



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

The Working of Sickness Insurance in Norway¹

Compulsory sickness insurance was introduced in Norway by an Act of 18 December 1909, which came into force on 1 July 1911. At the outset this Act made insurance compulsory in principle for all wage-earners. Voluntary sickness insurance had not developed to the same extent in Norway as in the other two Scandinavian countries; in 1910 the membership of the voluntary sickness funds was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000 only.

The Sickness Insurance Act has been amended several times since it came into force, but none of its essential characteristics has been changed.

INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

The Act provides for one sickness fund at least to be set up within each local government area. The number of funds established under this clause — local sickness funds — was 757 in 1935. Each fund has legal personality and is managed by a committee elected by the district council and consisting of five members, of whom three must be insured persons and one an employer contributing to the compulsory sickness insurance scheme.

In addition to the local sickness funds there are 34 private sickness funds recognised by the National Insurance Office (recognised sickness funds). Persons for whom insurance is compulsory are considered to have complied with the obligation if they are affiliated to one of these

¹ SOURCES : *Norges offisielle statistik. Syketrygden, 1926-1936* (Official Statistics of Norway. Sickness Insurance).

Arsberetning fra Rikstrygdeverket (Annual Report of the National Insurance Office). Nos. 33-40.

Statistisk arbok for Norge (Norwegian Statistical Year-Book). 1936.

ORMESTAD : *Syketrygden i 25 ar* (Twenty-five Years of Sickness Insurance). Oslo, 1936.

funds. Most of the recognised funds are attached to an undertaking or are intended for the workers in one special trade.

MEMBERSHIP

The legislation makes provision for two categories of insured persons: those insured compulsorily and those insured voluntarily.

Insurance is compulsory for all persons of 15 years or over in public or private employment who are in receipt of remuneration paid entirely or partially in cash, provided that their total income does not exceed certain specified limits. Some categories of workers are included even if they receive no cash wages. Under the 1909 Act the wage limit was 1,200 crowns in rural areas and 1,400 crowns in urban areas, but it was raised by an Act of 6 August 1915 to 1,600 and 1,800 crowns respectively. After being abolished except for public servants by an Act of 15 June 1917, the wage limit was reintroduced by an Act of 17 July 1925, which left the figure to be fixed by the administrative authorities. It was first fixed at 6,000 crowns, then lowered to 5,400 in 1928 and to 4,500 in 1931; it was again raised to 6,000 crowns in 1936.

Certain groups of workers, such as those whose employment is only temporary, are exempt from compulsory insurance. Seamen employed on board ships proceeding to foreign ports were included in the insurance scheme from 4 January 1937. Since 1 January 1936 insurance has been compulsory for fishermen, even when they work for their own account.

Voluntary insurance is open to all persons of 15 years or over who are in good health and whose annual income does not exceed a limit fixed by the administrative authorities. This limit was originally 800 crowns in rural districts and 1,000 crowns in urban districts. This restriction was felt to be too severe; and the limit was raised in the course of the 1915 revision of the scheme to the same rate as for compulsorily insured persons. In 1930 it was fixed at 5,400 crowns and in 1933 was lowered to 4,500; but at the same time special provision was made for voluntary insurance for persons whose annual income was between 4,500 and 6,000 crowns.

Table I (p. 519) shows the average membership of local sickness funds, classified by sex, during the years 1912 to 1935.

It will be seen from this table that the membership of compulsory insurance funds has increased steadily except in 1921, 1926, and 1931. The decrease in 1921 was due to unemployment, which affected Norway like other countries [during the early post-war years. In 1926 extensive labour disputes deprived many workers of their employment. The decline in 1931 was due in part to a similar cause and in part to the lowering of the wage limit during that year. It should also be mentioned that the great increase in membership in 1916 (about 80,000) is mainly attributable to the relaxing of the conditions for admission to insurance when the legislation was amended in 1915 — more especially to the raising of the wage limit.

TABLE I. MEMBERSHIP OF LOCAL SICKNESS FUNDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS BY SEX

Year	Total membership	Absolute figures		Percentages	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1912	330,000	194,300	135,700	58.9	41.1
1913	337,620	201,387	136,233	59.6	40.4
1914	340,619	201,775	138,844	59.2	40.8
1915	351,217	206,507	144,710	58.8	41.2
1916	429,878	257,046	172,832	59.8	40.2
1917	473,439	289,244	184,195	61.1	38.9
1918	520,657	327,924	192,733	63.0	37.0
1919	543,124	342,970	200,154	63.1	36.9
1920	558,661	355,138	203,523	63.6	36.4
1921	548,250	344,142	204,108	62.8	37.2
1922	570,524	359,000	211,524	62.9	37.1
1923	579,314	367,405	211,909	63.4	36.6
1924	584,800	368,804	215,996	63.1	36.9
1925	596,184	373,960	222,224	62.7	37.3
1926	591,809	367,415	224,394	62.1	37.9
1927	600,186	370,569	229,617	61.7	38.3
1928	618,821	383,484	235,337	62.0	38.0
1929	626,634	390,245	236,389	62.3	37.7
1930	636,874	395,293	241,581	62.1	37.9
1931	635,379	389,081	246,298	61.2	38.8
1932	647,649	393,378	254,271	60.7	39.3
1933	669,597	409,864	259,733	61.2	38.8
1934	706,574	435,455	271,119	61.6	38.4
1935	751,660	469,914	286,746	61.9	38.1

The proportion of compulsorily to voluntarily insured persons is shown in the next table.

TABLE II. RATIO OF COMPULSORILY TO VOLUNTARILY INSURED PERSONS AMONG THE MEMBERS OF LOCAL SICKNESS FUNDS

Year	Total number of insured persons	Absolute figures		Percentages	
		Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary
1913	337,620	334,723	2,897	99.1	0.9
1914	340,619	336,821	3,789	98.9	1.1
1915	351,217	346,771	4,446	98.7	1.3
1916	429,878	422,958	6,920	98.4	1.6
1917	473,439	461,815	11,624	97.5	2.5
1918	520,657	500,294	20,363	96.1	3.9
1919	543,124	510,554	32,570	94.0	6.0
1920	558,661	518,265	40,396	92.8	7.2
1921	548,250	495,096	53,154	90.3	9.7
1922	570,524	511,366	59,158	89.6	10.4
1923	579,314	519,927	59,387	89.7	10.3
1924	584,800	522,448	62,316	89.3	10.7
1925	596,184	528,277	67,907	88.6	11.4
1926	591,809	517,086	74,723	87.4	12.6
1927	600,186	520,359	79,827	86.7	13.3
1928	618,821	535,798	83,023	86.6	13.4
1929	626,634	545,091	81,543	87.0	13.0
1930	636,874	549,289	87,585	86.2	13.8
1931	635,379	536,628	98,751	84.5	15.5
1932	647,649	543,927	103,722	84.0	16.0
1933	669,597	556,325	113,272	83.1	16.9
1934	706,574	582,251	124,323	82.4	17.6
1935	751,660	616,208	135,452	82.0	18.0

The table shows that the number of voluntarily insured persons has steadily increased to a more marked degree than the number of compulsorily insured persons.

The membership of recognised sickness funds increased until 1917 but has fallen more or less regularly since that date. The following table shows the membership of these funds from 1912 to 1935 and the ratio of that membership to the total number of insured persons expressed as a percentage.

TABLE III. MEMBERSHIP OF RECOGNISED SICKNESS FUNDS

Year	Absolute figures	Percentage	Year	Absolute figures	Percentage
1912	31,100	9.4	1924	14,531	2.5
1913	32,947	9.8	1925	14,911	2.5
1914	34,240	10.1	1926	13,187	2.2
1915	36,969	10.5	1927	12,140	2.0
1916	42,700	9.9	1928	11,986	1.9
1917	45,860	9.7	1929	11,995	1.9
1918	29,746	5.7	1930	12,173	1.9
1919	29,454	5.4	1931	11,934	1.9
1920	25,969	4.6	1932	12,183	1.9
1921	22,281	4.1	1933	11,884	1.8
1922	21,611	3.8	1934	11,931	1.7
1923	14,555	2.5	1935	12,220	1.6

RESOURCES

Local Sickness Funds

The resources of the local sickness funds are obtained chiefly from contributions, which vary mainly in terms of the wages of the insured persons, the rates being fixed by the administrative authorities.

According to the Act, the total contribution is in principle distributed as follows: the insured person pays 60 per cent., the employer 10 per cent., the State 20 per cent., and the local authority 10 per cent. In reality the State fraction of 20 per cent. has never been entirely paid up. In accordance with other clauses of the Act, one-fifth of the State contribution from 1911 to 1924 was used to constitute a Sickness Insurance Equalisation Fund for assisting funds that were in financial difficulties. Since 1925 this fifth of the State contribution has gone back to the Treasury. An Act of 27 May 1932 prescribed that the State contribution might be reduced by 50 per cent. when the net assets of the Equalisation Fund amounted to 12 crowns or over per head of the insured population. A reduction of 45 per cent. was accordingly made in the financial year 1932-1933 and a reduction of 50 per cent. in succeeding years. At present, therefore, the insured persons pay 66.7 per cent. of the total contribution and the employer, the State and the local authority pay 33.3 per cent. divided equally between them.

The contributions of voluntarily insured persons whose annual income does not exceed 4,500 crowns are divided in the same way as those of compulsorily insured persons, except that the employer's share must be paid by the insured person himself. Voluntarily insured

persons whose annual income is between 4,500 and 6,000 crowns pay the entire contribution themselves.

The rates of contributions are laid down in a basic scale issued from time to time by the Crown on the basis of proposals made by the National Insurance Office. Since 1 January 1934 the rates for the insured person's fraction of the total contribution under the basic scale have been as follows :

TABLE IV. RATES OF CONTRIBUTION
(Crowns)

Wage group	Annual wage	Rate of contribution		
		Compulsorily insured persons : per week	Voluntarily insured persons with incomes up to 4,500 crowns : every 4 weeks	Voluntarily insured persons with incomes from 4,500 to 6,000 crowns : every 4 weeks
	Crowns			
0 a (public servants)		0.60	3.70	4.80
0 b (with family responsibilities)	0— 300	0.55	3.70	4.80
0 c (with no family responsibilities)		0.25	1.90	2.40
I	300— 600	0.45	2.65	3.40
II	600—1,000	0.55	3.45	4.40
III	1,000—1,500	0.70	4.20	5.40
IV	1,500—2,100	0.85	4.95	6.40
V	2,100—2,800	1.00	5.90	7.60
VI	2,800—and over	1.25	7.15	9.20

The group 0 a includes public servants and the employees of sickness funds who are entitled in the event of sickness to their full salaries for three months at least. When an insured person has no family responsibilities he is placed in the wage group immediately below the one to which he belongs for the purpose of calculating contributions.

The National Insurance Office may fix higher rates of contributions if the financial situation of a fund requires such a step, or lower rates for funds which are in a favourable situation. The average rate of contribution for all the local funds during 1935 was 6.3 per cent. higher than the basic rate.

Recognised Sickness Funds

The rates of contributions charged by the recognised sickness funds are fixed by the general meeting of each fund. The State pays a contribution equal to two-sixths of the amount of the contributions collected, and the local authority and the employer each pay one-sixth of this amount. The State contribution, however, was reduced in the same proportion as its contribution to the local funds.

Statistics of Resources

The following table shows the different items in the resources of the local sickness funds and the recognised funds from 1926 to 1935, in absolute figures and per insured person, as well as the percentage of each item as compared with the total.

TABLE V. RESOURCES OF SICKNESS FUNDS

(Crowns)

	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.
Contributions of insured persons (compulsory and voluntary) and employers	27,121,040	44.82	70.5	26,493,308	43.27	73.0	27,972,575	44.35	72.1	25,993,897	40.70	72.1	26,232,944	40.42	72.3
State contribution	6,860,896	11.34	17.9	5,608,311	9.16	15.4	6,314,578	10.01	16.3	5,838,034	9.14	16.2	5,899,219	9.09	16.2
Contribution of local authorities	3,811,125	6.30	9.9	3,723,279	6.09	10.3	3,941,776	6.25	10.2	3,640,816	5.70	10.2	3,679,228	5.67	10.1
Other resources	652,703	1.08	1.7	474,232	0.77	1.3	556,339	0.88	1.4	555,301	0.87	1.5	515,726	0.79	1.4
Total	38,445,764	63.54	100.0	36,299,130	59.29	100.0	38,785,268	61.49	100.0	36,028,048	56.41	100.0	36,327,117	55.97	100.0

	1931			1932			1933			1934			1935		
	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Per cent.
Contributions of insured persons (compulsory and voluntary) and employers	25,413,410	39.26	72.2	25,576,846	38.76	74.1	27,430,887	40.25	76.8	29,715,477	41.36	77.1	31,766,922	41.59	74.6
State contribution	5,734,565	8.86	16.3	4,872,457	7.38	14.1	3,748,881	5.50	10.5	4,094,820	5.70	10.6	5,216,211	6.83	12.3
Contribution of local authorities	3,577,925	5.53	10.1	3,593,043	5.45	10.4	3,547,510	5.21	9.9	4,077,525	5.67	10.6	5,175,046	6.77	12.2
Other resources	489,414	0.75	1.4	491,479	0.75	1.4	1,003,080	1.47	2.8	648,201	0.90	1.7	373,335	0.49	0.9
Total	35,215,314	54.40	100.0	34,533,825	52.34	100.0	35,730,358	52.43	100.0	38,536,023	53.63	100.0	42,531,514	55.68	100.0

This table shows the effects of the reduction in the State contribution on the resources of the sickness funds. From 1931 to 1934 this item fell from 16.3 to 10.6 per cent. of their total income.

BENEFITS

Cash Benefits

Cash benefits are payable to insured persons who are unfit for work (sickness benefit), to insured women and the wives of insured persons during childbirth (maternity benefit), and under certain conditions to the members of an insured person's family (family benefit). The funds also pay funeral benefit.

Sickness benefit is payable to an insured person who is incapacitated for work as a result of sickness as from the fourth day of his illness up to a maximum of thirty-nine weeks for any one illness and not more than twenty-six weeks in the course of any one year. In the case of tuberculosis and cancer, however, benefit may be paid for thirty-nine weeks during one year. If the insured person is admitted to hospital the benefit is withheld, but it may be replaced in certain cases by family benefit. No benefits are paid to public servants or to insured persons whose annual wage is less than 300 crowns. The rate of benefit varies according to the wage group in which the insured person is classified for purposes of contributions. The following table shows the rate of benefit for each wage group.

TABLE VI. RATES OF SICKNESS BENEFIT

Wage groups	Annual wage	Daily sickness allowance
	Crowns	Crowns
I	300 - 600	0.80
II	600 - 1,000	1.40
III	1,000 - 1,500	2.10
IV	1,500 - 2,100	2.80
V	2,100 - 2,800	3.60
VI	over 2,800	4.00

The following table shows the annual expenditure of the sickness funds on sickness benefit from 1926 to 1935; it gives both the total figure and the average expenditure for each insured person.

TABLE VII. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON SICKNESS BENEFIT
(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	11,875,772	20.07	1931	8,657,224	13.63
1927	12,586,264	20.97	1932	7,990,954	12.34
1928	12,033,550	19.45	1933	7,636,930	11.41
1929	8,908,635	14.21	1934	7,883,365	11.16
1930	7,915,119	12.43	1935	8,542,192	11.36

The marked decrease in the expenditure on sickness benefits since 1929, which in that year was as much as 27 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, was due mainly to the changes made in the sickness insurance legislation by the Act of 22 June 1928. Under that Act insured persons were classified in different wage groups, and the result was a reduction in the rate of sickness benefit for most insured persons. The rate fixed in 1928 has not changed since that date, and the gradual decrease in the expenditure on sickness benefit since that time must be attributed to other causes. There is reason to believe that the decrease reflects a growing tendency among insured persons to go to hospital rather than to remain at home when ill. This is confirmed by the statistics of the sickness funds, which reveal a decrease in the number of days of sickness benefit from 1929 to 1934 and a parallel increase in the number of days of hospital treatment (cf. Table XII below). The preference shown by the insured persons for hospital treatment is most probably due to improvements in the hospital equipment at their disposal, not only from the point of view of the number of institutions and the number of beds available but also as regards the standard of treatment and of maintenance provided for patients.

The maternity allowance, payable to insured women during childbirth if they have been members of a fund for ten consecutive months or more, is calculated on the same basis as sickness benefit. It is paid for two weeks before and six weeks after childbirth. Insured women who are not entitled to sickness benefit, as also the wives of insured persons, receive a lump sum of 30 crowns in the event of childbirth.

Table VIII (p. 525) shows the expenditure of sickness funds on maternity benefits from 1926 to 1935.

The decrease in the expenditure since 1929 shown in the table may be attributed mainly to the reduction in the rate of sickness benefit introduced by the Act of 1928. The continued decrease from 1929 to 1935 is due in part to the fact that insured women have had

TABLE VIII. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS
ON MATERNITY BENEFIT
(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	879,628	1.48	1931	604,291	0.95
1927	795,234	1.32	1932	568,933	0.87
1928	776,144	1.26	1933	528,122 ¹	0.78 ¹
1929	672,765	1.08	1934	525,368 ¹	0.74 ¹
1930	664,675	1.04	1935	524,757 ¹	0.70 ¹

¹ Including expenditure on family benefit when the insured woman enters a maternity hospital.

recourse more frequently to public maternity hospitals (cf. Table XVI below), and in part to the decline in the birth rate in insured families (cf. Table XXII below).

Family benefit is payable to the husband or wife and other persons maintained by an insured person who is undergoing treatment in hospital or other curative establishment or in a maternity hospital. It is equal to 25 per cent. of the sickness benefit if the insured person is responsible for the maintenance of one other person, 50 per cent. if two or three persons are maintained, and 75 per cent. for four or more persons.

The following table shows the expenditure of the sickness funds on family benefit from 1926 to 1935.

TABLE IX. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON FAMILY BENEFIT
(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	327,427	0.55	1931	270,965	0.42
1927	380,490	0.64	1932	276,356	0.43
1928	338,837	0.55	1933	276,148 ¹	0.41 ¹
1929	289,456	0.46	1934	283,523 ¹	0.40 ¹
1930	284,782	0.44	1935	302,813 ¹	0.40 ¹

¹ This figure does not include the expenditure on family benefit when an insured woman is admitted to a maternity hospital.

This table, like the two preceding ones, shows a decrease in the expenditure from 1929 onwards as a result of the reduction in the rate of benefit introduced by the 1928 legislation.

Funeral benefit amounts to 75 crowns in the event of the death of an insured person or of the husband or wife of an insured person, and 50 crowns for the death of a child maintained by an insured person.

TABLE X. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON FUNERAL BENEFITS
(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	384,132	0.65	1931	418,442	0.66
1927	412,032	0.69	1932	409,041	0.63
1928	418,900	0.67	1933	382,146	0.57
1929	447,700	0.72	1934	399,043	0.56
1930	409,733	0.64	1935	434,460	0.58

Benefits in Kind

The sickness funds provide medical attendance, hospital treatment, physiotherapeutic treatment, dental treatment, obstetrical assistance and transport for patients and doctors.

Medical attendance is available for insured persons, the husbands or wives of insured persons, and children maintained by them (including adopted children) up to the age of 15 years. Children below the age of 7 years maintained by an insured person are entitled not only to medical treatment in cases of sickness but also to treatment for certain congenital infirmities. The right to medical attendance continues from the beginning of the illness until the insured person ceases to be a member of the insurance fund. In the case of voluntary insurance, however, medical attendance is not provided in the case of illness which begins before the end of the sixth week of membership.

Medical attendance is provided in the form of free treatment by one of the doctors with whom the sickness fund has concluded an agreement, but the fund may also merely refund the cost of treatment on the basis of a scale drawn up by the administrative authorities.

Since compulsory sickness insurance was introduced the method of paying doctors' fees has been changed on several occasions. From 1911 to 1916 it was absolutely compulsory for the funds to provide medical attendance, and the doctors' fees were fixed by the doctors

themselves or by their professional organisation. The Act of 1915 empowered the funds in certain circumstances to pay cash benefit instead of providing medical attendance, and groups of funds entered into agreements with doctors prescribing the amount of the doctors' fees. This system lasted until 1922, when a dispute arose between the funds and the doctors with regard to the scale of fees. As a result the funds were permitted from 1922 to 1924 to refund only a part of the doctors' fees on the basis of a scale drawn up by the Ministry of Social Welfare. In 1925 the two parties were able to conclude contracts; but in 1926 the system of refunding the insured person's expenditure had to be re-introduced as a result of the failure of the parties to reach an agreement as to the terms of these contracts. This situation continued until 1932; during that year fresh agreements were signed with the great majority of the funds. Generally speaking this system still remains in force; but it should be noted that no agreements exist between the funds and the doctors in the capital and in several other towns.

The following table shows the expenditure of the funds on medical attendance from 1926 to 1935.

TABLE XI. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON MEDICAL ATTENDANCE
(Crown)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	9,511,262	16.07	1931	9,192,913	14.47
1927	10,021,825	16.70	1932	9,313,375	14.38
1928	8,791,214	14.20	1933	8,776,956	13.10
1929	9,058,020	14.46	1934	9,748,773	13.42
1930	9,262,915	14.54	1935	10,558,696	14.05

The decrease in the expenditure on medical attendance in 1928 and 1933 was due mainly to changes in the rates for the refund of medical expenses, introduced by the Royal Orders of 21 October 1927 and 10 December 1932.

When an insured person cannot be satisfactorily treated at home, and if conditions permit, free medical treatment and maintenance in a public hospital or similar curative establishment may be provided in place of medical attendance and sickness benefit.¹ Such treatment is provided for the same period as medical attendance.

¹ With regard to family benefit, however, cf. above, pp. 525.

TABLE XII. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON HOSPITAL
TREATMENT
(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	6,536,092	11.04	1931	8,713,642	13.72
1927	7,014,347	11.69	1932	9,102,763	14.05
1928	7,580,628	12.26	1933	9,857,178	14.72
1929	8,908,006	12.77	1934	10,990,471	15.56
1930	8,356,332	13.13	1935	11,743,762	15.62

The steady increase in the expenditure on hospital treatment is due in part to the growing tendency of insured persons to be treated in hospital and also to the increase in the cost of hospital treatment resulting from the improvements in equipment and methods.

Physiotherapeutic treatment is supplied in accordance with the prescriptions of the medical attendant, both to insured persons and to members of their family. This includes, in particular, special baths, massage, and X-ray or radium treatment.

TABLE XIII. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS
ON PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT¹
(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	1,309,512	2.21	1931	1,252,854	1.97
1927	1,271,241	2.13	1932	1,176,236	1.82
1928	1,286,855	2.08	1933	1,239,596	1.85
1929	1,085,941	1.73	1934	1,327,539	1.89
1930	1,183,285	1.86	1935	1,482,342	1.97

¹ These figures include the expenditure of the funds on drugs. These are provided only when the patient has been injured in an industrial accident. In such cases, the cost of drugs and of medical benefit is paid by the sickness insurance fund during the first ten days following the accident.

The decrease of more than 200,000 crowns in 1929 was due to a clause of the Act of 22 June 1928, according to which the provision of spectacles and of certain types of bandages was abolished as from the beginning of 1929. The increase in the expenditure from 1932

onwards arose from the fact that more frequent recourse was had to physiotherapeutic treatment.

It is compulsory for the sickness funds to provide dental treatment, but only for the extraction of teeth and then only when the extraction is not for the purpose of providing artificial teeth. The cost of extractions is also paid for members of an insured person's family. When the reserve fund of a sickness fund amounts to more than 25 crowns net per member, dental benefit for the treatment of teeth may also be paid. Table XIV shows the expenditure under this heading.

TABLE XIV. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON DENTAL BENEFIT
(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	740,497	1.25	1931	782,795	1.23
1927	831,541	1.38	1932	909,467	1.41
1928	723,667	1.17	1933	1,002,846	1.50
1929	24,755	0.04	1934	1,159,182	1.64
1930	1,767	0.00	1935	1,283,004	1.71

The practically complete cessation of the payment of dental benefit in 1929 and 1930 was due to the fact that the Act of 22 June 1928 abolished the provision of dental care to insured persons as from the beginning of 1929. (The expenditure in 1929 and 1930 was for dental treatment provided before the Act of 1928 came into force.) The Act of 6 June 1930 re-introduced dental benefit as from 1931.

Obstetrical assistance is provided for insured women who have been affiliated to a fund for ten consecutive months, and to the wives of insured persons who have been affiliated for the same period. It consists mainly in the attendance of a midwife.¹ Certain funds also provide for the attendance of a nurse at home after the birth of the child.

If it is possible and if conditions in the insured woman's home are not satisfactory, free admission to a maternity hospital may be granted in place of the assistance of a midwife (and of the maternity benefit).² The following table shows the expenditure of sickness funds from 1926 to 1935 on the attendance of midwives, including their travelling expenses, and the expenditure for nursing assistance at home.

¹ When it is thought necessary by the midwife, an insured woman is entitled to medical attendance during childbirth.

The cost of this is included in the figures for the expenditure on medical attendance (cf. Table XI above).

² With regard to family benefit, however, cf. above, pp. 525.

TABLE XV. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON OBSTETRICAL ASSISTANCE (ATTENDANCE OF MIDWIVES)

(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	563,018	0.95	1931	396,024	0.62
1927	472,432	0.78	1932	383,287	0.57
1928	451,830	0.74	1933	329,911	0.49
1929	423,492	0.67	1934	333,587	0.47
1930	426,214	0.67	1935	331,371	0.44

The next table shows the expenditure of the funds on the admission of insured women and the wives of insured men to public maternity hospitals from 1926 to 1935.

TABLE XVI. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS FOR THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO PUBLIC MATERNITY HOSPITALS

(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	156,136	0.27	1931	214,816	0.34
1927	146,691	0.25	1932	239,874	0.38
1928	163,923	0.26	1933	292,556	0.44
1929	175,209	0.28	1934	328,711	0.47
1930	205,002	0.33	1935	379,561	0.50

Tables XV and XVI show that, during the ten years they cover, the expenditure on sickness benefit decreased steadily, whereas since 1927 the expenditure on the admission of insured women to public maternity hospitals has increased. This reflects the growing tendency among women to claim admission to a maternity hospital. This is in accordance with the preference shown by insured persons in general for hospital treatment and may be explained by the increase in the number of maternity hospitals and in the number of beds available, as well as by the improvement in the standard of treatment.

In Norway, where there are extensive areas which are very sparsely populated, the question of the transport of the patient to the

doctor and of the doctor to the patient is extremely important. Consequently, the legislation provides that sickness funds must pay the cost of transport of the doctor to the sick person's domicile, at rates fixed by the National Insurance Office, if the patient is not in a condition to visit the doctor's consulting room, and also the cost of transport of the patient to the doctor's consulting room or to hospital, if the patient or the employer cannot reasonably be expected to pay the sums in question.

The following table shows the expenditure of the sickness funds from 1926 to 1935 on the transport of doctors and patients.

TABLE XVII. EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS ON THE TRANSPORT OF PATIENTS AND DOCTORS

(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	1,422,433	2.41	1931	1,472,775	2.31
1927	1,458,227	2.42	1932	1,501,833	2.32
1928	1,278,149	2.06	1933	1,593,410	2.38
1929	1,387,834	2.22	1934	1,779,615	2.51
1930	1,476,227	2.32	1935	1,977,008	2.63

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Each sickness fund pays its own administrative expenses. The total expenditure of all the sickness funds from 1926 to 1935 was as follows :

TABLE XVIII. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF SICKNESS FUNDS

(Crowns)

Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person	Year	Total expenditure	Per insured person
1926	3,242,582	5.48	1931	3,030,959	4.77
1927	3,074,280	5.12	1932	2,981,515	4.60
1928	3,061,154	4.95	1933	2,991,029	4.47
1929	3,041,656	4.85	1934	3,013,547	4.27
1930	3,001,908	4.71	1935	3,109,730	4.14

The marked decline in the administrative expenses per insured person must be attributed mainly to the increased membership of insurance funds during the period under consideration (cf. Table I above).

The cost of the central administration of the insurance scheme, which is borne by the National Insurance Office, is in principle covered by the State. Parliament may, however, decide that the expenditure will be paid in whole or in part out of the Equalisation Fund. As a result of Parliamentary decisions, the central administrative expenses were paid out of that Fund from 1929 to 1935 up to the following amounts :

	Crowns		Crowns
1929	120,000	1933	128,300
1930	120,000	1934	128,300
1931	126,584	1935	128,300
1932	130,600		

RESERVE FUNDS AND EQUALISATION FUND

The legislation provides that if the final accounts of the sickness funds show a surplus of income over expenditure, the surplus must be paid into the reserve fund, which is intended to meet possible deficits. Generally speaking, the rates of contribution to each fund must be fixed so as to permit the fund to have a surplus to be placed to reserve every year. The following table shows the net total of the reserve funds of the sickness funds from 1926 to 1935, and their total income and expenditure during the same period.

TABLE XIX. NET TOTAL OF RESERVE FUNDS ON 31 DECEMBER
AND TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SICKNESS FUNDS
(Crowns)

Year	Net total reserve funds (000's omitted)	Per insured person	Total income (000's omitted)	Per insured person	Total expenditure (000's omitted)	Per insured person	Surplus or deficit per insured person
1926	17,069	28.21	38,396	63.46	38,025	62.85	+ 0.61
1927	13,668	22.32	36,273	59.24	39,775	64.47	— 5.72
1928	14,513	23.01	39,033	61.88	38,147	60.47	+ 1.41
1929	15,313	23.98	35,191	55.10	34,416	53.89	+ 1.21
1930	17,606	27.13	36,478	56.20	34,184	52.67	+ 3.54
1931	16,733	25.85	35,414	54.71	36,269	56.03	— 1.32
1932	15,197	23.03	34,688	52.57	36,227	54.90	— 2.33
1933	14,987	21.99	35,730	52.43	36,051	52.90	— 0.47
1934	14,711	20.47	38,536	53.63	38,822	54.03	— 0.40
1935	12,956	17.24	41,645	55.40	42,540	56.59	— 1.19

This table shows that during the period under review the total reserve funds decreased by more than 6,000,000 crowns. This was due to the deficits shown by the funds as a whole in 1927 and from 1930 to 1935.

The Equalisation Fund established by the National Insurance Office is intended to assist sickness funds which are in financial difficulties. It may grant loans with or without interest, or even a non-repayable advance when the deficit of the funds is due to an exceptionally-high morbidity rate. The Equalisation Fund was established by means of an annual deduction equal to 20 per cent. of the normal State contribution from 1911 to 1924. Since 1925, the Fund has grown simply as a result of the interest earned on the invested capital. The following table shows the balance in hand of the Fund, in absolute figures and per insured person, from 1926 to 1935, and the amount of the loans without interest granted to sickness funds.

TABLE XX. BALANCE OF THE EQUALISATION FUND AND TOTAL LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST OUTSTANDING ON 31 DECEMBER

(Crowns)

Year	Balance of the fund		Total loans without interest to sickness funds	
	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Absolute figures	Per insured person
1926	8,400,732	14.20	968,620	1.64
1927	8,416,389	14.02	1,697,287	2.83
1928	8,596,824	13.89	2,006,511	3.24
1929	8,692,708	13.87	2,183,803	3.48
1930	8,878,940	13.94	1,783,089	2.80
1931	9,051,552	14.25	1,348,149	2.12
1932	9,209,490	14.22	1,475,150	2.28
1933	9,438,187	14.10	1,718,869	2.57
1934	9,554,092	13.52	1,948,300	2.76
1935	9,639,137	12.82	2,392,400	3.18

It will be seen that the total amount of the loans granted increased considerably in 1927 and from 1931 to 1935. During that period, as was shown in Table XIX, the final accounts of the funds showed a more or less extensive deficit.

STATISTICS OF MORBIDITY, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The morbidity statistics compiled on the basis of the information supplied by the sickness funds show the number of cases of sickness notified, the number of days for which benefit was paid, and the number of days of hospital treatment paid for by the insurance fund every year. The statistics do not show the nature of the diseases for which benefits were paid. The following table contains the above-mentioned information for the years 1926 to 1935.

TABLE XXI. MORBIDITY STATISTICS OF SICKNESS INSURANCE FUNDS

Year	Cases of sickness notified		Days of sickness for which benefit was paid		Days of hospital treatment	
	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Absolute figures	Per insured person	Absolute figures	Per insured person
1926	191,547	0.32	4,688,169 ¹	7.92 ¹	—	—
1927	218,734	0.36	5,114,793 ¹	8.52 ¹	—	—
1928	207,256	0.33	5,242,458 ¹	8.47 ¹	—	—
1929	201,602	0.32	3,982,180	6.35	1,070,952	1.71
1930	185,356	0.29	3,761,758	5.91	1,096,277	1.72
1931	199,144	0.31	4,101,630	6.46	1,120,164	1.76
1932	193,522	0.30	3,948,082	6.10	1,148,500	1.77
1933	201,046	0.30	3,873,084	5.78	1,235,733	1.85
1934	212,901	0.30	4,078,048	5.77	1,253,270	1.77
1935	227,625	0.30	4,421,527	5.88	1,382,817	1.84

¹ These figures also include days of hospital treatment.

The above table shows that the number of cases of sickness per insured person did not change to any marked extent during the period under review. The data concerning the number of days for which benefit was paid tend to indicate a comparative decrease from 1929 to 1935, whereas the number of days of hospital treatment per insured person rose from 1.71 to 1.84 during these years. This confirms the tendency already mentioned for insured persons to prefer hospital treatment to treatment at home.

The next table shows the number of births in respect of which benefits were paid (to insured women and the wives of insured men) from 1926 to 1935.

TABLE XXII. NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	Absolute figures	Per 1,000 insured persons	Year	Absolute figures	Per 1,000 insured persons
1926	26,112	44.12	1931	22,195	34.93
1927	24,064	40.09	1932	21,119	32.61
1928	23,928	38.67	1933	19,841	29.63
1929	23,007	36.72	1934	20,555	29.09
1930	23,411	36.76	1935	20,896	27.80

These figures show a marked decline in the birth rate among the insured population during the years under consideration. During the same period, the birth rate per thousand inhabitants for the population of the country as a whole fell from 19.60 to 14.55.

The following table indicates the number of deaths in respect of which funeral benefit was paid from 1926 to 1935 (deaths of insured persons and the husbands or wives of insured persons or of their children below the age of 15) in absolute figures and per thousand insured persons.

TABLE XXIII. MORTALITY STATISTICS OF SICKNESS INSURANCE FUNDS

Year	Absolute figures	Per 1,000 insured persons	Year	Absolute figures	Per 1,000 insured persons
1926	5,673	9.59	1931	6,121	9.63
1927	6,073	10.12	1932	5,983	9.24
1928	6,150	9.94	1933	5,578	8.33
1929	6,572	10.49	1934	5,783	8.18
1930	6,027	9.46	1935	6,277	8.35

These figures show a decline in the death rate among the insured population. The death rate per thousand inhabitants for the population as a whole fell from 10.88 to 10.21 during the same period.

STATISTICS

Quarterly Statistical Tables

The following tables, which are published at quarterly intervals, give a survey of statistics on employment and unemployment, hours of work, wages, and cost of living, in countries for which regular statistics are available. Yearly averages are given for the years 1927 onwards and monthly (or quarterly) data for the last thirteen months. These figures have been compiled by the International Labour Office from figures published, or communicated, by the statistical authorities of the various countries. In a few cases, statistics compiled by non-official bodies have been used. The series showing index numbers on the base 1929 = 100 have for the most part been computed by the Office. The figures are the latest available at the time of going to press, but are in some cases provisional and subject to revision. Unless otherwise indicated, the monthly and quarterly figures refer to the end of the period ; figures published relating to the first of the month (or quarter) are shown against the preceding month (or quarter).

It should be emphasised that in view of the diversity in the scope and methods of compilation of these statistics, international comparisons are difficult and possible only with considerable reservations ; the statistics, however, generally give a reliable picture of fluctuations in time, and it is between these that comparisons can most usefully be made.

Notes on the sources and methods of compilation of the statistical series contained in these tables were given in the *I.L.O. Year-Book*, 1934-35, Vol. II : *Labour Statistics* ; information on new series introduced since the publication of this *Year-Book* is given in the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*, 1937, and in notes at the end of each issue of these tables.

In order that the French and English editions of these tables may be uniform, the countries are arranged in alphabetical order of their French titles. Thus, to take two important countries, whose order is different in the two languages, Germany appears under the letter A (*Allemagne*) and the United States under the letter E (*Etats-Unis*).

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS USED IN THE TABLES

The sign	*	signifies :	" no figures exist "
" "	—	" "	" figures not yet received "
" "	†	" "	" provisional figure "
" "	r	" "	" figure revised since the previous issue "
" "	o	" "	" branches relating to men only " (wages table only).

Figures in thick-faced type : base of the index numbers.

Figures in italics : index numbers with a year other than 1929 as base.

Figures in brackets : index numbers subject to certain reservations (see the introduction to each table).

The sign — between two figures of a series signifies that the former series is replaced by another, or otherwise modified.

Employment and Unemployment

Tables I and II give statistics on the *general level of employment* and the *general level of unemployment*. As these series purport to measure different aspects of the same phenomenon, the two tables should be read in conjunction. Figures for the different industries or occupations covered by these series are given in the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1937*, which also gives figures for unemployment among males and females where available.

Employment (Table I). The employment series relate to persons in employment or to hours worked, and may be classified roughly in two groups : (1) those (the majority) based on employers' returns, indicating changes in the number of workers employed or hours worked in a sample of mainly industrial establishments ; they do not furnish information on the absolute extent of employment, and as a rule only *index numbers* are reproduced here ; (2) those based on returns of employed members in various schemes of social insurance (usually compulsory) and covering the great majority of the working population ; as these series give a more reliable picture of changes in the total level of employment, absolute figures are generally given, as well as index numbers. In the great majority of cases, the figures relate to workers recorded as in employment at a certain date, irrespective of the hours worked per day or per worker, though in some cases they relate to the number of hours worked during a certain period and thus record fluctuations in the *volume* of employment.

Owing to differences in scope and methods of compilation and classification of the various series, international comparisons of the absolute-level of employment and its fluctuations are rarely possible. The chief value of the statistics is in indicating the trend of short-period fluctuations.

(Text continued on page 545.)

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT¹

Date	GERMANY			AUSTRIA	BELGIUM ⁴	CANADA ⁷	DENMARK	
	Sickness insurance statistics	Statistics of establishments		Sickness insurance statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics	Statistics of establishments	Statistics of establishments	
	Number employed	Employment as percentage of possible number of:		Number employed	Index (1929)	Index (1926)	Total number of hours worked per day ⁸	
		Workers	Hours of work				Number (thousands)	Index (1931)
1927	*	*	*	1,376,049	100.0	88.1	*	*
1928	17,436,100	74.5 ^a	70.5 ^a	1,446,027	100.2	94.2	*	*
1929	17,595,347	70.4	67.4	1,448,845	100.0	100.0	*	*
1930	16,408,528	61.2	56.2	1,378,390	96.6	94.5	*	*
1931	14,336,418	50.7	44.5	1,255,353	87.4	85.3	962	100.0
1932	12,517,882	41.9	35.7	1,107,256	78.2	72.5	881	91.6
1933	13,015,614	46.3	41.0	1,022,942	81.1	70.6	985	102.4
1934	15,040,852	58.5	53.7	1,010,993	78.3	80.9	1,092	113.6
1935	15,949,332 ^a	63.9	58.6	967,330 ^a	79.9	83.7	1,185	123.2
1936	17,105,771	69.1	65.0	935,411	85.3	87.3	1,175 [†]	122.1 [†]
1936 Aug.	17,895,919	71.6	66.6	978,483	88.3	89.8	1,292	134.3
Sept.	17,886,222	72.4	68.3	977,006	88.8	92.4	1,300	135.1
Oct.	17,785,115	72.4	68.9	969,426	89.4	93.1	1,310	136.2
Nov.	17,597,812	72.3	69.9	940,644	87.6	92.4	1,287	133.8
Dec.	16,954,844	71.0	68.4	881,692	84.9	87.1	1,244	129.3
1937 Jan.	16,599,462	69.4	64.7	866,157	85.0	87.3	1,189	123.6
Feb.	17,014,107	69.6	65.6	877,691	86.5	86.2	1,219	126.6
March	17,497,362	71.7	69.0	921,911	88.3	86.4	1,252	130.1
April	18,447,733	74.3	72.3	969,236	89.9	89.2	1,283	133.4
May	18,776,446	75.2	73.1	1,003,492	90.0	95.9	1,335	138.8
June	18,941,252	75.9	72.2	1,022,361	90.6	99.9	1,330	138.3
July	19,094,961	76.1	70.8	1,026,249	—	100.7	1,295	134.6
Aug.	19,151,000 [†]	76.6	71.9 [†]	1,037,181	—	103.4	1,317	136.9
Persons covered	*	*	*	*	906,910 ⁶	1,174,041 ⁷	*	*

Date	ESTONIA ⁷	UNITED STATES					
	Statistics of establishments	Statistics of establishments ¹⁰ (Manufacturing industries)					
		Index (1923-1925)				Estimates of:	
		Number employed		Hours worked	Payrolls	Wage earners employed	Weekly payrolls (\$1,000's)
	Index (1 Jan. 1927)	Un-adjusted	Adjusted				
1927	93.0	94.5	*	95.1	93.2	8,288,400	206,980
1928	98.2	94.3	*	95.5	93.9	8,285,800	208,334
1929	100.0	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	8,785,600	221,937
1930	95.8	87.2	*	80.7	81.1	7,668,400	180,507
1931	88.1 ^a	73.8	*	62.9	61.8	6,484,300	137,256
1932	82.7	62.6	*	46.1	42.5	5,374,200	93,757
1933	84.3	68.8	*	52.8	45.3	5,778,400	98,623
1934	97.5	78.8	*	57.7	57.6	6,605,600	126,000
1935	109.7	82.1	*	63.6	65.4	6,968,500	143,180
1936	126.3	87.8	*	72.4	75.5	7,541,800	165,699
1936 Aug.	125.2	89.3	89.2	74.2	76.5	7,461,500	165,099
Sept.	128.1	91.2	89.6	74.4	76.6	7,980,800	169,489
Oct.	129.0	92.4	90.2	78.9	81.6	8,081,100	180,580
Nov.	130.4	92.6	91.9	79.4	83.1	8,100,300	183,983
Dec.	127.4	93.7	94.2	81.2	87.3	8,220,000	193,389
1937 Jan.	135.4	92.2	94.4	77.0	83.1	8,082,000	184,271
Feb.	135.1	94.6	95.2	80.6	87.8	8,291,200	194,699
March	138.6	96.6	96.4	83.6	92.7	8,467,700	205,602
April	143.9	97.5	97.0	83.1	96.2	8,553,000	213,213
May	153.8	97.7	97.6	82.1	96.4	8,566,400	213,835
June	156.2	96.6	96.8	79.9	94.3	8,477,100 [†]	209,047 [†]
July	149.4	96.8 [†]	98.4 [†]	77.4 [†]	92.0 [†]	—	—
Aug.	146.2	97.6 [†]	97.7 [†]	79.4 [†]	95.1 [†]	—	—
Persons covered	52,762	4,938,998 [†]				*	*

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base period 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. ² Since November 1935, including the Saar Territory. ³ Figure for July. ⁴ Since May 1935, excluding voluntarily insured. ⁵ During the month. ⁶ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁷ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month. ⁸ The monthly figures are more restricted in scope than the yearly figures. ⁹ Since January 1931, excluding "building". ¹⁰ The figures relate to the 15th of the month.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (cont.)

Date	FINLAND *		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN		HUNGARY	
	Statistics of establishments		Returns of labour inspectors		Unemployment insurance statistics		Social insurance statistics	
	Index (1926)		Index (same month of 1930)		Estimated number employed	Index (1924)	Number employed	Index (1927)
	Number employed	Hours worked	Number employed *	Hours worked				
1927	99.5	98.6	*	*	10,018,000	98.0	1,033,609	98.3
1928	103.1	104.6	*	*	10,023,000	98.0	1,064,599	101.3
1929	100.0	100.0	*	*	10,223,000	100.0	1,051,169	100.0
1930	87.0	81.9	100.0	100.0	9,809,000	96.0	990,776	94.3
1931	77.5	71.1	92.6	88.6	9,437,000	92.3	937,298	89.2
1932	77.6	71.9	80.9	73.6	9,367,000	91.7	862,469	82.0
1933	83.1	77.6	79.4	74.3	9,684,000	94.8	853,203	81.1
1934	93.2	88.0	76.9	71.4	10,142,000	99.2	913,068	86.8
1935	101.4	97.6	73.6	68.1	10,386,000	101.6	958,234	91.2
1936	101.8	98.2	74.1	70.5	10,902,000	106.7	1,026,510	97.7
1936 Aug.	*	*	75.0	71.7	11,074,000	108.3	1,059,842	100.8
Sept.	*	*	75.1	72.4	11,086,000	108.5	1,058,704	100.7
Oct.	102.9	99.7	76.2	72.6	11,112,000	108.7	1,070,579	101.9
Nov.	*	*	75.0	72.0	11,125,000	108.9	1,055,385	100.4
Dec.	*	*	75.4	71.9	11,141,000	109.0	1,004,722	95.6
1937 Jan.	102.2	100.0	75.0	67.6	11,118,000	108.8	1,008,849	96.0
Feb.	*	*	75.8	66.7	11,189,000	109.4	1,033,323	98.3
March	*	*	76.1	66.1	11,252,000	110.1	1,051,105	100.0
April	104.8	102.9	76.8	64.8	11,413,000	111.7	1,107,965	105.4
May	*	*	77.7	64.3	11,416,000	111.7	1,126,928	107.2
June	*	*	78.4	64.0	11,519,000	112.7	1,098,041	104.4
July	115.5	110.5	80.7	65.6	11,523,000	112.7	1,102,963	104.9
Aug.	*	*	79.7	65.9	11,566,000	113.2	—	—
Persons covered	67,188	5,959,764	2,248,324		*	*	*	*

Date	ITALY			JAPAN	LATVIA		LUXEMBURG ¹	
	Statistics of establishments			Statistics of establishments	Sickness insurance statistics		Statistics of establishments	
	Index ⁴ (1934)	Index ⁴ (1929)		Index (1926)	Number employed	Index (1930)	Number employed	Index (1929)
		Number employed	Number of hours worked					
1927	*	*	*	104.1	148,288 *	87.4 *	41,129	93.6
1928	*	*	*	99.2	161,483	94.7	42,927	97.7
1929	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	171,195	100.0	43,944	100.0
1930	*	97.3	94.2	90.0	179,636	105.3	43,122	98.1
1931	*	88.8	83.5	81.7	166,939	97.9	36,942	84.1
1932	*	78.5	72.4	82.0	141,296	83.2	29,696	67.6
1933	*	79.4	75.1	89.9	150,236	88.4	28,483	64.8
1934	100.0	82.9	77.8	100.2	162,837	95.8	28,803	65.5
1935	117.1	94.0	81.0	109.7 ²	172,615	101.1	29,334	66.8
1936	121.6	94.9	81.0	115.8	183,291	107.4	30,255	68.8
1936 Aug.	116.8	97.8	79.3	116.6	186,714	109.5	30,772	70.0
Sept.	122.6	102.2	89.9	117.6	186,341	109.5	30,729	69.9
Oct.	125.0	99.6	87.1	118.0	190,250	111.6	30,819	70.1
Nov.	127.2	98.4	82.5	118.7	193,740	113.7	30,521	69.5
Dec.	127.9	95.4	80.8	119.1	188,050	110.5	30,461	69.3
1937 Jan.	127.7	93.7	76.2	119.6	185,146	108.4	30,649	69.7
Feb.	130.6	95.7	80.5	120.7	185,755	108.4	30,757	70.0
March	133.4	100.7	87.9	122.7	187,908	110.5	31,829	72.4
April	135.1	102.9	90.2	127.8	193,173	112.6	32,430	73.8
May	134.4	105.3†	91.7†	128.5	196,736 ³	115.8	33,058	75.2
June	132.7	106.1†	94.9†	129.1	199,553 ³	116.8	33,492	76.2
July	132.8	—	—	—	202,757†	118.9	34,110	77.6
Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,345	78.2
Persons covered	1,068,664	1,445,060†		1,264,253	*	*	*	*

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base period 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. ² Figures for the first month of each quarter. ³ The figures relate to the first of the month. ⁴ Ministry of Corporations. The figures relate to the last week of each month.

⁵ Fascist General Industrial Confederation. ⁶ Figures for 1927-1930: yearly averages, based on average number insured each month. ⁷ The figures relate to the first of the following month.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT ¹ (concluded)

Date	NORWAY			NETHERLANDS ⁴		POLAND		SWEDEN ⁷	
	Statistics of establishments			Unemployment insurance statistics		Statistics of establishments		Statistics of establishments	
	Index (September 1935)			Index (1929)		Index		Social Board	
	All industries	Manufacturing industries				Number employed (1928) (all industries)	Hours worked per week (1928) (manufactures)	Index (1926-1930)	
	Number employed ⁸	Hours worked ⁹							
1927	*	*	*	98.3		*	*	*	*
1928	*	*	*	100.3		99.0	101.9	*	*
1929	*	*	*	100.0		100.0	100.0	*	*
1930	*	*	*	98.0		87.2	82.9	*	*
1931	*	*	*	90.5		74.5	69.3	*	*
1932	*	*	*	79.4		64.1	56.9	*	*
1933	*	*	*	77.7		63.8	58.3	89.1	*
1934	*	*	*	76.5		69.1	67.2	97.4	*
1935	*	99	101	72.6		72.8	72.7	103.1	*
1936	101	104	108	71.5		77.8	78.0	108.7	*
1936 Aug.	*	*	*	73.4		81.6	80.9	*	*
Sept.	105	106	110	73.3		82.9	85.4	111.1	*
Oct.	*	*	*	73.2		87.2	87.7	*	*
Nov.	*	*	*	73.1		83.8	89.9	*	*
Dec.	104	108	113	71.5		76.0	81.8	109.8	*
1937 Jan.	*	*	*	69.8		75.2	73.9	*	*
Feb.	*	*	*	72.4		77.9	78.5	*	*
March	101	106	110	74.9		81.0	82.2	111.8	*
April	*	*	*	78.1		85.4	86.4	*	*
May	*	*	*	80.2		88.1	88.7	*	*
June	107	111	110	81.4		89.7	90.3	119.3	*
July	*	*	*	80.9		91.0*	88.9	*	*
Aug.	*	*	*	81.3†		93.3†	95.5	*	*
Persons covered	200,700	101,600		466,066† *		800,674 †	25,594 *		266,590

Date	SWITZERLAND		CZECHOSLOVAKIA ⁸		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA		YUGOSLAVIA	
	Statistics of establishments		Social insurance statistics		Statistics of establishments		Social insurance statistics	
	Index (1925)		Number employed	Index (1928)	Index (July 1925)		Number employed	Index (1928)
					Euro-peans	Total ⁹		
1927	91.2		*	*	94.2	95.9	510,321	84.4
1928	97.3		2,488,000	99.3	97.2	98.2	565,798	93.5
1929	100.0		2,506,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	605,064	100.0
1930	96.5		2,446,000	97.6	97.4	98.1	631,182	104.4
1931	88.5		2,313,000	92.4	93.5	93.8	609,262	100.7
1932	76.1		2,069,000	82.6	87.6	87.2	537,238	88.9
1933	73.0		1,888,000	75.4	90.3	91.2	520,980	86.2
1934	73.3		1,879,000	76.6	100.3	102.3	543,566	89.9
1935	70.2		1,919,000	76.6	109.7	114.1	564,288	93.3
1936	70.1		2,063,000	82.3	117.6	124.8	616,211	101.9
1936 Aug.	*		2,209,947	88.2	118.6	125.5	644,093	106.5
Sept.	69.6		2,223,483	88.8	119.3	126.4	651,649	107.7
Oct.	*		2,234,184	89.2	119.6	126.9	646,300	106.8
Nov.	*		2,206,696	88.1	119.9	126.7	656,962	108.6
Dec.	72.2		2,035,226	81.2	120.3	127.5	635,499	105.1
1937 Jan.	*		1,880,357	75.1	120.7	128.6	596,965	98.7
Feb.	*		1,913,310	76.4	122.0	131.1	606,786	100.3
March	75.5		1,999,822	79.8	123.6	132.4	641,131	106.0
April	*		2,192,168	87.5	124.2	133.0	661,562	109.4
May	*		2,344,558	93.5	124.9	132.7	692,973†	114.5
June	79.0		2,424,967	96.8	125.3	131.6	713,835	118.1
July	*		2,425,310	96.8	—	—	—	—
Aug.	*		2,426,168	96.8	—	—	—	—
Persons covered	225,685		*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ The figures in brackets after the word "Index" denote the original base period 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. ² The figures relate to about the 15th of each month. ³ During the week preceding the 15th of each month. ⁴ During the month. ⁵ Workers covered by the statistics, including unemployed. ⁶ Hours worked (thousands). ⁷ Quarterly averages. ⁸ Average for the month. ⁹ Including "Natives".

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date	GERMANY			AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA		
	Employment exchange statistics			Trade union returns		Unemployment insurance statistics		Employment exchange statistics
	Applicants for work registered	Unemployed registered		Unemployed		Unemployed in receipt of benefit		Applicants for work registered
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	
1927	*	1,353,000*	*	31,032	7.0	172,450	13.6	200,112
1928	*	1,353,000*	*	45,609	10.8	156,185	12.1	182,444
1929	1,919,917 ¹	1,891,956	*	47,359	11.1	164,477	12.3	192,062
1930	3,130,082	3,075,580	*	84,767	19.3	208,389	15.0	242,612
1931	4,618,537	4,519,704	23.7	117,866	27.4	253,368	20.3	300,223
1932	5,703,088	5,575,492	30.1	120,454	29.0	309,968	26.1	377,894
1933	5,083,140	4,804,428	25.8	104,035	25.1	328,844	29.0	405,741
1934	3,306,628	2,718,309 ⁴	14.5 ⁴	86,865	20.5	287,527	26.3	370,210
1935	2,567,523 ⁴	2,151,039 ⁴	11.6 ⁴	71,823	16.5	261,768	23.4	348,675
1936	1,889,626	1,592,655	8.1	53,992	12.2	259,185	22.9	349,663
1936 Sept.	1,287,179	1,035,237	5.3	*	*	217,211	19.3	303,981
Oct.	1,301,976	1,076,469	5.6	*	*	228,624	20.2	317,201
Nov.	1,428,137	1,197,140	6.2	46,863	10.7	257,063	22.8	341,008
Dec.	1,698,129	1,478,862	7.8	*	*	290,452	26.2	381,921
1937 Jan.	2,052,483	1,853,460	9.7	*	*	316,050	28.3	407,475
Feb.	1,816,794	1,610,947	8.4	44,004	9.9	309,178	27.6	398,355
March	1,474,031	1,245,338	6.5	*	*	277,126	24.5	367,897
April	1,182,979	960,764	4.8	*	*	239,280	21.0	330,095
May	988,113	776,321	3.9	43,584	9.7	215,176	18.7	303,562
June	844,433	648,421	3.2	*	*	196,067	17.1	281,401
July	748,608	562,892	2.8	*	*	187,360	16.4	272,819
Aug.	691,146	509,257 ⁴	2.5 ⁴	—	—	178,081	15.6	261,840
Sept.	—	469,081	—	*	*	176,308	15.4 ⁴	—
Base figure	*	20,160,000 ⁴		443,446 ⁴		1,144,910 ⁴		*

¹ Average for 11 months. ² Since March 1935, including the Saar Territory. ³ Figures calculated by the *Institut für Konjunkturforschung*. ⁴ Since 31 July 1933, not including persons employed in labour camps.

Date	BELGIUM				CANADA		CHILE	
	Unemployment insurance statistics				Trade union returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	
	Percentage unemployed ¹		Unemployed (daily average during the month)	Days of unemployment per month ²				Unemployed
	Wholly	Partially			Number	Per cent.		
1927	1.8	3.9	16,103	361,185	8,142	4.9	13,541	*
1928	0.9	3.5	11,317	253,848	8,120	4.5	12,758	*
1929	1.3	3.0	12,636	283,434	11,488	5.7	14,996	*
1930	3.6	7.9	36,102	809,775	22,873	11.1	33,008	*
1931	10.9	16.9	110,392	2,476,071	33,625	16.8	69,719	29,345
1932	19.0	20.7	210,575	4,723,170	38,777	22.0	75,140	107,295
1933	17.0	17.2	210,007	4,710,445	33,488	22.3	81,809	71,805
1934	19.0	17.2	234,730	5,264,969	28,320	18.2	88,888	30,055
1935	17.9	12.8	211,533 ³	4,835,337	25,336	15.4	84,050	10,672
1936	13.4	10.0	154,531	3,631,990	23,500	13.2	90,133	6,474
1936 Sept.	11.4	8.5	127,165	3,021,986	19,699	10.9	86,706	5,845
Oct.	10.8	8.0	124,303	2,951,688	20,322	11.0	99,505	5,737
Nov.	12.1	10.1	141,371	3,360,574	23,287	12.7	104,312	5,516
Dec.	14.4	10.2	159,617	3,793,618	26,546	14.3	93,372	4,786
1937 Jan.	14.5	10.7	163,039	3,881,345	27,379	14.5	99,016	3,774
Feb.	13.7	9.0	148,941	3,546,437	26,001	13.7	99,041	3,115
March	12.4	8.7	131,435	3,128,345	24,314	12.9	101,508	3,916
April	10.8	7.3	113,382	2,695,083	20,958	11.1	100,423	3,165
May	10.6	8.4	108,454	2,575,002	18,583	9.5	91,513	2,721
June	9.5	8.6	102,236	2,421,013	20,522	10.4	85,336	2,522
July	9.3	8.7	102,980	2,439,215	18,093 ³	8.9	85,045	—
Aug.	—	—	108,845 ⁴	2,579,215 ⁴	15,280 ⁴	7.6	76,043	—
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Base figure			906,910		201,000 ⁴		*	*

¹ Having received a control card during the month. ² Until April 1935, estimates. ³ Standard month of 24 working days.

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

Date	DENMARK			DANZIG (Free City of)	SPAIN		UNITED STATES			
	Trade union fund returns	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics			Trade union returns		Employ- ment exchange statistics	
							Percentage unemployed ¹			
					Unemployed		Appli- cants for work registered	Unem- ployed registered	Unemployed	
Number	Per cent.	Wholly	Partially	Wholly	Partially					
1927	61,705	22.5	65,620	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1928	50,226	18.5	51,864	*	*	*	9.2	13	*	*
1929	42,817	15.5	44,581	12,905	*	*	8.2	12	*	*
1930	39,631	13.7	40,551	18,291	*	*	14.5	21	*	*
1931	53,019	17.9	59,430	24,898	*	*	19.1	26	19	*
1932	99,508	31.7	126,039	33,244	*	*	23.8	32	21	*
1933	97,478	28.8	121,115	31,408	*	*	24.3	31	21	*
1934	81,756	22.1	97,595	20,326	381,278	240,541	20.9	26	24	*
1935	76,195	19.7	92,406	17,983	434,931	262,059	18.5	23	22	7,422,615
1936	78,669	19.3	93,299	13,553	—	—	13.3	17	21	7,681,297
1936 Sept.	53,181	12.9	64,945	8,306	—	—	11.2	13	21	6,837,054
Oct.	67,674	16.3	80,508	9,243	—	—	11.0	12	20	6,887,629
Nov.	83,552	20.0	96,492	10,764	—	—	10.7	12	20	6,832,222
Dec.	127,478	30.3	141,946	14,933	—	—	11.1	14	21	6,300,707
1937 Jan.	140,262	33.0	156,209	16,797	—	—	11.7	15	21	6,273,119
Feb.	133,795	31.4	145,627	16,724	—	—	11.9	14	21	6,115,443
March	122,687	28.6	131,335	14,909	—	—	10.9	13	19	5,490,482
April	74,793	17.5	86,446	8,776	—	—	9.8	12	20	5,519,755
May	63,310	14.8	73,379	6,526	—	—	9.7	11	20	5,309,541
June	60,199	13.9	69,389	4,617	—	—	9.6	11	20	5,016,014
July	66,006	15.2	75,830	3,327	—	—	9.3	11	20	4,938,998
Aug.	65,853	15.1 ¹	76,391	2,984	—	—	9.3	12 ¹	20	—
Sept.	72,493 ¹	16.6 ¹	84,340	2,910	—	—	9.3 ¹	12 ¹	20	—
Base figure	436,123 ¹	*	*	*	*	*	964,000			*

¹ Unemployed occupied on public and civil work excluded.

Date	ESTONIA ¹	FINLAND		FRANCE		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Statistics of local unemployment committees	Public relief fund statistics	Employ- ment exchange statistics	Unemployment insurance statistics (16-64 years)			
						Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Unemployed owing to temporary stoppages	
	Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed registered	Unem- ployed	Unemploy- ed in receipt of relief	Applica- tions for work	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1927	2,980	1,848	*	33,549	47,289	899,093	7.4	279,744	2.3
1928	2,628	1,724	*	4,834	15,275	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6
1929	3,172	3,877	*	928	10,052	994,091	8.2	268,410	2.2
1930	3,089	8,009	*	2,514	13,859	1,464,347	11.8	526,604	4.3
1931	3,542	11,495	*	56,112	75,215	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6
1932	7,121	17,351	63,972	273,412 ¹	308,096	2,254,857	17.6	573,805	4.5
1933	8,284	17,139	44,656	276,033	307,844	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5
1934	2,970	10,011	23,802	345,033	376,320	1,801,913	13.9	368,906	2.8
1935	1,779	7,163	13,362	426,931	465,875	1,714,844	13.1	312,598	2.4
1936	1,276	4,796	*	432,120	475,224	1,497,587	11.3	251,379	1.9
1936 Sept.	684	3,086	1,702	408,589	451,439	1,384,090	10.4	236,118	1.7
Oct.	1,285	4,594	3,097	406,595	452,901	1,417,391	10.6	196,370	1.5
Nov.	2,102	5,348	*	407,831	453,821	1,429,736	10.7	191,585	1.5
Dec.	1,988	4,398	*	413,450	447,046	1,424,451	10.7	197,722	1.5
1937 Jan.	2,388	6,805	*	426,072	465,051	1,489,092	11.2	187,874	1.4
Feb.	2,064	5,383	*	410,219	441,207	1,460,026	10.9	164,739	1.3
March	1,801	4,482	*	386,254	415,179	1,406,530	10.5	169,740	1.3
April	1,191	3,554	*	368,381	395,996	1,305,280	9.8	130,788	1.0
May	638	3,126	*	345,503	374,376	1,245,589	9.3	210,401	1.6
June	486	2,076	*	319,161	343,402	1,166,881	8.7	203,329	1.6
July	403	2,089	*	313,553	337,376	1,136,287	8.5	249,345	1.9
Aug.	470	2,794	*	311,315	334,521	1,148,487	8.6	208,941	1.6
Sept.	473	3,450	*	305,341	333,900	1,170,976 ¹	8.8	207,459	1.5
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	13,338,700			

¹ Until December 1934, the figures relate to the 1st of the following month. Since January 1935, applicants for work registered; the figures relate to the end of the month. ² From July 1932 onwards, including unemployed in receipt of relief from the welfare offices. ³ There were in addition 20,101 persons unemployed in agriculture aged 16-64 and 18,573 unemployed insured juveniles under 16 years.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (cont.)

Date	GREAT BRITAIN	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	IRISH FREE STATE ^a		ITALY	JAPAN ^c	
	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Social insurance fund statistics ^a	Official estimates	
	Applicants for work registered	Applications for work registered	Applicants for work registered	Applicants for work registered		Wholly unemployed	Unemployed	
				With claims to unem- ployment benefit	Total		Number	Per cent.
1927	1,091,271	13,881	*	13,728	21,284	278,484	*	*
1928	1,246,022	14,713	*	14,821	22,487	324,422	*	*
1929	1,237,880	15,173	*	14,679	20,702	300,786	*	*
1930	1,953,935	43,592 ^a	*	16,378	22,398	425,437	369,408	5.3
1931	2,636,805	52,305	6,964	17,852	25,230	734,454	422,755	6.1
1932	2,744,789	66,235	10,922	20,217	62,817 ^a	1,006,442	485,681	6.8
1933	2,520,616	60,595	14,376	19,897	72,255	1,018,955	408,710	5.6
1934	2,159,231	52,157	15,784	20,558	103,671	963,677	372,941	5.0
1935	2,036,422	52,048	17,418	18,410	119,498	*	356,044	4.6
1936	1,754,975	52,114	19,700	16,318	99,834	*	338,365	4.3
1936 Sept.	1,624,339	50,166	18,839	14,312	68,278	*	327,578	4.1
Oct.	1,611,810	50,655	19,737	16,151	71,743	*	322,948	4.1
Nov.	1,623,602	50,371	19,106	16,456	110,859	*	322,969	4.1
Dec.	1,628,719	50,863	18,859	20,423	105,078	*	329,760	4.2
1937 Jan.	1,689,223	54,407	19,316	20,076	100,177	*	333,331	4.2
Feb.	1,627,845	56,192	19,459	20,322	91,680	*	328,528	4.1
March	1,601,201 ^a	56,782	19,005	20,009	93,426	*	315,845	4.0
April	1,454,443	53,865	18,954	18,165	92,363	*	294,561	3.9
May	1,451,330	50,273	17,894	17,754	88,480	*	289,450 ^a	3.8
June	1,356,598	45,740	18,752	18,469	64,011	*	—	—
July	1,379,459	43,915	—	17,973	63,288	*	—	—
Aug.	1,358,621	45,904	—	18,364	65,670	*	—	—
Sept.	1,388,600	—	—	19,715	68,928	*	—	—
Base figure	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,617,103	

^a The extension of the scheme of unemployment assistance resulted in an addition in March of some 20,000 persons to the register. ^b Since January 1930, including non-fee-charging private employment agencies. ^c From 17 April 1935 to 21 May 1935 and from 4 March 1936 to 27 October 1936 fluctuations in numbers are due largely to the special employment period for the occupiers of land of which the rateable value exceeds £4. ^d From 17 July 1935 to 1 October 1935 and from 3 June 1936 to 27 October 1936 fluctuations in numbers are due largely to the special employment period for single men without dependents. ^e Extended series. ^f Since July 1933, employment exchange statistics. ^g The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

Date	LATVIA	MEXICO	NORWAY		NEW ZEALAND			PORTUGAL
	Employment exchange statistics	Official estimates	Trade union fund returns	Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics			Employment exchange statistics
	Applica- tions for work registered	Number unem- ployed	Unemployed		Unemployed (men)			Un- employed registered
			Number	Per cent.	Regis- tered ^a	In full-time subsidised employment (not registered)	Total	
1927	3,131	*	8,561	25.4	23,889	1,973	*	*
1928	4,700	*	6,502	19.2	21,759	2,563	*	*
1929	5,617	*	5,902	15.4	19,089	2,895	*	*
1930	4,851	75,695 ^d	7,175	16.6	19,353	5,318	*	*
1931	8,709	257,979	*	22.3	27,479	41,431	5,000 ^a	*
1932	14,587	339,378	14,790	30.8	32,705	51,549	15,000 ^a	33,352
1933	8,156	275,774	16,588	33.4	35,591	46,944 ^a	25,719 ^a	25,255
1934	4,972	234,522	15,963	30.7	35,121	39,235	25,286	64,521
1935	4,825	189,026	14,783	25.3	36,103	38,234	18,477	56,711
1936	3,851	186,906 ^e	13,267	18.8	32,643	36,890	13,260	50,152
1936 Sept.	1,283	189,880 ^e	10,535	14.2	28,122	41,908	7,511	49,419
Oct.	2,015	181,160 ^e	12,635	16.8	31,332	39,056	7,084	46,140
Nov.	4,025	165,120 ^e	14,330	18.8	35,119	35,467	6,874	42,341
Dec.	5,613	172,790 ^e	16,632	21.7	36,260	32,286	6,786	39,072
1937 Jan.	6,358	191,320 ^e	18,045	23.2	35,435	31,416	6,404	37,820
Feb.	6,178	193,171	18,163	23.1	34,440	28,941	6,781	35,722
March	6,110	186,374	18,457	23.2	32,951	27,907	6,619	34,526
April	3,290	178,566 ^e	17,561	21.8	31,824	27,953	6,296	34,249
May	2,127	—	14,813	18.1	26,298	28,302	5,916	34,218
June	1,446	—	13,020 ^e	15.6	22,028	29,326	6,513	35,639
July	1,146	—	12,772	15.2	18,572	30,443	8,236	38,679
Aug.	1,093	—	—	—	20,045	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	—	25,431	—	—	—
Base figure	*	*	83,842	*	*	*	*	*

^a Figure for the month of May according to the population census. ^b The figures relate to the 15th of the month. ^c For the period 1927-1932, numbers of unemployed males remaining on registers of Government Labour Bureau. ^d Since 1933, the figures do not always relate to the end of each month. ^e Estimates. ^f Average for eleven months.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT (*concluded*)

Date	NETHERLANDS				POLAND		SWEDEN			
	Unemployment insurance statistics ¹			Employment exchange statistics	Employment exchange statistics		Trade union returns		Statistics of local unemployment committees	
	Unemployed		Days of unemployment	Wholly unemployed registered	Applications for work registered		Unemployed		Applicants for relief registered	
	Number	Per cent.	Per cent. ²		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		
1927	25,000	9.0	7.5	*	163,953	7.5	31,076	12.0	19,229	
1928	20,300	6.8	5.6	*	125,552	5.0	29,716	10.6	16,662	
1929	24,300	7.1	5.9	*	129,450	4.9	32,621 ³	10.7 ³	10,212	
1930	37,800	9.7	7.8	*	226,659	8.8	42,016	12.2	13,723	
1931	82,800	18.1	14.8	138,231	299,502	12.6	64,815	17.2	46,540	
1932	153,500	29.5	25.3	270,633	255,582	11.8	90,677	22.8	113,907	
1933	163,000	31.0	26.9	322,951	249,660	11.9	97,316	23.7	164,773	
1934	160,400	32.1	28.0	332,772	342,166	16.3	84,685	18.9	114,802	
1935	173,700	36.3	31.7	384,691	381,935	16.7	81,385	16.1	61,581	
1936	169,400	36.3	32.7	414,512	367,327	15.6	71,884	13.6	35,601	
1936 Sept.	159,689	34.4	31.0	390,091	265,954	11.0	51,965	9.7	20,903	
Oct.	157,793	34.0	31.1	394,444	282,239	11.4	60,803	11.3	24,712	
Nov.	156,575	33.7	31.2	419,480	339,395	13.8	72,306	13.2	28,742	
Dec.	163,381	35.0	32.7	455,209	466,004	19.4	100,278	18.5	30,814	
1937 Jan.	172,014	36.9	34.3	466,242	535,563	21.9	91,542	16.4	33,509	
Feb.	161,107	34.5	31.9	439,553	547,986	22.0	85,568	15.1	31,280	
March	149,115	31.9	29.5	403,365	521,793	20.7	86,102	15.2	27,750	
April	133,523	28.5	26.5	359,726	414,974	16.3	69,620	12.2	22,247	
May	124,711	26.5	24.5	328,537	331,308	12.8	53,554	9.3	15,840	
June	119,325	25.3	23.4	310,616	293,025	11.3†	50,837 ⁴	8.8 ⁴	11,429	
July	122,982	26.0	23.9 [†]	312,907	276,781	10.7†	42,451	7.4	9,800	
Aug.	118,683†	25.4†	23.5†	317,800	259,082	10.0†	40,953†	7.1†	9,577	
Sept.	—	—	23.2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Base figure	466,066†			*	2,589,308†		588,049		218 ⁴	

¹ Weekly averages. ² Days of unemployment, as a percentage of the number of days which could have been worked, had there been no unemployment. ³ From 1929 onwards, including forestry workers and timber floaters. ⁴ Number of relief funds.

Date	ROMANIA ¹		SWITZERLAND		CZECHOSLOVAKIA				YUGOSLAVIA	
	Employment exchange statistics		Unemployment insurance statistics		Trade union fund returns		Employment exchange statistics		Employment exchange statistics	
	Unemployed registered		Percentage unemployed		Applications for work registered		Unemployed in receipt of benefit		Applicants for work registered	
			Wholly	Partially			Number	Per cent.		
1927	*		2.7	2.0	11,824		17,617	1.6	52,869	*
1928	10,373		2.1	1.1	8,380		16,348	1.4	38,636	5,721
1929	7,288		1.8	1.7	8,131		23,763	2.2	41,630	8,370
1930	25,335		3.4	7.2	12,881		51,372	4.5	105,442	8,198
1931	35,737		5.9	12.1	24,208		102,179	8.3	291,332	9,930
1932	38,890		9.1 ²	12.2 ²	54,366		184,555	13.5	554,049	14,761
1933	29,063		10.8	8.5	67,867		247,613	16.9	738,267	15,997
1934	17,253		9.8	6.1	65,440		245,953	17.4	676,994	15,647
1935	19,852		11.8	5.9	82,468		235,623	15.9	686,269	16,752
1936	13,549		13.2	5.3	93,009		208,539	13.1	622,687	19,436
1936 Sept.	8,852		11.3	5.1	82,962		171,456	10.6	479,268	11,593
Oct.	9,549		11.5	4.3	86,866		166,575	10.3	441,679	13,780
Nov.	11,526		12.3	3.6	96,541		176,658	10.8	510,205	14,239
Dec.	16,224		14.4	3.3	104,842		198,492	12.1	619,143	22,069
1937 Jan.	18,778		16.6	3.3	110,754		210,894	12.9	667,486	35,170
Feb.	19,653		16.0	3.0	105,736		221,464	13.2	677,947	39,510
March	17,392		12.8	2.7	89,346		210,244	12.4	627,258	35,324
April	12,609		9.7	2.2	70,793		176,348	10.3	503,632	24,765
May	10,784		7.2	1.9	57,973		137,677	8.0	385,061	16,936
June	6,396		6.4 ³	1.9	50,830		113,838	6.6	303,535	11,258
July	5,822		6.6	1.9	49,244		110,861	6.4	248,127	11,543
Aug.	—		—	—	51,892		108,063	6.2	233,318	10,845
Sept.	—		—	—	51,876		—	—	—	12,250
Base figure	*		471,531		*		1,726,000†		*	*

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

² Up to 1931, quarterly statistics; afterwards, monthly statistics.

(Text continued from page 537.)

Unemployment (Table II). The series relate to persons applying for work or recorded as unemployed, and in most cases are incomplete in scope and vary considerably in their representative character: the figures are affected by changes in legislation, in administrative practice, and in the frequency of registration of the unemployed; changes in the amount of "short time", and other ways of rationing work, also affect the figures; they are also influenced by changes in the population of working age and in the proportion of the population seeking gainful occupation. For these reasons, the figures do not directly show changes in the *time lost* through unemployment.

Their principal value lies in indicating fluctuations from time to time, and only between such movements are international comparisons possible. The various series, however, are not equally sensitive to changes in the labour market, and an equal change in any two series does not necessarily represent a corresponding change in the countries concerned. Percentages are, as a rule, more reliable than absolute numbers as measures of changes in the level of unemployment. The figures of unemployment relate, unless otherwise stated, to wholly unemployed; where available, figures of "partial unemployment" are given, but they are uncertain, incomplete, and based on different definitions, and here also international comparisons are rarely possible.

For explanation of the signs used in the tables, see above, p. 537.

International Index Numbers of Unemployment

The table below and the accompanying graph give *international index numbers of the general level of unemployment*. These index numbers are based on selected series of unemployment statistics for 16 of the most important countries, and are intended to show *relative fluctuations* in the general level of unemployment among industrial workers. They do not measure either the absolute height, or the magnitude of the fluctuations, of unemployment and are subject to the same reservations as those indicated above for the component series. Information as to the countries covered, the method of construction, and the problems arising in this connection will be found in the *International Labour Review* for April 1934. In addition to the original series, a smoothed series is computed (by the method of moving averages) which removes seasonal and other short-period fluctuations. These indexes are useful as a standard of reference in comparing the movements of unemployment in different countries or groups of countries, and as a general measure of the relative changes in industrial unemployment in the world. While tentative and approximate in character, the series is less influenced than the individual indexes of which it is composed by chance circumstances, since these tend, on the average, to balance each other.

Up to the present the indexes have been weighted by weights derived from the censuses of about 1920; the indexes from 1933 onwards have now been recalculated on the basis of new weights derived from the censuses of 1930 or the nearest available date.

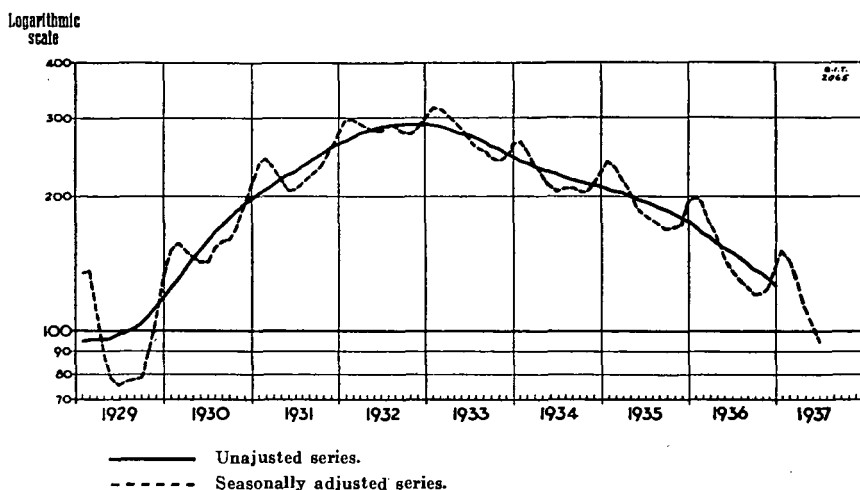
For explanation of the signs used in the table, see above, p. 537.

INTERNATIONAL INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1929-1937

(Base : 1929 = 100)

Month	(a) Unadjusted series									(b) Seasonally adjusted series								
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Jan.	134	151	239	297	319	263	239	200	153	94	124	202	266	289	238	209	171	
Feb.	136	157	242	299	316	252	230	195	146	95	130	207	272	286	234	206	167	
March	109	151	233	291	304	233	214	176	131 ^r	95	137	212	277	283	231	203	163	
April	90	145	219	284	291	221	201	164	112 ^r	95	144	218	280	280	228	200	159	
May	78	142	206	280	280	211	189	147	103 [†]	96	151	223	283	277	225	197 ²	155	
June	74	142	207	280	265	206	181	137	95 [†]	98	158	228	285	274	223	194	151	
July	76	153	213	286	256	210	178	130	—	99	165	233	287	270	220	191	147	
Aug.	77	159	221	284	251	210	173	125	—	101	172	238	289	265	218	188	143	
Sept.	78	160	227	279	241	204	171	121	—	103	179	243	290	259	216	185	139	
Oct.	90	168	236	274	239	204	172	122	—	107	185	248	291	254	215	182	135	
Nov.	105	189	251	283	245	213	174 ¹	127	—	112	191	254	291	248	213	179	131 [†]	
Dec.	133	214	277	299	262	226	192	141	—	118	196	262	291	242	211	175	127 [†]	
Index	100	164	235	291	277	225	196	151	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Series excluding Italy.



Actual Hours of Work

The following table gives the available statistics on the *general level of actual hours of work*.¹ Figures for the different industries covered by these series will be found in the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*, 1937.

These statistics are mainly of two kinds. Those of the first kind show the average number of hours worked per worker in a specified period (day, week, fortnight, or month); they are usually obtained by dividing the total number of hours worked during a certain period by the total number of days worked in the case of data expressed in hours per day, or by the total number of workers on the payroll during the week, fortnight, or month in the case of data expressed in terms of these time units. For various reasons, in particular owing to the Saturday half-holiday, the varying number of days in the different months, etc., and the labour turnover during the period, it is not possible to transform the series directly from one time unit to another.

The data of the second kind show the percentage of workers working a number of hours within a certain range. In certain cases the data are based on a classification of the hours worked by each individual worker. In others they are based on aggregate estimates of the time during which the establishments or their branches, shops, or shifts have been at work. The period covered by these statistics varies also from country to country (day, week, fortnight, etc.), and for the reasons given above a transformation to a common period is not possible. Similarly, the ranges of the durations vary considerably, but the International Labour Office has regrouped the figures so as to give, as far as possible, three or four uniform groupings.

The statistics are in most cases compiled from reports of a certain number of establishments. The number covered, the branches of industry represented, and their relative importance vary from country to country; the statistics relate primarily to manufacturing industries, but also include, to a varying extent, industries of other kinds (mines, transport, commerce, etc.). Owing to these differences in method, the series are better suited to the study of changes within the different countries during recent years than to international comparisons of average actual hours of work.

For explanation of the signs used in the table, see above, p. 537.

¹ Statistics of *normal* hours of work are published here from time to time; cf. in particular *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXV, No. 3, March 1937, pp. 417-422.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF ACTUAL HOURS OF WORK

Date	GERMANY	AUSTRIA			ESTONIA			
	Industries	Mines, industries			Industries, etc.			
	Statistics of establishments	Statistics of establishments			Statistics of establishments			
	Hours of work per day	% of workers working weekly ¹ :			Hours of work per day ²	% of male workers working daily ⁴ :		
		Under 48 h.	48 h.	Over 48 h.		Up to 7 h.	7.1-8.0 h.	Over 8 h.
1927	*	*	*	*	8.42	*	*	*
1928	7.66 ¹	*	*	*	8.42	*	*	*
1929	7.37	3.1	89.9	7.0	8.18	1.9	51.8	46.3
1930	7.37	3.6	88.8	7.6	8.16	1.7	50.1	48.2
1931	7.08	19.2	75.7	5.1	8.05	2.5	59.2	38.3
1932	6.91	16.7	78.8	4.5	7.86	2.1	81.3	16.6
1933	7.16	20.8	75.1	4.1	7.88	*	*	*
1934	7.43	20.8	72.3	6.9	7.93	1.9	72.4	25.7
1935	7.41	13.5	79.3	7.2	7.97	1.8	69.5	28.7
1936	7.59	15.1	77.8	7.1	7.99	1.9	62.8	35.3
1936 Aug.	7.52	15.9	77.6	6.5	*	*	*	*
Sept.	7.62	14.6	78.7	6.7	*	*	*	*
Oct.	7.68	14.4	78.9	6.7	*	*	*	*
Nov.	7.81	12.4	77.7	9.9	*	*	*	*
Dec.	7.76	14.3	76.7	9.0	8.01	*	*	*
1937 Jan.	7.50	15.0	78.7	6.3	*	*	*	*
Feb.	7.56	12.7	80.5	6.8	*	*	*	*
March	7.71	12.3	80.6	7.1	*	*	*	*
April	7.82	11.6	81.6	6.8	*	*	*	*
May	7.78	12.7	80.5	6.8	*	*	*	*
June	7.61	11.1	81.7	7.2	—	*	*	*
July	7.43	—	—	—	*	—	—	—
Aug.	7.51†	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Workers covered	*	—			40,813	24,758		

¹ Average for the months July to December. ² 1929-1931: figures for January; 1932 and 1933: averages of the figures for January and July; 1934 to 1936: averages for the 12 months of the year; the monthly figures relate to the first week of the month. ³ Annual figures: averages of two half-yearly figures; monthly figures: averages for the half-year ending with the month in question. ⁴ The figures relate to the month of July of each year.

Date	UNITED STATES		FINLAND			FRANCE			
	Industries		Industries			Mines, industries, transp., commerce			
	Statistics of establishments		Statistics of establishments			Returns of labour inspectors ³			
	B.L.S. ¹ N.I.C.B. ²		Hours of work per fortnight			% of workers working weekly:			I.N. of weekly hours
	Hours of work per week		Under 80 h.	80.0 to 95.9 h.	96 h. and more	Under 40 h.	40.0 to 47.9 h.	48 h. and more	Same month of 1930=100
1927	*	47.7	93.2	0	67.4	32.6	*	*	*
1928	*	47.9	93.2	1.5	65.5	33.0	*	*	*
1929	*	48.3	93.0	7.5	58.9	33.6	*	*	*
1930	*	43.9	90.8	3.3	62.0	34.7	0.5	4.5	100.0
1931	*	40.4	88.5	25.2	45.4	29.4	8.3	25.1	95.8
1932	37.9	34.8	90.9	8.8	66.7	24.5	20.6	27.0	91.1
1933	37.9	36.4	92.8	3.7	64.8	31.5	12.6	25.6	93.7
1934	34.7	34.7	94.0	0.8	68.1	31.1	13.6	29.6	93.0
1935	36.6 ⁴	37.2	93.4	—	—	—	14.1	30.3	92.7
1936	39.1	39.8	93.2	—	—	—	6.7	26.0	95.1
1936 Aug.	39.4	40.3	*	*	*	*	5.9	20.9	96.4
Sept.	38.7	40.6	*	*	*	*	5.1	19.1	96.4
Oct.	40.5	41.2	93.3	*	*	*	4.0	22.6	96.0
Nov.	40.6	41.3	*	*	*	*	4.6	26.1	95.4
Dec.	41.1	41.8	*	*	*	*	1.5 ⁴	18.5 ⁴	80.0 ⁴
1937 Jan.	39.6	41.0	94.2	*	*	*	1.4 ⁴	18.2 ⁴	80.4 ⁴
Feb.	40.4	41.4	*	*	*	*	1.5 ⁴	20.8 ⁴	77.7 ⁴
March	41.0	41.6	*	*	*	*	1.7 ⁴	29.2 ⁴	69.1 ⁴
April	40.4	40.8	94.4	*	*	*	5.9 ⁴	34.4 ⁴	59.7 ⁴
May	39.8	40.5 ³	*	*	*	*	4.6 ⁴	28.9 ⁴	66.5 ⁴
June	39.2	40.2	*	*	*	*	7.1 ⁴	33.0 ⁴	58.9 ⁴
July	37.9	39.2	—	*	*	*	0	18.4 ⁴	81.6 ⁴
Aug.	38.6†	38.9†	*	*	*	*	0	30.0 ⁴	82.6
Workers covered	4,56,628	*	*	*	*	*	15,742		*

¹ Bureau of Labour Statistics. ² National Industrial Conference Board; the monthly figures relate to the first week of the month. ³ The monthly figures relate to the first of the following month. ⁴ New series: establishments where the 40-hour week is not enforceable. ⁵ Approximate averages computed from the preceding data.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF ACTUAL HOURS OF WORK (*concluded*)

Date	HUNGARY	ITALY					JAPAN	
	Industries, etc.	Industries			Ind., etc.		Industries	
	Statistics of establishments	Statistics of establishments					Statistics of establishments	
	Hours of work per day	M. C. ¹				C. F. I. ²	Imperial Cabinet	Bank of Japan
		% of workers working weekly :				Hours of work per month	Hours of work per day	
		Under 40 h.	40.0 to 44.9 h.	45 to 48 h.	Over 48 h.			
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>					
1927	8.86	*	*	*	*		9.40	*
1928	8.98	9.0 ³	78.3 ³	12.7 ³	180 ³		9.40	*
1929	8.97	8.9	75.5	15.6	182		9.27	*
1930	8.82	20.8	66.7	12.5	175		9.13	*
1931	8.64	24.2	64.6	11.2	171		9.08	*
1932	8.53	28.4	63.6	8.0	169		9.10	9.63
1933	8.59	20.8	70.7	8.5	174		9.22	9.75
1934	8.78	30.5	61.9	7.6	172		9.25	9.83
1935	8.83	28.3 ⁴	39.6 ⁴	21.7 ⁴	10.4 ⁴	158	9.28	9.85
1936	—	27.5	44.0	18.7	9.8	157	9.28	9.85
1936 Aug.	*	28.8	43.0	19.0	9.2	145	9.28	9.82
Sept.	*	25.2	47.7	18.8	8.3	161	9.32	9.87
Oct.	*	25.2	51.9	16.7	6.2	161	9.30	9.88
Nov.	*	22.4	52.0	18.5	7.1	155	9.28	9.90
Dec.	*	20.3	50.3	21.3	8.1	157	9.28	9.98
1937 Jan.	*	20.6	50.7	20.6	8.1	151	9.25	9.78
Feb.	*	16.9	51.4	23.0	8.7	156	9.27	9.90
March	*	17.4	49.6	24.3	8.7	163	9.31	9.93
April	*	16.2	47.6	26.5	9.7	164	9.31	9.91
May	*	15.2	44.7	29.1	11.0	163	9.31	9.90
June	*	16.2	42.7	29.5	11.6	166	—	9.90
July	*	14.8	44.9	29.3	11.0	—	—	—
Aug.	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers covered	223,777	1,069,144				1,388,674	*	1,381,991

¹ Ministry of Corporations. Before May 1935, *a* = under 48 hours, *b* = 48 hours. The monthly figures relate to the last week of the month. ² Fascist Confederation of Employers. ³ Average for the months February to December. ⁴ Average for the months May to December.

Date	LATVIA			NORWAY	POLAND	SWEDEN				
	Industries, etc.			Industries	Industries	Mines, industries, transport, commerce				
	Statistics of establishments			Statist. of establishment.	Statist. of establishment.	Statistics of establishments				
	% of workers working weekly :			Hours of work per week	Hours of work per week	Hours of work per week	% of workers working weekly :			
	Under 46 h.	46 h.	Over 46 h.				Up to 40 h.	41 to 47 h.	48 h.	Over 48 h.
1927	*	*	*	*	45.9	*	*	*	*	*
1928	*	*	*	*	45.4	*	*	*	*	*
1929	*	*	*	*	44.7	*	*	*	*	*
1930	*	*	*	*	43.7	*	*	*	*	*
1931	*	*	*	*	43.0	*	*	*	*	*
1932	24.9 ¹	73.0 ¹	2.1 ¹	*	40.7	43.5	26.3	18.3	53.0	2.4
1933	13.6	84.6	1.8	*	40.9	46.1	8.4	31.9	52.3	7.4
1934	11.3	80.3	8.4	*	41.8	46.7	8.6	31.0	41.3	19.1
1935	17.6	62.0	20.4	*	42.2	47.0	7.0	35.4	37.7	19.9
1936	16.1	63.8	20.1	45.5	42.7	47.4	5.2	35.8	39.8	19.2
1936 Aug.	13.7	66.1	20.2	*	43.0	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	13.2	64.8	22.0	45.7	43.2	*	*	*	*	*
Oct.	15.0	63.6	21.4	*	42.7	*	*	*	*	*
Nov.	17.7	62.0	20.3	*	42.5	47.4	5.2	35.8	39.8	19.2
Dec.	16.6	63.1	20.3	46.2	42.5	*	*	*	*	*
1937 Jan.	21.3	62.6	16.1	*	42.7	*	*	*	*	*
Feb.	20.1	60.5	19.4	*	43.3	*	*	*	*	*
March	15.4	66.3	16.3	46.0	43.8	*	*	*	*	*
April	15.6	59.3	25.1	*	42.3	*	*	*	*	*
May	12.3	61.3	26.4	*	43.0	*	*	*	*	*
June	11.0	62.6	26.4	—	43.5	*	*	*	*	*
July	14.2	61.3	24.5	*	43.5	*	*	*	*	*
Aug.	—	—	—	*	—	*	*	*	*	*
Workers covered	40,214			101,600	584,224	371,854				

¹ Average for the months February to December.

² Figures for November.

Wages

The first part of the table gives national series of money wages, chosen with the intention of giving for each country a comprehensive view of the *general movement of industrial wages*, this term being taken to include wages in manufacturing and mining, and in some cases in transport and commerce, but not as a general rule in agriculture.¹ In some cases, as the general series do not include certain non-manufacturing branches, supplementary series have, when possible, been added. Figures for the different industries or occupations covered by these series will be found in the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*, 1937.

The series show numerous divergences in the nature and scope of the data, in the distinctions according to sex, age, and degree of skill of the workers, and in the methods of calculating the averages. International comparisons can therefore be made only with numerous reservations, in particular when the data are not of the same nature (e.g. rates and earnings). In any case these figures cannot be considered as representative of the average wages of all the workers in industrial employment in each country, for most of the statistics are based on only a selection of workers, as a rule belonging to the better-paid groups.

The second part of the table gives index numbers of money wages, calculated in most cases by the International Labour Office from the data in the first part of the table, the year 1929 being as far as possible taken as base. In some cases, series showing absolute amounts are not available, and the published index numbers have been converted to the common base.

The third part gives index numbers of real wages, calculated by the Office by using the cost-of-living index numbers for each country converted to the year 1929 as base.²

Where the available series do not go back so far as the year 1929, the nearest year to that date has been taken as base, and the index numbers of money and real wages are shown in the table in italics. Further, in some cases the cost-of-living index numbers available relate to a single town (usually the capital), while the index numbers of money wages cover the whole country, or definitely limited regions, as in the case of mines; in such cases the index numbers of real wages are given in brackets.

¹ For some countries the general series given in the present tables cover agriculture, without the possibility of excluding it. For wages in agriculture, cf. "Wages in Agriculture in Various Countries, 1927-1934", in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXX, Nos. 5 and 6, Nov. and Dec. 1935, pp. 692-708 and 844-865.

² See below in this *Review*: "Cost of Living".

International comparisons of the index numbers are subject to reservations similar to those made in the case of the series showing absolute amounts (from which the index numbers are derived); certain divergences between the basic data are, however, of less importance when the comparisons to be made are only between movements of wages and not between absolute amounts. In this respect the reader may usefully refer to the resolutions passed by the conferences of statistical experts on the methods of compiling statistics of wages, on the principal purposes for which the study of wage movements in time may be required, and on the special characteristics required by indexes to be used for each of these purposes.¹

The nature of the series is summarily indicated in the headings. *Rates* are based on the conditions laid down in collective agreements or decisions of arbitration courts or other authorities, or fixed unilaterally by the employers, or merely on the wages recognised by custom. As a rule, these standards apply only to time workers and normal hours of work; the degree in which they are representative of wages paid to all workers in the branch in question varies from one country to another. In some countries, the rates are described as "minimum" rates, but this expression cannot always be taken in its strict sense. *Earnings* are usually based upon the payrolls of a number of representative undertakings; they express the average wages per worker actually paid (including bonuses, allowances, etc.) to all time and piece workers in the undertakings covered, for hours actually worked. The general term *wages* is used to cover all data not clearly belonging to one or other of the two types mentioned above. The chief case of this kind is that of the data compiled from social insurance statistics showing the number of insured persons in specified wage classes. These statistics, which cover all workers, usually give lower averages than the statistics of rates or earnings, which in most cases apply only to the better-paid groups of workers; the movements of the indexes are, however, more comparable than the absolute figures.

The scope of the series is indicated in the headings of the table by a reference to the main branches covered, in accordance with the list used by the International Labour Office for the presentation of data by industry or occupation.²

For explanation of the signs used in the table, see above, p. 537.

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 4, April 1929, pp. 522-539: "An International Conference on Wage Statistics"; or INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *The International Standardisation of Labour Statistics*, pp. 45-53; *Studies and Reports*, Series N, No. 19; Geneva, 1934.

² Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, July 1936, p. 114. As the list has been slightly rearranged, there are some changes in the headings as compared with previous issues of the table.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES

Date	GERMANY					
	Mines °, industries, transport °					
	Men (skilled)	Men (semi-skill.)	Men (unskilled)	Women (skilled and semi-skilled)	Women (unskilled)	General average
	Hourly rates					
Money wages						
1927	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	Rpf. *	*
1928	95.9	77.5	75.2	60.3	49.8	*
1929	101.1	81.8	79.4	63.4	52.7	*
1930	102.8	83.3	80.7	64.6	53.6	*
1931	97.4	79.3	76.6	61.5	51.0	*
1932	81.6	68.8	64.4	53.1	43.9	*
1933	78.6	68.2	62.3	51.7	43.4	*
1934	78.3	68.2	62.2	51.6	43.3	*
1935	78.3	68.3	62.2	51.6	43.4	*
1936	78.3	68.3	62.3	51.6	43.4	*
1936 : June	78.3	68.3	62.2	51.6	43.4	*
Sept.	78.3	68.3	62.3	51.6	43.4	*
Dec.	78.3	68.3	63.3 ^r	51.6	43.4	*
1937 : March	—	—	—	—	—	*
June	—	—	—	—	—	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)						
1927	*	*	*	*	*	87
1928	95	95	95	95	95	95
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	102	102	102	102	102	102
1931	96	97	96	97	97	97
1932	81	84	81	84	83	82
1933	78	83	78	82	82	79
1934	77	83	78	81	82	79
1935	77	83	78	81	82	79
1936	77	83	79	81	82	79
1936 : June	77	83	78	81	82	79
Sept.	77	83	79	81	82	79
Dec.	77	83	80 ^r	81	82	79
1937 : March	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)						
1927	*	*	*	*	*	91
1928	96	96	96	97	96	96
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	106	106	106	106	106	106
1931	109	110	109	110	110	109
1932	103	107	104	107	106	104
1933	101	109	103	107	108	104
1934	99	106	100	104	105	101
1935	97	104	98	102	103	99
1936	96	103	97	101	102	98
1936 : June	96	103	97	101	102	98
Sept.	96	103	97	101	102	98
Dec.	96	103	99 ^r	101	102	98
1937 : March	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—

Germany. Annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : 1st of the following month.
Before 1928, old series linked up with the new one.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	AUSTRALIA				AUSTRIA		BELGIUM		
	Mines °, industries, transport °, etc.				Mines		Mines, industries, transport		
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women		General average
							Skilled	Unsk.	
	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Earnings per shift		Hourly earnings		
Money wages									
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Sch.				
1927	2 2½	100 11¼	1 2	52 4½	9.29		*	*	*
1928	2 3	101 8¼	1 2½	53 8½	9.08		*	*	*
1929	2 3	102 2¼	1 2½	53 11¼	9.46		*	*	*
1930	2 2½	100 10	1 2½	53 11	9.80		*	*	*
1931	2 0	91 10½	1 1	48 10¼	9.61		*	*	*
1932	1 10¼	86 1¼	1 0¼	45 4¼	9.52		*	*	*
1933	1 10	83 1½	0 11¼	43 9	9.18		*	*	*
1934	1 10	83 7¼	0 11¼	44 3	8.90		*	*	*
1935	1 10½	84 8¼	1 0	44 11	8.61		*	*	*
1936	1 11	86 1½	1 0¼	45 9½	—		*	*	*
1936 : June	1 10¼	85 9	1 0¼	45 5	*		*	*	*
Sept.	1 11	86 1	1 0½	46 1	*		*	*	*
Dec.	1 11¼	87 2	1 0½	46 5	*		*	*	*
1937 : March	1 11¼	87 5	1 0½	46 7	*		*	*	*
June	—	—	—	—	*		*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)									
1927	99	99	97	97	98	*	*	*	*
1928	100	100	100	99	96	*	*	*	*
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	98	99	99	100	104	106	107	108	108
1931	89	90	90	91	102	99	100	101	101
1932	84	84	84	84	101	90	91	92	92
1933	81	81	81	81	97	88	88	90	90
1934	82	82	82	82	94	84	84	86	86
1935	83	83	83	83	91	81	82	82	82
1936	85	84	85	85	—	87	89	88	88
1936 : June	84	84	84	84	*	84	84	85	85
Sept.	85	84	86	85	*	89	92	91	91
Dec.	86	85	86	86	*	90	93	91	91
1937 : March	86	86	86	86	*	95	97	95	95
June	—	—	—	—	*	97†	100†	98†	98†
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)									
1927	101	102	100	100	(103)	*	*	*	*
1928	102	102	102	102	(99)	*	*	*	*
1929	100	100	100	100	(100)	100	100	100	100
1930	103	104	105	105	(104)	102	103	104	104
1931	105	106	106	107	(106)	106	108	109	109
1932	104	104	104	104	(103)	108	108	111	111
1933	104	104	104	103	(103)	106	106	109	109
1934	103	103	103	103	(99)	106	106	108	108
1935	102	102	102	103	(96)	101	102	103	103
1936	103	102	103	103	—	103	104	104	104
1936 : June	103	102	103	103	*	101	100	102	102
Sept.	102	101	103	103	*	109	112	111	111
Dec.	103	102	103	103	*	104	108	105	105
1937 : March	103	102	103	103	*	105	108	106	106
June	—	—	—	—	*	108†	112†	109†	109†

Australia. Annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : last day of the month.

Austria. Annual figures : averages.

Belgium. Annual figures : averages ; monthly figures : up to 1936 : averages for January, April, July, and October ; from 1937 : averages for the month in question.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	BULGARIA			CANADA			ESTONIA		
	Certain industries			Mines,certain ind., transp.	Other industries	Industries	Industries, etc.		
	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	General average	Men (chiefly skilled)	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	General average
	Hourly earnings			Hourly rates			Hourly earnings		
Money wages									
	Leva	Leva	Leva				Sant.	Sant.	Sant.
1927	*	*	*	*	*	*	34.4	21.5	29.3
1928	9.41	5.50	7.29	*	*	*	36.2	22.5	31.1
1929	10.01	5.98	7.81	*	*	*	37.9	23.0	32.1
1930	9.76	6.16	7.33	*	*	*	38.7	23.0	32.5
1931	9.25	5.58	7.12	*	*	*	37.0	22.9	31.9
1932	7.75	4.90	6.20	*	*	*	34.5	22.1	29.9
1933	7.76	4.69	6.53	*	*	*	33.2	22.0	29.2
1934	7.29	4.59	6.09	*	*	*	33.0	21.9	29.0
1935	7.04	5.13	6.11	*	*	*	34.4	22.4	29.9
1936	7.09	5.22	6.03	*	*	*	36.3	23.4	31.6
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*	37.5 ¹	24.8 ¹	33.2 ¹
Sept.	7.31	5.38	6.14	*	*	*	37.0	23.7	32.4
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*	38.1 ²	24.8 ²	33.4 ²
1937: March	7.63	5.17	6.28	*	*	*	37.4	25.4	33.1
June	*	*	*	*	*	*	40.4	25.3	35.5
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)									
1927	*	*	*	96	99	100	91	94	91
1928	94	92	93	97	99	100	96	98	97
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	98	103	94	101	100	100	102	100	101
1931	92	93	91	100	98	98	98	100	99
1932	77	82	79	94	91	92	91	96	93
1933	78	78	84	90	87	90	88	96	91
1934	73	77	78	89	89	91	87	95	90
1935	70	86	78	91	91	93	91	97	93
1936	71	87	77	91	93	96	96	102	98
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*	99 ¹	108 ¹	103 ¹
Sept.	73	90	79	*	*	*	98	103	101
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*	101 ²	108 ²	104 ²
1937: March	76	86	80	*	*	*	99	110	103
June	*	*	*	*	*	*	107	110	111
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)									
1927	*	*	*	97	100	102	(101)	(104)	(101)
1928	96	94	95	98	100	101	(99)	(102)	(101)
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	107	113	103	102	101	101	(115)	(113)	(114)
1931	116	117	114	111	109	109	(114)	(116)	(116)
1932	105	112	108	115	112	113	(113)	(119)	(116)
1933	114	115	123	115	111	115	(116)	(126)	(120)
1934	114	121	122	112	113	115	(117)	(128)	(121)
1935	118	144	131	114	115	117	(120)	(129)	(123)
1936	125	154	136	113	116	118	(114)	(121)	(117)
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*	(117)	(127)	(122)
Sept.	129	159	139	*	*	*	(114)	(120)	(118)
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*	(117)	(125)	(121)
1937: March	133	151	140	*	*	*	(111)	(125)	(116)
June	*	*	*	*	*	*	(120)	(124)	(124)

* 1 Including supplementary wages paid to workers who have not used their holidays with pay. * Including Christmas bonus.

Bulgaria. Annual figures: up to 1933, averages of the figures for June and December; from 1934 onwards: averages of the figures for January and July; monthly figures: January and July, averages.

Canada. Annual figures: averages.

Estonia. Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: up to 1934: averages for the half-year ending with the month in question; from 1935 onwards: monthly averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	DENMARK				UNITED STATES			
	Industries, transport °, etc.				B.L.S. series			
					Mines		Industries	
	Men (skilled)	Men (un- skilled)	Women (sk. and unskilled)	General average	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women (skilled and unsk.)	
					Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Money wages								
	Öre	Öre	Öre	Öre	Cents	\$	Cents	\$
1927	155	124	84	129	*	*	*	*
1928	153	123	83	128	*	*	*	*
1929	153	124	83	128	*	*	*	*
1930	156	126	84	131	*	21.61	*	23.98
1931	155	126	84	131	*	18.61	*	22.44
1932	153	127	85	131	51.8	13.78	46.5	18.18
1933	153	127	85	131	49.6	14.29	46.0	17.60
1934	154	129	86	132	67.8	18.10	54.8	19.13
1935	155	129	87	133	74.7	19.50	56.8	21.03
1936	157	131	88	135	79.5	22.72	57.5	22.75
1936: June	153	130	88	133	80.2	20.47	57.5	22.92
Sept.	156	131	88	135	80.2	23.03	56.9	22.20
Dec.	160	134	88	137	79.5	25.74	59.4	24.87
1937: March	156	132	89	135	78.6	26.22	61.3	25.54
June	—	—	—	—	88.6	23.19	65.3	26.00
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	101	100	101	101	*	*	*	99 ^a
1928	100	99	100	100	*	*	*	100
1929	100	100	100	100	*	100 ^a	*	100
1930	102	102	101	102	*	87	*	93
1931	101	102	101	102	*	69	*	84
1932	100	102	102	102	100 ^a	53	100 ^a	68
1933	100	103	102	102	96	56	98	66
1934	100	104	103	103	128	70	116	73
1935	101	104	105	104	139	76	120	80
1936	102	106	106	105	—	90	—	86
1936: June	100	105	106	104	*	81	—	86
Sept.	102	106	106	105	—	91	—	84
Dec.	105	108	106	107	*	101	—	93
1937: March	102	106	107	105	—	103	—	96
June	—	—	—	—	*	91	—	98
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	99	98	99	99	*	*	*	97
1928	99	99	99	99	*	*	*	100
1929	100	100	100	100	*	100	*	100
1930	107	106	106	107	*	90	*	96
1931	113	114	113	114	*	79	*	96
1932	112	114	114	114	100	67	100	86
1933	109	112	111	110	99	73	101	86
1934	105	108	108	107	127	89	115	92
1935	102	105	105	105	135	94	117	98
1936	102	105	106	105	—	109	—	104
1936: June	99	105	105	103	*	98	—	105
Sept.	102	105	105	105	—	110	—	101
Dec.	104	107	105	106	*	122	—	112
1937: March	100	104	105	103	—	122	—	114
June	—	—	—	—	*	108	—	115

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929. ^a The index numbers of money wages have been calculated on the basis of the monthly percentages of change of wages in identical undertakings from month to month; the money wages given above have therefore not been used directly for the purpose of this calculation. (See note on method in the *Review* for August 1935, pp. 259-260, or the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*, 1935-36.)

Denmark: Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.

United States: Mines and industries: annual figures: averages (except money wages for 1930: averages for the last quarter); monthly figures: a week nearest to the 15th of the month (index numbers of hourly earnings in mines: figures for January and July).

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	UNITED STATES (<i>cont.</i>)									
	N.I.C.B. series									
	Industries								Transport	
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled) and unskilled)		General average		Men (skilled and unskilled)	
	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Money wages										
	Cents	\$	Cents	\$	Cents	\$	Cents	\$	Cents	\$
1927	65.6	31.52	47.2	23.55	39.8	17.37	57.6	27.53	62.2	30.46
1928	65.9	31.95	47.4	23.90	39.6	17.15	57.9	27.88	63.2	30.77
1929	66.8	32.59	48.6	24.42	39.9	17.63	58.9	28.52	64.6	31.71
1930	66.2	29.15	47.8	21.91	39.5	15.98	58.9	25.84	65.7	30.76
1931	63.4	25.07	46.1	19.21	37.1	14.70	56.5	22.64	66.7	29.41
1932	55.9	19.50	40.1	14.53	32.4	11.73	49.6	17.07	61.5	25.47
1933	55.0	20.26	40.1	14.91	34.0	12.36	49.1	17.71	61.5	25.56
1934	64.2	22.41	47.8	16.42	42.5	14.44	58.1	20.12	62.3	26.71
1935	66.2	24.81	49.4	18.26	43.4	15.31	59.9	22.27	67.4	29.46
1936	68.3	27.52	49.8	19.97	43.0	15.59	61.6	24.47	—	—
1936 : June	68.5	27.31	49.6	19.74	42.9	15.00	61.7	24.45	—	—
Sept.	68.7	28.16	49.6	20.25	43.0	15.87	61.9	25.11	—	—
Dec.	71.1	30.27	51.7	21.88	43.6	16.92	63.6	26.64	—	—
1937 : March	73.4	30.83	53.5	22.42	44.4	17.24	65.9	27.50	—	—
June	79.3	32.23	58.2	23.63	47.5	17.63	70.7	28.39	—	—
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)										
1927	98	97	97	96	100	99	98	97	96	96
1928	99	98	98	98	99	97	98	98	98	97
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	99	89	98	90	99	91	100	91	102	97
1931	95	77	95	79	93	83	96	79	103	93
1932	84	60	83	60	81	67	84	60	95	80
1933	82	62	83	61	85	70	83	62	95	81
1934	96	69	98	67	107	82	99	71	96	84
1935	99	76	102	75	109	87	102	78	104	93
1936	102	84	102	82	108	88	105	86	—	—
1936 : June	103	84	102	81	108	85	105	86	—	—
Sept.	103	86	102	83	108	90	105	88	—	—
Dec.	106	93	106	90	109	96	108	93	—	—
1937 : March	110	95	110	92	111	98	112	96	—	—
June	119	99	120	97	119	100	120	100	—	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100)										
1927	96	95	95	95	99	97	96	95	95	94
1928	98	98	97	97	99	97	98	97	97	97
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	103	93	102	93	102	94	104	94	105	100
1931	109	88	109	90	107	96	110	91	119	106
1932	108	77	106	76	104	86	108	77	122	103
1933	110	83	110	82	114	94	111	83	127	108
1934	121	87	124	85	134	103	124	89	122	106
1935	120	93	123	91	132	105	123	95	126	113
1936	121	100	121	97	127	104	123	101	—	—
1936 : June	121	99	120	95	126	100	123	101	—	—
Sept.	120	101	119	97	126	105	122	103	—	—
Dec.	124	108	124	104	127	112	126	109	—	—
1937 : March	125	108	125	105	127	111	127	110	—	—
June	134	111	135	109	134	113	135	112	—	—

United States (cont.). Industries: annual figures: averages; monthly figures: first week of the month. Transport: annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	U.S.A. (<i>cont.</i>)	FRANCE							
	Certain industries, transport, etc. (trade union rates)	Mines	Industries (metals, etc.)	Industries, etc.					
			Paris region	Paris		Towns other than Paris			
	Men (chiefly skilled)	Men (chiefly sk. & unsk.)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)	Men (chiefly skilled)				Women (chiefly skilled)	
	Hourly rates	Daily earnings	Hourly rates	Hourly rates	Daily rates	Hourly rates	Daily rates	Hourly rates	Daily rates
Money wages									
	Cents	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1927	115.4	31.30	4.44	5.12	41.70	3.31	27.34	1.81	14.84
1928	115.9	30.91	4.77	5.25	42.75	3.45	28.44	1.97	16.06
1929	120.4	34.29	5.45	6.10	49.56	3.83	31.34	2.26	18.30
1930	125.0	37.01	5.79	6.64	53.99	4.08	33.66	2.42	19.79
1931	125.4	35.68	5.74	6.61	53.83	4.08	33.60	2.42	19.73
1932	111.1	32.86	5.47	6.34	50.72	3.89	32.54	2.35	19.03
1933	106.2	32.53	5.57	6.34	50.72	3.89	31.70	2.26	18.18
1934	*	32.61	5.54	6.34	50.72	3.89	31.60	2.28	18.38
1935	*	32.47	5.49	6.23	49.75	3.80	30.72	2.26	18.13
1936	*	36.07	6.33	7.06	56.50	4.42	35.54	2.62	21.01
1936: June	*	33.59	5.91	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	36.71	6.74	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	41.63	7.14	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	46.95	8.82	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	48.96	9.38	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100)									
1927	96	91	81	84	84	86	87	80	81
1928	95	90	88	86	86	90	91	87	88
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	104	108	106	109	109	107	107	107	108
1931	104	104	105	108	109	107	107	107	108
1932	92	96	100	104	102	104	104	104	104
1933	88	95	102	104	102	102	101	100	99
1934	*	95	102	104	102	102	101	101	100
1935	*	95	101	102	100	99	98	100	99
1936	*	105	116	116	114	115	113	116	115
1936: June	*	98	108	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	107	124	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	121	131	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	137	162	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	143	172	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹									
1927	95	*	88	91	91	*	*	*	*
1928	95	*	94	92	92	*	*	*	*
1929	100	*	100	100	100	*	*	*	*
1930	108	(100)	101	104	104	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
1931	120	(99)	103	106	107	(103)	(103)	(103)	(103)
1932	118	(98)	106	110	108	(108)	(107)	(107)	(106)
1933	114	(101)	109	111	109	(109)	(108)	(107)	(105)
1934	*	(106)	110	112	110	(114)	(113)	(113)	(111)
1935	*	(112)	116	117	116	(119)	(117)	(119)	(117)
1936	*	(114)	127	127	125	(126)	(123)	(126)	(124)
1936: June	*	(113)	121	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	137	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	(123)	135	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	(131)	155	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	(133)	158	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929.

United States (cont.). Certain industries, etc.: annual figures: 15 May of each year.

France. Mines: annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question. Industries (metals, etc.): annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question. Industries, etc.: annual figures: October of each year.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	GREAT BRITAIN		HUNGARY				ITALY
	M. of L. series	L. & C.E.S. series	Mines	Industries	Transport	Industries, etc.	
	Agric., mines, ind., transp., local auth.		Men and women (skilled and unskilled)				Men and women (sk. and unsk.)
	Men and women (skilled and unsk.)						
	Weekly rates		Earnings per shift	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Insured daily wages	Hourly earnings
Money wages							
			Pengő	Pengő	Pengő	Pengő	Lire
1927	*	*	4.72	0.55	5.12	3.29	*
1928	*	*	4.95	0.56	5.33	3.51	1.98
1929	*	*	5.07	0.57	5.58	4.07	2.02
1930	*	*	4.68	0.57	5.35	4.21	2.00
1931	*	*	4.60	0.54	5.05	4.10	1.81
1932	*	*	4.57	0.50	4.67	4.02	1.74
1933	*	*	4.29	0.48	4.34	3.63	1.70
1934	*	*	4.10	0.46	4.05	3.96	1.66
1935	*	*	4.00	0.44	3.90†	4.28	1.67
1936	*	*	—	—	—	4.12	1.74
1936: June	*	*	—	*	*	4.10	1.70
Sept.	*	*	—	*	*	3.97	1.81
Dec.	*	*	—	*	*	4.26	1.80
1937: March	*	*	—	*	*	4.14	1.77
June	*	*	—	*	*	4.03	2.17
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100)							
1927	102	101	93	96	92	81	*
1928	100	101	98	98	96	86	98
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	100	99	92	100	96	103	99
1931	98	98	91	95	91	101	90
1932	96	96	90	88	84	99	86
1933	95	95	85	84	78	89	84
1934	96	95	81	81	73	97	82
1935	97	96	79	77	70†	105	83
1936	100	98	—	—	—	101	86
1936: June	99	98	79	*	*	101	84
Sept.	100	99	—	*	*	98	90
Dec.	100	99	—	*	*	105	89
1937: March	102	100	—	*	*	102	88
June	103	101	—	*	*	99	107
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100)							
1927	100	99	(99)	(102)	(97)	(86)	*
1928	99	100	(98)	(99)	(96)	(87)	100
1929	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	100
1930	104	103	(102)	(110)	(106)	(114)	102
1931	109	109	(106)	(111)	(106)	(118)	103
1932	110	110	(108)	(105)	(100)	(118)	104
1933	112	111	(109)	(109)	(101)	(115)	106
1934	111	110	(107)	(106)	(96)	(128)	109
1935	111	110	(102)	(99)	(90)†	(135)	108
1936	111	109	—	—	—	(123)	104
1936: June	113	111	—	*	*	(124)	102
Sept.	111	110	—	*	*	(118)	105
Dec.	109	108	—	*	*	(126)	104
1937: March	110	109	—	*	*	(117)	101
June	111	108	—	*	*	(114)	117

Great Britain (including Northern Ireland). Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: Ministry of Labour series: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question; London and Cambridge Economic Service series: averages for the month in question.

Hungary. Annual and monthly figures: averages.

Italy. Annual and monthly figures: averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	JAPAN							
	Imperial Cabinet series					Bank of Japan series		
	Mines	Industries			Transport	Industries		
	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	General average	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	General average
	Daily earnings							
Money wages								
	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen	
1927	178.0	253.8	99.0	195.7	171.6	*	*	*
1928	179.9	259.6	100.3	204.2	186.2	*	*	*
1929	181.0	264.5	98.9	206.4	185.4	*	*	*
1930	170.6	255.1	91.3	200.2	189.8	*	*	*
1931	152.7	243.0	82.1	187.0	191.7	*	*	*
1932	145.5	250.6	76.5	190.9	192.0	*	*	*
1933	154.7	254.4	73.5	187.9	194.3	213.8	70.8	*
1934	165.3	248.6	72.5	189.3	192.8	217.1	70.0	*
1935	165.3	243.3	72.6	188.1	189.9	215.4	69.9	*
1936	174.5	241.5	73.8	190.1	190.1	213.1	70.2	*
1936: June	172.8	239.0	73.7	188.8	192.4	211.6	69.7	*
Sept.	176.4	237.6	72.6	186.9	187.6	209.3	69.8	*
Dec.	179.0	252.1	75.7	198.7	191.3	222.2	72.2	*
1937: March	189.6	250.8	78.7	200.2	190.8	221.0	74.3	*
June	—	—	—	—	—	222.7	75.5	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)								
1927	98	96	100	95	93	99	103	98
1928	99	98	101	99	100	101	104	101
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	94	96	92	97	102	95	91	95
1931	84	92	83	91	103	90	80	87
1932	80	95	77	92	104	90	74	85
1933	85	96	74	91	105	93	71	86
1934	91	94	73	92	104	94	70	88
1935	91	92	73	91	102	93	69	88
1936	96	91	75	92	103	92	69	88
1936: June	95	90	75	91	104	91	68	87
Sept.	97	90	73	91	101	90	69	87
Dec.	99	95	77	96	103	96	71	93
1937: March	105	95	80	97	103	95	74	93
June	—	—	—	—	—	96	74	93
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1928	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1929	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1930	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1931	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1932	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1933	104	99	94	96	99	100	94	98
1934	107	93	89	93	95	98	89	97
1935	103	88	86	89	90	93	85	94
1936	106	86	86	88	88	90	83	92
1936: June	105	84	85	88	89	89	82	91
Sept.	107	83	84	86	86	88	82	91
Dec.	109	89	87	92	88	94	85	97
1937: March	113	87	89	91	86	91	87	95
June	—	—	—	—	—	90	86	93

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929.

Japan. Annual and monthly figures: averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	LATVIA (Riga)				NORWAY	NEW ZEALAND		NETHERLANDS
	Industries, etc.				Mines, industries	Agric.°, mines °, industries, transport °, commerce		Mines, industries
	Men (skilled)	Men (unsk.)	Women (skilled)	Women (unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)	Women (sk. and unsk.)	Men (sk. and unsk.)
	Hourly earnings				Daily earnings	Weekly rates (minimum)		Hourly earnings
Money wages								
	Snt.	Snt.	Snt.	Snt.	Kr.			
1927	*	*	*	*	12.37	*	*	*
1928	83	54	43	32	11.69	*	*	*
1929	81	57	45	33	11.75	*	*	*
1930	84	59	44	33	11.80	*	*	*
1931	82	57	44	33	11.26	*	*	*
1932	72	50	39	31	11.48	*	*	*
1933	65	47	38	30	11.31	*	*	*
1934	63	47	38	30	11.34	*	*	*
1935	64	49	39	30	11.34	*	*	*
1936	65	49	40	31	11.71	*	*	*
1936: June	65	49	40	31	*	*	*	*
Sept.	66	48	40	31	*	*	*	*
Dec.	67	49	40	31	*	*	*	*
1937: March	65	49	40	31	*	*	*	*
June	67	51	40	32	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base : 1929 = 100)								
1927	*	*	*	*	105	97	99	96
1928	102	95	96	97	99	100	100	96
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	104	104	98	100	100	100	100	102
1931	101	100	98	100	96	93	94	100
1932	89	88	87	94	98	85	90	93
1933	80	82	84	91	96	82	88	89
1934	78	82	84	91	97	82	88	87
1935	79	86	87	91	97	84	89	84
1936	80	85	89	93	100	93	95	81
1936: June	80	86	89	94	*	88	*	81
Sept.	81	84	89	94	*	99	*	*
Dec.	83	86	89	94	*	100	*	80
1937: March	80	86	89	94	*	101	*	*
June	83	89	89	97	*	101	*	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base : 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	*	*	*	*	94	97	100	(96)
1928	*	*	*	*	95	100	100	(95)
1929	*	*	*	*	100	100	100	(100)
1930	100	100	100	100	104	102	102	(106)
1931	107	106	110	111	104	103	105	(111)
1932	108	107	112	118	109	102	107	(111)
1933	102	105	114	120	109	103	111	(107)
1934	104	111	120	126	108	102	109	(105)
1935	104	114	121	125	106	101	107	(104)
1936	106	113	124	127	107	109	111	(103)
1936: June	103	111	121	125	*	103	*	(104)
Sept.	109	113	126	130	*	114	*	*
Dec.	111	115	126	130	*	113	*	(101)
1937: March	108	115	126	130	*	112	*	*
June	95	103	108	115	*	111	*	—

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929.*Latvia.* Annual and monthly figures: averages.*Norway.* Annual figures: third quarter of each year, except for 1931 (fourth quarter).*New Zealand.* Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for the quarter ending with the month in question.*Netherlands.* Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for the half-year ending with the month in question.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	POLAND					RUMANIA
	Mines, industries	Industries			Ind. (some agric. occ., transport, commerce)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)
		Men	Women	General average (including young persons)		
	Men and women (sk. and unsk.)	Skilled and unskilled				
	Hourly earnings	Hourly earnings		Weekly earnings	Monthly earnings	
Money wages						
	Zl.	Zl.	Zl.	Zl.	Zl.	
1927	*	*	*	*	*	*
1928	0.94	*	*	*	*	*
1929	1.02	*	*	*	*	*
1930	1.01	*	*	*	*	*
1931	0.95	*	*	*	*	*
1932	0.87	0.81	0.56	0.72	29.60	*
1933	0.80	0.74	0.52	0.66	28.01	*
1934	0.75	0.71	0.50	0.64	26.74	*
1935	0.73	0.70	0.50	0.63	26.96	*
1936	0.72	0.71	0.50	0.64	27.36	*
1936: June	0.72	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	0.72	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	0.74	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	0.72	*	*	*	*	*
June	0.73	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹						
1927	*	*	*	*	*	98
1928	92	*	*	*	*	99
1929	100	*	*	*	*	100
1930	99	*	*	*	*	96
1931	93	*	*	*	*	85
1932	85	100	100	100	100	69
1933	78	91	93	92	95	63
1934	74	88	89	89	90	62
1935	72	86	89	88	91	61
1936	71	88	89	89	92	62
1936: June	71	*	*	*	*	63
Sept.	71	*	*	*	*	63
Dec.	73	*	*	*	*	64
1937: March	71	*	*	*	*	—
June	72	*	*	*	*	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹						
1927	*	*	*	*	*	109
1928	(94)	*	*	*	*	102
1929	(100)	*	*	*	*	100
1930	(106)	*	*	*	*	97
1931	(110)	*	*	*	*	100
1932	(111)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	97
1933	(112)	(100)	(102)	(101)	(104)	96
1934	(112)	(103)	(105)	(105)	(106)	97
1935	(114)	(106)	(109)	(107)	(112)	84
1936	(118)	(113)	(115)	(114)	(119)	—
1936: June	(118)	*	*	*	*	74
Sept.	(118)	*	*	*	*	—
Dec.	(118)	*	*	*	*	—
1937: March	(110)	*	*	*	*	—
June	(111)	*	*	*	*	—

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929.

Poland. Mines, industries: annual and monthly figures: averages (from 1928 to 1931, indexes calculated on the basis of the movement of rates). Industries: annual figures: one pay period (generally a week) in the month of August in each year.

Rumania. Annual figures: averages; monthly figures: averages for January, April, July, and October. For real wages the indexes since 1931 are calculated on a new cost-of-living index.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	SWEDEN					
	Mines °, industries, transport, commerce					
	Men (skilled and unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)		General average (including young persons)	
	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings
Money wages						
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
1927	1.20	9.57	0.72	5.64	1.08	8.58
1928	1.22	9.67	0.73	5.71	1.10	8.67
1929	1.25	9.99	0.74	5.80	1.12	8.94
1930	1.29	10.40	0.75	5.95	1.16	9.29
1931	1.29	10.26	0.75	5.88	1.15	9.16
1932	1.27	10.12	0.74	5.86	1.14	9.04
1933	1.22	9.75	0.73	5.75	1.09	8.73
1934	1.22	9.79	0.73	5.75	1.09	8.76
1935	1.24	10.12	0.74	5.84	1.12	9.03
1936	1.26†	10.14†	0.75†	5.93†	1.13†	9.04†
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100)						
1927	96	96	97	97	96	96
1928	98	97	99	98	98	97
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	103	104	101	103	104	104
1931	103	103	101	101	103	102
1932	102	101	100	101	102	101
1933	98	98	99	99	97	98
1934	98	98	99	99	97	98
1935	99	101	100	101	100	101
1936	101†	102†	101†	102†	101†	101†
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100)						
1927	95	95	96	96	95	95
1928	96	96	98	97	97	96
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	107	107	104	106	107	107
1931	110	109	108	107	109	109
1932	110	110	108	110	110	110
1933	108	108	109	110	107	108
1934	107	108	108	109	107	108
1935	107	110	108	109	108	110
1936	109†	109†	109†	110†	109†	109†
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*

Sweden. Annual figures: averages.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*cont.*)

Date	SWITZERLAND					
	Industries, some transport, commerce, etc.					
	Men (skilled and semi-skilled)		Men (unskilled)		Women (skilled and unskilled)	
	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings	Hourly earnings	Daily earnings
Money wages						
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1927	*	12.20	*	9.69	*	6.34
1928	*	12.20	*	9.69	*	6.34
1929	1.48	12.45	1.14	9.85	0.77	6.45
1930	1.49	12.57	1.16	9.90	0.76	6.36
1931	1.51	12.62	1.16	9.97	0.78	6.36
1932	1.45	12.92	1.11	10.35	0.74	6.54
1933	1.43	12.73	1.09	10.08	0.72	6.32
1934	1.39	12.75	1.07	10.00	0.71	6.46
1935	1.36	12.39	1.05	9.73	0.70	6.36
1936	1.33	12.12	1.03	9.51	0.69	6.11
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹						
1927	*	98	*	98	*	98
1928	*	98	*	98	*	98
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	101	101	102	101	99	99
1931	102	101	102	101	101	99
1932	98	100	97	100	96	100
1933	97	99	96	97	94	97
1934	94	99	94	97	92	99
1935	92	96	92	94	91	97
1936	90	94	90	92	90	93
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹						
1927	*	99	*	99	*	99
1928	*	98	*	98	*	98
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	103	103	104	102	101	101
1931	109	109	109	109	109	106
1932	114	100	114	100	112	100
1933	119	104	117	103	115	102
1934	117	106	117	103	115	106
1935	116	103	116	101	114	105
1936	111	99	111	97	110	99
1936: June	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sept.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dec.	*	*	*	*	*	*
1937: March	*	*	*	*	*	*
June	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929.

Switzerland. Annual figures: averages. From 1932 onwards the index numbers of daily earnings are no longer strictly comparable with those for previous years owing to a change in method.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES (*concluded*)

Date	CZECHOSLOVAKIA				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	U.S.S.R.	YUGOSLAVIA	
	Mines	Industries (Prague)		Agr., ind., some transport, comm., etc.	Mines, ind., transport, commerce	Mines, industries	Croatia & Slavonia Mines, ind., transport, commerce	Ind., some transport, comm., etc.
	Men and women (sk. and unskilled)	Men and women (skilled and unskilled)		Men and women (sk. and unskilled)	Men (skilled and unskilled)	Men and women (sk. and unskilled)	Men and women (sk. and unskilled)	Men and women (sk. and unskilled)
	Earnings per shift	Hourly rates (minim.)	Weekly rates (minim.)	Insured daily wages	Weekly rates	Monthly wages	Monthly earnings	Insured daily wages
Money wages								
	Kč.	Kč.	Kč.	*	*	Rbl.	Dinar	*
1927	40.93	4.06	194.80	*	*	64.07	*	*
1928	42.70	4.26	204.38	*	*	70.24	*	*
1929	43.29	4.37	209.98	*	*	77.06	*	*
1930	43.89	4.47	214.75	*	*	82.59	1,143	*
1931	44.94	4.49	215.65	*	*	96.10	1,137	*
1932	44.72	4.49	215.50	*	*	115.42	1,042	*
1933	44.35	4.47	214.56	*	*	126.08	888	*
1934	43.10	4.37	209.54	*	*	147.30	899	*
1935	43.11	4.34	208.32	*	*	185.32	890	*
1936	—	4.33	207.76	*	*	—	909	*
1936: June	*	4.34	208.44	*	*	*	903	*
Sept.	*	4.34	208.44	*	*	*	906	*
Dec.	*	4.26	204.39	*	*	*	909	*
1937: March	*	4.21	202.25	*	*	*	—	*
June	*	4.19	200.91	*	*	*	—	*
Index numbers of money wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	95	93	93	*	99	83	*	95
1928	99	97	97	97	99	91	*	98
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100
1930	101	102	102	100	100	107	100	101
1931	104	103	103	98	97	125	99	100
1932	103	103	103	93	93	150	91	93
1933	102	102	102	88	94	164	86	88
1934	100	100	100	85	94	191	79	84
1935	100	99	99	83	98	240	78	82
1936	—	99	99	85	99†	—	80	82
1936: June	*	99	99	84	*	*	79	82
Sept.	*	99	99	86	*	*	79	83
Dec.	*	97	97	85	*	*	80	83
1937: March	*	96	96	86	*	*	—	82
June	*	96	96	89	*	*	—	—
Index numbers of real wages (Base: 1929 = 100) ¹								
1927	(94)	93	92	*	98	*	*	(92)
1928	(98)	97	97	(97)	99	*	*	(99)
1929	(100)	100	100	100	100	*	*	(100)
1930	(104)	105	105	(102)	102	*	100	(110)
1931	(111)	110	110	(104)	103	*	100	(114)
1932	(113)	112	112	(101)	104	*	99	(115)
1933	(113)	113	113	(96)	108	*	106	(111)
1934	(111)	111	111	(95)	106	*	106	(112)
1935	(108)	108	107	(90)	111	*	96	(111)
1936	—	106	106	(91)	112†	*	—	(111)
1936: June	*	106	106	(90)	*	*	101	(113)
Sept.	*	107	107	(93)	*	*	96	(114)
Dec.	*	105	105	(92)	*	*	—	(111)
1937: March	*	103	103	(92)	*	*	—	(111)
June	*	101	101	(94)	*	*	—	—

¹ Except for series in italics: base: nearest possible year to 1929.

Czechoslovakia. Annual and monthly figures: averages. Before 1929, real wages calculated on a slightly different cost-of-living index.

Union of South Africa. Annual figures: 30 September of each year.

U.S.S.R. Annual and monthly figures: averages.

Yugoslavia. Croatia and Slavonia (monthly earnings): annual figures; December of each year; monthly figures: averages. Whole country (insured daily wages): annual and monthly figures: averages.

Cost of Living

The following table gives the principal *index numbers of the cost of living* (official and unofficial) published in the different countries. Index numbers of the principal groups of expenditure (food, heating and lighting, clothing, rent, etc.) which go to make up the general index numbers will be found in the *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*, 1937.

The upper part of the table gives the index numbers on their original base, often differing from country to country ; the lower part of the table gives the same index numbers recalculated by the International Labour Office on the uniform base 1929 = 100. This change of base has been effected by simply dividing the index for each date by the corresponding index for 1929 (annual average) and multiplying the quotient by 100. This procedure may perhaps give rise to some slight inaccuracies, owing to the methods by which many of the indexes are compiled, but these errors are at most very slight, except when the fluctuations of the indexes reach a certain amplitude. For a few countries, where data for 1929 were not available, the year nearest to 1929 has been taken as base ; in these cases the figures are printed in italics.

These index numbers, even when reduced to a common base, cannot be used to compare the *level* of the cost of living in the different countries, but only its *fluctuations*. But even the fluctuations of the different index numbers are far from having the same significance, owing to the numerous divergences in the methods of compilation of the series (for example, the geographical scope of the indexes ; the groups represented in the general index and the articles included in each group ; the weights attached to the various articles and groups ; the statistical basis for the determination of these weights ; the extent to which they are representative of the consumption of more or less extensive or clearly determined social classes and the date to which they relate ; the method of calculating average prices, group indexes, and the general index, etc.). International comparisons cannot therefore be more than approximate.

For explanation of the signs used in the table, see above, p. 537.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

Country	Germany	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China			Denmark	Danzig
Towns and localities	72	Buenos Aires	30	Vienna	59	Rio de Janeiro	12-67 ^a	60	Santiago	Peiping	Shanghai	Tientsin	100	Danzig
Original base (= 100)	1913-1914	X.1933	1923-1927	VII. 1914	1921	1922-1929	1914	1926	III. 1928	1927	1926	1926	1931	VII. 1913
Composition of the index	a-c	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-d	a-e	a-e
Original series; base differing from country to country														
1913-1914 ¹	100	*	*	100	*	*	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	100
1927	148	121	100	106	203	102	2814	98	*	100	107	106	114	140
1928	152	119	100	108	208	100	2875	99	107 ^a	102	103	110	113	141
1929	154	121	103	111	220	100	2941	100	109	107	108	116	112	142
1930	148	123	97	111	228	91	2690	99	108	110	122	119	106	135
1931	136	105	87	106	204	87	2349	90	107	96	126	114	100	124
1932	121	94	83	108	184	88	2160	81	114	91	119	106	100	113
1933	118	100	80	105	182	87	2006	78	141	81	107	92	104	110
1934	121	94	82	105	175	94	1873	79	142	80	106	90	108	108
1935	123	100	83	105	176	99	1750	79	144	86	107	100	111	120
1936	125	109	85	105	186	113	1677	81	157	100	113	113	112	132
1936: Sept.	124	111	*	105	187	116	1650	82	163	99	114	110	113	132
Oct.	124	110	*	105	191	117	1665	82	164	102	114	112	*	134
Nov.	124	109	86 ^a	105	193	117	1678	82	164	105	115	115	*	135
Dec.	124	110	*	105	194	116	1684	82	164	108	118	123	113	136
1937: Jan.	125	108	*	105	196	—	1692	82	163	114	120	124	*	136
Feb.	125	109	86 ^a	105	198	—	1700	82	161	113	120	125	*	137
March	125	112	*	104	197	—	1697	82	165	112	117	125	115	137
April	125	113	*	104	195	—	1698	83	172	114	117	125	*	138
May	125	113	87 ^a	105	195	—	1700	83	176	109	119	122	*	139
June	125	115	*	106	198	—	1713	83	179	104	119	120	116	139
July	126	113	*	105	203	—	1721	84	—	—	120	—	*	139
Aug.	126	112	—	105	204	—	1718	—	—	—	135	—	*	138
Sept.	125	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	139
Series recalculated by the I.L.O. on the base 1929 = 100														
1927	96	100	97	96	93	102	96	99	*	94	99	91	102	98
1928	99	99	98	97	95	100	98	99	98 ^a	95	95	95	101	99
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	96	101	95	100	104	91	92	99	99	103	113	103	95	95
1931	88	87	85	96	93	87	80	90	98	90	117	98	89	88
1932	78	78	81	97	84	88	73	82	104	86	110	91	89	80
1933	77	83	78	95	83	87	68	78	130	76	99	80	93	77
1934	79	78	80	95	79	94	64	79	130	75	98	78	96	76
1935	80	83	81	95	80	99	60	79	132	81	99	86	99	85
1936	81	91	83	94	85	113	57	81	144	94	105	98	100	93
1936: Sept.	81	92	*	94	85	116	56	82	149	93	105	95	101	93
Oct.	81	91	*	95	87	117	57	82	151	96	106	97	*	95
Nov.	81	90	84 ^a	95	88	117	57	82	150	98	106	99	*	95
Dec.	81	91	*	95	88	117 ^a	57	82	150	101	109	106	101	95
1937: Jan.	81	89	*	94	89	—	57	82	149	107	111	107	*	96
Feb.	81	90	84 ^a	94	90	—	58	82	147	106	111	108	*	96
March	81	92	*	94	90	—	58	82	152	105	108	108	103	97
April	81	94	*	94	89	—	58	83	157	107	109	108	*	97
May	81	93	85 ^a	94	89	—	58	83	162	102	110	105	*	98
June	81	95	*	95	90	—	58	83	164	98	110	104	104	98
July	82	94	*	94	92	—	58	84	—	—	111	—	*	98
Aug.	82	93	—	94	93	—	58	—	—	—	125	—	*	98
Sept.	81	—	*	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	98

Composition of the indexes: a = Food; b = Heating and lighting; c = Clothing; d = Rent; e = Miscellaneous.

¹ Period or date within the years 1913-1914, and differing from country to country. ^a Quarterly averages. ^b The monthly indexes relate to 12 towns. ^c Revised series. For 1928, average calculated for a period of less than one year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (cont.)

Country	Egypt	Spain	Estonia	United States		Finland	France		Great Britain and N. Ireland	Greece	Hungary	India		
	Cairo	Madrid	Tallinn	B.L.S.	N.L.C.B.		Paris				Budapest	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Rangoon
Original base (= 100)	I. 1913-VII. 1914	1914	1913	1923-1925	1923	I-VI. 1914	1914	1930	VII. 1914	XII. 1914	1913	VII. 1914	VIII. 1928-VII. 1927	1931
Composition of the index	a, c-e	a, b, e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-d	a-d	a-e	a-e
Original series; base differing from country to country														
1913-1914 ¹	100	100	100	*	*	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	*	*
1927	153	189	105	101	102	1207	514	*	168	1790	111	154	99 ⁴	*
1928	152	176	112	99	101	1233	519	*	166	1868	117	147	96	*
1929	151	181	117	99	100	1225	556	*	164	1923	117	149	97	*
1930	148	186	104	96	97	1129	582	100	158	1682	106	137	87	*
1931	138	194	100	87	87	1039	569	97	148	1671	101	110	75	100
1932	132	186	94	78	78	1025	526	91	144	1773	98	109	76	98
1933	125	180	88	76	75	1001	520	87	140	1904	91	103	72	91
1934	127	184	87	79	79	983	516	83	141	1937	89	97	71	87
1935	130	180	88	81	83	997 ²	483	78	143	1957	91	101	71	90
1936	130	—	98	82	85	998	507	86	147	2028	96	102	71	88
1936: Sept.	129	—	100	*	86	1004	*	*	148	2039	97	103	72	87
Oct.	128	—	100	82	86	1008	*	*	151	2057	97	104	72	85
Nov.	129	—	99	*	86	1013	540 ³	91 ³	151	2065	97	103	71	82
Dec.	129	—	101	82	86	1018	*	*	151	2079	98	104	72	84
1937: Jan.	130	—	104	*	87	1020	*	*	151	2150	101	104	74	89
Feb.	130	—	104	*	87	*	581 ³	97	151	2167	102	104	74	88
March	129	—	103	84	88	*	*	*	151	2168	102	104	73	88
April	129	—	103	*	88	1041	*	*	152	2184	102	104	75	89
May	128	—	102	*	89	*	606 ³	99	152	2203	102	106	76	89
June	127	—	104	85	89	*	*	*	155	2192	102	—	76	89
July	128	—	104	*	89	1052	*	*	155	2172	102	—	77	92
Aug.	128	—	103	*	89	*	—	104	155	2194	102	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	—	89	*	*	*	158	2187	104	—	—	—
Series recalculated by the I.L.O. on the base 1929 = 100 ⁴														
1927	101	104	90	102	102	99	92	*	102	93	95	103	102 ⁴	*
1928	101	97	96	100	100	101	93	*	101	97	100	99	99	*
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	*
1930	98	103	89	96	97	92	105	100	96	88	91	92	90	*
1931	91	107	86	87	87	85	102	97	90	100	86	74	77	100
1932	87	103	80	79	78	84	95	91	88	106	83	73	78	98
1933	83	100	75	76	75	82	94	87	85	114	77	69	74	91
1934	84	102	74	79	79	80	93	83	86	116	76	65	73	87
1935	86	99	75	81	83	81	87	78	87	117	78	68	73	90
1936	86	—	84	82	85	81	91	86	89	121	82	69	73	88
1936: Sept.	85	—	85	*	86	82	*	*	90	122	83	69	74	87
Oct.	85	—	85	83	86	82	*	*	92	123	83	70	74	85
Nov.	85	—	85	*	86	83	97 ³	91 ³	92	124	82	69	73	82
Dec.	85	—	86	83	86	83	*	*	92	124	83	70	74	84
1937: Jan.	86	—	89	*	87	83	*	*	92	129	86	70	76	89
Feb.	86	—	89	*	87	*	104 ³	97	92	130	87	70	76	88
March	85	—	88	84	88	*	*	*	92	130	87	70	75	88
April	85	—	88	*	88	85	*	*	93	131	87	70	77	89
May	85	—	87	*	89	*	109 ³	99	93	132	87	71	78	89
June	84	—	89	85	89	*	*	*	95	132	87	—	78	89
July	85	—	89	*	89	86	*	*	95	130	87	—	79	92
Aug.	85	—	88	*	89	*	—	104	95	131	87	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	—	89	*	*	*	96	131	88	—	—	—

Composition of the indexes: a = Food; b = Heating and lighting; c = Clothing; d = Rent; e = Miscellaneous.

¹ Period or date within the years 1913-1914, and differing from country to country. ² Quarterly averages.
³ Half-yearly averages. ⁴ Average calculated for a period of less than one year. ⁵ Except for the series in italics: original base, or recalculated on the nearest possible year to 1929.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (*cont.*)

Country	Nether-lands Indies	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan		Lat- via	Lith- ua	Luxem- burg	Nor- way	New Zealand	Pales- tine	Nether- lands	Peru*
Towns and localities	Java and Madura	105	50	13	To- kyo	Riga	104	9	31	4-25	3	Amster- dam	Lima
Original base (= 100)	1913	VII. 1914	VI. 1928	VII. 1914	VII. 1914	1930	1913	1914	VII. 1914	1926- 1930	I. 1922	I. 1922- IX. 1924	1913
Composition of the index	a, b, c	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-c, e	a-e	a-e	a-c, e	a-e	a-e	a, b, c	a-e	a, c-e
Original series ; base differing from country to country													
1913-1914 ¹	100	100	*	100	100	*	100	100	100	*	*	*	100
1927	158	175	101*	*	189	*	134	776	186	100	77	95	194
1928	148	174	99	*	184	*	130	811	173	101	72	96	181
1929	157	176	101	*	181	*	127	871	166	100	68	95	177
1930	152	171	98	*	155	100	113	886	161	98	60	91	169
1931	102	161	88	160*	136	91	106	793	153	91	54	86	158
1932	76	157	84	164	137	79	90	689	149	84	55	80	151
1933	62	151	80	168	146	76	77	686	147	80	54	79	148
1934	61	153	76	174	149	72	72	661	148	81	54	79	150
1935	65	156	77	181	152	73	63	648	151	84	53	77	152
1936	60	160	84	185	159	73	64	651	155	86	56	75	160
1936: Sept.	57	*	85	186	160	72	65	656	155	88	61	75	161
Oct.	58	*	86	184	159	82	67	656	155	88	58	76	162
Nov.	60	166	86	185	159	76	66	663	155	88	58	76	162
Dec.	62	*	86	186	163	72	66	659	157	89	58	76	162
1937: Jan.	64	*	87	188	170	69	69	672	158	89	62	76	163
Feb.	65	167	87	190	171	71	71	677	159	90	61	76	167
March	65	*	88	190	171	72	71	675	161	90	60	76	167
April	64	*	90	192	172	74	71	678	163	91	61	77	170
May	66	167	91	192	172	78	71	675	163	92	59	77	171
June	67	*	93	192	171	84	71	693	166	92	57	78	171
July	68	*	93	194	172	83	72	700	168	92	58	79	171
Aug.	71	170	94	194	174	82	—	706	168	93	59	79	172
Sept.	—	*	—	—	178	—	—	705	170	—	58	—	171
Series recalculated by the I.L.O. on the base 1929 = 100 ⁴													
1927	101	99	100*	*	104	*	106	89	112	100	114	100	110
1928	95	99	98	*	102	*	102	93	104	100	107	101	103
1929	100	100	100	*	100	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	97	97	97	*	86	100	89	102	97	98	89	96	96
1931	65	92	87	98*	75	91	83	91	92	90	80	90	80
1932	48	89	83	100	75	79	71	79	90	84	82	84	86
1933	39	86	80	103	80	76	61	79	89	79	79	83	84
1934	39	87	76	106	82	72	57	76	89	81	80	83	85
1935	41	89	77	110	84	73	50	74	91	83	79	81	86
1936	38	91	83	113	88	73	51	75	93	86	84	79	90
1936: Sept.	36	*	84	114	88	72	51	75	93	87	90	79	91
Oct.	37	*	85	112	87	82	52	75	93	87	85	79	92
Nov.	38	94	85	113	88	76	52	76	93	88	86	80	92
Dec.	40	*	85	113	90	72	52	76	95	88	85	79	92
1937: Jan.	41	*	86	115	94	69	55	77	95	88	92	80	92
Feb.	41	95	86	116	94	71	56	78	96	90	90	80	94
March	41	*	87	116	94	72	56	77	97	90	88	80	95
April	41	*	89	117	95	74	56	78	98	91	91	81	96
May	42	95	90	117	95	78	56	77	98	92	87	81	97
June	43	*	92	117	94	84	56	80	100	91	85	82	97
July	43	*	92	118	95	83	56	80	101	92	85	83	97
Aug.	45	97	93	118	96	82	—	81	101	92	87	83	97
Sept.	—	*	—	—	98	—	—	81	102	—	87	—	97

Composition of the indexes : a = Food ; b = Heating and lighting ; c = Clothing ; d = Rent ; e = Miscellaneous.

¹ Period or date within the years 1913-1914, and differing from country to country. ² Average calculated for a period of less than one year. ³ Up to September 1933 inclusive, the index does not include heating. ⁴ Except for the series in italics : original base, or recalculated on the nearest possible year to 1929.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (*concluded*)

Country	Po-land	Portu- gal	Southern Rhodesia	Ru- mania	Sweden	Switzer- land	Czecho- slovakia	Turkey	Union of South Africa	Yugoslavia	
Towns and localities	War- saw	Whole country	6	20	49	34	Prague	Istan- bul	9	Bel- grade	3 (Croatia & Slavonia)
Original base (= 100)	1928	VI. 1914	1914	1913	VII. 1914	VI. 1914	VII. 1914	I-VI. 1914	1914	1926	VII. 1914
Composition of the index	a-e	a, b, c	a, b, d	a-d	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-e	a-c, e	a-e

Original series ; base differing from country to country

1913-1914 ¹	*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100
1927	100	*	115	3811	171	160	747	*	131	97	*
1928	100	*	118	4128	172	161	748	*	131	93	1756*
1929	102	2361	120	4244	170	161	763	1381	131	94	1817
1930	94	2243	117	4206	165	158	746	1272	128	86	1674
1931	86	1990	116	3004	159	150	713	1203	123	82	1539
1932	78	1949	110	2512	157	138	700	1172	118	78	1391
1933	71	1948	105	2319	154	131	692	1047	115	75	1202
1934	67	1968	104	2235	155	129	684	1031	116	71	1108
1935	64	1982	104	2567	156	128	704	957	116	70	1097
1936	61	2022	103	—	158	131	710	960	116	70	1106
1936 : Sept.	61	2074	103	—	157	130	706	947	115	69	1110
Oct.	62	2095	103	—	*	132	707	945	115	70	1139
Nov.	62	2045	102	—	*	132	704	952	116	70	1148
Dec.	62	2030	103	—	158	132	706	964	116	70	1155
1937 : Jan.	64	2535	102	—	*	134	711	987	116	70	1153
Feb.	65	2400	103	—	*	136	715	1002	116	70	1146
March	65	2422	104	—	161	136	715	—	117	70	1155
April	64	2448*	104	—	*	137	715	—	118	71	1177
May	65	2524	104	—	*	136	717	—	118	73	1195
June	65	2547	105	—	162	137	725	—	119*	73	1208
July	65	2544	104	—	*	137	723	—	118	—	1207
Aug.	64	—	—	—	*	137	720	—	119	—	1188
Sept.	66	—	—	—	165	137	724	—	—	—	—

Series recalculated by the I.L.O. on the base : 1929 = 100 *

1927	98	*	95	90	101	99	100	*	100	103	*
1928	99	*	98	97	101	100	101	*	100	99	97*
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	93	95	97	99	97	98	98	92	98	92	92
1931	85	84	96	100	94	93	93	87	94	87	85
1932	77	83	92	84	92	86	92	85	90	81	77
1933	70	83	88	77	91	81	91	76	88	79	66
1934	66	83	87	74	91	80	90	75	89	75	61
1935	63	84	86	85	92	80	92	69	88	74	60
1936	60	86	86	—	93	81	93	70	88	74	61
1936 : Sept.	60	88	86	—	92	81	93	69	88	73	61
Oct.	61	89	86	—	*	82	93	68	88	74	63
Nov.	61	87	85	—	*	82	92	69	89	75	63
Dec.	61	86	85	—	93	82	93	70	89	75	64
1937 : Jan.	63	107	85	—	*	83	93	71	89	74	63
Feb.	64	102	86	—	*	85	94	73	89	75	63
March	64	103	87	—	95	85	94	—	90	74	64
April	63	104*	86	—	*	85	94	—	90	76	65
May	64	107	87	—	*	84	94	—	90	77	66
June	64	108	87	—	95	85	95	—	91*	78	66
July	64	108	87	—	*	85	95	—	90	—	66
Aug.	63	108	—	—	*	85	94	—	91	—	65
Sept.	65	—	—	—	97	85	95	—	—	—	—

Composition of the indexes : a = Food ; b = Heating and lighting ; c = Clothing ; d = Rent ; e = Miscellaneous.

¹ Period or date within the years 1913-1914, and differing from country to country. * Average calculated for a period of less than one year. * Except for the series in italics : original base, or recalculated on the nearest possible year to 1929.

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Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *The I.L.O. Year-Book 1936-37.* Seventh Year of Issue. Geneva, 1937. viii + 607 pp. 10s. 6d.; \$2.75.

This volume opens with a short general introduction giving a brief survey of the activities of the International Labour Organisation during the period under consideration, which is the year 1936, and in some cases the first quarter of 1937. This is followed by eight chapters dealing with the following subjects: economic developments; conditions of work (hours, holidays, hygiene, safety, women's work, protection of children and young persons, and factory inspection); social insurance; the remuneration of labour; employment, unemployment, and migration; workers' living conditions (vocational training, utilisation of spare time and housing); workers' general rights (right of association, profit sharing and participation in management, collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, participation of workers in national economic life, etc.); and special problems of certain categories of workers (salaried employees, professional workers, home workers, agricultural workers, seamen, Native labour, and prison labour). Appendices are added giving lists of the States Members of the Organisation, of the permanent delegates accredited to the International Labour Office and the League of Nations, showing the distribution of the 50 ratifications registered from 16 March 1936 to 15 March 1937, representation at the Conference and composition of delegations, and the composition of the Governing Body and committees, and statistics of international and national federations of trade unions. The volume contains a full geographical and subject index.

— *The Evaluation of Permanent Incapacity for Work in Social Insurance.* Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insurance) No. 14. Geneva, 1937. xvi + 375 pp. 10s. 6d. \$2.75.

During the last few years the Office has received many requests for information and advice concerning definitions of incapacity, methods of evaluation, incapacity schedules, and the constitutions of the bodies charged with the evaluation. It consequently decided to undertake, in collaboration with its Committee of Experts for Social Insurance, a study of the chief problems involved in the evaluation of permanent incapacity. The present work sets forth the results of this study. It consists essentially of a comparison and a critical analysis of the methods widely used for the evaluation of incapacity in workmen's compensation on the one hand, and of invalidity insurance on the other. It contains seven chapters dealing respectively with the following subjects: conceptions of incapacity; methods of evaluating incapacity; incapacity schedules; minimum degree of incapacity giving right to benefit; determination of the starting-point of permanent incapacity benefit; review of evaluation of incapacity; authorities or bodies responsible for evaluating incapacity. Two important appendices are attached: one contains texts of, or extracts from, the incapacity schedules used in various countries, and

the other reproduces the conclusions on the evaluation of incapacity which were formulated by the meeting of experts arranged by the International Labour Office in November 1936.

— *Annuaire des statistiques du travail*. Deuxième année 1937. *Year-Book of Labour Statistics*. Second Year of Issue. Geneva, 1937. viii + 237 pp. 6 frs. (Swiss); 6s.; \$1.50.

The second (1937) issue, as an independent volume, of the Year-Book of Labour Statistics has just been published, and for the first time the work is presented in bilingual form, both the French and English versions appearing in the same volume. The scope and general arrangement of the tables are much the same as in the previous issue, but several additions have been made. These include a new section on population, while the section on employment and unemployment contains new tables giving the international employment index numbers compiled by the International Labour Office and separate statistics of unemployment by sex. Other tables have been added to the section on wages. Several new series have been inserted in the tables showing employment, actual hours of work and wages, by industry or occupation. Certain economic statistics communicated by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations have been included in an appendix. On the other hand, the tables on wages in agriculture, quantities of foodstuffs consumed, and collective agreements given in the previous issue have now been suppressed. The tables given are divided into eight sections, dealing with the following subjects: population; employment and unemployment; hours of work; wages; cost of living and retail prices; workers' family budgets; migration; and industrial relations. The appendix referred to above contains tables of the index numbers of industrial production, the index numbers of wholesale prices, and exchange rates. After a list of principal sources, the volume concludes with a synoptic table indicating the countries included in the different tables of the volume.

Fédération internationale des ouvriers de transport. Conférence internationale du personnel des chemins de fer relative à la traction Diesel et électrique, tenue à Paris, 27-28 octobre 1936. Compte rendu. Amsterdam, 1937. 63 pp. typescript.

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GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Education. A Review of Junior Technical Schools in England. Educational Pamphlets No. 111. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. 41 pp. 9d.

This report, which is based on a systematic survey undertaken by Government inspectors, reviews in some detail the distribution, organisation, and work of the junior technical schools in England. It concludes that there is "abundant evidence of the efficiency of the schools as a whole, and of their successful performance of the special educational and industrial functions for which they were designed".

— *Safety Principles for Boys Employed in Coal Mining. Being the Report of H.M. Inspectors on Instruction in Safety Principles in Junior Courses in the West Riding of Yorkshire*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. 19 pp. 6d.

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— *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the Year 1936.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. xiv + 413 pp., map. 6s. 6d.

— *Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Togoland under British Mandate for the Year 1936.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. iv + 121 pp., tables, map. 3s.

Department of Overseas Trade. (a) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Chile.* By John MITCHESON. May 1937. v + 54 pp. 1s. (b) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Czechoslovakia.* By A. D. SPINKS. viii + 47 pp. 1s. (c) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Egypt.* By G. H. SELOUS, O.B.E. May 1937. xii + 199 pp. 3s. 6d. (d) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Greece.* By S. R. JORDAN. April 1937. viii + 87 pp. 1s. 6d. (e) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Malaya.* By A. HARTLAND. To 5 March 1937. vi + 50 pp. 1s. (f) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Morocco.* By L. H. HURST, G. E. MONCK-MASON and E. A. KEELING. viii + 72 pp., map. 1s. 6d. (g) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Poland.* By C. B. JERRAM. xi + 47 pp. 1s. (h) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Siam.* By J. BAILEY. April 1937. viii + 48 pp. 1s. (i) *Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Sweden.* By H. A. N. BLUETT, O.B.E., April 1937. viii + 82 pp. 1s. 6d. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937.

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The Committee on Night-Baking, under the chairmanship of Lord ALNESS, was appointed to enquire into the effects likely to ensue (1) to those engaged in the bread baking and flour confectionery industry, and (2) to the public, in the event of the abolition by legislation of the practice of night baking now prevalent in the industry; and to consider and report whether or not such legislation would be desirable.

The report, after reviewing the position with regard to night baking in Great Britain during and just after the war, the conclusions of committees on the subject appointed in 1919, 1923, and 1925, and the legislative situation in other countries, examines in detail the present position in Great Britain with special reference to the number of bakehouses of various sizes and of the persons employed therein by day and by night, the nature of the process, the hours of starting work, and the actual hours of work. The effects of night work on the operatives with respect to health and to their enjoyment of social life and amenities are briefly discussed. The probable effects of the prohibition of night work on the employers and on the operatives are analysed and the special difficulties of application and enforcement are reviewed.

The Committee concludes that legislation to abolish night baking is not in the present circumstances desirable. In a minority report, Mr. F. MARSHALL, M.P., disagrees with this conclusion.

Ministry of Labour. *Report for the Year 1936.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. vii + 141 pp. 2s. 6d.

— *Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the Year ended 31 December 1936.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. iv + 202 pp. 3s. 0d.

— and Ministry of Transport. **Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Service in the Road Motor Transport Industry (Goods).** *Report.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. 56 pp. 1s.

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SCOTLAND

Scottish Housing Advisory Committee. *Report on Rural Housing in Scotland.* Edinburgh, H.M. Stationery Office, 1937. 106 pp., tables. 1s. 6d.

In January 1936 the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee was asked by the Department of Health to furnish a report on the following terms of reference: "To consider the application of the Housing (Scotland) Acts and the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts to housing conditions in rural areas and to advise what action should be taken to facilitate in such areas the provision of new houses and the improvement of existing houses for the working classes, with special reference to the position of farm servants, small landholders and persons of like economic condition." The report in question was issued in June 1937. It deals separately with the general administration of the Housing Acts, housing in villages, the housing of farm servants, and the housing of landholders, cottars, and small tenants. The Committee finds that, generally speaking, the local authorities are not adequately carrying out their duties under the Housing Acts with regard to inspection, building, or reconstruction; that there is a serious shortage in villages of houses for the general needs of the rural population; that a very large number of farm servants' dwellings are defective; and that many small landholders and tenants are living in radically unfit houses. The Committee is also of opinion that the "tied-house" system has certain real disadvantages from the workers' point of view and that housing policy should seek to reduce it to a minimum; and that the housing of unmarried farm workers in bothies and "chaumers" is most unsatisfactory.

The Committee recommends that the Government should make a special grant for the construction of new houses for all kinds of rural workers. It considers that a supply of good houses, as recommended in the report, is one of the best ways of stopping the drift from country to town, and that it would assist greatly in ensuring a contented and settled rural population.

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Central Bureau voor de Statistiek. *Bedrijfstelling 31 December 1930. Deel III. Inleiding; met cartogrammen als afzonderlijk Bijvoegsel.* The Hague, 1936-1937. 295 pp. 2.50 fl.

— **Nederlandsch Economisch Instituut.** *Netherlands Central Statistical Office and the Netherlands Economic Institute. Tabellen en Grafieken betreffende de Nederlandsche Conjunctuur. Tables and Graphs relating to Economic Conditions in the Netherlands.* Rotterdam, 45 pp. 2 fl.

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SWEDEN

Delegationen för det internationella socialpolitiska samarbetet. Nationernas Förbund. *Den ekonomiska och sociala utvecklingen under år 1936. Årsrapport avgiven av direktören för internationella arbetsbyrån Harold BUTLER.* Stockholm, Norstedt, 1937. 71 pp.

Swedish edition of the Report of the Director to the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, published by the Swedish "Delegation for International Co-operation in Social Policy".

SWITZERLAND

Département fédéral de l'économie publique. *Rapports des inspecteurs fédéraux des fabriques sur l'exercice de leurs fonctions pendant l'année 1936, avec un extrait des rapports des gouvernements cantonaux et du gouvernement de la principauté de Liechtenstein concernant l'exécution de la loi fédérale sur le travail dans les fabriques au cours des années 1935 et 1936.* Berne, 1937. 168 pp.

— **Commission fédérale d'étude des prix.** *La situation de l'industrie des pâtes alimentaires en Suisse.* 25^{me} supplément de *La vie économique.* Berne, 1937. iv + 55 pp.

— **Service fédéral du contrôle des prix.** *La situation économique et sociale de la cordonnerie suisse. Résultats des enquêtes effectuées en 1935 et 1936 par le Service fédéral du contrôle des prix du Département fédéral de l'économie publique, sur mandat de la Commission fédérale d'experts de la cordonnerie.* Berne, 1937. iii + 83 pp., typescript.

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Report presented by the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the Administration of South West Africa for the Year 1936. Pretoria, 1937. iv + 105 pp., illustr. 7s. 6d.

UNITED STATES

Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Census of Business : 1935. Retail Distribution. Vol. V. Employment and Pay Roll. Monthly Employment by Kinds of Business and Employment and Pay Roll for One Week by Occupational Classes.* Washington, 1937. 211 pp.

— *Census of Business : 1935. Wholesale Distribution. Vol. V. Employment and Pay Roll. Monthly Employment, by Kinds of Business and Employment and Pay Roll for One Week by Occupational Classes.* Washington, 1937. 117 pp.

Department of the Interior. Office of Education. *Co-operative Training in Retail Selling in the Public Secondary Schools.* By Glenn O. EMICK. Bulletin No. 186. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. xii + 195 pp., illustr. 20 cents.

Deals with instruction in the retail selling of goods by the co-operative method of training. This involves co-operation between a school and a place of business and the training of two sets of pupils at once, one at the school and the other at the place of business. At pre-determined periods (for example, every week) there is an interchange of pupils. The system has been in operation in certain schools in the United States for nearly 25 years and is claimed to be the most efficient method of training for retail selling. The bulletin describes the methods followed during 1932-33 in all schools giving instruction by this method. It is primarily intended to aid high school authorities to organise courses of instruction.

— *Functional Planning of Elementary School Buildings.* By Alice BARROWS. Bulletin No. 19, 1936. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. viii + 83 pp. 25 cents.

— *Trends in Secondary Education, being Chapter II of Volume I of the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States : 1934-36.* By Carl A. JESSEN. Bulletin No. 2 (Advance Pages) 1937. Washington, 1937. 44 pp. 10 cents.

A discussion of the status and trends of secondary education, including vocational education, with suggestions for its further development.

— — — **Committee on Youth Problems.** *Youth Community Surveys.* By Carl A. JESSEN and H. Clifton HUTCHINS. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1936. 97 pp. 15 cents.

Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. *Industrial Home Work under the National Recovery Administration.* By Mary SKINNER. Publication No. 234. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1936. v + 57 pp. 10 cents.

This bulletin opens with a brief description of attempts to regulate or abolish home work by State laws or collective agreements; it then describes conditions of home work in 28 industries in 7 States in 1934, when the industrial codes applied under the National Industrial Recovery Act inaugurated in many industries a nation-wide control and provided in 90 industries for abolition of home work either immediately or within specified periods.

The author indicates the types of work most frequently performed by home workers, their earnings, working hours, and ages, compares these with the earnings, hours, and ages of factory workers in the same industries, and discusses the desirability and possibility of transferring home workers to factory employment. It is shown that only 5 per cent. of the home workers received hourly earnings equal to the usual code minimum, and that long hours and night work were generally necessary to secure earnings far below factory standards. The author states that many home workers express a preference for factory work and most would accept it if they could find employment, that the amount of home work greatly diminished under the codes, that the adjustment of former home workers to factory employment proved less difficult than had been anticipated, and that numbers of employers found advantages in the discontinuance of home work and preferred to have all work done in the factory if they could be protected against the competition of other employers who sent work out.

— — — **Employment Service. Division of Standards and Research.** *Who are the Job Seekers? Characteristics of 7,800,000 Employment Office registrants in December 1935 and 6,600,000 registrants in July 1936.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. v + 156 pp., tables, diagrams.

— — — **Forms and Procedures Section.** *A Field Visiting Program for the Public Employment Service.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. v + 65 pp. 10 cents.

A manual for guidance of the staff of the United States Employment Service with reference to visits to employers.

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Housing Division. Homes for Workers. Housing Division Bulletin No. 3. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 87 pp., illustr. 15 cents.

National Resources Committee. *Farm Tenancy. Report of the President's Committee.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. viii + 108 pp., illustr. 30 cents.

Social Security Board. *Analysis of State Unemployment Compensation Laws, 1 January 1937.* Prepared under the direction of Merrill G. MURRAY. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 23 pp. 15 cents.

A tabulated statement of the most significant provisions of the various State unemployment compensation laws.

— — — **Unemployment Compensation. What and Why?** Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. iv + 57 pp.

This study contains a brief review of the development of unemployment insurance in the United States and a short history of unemployment insurance in Great Britain and Germany. It also analyses the pertinent sections of the Social Security Act and the general provisions of the various State laws.

Works Progress Administration. Division of Social Research. *Digest of Public Welfare Provisions under the Laws of the State of Louisiana.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. Pp. 1601-1699g (typescript).

——— *Intercity Differences in Costs of Living in March 1935, 59 Cities.*
By Margaret Loomis STECKER. Preliminary Report. Washington, 1937. 193 pp.

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National Youth Administration. *Manual for Teachers in Occupational Information Classes.* Prepared by Marion O. HAWTHORNE and Hester M. HOOD. Under direction of C. Myers BARDINE. Revised edition, 1937. 29 pp., typescript.

KANSAS

Legislative Council. Special Judicial Committee. *Report on the Power of the Legislature to enact Legislation in conformity with the Federal Social Security Act and the Kansas Constitution.* 27 pp., typescript.

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Albrecht, Georg. *Die Familienhilfe in der Krankenversicherung. Eine zusammenfassende Darstellung.* Berlin, Vordruckverlag, 1937. 79 pp.

Alvord, Ellsworth C., and others. *How Shall Business be Taxed?* Symposium conducted by the Tax Policy League, 28-29 December 1936 in Chicago. New York, Tax Policy League, 1937. vii + 175 pp.

Association des surintendantes d'usines et de services sociaux. *Assemblée générale, 9 février 1937.* Paris. 60 pp.

Bandeira de Mello, Alfonso de Toledo. *O trabalho servil no Brasil.* Rio de Janeiro, 1936. 90 pp., illustr., maps.

A well-documented study on the working and living conditions of Natives in Brazil from the time of the discovery of the American Continent down to the abolition of slavery in the nineteenth century. One of the most important parts of the book is devoted to the introduction into Brazil, from the sixteenth century onwards, of African Negroes to replace the Brazilian indigenous labour supply, which was both inadequate and unsatisfactory, for the development of the country's resources. Moving pages describe the slave trade and the treatment of the Blacks—which was, however, much less cruel in Brazil than in other parts of America—and their subsequent acclimatisation and adaptation to the new environment, which, at the time of the abolition of slavery, enabled them without difficulty to become free citizens. Reproductions of old prints, photographs and maps, etc., are included.

Beauchamp, Joan. *Women Who Work.* London, Lawrence and Wishart, 1937. 104 pp., illustr.

This book is a succinct account of much that needs remedying in the condition of women workers in Great Britain. It cites figures showing the number of women employed in the different industries, trends in women's employment, typical wages and hours in various trades, and the influence of organisations such as the Women's Co-operative Guild and the trade unions. In effect, it is an indictment based on official reports and statements of experts, as well as on the arguments of champions of the women's cause.

Beck, Frank H. *The Case of the Palestine Arab.* London, 1937. 28 pp.

Beck, Helmut. *Die Beurteilung des Heilverfahrens in der Invalidenversicherung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktor medicinae dentariae einer Hohen Medizinischen Fakultät der Christian-Albrecht-Universität zu Kiel. Stuttgart, Ludwig Bohland, 1936. 29 pp.

Behrends, Walter. *Die versicherungsrechtliche Stellung der Infektionskrankheiten in der Unfallversicherung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Hohen Medizinischen Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel. 15 pp.

Bodfish, Morton. *Time Marches On in Thrift and Home-Financing.* United States Building and Loan League. Forty-fourth Annual Convention, New York City, 14-16 October 1936. 39 pp.

Brooks, Wendell S. *Youth: Adrift or Alert?* Foreword by Booth TARKINGTON. Boston, Meador Publishing Co., 1937. 92 pp.

Some 35 per cent. of the delinquents arrested during the last two years in the United States were under 25 years of age, a phenomenon ascribed to the numbers of unemployed youths without home or ties wandering over the country. In dealing with causes, and suggesting remedies, the author appeals to parents and social workers to attack the evil at its source by providing for youth ties of home, work, and responsibility.

Burda, Franz. *Arbeitsgemeinschaft von Krankenkassen in Oesterreich.* Sonderabdruck aus der Zeitschrift *Le Assicurazioni sociali*, Jahrgang XII, Mai-Juni 1936, N. 3. Istituto nazionale fascista della previdenza sociale. Rome, 1936. 8 pp.

Carozzi, Dr. L. *Cancer professionnel et Organisation internationale du Travail.* Extrait de *Acta de l'Union internationale contre le cancer*, Vol. II, No. 1, 1937. 11 pp.

Central Board for the Training of Officers for the Merchant Service. *Course of Study for Cadets at Sea.* Glasgow, Brown Son and Ferguson, 1937. 96 pp., diagrams.

Chavez Leon, Fernando Luis. *Legislación social del Perú. Un Estudio Integral de la Legislación Social Peruana, Recopilada, Comentada, Anotada y Concordada.* Apéndice con las *Ejecutorias del fuero privativo del trabajo y de los Tribunales de Justicia.* Preface by Professor Jorge BASADRE. Lima, 1937. xiv + 611 pp.

Cook, Edith Valet. *The Married Woman and Her Job.* Washington, National League of Women Voters, 1936. iii + 26 pp.

Compendium of statements of the reasons why married women work, and some of the arguments for and against their employment; it includes some general information on the legal position of married women teachers and civil servants, some statistical evidence, and a brief bibliography.

Cross, William T., and Cross, Dorothy E. *Newcomers and Nomads in California.* Palo Alto, Stanford University Press, 1937. ix + 149 pp., illustr. \$1.50.

A study of unsettled and migratory families and individual migrants in the State of California.

Davidson, Percy E., and Anderson, H. Dewey (Assisted by Karl SHLAUDEMANN). *Occupational Mobility in an American Community.* Palo Alto, Stanford University Press, 1937. vii + 203 pp. \$3.25.

A study undertaken in a single community to discover the amount and the kind of occupational movement taking place, and to relate it to such factors as schooling, income, number of dependants, and occupational status of the father. One of the conclusions reached is that there is an opportunity for more carefully planned use of the occupational resources of the younger generation, inviting more systematic vocational training and guidance than heretofore.

Der 4. Reichsbauernntag in Goslar vom 22.-29. November 1936. Herausgegeben vom Reichsnährstand. Archiv des Reichsnährstandes, Band 4. Berlin. 456 pp., illustr.

Dju, Peter. *L'émigration japonaise depuis 1918.* Paris, Pierre Bossuet, 1937. 151 pp.

Douglass, Harl R. *Secondary Education for Youth in Modern America.* A Report to the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education. Washington, American Council on Education, 1937. x + 137 pp.

A summary of facts and trends in present-day educational methods and of the needs of youth in the United States, with a suggested programme of secondary education.

Employers' Federation of India. I. *Presidential Address and Annual Report for 1936.* II. *Industrial Review 1936.* New Delhi. 70 pp.

Ente nazionale di propaganda per la prevenzione degli infortuni. *La sicurezza e l'igiene nella filatura del cotone.* Milan, 1936. 190 pp., diagrams. 6 lire.

Ferenczi, Dr. Imre. *L'optimum synthétique du peuplement. Esquisse d'une politique internationale de population.* Mémoire international No. 3. Conférence permanente des hautes études internationales, X^{me} session, Paris, 28 juin-3 juillet 1937. Paris, Institut international de coopération intellectuelle, 1937. 123 pp.

The author begins with a criticism of the notion of demographic density. He declines to accept, as criteria of the demographic situation of a country which has got beyond the stage of primitive agriculture, the relation between population and the total territorial area (arithmetical density), that between population and the cultivated land area (anthropophysiological density), or that between the agricultural population and the cultivated land area (agricultural density). The density of population of a capitalist country can only be measured by taking into account the total output of the territory or the *per capita* output of its population (economic density). Absolute figures relating to over-population or under-population obtained with the help of the above-mentioned criteria are therefore inadequate to give an idea of the social situation of a population. On the other hand, the author is conscious of the difficulties that immediately arise when an attempt is made to define the notion of optimum population considered as the limit between relative over-population and under-population. The economic theorists' hypothetical notion of the optimum is of no use in connection with the establishment of a demographic policy, for that optimum relates to the population of an isolated country and presupposes a static condition of its economic factors. Moreover, there is no conceivable objective method of estimating numerically the present and future optimum position as regards population either of given countries or of the world as a whole. In order to arrive at an approximate estimate of the optimum population, it is necessary to take into account, in a methodical and continuous manner, the development of economic and social welfare and the national requirements for security on the one hand, and the size and structure of the nations concerned, as well as the scientifically recognised requirements of eugenics, on the other. The social optimum, therefore, assumes a synthetic character. For countries with a population of European origin, for instance, this implies, according to the author, the maintenance of the present figure with the possibility of a continuously improving standard of living under conditions of assured peace. Welfare and security are thus considered as interdependent elements. Without security, welfare is threatened; but a demographic policy which aimed at increasing the population solely from the standpoint of military requirements, without consideration for the standard of living and the biological qualities of the people, would risk joining to the race for "material" armaments a veritable race for "demographic" armaments, which would inevitably jeopardise peace. In his conclusion, the author puts forward a certain number of proposals concerning the desirable co-ordination of national population policies, and appropriate methods to attain this end.

Fritz, Georg. *Südwanderung das Ende der nordischen Rasse.* Berlin, Richard Gahl. 31 pp.

Fuss, Henri. *L'organisation de l'assurance obligatoire contre le chômage.* Brussels, E. Guyot, 1937. viii + 227 pp.

This report by the Royal Commissioner for the Study of the Problem of Unemployment in Belgium on the organisation of a system of compulsory insurance against unemployment in that country, was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. LXII, No. 11, 14 June 1937, pages 473-475.

General Export Association of Sweden. *Modern Sweden.* Chief Editor: Erik NYLANDER.. Stockholm, Tullberg, 1937. 470 pp.

This well-illustrated volume, published by the General Export Association of Sweden on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, contains, in addition to a number of monographs on the most important Swedish industrial companies, banks, and shipping lines, a clear account of the social, economic, and industrial structure of Sweden.

Gersh, Adolph B. *Occupational Hazards and the Painter. With Special Reference to New York.* New York, New York District Council, 1937. 99 pp.

Gollan, John. *Youth in British Industry. A Survey of Labour Conditions To-day.* London, Gollancz, in association with Lawrence and Wishart, 1937. 344 pp. 6s.

A comprehensive study of the conditions of young workers in British industry. The book opens with a brief historical survey, which is followed by a series of chapters dealing with the employment of young people in different industries, their unemployment and its effects, the results for them of blind-alley occupations, their health, and the accidents to which they are prone. Part II deals with their preparation for a working life through general and technical education, and with their placing in employment; it surveys the more important proposals which have been put forward to deal with the problem, and makes suggestions to this end. The book closes with a "Charter of Youth Rights" outlining an immediate programme.

Hansen, Hans. *Wettbewerbsfragen der deutschen Leder- und Schuh-industrie.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Staatswissenschaften der hohen Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel. 1936. 73 pp.

Hatcher, Harold O. *The Textile Primer.* "Social Action", Vol. II, No. 8. Boston, Chicago, The Pilgrim Press, 1936. 39 pp., illustr.

Hau, Kathleen W. *Consumers' Co-operatives in California.* University of California. Bureau of Public Administration. 1937 Legislative Problems, No. 2. Berkeley, 1937. 25 pp., typescript.

Hazard, Henry B. *Immigration and Naturalization with Special Reference to the United States of America.* International Law and Relations, Volume VI, No. 13. Washington, The Digest Press, American University Graduate School, 1937. 22 pp. (typescript).

An outline of some of the outstanding provisions of the immigration and naturalisation laws.

Hill, Frank E. *The School in the Camps. The Educational Programme of the Civilian Conservation Corps.* New York, American Association for Adult Education, 1935. 84 pp., illustr.

Instituut voor Arbeidersontwikkeling. *Natuurvrienden Werk Plan.* Amsterdam. 60 pp. 25 cents.

Jewish Agency for Palestine. *Memorandum submitted to the Palestine Royal Commission on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.* London, 1936. 324 pp. 2s. 6d.

Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations. *Lancashire and the Future. The Present Position and Prospects of the Cotton Industry.* Manchester, 1937. 28 pp., tables, diagrams.

Jones, C. Howard. *The Earth Goddess. A Study of Native Farming on the West African Coast.* Royal Empire Society Imperial Studies, No. 12. London, New York, Toronto, Longmans Green, 1936. vii + 205 pp., illustr. 12s. 6d.

The author, now Director of the Mycological Section of the Ministry of Agriculture in Egypt, was formerly the mycologist in the Department of Agriculture in Nigeria, where he became an enthusiastic student of the social anthropology

of West Africa, as well as an acknowledged agricultural expert. In this book he stresses the geographical, economic, and cultural unity of West Africa, which he defines as a strip of coast land, about 150 miles broad, stretching from the western seaboard of Sierra Leone to the eastern boundary of the Cameroons, and so including Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, Togoland, Dahomey, Nigeria, and the Cameroons. In this large area people, animals, and plants vary so little that, at least from the agricultural point of view, it can be treated as a single country. In describing the agricultural history of the region, its methods, and its needs, he relates Native farming with Native social life, and he urges the retention in substance of the Native landholding system, with the addition of "co-operative societies, with their means of increasing credit, a broader curriculum in agricultural schools, and model farms which are really helpful." Under such a régime he predicts a happy future for the West African people. "Briefly", he says, "one can at present see no vast obstacle that will hinder the West Africans in their progress: there is no great drag of religious tradition, no great social hindrance of caste, degraded womanhood or oppressive tyranny, and no deadweight of economic interests to overcome. . . . There still remain sincere religious depths, associated closely with an appreciation of the most real value of land, a sense of working together, a desire for progress, and an interest in biological matters which many other peoples might well envy." If these opportunities were utilised, "one can hardly doubt that it would lead the West Africans to a very high position among the farmers of the world."

Leang-Li, T'ang. *The New Social Order in China.* Shanghai, China United Press, 1936. 282 pp.

Lumpkin, Katherine D., and Douglas, Dorothy W. *Child Workers in America.* New York, Robert McBride, 1937. xii + 321 pp.

Every kind of juvenile labour in the United States is dealt with exhaustively in this book. Considerable space is devoted to the employment of children in agriculture, the greatest single child-employing occupation in the United States to-day, and the one which has received the least attention from legislators. The facts cited and arguments used are based exclusively on American experience, but this differs little from that of other western countries, and the book may be read with advantage by all students of basic child-labour problems.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Industrial Health Section. *Health Protection of Welders.* New York. 27 pp., illustr.

Milhaud, Edgard. *Le chèque-compensation internationale devant l'opinion.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1936. 302 pp. 20 frs.

Nanking University. Institute of Economics. *Nankai Institute of Economics: Its History and Work, 1927-1936.* Tientsin, 1937. 30 pp.

Nihon Kaiin Kumiai (Japan Seamen's Union). *Nihon Kaiin Kumiai Ichiran, 1937.* A General Survey of the Japan Seamen's Union, 1937. Kobe, 1937. 75 pp.

Numakoshi, M. *Taishoku Tsumitatekin oyobi Taishoku Teateho Shakugi* (Explanation of the Retirement Funds and Retirement Allowances Act). Tokyo, Yuhikaku Book Store, 1937. 655 pp., appendix.

Oliveira, Chrysostomo de. *XX Conferencia internacional do Trabalho.* Relatório apresentado ao Sr. Ministro do Trabalho, Industria e Commercio. Rio de Janeiro, 1937. 20 pp.

Report presented by Mr. Oliveira, Brazilian Workers' Delegate to the Twentieth Session of the International Labour Conference, to the Brazilian Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce. It describes the part taken by him in the Conference, and contains a summary of the decisions of the Conference, the text of the author's speeches at two plenary meetings, and his message to the Brazilian workers broadcast from "Radio Nations" in Geneva.

Phelps, D. M. *Marketing Research. Its Function, Scope and Method.* Michigan Business Studies. Vol. VIII, No. 2. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1937. iv + 149 pp. \$1.

Piringer, Dr. Leopold. *Die Selbstversorgungsmassnahmen in der österreichischen Landwirtschaft.* Vienna, Agrarverlag, 1937. 80 pp.

Pouget, Dr. Paul. *L'hygiène individuelle de la jeune travailleuse française. (Quelques erreurs d'organisation.)* Paris, L'Expansion scientifique française, 1936. 116 pp.

Public Enterprise. *Developments in Social Ownership and Control in Great Britain.* Edited for the New Fabian Research Bureau by William A. Robson. London, Allen and Unwin, 1937. 416 pp. 12. 6d.

This book, which constitutes the first serious attempt made to investigate the numerous public boards and commissions which have been set up in Great Britain during the past thirty years, contains a number of monographs arranged under the following headings: The Port of London Authority, The Forestry Commission, The British Broadcasting Corporation, The Central Electricity Board and other Electricity Authorities, The London Passenger Transport Board, The Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, The Agricultural Marketing Boards, The Post Office, The Organisation of the Co-operative Movement, and The Public Service Board.

Putney, Bryant. *World Stabilisation of the Textile Industry.* Editorial Research Reports. Vol. I, 1937. Washington, 1937. Pp. 203-223.

Rahola, Ilmari. *Das Genossenschaftswesen Finlands während der letzten Wirtschaftskrise.* Sonderabdruck aus den Fenno-Ugrica V, B. 1936. 11 pp.

Rieforth, Alex. *Die heilende Fürsorgeerziehung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Bottrop, W. Postberg, 1936. viii + 65 pp.

Ruddick, J. A., and others. *The Dairy Industry in Canada.* Edited by H. A. INNIS. The Relations of Canada and the United States. A Series of Studies prepared under the direction of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. James T. SHOTWELL, Director. Toronto, The Ryerson Press; New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1937. xxxii + 299 pp. \$3.75.

Sardari, Abdol Hossein. *L'apprentissage en droit suisse.* Thèse présentée à la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Genève. Liège, Georges Thone, 1937. 143 pp.

Schliessleder, Dr. Rudolf. *Beitrag zur Kritik der Liberalismus.* Eigentümer Herausgeber, Verleger und für den Inhalt verantwortlich: Dir. Ing. Rudolf SCHLIESSLEDER, Bad Ischl. Vienna, Typographische Anstalt. 12 pp.

This little study is a measured criticism of "liberalism", which, the author argues, has too often left the "unscrupulous" to triumph; it has made of the destruction of undertakings in the general interest a law that has not even always been economically sound; it has pushed mechanisation and the division of labour too far, and thus given excessive power to money (work is only for gain and not for production). In its turn, the money factor has been instrumental in generalising economic depressions, even where their causes were clearly local. The author concludes that "liberalism" has succeeded in the sphere of production, but has failed in that of the distribution of goods, for it has, through exaggerated optimism, made a principle of neglecting distribution, which, according to liberal theory, should automatically follow production and raise no problem. "Liberalism", in his opinion, should not be wholly condemned; it should be allowed free play where it can be useful, that is to say chiefly in production; but the distribution of goods should be reorganised with a view to adapting power of consumption to power of production.

Schraeder, Max. *Für gesundes Landvolk. Wirken der deutschen Landkranken-kassen.* Berlin, Reichsverband der Landkranken-kassen, 1937. 56 pp.

Schweizerischer Electrotechnischer Verein. *Vorschriften betreffend Erstellung, Betrieb und Instandhaltung elektrischer Hausinstallationen (Hausinstallations-vorschriften des SEV).* IV. Auflage (1936) mit Aenderungen und Ergänzungen seit 1927. Zurich, VIII + 187 pp.

Siemering, Hertha. *Deutschlands Jugend in Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft. Eine praktische Untersuchung.* Berlin, Junker und Dünhaupt, 1937. ix + 446 pp. 14 marks.

In a clear and well-documented exposition the author describes the place of youth in the population and the economic life of the Reich. She makes use, in particular, of the results of the census of population, occupations and undertakings of 16 June 1933. The work also contains statistical data concerning health, social assistance and education, and statistics of employment published by the National Institute of Placing and Unemployment Insurance. The German laws designed to reduce unemployment are also mentioned. The figures cited relate, in general, to young persons belonging to the age groups 14 to 25. The principal subjects treated in the part entitled "Youth in the Population" are demographic movements, number of young persons, their health, young persons who are sick, weak, intellectually backward or morally feeble, and the regional distribution of the youthful population. The second part, which is entitled "Youth in the National Economy", contains in particular a survey of the following questions: young persons gainfully employed (distribution among the different professions or occupations, distinguishing between boys and girls; marriage and the occupational activities of women; social situation); unemployment of young persons (during 1933, since 1933, measures to combat unemployment, unemployment of young persons throughout the world); young persons not yet employed; vocational guidance and vocational training; future prospects. The work includes numerous statistical tables and ends with an abundant bibliography of German works.

Social Science Research Council. *Government Statistics. A Report of the Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services.* Sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the Social Science Research Council. New York, 1937. xiv + 174 pp.

South African Trades and Labour Council. *Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the Period 1 January to 31 December 1936, presented by the National Executive Committee to the Annual Conference held in Port Elizabeth, 29 March-2 April 1937.* Johannesburg, 1937. 40 pp.

Transvaal Chamber of Mines. *Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting held in Johannesburg, 22 March 1937.* Johannesburg. 16 pp.

— *Reports of the Executive Committee, Gold Producers' Committee and Collieries Committee for the Year 1936.* To be presented at the Annual Meeting to be held on 22 March 1937. Johannesburg. 29 pp.

University of Cambridge. Department of Agriculture. Farm Economics Branch. *Changes in the Economic Organisation of Agriculture. A Comparative Study of Conditions in the Eastern Counties of England in 1935 and 1936.* Report No. 24. Cambridge, 1937. vi + 38 pp. 1s. 6d.

Verkehrswissenschaftliche Lehrmittelgesellschaft. *Das Jahre der Arbeit 1937-1938. Taschenbuch für Verkehr und öffentliche Wirtschaft. Energie Verkehr Verwaltung.* Herausgeber Herbert Strock. Berlin. 190 pp.

Walker, Edmund A. H. *The Economic Merry-Go-Round. A New Theory of Trade Cycles with the Document of History as Proof.* London, George Allen and Unwin, 1937. 140 pp. 6s.

Wallace, Henry A. *Technology, Corporations, and the General Welfare.* The Weil Lectures on American Citizenship. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1937. 83 pp. \$1.

A reasoned argument for governmental economic action in the interests of the general welfare. The technical possibilities of large-scale output, in agriculture no less than in industry, are affirmed and illustrated; but these possibilities, it is maintained, cannot be realised unless the State takes the responsibility for general co-ordination and, furthermore, secures that the weak and unorganised elements in the community secure fair treatment.

Watson, J. P. *Economic Backgrounds of the Relief Problem.* Bureau of Business Research. University of Pittsburgh. 1937. xiii + 144 pp.

A study of the relief problem in a highly industrialised section of the State of Pennsylvania.

Wilson, Sir Arnold, and Levy, Hermann. *Industrial Assurance. An Historical and Critical Study.* Preface by Sir Arnold WILSON. London, New York, Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1937. xxxiii + 519 pp. 21s.

"Industrial assurance" is a form of life assurance created by insurance companies to meet the need of the working class for payments on death more or less sufficient to cover funeral expenses. It is found mainly in Anglo-Saxon countries. In most countries where compulsory sickness insurance schemes exist funeral benefit is provided, very economically, as one of the statutory benefits of the scheme. In Great Britain, with which the volume under review is solely concerned, the approved societies, which administer health insurance, are debarred by law from providing death benefits. This function is left to be performed through industrial assurance, by insurance companies, and by a peculiar type of friendly society. The insurance being voluntary, and the families to be insured being those of wage earners of scanty means, the only practicable way of getting and maintaining business is for the undertakings concerned to employ an army of agents, numbering 70,000, who by house-to-house visits collect premiums weekly from the policy holders and encourage householders of the working class to take up or extend insurances on their own lives or on those of their relatives. The business has been a great success. There were in force in Great Britain, in 1935, 81,000,000 policies, to which corresponds a premium income of £64,000,000. Of this income £22,000,000 is absorbed by expenses of management and commission, necessarily very heavy in view of the manner in which the business has to be organised. Industrial assurance is a highly competitive business, and in the endeavour to increase the number of policies to their credit, the agents are tempted to persuade their clients to incur higher premiums than they can afford, so that many policies lapse with consequent loss to the policy holder. Moreover, there are grounds for thinking that a certain proportion of policies are taken out as a speculation. Though of immense importance to the workpeople of the country, the problem of securing, whether by the regulation of industrial assurance or by the institution of some other system, an economical form of burial insurance has aroused curiously little interest in either political or academic circles. From time to time the Government has caused enquiries to be made into industrial assurance, and certain abuses so revealed have been moderated by legislation. The latest of these enquiries, conducted by what was known as the Cohen Committee, which reported in 1933, has, however, not yet resulted in any action by Parliament, and the voluminous evidence upon which the report was based has remained almost unknown. In view of the inaction or indifference of Parliament and the ignorance of public opinion with respect to this problem, Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., in collaboration with Professor Hermann Levy, decided to collaborate in a comprehensive examination of the origin, development, and present position of industrial assurance in Great Britain. The volume which they have published is a considerable one. The first part describes the early history of burial societies, the development of industrial assurance in the nineteenth century, the reasons for the exclusion of funeral benefit from the National Health Insurance Act of 1911, and the various Government enquiries into industrial assurance. The second and longest part is an analysis of the working of industrial assurance from the standpoints of the policy holder, the agent, and the insur-

ance company ; largely based on the evidence given to the Cohen Committee, it affords a deep insight into the aspects of human nature and the legitimate vested interests which have called forth and maintain this vast business. The third part is a brief description of the financial power of industrial assurance companies. The fourth part treats of the existing State supervision of industrial assurance and of possible methods of reform. These methods reduce themselves to two : the creation of some form of monopoly under State supervision with retention of the voluntary principle, and the incorporation of death benefit in the national health insurance scheme. The authors favour the latter solution. These constructive proposals, to which the greater part of the work is but a prelude, are not worked out in the detail which might have been expected. But the authors no doubt consider that by drawing attention to the existence of a serious national problem, and outlining some solutions, they have rendered already a sufficient service to the public.

Women's Charter Group. *The Women's Charter : What and Why ?* Washington, 1937. 8 pp. 5 cents.

This document is a tentative draft for a definition of the status—political, economic, and social—which it is desirable to accord to women in their own interest and in the general interest of human society. It proposes full political and civil rights for women and opportunities in education and employment, the right to organise for united action, and compensation without discrimination of sex ; but it expresses the belief that differences in the provisions of labour legislation with respect to men and women may at given times and places be desirable to correct particular abuses. The draft Charter was drawn up by an informally constituted Committee of representatives of women's associations and other organisations and is intended to be submitted for consideration by groups of all types interested in the general status of women.