

SOURCE 8

Extracts from the government publication the 'Labour Gazette' on Labour Exchanges, February 1913

(PRO ref: ZPER 45/49)

HOW TO USE THIS SOURCE TO HELP YOU ANSWER THE BIG QUESTION :

You need to study the source carefully before you decide whether it supports or contradicts any of the reasons in the Big Question.

ASK YOURSELF:

- The 'Labour Gazette' was a government publication. Does this make it a reliable source?
- Which of the numbers given in the source do you find impressive?
- Do these numbers prove that Labour Exchanges were helping people who most needed help?
- How might Lloyd George have used these figures to show that Labour Exchanges were helping people?

SOURCE 8

WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN 1912.

THE total number of Board of Trade Labour Exchanges open at the end of 1912 was 414, of which 153 were established during the year. The number established during 1911 was 115, and during 1910, was 146. The number on 1st February, 1910, the date of the commencement of operations under the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909, was 61.

The number of applicants given work on the General Register in 1912 was 567,790, and the number of situations filled was 785,239, of which 160,428 were temporary in the sense of being known to have been of less than a week's duration. In addition, 266,622 jobs of a casual nature were found for 12,767 individuals.