3 per cent. of the receipts of the Workmen's Compensation Fund for the year; 31.6 per cent. was expended on administration and 6.1 per cent. carried forward. The operations of the fund during the year under review were governed by the 1929 Act. A new Ordinance was, however, adopted in 1934 and the report devotes most attention to the new legislation, which, while retaining the principal features of the old Act, has extended the scope of insurance and made evasion more difficult.

Under the 1934 Ordinance all persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship or remunerated on the share system are required to be insured. Exceptions are provided for persons under the age of 14, persons working on their own account, clerical workers not exposed to risk, pensionable civil servants, and seamen employed on ships not registered in Malta. Persons working on their own account are permitted to insure if they so desire.

Compensation is paid in respect of injury resulting from accident arising out of or in the course of employment and also in respect of certain occupational diseases. In case of temporary incapacity lasting at least four days and of permanent partial incapacity the rate of compensation is fixed by the Workmen's Compensation Board, subject to certain maxima. In the case of permanent total incapacity the compensation takes the form of a pension of twelve shillings a week plus one shilling for each child under the age of sixteen. In case of death, the widow receives a pension of twelve shillings a week plus one shilling for each child, while if only orphan children are left they share the compensation and bonus.

Every workman liable to insurance is required to provide himself with a contribution book in which he and his employer each affix a

penny stamp at the beginning of every week of employment. Voluntarily insured persons pay a contribution of 3s. 4d. half-yearly. The administration of compensation is entrusted to the Workmen's Compensation Board, which is to consist of the Commissioner for Labour, a medical officer, an engineer of the Civil Works Department, and two persons elected by the Trade Union Council.

As regards the reception of the new legislation, the report states that so anxious were the working classes to avail themselves of the benefits of insurance that within five weeks after the introduction of the new law about 4,300 workers of the new categories to which the law had been made applicable had registered. A number of applications were also received from workers on their own account, whose adhesion to the scheme is voluntary.

# STATISTICS

## Statistics of the General Level of Unemployment and Employment

The following tables give current statistics on the state of unemployment (table I) and employment (table II). Notes on the sources, scope, and methods of compilation of these statistics for each country are given at the end of this article. Figures for different industries and occupations will be found in the *I.L.O. Year-Book* (Appendix II, Labour Statistics) for 1933. Yearly figures (averages for twelve months) are given for the period from 1927 onwards and are in some cases computed by the Office. The figures are the latest available and are in some cases provisional; they are subject to change, as new figures become available. Unless otherwise indicated the monthly figures refer to the end of each month. The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist"; the sign —: "figures not yet received"; the sign †: "provisional figure". The countries are in most cases arranged in French alphabetical order.

### I. Unemployment.

Table I gives statistics for 34 countries. If not otherwise stated, the figures relate to persons recorded as *wholly* unemployed, and in most cases fall far short of the reality. Their principal value is in indicating the fluctuations from time to time, and only between such movements are international comparisons possible; the various series are not equally sensitive to changes on the labour market and an equal change in any two series does not necessarily represent a corresponding change in the countries concerned. Moreover, changes in legislation, in administrative practices, in the frequency of registration of the unemployed, in the amount of "short time" worked, and in "normal" hours often result in a decrease (or increase) in the recorded level of unemployment which does not correspond to changes in employment. Percentages are, however, more reliable than absolute numbers as measures of changes in the level of unemployment. Where available, figures of "partial unemployment" are also given, but they are uncertain, incomplete, and based on different definitions; thus here too international comparisons are not possible.

The principal problems of these statistics are examined in other publications of the Office<sup>1</sup>; for figures based on unemployment insurance additional information as to the scope and working of these schemes will be found in a recent study of the Office.<sup>2</sup>

## II. *Employment.*

Table II has been considerably enlarged and now gives statistics for 23 countries. In the great majority of cases the figures relate to workers recorded as in employment at a certain date, irrespective of the number of hours worked per day and per worker. In some cases, however, the statistics relate to the number of hours worked during a certain period of time, and they do in this case record the fluctuations in the *volume* of employment. According to their source the series may be roughly classified in two groups: (1) those (the majority) based on employers' returns and indicating the changes in the number of workers employed or hours worked in a selected sample of mainly industrial establishments. These statistics do not furnish information on the absolute extent of employment, and as a rule index numbers only are reproduced below; (2) those based on returns of employed members in compulsory sickness or in unemployment insurance schemes and covering the great majority of the working population; as these statistics give a more reliable picture of the fluctuations in the absolute extent of employment, absolute figures are generally given as well as index numbers.

Owing, however, to the different scope of the various series and the different methods used in their compilation and classification, international comparisons of the absolute level of employment and its fluctuations are rarely possible. The chief value of the statistics, therefore, is in indicating the trend of short-time fluctuations in employment. In order to facilitate such comparisons the Office has as far as possible recalculated the indexes on 1929 as common base (= 100). The original base year is given in parentheses in the headings of the tables; figures in heavy type indicate that the original base has been retained.

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<sup>1</sup> *Methods of Statistics of Unemployment*; Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 7; Geneva, 1925. *Report on the Proceedings of the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians* (containing resolutions on the best methods of compiling unemployment statistics); Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 8; Geneva, 1925.

<sup>2</sup> *Unemployment Insurance and Various Forms of Relief for the Unemployed*. International Labour Conference. Seventeenth Session, Geneva, 1933.



TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

| Date        | GERMANY             |                                |                                    |                   |                     | AUSTRALIA  |                        | AUSTRIA                           |                        |                                |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
|             | Trade union returns | Employment exchange statistics |                                    |                   | Trade union returns | Unemployed |                        | Unemployment insurance statistics |                        | Employment exchange statistics |
|             |                     | Applicants for work registered | Unemployed registered <sup>a</sup> |                   |                     |            |                        | Unemployed in receipt of benefit  |                        | Applicant for work registered  |
|             |                     |                                | Number                             | Number            | Per cent.           | Number     | Per cent.              | Number                            | Per cent. <sup>a</sup> |                                |
| 1927        | 8.7                 | —                              | 1,353,000 <sup>a</sup>             | *                 | 31,032              | 7.0        | 172,450                | 13.6                              | 200,112                |                                |
| 1928        | 8.6                 | —                              | 1,353,000 <sup>a</sup>             | *                 | 45,669              | 10.8       | 156,185                | 12.1                              | 182,444                |                                |
| 1929        | 13.2                | 1,919,917 <sup>b</sup>         | 1,915,025                          | *                 | 47,359              | 11.1       | 164,509                | 12.3                              | 192,062                |                                |
| 1930        | 22.2                | 3,194,420                      | 3,139,455                          | *                 | 84,767              | 19.3       | 208,389                | 15.0                              | 242,612                |                                |
| 1931        | 34.3                | 4,672,991                      | 4,573,219                          | 23.7              | 117,866             | 27.4       | 253,368                | 20.3                              | 300,223                |                                |
| 1932        | 43.8                | 5,710,405                      | 5,579,858                          | 30.1              | 120,454             | 29.0       | 309,968                | 26.1                              | 377,894                |                                |
| 1933        | *                   | 5,024,673                      | 4,733,014                          | 25.8              | 104,035             | 25.1       | 328,844                | 29.0                              | 405,741                |                                |
| 1933 Nov.   | 20.3 <sup>1</sup>   | 4,236,090                      | 3,714,646                          | 20.3              | 95,745              | 23.0       | 300,477                | 27.0                              | 383,293                |                                |
| Dec.        | 24.7                | 4,518,209                      | 4,059,055                          | 22.6              | *                   | *          | 335,919                | 30.5                              | 422,258                |                                |
| 1934 Jan.   | 25.4                | 4,397,950                      | 3,772,792                          | 20.4 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 357,201                | 32.3                              | 440,345                |                                |
| Feb.        | 20.1                | 4,081,243                      | 3,372,611                          | 18.2 <sup>1</sup> | 92,297              | 21.9       | 352,451                | 32.1                              | 434,679                |                                |
| March       | 16.3                | 3,609,753                      | 2,798,324                          | 15.1 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 325,657                | 29.9                              | 403,158                |                                |
| April       | 15.4                | 3,394,327                      | 2,608,621                          | 14.1 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 295,814                | 27.1                              | 375,733                |                                |
| May         | 14.9                | 3,224,981                      | 2,528,690                          | 13.7 <sup>1</sup> | 88,413              | 20.9       | 273,576                | 25.0                              | 353,509                |                                |
| June        | 15.6                | 3,083,763                      | 2,480,826                          | 13.4 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 263,883                | 24.2                              | 347,670                |                                |
| July        | 15.3                | 2,955,204                      | 2,426,014                          | 13.1 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 257,213                | 23.7                              | 338,323                |                                |
| Aug.        | 15.2                | 2,886,837                      | 2,397,562                          | 13.0 <sup>1</sup> | 86,652              | 20.4       | 248,066                | 22.9                              | 328,915                |                                |
| Sept.       | 15.2                | 2,736,696                      | 2,261,800                          | 12.3 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 243,874                | 22.4                              | 325,547                |                                |
| Oct.        | *                   | 2,707,563                      | 2,267,657                          | 12.3 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 249,275                | 22.8                              | 331,994                |                                |
| Nov.        | *                   | 2,809,140                      | 2,352,662                          | 12.7 <sup>1</sup> | —                   | —          | 275,116                | 25.1 <sup>1</sup>                 | 363,513                |                                |
| Dec.        | —                   | —                              | 2,604,000 <sup>1</sup>             | 14.1 <sup>1</sup> | *                   | *          | 308,116                | 28.1 <sup>1</sup>                 | —                      |                                |
| Base figure | 6,889,539           | 18,507,710 <sup>1</sup>        |                                    |                   | 425,104             |            | 1,095,016 <sup>1</sup> |                                   | *                      |                                |

<sup>1</sup> New series; returns from the German Labour Front.<sup>a</sup> Average for 11 months.<sup>b</sup> Fig.calculated by the *Institut für Konjunkturforschung*.<sup>c</sup> Not including, since 31 July 1933, persons employed in labour camps.<sup>d</sup> Revised figures.

| Date        | BELGIUM                           |           |           |           | BULGARIA <sup>1</sup> | CANADA             |                     | CHILE                          |                                |                                |        |           |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|
|             | Unemployment insurance statistics |           |           |           |                       | Official estimates | Trade union returns | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics |                                |        |           |
|             | Unemployed                        |           |           |           | Number unemployed     |                    |                     | Unemployed                     | Applicants for work registered | Applicants for work registered |        |           |
|             | Wholly                            |           | Partially |           |                       | Number             | Per cent.           |                                |                                |                                | Number | Per cent. |
|             | Number                            | Per cent. | Number    | Per cent. |                       |                    |                     |                                |                                |                                |        |           |
| 1927        | 11,112                            | 1.8       | 23,763    | 3.9       | *                     | 8,142              | 4.9                 | 13,541                         | *                              |                                |        |           |
| 1928        | 5,386                             | 0.9       | 22,293    | 3.5       | *                     | 8,120              | 4.5                 | 12,758                         | *                              |                                |        |           |
| 1929        | 8,462                             | 1.3       | 18,831    | 3.0       | *                     | 11,488             | 5.7                 | 14,966                         | *                              |                                |        |           |
| 1930        | 23,250                            | 3.6       | 50,918    | 7.9       | *                     | 22,873             | 11.1                | 33,008                         | *                              |                                |        |           |
| 1931        | 79,186                            | 10.9      | 121,890   | 16.8      | *                     | 33,625             | 16.8                | 71,385                         | 29,345                         |                                |        |           |
| 1932        | 161,468                           | 19.0      | 175,259   | 20.7      | 22,153                | 38,777             | 22.0                | 75,140                         | 107,295                        |                                |        |           |
| 1933        | 168,023                           | 17.0      | 170,023   | 17.2      | 24,977                | 33,488             | 22.3                | 81,809                         | 71,805                         |                                |        |           |
| 1933 Nov.   | 156,690                           | 15.8      | 148,023   | 14.8      | 27,930                | 29,908             | 20.4                | 94,352                         | 68,978                         |                                |        |           |
| Dec.        | 194,279                           | 19.9      | 163,537   | 16.6      | 34,499                | 30,799             | 21.0                | 90,333                         | 65,269                         |                                |        |           |
| 1934 Jan.   | 206,855                           | 21.5      | 183,712   | 18.9      | 43,505                | 31,695             | 21.2                | 97,324                         | 51,502                         |                                |        |           |
| Feb.        | 195,405                           | 20.3      | 178,556   | 18.6      | 42,029                | 29,568             | 20.0                | 91,011                         | 46,775                         |                                |        |           |
| March       | 182,561                           | 18.8      | 162,780   | 16.7      | 40,763                | 28,436             | 19.5                | 88,452                         | 38,953                         |                                |        |           |
| April       | 188,478                           | 19.4      | 170,352   | 17.6      | 36,479                | 28,725             | 19.1                | 89,817                         | 31,459                         |                                |        |           |
| May         | 170,261                           | 17.5      | 162,511   | 16.7      | 35,568                | 28,994             | 18.5                | 88,740                         | 29,015                         |                                |        |           |
| June        | 165,342                           | 17.1      | 163,216   | 16.9      | 33,129                | 28,774             | 18.0                | 86,175                         | 28,040                         |                                |        |           |
| July        | 167,979                           | 17.4      | 175,974   | 18.2      | 25,330                | 27,945             | 17.9                | 83,250                         | 25,789                         |                                |        |           |
| Aug.        | 164,969                           | 17.1      | 169,255   | 17.5      | 23,555                | 26,191             | 16.5                | 83,207                         | 24,456                         |                                |        |           |
| Sept.       | 173,118                           | 17.9      | 156,408   | 16.2      | 20,723                | 26,201             | 16.4                | 84,641                         | 23,289                         |                                |        |           |
| Oct.        | 173,368                           | 18.0      | 153,422   | 15.9      | 23,482                | 26,291             | 16.2                | 91,137                         | 23,214                         |                                |        |           |
| Nov.        | —                                 | —         | —         | —         | —                     | 27,825†            | 17.5                | 94,474                         | —                              |                                |        |           |
| Dec.        | —                                 | —         | —         | —         | —                     | —                  | —                   | —                              | —                              |                                |        |           |
| Base figure | 959,166                           |           |           |           | *                     | 162,000†           |                     | *                              | *                              |                                |        |           |

<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the beginning of the following month.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

| Date   | DENMARK                     |              |   | DANZIG<br>(Free City of)                  | SPAIN                                |           | ESTONIA <sup>1</sup>                      | UNITED STATES                       |            |  |             |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|------------|--|-------------|
|        | Trade union<br>fund returns |              | Employ-<br>ment<br>exchange<br>statistics | Employ-<br>ment<br>exchange<br>statistics | Employment<br>exchange<br>statistics |           | Employ-<br>ment<br>exchange<br>statistics | Trade union<br>returns <sup>2</sup> |            | Estimates<br>(American<br>Federation<br>of Labour) |             |
|        | Unemployed                  |              | Applicants<br>for work<br>registered      | Unem-<br>ployed<br>registered             | Unemployed                           |           | Unem-<br>ployed<br>registered             | Percentage<br>unemployed            |            | Number <sup>3</sup><br>unemployed                  |             |
|        | Number                      | Per<br>cent. |   |   | Wholly                               | Partially |   | Weighted                            | Unweighted | Wholly   | Partially   |
| 1927   | 61,705                      | 22.5         | 65,620                                    | *   | *                                    | *         | 2,937                                     | *                                   | *          | *  | *           |
| 1928   | 50,226                      | 18.5         | 51,864                                    | *   | *                                    | *         | 2,629                                     | 9.2                                 | 13         | *  | *           |
| 1929   | 42,817                      | 15.5         | 44,581                                    | 12,905                                    | *                                    | *         | 3,131                                     | 8.2                                 | 12         | *  | *           |
| 1930   | 39,631                      | 13.7         | 40,551                                    | 18,251                                    | *                                    | *         | 3,089                                     | 14.5                                | 21         | *  | 3,947,000   |
| 1931   | 53,019                      | 17.9         | 59,430                                    | 24,878                                    | *                                    | *         | 3,542                                     | 19.1                                | 26         | 19   | 7,431,000   |
| 1932   | 99,508                      | 31.7         | 126,039                                   | 33,244                                    | *                                    | *         | 7,121                                     | 23.8                                | 32         | 21   | 11,489,000  |
| 1933   | 97,478                      | 28.8         | 121,115                                   | 31,468                                    | *                                    | *         | 8,207                                     | 24.3                                | 31         | 21   | 11,904,000  |
| Nov.   | 89,948                      | 25.7         | 99,607                                    | 25,486                                    | 355,828                              | 248,167   | 10,375                                    | 22.0                                | 28         | 22   | 10,651,000  |
| Dec.   | 131,930                     | 37.5         | 137,559                                   | 28,368                                    | 351,804                              | 267,143   | 9,215                                     | 22.8                                | 29         | 22   | 10,769,000  |
| Jan.   | 122,620                     | 34.4         | 134,567                                   | 27,525                                    | 381,199                              | 243,898   | 7,720                                     | 22.6                                | 28         | 23   | 11,755,000  |
| Feb.   | 112,277                     | 31.3         | 126,766                                   | 25,718                                    | 378,157                              | 230,588   | 6,149                                     | 22.0                                | 26         | 22   | 11,443,000  |
| March  | 102,262                     | 28.4         | 113,650                                   | 21,907                                    | 416,360                              | 250,268   | 6,005                                     | 21.3                                | 25         | 22   | 10,849,000  |
| April  | 82,312                      | 21.6         | 95,690                                    | 20,332                                    | 426,915                              | 276,899   | 3,062                                     | 20.7                                | 24         | 23   | 10,551,000  |
| May    | 62,216                      | 16.8         | 71,322                                    | 18,462                                    | 372,316                              | 266,882   | 1,900                                     | 20.0                                | 24         | 24   | 10,248,000  |
| June   | 57,510                      | 15.5         | 73,639                                    | 17,774                                    | 281,707                              | 202,287   | 903                                       | 19.6                                | 25         | 24   | 10,310,000  |
| July   | 56,849                      | 15.3         | 72,386                                    | 16,852                                    | 320,907                              | 199,940   | 493                                       | 20.8                                | 28         | 24   | 10,793,000  |
| Aug.   | 57,875                      | 15.5         | 75,208                                    | 16,941                                    | 394,493                              | 253,432   | 838                                       | 21.6                                | 28         | 24   | 10,821,000  |
| Sept.  | 61,348                      | 16.1         | 79,071                                    | 16,583                                    | 415,921                              | 240,910   | 1,016                                     | 20.3                                | 25         | 23   | 10,950,000  |
| Oct.   | 68,509                      | 18.3         | 85,484                                    | 18,835                                    | 391,906                              | 237,824   | 1,796                                     | 20.1                                | 24         | 23   | 10,671,000† |
| Nov.   | 83,690                      | 22.3†        | 103,722                                   | 20,395                                    | 388,711                              | 222,413   | 2,927                                     | 21.1                                | 25         | 26   | *           |
| Dec.   | 112,963†                    | 30.1†        | 133,631†                                  | 22,585                                    | —                                    | —         | —   | 21.4†                               | 27         | 25   | *           |
| figure | 375,294†                    |              | *   | *   | *                                    | *         | *   | 620,000                             |            | *  |             |

<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.excluded. <sup>2</sup> Including those employed on public works, etc.

ne being, pending revision.

<sup>3</sup> Unemployed occupied on public and civil<sup>4</sup> This series is discontinued for

| Date   | FINLAND                              |   | FRANCE                                 |   | GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND       |              |  |              |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--------------|--|--------------|
|        | Employment<br>exchange<br>statistics | Statistics of<br>local unem-<br>ployment<br>commissions | Public<br>relief fund<br>statistics    | Employ-<br>ment<br>exchange<br>statistics | Unemployment insurance statistics        |              |  |              |
|        | Unemployed<br>registered             | Unemployed  | Unemployed-<br>in receipt<br>of relief | Applica-<br>tions for<br>work             | Wholly unemployed<br>(including casuals) |              | Unemployed owing to<br>temporary stoppages |              |
|        |                                      |   |  |   | Number                                   | Per<br>cent. | Number                                     | Per<br>cent. |
| 1927   | 1,868                                | *   | 33,549                                 | 47,289                                    | 899,093                                  | 7.4          | 263,077                                    | 2.3          |
| 1928   | 1,735                                | *   | 4,834                                  | 15,275                                    | 980,326                                  | 8.2          | 309,903                                    | 2.6          |
| 1929   | 3,906                                | *   | 928                                    | 10,052                                    | 994,081                                  | 8.2          | 268,400                                    | 2.2          |
| 1930   | 7,993                                | *   | 2,514                                  | 13,859                                    | 1,467,347                                | 11.8         | 526,604                                    | 4.3          |
| 1931   | 11,522                               | *   | 56,112                                 | 75,215                                    | 2,129,359                                | 16.7         | 587,494                                    | 4.6          |
| 1932   | 17,581                               | 64,441  | 275,412 <sup>1</sup>                   | 308,086                                   | 2,272,590                                | 17.6         | 573,805                                    | 4.5          |
| 1933   | 17,139                               | 44,656  | 270,033                                | 307,844                                   | 2,110,090                                | 16.4         | 456,678                                    | 3.6          |
| Nov.   | 19,729                               | 45,362  | 252,210                                | 279,565                                   | 1,965,138                                | 15.2         | 343,641                                    | 2.7          |
| Dec.   | 17,062                               | 41,026  | 312,894                                | 344,899                                   | 1,949,477                                | 15.1         | 313,419                                    | 2.4          |
| Jan.   | 20,109                               | 43,172  | 335,794                                | 370,357                                   | 2,045,636                                | 15.8         | 361,479                                    | 2.8          |
| Feb.   | 17,510                               | 42,913  | 349,160                                | 382,878                                   | 1,996,344                                | 15.4         | 346,450                                    | 2.7          |
| March  | 14,026                               | 39,723  | 345,783                                | 379,361                                   | 1,907,908                                | 14.7         | 316,960                                    | 2.5          |
| April  | 9,942                                | 32,178  | 334,519                                | 369,100                                   | 1,813,550                                | 14.0         | 334,180                                    | 2.6          |
| May    | 5,996                                | 23,695  | 318,225                                | 352,312                                   | 1,751,985                                | 13.5         | 345,268                                    | 2.7          |
| June   | 5,946                                | 15,979  | 310,934                                | 345,314                                   | 1,672,644                                | 12.9         | 451,805                                    | 3.5          |
| July   | 5,691                                | 10,988  | 320,427                                | 350,428                                   | 1,663,463                                | 12.8         | 498,782                                    | 3.9          |
| Aug.   | 6,064                                | 11,041  | 325,655                                | 357,672                                   | 1,672,742                                | 12.9         | 462,413                                    | 3.6          |
| Sept.  | 6,834                                | 12,420  | 323,365                                | 357,459                                   | 1,721,737                                | 13.3         | 358,598                                    | 2.8          |
| Oct.   | 7,629                                | 15,712  | 347,804                                | 381,534                                   | 1,776,244                                | 13.7         | 342,896                                    | 2.7          |
| Nov.   | 9,708                                | 18,598  | 375,183                                | 416,605                                   | 1,807,661                                | 13.9         | 314,638                                    | 2.5          |
| Dec.   | —                                    | —   | 419,129                                | 454,296†                                  | —  | —            | —  | —            |
| figure | *                                    |   | *                                      | *   | 12,960,000                               |              |  |              |

<sup>1</sup> From 1932 onwards, including unemployed in receipt of relief from the public charitable offices.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*cont.*)

| Date        | GREAT BRITAIN                  | HUNGARY                          | DUTCH EAST INDIES              | IRISH FREE STATE                    |         | ITALY                              | JAPAN *            |                |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
|             | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics   | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics      |         | Social insurance fund statistics † | Official estimates |                |
|             | Applicants for work registered | Applications for work registered | Applicants for work registered | With claims to unemployment benefit | Total   | Wholly unemployed                  | Number             | Unemployment % |
| 1927        | 1,091,271                      | 13,881                           | *                              | 13,728                              | 21,284  | 278,484                            | *                  | *              |
| 1928        | 1,246,022                      | 14,715                           | *                              | 14,821                              | 22,487  | 324,422                            | *                  | *              |
| 1929        | 1,237,880                      | 15,173                           | *                              | 14,679                              | 20,702  | 300,787                            | *                  | *              |
| 1930        | 1,953,935                      | 43,592                           | *                              | 16,378                              | 22,398  | 425,437                            | 369,408            | *              |
| 1931        | 2,636,805                      | 52,205                           | 6,964                          | 17,852                              | 25,230  | 734,454                            | 422,755            | *              |
| 1932        | 2,744,789                      | 66,235                           | 10,922                         | 20,217                              | 62,817† | 1,006,442                          | 485,681            | *              |
| 1933        | 2,520,616                      | 60,595                           | 14,576                         | 19,897                              | 72,255  | 1,018,955                          | 408,710            | *              |
| 1933 Nov.   | 2,280,017                      | 60,929                           | 16,066                         | 20,194                              | 82,565  | 1,066,215                          | 378,921            | *              |
| Dec.        | 2,224,079                      | 55,523                           | 14,356                         | 21,420                              | 79,414  | 1,132,257                          | 382,315            | *              |
| 1934 Jan.   | 2,389,068                      | 56,478                           | 13,949                         | 23,418                              | 94,266  | 1,158,418                          | 390,243            | *              |
| Feb.        | 2,317,909                      | 57,882                           | 14,707                         | 22,504                              | 98,642  | 1,103,550                          | 385,343            | *              |
| March       | 2,201,577                      | 60,821                           | 15,505                         | 22,037                              | 100,521 | 1,056,823                          | 381,114            | *              |
| April       | 2,148,195                      | 52,575                           | 15,355                         | 20,230                              | 98,144  | 995,548                            | 382,977            | *              |
| May         | 2,090,381                      | 50,901                           | 15,561                         | 19,123                              | 94,420  | 941,257                            | 378,065            | *              |
| June        | 2,092,586                      | 46,863                           | 14,949                         | 18,745                              | 90,408  | 830,856                            | 372,070            | *              |
| July        | 2,126,260                      | 45,486                           | 15,152                         | 18,447                              | 89,736  | 886,998                            | 367,950            | *              |
| Aug.        | 2,136,578                      | 48,365                           | 16,090                         | 18,447                              | 98,252  | 866,570                            | —                  | *              |
| Sept.       | 2,081,987                      | 46,715                           | —                              | 18,823                              | 110,186 | 887,345                            | —                  | *              |
| Oct.        | 2,119,635                      | 52,987                           | —                              | 20,179                              | 117,507 | 905,114                            | —                  | *              |
| Nov.        | 2,120,785                      | —                                | —                              | 20,964                              | 123,890 | 969,944                            | —                  | *              |
| Dec.        | 2,085,815†                     | —                                | —                              | 23,780                              | 128,084 | —                                  | —                  | *              |
| Base figure | *                              | *                                | *                              | *                                   | *       | *                                  | 7,489,38†          | *              |

\* Extended series. \* Since July 1933, employment exchange statistics. \* The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

| Date        | LATVIA                           | MEXICO               | NORWAY                   |                                | NEW ZEALAND                      |                                 | PALESTINE            | PORT                           |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|             | Employment exchange statistics   | Official estimates   | Trade union fund returns | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics   |                                 | Official estimates * | Employment exchange statistics |
|             |                                  |                      |                          |                                | Applicants for work registered † | Employed on public relief works |                      |                                |
|             |                                  |                      |                          |                                |                                  |                                 |                      |                                |
|             | Applications for work registered | Number unemployed    | Number                   | Per cent.                      |                                  |                                 | Number unemployed    | Unemployment %                 |
| 1927        | 3,131                            | *                    | 8,561                    | 25.4                           | 23,889                           | *                               | *                    | *                              |
| 1928        | 4,700                            | *                    | 6,502                    | 19.2                           | 21,759                           | *                               | *                    | *                              |
| 1929        | 5,617                            | *                    | 5,902                    | 15.4                           | 19,089                           | 2,895                           | 3,104                | *                              |
| 1930        | 4,851                            | 75,689 <sup>1</sup>  | 7,175                    | 16.6                           | 19,353                           | 5,003                           | 4,833                | *                              |
| 1931        | 8,709                            | 257,722              | *                        | 22.3                           | 27,479                           | 41,430 <sup>2</sup>             | 24,083               | *                              |
| 1932        | 14,587                           | 336,552              | 14,790                   | 30.8                           | 32,705                           | 51,549                          | 18,239               | 33,                            |
| 1933        | 8,156                            | 276,429              | 16,588                   | 33.4                           | 35,591                           | 53,382                          | 18,370               | 25,                            |
| 1933 Nov.   | 10,209                           | 234,953              | 16,720                   | 33.4                           | 38,893                           | 50,140                          | 17,600               | 23,                            |
| Dec.        | 10,605                           | 239,758              | 19,570                   | 39.2                           | 41,663                           | 48,334                          | 17,150               | 24,                            |
| 1934 Jan.   | 10,435                           | 267,235 <sup>3</sup> | 20,349                   | 40.6                           | 40,792                           | 46,527                          | 16,400               | 26,                            |
| Feb.        | 11,041                           | 276,436 <sup>2</sup> | 19,276                   | 38.5                           | 42,365                           | 45,125                          | 15,040               | 27,                            |
| March       | 10,480                           | 218,638 <sup>2</sup> | 18,454                   | 36.6                           | 40,869                           | 44,441                          | 13,700               | 29,                            |
| April       | 7,265                            | 181,611 <sup>3</sup> | 16,945                   | 33.4                           | 38,975                           | 45,052                          | 14,400               | 30,                            |
| May         | 1,831                            | —                    | 14,637                   | 28.7                           | 32,839                           | 45,952                          | 40,635               | *                              |
| June        | 1,019                            | —                    | 14,073                   | 27.2                           | 28,794                           | 48,393                          | 44,429               | *                              |
| July        | 904                              | —                    | 12,934                   | 24.7                           | 25,386                           | 49,931                          | 45,793               | *                              |
| Aug.        | 949                              | —                    | 12,998                   | 24.6                           | 27,210                           | 50,545                          | 46,894               | *                              |
| Sept.       | 999                              | —                    | 13,690                   | 25.6                           | 31,083                           | 50,026                          | 46,754               | *                              |
| Oct.        | 1,796                            | —                    | 14,631                   | 27.1                           | 34,292                           | 45,963†                         | 45,359               | *                              |
| Nov.        | 5,012                            | —                    | —                        | —                              | 38,556                           | —                               | 42,992†              | *                              |
| Dec.        | —                                | —                    | —                        | —                              | —                                | —                               | —                    | *                              |
| Base figure | *                                | *                    | 53,971                   | *                              | *                                | *                               | *                    | *                              |

† Figure for the month of May according to the population census. ‡ Incomplete figures. § Figures relate to the 15th of the month. ¶ Including persons employed on public relief works. \* M series. \* These statistics have been discontinued for the time being.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

| Date   | NETHERLANDS                       |                   |                                | POLAND                           |                   | RUMANIA                                     | SWEDEN              |                                |                                |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|        | Unemployment insurance statistics |                   | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics   |                   | Employment exchange statistics <sup>1</sup> | Trade union returns | Employment exchange statistics |                                |
|        | Unemployed                        |                   | Un-employed registered         | Applications for work registered |                   | Un-employed registered                      | Unemployed          |                                | Applicants for work registered |
|        | Number                            | Per cent.         |                                | Number                           | Per cent.         |   | Number              | Per cent.                      |                                |
| 1927   | 26,868                            | 9.0               | *                              | 165,340                          | 7.5               | *   | 31,076              | 12.0                           | 25,476                         |
| 1928   | 22,009                            | 6.9               | *                              | 125,552                          | 5.0               | 10,373                                      | 29,716              | 10.6                           | 24,399                         |
| 1929   | 27,775                            | 7.5               | *                              | 129,450                          | 4.9               | 7,288                                       | 32,621 <sup>1</sup> | 10.7 <sup>1</sup>              | 21,770                         |
| 1930   | 41,281                            | 9.7               | *                              | 226,659                          | 8.8               | 23,686                                      | 42,016              | 12.2                           | 25,156                         |
| 1931   | 96,751                            | 18.7              | 138,200                        | 299,502                          | 12.6              | 35,737                                      | 64,815              | 17.2                           | 40,938                         |
| 1932   | 177,557                           | 30.0              | 271,092                        | 255,582                          | 11.8              | 38,890                                      | 89,922              | 22.8                           | 82,235                         |
| 1933   | 176,429                           | 31.4              | 322,951                        | 249,660                          | 11.9              | 29,063                                      | 97,316              | 23.7                           | 125,881                        |
| Nov.   | 151,021                           | 29.6              | 329,083                        | 265,197                          | 12.6              | 20,125                                      | 88,100              | 22.7                           | 137,557                        |
| Dec.   | 237,109                           | 40.0              | 394,135                        | 342,622                          | 16.3              | 25,765                                      | 109,778             | 27.7                           | 130,518                        |
| Jan.   | 240,748                           | 40.1              | 387,230                        | 399,660                          | 19.0              | 28,323                                      | 91,762              | 24.5                           | 142,875                        |
| Feb.   | 186,856                           | 31.8              | 358,023                        | 408,792                          | 19.5              | 27,721                                      | 101,794             | 24.6                           | 138,426                        |
| March  | 169,776                           | 28.5              | 332,907                        | 388,297                          | 18.5              | 26,915                                      | 104,442             | 24.6                           | 132,761                        |
| April  | 157,631                           | 26.6              | 309,909                        | 358,056                          | 17.0              | 16,462                                      | 85,857              | 20.5                           | 115,539                        |
| May    | 146,591                           | 29.1              | 294,938                        | 329,035                          | 15.7              | 12,527                                      | 67,555              | 16.1                           | 89,660                         |
| June   | 146,377                           | 29.1              | 291,913                        | 306,387                          | 14.6              | 14,482                                      | 63,421              | 14.9                           | 73,764                         |
| July   | 154,188                           | 30.9              | 297,744                        | 295,149                          | 14.0              | 12,758                                      | 59,002              | 13.9                           | 63,541                         |
| Aug.   | 157,051                           | 31.7              | 302,095                        | 289,388                          | 13.8              | 13,069                                      | 60,153              | 14.3                           | 65,135                         |
| Sept.  | 153,833                           | 31.3              | 309,623                        | 289,220                          | 13.8              | 11,795                                      | 61,088              | 14.2                           | 72,907                         |
| Oct.   | 149,584 <sup>†</sup>              | 30.8 <sup>†</sup> | 328,926                        | 294,874                          | 14.0              | 12,570                                      | 71,417              | 15.7 <sup>†</sup>              | 87,770                         |
| Nov.   | 158,254 <sup>†</sup>              | 32.6 <sup>†</sup> | 365,613                        | 333,425 <sup>†</sup>             | 15.9 <sup>†</sup> | —   | —                   | —                              | 96,287                         |
| Dec.   | 214,165 <sup>†</sup>              | 38.0 <sup>†</sup> | —                              | —                                | —                 | —   | —                   | —                              | —                              |
| figure | 564,250 <sup>†</sup>              |                   | *                              | 2,100,984                        |                   | *   | 455,353             |                                | *                              |

<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.  
 rs and timber floaters.

<sup>2</sup> From 1929 onwards, including forestry

| Date   | SAAR TERRITORY                 | SWITZERLAND                       |                                | CZECHOSLOVAKIA                   |                      |                                | YUGOSLAVIA                     |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|        | Employment exchange statistics | Unemployment insurance statistics | Employment exchange statistics | Trade union fund returns         |                      | Employment exchange statistics | Employment exchange statistics |
|        | Unemployed registered          | Percentage unemployed             |                                | Unemployed in receipt of benefit |                      | Applicants for work registered | Unemployed registered          |
|        |                                | Wholly                            | Partially                      | Number                           | Per cent.            |                                |                                |
| 1927   | 2,976                          | 2.7                               | 2.0                            | 11,824                           | 17,617               | 1.6                            | *                              |
| 1928   | 3,871                          | 2.1                               | 1.1                            | 8,380                            | 16,348               | 1.4                            | 5,721                          |
| 1929   | 6,591                          | 1.8                               | 1.7                            | 8,131                            | 23,763               | 2.2                            | 8,370                          |
| 1930   | 9,286                          | 3.4 <sup>1</sup>                  | 7.2 <sup>1</sup>               | 12,881                           | 51,371               | 4.5                            | 8,198                          |
| 1931   | 20,863                         | 5.9                               | 12.1                           | 24,208                           | 102,179              | 8.3                            | 9,930                          |
| 1932   | 41,373                         | 9.1                               | 12.2                           | 54,366                           | 184,555              | 13.5                           | 14,761                         |
| 1933   | 38,749                         | 10.8                              | 8.5                            | 67,867                           | 247,613              | 16.9                           | 15,997                         |
| Nov.   | 37,096                         | 10.1                              | 6.6                            | 71,721                           | 210,771              | 15.3                           | 11,409                         |
| Dec.   | 39,900                         | 16.0                              | 7.2                            | 94,967                           | 236,423              | 17.2                           | 17,733                         |
| Jan.   | 40,719                         | 16.0                              | 7.7                            | 99,147                           | 268,708              | 19.4                           | 27,768                         |
| Feb.   | 39,749                         | 14.7                              | 7.6                            | 91,233                           | 294,184              | 20.9                           | 28,109                         |
| March  | 37,223                         | 10.8                              | 6.5                            | 70,109                           | 275,026              | 19.5                           | 21,077                         |
| April  | 34,112                         | 8.2                               | 6.1                            | 54,210                           | 249,225              | 17.8                           | 18,072                         |
| May    | 32,797                         | 7.2                               | 5.7                            | 44,087                           | 226,470              | 15.8                           | 11,020                         |
| June   | 32,042                         | 7.0                               | 5.4                            | 46,936                           | 227,501              | 15.8                           | 9,186                          |
| July   | 31,854                         | 7.1                               | 5.2                            | 49,198                           | 226,711              | 15.8                           | 9,551                          |
| Aug.   | 32,055                         | 7.3                               | 5.5                            | 52,147                           | 233,227              | 16.3                           | 10,623                         |
| Sept.  | 32,077                         | 7.4                               | 5.9                            | 51,387                           | 230,224              | 16.1                           | 9,918                          |
| Oct.   | 32,539                         | 8.2                               | 5.5                            | 59,621                           | 217,741 <sup>†</sup> | 15.5 <sup>†</sup>              | 11,211                         |
| Nov.   | 33,594                         | —                                 | —                              | 76,009                           | —                    | —                              | 11,721                         |
| Dec.   | —                              | —                                 | —                              | —                                | —                    | —                              | —                              |
| figure | *                              | 465,126                           |                                | *                                | 1,401,632            |                                | *                              |

<sup>1</sup> Up to 1929, quarterly statistics; afterwards, monthly statistics.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT <sup>1</sup>

| Date        | GERMANY                       |  |               | AUSTRIA                       | BELGIUM                                     | BULGARIA           |              | CANADA             |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
|             | Sickness insurance statistics | Employers' returns                               |               | Sickness insurance statistics | Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics | Employers' returns |              | Employment returns |
|             | Number employed               | Employment as percentage of possible number of : |               | Number employed               | Index (1929)                                | Number employed    | Index (1929) | Index (1929)       |
|             |                               | Workers  | Hours of work |                               |   |                    |              |                    |
| 1927        | *                             | *  | *             | 1,376,049                     | 100.0                                       | *                  | *            | 88.                |
| 1928        | 17,436,100                    | 74.5 *   | 70.5 *        | 1,446,027                     | 100.2                                       | *                  | *            | 94.                |
| 1929        | 17,595,347                    | 70.4   | 67.4          | 1,448,845                     | 100.0                                       | 68,032             | 100.0        | 100.               |
| 1930        | 16,408,528                    | 61.2   | 56.2          | 1,378,330                     | 96.6  | 67,823             | 99.7         | 94.                |
| 1931        | 14,336,418                    | 53.7   | 44.5          | 1,255,353                     | 87.4  | 66,485             | 97.7         | 85.                |
| 1932        | 12,517,882                    | 41.9   | 35.7          | 1,107,256                     | 78.2  | 68,525             | 100.7        | 72.                |
| 1933        | 13,015,614                    | 46.3   | 41.0          | 1,022,942                     | 81.1  | 57,960             | 85.2         | 70.                |
| 1933 Oct.   | 14,062,337                    | 50.7   | 45.6          | 1,054,023                     | 85.6  | 62,118             | 91.3         | 76.                |
| Nov.        | 14,020,204                    | 51.2   | 46.6          | 1,023,487                     | 82.8  | 51,436             | 75.6         | 77.                |
| Dec.        | 13,287,238                    | 49.7   | 45.4          | 976,219                       | 78.1  | 49,433             | 72.7         | 74.                |
| 1934 Jan.   | 13,517,998                    | 49.8   | 44.4          | 959,162                       | 77.0  | 48,579             | 71.4         | 76.                |
| Feb.        | 13,967,253                    | 51.6   | 46.5          | 955,302                       | 76.0  | 46,986             | 69.1         | 77.                |
| March       | 14,686,865                    | 54.4   | 50.0          | 982,301                       | 78.3  | 48,938             | 71.9         | 76.                |
| April       | 15,322,237                    | 57.1   | 53.1          | 1,021,792                     | 78.0  | 54,388             | 79.9         | 77.                |
| May         | 15,560,487                    | 58.7   | 55.4          | 1,042,415                     | 80.1  | 58,991             | 86.7         | 81.                |
| June        | 15,529,683                    | 59.6   | 54.9          | 1,027,689                     | 80.2  | 60,668             | 89.2         | 84.                |
| July        | 15,532,793                    | 60.2   | 54.3          | 1,033,976                     | 80.7  | 66,144             | 97.2         | 83.                |
| Aug.        | 15,558,981                    | 61.0   | 55.0          | 1,037,850                     | 78.0  | 71,239             | 104.7        | 82.                |
| Sept.       | 15,621,095                    | 62.1   | 56.6          | 1,043,174                     | 78.5  | 72,243             | 106.2        | 83.                |
| Oct.        | 15,636,436                    | 62.6   | 57.8          | 1,048,643                     | 81.3  | 72,120†            | 106.0†       | 84.                |
| Nov.        | 15,476,000†                   | 32.8†  | 58.8          | —                             | —   | —                  | —            | —                  |
| Base number | *                             | *  | *             | *                             | 959,166 *                                   | *                  | *            | 937.4              |

| Date           | DENMARK                                 |                 | ESTONIA               | UNITED STATES *                                  |          |               |                              |                           |
|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|--|----------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                | Employers' returns                      |                 | Employers' returns    | Employers' returns<br>(Manufacturing industries) |          |               |                              |                           |
|                | Total number of<br>hours worked per day |                 | Index<br>(1 Jan.1927) | Index (1923-1925)                                |          |               | Estimates of :               |                           |
|                | Number<br>(thousands)                   | Index<br>(1931) |                       | Employed   |          | Pay-<br>rolls | Number of<br>wage<br>earners | Week<br>payro<br>(\$1.00) |
|                |   |                 |                       | Unadjusted                                       | Adjusted |               |                              |                           |
| 1927           | *                                       | *               | 93.0                  | 94.4   | *        | 93.3          | 8,288,400                    | 206.9                     |
| 1928           | *                                       | *               | 98.2                  | 94.4   | *        | 93.9          | 8,285,800                    | 208.3                     |
| 1929           | *                                       | *               | 100.0                 | 101.0  | *        | 100.0         | 8,785,600                    | 221.9                     |
| 1930           | *                                       | *               | 95.8                  | 87.3   | *        | 81.3          | 7,668,400                    | 180.5                     |
| 1931           | 962                                     | 100.0           | 88.1                  | 73.9   | *        | 61.9          | 6,484,300                    | 137.2                     |
| 1932           | 881                                     | 91.6            | 82.7                  | 61.2   | *        | 42.3          | 5,374,200                    | 93.7                      |
| 1933           | 985                                     | 102.4           | 84.3                  | 65.8   | *        | 44.5          | 5,778,400                    | 98.6                      |
| 1933 Oct.      | —                                       | —               | 84.7                  | 76.0   | 74.2     | 54.4          | —                            | —                         |
| Nov.           | —                                       | —               | 84.8                  | 72.7   | 72.4     | 50.9          | —                            | —                         |
| Dec.           | —                                       | —               | 82.8                  | 71.0   | 71.6     | 50.0          | —                            | —                         |
| 1934 Jan.      | 907                                     | 94.3            | 87.3                  | 69.9   | 71.7     | 49.5          | 6,146,000                    | 109.8                     |
| Feb.           | 959                                     | 99.7            | 91.3                  | 74.1   | 74.8     | 55.5          | 6,514,200                    | 123.3                     |
| March          | 989                                     | 102.8           | 94.6                  | 77.1   | 77.3     | 59.4          | 6,770,100                    | 131.8                     |
| April          | 1,027                                   | 106.8           | 98.1                  | 78.5   | 78.4     | 61.7          | 6,897,800                    | 136.9                     |
| May            | 1,117                                   | 116.1           | 105.7                 | 78.6   | 78.6     | 61.5          | 6,904,300                    | 136.5                     |
| June           | 1,101                                   | 114.4           | 105.3                 | 77.3   | 77.7     | 59.4          | 6,791,700                    | 131.8                     |
| July           | 1,104                                   | 114.8           | 101.8                 | 75.0   | 75.8     | 55.4          | 6,885,000                    | 122.8                     |
| Aug.           | 1,106                                   | 115.0           | 98.3                  | 75.9   | 75.7     | 56.9          | 6,666,200                    | 126.4                     |
| Sept.          | 1,123                                   | 116.7           | 97.3                  | 72.3   | 70.5     | 53.1          | 6,351,900†                   | 117.8                     |
| Oct.           | 1,115                                   | 115.9           | 97.3                  | 74.7   | 73.2     | 55.9          | —                            | —                         |
| Nov.           | 1,105                                   | 114.9           | 96.6                  | 73.3   | 73.2†    | 54.5          | —                            | —                         |
| Base<br>number | *                                       | *               | 34,861†               | 3,459,517 †                                      |          |               | *                            | *                         |

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base year of the series. When it is in heavy type this base has been retained (= 100); in all other cases the series have been recalculated on the 1929 = 100. <sup>2</sup> Figure for July. <sup>3</sup> Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. <sup>4</sup> The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. <sup>5</sup> The figures relate to the 15th of the month.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT <sup>1</sup> (cont.)

| Date        | FINLAND            |              | FRANCE <sup>2</sup>          |   | GREAT BRITAIN                     |              |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|
|             | Employers' returns |              | Returns of labour inspectors |   | Unemployment insurance statistics |              |
|             | Index (1926)       |              | Number employed              | Index (number employed in same month of 1930 = 100) | Est mated number employed         | Index (1924) |
|             | Number employed    | Hours worked |                              |   |                                   |              |
| 1927        | *                  | *            | *                            | *   | 10,018,000                        | 98.0         |
| 1928        | *                  | *            | *                            | *   | 10,023,000                        | 98.0         |
| 1929        | *                  | *            | *                            | *   | 10,223,000                        | 100.0        |
| 1930        | *                  | *            | 2,829,951                    | 100.0   | 9,809,000                         | 96.0         |
| 1931        | 78                 | 72           | 2,714,802                    | 96.0  | 9,437,000                         | 92.3         |
| 1932        | 77                 | 72           | 2,420,504                    | 85.6  | 9,367,000                         | 91.7         |
| 1933        | 83                 | 78           | 2,390,620                    | 84.5  | 9,684,000                         | 94.8         |
| 1933 Oct.   | *                  | *            | 2,401,269                    | 83.5  | 9,929,000                         | 97.2         |
| Nov.        | 87                 | 82           | 2,406,592                    | 83.3  | 9,961,000                         | 97.5         |
| Dec.        | *                  | *            | 2,383,040                    | 83.9  | 10,012,000                        | 97.9         |
| 1934 Jan.   | *                  | *            | 2,366,207                    | 90.1  | 9,879,000                         | 96.6         |
| Feb.        | 84                 | 79           | 2,364,462                    | 83.2  | 9,946,000                         | 97.3         |
| March       | *                  | *            | 2,345,084                    | 82.4  | 10,065,000                        | 98.5         |
| April       | *                  | *            | 2,326,764                    | 81.3  | 10,147,000                        | 99.3         |
| May         | 88                 | 84           | 2,337,916                    | 82.6  | 10,199,000                        | 99.8         |
| June        | *                  | *            | 2,318,792                    | 82.0  | 10,180,000                        | 99.6         |
| July        | *                  | *            | 2,278,142                    | 80.9  | 10,151,000                        | 99.3         |
| Aug.        | 101                | 96           | 2,285,527                    | 80.3  | 10,181,000                        | 99.6         |
| Sept.       | *                  | *            | 2,270,648                    | 79.4  | 10,244,000                        | 100.3        |
| Oct.        | *                  | *            | 2,285,345                    | 79.4  | 10,209,000                        | 99.9         |
| Nov.        | 99                 | 94           | 2,271,756                    | 78.6  | 10,213,000                        | 99.9         |
| Base number | *                  | *            | *                            | *   | *                                 | —            |

| Date        | HUNGARY                     |              | ITALY                           |                           |                                     | JAPAN              | LATVIA                        |              |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
|             | Social insurance statistics |              | Employers' returns              |                           |                                     | Employers' returns | Sickness insurance statistics |              |
|             | Number employed             | Index (1927) | Index <sup>3</sup> (Sept. 1926) | Index <sup>4</sup> (1929) |                                     | Index (1926)       | Number employed               | Index (1930) |
|             |                             |              |                                 | Number employed           | Number of hours worked <sup>5</sup> |                    |                               |              |
| 1927        | 1,033,609                   | 98.3         | *                               | *                         | *                                   | 104.1              | 148,288                       | 87.4         |
| 1928        | 1,064,599                   | 101.3        | *                               | *                         | *                                   | 99.2               | 161,483                       | 94.7         |
| 1929        | 1,051,169                   | 100.0        | 100.0                           | 100.0                     | 100.0                               | 100.0              | 171,195                       | 100.0        |
| 1930        | 990,776                     | 94.3         | 93.0                            | 97.3                      | 94.2                                | 90.0               | 179,636                       | 105.3        |
| 1931        | 937,298                     | 89.2         | 81.2                            | 88.8                      | 83.5                                | 81.7               | 168,208                       | 98.9         |
| 1932        | 862,469                     | 82.0         | 70.5                            | 78.5                      | 72.4                                | 82.0               | 140,977                       | 82.1         |
| 1933        | 853,203                     | 81.1         | 71.4                            | 79.4                      | 75.1                                | 89.9               | 149,722                       | 87.4         |
| 1933 Oct.   | 891,265                     | 84.8         | 73.3                            | 81.8                      | 79.1                                | 92.5               | 155,333                       | 90.5         |
| Nov.        | 893,476                     | 85.0         | 72.2                            | 79.4                      | 74.1                                | 93.5               | 158,404                       | 92.6         |
| Dec.        | 836,046                     | 79.5         | 71.1                            | 76.5                      | 68.6                                | 94.2               | 156,996                       | 91.6         |
| 1934 Jan.   | 849,568                     | 80.8         | 69.8                            | 75.8                      | 69.1                                | 94.6               | 152,030                       | 89.5         |
| Feb.        | 856,758                     | 81.5         | 70.5                            | 76.2                      | 69.8                                | 95.2               | 155,226                       | 90.5         |
| March       | 897,034                     | 85.3         | 71.1                            | 79.6                      | 76.9                                | 96.4               | 158,422                       | 92.6         |
| April       | 929,435                     | 88.4         | 71.2                            | 81.6                      | 74.0                                | 99.4               | 161,994                       | 94.7         |
| May         | 947,451                     | 90.2         | 71.2                            | 85.1                      | 82.6                                | 99.9               | 165,823                       | 96.8         |
| June        | 927,274                     | 88.2         | 70.1                            | 84.4                      | 81.1                                | 100.1              | 167,075                       | 97.9         |
| July        | 921,865                     | 87.7         | 71.4                            | 85.7                      | 83.4                                | 100.5              | 164,733                       | 96.8         |
| Aug.        | 925,936                     | 88.1         | 71.1                            | 85.7†                     | 80.6†                               | 101.1              | 164,074                       | 95.8         |
| Sept.       | 933,092                     | 88.8         | 72.7                            | 87.6†                     | 84.7†                               | 102.6              | 163,344                       | 95.8         |
| Oct.        | —                           | —            | 73.9                            | 86.1†                     | 85.7†                               | —                  | 167,773†                      | 97.9         |
| Nov.        | —                           | —            | —                               | —                         | —                                   | —                  | —                             | —            |
| Base number | *                           | 698,087      | *                               | 1,084,658 †               | —                                   | 914,171            | *                             | *            |

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base year of the series. When they are in heavy type this base has been retained (= 100); in all other cases the series have been recalculated on the base 1929 = 100. <sup>2</sup> The figures relate to the first of the following month. <sup>3</sup> Ministry of Corporations.

<sup>4</sup> Fascist General Industrial Confederation

<sup>5</sup> Figures relating to the middle of each month.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT <sup>1</sup> (cont.)

| Date        | LUXEMBURG          |              | NETHERLANDS                       | POLAND                                     |  | SWEDEN                            |   |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
|             | Employers' returns |              | Unemployment insurance statistics | Employers' returns                         |  | Employers' returns                |   |
|             | Number employed    | Index (1929) | Index (1929)                      | Index                                      |  | Social Board<br>Index (1926-193 ) | Federation of Industries<br>Index (1925-1930) |
|             |                    |              |                                   | Number employed (1928)<br>(all industries) | Hours worked per week (1929)<br>(manufactures) |                                   |   |
| 1927        | 41,129             | 93.6         | 98.6                              | 89.5                                       | 90.0   | *                                 | 94.2  |
| 1928        | 42,927             | 97.7         | 100.6                             | 99.7                                       | 103.0  | *                                 | 98.1  |
| 1929        | 43,944             | 100.0        | 100.0                             | 100.0                                      | 100.0  | *                                 | 100.0   |
| 1930        | 43,122             | 98.1         | 98.3                              | 86.8                                       | 81.1   | *                                 | 100.0   |
| 1931        | 36,942             | 84.1         | 90.3                              | 73.9                                       | 66.3   | *                                 | 91.3  |
| 1932        | 29,696             | 67.6         | 79.2                              | 63.3                                       | 53.2   | *                                 | 85.6  |
| 1933        | 28,483             | 64.8         | 78.0                              | 62.9                                       | 54.6   | 89.1                              | 84.6  |
| 1933 Oct.   | 28,867             | 65.7         | 80.4                              | 70.6                                       | 64.2   | *                                 | 85.6  |
| Nov.        | 28,410             | 64.7         | 79.2                              | 66.9                                       | 65.7   | *                                 | 86.5  |
| Dec.        | 28,404             | 64.6         | 72.6                              | 61.3                                       | 57.1   | 89.7                              | 88.5  |
| 1934 Jan.   | 27,557             | 62.7         | 72.6                              | 61.4                                       | 51.9   | *                                 | 87.5  |
| Feb.        | 27,673             | 63.0         | 75.8                              | 63.3                                       | 57.4   | *                                 | 88.5  |
| March       | 27,810             | 63.3         | 78.5                              | 65.0                                       | 60.8   | 91.0                              | 89.4  |
| April       | 28,377             | 64.6         | 79.5                              | 66.9                                       | 62.7   | *                                 | 89.4  |
| May         | 28,829             | 65.6         | 79.6                              | 68.5                                       | 65.1   | *                                 | 90.4  |
| June        | 29,035             | 66.1         | 79.6                              | 68.7                                       | 63.7   | 99.1                              | 91.3  |
| July        | —                  | —            | 78.0                              | 68.8                                       | 60.5   | *                                 | 92.3  |
| Aug.        | —                  | —            | 77.4                              | 69.9                                       | 64.5   | *                                 | 93.3  |
| Sept.       | —                  | —            | 77.5                              | 70.7                                       | 66.8   | 100.8                             | 93.3  |
| Oct.        | —                  | —            | 76.9                              | 75.8                                       | 71.3   | *                                 | 93.3  |
| Nov.        | —                  | —            | —                                 | 72.6                                       | —  | *                                 | 94.2  |
| Base number | *                  | *            | 600,661 <sup>1</sup>              | 612,464 <sup>†</sup>                       | 16,612   | 231,215                           | *   |

| Date        | SWITZERLAND        | CZECHOSLOVAKIA <sup>2</sup> |              | UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA |                    | YUGOSLAVIA                  |              |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
|             | Employers' returns | Social insurance statistics |              | Employers' returns    |                    | Social insurance statistics |              |
|             | Index (1925)       | Number employed             | Index (1928) | Index (July 1925)     |                    | Number employed             | Index (1928) |
|             |                    |                             |              | Euro-peans            | Total <sup>4</sup> |                             |              |
| 1927        | 91.2               | 2,618,516                   | *            | 94.2                  | 95.9               | *                           | *            |
| 1928        | 97.3               | 2,487,640                   | 99.3         | 97.2                  | 98.2               | 565,916                     | 93.5         |
| 1929        | 100.0              | 2,506,190                   | 100.0        | 100.0                 | 100.0              | 605,064                     | 100.0        |
| 1930        | 96.5               | 2,446,197                   | 97.6         | 97.4                  | 98.1               | 629,682                     | 104.1        |
| 1931        | 88.5               | 2,312,596                   | 92.3         | 93.5                  | 93.8               | 609,260                     | 100.7        |
| 1932        | 76.1               | 2,069,014                   | 82.6         | 87.6                  | 87.2               | 537,235                     | 88.8         |
| 1933        | 73.0               | 1,886,580                   | 75.3         | 90.3                  | 91.2               | 520,980                     | 86.2         |
| 1933 Oct.   | *                  | 2,007,156                   | 80.1         | 92.9                  | 94.0               | 549,461                     | 90.8         |
| Nov.        | *                  | 1,920,070                   | 76.8         | 93.8                  | 94.9               | 540,690                     | 89.3         |
| Dec.        | 72.3               | 1,734,626                   | 69.2         | 94.4                  | 96.0               | 513,074                     | 84.8         |
| 1934 Jan.   | *                  | 1,588,901                   | 63.5         | 94.7                  | 96.5               | 484,232                     | 80.1         |
| Feb.        | *                  | 1,620,776                   | 64.7         | 96.5                  | 98.7               | 495,051                     | 81.9         |
| March       | 73.2               | 1,724,172                   | 68.8         | 97.6                  | 99.7               | 529,070                     | 86.4         |
| April       | *                  | 1,883,261                   | 75.2         | 98.0                  | 100.1              | 535,152                     | 88.5         |
| May         | *                  | 2,028,017                   | 80.9         | 99.0                  | 101.1              | 562,643                     | 93.0         |
| June        | 74.4               | 2,030,229                   | 81.0         | 100.0                 | 101.8              | 568,641                     | 94.0         |
| July        | *                  | 2,012,018                   | 80.3         | 100.6                 | 102.3              | 555,920                     | 91.9         |
| Aug.        | *                  | 1,983,812                   | 79.1         | 101.6                 | 103.5              | 558,984                     | 92.4         |
| Sept.       | 74.0               | 1,956,368                   | 78.1         | —                     | —                  | 562,202                     | 92.9         |
| Oct.        | *                  | 1,993,988                   | 79.6         | —                     | —                  | —                           | —            |
| Nov.        | *                  | —                           | —            | —                     | —                  | —                           | —            |
| Base number | 201,284            | *                           | *            | 5/8                   | *                  | *                           | *            |

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base year of the series. When they are in heavy type this base has been retained (= 100); in all other cases the series have been recalculated on the base 1929 = 100.

<sup>2</sup> Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed.

<sup>3</sup> Average for the month.

<sup>4</sup> Including "Natives".

## SOURCES AND METHODS

**Germany:** *Reichsarbeitsblatt* (Reichsarbeitsministerium); *Arbeit und Arbeitslosigkeit* (Anzeiger der Reichsanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung); *Wochenbericht des Instituts für Konjunkturforschung* (Institut für Konjunkturforschung).

## I. Unemployment.

**A. Returns of the German Labour Front.** These statistics were introduced in August 1933 and are based on returns from the federal trade associations (*Reichsbetriebsgruppen*) constituting the Labour Front; their scope has gradually been extended to cover workers in practically all industries and occupations, including agriculture, mining, building, and communications. The series at present covers more than 7 million workers. In order to assure comparability between the old trade union returns and the new series, the latter are as far as possible compiled according to the same methods as the former. It is pointed out, however, that because of the enlarged scope of the new statistics they are not strictly comparable with the earlier figures, and also that the comparability between the figures for different months in the new series is affected by the same circumstance. The figures relate to the end of each month.

**B. Employment exchange statistics.** Two series are given:

(1) *Unemployed.* This series refers to the total number of unemployed persons registered with private and public employment exchanges. It covers workers in all occupations, whether in receipt of benefit from unemployment insurance or public funds or not, but since July 1933 persons employed in the public "labour service" (*Arbeitsdienst*) are excluded. The same person may be registered at more than one exchange and the figures include a certain amount of duplication. The figures relate to the end of each month.

Since 1931 percentages of unemployment are calculated on the basis of the estimated number of persons covered by the statistics; these persons consist of the following groups:

(a) Persons insured against unemployment (*Personenkreis der Arbeitslosenversicherung*). This group is calculated as follows: from the number of persons compulsorily insured against sickness is deducted the number excluded from unemployment insurance, and to the result is added the number of persons who, though not compulsorily insured against sickness, are insured against unemployment (i.e. mainly salaried employees earning more than RM. 3,600 but not more than RM. 7,200 per year).

(b) Persons excluded from unemployment insurance, i.e. certain categories of agricultural workers, fishermen, apprentices, and certain minor categories of other workers. Since May 1933 female domestic servants in private employment are also excluded, and since September of the same year agricultural and forest workers.

(c) Persons in receipt of welfare relief (*Wohlfahrtserwerbslose*) and unemployed not in receipt of benefit or relief (*Nichtunterstützte*).

(2) *Applicants for work.* This series gives the total number of persons registered with public and private employment exchanges and includes also persons employed in the public "labour service". The figures relate to the end of each month.

## II. Employment.

**A. Sickness insurance statistics.** The statistics are based mainly on the returns of employed members of the compulsory sickness insurance funds, which cover practically the whole of the working population.

**B. Employers' returns.** The statistics are based on returns from a great number of establishments (about 6,000) in manufacturing industries and building. Two series of data are reproduced here:



(a) The average number of workers employed during each month expressed as a percentage of the number of workers who could be employed if the factory was working at full capacity (*Arbeiterplatzkapazität*).

(b) The actual number of hours worked during each month expressed as a percentage of the number of hours which could be worked during normal hours on the assumption that all the available places are filled (*Arbeiterstundenkapazität*).

**Australia :** *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics and Labour Report* (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Trade union returns.* This series covers workers in industry, mining, building, and transport, but excludes workers in permanent employment (such as railwaymen) and casual workers (such as dockers); it includes unions which do not pay unemployment benefit. Persons out of work owing to sickness or accidents (but not to labour disputes) are counted as unemployed. The figures relate to workers who were unemployed for three days or more during the week ending Saturday which includes the middle day of the second month of the quarter. The unemployed are subdivided yearly into the following groups: those out of work owing to lack of work, to sickness and accidents, or to other causes.

**Austria :** *Statistische Nachrichten* (Bundesamt für Statistik).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*A. Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.* Compulsory insurance covers practically all industrial workers (with the exception of those employed in districts expressly classified as rural); it excludes agricultural, forestry, and domestic workers. The unemployment figures, however, refer to persons in receipt of ordinary and extended benefit, or occupied on public relief works, and include a small number of agricultural and domestic workers; persons who have not completed their "waiting period" are excluded. The base figure on which the percentages are calculated is obtained by adding to the number of persons insured against unemployment the number of applicants for work registered.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* These statistics, which are compiled in connection with the operations of the public employment exchanges and the compulsory unemployment insurance system, cover workers in all trades and occupations; they give the number of applicants for work registered at the end of each month.

### *II. Employment.*

This series is based on the sickness insurance scheme and covers employed workers and salaried employees in industry, handicrafts, and commerce, but does not include agricultural workers.

**Belgium :** *Revue du Travail* (Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics.* The voluntary unemployment insurance funds cover workers above 15 years of age engaged in mining, industry, building, transport, etc., but exclude those in agriculture and fishing; persons below 18 years of age, however, receive benefit only if they have been working for an employer during at least six months, and insured persons above 65 years of age only if they have been working for 150 days during the last twelve months. Separate figures are given for wholly and partially ("intermittently") unemployed. As wholly unemployed are considered workers who are without work because of the definite ending of their contract of employment (whether oral or written) with the employer. As partially unemployed are considered workers who are temporarily working less than "normal" working days per week or month. Persons in their "waiting period", or having exhausted their right to benefit, or receiving relief from the emergency relief funds (*fonds de crise*), are considered as unemployed. The figures relate to the end of each month.

## II. *Employment.*

*Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics.* These figures are based on the voluntary unemployment insurance statistics (see above) and are obtained in the following manner: the Belgian authorities calculate a "percentage of days lost by unemployment out of the total number of working days which could be worked by the insured workers if there had been no unemployment." The International Labour Office subtracts these figures from 100 and converts the resulting figures into index numbers with the twelve-month average for 1929 as base (= 100).

**Bulgaria:** I. Communication to the International Labour Office (Central Statistical Office). II. *Bulletin mensuel de statistique* (Central Statistical Office.)

### I. *Unemployment.*

*Official estimates.* These statistics are compiled by the Central Statistical Office on the basis of figures furnished by the Labour and Social Insurance Council; they indicate the approximate number unemployed at the beginning of each month. The estimates are based on the number unemployed at the beginning of 1931 and on the movement of employment each month in some of the most important industrial establishments and other undertakings.

## II. *Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* These statistics, based on information supplied by employers, relate to skilled and unskilled workers employed in factories employing (a) machinery of at least 5 h.p., and not less than 5 workers; or (b) at least 10 h.p. and less than 5 workers; or (c) no mechanical power, but more than 20 workers. The figures relate to the first of each month. The original base is the average number employed in 1929.

**Canada:** *Labour Gazette* (Department of Labour).

### I. *Unemployment.*

*A. Trade union returns.* The trade unions reporting include workers in industry, mining, forestry, fishing, transport, shipping, and public services. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed; unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from the statistics. The figures relate to the end of each month.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* These statistics cover workers in all trades and occupations; they give the number of applicants for work registered at the end of each month at the public employment exchanges.

## II. *Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports as to the number of workers employed from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, mining, and highly specialised businesses, the returns being from firms employing 15 workers or more. The figures relate to the first of each month. The original base is the average number employed in 1926.

**Chile:** *Estadística Chilena* (Central Statistical Office).

### I. *Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* These statistics cover workers and salaried employees in all trades and occupations in the whole country; they give the number of applicants for work registered at the end of each month at the public employment exchanges.

**Denmark:** *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Statistical Department); *Social Tidsskrift* (Ministry of Social Affairs).

### I. *Unemployment.*

*A. Trade union fund returns.* The statistics cover trade unions paying unemployment benefit and include workers in agriculture, industry, commerce, transport, and the building trade. The figures include persons in their "waiting period"

and on ordinary and extended benefit, but exclude persons out of work owing to strikes and lockouts; they relate to the end of each month.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* The series refers to workers in all trades and occupations, and gives the number of applicants for work registered at the public employment exchanges at the end of each month.

## *II. Employment.*

*Employers' returns of hours worked.* This series covers all kinds of industrial activity with the exception of earth and stone working, dairies, gas and electricity works, and a part of furniture manufacture and of building. The data are based on returns from about 400 employers, who in 1934 employed 61 per cent. of the workers in these industries (and 56 per cent. if small employers are also included). The figures for each branch are increased in proportion to the total figures of employment, allowance being made for the small non-reporting establishments. The figures represent the total number of hours worked per working day on an average during the month. In addition index numbers calculated by the Office on the basis of 1931 (= 100) are given.

**Danzig (Territory of the Free City of) :** *Staatsanzeiger für die freie Stadt Danzig.*

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The figures refer to the number of unemployed registered by the employment exchanges in the City and in the region of the Free City, and relate to the end of each month.

**Spain :** *Boletín Informativo de la Oficina Central de Colocación obrera y Defensa contra el paro* (Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The statistics are based on reports from the local employment exchanges, and, where such data are not available, on trade union returns; they cover workers in agriculture, mining, industry (including building), transport, commerce, banking, etc. Small proprietors and tenants, who are in need of additional employment during at least 100 days of the year, are covered by the statistics. Persons out of work owing to industrial disputes are excluded. Separate figures are given for wholly and partially unemployed. As wholly unemployed are considered persons who are out of work during the whole week; and as partially unemployed, persons who have had work for less than six days of the week or are working on a reduced daily schedule. The figures relate to the end of each month.

**Estonia :** *Recueil mensuel* (Central Office of Statistics).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The figures, which cover all categories of workers, refer to the total number of unemployed persons registered by the public employment exchanges at the beginning of each month.

## *II. Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* The index numbers of employment are based on the reports of a large number of establishments employing more than five workers. The original base is the number employed on 1 January 1927.

**United States of America :** I : *American Federationist* (American Federation of Labour). II : *Federal Reserve Bulletin* (Federal Reserve Board).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*A. Trade union returns.* The American Federation of Labour compiles monthly information on the number of unemployed members in certain affiliated unions; the statistics cover organised trades, including factory workers, teachers, and building trade workers; they cover over 620,000 workers. The methods by which the unemployment of the workers is recorded are fixed by the local unions

and vary for different unions. The "weighted" percentage of unemployment is calculated for identical unions in the current and the preceding month by allowing for the importance of the building trade; thus two figures are calculated for each month and the final figure for the month is the simple arithmetic average of the two.

*B. Estimate of the American Federation of Labour.* The estimate covers all workers including farmers, farm labourers, management, professional workers, public service, and all branches of industrial activity: mining, manufacture, building, transport, etc. The starting point in the calculation is the official census of unemployment in April 1930; to the number of unemployed at that date (3,180,000) is added the supposed number of new unemployed from month to month. This number, in turn, is obtained by deducting from the number employed in the various branches in 1930 the number employed at later dates and adding the supposed increase in the number of workers seeking employment on the labour market.

The changes in the number employed are obtained by the following methods:

(a) For the most important groups (covering about 75 per cent. of all gainfully occupied in 1930) the number employed in 1930 is carried up to date by means of index numbers of employment. Monthly indexes are furnished by the Department of Labour for manufacturing, mining, trade, public utilities, service industries, and building; monthly indexes are further available for: railroads, farm labour, Federal employees, army, navy, construction, etc. Yearly figures are used for certain groups: farmers and family workers on farms, teachers, professional workers, etc. The yearly change is here spread over the twelve-month period; and during the period before the yearly figure is available employment is carried as constant except where available information shows that a small monthly change is more accurate.

(b) A further group (covering about 17 per cent. of all gainfully occupied in 1930) and including domestic servants, automobile service, restaurants, banking, real estate, insurance, etc., is, in the absence of employment data, supposed to vary in the same proportion as the above group. An index is made for total known employment and applied to this group; in this index, however, farm labour is left out and retail trade adjusted for extra employment at Christmas.

(c) One group, management (covering about 8 per cent. of all gainfully occupied in 1930), is carried as constant.

The increase in the number of persons seeking gainful employment is calculated with reference to:

(a) The monthly reports of the Department of Labour showing the number of workers entering and leaving the country.

(b) Records of births and deaths; births of 16 years ago minus deaths up to the current year give those coming of working age; 40 per cent. of this figure is supposed to represent the normal percentage of the population seeking gainful employment.

Some groups are left out in the above estimate because of lack of data. Of these the following are counted as unemployed: (1) persons who have gone to the country to occupy deserted "shacks" and raise their own food; (2) persons working on farms for their board but who are not paid cash wages; (3) persons in forestry camps and relief works; (4) persons on odd temporary or "intermittent" jobs. Considered as employed are: (1) teachers, who are teaching in school, but not being paid; (2) persons living with relatives on farms; (3) *rentiers* who are now forced to seek work.

## II. *Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* The series given are compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Available details of the methods used in their compilation are given below.

(a) *Non-adjusted series.* The series are based on returns from establishments in 90 manufacturing industries employing approximately 50 per cent. of all factory wage earners in the country. The indexes, up to 1932, are adjusted by means of the figures as given by the biennial census of manufactures. Two separate series of

indexes are reproduced here : (i) indexes of number of workers employed at the end of each month, and (ii) indexes of payrolls. The original base is the period 1923-1925.

(b) *Seasonally adjusted series.* The Federal Reserve Board adjusts the above series for seasonal variation by the ratio-to-moving-average method ; adjusted indexes are first calculated for each industry and the index for manufacturing as a whole is obtained by a combination of these adjusted series by weighting the number of wage earners employed in the industry as shown by census reports.

(c) *Estimates of total number of wage earners and weekly payrolls.* These series give estimates of (i) the total number of wage earners at the end of each month and (ii) total weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries (excluding the manufactured gas and motion picture industries). These estimates are obtained by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly payroll in the base period of the index numbers, 1923-1925) by the index numbers of employment and payroll of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and dividing the product by 100.

**Finland :** *Social Tidskrift—Socialinen Aikakauskirja* (Ministry of Social Affairs).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*A. Employment exchange statistics.* The figures show the number of unemployed registered at the employment exchanges at the end of the last week of each month. The majority of agricultural labourers and skilled industrial workers do not register at the public employment exchanges.

*B. Statistics of local unemployment commissions.* These statistics are based on the registers of the local unemployment commissions instituted in communes suffering from unemployment. They cover workers in all trades and occupations, including farmers and members of their families, who even during normal times are out of work four to six months of the year. As unemployed are considered persons willing and able to work who are in need of assistance and who are "involuntarily" unemployed. Persons employed on public relief works are included in the returns ; some minor categories of unemployed persons are excluded. The figures are subject to variation as a result of changes in the rules and regulations for the granting of relief.

### *II. Employment.*

*Employment returns.* These statistics are based on the returns from a large number of industrial establishments employing more than 10 workers. Two series are reproduced here : (a) indexes showing the number of workers employed at a given date in each quarter ; (b) indexes showing the total number of hours worked during the month. In each case the original base is the average for 1926.

**France :** *Bulletin du Marché du Travail* (Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale, Office central de la Main-d'œuvre) ; *Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France et du Service d'observation des prix* (Présidence du Conseil, Sous-Secrétariat d'État de l'Économie nationale).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*A. Public Relief Fund Statistics.* Before 1932 these statistics relate to wholly unemployed in receipt of relief from departmental, communal, and inter-communal unemployment relief funds subsidised by the State. Since 1932 persons in receipt of relief from public charitable offices are also included. Admitted to relief are workers involuntarily unemployed, i.e. workers who have completely ended their relation with their former employer and are capable of working and prepared to accept new employment. Moreover, in order to be eligible for relief the workers should have been in regular employment during at least six months immediately before being unemployed and should have resided in the municipality in question prior to 1930 during at least six months, and after this date during at least three months. A "waiting period" of at least three days is also prescribed before the payment of relief. The payment was originally limited to 120 days per year but in 1931 it was extended first to 150 and then to 180 days per year. Since 1932 these

limitations have been provisionally abandoned. Prior to 1932 extended benefit was, in certain circumstances, granted by the public charitable offices, but since the abandonment of the time limit for the payment of relief by the relief funds the public charitable offices are but little called upon in this respect. The funds, however, cover a part of the country only and their number varies with time and circumstances. The statistics relate to the week ending nearest to the end of each month.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* The statistics relate to the applications for work registered by the public employment exchanges at the end of the week ending nearest to the end of each month. They cover all categories of workers, but although employment offices according to law should be created in all departments and all towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, in normal times the majority of unemployed workers do not register with the exchanges; owing to the fact that the payment of unemployment relief is subject to such registration, however, in times of economic crises the registration is more complete.

## II. *Employment.*

*Returns of labour inspectors and mining engineers.* These statistics are based on enquiries into the number of workers employed by establishments under the supervision of labour inspectors and mining engineers (thus including industry, mining, transport, commerce, etc.) and employing at least 100 workers; in branches, however, where establishments of this size are few or non-existent, the enquiry is extended to include establishments that are considered representative of their branch.

Two series are given showing: (a) the absolute number of workers employed in the establishments covered and (b) index numbers taking the number of workers employed in the same establishments in the same month of the year 1930 as base (= 100). The figures relate to the first of each month.

## **Great Britain and Northern Ireland : Ministry of Labour Gazette (Ministry of Labour).**

### *I. Unemployment.*

*A. Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.* Compulsory insurance against unemployment covered until September 1934 substantially all employed persons between 16 and under 65 years of age (including non-manual workers whose salaries do not exceed £250 a year), except those employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and out-workers. Since that date the age limit has been lowered to 14 years; the category under 16 years of age is not yet included in these statistics. Persons employed permanently by local public authorities, railways, and public utility undertakings and certain minor groups of other workers are also generally excluded. From the numbers unemployed (calculated on the basis of unemployment books "lodged" with the public employment exchanges) are excluded those who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, the sick or deceased, and those known to have emigrated or gone abroad. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the unemployment statistics, for a period of two months from the date the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange. Insured persons directly involved in a trade dispute are not counted as unemployed unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

Separate figures are given for those "wholly unemployed" (defined as persons "being definitely out of a job and waiting for new employment" and including "casuals", i.e. workers not in regular or continuous employment but engaged in separate jobs of short duration which have no connection one with another), and those out of work owing to "temporary stoppages". The latter group consists of those who are on short time or otherwise stood off or suspended on the definite understanding that they may return to their former employment within a period of six weeks from the date of suspension. The figures of unemployment relate to dates towards the end of each month; the number of insured persons is calculated each July in connection with the annual issue of new unemployment books.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* This series covers insured and uninsured industries and gives applicants for work registered, in Great Britain only, at the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and

also at Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities. It includes wholly unemployed, temporarily stopped, and also persons normally in casual employment. The figures relate to the end of each month.

## *II. Employment.*

*Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.* These indexes—which refer to *Great Britain only*—are based on the number of insured persons not recorded as unemployed, with a deduction of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to represent those absent from work owing to sickness, accident, and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than “recognised” holidays. Two series are published: one including persons directly involved in trade disputes, the other excluding such persons; the former series is given here, together with the figure for the absolute number on which the indexes are computed. The original base is the average number employed in 1924.

**Hungary:** I: *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle* (Central Office of Statistics). II: Communication from the Central Statistical Office.

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The statistics, which cover all categories of workers, give the number of applications for work registered with the public and private employment exchanges at the end of each month.

### *II. Employment.*

*Social insurance statistics.* The statistics are based on data from the compulsory social insurance system, which covers persons working for wages (workers and employees) in establishments in mining, industry, commerce, finance, and transport, excluding public employees, agriculture, and domestic service. Information as to the fluctuations in the number of insured persons working is obtained by means of regular returns from the employers. The data relate to the end of each month; the original base is the number of persons employed at the end of 1927.

**Netherlands East Indies:** *Conjunctuurlijnen* (Report of the Secretary of the Small Commission on Welfare).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The figures refer to the number of applicants for work registered by the public employment exchanges in some of the more important towns at the last day of each month, and cover Europeans, Natives, and Chinese.

**Irish Free State:** Communication from the Statistics Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce; *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin* (Currency Commission, Dublin).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The statistics refer to applicants for work registered. Before May 1932 the series referred to persons registered at the public employment exchanges (and their sub-offices, the branch employment offices). Since that date unemployed persons in rural districts more than three miles from the nearest local office register at the Post Offices and Public Stations as well. This reform resulted in a considerable increase in the number of persons registered, and the figures before and after this date are not strictly comparable with each other. In April 1934 a further extension in the statistical figures took place as from then on they include also persons being partially occupied with small farms or other businesses who are nevertheless free to take such work for wages as may be available. Two series are given in the table: (a) the number of applicants for work registered having current claims to unemployment benefit, and referring only to those previously employed in an insurable trade; (b) the total number of applicants for work registered, including unemployed persons previously employed in insured or uninsured trades. The figures relate to the last Monday of each month.

**Italy:** *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica del Regno d'Italia* (Central Institute of Statistics).

### I. Unemployment.

**A. Social insurance fund statistics.** Until July 1933 the statistics were compiled by the Fascist National Institute of Social Welfare (*Istituto Nazionale Fascista di Previdenza Sociale*) on the basis of data collected by its dependent institutions, employment exchanges, etc. Separate figures were given for wholly and partially employed. The former figure covered workers in most trades and occupations, and related, in addition to insured trades, to certain other categories of workers, mainly agricultural and salaried employees (*personale non operaio*); domestic servants were not included. These statistics covered workers classified in eleven categories.

**B. Employment exchange statistics.** Since July 1933 the statistics of unemployment have been transferred to the Ministry of Corporations; certain changes have been introduced in the methods of compiling and classifying these statistics, and the results are not strictly comparable with previous figures. The statistics are now based on returns from employment exchanges and co-ordinated by the offices of the Municipal Councils of Corporative Economy (*Consigli Provinciali dell'Economia Corporativa*). In Italy unemployed persons are obliged to register with the employment exchanges, and the statistics cover substantially all trades (excluding domestic servants and most salaried employees). The classification of the various productive activities has been enlarged to cover 14 categories of workers. The figures relate to the end of the month.

### II. Employment.

**Employers' returns.** Two different series of employment statistics are given:

**A. Ministry of Corporations.** These statistics are based on returns from a large number of industrial establishments. The figures relate to the last week of each month. The original base is the average number of persons employed in the first week of September 1926.

**B. General Fascist Confederation of Industries.** Two series of indexes are reproduced: (1) showing the fluctuations of the total number of workers employed; and (2) showing the fluctuations of the total number of hours of work in industrial establishments. The data used for the establishment of these series are: (a) returns showing the number of workers who are members of trade unions of organised establishments (including all industrial establishments); (b) returns obtained by a representative enquiry covering about 20 per cent. of the establishments, employing however about 50 per cent. of the workers.

The series B(1) of the number of workers employed is obtained by applying a "coefficient of employment" to the total number of organised workers. This coefficient is based on the proportion between the number of workers actually employed in the establishments covered by the representative enquiry and the total number of organised workers in these establishments. The series B(2) of the total number of hours of work is obtained by multiplying the number of workers employed, B(1), by the average number of hours worked by each worker during the month, as shown by the representative enquiry.

**Japan:** *Bulletin of Employment Exchanges—Shokugyo Shokai Koho* (Department of Home Affairs, Central Board of Employment Exchanges); *Statistics of Factory Labour* (Bank of Japan).

### I. Unemployment.

**Official estimates.** The figures are based on monthly estimates by the governors of prefectures (on the basis of reports from employment exchanges, social workers, municipal authorities, etc.). They cover a majority of industrial workers (including casual workers) and wage earners. Students, salaried workers (with an income of more than 200 yen per month), foreigners, persons working on their own account, and agricultural workers are excluded. As unemployed are understood persons who are unable to obtain work in spite of efforts to do so; casual workers are counted only if they have been out of work for at least a fourth of the month previous to the



estimate ; persons incapacitated by age, sickness, or accident, or out of work owing to drunkenness, negligence, or labour disputes are also excluded. The total number of workers on which the percentage is based is an estimate and covers the same categories of workers as the estimated number unemployed. The figures relate to the first of each month.

## *II. Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* The indexes are based on returns of employment in industry. The original base is the average number employed in 1926.

**Latvia :** *Meneša Biletens* (Bureau of Statistics).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The statistics refer to the number of applicants for work registered by the public employment exchanges at the end of each month, excluding persons occupied on public works.

### *II. Employment.*

*Sickness insurance statistics.* The statistics are based on the returns of employed members of the sickness insurance funds ; these cover all wage earners, with the exception generally of State and agricultural workers. The figures are for the end of each month. The original base is the number of insured persons employed in 1930.

**Luxemburg :** *Bulletin Trimestriel* (Statistical Office).

### *II. Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* The statistics cover all establishments in mining, industry, and transportation ; the data are compiled by the local police, who visit all establishments once a month. A distinction is made between nationals and aliens. The total number of workers is given here, together with index numbers calculated by the International Labour Office with 1929 as base (= 100). The figures relate to the end of each month.

**Mexico :** *Revista de Economía y Estadística* (Secretaría de la Economía Nacional).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Official estimates.* The statistics are based on estimates of the municipal authorities and cover workers and employees in agriculture and fishing, mining, industry (including building), transport, commerce, etc. ; they relate to the whole territory with the exception of the Federal District and the Isles.

**Norway :** *Statistiske Meddelelser* (Central Statistical Office).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*A. Trade union fund returns.* These statistics cover ten representative unions in industry and the building trades which pay unemployment benefit to their members. The figures relate to the end of each month.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* These statistics show the number of unemployed in all trades registered by the public employment exchanges on the 15th day of each month ; persons employed on public relief works are included.

**New Zealand :** *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* (Census and Statistics Office).

### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The series refers to applicants for work in the trades registered at the public employment exchanges. Since January 1931 these statistics include persons employed on the Unemployment Board's Scheme 5. Most of these are in partial employment only, but a small number are included

although in full-time employment, part of their wages being paid under Scheme 5. Persons employed on relief works by the Public Works Department are also included. The number employed on public relief works is shown separately. The figures relate to the last week of each month.

**Palestine :** Communication to the International Labour Office.

#### *I. Unemployment.*

*Official estimates.* The statistics refer to the total number unemployed; they are based on estimates furnished to the Government by the village headmen, district officers, and immigration officials in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, and Tel-Aviv. As unemployed are considered those who have not more than three days' work a week. Separate figures are available for Arabs and non-Arabs. Fellahin working on their farms eight months of the year but seeking employment at other times are included when they are in need of employment. The figures relate to the end of each month. In view of the reorganisation of these statistics the series is temporarily interrupted.

**Netherlands :** *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Central Bureau of Statistics).

#### *I. Unemployment.*

*A. Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics.* These statistics cover workers in agriculture, fishing, mining, industry, building, transport, etc.; they are based mainly on returns from the voluntary unemployment funds (which are almost wholly composed of organised labourers), but include also a small number of workers who, although belonging to unions having such funds, are excluded from benefit on account of age, and workers who belong to unions having no unemployment funds.

Persons working part time, or who have not completed their "waiting period" or have exhausted their right to benefit in the insurance fund, are counted as unemployed; persons out of work owing to trade disputes, sickness, accidents, military service, etc., are excluded. The figures are weekly averages calculated for each month.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* The figures show the number of unemployed in all trades registered by the public employment exchanges and their branch offices. As unemployed are considered persons who at the moment of registration (or renewal of registration) have been out of work for a whole week, and also persons occupied on public relief works; persons partially unemployed are not considered as unemployed. The figures relate to the end of each month.

#### *II. Employment.*

*Voluntary unemployment insurance statistics.* These figures, which are based on the unemployment insurance statistics (see above), are obtained in the following manner. The Dutch authorities calculate an "index of unemployment" representing the number of days lost by unemployment as a percentage of the number of days which could have been worked if there had been no unemployment. The "normal" working week is generally assumed to consist of six working days or 48 hours, but in seasonal industries another number is sometimes accepted. "Short time" as well as "overtime" is taken into account but not time lost through industrial disputes. The monthly figures are averages of 4 or 5 weeks. The International Labour Office subtracts these figures from 100 and converts the resulting figures into index numbers with the twelve-month average for 1929 as base = 100.

**Poland :** *Konjunktura Gospodarcza* (Institute for Economic Research); *Statistique du Travail* and *Informations statistiques* (Central Office of Statistics).

#### *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* These series include workers in agriculture, mining, industry, transport, etc.; they relate to the number of applications for

work registered by the public employment exchanges. The percentages are based on the number of members of the compulsory sickness insurance funds, which cover the majority of workers, including those in Upper Silesia. In the year 1927 the figures refer to the last week of each month; since 1928 they represent monthly averages.

## II. *Employment.*

### *Employers' returns.*

(a) *Number employed.* This series is based on reports of a large number of establishments in mining, industry, public works and services, etc., employing normally 20 workers or more; new plants are added as they attain this limit. The figures relate to the end of the month. The original base is the average number employed in 1928.

(b) *Hours worked.* These statistics are based on the above series but relate to manufacturing industries only, and weeks which include holidays (other than Sundays) are excluded; workers absent on account of sickness, etc., are excluded. Monthly averages of the total number of hours worked per week are given; the original base is the twelve-month average for 1929.

**Portugal:** *Boletim mensal do Direcção Geral de Estatística* (Central Office of Statistics).

### I. *Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* These statistics are compiled by the Institute of Compulsory Social Insurance and General Welfare; they relate to the number of unemployed registered in Continental Portugal, and since March 1932 also in the islands of Angra do Heroísmo, Horta, Santa Delgada, and Funchal.

**Rumania:** *Bulletin d'information et de documentation* (National Bank of Rumania).

### I. *Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* These figures, which are compiled by the Ministry of Labour, refer to all categories of workers registered as unemployed at the public employment exchanges established in the main industrial centres. Trade unionists, however, are excluded as they do not register with the public employment exchanges. The figures relate to the first of each month.

**Saar Territory:** *Bericht des Statistischen Amtes des Saargebietes* (Statistisches Amt des Saargebietes).

### I. *Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The figures include workers in mining, industry, building, commerce, transport, public utilities, etc., registered as unemployed at the public employment exchanges. They relate to the end of each month.

**Sweden:** I. *Sociala Meddelanden* (Social Board). II. *Industriförbundets Meddelanden* (Swedish Federation of Industries, Stockholm).

### I. *Unemployment.*

A. *Trade union returns.* These figures include workers in mining, industry, building, and transport, and also, since 1929, workers in the union of forestry workers and timber floaters; they refer to unions which pay and which do not pay unemployment benefit. As unemployed are considered persons working for less than 24 working hours per week in their regular trade, and persons employed outside that trade who do not earn per week a sum corresponding to that paid for 24 hours' work in their own trade according to the collective agreement in force. Persons out of work owing to sickness, strikes, lockouts, or military service are excluded. The figures relate to the end of each month.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* The statistics cover workers in all trades and occupations; the series reproduced here is calculated by the International Labour Office by deducting the number of vacancies filled from the number of applications for work registered during the month, and thus relates to the number of applicants for work registered at the end of each month.

## II. *Employment.*

### *Employers' returns.*

(a) *Social Board.* This series is based on the returns from a large number of establishments in industry, transport, and commerce; it gives the number of employed persons each quarter as a percentage of the average number employed in the same establishments during the period 1926-1930.

(b) *Swedish Federation of Industries.* These statistics are based on returns from establishments (or industrial associations); they cover establishments of large and average size in mining and industry (excluding building). The figures for the various industrial groups are weighted according to the number of workers employed in them in 1930 as given by the official industrial statistics. The series is adjusted for seasonal variations by dividing the index for each month by the average for the years 1925-1930 for the same month. The base is the average for the period 1925-1930 (= 100).

**Switzerland:** *La Vie Economique* (Département fédéral de l'Economie publique).

## I. *Unemployment.*

*A. Voluntary and compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.* The unemployment funds cover workers in building, industry, commerce, etc. The figures, which are published by the Federal Labour Office, relate until 1929 to the end of each quarter and then to the end of each month. Separate figures are given for wholly and partially unemployed members of the funds. As partially unemployed are understood workers whose engagement is not definitely terminated. Persons out of work owing to sickness, accidents, etc., are not counted as unemployed: persons who have not completed the "waiting period" or have exhausted their right to benefit are included.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* These statistics show the number of applications for work in all trades and occupations registered at the employment exchanges at the end of each month. The figures from July 1931 onwards are not strictly comparable with those for previous periods owing to changes in the principles of registration at the employment exchanges.

## II. *Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* These statistics are compiled by the Federal Labour Office on the basis of returns from employers in manufacturing and building industries. They relate to the end of each quarter. The index numbers are established on the "chain system". The original base is the average number employed in March 1925.

**Czechoslovakia:** I: *Zprávy Státního Úřadu Statistického Republiky Československé* (Central Statistical Office). II: *Vestník ústřední sociální pojistovny* (Central Insurance Institute).

## I. *Unemployment.*

*A. Trade union fund returns.* This series refers to the trade union unemployment funds in receipt of State subsidies under the laws of 1921 and 1933 and covers workers in agriculture, mining, industry, transport, commerce, domestic service, etc. The figures give the number of wholly unemployed in receipt of trade union benefit with and without State subsidies, excluding unemployed who have not completed the "waiting period" (a period of 8 days prescribed for the receipt of State subsidies), or exhausted their right to benefit. Seasonal workers, persons

out of work owing to sickness, accidents, or labour disputes, and persons who have lost their occupation through their own fault or left it without serious reason are not counted as unemployed. The percentages relate to the last working day of each month.

*B. Employment exchange statistics.* This series, which includes all categories of workers, gives the number of applicants for work registered by public, trade union, and private employment exchanges. The figures relate to the end of each month.

## *II. Employment.*

*Social insurance statistics.* The returns of employed persons are obtained from the compulsory and voluntary sickness, accident, and old-age insurance scheme, which covers all workers (including home workers) who perform work under a contract of employment. The employers are obliged within three days to inform the appropriate insurance branch office of the loss of employment by an insured person; these statistics therefore serve to measure fluctuations in employment. The figures refer to the average number of insured persons employed during each month. The original base is the average number of insured persons employed during 1928.

**Union of South Africa :** *Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics* (Office of Census and Statistics).

## *II. Employment.*

*Employers' returns.* This series refers to employment as reported by : (a) a selected number of firms in industry ; (b) the South African Railways ; (c) other transportation ; and (d) mines and metallurgical works (exclusive of diamond diggings). In combining these figures, a double weight is given to (a). The index of total employment is subdivided into " Europeans " and " Others " (i.e. Natives). The series for Natives is not reproduced in the table. The original base is the number employed in July 1925.

**Yugoslavia :** *Radnička Zastita* (Central Office for Workers' Insurance) ; *Quarterly Bulletin* (National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Economic Research Department).

## *I. Unemployment.*

*Employment exchange statistics.* The statistics refer to all categories of workers registered as unemployed with the public employment exchanges at the end of each month. Persons out of work owing to sickness, accidents, or labour disputes are not considered as unemployed.

## *II. Employment.*

*Social insurance statistics.* These series are based on compulsory sickness and accident insurance schemes ; they cover all industrial workers in employment but exclude workers in railway service and in casual employment and the majority of workers in mining and agriculture. The original base is the year 1928.

## National and International Index Numbers of the General Level of Unemployment, 1929-1934

The following tables, which are in continuation of those published in this *Review* for April, July, and October 1934<sup>1</sup>, give national index numbers of the general level of unemployment (table I), and an "international index" (table II) based on these national indexes.

The indexes are intended to show the relative *fluctuations* in the general level of unemployment among *industrial* workers, and do not show the absolute height at a given date or the magnitude of the fluctuations of unemployment. They relate generally to the number of totally unemployed individuals, the definition of whom varies with time and circumstances, and do not directly show the fluctuations in the *time lost* through unemployment, as the number of unemployed is affected also by changes in the length of normal working hours and by the extent to which short time and other means of rationing work are applied, as well as by changes in the population of working age, and the proportion of this population seeking *gainful occupation*. They are also influenced by changes in legislation, in administrative practice, and in the extent of registration of the unemployed. More weight should be attached to the direction of movement of the indexes than to the magnitude of the changes.

The main value of the *national indexes* (table I) is therefore to present selected unemployment series, chiefly those giving percentages, in a convenient and uniform way suited for comparisons with other time series (e.g. wages, prices, production, trade, etc.) for which index numbers already exist, and also for international comparisons of the *movements* in the level of unemployment in different countries.

The "*international index*" (table II) is useful as a standard of reference in comparing the movements of unemployment in different countries or groups of countries, and it serves as a general measure of the relative changes in industrial unemployment in the world at large. While wholly tentative and approximate in character it is less influenced by chance circumstances than the individual indexes of which it is composed, since the errors tend, in the average, to balance each other.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIX, No. 4, April 1934, pp. 557-571, in which the sources and a full description of the methods of compilation of the index numbers were given, and Volume XXX, No. 1, July 1934, pp. 114-116, and No. 4, Oct. 1934, pp. 553-555.

TABLE I. NATIONAL INDEXES OF THE LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

| Date       | Germany          |                  | Australia |     | Austria |     | Belgium |      | Canada |     |
|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----|---------|-----|---------|------|--------|-----|
|            | (a)              | (b)              | (a)       | (b) | (a)     | (b) | (a)     | (b)  | (a)    | (b) |
| 1929       | 100              | —                | 100       | —   | 100     | —   | 100     | —    | 100    | —   |
| 1930       | 164              | —                | 174       | —   | 127     | —   | 277     | —    | 195    | —   |
| 1931       | 239              | —                | 247       | —   | 162     | —   | 838     | —    | 295    | —   |
| 1932       | 291              | —                | 261       | —   | 213     | —   | 1462    | —    | 386    | —   |
| 1933       | 247              | —                | 226       | —   | 243     | —   | 1304    | —    | 391    | —   |
| 1933 April | 278              | 258              | *         | *   | 259     | 237 | 1400    | 1308 | 430    | 386 |
| May        | 263              | 253              | 232       | 222 | 237     | 238 | 1262    | 1300 | 418    | 383 |
| June       | 254              | 248              | *         | *   | 227     | 240 | 1108    | 1315 | 382    | 381 |
| July       | 233 <sup>1</sup> | 240 <sup>1</sup> | *         | *   | 222     | 241 | 1054    | 1331 | 372    | 376 |
| Aug.       | 215              | 229              | 226       | 211 | 215     | 238 | 1038    | 1323 | 349    | 369 |
| Sept.      | 201              | 217              | *         | *   | 206     | 234 | 1062    | 1308 | 347    | 363 |
| Oct.       | 196              | 205              | *         | *   | 207     | 229 | 1115    | 1300 | 347    | 354 |
| Nov.       | 194              | 194              | 207       | 201 | 222     | 225 | 1215    | 1300 | 358    | 347 |
| Dec.       | 212              | 184              | *         | *   | 248     | 222 | 1531    | 1300 | 368    | 339 |
| 1934 Jan.  | 197              | 174              | *         | *   | 264     | 218 | 1654    | 1323 | 372    | 334 |
| Feb.       | 176              | 166              | 197       | 191 | 260     | 216 | 1562    | 1338 | 351    | 329 |
| March      | 146              | 158              | *         | *   | 241     | 213 | 1446    | 1369 | 342    | 324 |
| April      | 136              | 152              | *         | *   | 218     | 212 | 1492    | 1392 | 335    | 319 |
| May        | 132              | 147              | 188       | —   | 202     | 212 | 1346    | —    | 325    | 315 |
| June       | 130              | —                | *         | *   | 195     | —   | 1315    | —    | 316    | —   |
| July       | 127              | —                | *         | *   | 190     | —   | 1338    | —    | 314    | —   |
| Aug.       | 125              | —                | 184       | —   | 183     | —   | 1315    | —    | 289    | —   |
| Sept.      | 119              | —                | *         | *   | 180     | —   | 1377    | —    | 288    | —   |
| Oct.       | 118              | —                | *         | *   | 184     | —   | 1385    | —    | 284    | —   |
| Nov.       | 121              | —                | —         | —   | 203     | —   | —       | —    | 307    | —   |

| Date       | Denmark          |                  | United States |     | Great Britain and N. Ireland |     | Italy            |                  | Japan |     |
|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|------------------|------------------|-------|-----|
|            | (a)              | (b)              | (a)           | (b) | (a)                          | (b) | (a)              | (b)              | (a)   | (b) |
| 1929       | 100              | —                | 100           | —   | 100                          | —   | 100              | —                | —     | —   |
| 1930       | 88               | —                | 177           | —   | 154                          | —   | 141              | —                | 100   | —   |
| 1931       | 115              | —                | 233           | —   | 205                          | —   | 244              | —                | 114   | —   |
| 1932       | 205              | —                | 290           | —   | 213                          | —   | 335              | —                | 133   | —   |
| 1933       | 186              | —                | 296           | —   | 191                          | —   | 339              | —                | 110   | —   |
| 1933 April | 185              | 198              | 318           | 283 | 205                          | 190 | 341              | 331              | 110   | 115 |
| May        | 157              | 195              | 315           | 282 | 196                          | 187 | 333              | 333              | 113   | 113 |
| June       | 141              | 196              | 299           | 279 | 187                          | 184 | 294              | 336              | 113   | 110 |
| July       | 140              | 192              | 294           | 278 | 188                          | 182 | 274 <sup>1</sup> | 337 <sup>1</sup> | 112   | 108 |
| Aug.       | 138              | 186              | 289           | 275 | 184                          | 179 | 295              | 333              | 110   | 108 |
| Sept.      | 135              | 178              | 274           | 270 | 177                          | 174 | 302              | 329              | 106   | 106 |
| Oct.       | 150              | 171              | 265           | 266 | 174                          | 171 | 320              | 327              | 102   | 104 |
| Nov.       | 166              | 165              | 268           | 260 | 172                          | 167 | 354              | 325              | 100   | 104 |
| Dec.       | 242              | 161              | 278           | 254 | 168                          | 164 | 376              | 321              | 98    | 102 |
| 1934 Jan.  | 222              | 158              | 276           | 251 | 179                          | 162 | 385              | 321              | 100   | 102 |
| Feb.       | 202              | 155              | 268           | 248 | 174                          | 161 | 367              | 322              | 100   | 100 |
| March      | 183              | 152              | 260           | 246 | 165                          | 159 | 351              | 322              | 100   | —   |
| April      | 139              | 151              | 252           | 244 | 160                          | 157 | 331              | 322              | 98    | —   |
| May        | 108              | 150 <sup>†</sup> | 244           | 243 | 156                          | 156 | 313              | 322              | 98    | —   |
| June       | 100              | —                | 239           | —   | 158                          | —   | 276              | —                | 98    | —   |
| July       | 99               | —                | 254           | —   | 161                          | —   | 295              | —                | 96    | —   |
| Aug.       | 100              | —                | 263           | —   | 159                          | —   | 288              | —                | 94    | —   |
| Sept.      | 106              | —                | 248           | —   | 155                          | —   | 295              | —                | —     | —   |
| Oct.       | 118              | —                | 245           | —   | 158                          | —   | 301              | —                | —     | —   |
| Nov.       | 146 <sup>†</sup> | —                | 257           | —   | 158                          | —   | 322              | —                | —     | —   |

(a) Unadjusted series.

(b) Series adjusted for seasonal variations.

<sup>1</sup> Modified series.

† Provisional figure.

TABLE I. NATIONAL INDEXES OF THE LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
(continued)

| Date       | Norway |     | Netherlands |      | Poland |     | Sweden |      | Switzerland |     | Czechoslovakia |      |
|------------|--------|-----|-------------|------|--------|-----|--------|------|-------------|-----|----------------|------|
|            | (a)    | (b) | (a)         | (b)  | (a)    | (b) | (a)    | (b)  | (a)         | (b) | (a)            | (b)  |
| 1929       | 100    | —   | 100         | —    | 100    | —   | 100    | —    | 100         | —   | 100            | —    |
| 1930       | 108    | —   | 121         | —    | 114    | —   | 292    | —    | 292         | —   | 205            | —    |
| 1931       | 145    | —   | 229         | —    | 261    | —   | 500    | —    | 500         | —   | 377            | —    |
| 1932       | 200    | —   | 374         | —    | 243    | —   | 592    | —    | 592         | —   | 614            | —    |
| 1933       | 217    | —   | 393         | —    | 241    | —   | 538    | —    | 538         | —   | 768            | —    |
| 1933 April | 232    | 217 | 331         | 412  | 249    | 196 | 232    | 224  | 539         | 510 | 814            | 745  |
| May        | 201    | 217 | 359         | 412  | 231    | 206 | 201    | 224  | 489         | 505 | 755            | 755  |
| June       | 177    | 220 | 346         | 421  | 216    | 215 | 194    | 226  | 456         | 508 | 718            | 768  |
| July       | 169    | 219 | 346         | 428  | 206    | 228 | 185    | 221  | 425         | 505 | 686            | 777  |
| Aug.       | 184    | 219 | 363         | 417  | 198    | 237 | 187    | 218  | 428         | 492 | 682            | 777  |
| Sept.      | 201    | 217 | 358         | 408  | 194    | 244 | 184    | 216  | 403         | 472 | 641            | 773  |
| Oct.       | 203    | 214 | 364         | 404  | 206    | 250 | 193    | 209  | 408         | 456 | 650            | 764  |
| Nov.       | 217    | 211 | 370         | 407  | 255    | 254 | 212    | 204  | 464         | 444 | 695            | 759  |
| Dec.       | 255    | 209 | 500         | 407  | 329    | 259 | 259    | 199  | 644         | 433 | 782            | 755  |
| 1934 Jan.  | 264    | 208 | 501         | 411  | 384    | 263 | 229    | 193  | 658         | 423 | 882            | 755  |
| Feb.       | 250    | 207 | 398         | 415  | 392    | 269 | 230    | 190  | 619         | 418 | 950            | 759  |
| March      | 238    | 206 | 356         | 417  | 373    | 274 | 280    | 186  | 481         | 415 | 886            | 764  |
| April      | 217    | 204 | 333         | 419† | 343    | 281 | 192    | 183† | 397         | 413 | 809            | 708† |
| May        | 186    | —   | 364         | 423† | 316    | 289 | 150    | —    | 358         | —   | 718            | —    |
| June       | 177    | —   | 364         | —    | 294    | —   | 139    | —    | 344         | —   | 718            | —    |
| July       | 160    | —   | 386         | —    | 284    | —   | 180    | —    | 342         | —   | 718            | —    |
| Aug.       | 160    | —   | 396         | —    | 278    | —   | 134    | —    | 356         | —   | 741            | —    |
| Sept.      | 166    | —   | 391         | —    | 278    | —   | 133    | —    | 369         | —   | 732            | —    |
| Oct.       | 176    | —   | 385†        | —    | 287    | —   | 147†   | —    | 381         | —   | 703†           | —    |
| Nov.       | —      | —   | 408†        | —    | 320†   | —   | —      | —    | —           | —   | —              | —    |

(a) Unadjusted series.

(b) Series adjusted for seasonal variations.

† Provisional figure.

TABLE II. INTERNATIONAL INDEXES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1929-1934

| Month | (a) Unadjusted series |      |      |      | (b) Seasonally adjusted series |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------|-----------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|       | 1929                  | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933                           | 1934 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Jan.  | 128                   | 147  | 233  | 287  | 804                            | 249  | 89   | 118  | 195  | 256  | 277  | 226  |
| Feb.  | 131                   | 153  | 235  | 289  | 803                            | 238  | 89   | 125  | 200  | 261  | 274  | 223  |
| March | 103                   | 146  | 228  | 281  | 291                            | 220  | 89   | 131  | 206  | 266  | 270  | 219  |
| April | 86                    | 141  | 214  | 275  | 278                            | 209  | 90   | 138  | 211  | 269  | 267  | 216† |
| May   | 75                    | 138  | 203  | 272  | 268                            | 201  | 92   | 146  | 217  | 273  | 265  | —    |
| June  | 70                    | 138  | 202  | 269  | 255                            | 197  | 95   | 154  | 224  | 276  | 263  | —    |
| July  | 72                    | 143  | 208  | 277  | 246                            | 199  | 97   | 162  | 230  | 279  | 260  | —    |
| Aug.  | 73                    | 155  | 215  | 274  | 241                            | 200  | 99   | 169  | 234  | 280  | 255  | —    |
| Sept. | 74                    | 157  | 221  | 269  | 231                            | 194† | 100  | 175  | 237  | 280  | 248  | —    |
| Oct.  | 85                    | 164  | 227  | 266  | 228                            | 195† | 103  | 180  | 241  | 280  | 242  | —    |
| Nov.  | 98                    | 183  | 243  | 275  | 233                            | —    | 107  | 185  | 245  | 280  | 236  | —    |
| Dec.  | 124                   | 206  | 268  | 289  | 248                            | —    | 112  | 190  | 251  | 278  | 230  | —    |
| Index | 100                   | 108  | 241  | 297  | 279                            | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    | —    |

† Provisional figure.



## Index Numbers of the Cost of Living

### (General Indexes, and Indexes of Food Prices)

Tables I and II below give index numbers of the cost of living (I) and of the prices of food (II), compiled by the competent statistical services of various countries, for the period 1927-1934. For some countries for which index numbers of the cost of living are not available, indexes of food prices only are given. In a few cases the index of food prices includes also the prices of heating and lighting.

The index numbers are reproduced on their original base, which differs in different countries.

Notes on the sources and methods of compiling these index numbers have been given in earlier numbers of this *Review*.<sup>1</sup> A note on the revision of the cost-of-living series for Germany is given below.

**Germany:** Statistisches Reichsamt Series. SOURCES: Current data: *Wirtschaft und Statistik*; Methods: *Idem*, Oct. 1934, No. 19, pp. 626-631.

The series hitherto published have now been modified on the basis of the results of the family budget enquiry of 1927-28. The methods of calculation have remained the same, the only changes being in the weights and the number of items and services used in calculating the indexes of food, heating and lighting, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure. The series are recalculated back to 1928 (1913-14 being taken as base = 100). The revision of the weights hardly affects the level and movement of the indexes.<sup>2</sup>

**Food.** The number of articles is increased from 29 to 37; one item of small importance is suppressed and 9 are added.

**Heating and lighting.** The items given are: coal, gas, and electricity; the latter item is given an increased and gas a somewhat decreased weight.

**Clothing.** The number of articles is increased from 15 to 31.

**Miscellaneous expenditure.** The number of items and services is increased and a subgroup "furniture" added.

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<sup>1</sup> General notes: *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 4, April 1933, pp. 540-552. Supplementary notes: Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, July 1933, pp. 88-89; No. 4, Oct. 1933, p. 564; Vol. XXIX, No. 1, Jan. 1934, p. 135; No. 4, April 1934, p. 551; Vol. XXX, No. 4, Oct. 1934, p. 556.

<sup>2</sup> For further details, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVII, No. 4 April 1933, p. 540.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

| Country              | Germany          | Australia* | Austria   | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile     | China    |          | Denmark | Danzig    | Egypt     | Estonia |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Towns and localities | 72               | 30         | Vienna    | 59      | 67 *     | 60     | Santiago  | Pei-ping | Shanghai | 100     | Danzig    | Cairo     | Tallinn |
| Base (=100)          | 1913-14          | 1923-27    | VII. 1914 | 1921    | 1914     | 1926   | III. 1920 | 1927     | 1926     | 1931    | VII. 1913 | 1913-1914 | 1913    |
| 1927                 | 148              | 100        | 106       | 203     | 2814     | 98     | *         | 100      | 107      | 114     | 140       | 153       | 105     |
| 1928                 | 152 <sup>1</sup> | 100        | 108       | 208     | 2875     | 99     | 108       | 102      | 103      | 113     | 141       | 152       | 112     |
| 1929                 | 154              | 103        | 111       | 220     | 2941     | 100    | 108       | 107      | 108      | 112     | 142       | 151       | 117     |
| 1930                 | 148              | 97         | 111       | 228     | 2690     | 99     | 108       | 110      | 122      | 106     | 135       | 148       | 104     |
| 1931                 | 136              | 87         | 106       | 204     | 2329     | 90     | 104       | 96       | 126      | 100     | 124       | 138       | 100     |
| 1932                 | 121              | 83         | 108       | 184     | 2137     | 81     | 113       | 91       | 119      | 100     | 113       | 132       | 94      |
| 1933                 | 118              | 80         | 105       | 182     | 1986     | 78     | 140       | 81       | 107      | 104     | 110       | 125       | 88      |
| 1934: April          | 120              | *          | 105       | 171     | 1804     | 79     | 137       | 79       | 99       | *       | 108       | 124       | 89      |
| May                  | 120              | 82         | 104       | 168     | 1897     | 78     | 139       | 75       | 99       | *       | 108       | 123       | 89      |
| June                 | 121              | *          | 105       | 169     | 1894     | 78     | 141       | 75       | 99       | 107     | 110       | 125       | 88      |
| July                 | 122              | *          | 105       | 170     | 1905     | 79     | 142       | 79       | 107      | *       | 108       | 127       | 88      |
| Aug.                 | 122              | 82         | 104       | 175     | 1895     | 79     | 141       | 86       | 116      | *       | 108       | 128       | 86      |
| Sept.                | 122              | *          | 105       | 176     | 1898     | 79     | 143       | 85       | 118      | 169     | 107       | 132       | 85      |
| Oct.                 | 122              | *          | 105       | 178     | 1832     | 79     | 139       | 84       | 113      | *       | 108       | 131       | 84      |
| Nov.                 | 122              | —          | 105       | 179     | 1840     | —      | —         | 79       | 109      | *       | 107       | 130       | 85      |

  

| Country              | United States |          | Finland    | France * | Great Britain and Ireland | Greece            | Hungary  | India     | Irish Free State | Italy    | Japan            | Latvia | Lithuania | Luxemburg* |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Towns and localities | B.L.S.        | N.I.C.B. |            | Paris    |                           |                   | Budapest | Bombay    |                  |          |                  | Riga   |           |            |
| Base (=100)          | 1913          | 1923     | I-VI. 1914 | 1914     | V. 1914                   | 1914              | 1913     | VII. 1914 | VII. 1914        | VI. 1927 | VII. 1914        | 1930   | 1913      | 1914       |
| 1927                 | 173           | 102      | 1207       | 514      | 167                       | 1790              | 111      | 154       | 175              | 94       | *                | *      | 141       | 781        |
| 1928                 | 171           | 100      | 1233       | 519      | 166                       | 1868              | 117      | 147       | 174              | 92       | *                | *      | 137       | 815        |
| 1929                 | 171           | 100      | 1225       | 556      | 164                       | 1923              | 117      | 149       | 176              | 94       | *                | *      | 134       | 876        |
| 1930                 | 164           | 96       | 1129       | 582      | 157                       | 1682              | 106      | 137       | 171              | 91       | *                | 100    | 115       | 881        |
| 1931                 | 148           | 87       | 1039       | 569      | 147                       | 1671 <sup>1</sup> | 101      | 110       | 161              | 82       | 160 <sup>4</sup> | 91     | 105       | 783        |
| 1932                 | 134           | 78       | 1025       | 526      | 143                       | 1773              | 98       | 109       | 137              | 78       | 164              | 79     | 88        | 686        |
| 1933                 | 132           | 75       | 1001       | 520      | 140                       | 1904              | 91       | 103       | 131              | 75       | 168              | 76     | 75        | 686        |
| 1934: April          | *             | 78       | 974        | *        | 137                       | 1923              | 89       | 93        | *                | 70       | 172              | 71     | 75        | 645        |
| May                  | *             | 79       | 972        | 522      | 138                       | 1912              | 91       | 94        | 149              | 69       | 173              | 72     | 73        | 646        |
| June                 | 136           | 79       | 966        | *        | 141                       | 1916              | 90       | 95        | *                | 69       | 172              | 77     | 73        | 649        |
| July                 | *             | 79       | 967        | *        | 142                       | 1910              | 89       | 97        | *                | 69       | 174              | 76     | 72        | 653        |
| Aug.                 | *             | 80       | 986        | 511      | 143                       | 1921              | 90       | 97        | 152              | 69       | 176              | 71     | 69        | 662        |
| Sept.                | *             | 81       | 987        | *        | 143                       | 1943              | 89       | 100       | *                | 69       | 176              | 70     | 66        | 663        |
| Oct.                 | *             | 81       | 998        | *        | 144                       | 1993              | 89       | 100       | *                | 70       | 180              | 78     | 66        | 666        |
| Nov.                 | *             | 81       | 1022       | —        | 144                       | 1952              | 88       | 101       | 157              | —        | 180              | 74     | 65        | 662        |

  

| Country              | Norway           | New Zealand | Netherlands      | Peru* | Poland | Rumania           | Saar Territory | Sweden           | Switzerland | Czechoslovakia   | Turkey     | Union of South Africa | Yugoslavia           |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Towns and localities | 31               | 25          | Amsterdam        | Lima  | Warsaw | 20                |                |                  |             |                  |            | 9                     | Croatia and Slavonia |
| Base (= 100)         | VII. 1914        | 1926-1930   | X. 1923-IX. 1924 | 1913  | 1928   | 1913              | VII. 1914      | VII. 1914        | VI. 1914    | VII. 1914        | I-VI. 1914 | 1914                  | VII. 1914            |
| 1927                 | 186              | 100         | 95               | 194   | 100    | 3811              | 594            | 171              | 160         | 747              | *          | 131                   | *                    |
| 1928                 | 173 <sup>1</sup> | 101         | 96               | 181   | 100    | 4128              | 600            | 172              | 161         | 748              | *          | 131                   | 1769 <sup>4</sup>    |
| 1929                 | 166              | 100         | 95               | 177   | 102    | 4244              | 620            | 170              | 161         | 744              | 1381       | 131                   | 1819                 |
| 1930                 | 181              | 98          | 91               | 169   | 94     | 4206              | 612            | 165              | 158         | 746 <sup>1</sup> | 1272       | 128                   | 1654                 |
| 1931                 | 153              | 91          | 86               | 158   | 86     | 3004 <sup>1</sup> | 582            | 159              | 150         | 713              | 1203       | 123                   | 1531                 |
| 1932                 | 149              | 84          | 80               | 151   | 78     | 2512              | 536            | 156 <sup>1</sup> | 138         | 700              | 1172       | 118                   | 1374                 |
| 1933                 | 147              | 80          | 79               | 148   | 71     | 2319              | 515            | 153              | 131         | 693              | 1047       | 115                   | 1191                 |
| 1934: April          | 147              | 81          | *                | 148   | 69     | 2206              | 519            | *                | 130         | 679              | 1057       | 117                   | 1153                 |
| May                  | 147              | 81          | *                | 149   | 67     | 2209              | 513            | *                | 129         | 684              | 1051       | 117                   | 1154                 |
| June                 | 148              | 81          | 79               | 151   | 66     | 2214              | 516            | 155              | 129         | 695              | 1028       | 116                   | 1134                 |
| July                 | 148              | 81          | *                | 151   | 66     | 2217              | 514            | *                | 129         | 693              | 1031       | 116                   | 1106                 |
| Aug.                 | 150              | 81          | *                | 154   | 66     | 2222              | 509            | *                | 129         | 691              | 1026       | 116                   | 1091                 |
| Sept.                | 149              | 81          | 79               | 152   | 66     | 2226              | 499            | 155              | 129         | 685              | 988        | 116                   | 1073                 |
| Oct.                 | 149              | 81          | *                | 152   | 66     | 2226              | 501            | *                | 129         | 686              | 997        | 116                   | 1070                 |
| Nov.                 | 149              | —           | *                | 154   | 64     | —                 | 502            | *                | 129         | 682              | 993        | 116                   | 1081                 |

<sup>1</sup> Revised series.      \* Quarterly averages.      \* Up to 1930, the indexes related to 65 towns. The monthly indexes relate to 12 towns only.      \* Average for the months of October, November, and December.      \* The index does not include rent.      \* Up to September 1933 inclusive, the index does not include heating.

The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".  
The sign † signifies: "provisional figure".

TABLE II. INDEX NUMBERS OF THE PRICES OF FOOD

| Country              | Germany          | Australia <sup>1</sup> | Austria   | Belgium | Bulgaria        | Canada | Chile     | China            | Denmark | Danzig | Egypt     | Spain <sup>2</sup> | Estonia |      |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------|------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------------------|---------|------|
| Towns and localities | 72               | 30                     | Vienna    | 59      | 67 <sup>3</sup> | 60     | Santiago  | Peiping Shanghai | 100     | Danzig | Cairo     | Madrid             | Tallinn |      |
| Base (=100)          | 1913-14          | 1923-27                | VII. 1914 | 1921    | 1914            | 1926   | III. 1922 | 1927             | 1926    | 1931   | VII. 1913 | 1913-14            | 1914    | 1913 |
| 1927                 | 152              | 100                    | 120       | 208     | 2751            | 98     | *         | 100              | 107     | 127    | 138       | 149                | 189     | 112  |
| 1928                 | 153 <sup>†</sup> | 99                     | 119       | 207     | 2883            | 99     | 117       | 102              | 92      | 125    | 138       | 144                | 176     | 120  |
| 1929                 | 156              | 105                    | 122       | 218     | 2992            | 101    | 119       | 108              | 98      | 123    | 139       | 141                | 181     | 126  |
| 1930                 | 146              | 95                     | 118       | 209     | 2439            | 99     | 119       | 112              | 119     | 112    | 124       | 133                | 187     | 103  |
| 1931                 | 131              | 83                     | 108       | 176     | 1913            | 77     | 105       | 93               | 108     | 100    | 109       | 120                | 196     | 90   |
| 1932                 | 116              | 80 <sup>†</sup>        | 110       | 150     | 1765            | 64     | 115       | 85               | 101     | 97     | 96        | 112                | 187     | 80   |
| 1933                 | 113              | 75                     | 104       | 150     | 1680            | 64     | 147       | 72               | 87      | 101    | 92        | 102                | 180     | 77   |
| 1934: April          | 116              | 79                     | 101       | 137     | 1703            | 69     | 142       | 70               | 74      | *      | 89        | 106                | 186     | 79   |
| May                  | 116              | 80                     | 100       | 132     | 1686            | 68     | 145       | 64               | 74      | *      | 89        | 105                | 183     | 79   |
| June                 | 118              | 78                     | 102       | 134     | 1681            | 68     | 149       | 65               | 75      | 106    | 94        | 109                | 181     | 77   |
| July                 | 120              | 78                     | 100       | 137     | 1709            | 69     | 151       | 68               | 90      | *      | 91        | 118                | —       | 77   |
| Aug.                 | 121              | 79                     | 100       | 143     | 1683            | 69     | 150       | 78               | 103     | *      | 90        | 119                | —       | 75   |
| Sept.                | 119              | 79                     | 101       | 146     | 1690            | 69     | 155       | 77               | 107     | 111    | 89        | 126                | —       | 73   |
| Oct.                 | 119              | —                      | 101       | 149     | 1711            | 70     | 150       | 75               | 99      | *      | 90        | 122                | —       | 72   |
| Nov.                 | 120              | —                      | 102       | 150     | 1720            | —      | —         | 69               | 90      | *      | 89        | 120                | —       | 72   |

| Country              | United States   | Finland | France <sup>4</sup> | Great Britain and N. Ireland | Greece    | Hungary <sup>5</sup> | India  | Dutch Indies <sup>6</sup> | Irish Free State | Italy     | Japan    | Latvia           | Norway | New Zealand      |           |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| Towns and localities | B.L.S. N.L.C.B. |         | Paris               | 509                          | 44        | Budapest             | Bombay | Java and Madura           | 105              | 50        | 13       | Riga             | 31     | 4                |           |
| Base (=100)          | 1913            | 1923    | I-VI 1914           | VII. 1914                    | VII. 1914 | 1914                 | 1913   | VII. 1914                 | 1913             | VII. 1914 | VI. 1927 | VII. 1914        | 1930   | VII. 1914        | 1926-1930 |
| 1927                 | 155             | 106     | 1115                | 557                          | 159       | 1843                 | 125    | 151                       | 158              | 170       | 94       | *                | *      | 173              | 98        |
| 1928                 | 154             | 106     | 1150                | 550                          | 157       | 1929                 | 128    | 144                       | 148              | 169       | 94       | *                | *      | 168 <sup>†</sup> | 100       |
| 1929                 | 157             | 107     | 1124                | 611                          | 154       | 1987                 | 124    | 146                       | 157              | 169       | 96       | *                | *      | 158              | 101       |
| 1930                 | 147             | 101     | 971                 | 614                          | 143       | 1719                 | 105    | 134                       | 152              | 160       | 90       | *                | 100    | 152              | 97        |
| 1931                 | 121             | 83      | 869                 | 611                          | 130       | 1576 <sup>†</sup>    | 96     | 102                       | 102              | 147       | 78       | 130 <sup>*</sup> | 89     | 139              | 84        |
| 1932                 | 102             | 70      | 897                 | 536                          | 125       | 1697                 | 91     | 102                       | 76               | 141       | 74       | 138              | 75     | 134              | 78        |
| 1933                 | 100             | 68      | 894                 | 491                          | 120       | 1858                 | 81     | 94                        | 62               | 131       | 70       | 142              | 75     | 131              | 73        |
| 1934: April          | 107             | 74      | 854                 | 481                          | 116       | 1869                 | 76     | 83                        | 61               | *         | 66       | 147              | 65     | 130              | 78        |
| May                  | 108             | 74      | 851                 | 478                          | 117       | 1852                 | 80     | 83                        | 60               | 129       | 65       | 149              | 74     | 130              | 78        |
| June                 | 109             | 75      | 852                 | 480                          | 122       | 1859                 | 80     | 85                        | 59               | *         | 65       | 148              | 80     | 132              | 78        |
| July                 | 110             | 75      | 855                 | 478                          | 123       | 1850                 | 77     | 87                        | 59               | *         | 65       | 151              | 80     | 133              | 78        |
| Aug.                 | 114             | 77      | 884                 | 476                          | 126       | 1866                 | 78     | 87                        | 60               | 134       | 65       | 157              | 72     | 136              | 77        |
| Sept.                | 117             | 80      | 886                 | 467                          | 125       | 1899                 | 78     | 90                        | 61               | *         | 65       | 156              | 71     | 135              | 77        |
| Oct.                 | —               | 79      | 903                 | 466                          | 127       | 1862                 | 78     | 91                        | 64               | *         | 66       | 163              | 75     | 135              | 77        |
| Nov.                 | —               | 79      | 942                 | 464                          | 127       | 1905                 | 76     | 92                        | —                | 143       | —        | 162              | 68     | 134              | —         |

| Country              | Palestine <sup>4</sup> | Netherlands      | Peru | Poland | Portugal <sup>4</sup> | Rumania           | Saar Territory | Sweden <sup>5</sup> | Switzerland | Czechoslovakia   | Turkey           | Union of South Africa | Yugoslavia |                      |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Towns and localities | 3                      | Amsterdam        | Lima | Warsaw | Whole country         | 20                |                | 49                  | 33          | Praque           | Whole country    | Istanbul              | 9          | Croatia and Slavonia |
| Base (=100)          | I. 1922                | X. 1923-IX. 1924 | 1913 | 1928   | VI. 1914              | 1913              | VII. 1914      | VII. 1914           | VI. 1914    | VII. 1914        | VII. 1914        | I-VI. 1914            | 1914       | VII. 1914            |
| 1927                 | 77                     | 93               | 177  | 102    | *                     | 3851              | 617            | 152                 | 158         | 850              | 922              | *                     | 118        | *                    |
| 1928                 | 74                     | 95               | 161  | 103    | *                     | 3989              | 628            | 154                 | 157         | 842              | 916              | *                     | 117        | 1423 <sup>*</sup>    |
| 1929                 | 69                     | 92               | 159  | 97     | 2361                  | 4067              | 655            | 150                 | 156         | 813              | 901              | 1555                  | 115        | 1446                 |
| 1930                 | 61                     | 86               | 157  | 84     | 2243                  | 4046              | 629            | 140                 | 152         | 782 <sup>†</sup> | 860 <sup>†</sup> | 1292                  | 110        | 1318                 |
| 1931                 | 55                     | 77               | 148  | 74     | 1990                  | 2796 <sup>†</sup> | 588            | 129                 | 141         | 712              | 781              | 1114                  | 105        | 1202                 |
| 1932                 | 57                     | 68               | 143  | 65     | 1949                  | 2323              | 535            | 125 <sup>†</sup>    | 126         | 677              | 730              | 1030                  | 96         | 1076                 |
| 1933                 | 55                     | 69               | 139  | 58     | 1948                  | 2163              | 507            | 121                 | 117         | 657              | 706              | 849                   | 99         | 921                  |
| 1934: April          | 55                     | *                | 145  | 55     | 1935                  | 2043              | 511            | 122                 | 115         | 620              | 661              | 900                   | 105        | 945                  |
| May                  | 53                     | *                | 145  | 53     | 1943                  | 2053              | 498            | 122                 | 115         | 630              | 666              | 906                   | 105        | 938                  |
| June                 | 54                     | 70               | 149  | 51     | 1942                  | 2063              | 504            | 123                 | 115         | 653              | 685              | 920                   | 104        | 903                  |
| July                 | 55                     | *                | 148  | 52     | 1905                  | 2071              | 501            | 123                 | 115         | 653              | 683              | 924                   | 103        | 852                  |
| Aug.                 | 55                     | *                | 155  | 52     | 1965                  | 2079              | 493            | 124                 | 114         | 648              | 669              | 906                   | 103        | 860                  |
| Sept.                | 57                     | 70               | 151  | 51     | 2042                  | 2080              | 477            | 125                 | 114         | 633              | 665              | 925                   | 103        | 828                  |
| Oct.                 | —                      | *                | 152  | 51     | 2089                  | 2082              | 480            | 124                 | 114         | 633              | 666              | 947                   | 104        | 823                  |
| Nov.                 | —                      | *                | 153  | 49     | 2023                  | —                 | 482            | 125                 | 115         | 625              | 644              | 908                   | 103        | 842                  |

<sup>1</sup> Revised series. <sup>2</sup> Including lighting. <sup>3</sup> Up to 1930, the indexes related to 65 towns. The monthly indexes relate to 12 towns only. <sup>4</sup> Including heating and lighting. <sup>5</sup> Average for the months of October, November, and December.

The sign \* signifies: "no figures exist". The sign — signifies: "figures not yet received".

The sign † signifies: "provisional figure".

## Statistics of Occupied Population in Different Countries

Statistics showing the number of people engaged in gainful occupations are obtained in most countries on the occasion of the population census. The results of the censuses taken in 1930-1931 are now gradually becoming available, and in view of the general interest attaching to these results it is proposed to give in the *Review* summary tables showing the structure of the population, from the standpoint of gainful activity, in the principal countries. A beginning is made in the present number with figures for the United States of America and Canada.<sup>1</sup>

It is not, of course, possible to reproduce all the details, and the principal features only are indicated. Whenever possible, the points on which information is given are the total number of gainfully occupied and their distribution by industry or occupation, by industrial or social status, and by sex and age. The absolute figures are given first, followed by summary tables, in some cases calculated by the Office, showing the percentage distribution of the population concerned, and containing also comparative percentages for the previous census.

The Office has attempted to present the data in a uniform and, as far as possible, comparable manner. Owing to the different definitions used in various countries and the different systems of classification adopted, full uniformity is impossible of attainment. For each country, therefore, notes have been added indicating the main features of the national statistics.

In order to facilitate the study of the tables a short summary is given of the main problems arising in connection with the points mentioned above.

(1) *Gainfully occupied.* The definition of the term "gainfully occupied" differs slightly from country to country, as certain differences arise regarding the inclusion or exclusion of such groups as students, persons living wholly or partly on their own means, and women occupied partly in domestic duties. These differences, however, are not of great importance, except in the case of women, and especially as regards agriculture. Women (and to some extent other members of the family) who assist the head of the household in his work are

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<sup>1</sup> Some preliminary figures for the Netherlands were published in the *Review* for March 1934.

sometimes included among the occupied population and sometimes among the unoccupied.

(2) *Industrial or occupational classification.* Classification of gainfully occupied persons is sometimes made according to the industry or branch of economic activity with which they are connected, and sometimes according to the personal occupation. A few countries give both classifications. In the latter classification persons are classified by their individual occupation, irrespective of the industry with which they are connected, whereas in the former case individuals are classified according to the industry, usually determined by the nature of the employer's business. When both are available the industrial classification has generally been preferred.

The Conference of Labour Statisticians held in 1923 recommended that industries should be classified into the following main divisions :

Agriculture, pasturing, forestry, hunting, fishing, etc.

Mining, quarrying, etc., i.e. extraction of minerals.

Manufacturing industries, etc., i.e. the transformation or modification of materials, together with the construction of buildings, roads, etc., and the repair of finished products.

Transport and communication.

Commerce, finance, and trade.

Public administration and defence.

Professional services.

Domestic service and personal services for which remuneration is paid.

Supply of "board and lodging".

As far as possible, the information has been grouped according to the above headings ; the order as far as possible is that of the scheme of classification adopted by the Office for its international tables.<sup>1</sup> Owing to the differences in classification adopted in different countries, however, it has not always been possible to conform to this scheme.

(3) *Industrial status.* It is important also to know how many of the gainfully occupied are employers, how many are working on their own account, and how many are working for employers. Here, again, the methods of classification adopted in the different countries differ somewhat, and persons such as managers may be counted as employers in one country and as employed in another. Wives assisting husbands in the conduct of their business are also sometimes counted as employers and sometimes not.

(4) *Sex.* Information is given wherever possible separately for males and for females, in order to show the relative importance of male and female employment. In countries where separate details are available for married women these are also given.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 8, Sept. 1933, p. 414 ; *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1933, p. 416.

## United States of America : Census of 1930

*Gainfully occupied.* The term "gainfully occupied" as here used includes "all persons 10 years old and over who usually follow a gainful occupation, even though they may not have been actually employed at the time the census was taken. It does not include women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, nor children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work."

Both the occupational and the industrial classifications are given for the 1930 census, since the 1920 census gave no information for the industrial classification. The numbers gainfully occupied do not exactly agree in the two classifications, as the figures by industry are preliminary.

No official figures are available giving the industrial status of the gainfully occupied population, but in view of the interest of this subject an unofficial estimate has been added (table V).

**TABLE I. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION (10 YEARS AND OVER)  
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS**

| Industrial group                           | Males             |            | Females           |            | Total                   |            |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
|  | Number            | Per cent.  | Number            | Per cent.  | Number                  | Per cent.  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing             | 9,335,223         | 25.8       | 917,225           | 8.5        | 10,752,448 <sup>1</sup> | 22.0       |
| Extraction of minerals                     | 1,147,770         | 3.0        | 10,294            | 0.1        | 1,158,064               | 2.4        |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries    | 11,901,247        | 31.3       | 2,416,283         | 22.4       | 14,317,535              | 29.3       |
| Transport, communication                   | 3,990,875         | 10.5       | 447,730           | 4.2        | 4,438,605               | 9.1        |
| Public service (not elsewhere classified)  | 934,581           | 2.5        | 123,323           | 1.1        | 1,057,904               | 2.2        |
| Trade, banking, etc.                       | 5,320,642         | 15.3       | 1,716,384         | 15.9       | 7,537,026               | 15.4       |
| Domestic and personal services             | 1,362,707         | 4.4        | 3,149,391         | 29.2       | 4,812,098               | 9.9        |
| Professional service (including amusement) | 1,363,049         | 4.4        | 1,762,795         | 16.4       | 3,425,844               | 7.0        |
| Industry not specified                     | 1,097,701         | 2.9        | 235,364           | 2.2        | 1,333,065               | 2.7        |
| <b>Total gainfully occupied</b>            | <b>38,053,795</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>10,778,794</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>48,832,589</b>       | <b>100</b> |
| Unoccupied                                 | 24,083,285        | —          | 49,859,172        | —          | 73,942,457              | —          |
| <b>Total population</b>                    | <b>62,137,080</b> | <b>—</b>   | <b>60,637,966</b> | <b>—</b>   | <b>122,775,046</b>      | <b>—</b>   |
| <b>Population 10 years and over</b>        | <b>49,949,798</b> | <b>—</b>   | <b>48,773,249</b> | <b>—</b>   | <b>98,723,047</b>       | <b>—</b>   |

<sup>1</sup> Including 1,645,223 unpaid family workers.

TABLE II. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION (10 YEARS AND OVER)  
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Occupational group                         | Males      |           | Females    |           | Total                   |           |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
|  | Number     | Per cent. | Number     | Per cent. | Number                  | Per cent. |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing             | 9,812,199  | 25.8      | 910,268    | 8.5       | 10,722,467 <sup>1</sup> | 21.9      |
| Extraction of minerals                     | 983,564    | 2.6       | 750        | 0.0       | 984,323                 | 2.0       |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries    | 12,224,345 | 32.1      | 1,886,307  | 17.5      | 14,110,652              | 28.9      |
| Transport, communication                   | 3,561,943  | 9.4       | 281,204    | 2.6       | 3,843,147               | 7.9       |
| Public service (not elsewhere classified)  | 838,622    | 2.2       | 17,583     | 0.2       | 856,205                 | 1.8       |
| Trade, banking, etc.                       | 5,118,787  | 13.4      | 962,680    | 9.0       | 6,081,467               | 12.5      |
| Domestic and personal service              | 1,772,200  | 4.7       | 3,180,251  | 29.6      | 4,952,451               | 10.1      |
| Professional service (including amusement) | 1,727,650  | 4.5       | 1,526,234  | 14.2      | 3,253,884               | 6.7       |
| Clerical occupations                       | 2,038,494  | 5.4       | 1,986,830  | 18.5      | 4,025,324               | 8.2       |
| Total gainfully occupied                   | 38,077,804 | 100       | 10,752,116 | 100       | 48,829,920              | 100       |

<sup>1</sup> Including 1,653,792 unpaid family workers.

TABLE III A. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL  
POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS,  
1920 AND 1930

| Occupational group                         | 1920  |         |       | 1930  |         |       |
|--|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing             | 18.3  | 2.1     | 10.3  | 15.8  | 1.5     | 8.7   |
| Extraction of minerals                     | 2.0   | 0.0     | 1.0   | 1.6   | 0.0     | 0.8   |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries    | 20.2  | 3.7     | 12.1  | 19.7  | 3.1     | 11.5  |
| Transport, communication                   | 5.3   | 0.4     | 2.9   | 5.7   | 0.5     | 3.1   |
| Public service (not elsewhere specified)   | 1.4   | 0.0     | 0.7   | 1.3   | 0.0     | 0.7   |
| Trade, banking                             | 6.7   | 1.3     | 4.0   | 8.2   | 1.6     | 5.0   |
| Domestic and personal service              | 2.2   | 4.2     | 3.2   | 2.9   | 5.2     | 4.0   |
| Professional service (including amusement) | 2.1   | 2.0     | 2.1   | 2.8   | 2.5     | 2.7   |
| Clerical occupations                       | 3.1   | 2.7     | 2.9   | 3.3   | 3.3     | 3.3   |
| Total gainfully occupied                   | 61.3  | 16.5    | 39.4  | 61.3  | 17.7    | 39.8  |
| Unoccupied                                 | 38.7  | 83.5    | 60.6  | 38.7  | 82.3    | 60.2  |
| Total population                           | 100   | 100     | 100   | 100   | 100     | 100   |

TABLE III B. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1920 AND 1930

| Occupational group                         | 1920  |         |       | 1930  |         |       |
|--|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing             | 23.3  | 2.7     | 13.2  | 19.6  | 1.9     | 10.8  |
| Extraction of minerals                     | 2.6   | 0.0     | 1.3   | 2.0   | 0.0     | 1.0   |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries    | 25.8  | 4.8     | 15.5  | 24.5  | 3.9     | 14.3  |
| Transport, communication                   | 6.8   | 0.6     | 3.7   | 7.1   | 0.6     | 3.9   |
| Public service (not elsewhere specified)   | 1.7   | 0.0     | 0.9   | 1.7   | 0.0     | 0.9   |
| Trade, banking                             | 8.5   | 1.7     | 5.1   | 10.2  | 2.0     | 6.2   |
| Domestic and personal service              | 2.8   | 5.4     | 4.1   | 3.5   | 6.5     | 5.0   |
| Professional service (including amusement) | 2.7   | 2.5     | 2.6   | 3.5   | 3.1     | 3.3   |
| Clerical occupations                       | 4.0   | 3.5     | 3.8   | 4.1   | 4.1     | 4.1   |
| Total gainfully occupied                   | 78.2  | 21.1    | 50.3  | 76.2  | 22.0    | 49.5  |
| Unoccupied                                 | 21.8  | 78.9    | 49.7  | 23.8  | 78.0    | 50.5  |
| Population 10 years and over               | 100   | 100     | 100   | 100   | 100     | 100   |

TABLE IV. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1920 AND 1930

| Occupational group                        | 1920  |         | 1930  |         |
|---|-------|---------|-------|---------|
|   | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing            | 90.1  | 9.9     | 91.5  | 8.5     |
| Extraction of minerals                    | 99.7  | 0.3     | 99.9  | 0.1     |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries   | 85.0  | 15.0    | 86.6  | 13.4    |
| Transport, communication                  | 92.8  | 7.2     | 92.7  | 7.3     |
| Public service (not elsewhere classified) | 98.6  | 1.4     | 97.9  | 2.1     |
| Trade, banking                            | 84.2  | 15.8    | 84.2  | 15.8    |
| Domestic and personal services            | 35.3  | 64.7    | 35.8  | 64.2    |
| Professional service (incl. amusement)    | 53.2  | 46.8    | 53.1  | 46.9    |
| Clerical occupations                      | 54.3  | 45.7    | 50.6  | 49.4    |
| Total gainfully occupied                  | 79.5  | 20.5    | 78.0  | 22.0    |



**TABLE V. ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND GROUP <sup>1</sup>**

| Industrial status and group | Number            | Per cent.  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Farm labourers              | 4,392,764         | 9.0        |
| Farmers                     | 6,079,234         | 12.4       |
| Proprietors and officials   | 4,270,856         | 8.7        |
| Professional                | 3,845,559         | 7.9        |
| Lower salaried              | 7,116,814         | 14.6       |
| Servants                    | 1,999,133         | 4.1        |
| Industrial wage earners     | 18,512,640        | 37.9       |
| Unclassified                | 2,612,920         | 5.4        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>48,829,920</b> | <b>100</b> |

<sup>1</sup> M. SOOBE: "Industrial Classes in the United States in 1930", in *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, June 1933.

**TABLE VI. NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN (15 YEARS AND OVER) GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY MARITAL CONDITION <sup>1</sup>**

| Marital condition    | Total female population | Gainfully occupied female population |                    |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
|                      |                         | Number                               | Per cent. of total | Percentage distribution |
| Single and unknown   | 11,359,038              | 5,734,825                            | 50.5               | 53.9                    |
| Married              | 26,170,756              | 3,071,302                            | 11.7               | 28.9                    |
| Widowed and divorced | 5,307,855               | 1,826,100                            | 34.4               | 17.2                    |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>42,837,149</b>       | <b>10,632,227</b>                    | <b>24.8</b>        | <b>100</b>              |

<sup>1</sup> Separate figures for different industries are not available.

TABLE VII. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION  
(10 YEARS AND OVER) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

| Sex and age group | Total population<br>(1930) | Gainfully occupied<br>(1930) | Gainfully occupied per cent.<br>of total population |             |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------|
|                   |                            |                              | 1930  | 1920        |
| <b>Males :</b>    |                            |                              |   |             |
| 10-13             | 4,862,291                  | 162,260                      | 3.3   | 6.0         |
| 14-16             | 3,548,054                  | 684,993                      | 19.3  | 32.6        |
| 17-19             | 3,421,257                  | 2,177,751                    | 63.7  | 78.8        |
| 20-24             | 5,336,815                  | 4,799,505                    | 89.9  | 91.0        |
| 25-44             | 18,238,285                 | 17,776,868                   | 97.5  | 97.2        |
| 45-64             | 11,171,069                 | 10,506,649                   | 94.1  | 93.8        |
| 65 and over       | 3,325,211                  | 1,938,749                    | 58.3  | 60.1        |
| Unknown           | 51,816                     | 31,029                       | 59.9  | 61.5        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>49,949,798</b>          | <b>38,077,804</b>            | <b>76.2</b>   | <b>78.2</b> |
| <b>Females :</b>  |                            |                              |   |             |
| 10-13             | 4,760,201                  | 73,068                       | 1.5   | 2.8         |
| 14-16             | 3,502,345                  | 334,614                      | 9.6   | 17.1        |
| 17-19             | 3,467,844                  | 1,255,486                    | 36.2  | 40.1        |
| 20-24             | 5,533,563                  | 2,347,548                    | 42.4  | 38.1        |
| 25-44             | 17,914,584                 | 4,546,676                    | 25.4  | 22.4        |
| 45-64             | 10,243,912                 | 1,915,104                    | 18.7  | 17.1        |
| 65 and over       | 3,308,594                  | 266,218                      | 8.0   | 8.0         |
| Unknown           | 42,206                     | 13,402                       | 31.8  | 28.0        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>48,773,249</b>          | <b>10,752,116</b>            | <b>22.0</b>   | <b>21.1</b> |
| <b>Total :</b>    |                            |                              |   |             |
| 10-13             | 9,622,492                  | 235,328                      | 2.4   | 4.4         |
| 14-16             | 7,045,399                  | 1,019,607                    | 14.5  | 24.9        |
| 17-19             | 6,889,101                  | 3,433,237                    | 49.8  | 56.8        |
| 20-24             | 10,870,378                 | 7,147,053                    | 65.7  | 63.9        |
| 25-44             | 36,152,869                 | 22,323,544                   | 61.7  | 60.7        |
| 45-64             | 21,414,981                 | 12,421,753                   | 58.0  | 58.2        |
| 65 and over       | 6,633,805                  | 2,204,967                    | 33.2  | 34.3        |
| Unknown           | 94,022                     | 44,431                       | 47.3  | 48.9        |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>98,723,047</b>          | <b>48,829,920</b>            | <b>49.5</b>   | <b>50.3</b> |

## Canada : Census of 1931

*Gainfully occupied.* "The term 'gainfully employed' as understood in the Census includes all persons engaged in occupations by means of which they earn money or money equivalent. Children working at home merely on general household work or chores, or at odd times on other work, were not entered as gainfully employed. Similarly, women doing housework in their own homes without wages, and having no other employment, were not included among the gainfully employed."

The following tables give the gainfully occupied population by industrial groups, with the exception of table IV (industrial status), which uses an occupational classification. The returns are provisional, and there are sometimes differences in the totals. No figures on the marital status of the gainfully occupied population are available.

TABLE I. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION (10 YEARS AND OVER)  
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

| Industrial group                                | Males     |           | Females   |           | Total      |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|   | Number    | Per cent. | Number    | Per cent. | Number     | Per cent. |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.            | 1,200,849 | 36.8      | 25,085    | 3.8       | 1,225,934  | 31.2      |
| Mining, quarrying                               | 71,611    | 2.2       | 358       | 0.1       | 71,969     | 1.8       |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries         | 793,460   | 24.3      | 113,355   | 17.0      | 906,815    | 23.1      |
| Transport, communication (excl. postal service) | 282,953   | 8.7       | 23,320    | 3.5       | 306,273    | 7.8       |
| Public administration (incl. postal service)    | 101,319   | 3.1       | 15,520    | 2.3       | 116,839    | 3.0       |
| Trade, finance                                  | 369,653   | 11.3      | 109,979   | 16.5      | 479,632    | 12.2      |
| Personal and domestic service                   | 97,269    | 3.0       | 205,474   | 30.8      | 302,743    | 7.7       |
| Professional service (incl. amusement)          | 178,917   | 5.5       | 169,206   | 25.4      | 348,123    | 8.9       |
| Unspecified                                     | 165,539   | 5.1       | 3,724     | 0.6       | 169,263    | 4.3       |
| Total gainfully occupied                        | 3,261,570 | 100       | 666,021   | 100       | 3,927,591  | 100       |
| Total unoccupied                                | 2,112,971 | —         | 4,336,224 | —         | 6,449,195  | —         |
| Total population                                | 5,374,541 | —         | 5,002,245 | —         | 10,376,786 | —         |
| Population 10 years and over                    | 4,252,537 | —         | 3,906,522 | —         | 8,159,059  | —         |

TABLE II A. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY SEX AND MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1921 AND 1931

| Industrial group                                | 1921  |         |       | 1931  |         |       |
|---|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|   | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing                  | 24.2  | 0.4     | 12.7  | 22.3  | 0.5     | 11.8  |
| Mining, quarrying                               | 1.1   | 0.0     | 0.6   | 1.3   | 0.0     | 0.7   |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries         | 16.2  | 2.5     | 9.6   | 14.8  | 2.2     | 8.7   |
| Transport, communication (excl. postal service) | 5.5   | 0.5     | 3.0   | 5.3   | 0.5     | 3.0   |
| Public administration (incl. postal service)    | 1.8   | 0.3     | 1.1   | 1.9   | 0.3     | 1.1   |
| Trade, finance                                  | 6.5   | 1.8     | 4.3   | 6.9   | 2.2     | 4.6   |
| Personal and domestic service                   | 1.7   | 3.2     | 2.4   | 1.8   | 4.1     | 2.9   |
| Professional service                            | 2.3   | 2.8     | 2.5   | 3.3   | 3.4     | 3.4   |
| Unspecified                                     | —     | —       | —     | 3.1   | 0.1     | 1.6   |
| Total gainfully occupied                        | 59.3  | 11.5    | 36.2  | 60.7  | 13.3    | 37.8  |
| Unoccupied                                      | 40.7  | 88.5    | 63.8  | 39.3  | 86.7    | 62.2  |
| Total population                                | 100   | 100     | 100   | 100   | 100     | 100   |

TABLE II B. GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX AND MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1921 AND 1931

| Industrial group                                | 1921  |         |       | 1931  |         |       |
|---|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|   | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing                  | 31.6  | 0.6     | 16.7  | 28.2  | 0.6     | 15.0  |
| Mining, quarrying                               | 1.5   | 0.0     | 0.8   | 1.7   | 0.0     | 0.9   |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries         | 21.2  | 3.3     | 12.6  | 18.6  | 2.9     | 11.1  |
| Transport, communication (excl. postal service) | 7.1   | 0.7     | 4.0   | 6.7   | 0.6     | 3.7   |
| Public administration (incl. postal service)    | 2.4   | 0.4     | 1.4   | 2.4   | 0.4     | 1.4   |
| Trade, finance                                  | 8.5   | 2.4     | 5.6   | 8.7   | 2.8     | 5.9   |
| Personal and domestic service                   | 2.2   | 4.2     | 3.2   | 2.3   | 5.3     | 3.7   |
| Professional service                            | 3.0   | 3.7     | 3.3   | 4.2   | 4.3     | 4.3   |
| Unspecified                                     | —     | —       | —     | 3.9   | 0.1     | 2.1   |
| Total gainfully occupied                        | 77.5  | 15.3    | 47.6  | 76.7  | 17.0    | 48.1  |
| Unoccupied                                      | 22.5  | 84.7    | 52.4  | 23.3  | 83.0    | 51.9  |
| Population 10 years and over                    | 100   | 100     | 100   | 100   | 100     | 100   |

TABLE III. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES  
IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP,  
1921 AND 1931

| Industrial group                                | 1921  |         | 1931  |         |
|---|-------|---------|-------|---------|
|   | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing                  | 98.4  | 1.6     | 98.0  | 2.0     |
| Mining, quarrying                               | 99.6  | 0.4     | 99.5  | 0.5     |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries         | 87.3  | 12.7    | 87.5  | 12.5    |
| Transport, communication (excl. postal service) | 92.1  | 7.9     | 92.4  | 7.6     |
| Public administration (incl. postal service)    | 86.7  | 13.3    | 86.7  | 13.3    |
| Trade, finance                                  | 79.2  | 20.8    | 77.1  | 22.9    |
| Personal and domestic service                   | 36.6  | 63.4    | 32.1  | 67.9    |
| Professional service                            | 46.6  | 53.4    | 51.4  | 48.6    |
| Unspecified                                     | —     | —       | 97.8  | 2.2     |
| Total   | 84.6  | 15.4    | 83.0  | 17.0    |

TABLE IV. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS <sup>1</sup>

| Occupational group   | Owners, managers |         |         | Foremen, overseers         |                         |                            | Labourers |         |           |
|--|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|  | Males            | Females | Total   | Males                      | Females                 | Total                      | Males     | Females | Total     |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing   | 675,837          | 19,703  | 695,540 | 3,941                      | 20                      | 3,970                      | 516,314   | 4,857   | 521,171   |
| Mining, quarrying  | 1,249            | 6       | 1,255   | 2,062                      | —                       | 2,062                      | 50,213    | —       | 50,213    |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries                                | 45,792           | 489     | 46,281  | 22,071                     | 2,166                   | 24,237                     | 500,828   | 71,048  | 571,876   |
| Transport, communication   | 13,986           | 1,041   | 15,027  | 15,560<br>( <sup>2</sup> ) | 414<br>( <sup>1</sup> ) | 15,974<br>( <sup>1</sup> ) | 217,465   | 15,765  | 233,230   |
| Warehousing  | 960              | —       | 960     | 389                        | —                       | 389                        | 25,644    | 8,202   | 33,846    |
| Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining, or logging) | —                | —       | —       | —                          | —                       | —                          | 425,304   | 11,728  | 437,032   |
| Total  | 737,824          | 21,239  | 759,063 | 43,963                     | 2,609                   | 46,572                     | 1,735,768 | 111,600 | 1,847,368 |

| Occupational group   | Others |         |        | Total     |         |           |
|--|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|  | Males  | Females | Total  | Males     | Females | Total     |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing   | 23     | 9       | 32     | 1,196,115 | 24,598  | 1,220,713 |
| Mining, quarrying  | 5,110  | —       | 5,110  | 58,574    | 6       | 58,580    |
| Manufacturing and mechanical industries                                | 24,911 | 11,039  | 35,950 | 593,602   | 84,742  | 678,344   |
| Transport, communication   | 1,615  | 22      | 1,637  | 248,626   | 17,242  | 265,868   |
| Warehousing  | —      | —       | —      | 26,993    | 8,202   | 35,195    |
| Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining, or logging) | —      | —       | —      | 425,304   | 11,728  | 437,032   |
| Total  | 31,659 | 11,070  | 42,729 | 2,549,214 | 146,518 | 2,695,732 |

<sup>1</sup> Figures for commerce, finance, insurance, the liberal professions, personal service, and public administration are not available.<sup>2</sup> Including captains, mates, pilots, engineering officers, and aviators.

TABLE V. DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION  
(10 YEARS AND OVER) BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

| Sex and age group | Total population (1931) | Gainfully occupied (1931) | Gainfully occupied per cent. of total population |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|
|                   |                         |                           | 1931   | 1921              |
| <b>Males :</b>    |                         |                           |  |                   |
| 10-13             | 437,179                 | 4,391                     | 1.0  | 2.1               |
| 14-15             | 208,219                 | 38,108                    | 18.3   | 29.3              |
| 16-17             | 215,085                 | 118,098                   | 54.9   | 67.8              |
| 18-19             | 206,316                 | 165,178                   | 80.1   | 85.4              |
| 20-24             | 463,120                 | 428,538                   | 92.5   | 92.4              |
| 25-34             | 776,988                 | 759,395                   | 97.7   | 96.2              |
| 35-44             | 705,833                 | 690,537                   | 97.8   | 96.7 <sup>1</sup> |
| 45-54             | 587,919                 | 568,067                   | 96.6   |                   |
| 55-64             | 355,289                 | 322,481                   | 90.8   | 90.0 <sup>2</sup> |
| 65 and over       | 293,947                 | 163,821                   | 55.7   | 58.5              |
| Not stated        | 2,642                   | —                         | —  | —                 |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>4,252,537</b>        | <b>3,258,614</b>          | <b>76.6</b>                                      | <b>77.5</b>       |
| <b>Females :</b>  |                         |                           |  |                   |
| 10-13             | 427,874                 | 540                       | 0.1  | 0.3               |
| 14-15             | 204,281                 | 8,076                     | 4.0  | 8.4               |
| 16-17             | 210,744                 | 43,648                    | 20.7   | 25.9              |
| 18-19             | 201,312                 | 81,295                    | 40.4   | 38.8              |
| 20-24             | 447,001                 | 189,346                   | 42.4   | 35.1              |
| 25-34             | 716,131                 | 155,634                   | 21.7   | 17.2              |
| 35-44             | 627,031                 | 81,454                    | 13.0   | 11.1 <sup>1</sup> |
| 45-54             | 484,544                 | 55,816                    | 11.5   |                   |
| 55-64             | 305,266                 | 32,685                    | 10.7   | 10.0 <sup>2</sup> |
| 65 and over       | 281,312                 | 17,425                    | 6.2  | 6.2               |
| Not stated        | 1,026                   | —                         | —  | —                 |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>3,906,522</b>        | <b>665,919</b>            | <b>76.6</b>                                      | <b>15.3</b>       |
| <b>Total :</b>    |                         |                           |  |                   |
| 10-13             | 865,053                 | 4,931                     | 0.6  | 1.2               |
| 14-15             | 412,500                 | 46,184                    | 11.2   | 19.0              |
| 16-17             | 425,829                 | 161,746                   | 38.0   | 47.0              |
| 18-19             | 407,628                 | 246,473                   | 60.5   | 62.3              |
| 20-24             | 910,121                 | 617,884                   | 67.9   | 63.4              |
| 25-34             | 1,493,119               | 915,029                   | 61.3   | 58.0              |
| 35-44             | 1,332,864               | 771,991                   | 57.9   | 57.6 <sup>1</sup> |
| 45-54             | 1,072,463               | 623,883                   | 58.2   |                   |
| 55-64             | 660,555                 | 355,166                   | 53.8   | 52.0 <sup>2</sup> |
| 65 and over       | 575,259                 | 181,246                   | 31.5   | 32.9              |
| Not stated        | 3,668                   | —                         | —  | —                 |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>8,159,059</b>        | <b>3,924,533</b>          | <b>48.1</b>                                      | <b>47.6</b>       |

<sup>1</sup> Age group : 35-49 years.<sup>2</sup> Age group : 50-64 years.

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*Rapport annuel adressé par le Gouvernement français au Conseil de la Société des Nations, conformément à l'article 22 du Pacte, sur l'administration sous mandat du territoire du Togo, pour l'année 1933.* Paris, 1934. 168 pp., diagrams.

## GERMANY

Statistisches Reichsamt. *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Drei- und fünfzigster Jahrgang, 1934.* Berlin, 1934. XLVIII + 563 + 252 + 28 pp.

## GREAT BRITAIN

Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic Conditions in Peru (August 1934).* Report by Darrell WILSON. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. VIII + 49 pp. 2s.

— *Economic Conditions in Syria (May 1934)*. Report by G. T. HAVARD, C.M.G. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. 43 pp. 1s. 6d.

— *Economic Conditions in Turkey, June 1934*. Report by Colonel H. Woods, O.B.E. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. 39 pp. 1s. 6d.

**Dominions Office.** *Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy*. Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. 93 pp. 1s. 6d.

For a summary of this report, see above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

**Mines Department.** *Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the Year 1933*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. 85 pp., illustr. 1s. 6d.

**Ministry of Labour.** *Reports of Investigations into the Industrial Conditions in Certain Depressed Areas of: I. West Cumberland and Haltwhistle. II. Durham and Tyneside. III. South Wales and Monmouthshire. IV. Scotland*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. 240 pp.

For a summary of this report, see above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries".

— *Summary of Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920-1934*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1934. 28 pp. 6d.

## INDIA

*Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the Year 1933*. Delhi, 1934. ii + 38 pp. Rs.1-4 or 2s.

*Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act for 1933*. Delhi, 1934. 21 pp. Rs.2 As.4 or 4s. 3d.

*Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Rules issued thereunder and of the Labour Ordinances of Ceylon during the Year 1933*. By the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon. Delhi, 1934. iii + 29 pp. Re.1 As.6 or 2s. 3d.

The two reports were analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LII, No. 6, 5 November 1934, pages 168-169.

## BENGAL

**Revenue Department. Emigration Branch.** *Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act VII of 1922 and the Rules framed thereunder in the Presidency of Bengal for the Year ending 31 December 1933*. By K. S. THAKUR. Delhi, 1934. 8 pp. 10 annas or 1s.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LII, No. 6, 5 November 1934, page 169.

## ITALY

**Istituto centrale di Statistica.** *VII Censimento generale della popolazione, 21 aprile 1931*. Vol. I. *Relazione preliminare*. Rome, 1933. ix + 478 pp.

— *VII Censimento generale della popolazione, 21 aprile 1931*. Vol. IV. *Relazione generale*. Parte seconda, *Tavole*. Rome, 1934, iv + 295 pp.

## JAPAN

**Naikaku Tokei Kyoku. Imperial Cabinet. (Bureau of Statistics.)** *Kakei Chosa Hokoku. (Report on Enquiry on Family Budgets, September 1932 to August 1933.)* Tokyo, 1934. 140 pp.

— — — *Rodo Tokei Yoran 1934. (Summary of Labour Statistics 1934.)* Tokyo. 233 pp.

**MALTA**

**Emigration Department.** *Annual Report, 1933-1934.* Malta, 1934. xxix pp. 4d.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LII, No. 7, 12 November 1934, page 196.

**NETHERLANDS**

**Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.** *Bureau central de statistique. Overzicht van den omvang der vakbeweging in Nederland op 1 januari 1934. Statistique du mouvement syndical aux Pays-Bas au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1934.* The Hague, 1934. 62 pp.

**NEW ZEALAND**

**Unemployment Board.** *Report.* Wellington, 1934. 18 pp. 9d.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LII, No. 9, 26 November 1934, pages 264-265.

**TURKEY**

**Office central de Statistique.** *Istatistik Umuur Mürdürlüğü. İstatistik Yilligi. Annuaire statistique.* Vol. 6. 1932-1933. Istanbul. ix + 514 pp., diagrams.

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**Indian Colonization Enquiry Committee.** *Report for 1933-1934.* Pretoria, Government Printing and Stationery Office, 1934. 49 pp. 2s. 6d.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LII, No. 6, 5 November 1934, pages 169-170.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**Department of the Interior. Office of Education.** *Manual for Case Workers. A Handbook of Instructions, Policies and Procedures for the Guidance of Supervisors and Agents of Vocational Rehabilitation.* Vocational Education Bulletin No. 175. Rehabilitation Series No. 23. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. x + 69 pp. 10 cents.

**Department of Labour. Women's Bureau.** *Potential Earning Power of Southern Mountaineer Handicraft.* Washington, 1934. 16 pp.

— — — *The Age Factor as it relates to Women in Business and the Professions.* By Harriet A. BYRNE. Bulletin No. 117. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. iv + 66 pp. 10 cents.

Contains the results of an enquiry covering over 20,000 organisations belonging to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs into the effects of age and various other factors on the progress of women in business and the professions. The report presents the facts in great detail, under the headings "Personal Information", "Employment Experience", and "Earnings".

— — — *The Employment and Unemployment of Negro Women.* Washington, 1934. 11 pp.

A brief survey showing the economic status of Negro women in the United States, the types of work on which they are employed, the effects of the depression upon their employment, and how far their conditions of work have been affected by the National Recovery Act.

**Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.** *Public Works Administration. Letter from the Administrator of Public Works transmitting pursuant to Senate resolution No. 190 a report of the business of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the period ending 15 February 1934.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1934. v + 301 pp.

Detailed report on the public works schemes inaugurated by the Roosevelt Administration in the United States up to 15 February 1934. It includes particulars of the organisation, functions, and procedure of the Public Works Administration

and an outline of the general policy of that Administration, and contains, in the form of appendices, numerous statistics of the amount of money allocated, the applications made and approved, the number of men employed on public works schemes, etc.

#### NEW YORK

Department of Labour. Division of Statistics and Information. *Causes of Compensated Accidents, Two Years, 1930 and 1931*. Special Bulletin No. 182. Albany, 1933. 103 pp.

### NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

**Acerbo, Giacomo.** *La economia dei cereali nell' Italia e nel mondo. Evoluzione storica e consistenza attuale della produzione del consumo e del commercio. Politica agraria e commerciale.* Milan, Ulrico Hoepli, 1934. ix + 1021 pp.

The author, who is Italian Minister of Agriculture, has collected in this work all the available data concerning cereals in his country and throughout the world from the following standpoints: botanical (general characteristics of cereals), historical (introduction of cereals into the different countries), statistical (production, commerce, consumption, and prices of the different cereals), political (efforts to protect and regulate production), and technical and economic (development of the technique of the culture of cereals and present economic conditions relating to cereals in Italy).

The work, which contains much valuable information, enables the reader to form a general idea of the situation as regards the production and marketing of cereals in the different countries.

**Adamic, Louis.** *The Native's Return. An American Immigrant visits Yugoslavia and discovers his Old Country.* London, Victor Gollancz, 1934. 373 pp., illustr. 12s. 6d.

The author left Carniola, which then formed part of Austria, as an emigrant in 1913, at the age of 14, and settled in the United States. In 1932 he received a year's travelling scholarship, returned to his homeland, which since the war has been incorporated in Yugoslavia, and subsequently visited practically all parts of that country. The book is an account of what he saw there. He describes not only the scenery but also the people and their customs, and gives information about the prevailing social, economic, and political conditions.

**Andrew, D.M. and Paterson, D. G.** *Measured Characteristics of Clerical Workers.* Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. Vol. III, No. 1. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1934. 60 pp. \$1.

**Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.** *Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Annual Congress held at Bulawayo, 14-17 August 1934.* Johannesburg. 73 pp. 2s. 6d.

**Bennett, Edward.** *A Consumer Credit Technique for Restoring Employment. Arguments for the Enactment of a National Consumer Credit Act making Equal Grants of Purchasing Power to all Citizens.* Madison, Wis., Edward Bennett, 1933. 57 pp.

This pamphlet outlines a plan for restoring full employment in the United States by means of credit granted to consumers by the Government. The author proposes that the Government should make a grant of \$100 to each adult citizen and of \$50 to each minor within a period of four months after the scheme is launched. The Government would levy a redemption tax in the form of a surtax of 5 per cent. on the net income of all corporations and of all persons whose income exceeds \$300 per annum. This would enable the new money created under the scheme to be progressively withdrawn within four years. The author maintains that this scheme, while avoiding all the evils of excessive inflation, would so increase the demand for consumers' goods as to reduce unemployment to normal proportions and to stimulate renewed activity in the capital goods industries.

**Berman, I. R., Darley, J. G., and Paterson, D. G.** *Vocational Interest Scales. An Analysis of Three Questionnaires in relation to Occupational Classification and Employment Status.* Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. Vol. III, No. 5. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1934. 35 pp. 50 cents.

**Bond, Horace Mann.** *The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order.* New York, Prentice-Hall, 1934. xx + 501 pp., diagrams.

This book, while primarily devoted to the development of Negro education in the United States of America and to a fully documented description of its present extent, also gives a vivid picture of the place of the Negro in American life. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Negro problem in the United States.

**Bräuning, Dr. Rudolf.** *Die Leistungsfähigkeit des Siedlerbetriebes im Vergleich zum Grossbetrieb.* Veröffentlichungen aus dem Deutschen Forschungsinstitut für Agrar- und Siedlungsvesen, Abt. Königsberg/Pr. Leiter: Professor Dr. E. LANG. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. Zeitschrift für Agrarpolitik und Landwirtschaft. Herausgegeben im Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Neue Folge, 98. Sonderheft. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1934. 131 pp., maps. 12.80 marks.

Gives the results of an enquiry carried out in East Prussia with the object of comparing the productiveness of smallholdings occupied by settlers with that of large agricultural enterprises. The data used refer to the agricultural years 1930-31 and 1931-32, and cover 21 settlement colonies, comprising 679 holdings and 108 large estates. The labour force occupied on the smallholdings is proportionately much greater than that on the large farms, being about twice as large on holdings of 5-20 hectares and about four times as large on those of 2-5 hectares. The age of the holdings and the vocational and social origin of the settlers are factors which influence the productiveness of the settlements; while, generally speaking, the initial difficulties experienced by young settlements are overcome, those resulting from a wrong choice of settlers are of a more enduring character.

**Buffa, Aldo.** *Origini e sviluppo della previdenza sociale in Italia.* Rome, L'Economia italiana, 1934. 181 pp. 10 lire.

History of the development of social welfare in Italy from ancient times down to the inauguration of the Fascist regime. The author examines in particular the different branches of social insurance (sickness, accident, unemployment, maternity, invalidity, and old age), with the help of abundant statistical data, which show the progress of the movement in favour of a far-reaching social policy.

**Burns, Arthur F.** *Production Trends in the United States since 1870.* New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1934. xxxii + 363 pp.

This careful study of secular trends of production covering the period 1870-1930 is based on the statistics of physical output of a large number of industries in the United States. After a review of the data and the methods of investigation, the author examines the general features which have characterised the growth of production in different branches of industry. In the final chapter efforts are made to ascertain whether there has been any regularity in the secular changes of total industrial production. The gist of Dr. Burns's conclusion is that rapid growth in general production and decline in the rate of growth of individual industries go together, the latter being as characteristic of a progressive State as the former. This work deserves the serious attention of those who are interested in the problem of industrial fluctuations.

**Cabrini, Angiolo.** *La XVIII Conferenza internazionale del Lavoro (Ginevra, 4-23 giugno 1934).* Reprinted from *Rassegna della previdenza sociale*, Nos. 7-8, July-August 1934. Rome, Istituto Nazionale Fascista per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro, 1934. 83 pp.

A very readable and at the same time full account of the proceedings of the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, by the Director of the Rome Branch of the International Labour Office. The pamphlet includes the texts in Italian of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Session.

**Canadian Institute of International Affairs.** *The Canadian Economy and its Problems.* Papers and Proceedings of Study Groups of Members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs 1933-1934. Edited by H. A. INNIS and A. F. W. PLUMPTREE. Toronto, 1934. 356 pp.

**Caussé, R.** *Oreille et accidents du travail. Etude pathologique et médico-légale des accidents et maladies auriculaires en rapport avec l'activité professionnelle.* Rapport présenté à la Société française d'oto-rhino-laryngologie, Congrès national, Paris, octobre 1934. Paris, Imprimerie Chautenay. 104 pp.

The first part of this well-documented study examines briefly the legislation relating to compensation for industrial accidents to the ear in France and in other countries. The second and most important part examines in detail trauma resulting from accidents to the ear, injuries due to electricity, compressed air work, poisoning, and occupational deafness, and considers noise and shock in certain industries (metals, textiles, mines, railways, telephones, aviation). The third and last part, which deals with diagnosis, gives practical information on the medical examination of the injured and the sick, the medical certificate, and the estimate of the degree of incapacity. An extremely useful bibliography arranged under subject headings is included.

**Christophe, Léon.** *L'employé en Belgique.* Namur, Centrale nationale des employés, 1934. 39 pp.

Examines the social conditions and the regulation of the working conditions of salaried employees in Belgium (vocational training, hours of work, social legislation, unemployment, etc.).

**Dabkowski, Przemysław.** *Oswald Balzer, życie i dzieła (1858-1933).* Lwów, Towarzystwa naukowego, 1934.

An account of the life and works of Oswald Balzer.

**Darley, J. G., and Paterson, D. G.** *Employed and Unemployed Workers. Differential Factors in Unemployment Status.* Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. Vol. III, No. 6. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1934. 26 pp.

This study, which covers the workers belonging to four occupational groups in three cities in Minnesota during 1932, shows in what respects and to what degree those workers who are unemployed during a depression differ from those who remain in employment, and how much those who lose their jobs early in the depression differ from those who become unemployed at a later stage.

**Eriksen, Edward G., and others.** *A Demonstration of Individualized Training Methods for Modern Office Workers.* Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. Vol. III, No. 2. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, 1934. 60 pp. \$1.

**Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs.** *Compte rendu. Année 1933.* Brussels 1933. 100 pp.

**Fryklund, Verne C.** *The Selection and Training of Modern Factory Workers.* Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. Additional Publications, No. 23. Minnesota, University Press, 1934. 28 pp. 50 cents.

**Garnett, William E., and Ellison, John M.** *Negro Life in Rural Virginia 1865-1934.* Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia. Bulletin 295. 1934. 59 pp., illustr., diagrams.

**Goldfeld, Abraham.** *Toward Fuller Living through Public Housing and Leisure Time Activities.* New York, National Public Housing Conference. 55 pp. 25 cents.

The author describes what has been done in regard to town planning and the provision of open spaces in some European countries and in the United States.

In the concluding chapter he shows that, in the matter of housing, collaboration is essential not only with building experts but also with persons interested in the utilisation of spare time.

**Goldschmidt, Paul, et Velter, Georges.** *L'évolution du régime belge du soutien des chômeurs.* Editions du Comité central industriel de Belgique. Brussels, 1934. 429 pp. 25 frs.

Second edition of a work first published in 1931 under the title *Le soutien des chômeurs dans le cadre de l'assurance-chômage en Belgique*, now rewritten and brought up to date. In view of the constant development of unemployment insurance in Belgium, the work makes no claim to finality; it represents, nevertheless, the clearest and fullest analysis of the situation which has appeared recently. This analysis is accompanied by a critical commentary from the employers' standpoint. A voluminous appendix contains the royal decrees and the administrative orders and circulars relating to the question.

**Hamilton, Alice.** *Industrial Toxicology.* Harper's Medical Monographs. New York, London, Harper, 1934. xix + 352 pp.

In view of the limited dimensions of the work and to avoid a too superficial exposition, the author has deliberately neglected some important but very well-known poisons, such as mercury, arsenic, phosphorus, wood alcohol, and devoted more space to rarer but less well-known poisons, such as tetraethyl lead and radioactive compounds. The newer solvents, especially the chlorinated hydrocarbons, receive particular attention. In the introduction, the author deals briefly with the health of the working class and the protection of the worker against poisoning. A copious bibliography and alphabetical and subject indexes are included.

**Hansen, A. H., Murray, M. G., Stevenson, R. A., and Stewart, B. M.** *A Programme for Unemployment Insurance and Relief in the United States.* Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1934. viii + 201 pp.

A companion volume to *A New Plan for Unemployment Reserves* published by the Employment Stabilization Research Institute in 1933 (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, Aug. 1933, page 309), giving a more complete analysis of the experience of other countries in unemployment insurance schemes and fuller statistical data.

The authors lay down the fundamental principles which they consider should underlie an unemployment insurance programme suitable to conditions in the United States, drawing upon the experience of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland. Owing to the increasing realisation that no system of unemployment insurance can provide for all the unemployed throughout a prolonged depression, a tentative programme for emergency unemployment relief is also outlined. The programme suggested "aims at a separation of unemployment relief from ordinary poor relief on the one hand, and at a co-ordination with unemployment insurance on the other", and Federal aid and supervision are advocated.

**Heindl, Karl.** *Der Schutz des heimischen Arbeitsmarktes in der Praxis. Richtlinien für die Beschäftigung von Ausländern in der Tschechoslowakei.* Prague, Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Deutschen wirtschaftlichen Verbände der Tschechoslowakei. 52 pp.

Texts of laws and agreements governing the protection of the national labour market in Czechoslovakia.

**Hevesy, Paul de.** *Le problème mondial du blé. Projet de solution.* Paris, Félix Alcan, 1934. vii + 293 pp. 30 frs.

The author examines with great thoroughness every aspect of the wheat problem, and proposes an association of the countries interested in the production, marketing, or consumption of wheat.

**Hirst, Francis W.** *The Consequences of the War to Great Britain.* Economic and Social History of the World War. British Series. James T. SHOTWELL, Ph.D.,

LL.D., General Editor. Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1934. xx + 311 pp.

In this work, which is the concluding volume of the British Series in the "Economic and Social History of the World War", the author attempts a general estimate of the effects of the war on the life of the nation. The book is in two parts. The first deals with the political, social, and moral consequences of the war; the second with the financial and economic consequences, and includes a chapter on employment and unemployment from 1914 to 1933.

**Hoyland, John S.** *Digging with the Unemployed.* London, Student Christian Movement Press, 1934. xi + 100 pp.

Describes briefly work with the unemployed on schemes they themselves initiate and carry out to employ their enforced leisure and to add to the amenities of the town or village in which they live. The author is one of a gang, varying in composition and numbers, and joined by schoolboys, students, and others, who at different times and places live with the unemployed in their own homes and work with them on constructional activities in a spirit of fellowship and good will. The gang originated in the arrival of the author and a boy of fourteen in a distressed area of South Wales to join an international group of students and others who had carried through various tasks of community service in several countries, and had come to Wales to help in the construction by the unemployed of a swimming bath for their town.

**Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.** *Digest of the 1934 Safety Convention and Annual General Meeting held at Toronto, 26-27 April 1934.* Toronto. 103 pp.

**Institute of Pacific Relations.** *Problems of the Pacific, 1933. Economic Conflict and Control. Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Banff, Canada, 14-26 August 1933.* Edited by Bruno LASKER and W. L. HOLLAND. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. xvi + 490 pp. \$5.

This was the first Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held on the American continent (previous meetings were held at Honolulu in 1925 and 1927, at Kyoto in 1929, and at Shanghai in 1931). It was attended by groups from the following countries: Australia, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United States of America. There were also present, as at previous conferences, observers from the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.

The main topic of discussion was "International Economic Conflict in the Pacific Area: Its Control and Adjustment", a subject the importance of which had emerged from the discussions at the 1931 Conference of the Institute, and had increased in the interval as the result of extensive measures of economic re-orientation in the British Commonwealth and in the United States of America. The purpose underlying the discussion of the problem was to understand the fundamental causes of international friction inherent in the clash of economic interests, and to explore the possibilities of the harmonisation or control of those interests. As the discussions developed, there was seen to be a "conflict between a contractive and an expansive movement in the economic relations of the Pacific area.... On the one hand, there was seen within each nation a struggle for mastery of its resources; on the other, a new pattern of co-operative economic arrangements between particular nations and interested groups was seen to cut across the political map of the Pacific."

About half the volume consists of a summary of the discussions under the following headings: Economic Conflict and Control; Shipping in the Pacific; Instability of Currency; Differences in Standards of Living; Differences in Labour Standards; Japanese Expansion; the United States Recovery Programme; China's Reconstruction Programme; Ottawa: a Co-operative Attempt at Recovery; Economic Conflict and Public Opinion. The remainder of the volume contains a selection of the papers submitted to the Conference.

It was decided that the theme of the 1935 Conference should be "Aims and Results of Economic and Social Policies of Pacific Countries". In the preparatory



studies, emphasis is to be laid *inter alia* on the economic, social, and cultural aspects, both national and international, of standards of living and their determinants, and on relations between industrialised and non-industrialised regions.

**Irish Trade Union Congress.** *Fortieth Annual Report. Being the Report of the National Executive for 1933-1934 and the Report of the Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual Meeting held in University College, Galway, 8-11 August 1934.* Dublin, 1934. 182 pp.

**Jacquemyns, Guillaume.** *Enquête sur les conditions de vie de chômeurs assurés, de grévistes syndiqués et d'ouvriers au travail 1932-1933. V. Le budget de soixante-deux familles du Bassin de Charleroi.* Université libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay. Etudes sociales. Liège, Georges Thone, 1934. 297 pp.

This study of the living conditions of unemployed workers in the Charleroi area was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LII, No. 7, 12 November 1934, pages 193-195.

**Labour under the New Deal.** *A Selected Bibliography including Analyses of Labour Organisation Periodicals.* Compiled by Dorothy Campbell CULVER. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California. Berkeley, 1934. 59 pp.

**Lauterpacht, Dr. H.** *The Development of International Law by the Permanent Court of International Justice.* Publications of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva (Switzerland), No. 11. London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green, 1934. ix + 111 pp.

This is the most suggestive study yet published of the role of the Permanent Court of International Justice in developing the principles of international law. It emphasises the extent to which "the Court has, in interpreting international law, been in fact confronted with a choice between the principle of minimum of restrictions and the giving of the fullest possible effect to what appears to be the purpose of the obligation" and points out that "the result of this choice has been that the work of the Court can to a large extent be conceived in terms of a restrictive interpretation of claims of State sovereignty". All but one of the cases relating to the International Labour Organisation decided by the Court are discussed incidentally by the author.

**Mackintosh, W. A.** *Prairie Settlement. The Geographical Setting.* Canadian Frontiers of Settlement. Edited by W. A. MACKINTOSH and W. L. C. JOERG. Vol. I. Toronto, Macmillan, 1934. xv + 242 pp., illustr., maps.

The first of a series of nine studies on frontier settlement in Canada which is being carried out by the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee, with the assistance of Government Departments and public organisations. This series of studies is concerned with recent (approximately twentieth century) settlement in Canada, chiefly on the great central plain. The scope of the studies includes an examination of the physical basis of settlement, an historical record of the process of settlement, the evolution of farming and the economic progress of the settlers, and probable trends of future development. It is hoped that these studies will make some contribution towards the development of economic planning in the field of land settlement.

**Mitteldeutsche Eisen-Berufsgenossenschaft.** *Unfallverhütungs-Vorschriften für die Montage von Stahlbauten (Eisenkonstruktionen).* Gültig vom 1. April 1934. Leipzig, G. Zschocke. 110 pp.

**National Safety Council.** *You and Your Job.* Chicago, 1933. 89 pp.

This pamphlet was analysed in *Industrial Safety Survey*, Vol. X, No. 5, Sept.-Oct. 1934, page 151.

**Neville-Rolfe, Sybil.** *Social Hygiene in the Mercantile Marine. The Brussels Agreement. A Survey of Action taken from 1920 to 1934.* A Report made to the

Assemblée générale of the Union internationale contre le péril vénérien, Madrid 1934. Based on Replies received to a Questionnaire issued to the National Anti-Venereal Organisations of Maritime Countries. London, The British Social Hygiene Council. 42 pp. 6d.

Neyman, Jerzy. *Statystyka ubezpieczalni chorobowych w Anglii, Niemczech i w Polsce. Statistics of Social Health Insurance Institutions in England, Germany and Poland.* Institute for Social Problems. Actuarial Series No. 3. Warsaw, 1934. 115 pp.

Study of the aims and methods of the statistics of sickness and maternity insurance funds. After analysing the system and organisation of statistics of sickness insurance in Great Britain and in Germany, and describing the enquiries into morbidity among workers in these countries, the author examines the present state of statistics of sickness insurance in Poland, and makes some suggestions designed to give them immediate practical utility as a guide for the activities of the insurance institutions.

Nodel, W. *Supply and Trade in the U.S.S.R.* The New Soviet Library, 1. London, Victor Gollancz, 1934. 176 pp. 3s. 6d.

The first of a series of thirteen volumes in which Soviet-Russian experts are to describe the organisation, structure and activity of important Soviet institutions. It deals with the task of supplying consumers' needs. The principles underlying the Soviet system of supply and trade appear to be the repression of private trade and the distribution of supplies in accordance with the efficiency and importance of the work done.

Norske Arbeiderparti. *Arbeiderpartiets Krisepplan 1934. Forslag for Stortinget fra Det norske Arbeiderparti.* Oslo, Arbeidernes Aktietrykkeri, 1934, 96 pp.

This book contains the "crisis plan" of the Norwegian Labour Party, presented to the Norwegian Parliament in 1934. It proposes some measures with the immediate purpose of creating employment, and, by way of conclusion, puts forward some concrete proposals for new legislation. It deals, in a concise manner, with some of the most intricate and difficult problems of economic and social policy of the present time. Assuming that the capitalist system is approaching its end, and that an era dominated by new principles and economic forms is imminent, the plan claims at the same time to be an important step towards this goal.

Ogilvie, F. W. *The Tourist Movement. An Economic Study.* London, P. S. King, 1933. xv + 228 pp. 12s. 6d.

Pfeifer, Dr. Helfried. *Grundsätze und Probleme des österreichischen Sozialversicherungsrechtes.* Vienna, Österreichischer Wirtschaftsverlag, 1934. vii + 95 pp.

In the first part of this book, which deals with social insurance in Austria, the author examines in a clear and comprehensive manner the notion and characteristic features of social insurance, and shows the differences between social insurance and assistance. He then turns to the problem of the just distribution of the cost of insurance. In the second part he deals with the problems connected with the organisation of insurance on a geographical or corporative basis. The principle of autonomy and judicial organisation are also fully studied.

*Répertoire de droit international. Condition des étrangers. Conflit des lois. Respect des droits acquis. Lois pénales. Nationalité. Jugements, Procédure, etc.* Fondé par A. DARRAS. Publié par A. de la PRADELLE et J. P. NIBOYER. Secrétaire Général, P. GOULÉ. *Supplément*, publié par J. P. NIBOYER. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1934. 480 pp.

*Research Studies in Individual Diagnosis.* Edited by Donald G. PATERSON. Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. Vol. III, No. 4. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1934. 52 pp., tables. 75 cents.

**Riche, R.** *Pour la paix entre les peuples.* Liège, Paris, La pensée catholique, 1934. 164 pp.

A teacher by profession, the author has not confined this work to an abstract exposition of the principles lying behind his solutions, but has illustrated these principles, which are those of Catholic morality, by reference to facts, thus giving actuality to the discussion. Special mention should be made of the place he assigns, at the heart of the problem of peace, to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

**Rubinstein, I.** *Away with Unemployment. An Economic Remedy.* Jerusalem, Ludwig Mayer, 1934. 150 pp. 2s. 6d.

The author, basing his arguments on abundant statistical data, maintains that the economic depression and the present state of unemployment are due to a lack of equilibrium between supply and demand, which itself is attributable to the fact that productive capacity has risen more rapidly than the standard of living. He proposes to restore equilibrium by the adoption of the system of "emergency money", which, in his opinion, would ensure the required intensity of money circulation and an increase in the volume of goods exchanged.

**Salter, Sir Arthur.** *Toward a Planned Economy.* New York, John Day, 1933. 31 pp. 25 cents.

Sir Arthur Salter first analyses the breakdown of the old *laissez-faire* economic system. The growth of large-scale organisation in industry placed the worker in an inferior bargaining position and made necessary the intervention of the State to prevent such abuses as excessive working hours, child labour, unhygienic working conditions, and the exploitation of the consumer by monopolists. The development of economic nationalism and the effects of the war led to high tariff policies, quotas, and prohibitions of imports, and the growth of indebtedness dislocated the working of the credit system. The result of the universal breakdown of the *laissez-faire* system was an inevitable tendency towards centralised control—more or less dictatorial in a large number of countries—but a control which was exercised for the most part in a completely random and unco-ordinated way.

The writer considers how the old competitive system can be supplemented by organised planning in such a way as to remove its worst abuses, while at the same time safeguarding its beneficial regulating effect. The planning that he proposes—in the spheres of currency, investment, and production—is mainly of a distinctly negative character. The stimulus of individual enterprise is to be preserved carefully intact, and State intervention is to restrict its activities to the correction of patent abuses. The method to be followed is to be the extension of self-government in the actual organisation of economic activity, co-ordinated in the national field by the control of the State, and in the international field by some such instrument as the League of Nations.

**Schairer, Reinhold.** *Die akademische Berufsnot. Tatsachen und Auswege.* Jena, Diedrich. 164 pp.

Study of the problem of overcrowding in the professions in Germany. The author, who has already published several works on the problems of university students and unemployment among professional workers, develops in this study a plan to remedy the situation, in particular by a reform of the higher studies. He proposes to interpose between the secondary and the higher studies a year of practical activity (handicrafts, and a period spent in an occupational centre). The author is opposed to mechanical restrictions of access to places of higher education, and maintains the necessity of adapting the number of degrees and diplomas to the existing possibilities of work, in particular by a careful selection of students before and at the beginning of the higher studies; this solution should result in the formation of an *élite* drawn from all classes of the population. Finally, he suggests certain measures of professional solidarity (compulsory periodical holidays for all professional workers with a view to creating possibilities of temporary employment for other young workers of the same kind, creation of a fund for the assistance of young professional workers to be financed by compulsory contributions from professional workers in employment, etc.).

**Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein.** *Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz im Jahr 1933.* Zurich, 1934. VII + 269 pp.

**Society of Women Housing Estate Managers.** *Housing Estate Management by Women. Being an account of the development of the work initiated by Octavia Hill.* London, 1934. 16 pp.

**South African Institute for Medical Research.** *Annual Report for the Year 1933.* Johannesburg. 91 pp., illustr.

Special reference should be made to the section of this report dealing with industrial hygiene. The Mine Air Committee of the Chamber of Mines, it is stated, continued during the year under review their investigations into the size-frequency of particles in the air-borne dust of the Witwatersrand Mines. The results, however, point to the necessity of additional tests and further investigations. Studies relating to the filtering of air-borne dust through bags of screens of various materials were carried out in the mines under the direction of the Committee. A third series of investigations related to the quartz-alumina ratios of the rock which gives rise to air-borne dust, and the dust recovered from the lungs of silicotics. Experiments were carried out on monkeys treated in one case with mine dust rich in quartz, and in another with coal dust, in order to determine, among other things, whether these animals react in the same manner to exposure to these dusts as does the human subject.

**Stalin, J., and others.** *From the First to the Second Five-Year Plan. A Symposium.* New York, International Publishers. 490 pp.

A note on the French edition of this book was published in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXIX, No. 6, June 1934, page 907.

**Tiltman, H. Hessel.** *Peasant Europe.* London, Jarrolds, 1934. 282 pp., illustr.

An outline of the political, economic, and social conditions existing to-day in the peasant lands of Eastern Europe, based on facts gathered by the author from personal contact with the peasants and their leaders. Separate chapters are devoted to Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Ukraine, and Yugoslavia. Finally, the author discusses the world depression as it affects the peasants of Eastern Europe and the outlook for the future. He states that what the peasants need is a reduction of taxation and debt, social betterment, and a fair price for the results of their labour. Under present conditions the purchasing power of the peasants of Eastern Europe has almost vanished. If, however, their effective cash income could be raised, Western Europe would discover the vast potentialities of this market lying at its very doors.

**Universidad de Buenos Aires. Instituto de sociedades anónimas y seguros de la Facultad de Ciencias económicas.** *La explotación del seguro y su régimen legal.* Informe preparado a pedido de la Comisión de Códigos del H. Senado. Mario A. RIVAROLA, Director del Instituto. F. CARPENA (Hijo), Sub-Director. Buenos Aires, 1934. xv + 341 pp.

**Úrazová pojistovna delnicka pro Cechy v Praze, Úrazova pojistovna delnicka pro zemi Moravskoslezskou v Brně a zemská Úradovna pre poisťovanie robotníkov na Slovensku v Bratislave.** *Statistik der Arbeiter-Unfall-Versicherung für die Jahre 1925-1930.* Statistika Úrazového pojištění dělnického za leta 1925-1930. Prague, 1934.

Statistics of industrial accidents giving rise to compensation from 1925 to 1930 by the three territorial and interoccupational institutions for compulsory accident insurance in Czechoslovakia. The accident insurance system is based on the annual assessment of the capital value of pensions awarded during the year. Each undertaking liable to insurance is assigned to a risk class, undertakings of a similar nature forming a group. The last distribution of undertakings in risk classes, made in 1914, gave 640 groups. The statistics published here form a monumental work, which supplies the basis for a new distribution of the categories of undertakings liable to insurance between the different risk classes. To this effect the statistics indicate,

for each category of undertakings, not only the number of accidents, but also the present value of the cost of compensation of accidents occurring in the undertakings in each risk group.

Ustredni Psychotechnicky Ústav ČSL. *Psychotechnická ročenka 1934. Psychotechnisches Jahrbuch. Annuaire psychotechnique.* Edited by Dr. J. DOLEZAL and Dr. F. SERACKY. Prague, "Orbis". 107 pp. 15 Koruny.

Van Driel, B. M. *De sterfte der ondernemingsarbeiders in de Builengewesten van Nederlandsch-Indië in 1931 en 1932. Death Rates and Causes of Death among 404,983 Estate Labourers in the "Outer Provinces" of the Netherlands East Indies in 1931, and among 313,790 Labourers in 1932.* Mededeelingen van het Pathologisch Laboratorium te Medan-Sumatra. No. 14. Medan, Varekamp, 1934. 175 pp.

Varzim, Abel. *Le Boerenbond belge. L'oeuvre du relèvement et de la grandeur de la classe agricole d'un pays.* Preface by Mgr. LUYTGAERENS. Paris, Desclée de Brouwer, 1934. XII + 272 pp.

An account of the origin, history and development of the Belgian "Peasants League".

Witt, G. A., and Keller, Dr. F. *Führerschulung und Freizeitnutzung im Freiwilligen Arbeitsdienst (einschliesslich der offiziellen Richtlinien).* Schriften für den Volksbildner. Herausgegeben von der Zentralstelle für Volksbildung im Bundesministerium für Unterricht. Heft 27. Vienna, Leipzig, Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst, 1934. Pp. 165-296 + v pp.

Deals with the training of leaders and the utilisation of spare time in the voluntary labour service in Austria. The last part of the work includes the texts of the regulations relating to these questions.

Yanson, J. D. *Foreign Trade in the U.S.S.R.* The New Soviet Library, 8. London, Victor Gollancz, 1934. 176 pp. 3s. 6d.

An account of the principles underlying the external trade relations of the U.S.S.R. The author endeavours to prove that State monopoly of foreign trade is a necessity for Soviet Russia. The book contains valuable and interesting statistical tables.

Zaleski, Zygmunt. *Bezrobocie i Organizowanie opieki nad niezatrudnioną młodzieżą w Polsce. Le chômage et l'organisation de l'assistance à la jeunesse en chômage en Pologne.* Referat informacyjny na VI Międzynarodowy Kongres Wychowania Moralnego, Craców, 11-15 września 1934, Warszawa. Warsaw, 1934. 28 pp.

An account of the aims and organisation of the Society for the Assistance of the Young Unemployed, and of the work centres for young unemployed workers in Poland created and administered by that Society. The Polish text is followed by a French translation.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Cole, G. D. H., and Cole, Margaret. *A Guide to Modern Politics.* London, Victor Gollancz, 1934. 559 pp. 6s.

Cooper, Russell M. *American Consultation in World Affairs for the Preservation of Peace.* Introduction by Dr. James T. SHOTWELL. New York, Macmillan, 1934. XIV + 406 pp.

Deutsche Bau- und Bodenkbank Aktiengesellschaft. *Denkschrift über die Vorstädtische Kleinsiedlung, ihre bisherigen Ergebnisse und Entwicklungstendenzen.* Berlin, 1934. 28 pp.

Fédération suisse du personnel des services publics. *De la démocratie au socialisme.* Zurich, 1934. 72 pp.