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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline between 17th October and 14th November, partly due to seasonal causes.

*Insured Persons in Work.*—It is provisionally estimated that at 14th November, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,258,000. This was 36,000 less than at 17th October, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, 150,000 less than at 15th November, 1937.\*

*Numbers unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 14th November, 1938, there were 1,455,668 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 46,736 more than at 17th October, 1938, and 228,068 more than at 15th November, 1937.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 14th November, 1938, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 305,496 persons who were on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work. This was 2,451 less than at 17th October, 1938, but 88,690 more than at 15th November, 1937.

*Numbers unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 14th November, 1938, there were on the registers in Great Britain 66,939 unemployed persons who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration. This was 2,591 more than at 17th October 1938, and 12,142 more than at 15th November, 1937.

*Applicants for Benefit or Allowances.*—The total of 1,828,103 persons on the registers at 14th November, 1938, included 1,060,693 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 546,217 persons with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 48,393 persons with applications for benefit or allowances under consideration and 172,800 other persons, of whom 40,935 were under 16 years of age.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among insured persons aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 14th November, 1938, was 12.7 as compared with 12.3 at 17th October. For 15th November, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 10.6. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 13.0 at 14th November, 1938, 12.7 at 17th October, 1938, and 10.9 at 15th November, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5.7, 4.3 and 5.0 respectively.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was a decline in employment, between 17th October and 14th November, in building and public works contracting, agriculture and horticulture, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, hotel and boarding house services, the transport and distributive trades, and entertainments, sports, etc. On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton, woollen and

worsted, and other textile industries, metal goods manufacture, and the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November are estimated to have resulted in an increase of about £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 92,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £12,000 in those of 247,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Cannock Chase, Leicestershire and Warwickshire; shale miners in Scotland; iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland; and certain classes of workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade in Northern Ireland.

The principal decreases affected coal miners in North Derbyshire and Scotland; blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, North Lincolnshire, and at Corby; steel melters and workpeople employed in steel rolling mills in various districts; and tinsplate makers in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1938 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £250,000 a week in the full-time wages of about 2,283,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of £32,500 in those of 368,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 56 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st November, 1938, and 60 per cent. at 1st December, 1937. For food only the percentages were 39, 40 and 46, respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 81. In addition, 13 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workpeople involved in these 94 disputes, including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, was 31,000, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in November was about 90,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress during the first eleven months of 1938 was about 1,300,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 263,000.

\* See footnote \* on page 472.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1938.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES AND AREAS.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 420-3 and 446-7) statistics were given showing the estimated numbers of persons insured against unemployment at July in each of a series of years to 1938...

These statistics furnish a valuable indication of the expansion or decline of industry, both generally and in particular areas, over a term of years...

Statistics showing the numbers of insured persons unemployed, analysed by industries and geographical divisions, are regularly compiled in respect of a date about the middle of each month...

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1937, AND JUNE, 1938.

Comparison between the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in June, 1937, and June, 1938, obtained by subtracting from the numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed at those dates...

Between June, 1937, and June, 1938, the numbers of insured persons aged 14 to 64 in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, computed on this basis, decreased by 351,000, or over 2½ per cent.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Table with 5 columns: Sex, Age Group, June 1938, June 1937, Increase (+) or decrease (-). Rows include Males and Females aged 21-64, and GRAND TOTAL.

The decline between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the numbers in employment was shared almost equally between the two sexes, but it was proportionately much greater among women than among men.

A comparison of the figures in the Table above with the corresponding changes in the total numbers insured given on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE shows that, while for insured men and women aged 21-64 the reduction in the numbers in employment was entirely due to increased unemployment...

\* For the purpose of this Table, the figures previously published on the old basis for June, 1937, have been adjusted on a basis comparable with that on which the figures for June, 1938, are calculated.

was accounted for by increased unemployment. In the 18-20 age group the increase in unemployment was insufficient to outweigh the large increase in the numbers insured due to the rise in the birth-rate in the period immediately after the war.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1937-1938.

The following Table shows the changes between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the industries in which the greatest numerical differences occurred.

Table with 4 columns: Industry, Estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14-64 in employment, June, 1938, Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with June, 1937\*, Number, Per cent.

This Table throws some light on the incidence of the decline in employment which appeared in September, 1937. Employment declined rapidly during the last four months of that year.

It will be seen from the Table that the net decrease between June, 1937, and June, 1938, of about 351,000 insured persons in employment occurred mainly in the textile industries.

On the other hand there were substantial increases in employment in a number of important industries, some of which are directly concerned in the defence programme, such as public works contracting, aircraft manufacture, national government service and explosives manufacture.

DIVISIONAL CHANGES, 1937-1938.

The Table below shows the changes between June, 1937, and June, 1938, in the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in each of the main administrative areas.

Table with 4 columns: Administrative Division, Estimated numbers of insured persons aged 14-64 in employment, June, 1938, June, 1937\*, Increase (+) or Decrease (-), Number, Per cent.

Only one Division, the South-Western, showed an increase in the numbers of insured persons in employment, and the increase was

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

less than the corresponding increase in the total numbers insured. In the South Eastern Division there was no change. The smallest percentage decreases were shown in the Northern, Scotland, London and North-Eastern Divisions where the rate of decline was below the average for the United Kingdom as a whole.

CHANGES IN THE PERIOD 1923-38.

As boys and girls under 16 years of age were not insurable against unemployment until September, 1934, comparable figures for earlier dates are available only in respect of insured persons aged 16 years and over.

The changes are measured from June, 1923, because that is the earliest date for which comparable figures for individual industries are available. The proportions of insured workers unemployed at any particular date vary considerably in different industries...

In the Table below, the estimated total numbers of insured persons aged 16 years and over (exclusive of agricultural workers) in employment, computed as described above, are shown for each year since 1923 (except 1926, when employment was affected by the general stoppage of work in the coal mining industry).

Table with 4 columns: Year, Estimated number in employment at end of June\*, Index Number (1923=100), Estimated number in employment at end of June\*, Index Number (1923=100).

The total numbers insured, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (particulars of which were given on page 420 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE), increased continuously throughout this period, and were between 24 and 25 per cent. higher in 1938 than in 1923.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES, 1923-1938.

In the detailed Table on pages 486 and 487, figures are given showing, industry by industry, the percentage changes, on a comparable basis, in the estimated numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 in employment (exclusive of agricultural workers) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June in each of the years 1927 to 1938.

The figures show that between 1923 and 1929 the rate of increase in the numbers in employment exceeded the rate of growth in the numbers insured in every group except mining and quarrying.

\* Unadjusted figures. See footnote † on page 486.

however, it will be seen that over the whole period of fifteen years from 1923 to 1938 the expansion of employment slightly exceeded the expansion in the numbers insured in the manufacturing group and in commerce, banking, insurance and finance.

The greatest proportionate increases in that period, both in the total numbers of insured persons and in the numbers of such persons in employment, occurred in the miscellaneous services,\* building and contracting, and transport and distribution groups.

Table with 7 columns: Industry Group, Estimated numbers insured (aged 16-64), Index numbers (June, 1923=100), Estimated numbers of insured persons in employment.

The following Table shows the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the periods 1923-29, 1929-32, 1932-37 and 1937-38.

Table with 6 columns: Industry Group, Approximate increase (+) or decrease (-) in the numbers of insured persons in employment, aged 16-64, 1923-29, 1929-32, 1932-37, 1937-38, Approximate total increase (+) or decrease (-) 1923-38.

The last four groups in the Table have all shown expansion of employment in each of the periods distinguished in the Table. In the first four groups, which include the productive industries, the numbers in employment declined during the depression of 1929 to 1932, but showed a marked recovery in the ensuing five years.

The year 1937 marked the end of a stage in the expansion of employment which had been in progress since 1932. The recession between June, 1937, and June, 1938, occurred almost entirely in the manufacturing group and in transport and distribution.

\* Including hotel, boarding-house, &c. services; professional services; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning; and entertainments, sport, etc.















UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th NOVEMBER, 1938.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment at July, 1938, and the total number and percentage of such persons unemployed on 14th November, 1938, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of exempted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railways and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be exempted. Persons aged 65 and over, and certain other classes, are excluded from insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Prior to September, 1934, juveniles under 16 years of age were also exempted, and they are excluded from the statistics in these Tables; particulars of the numbers of these juveniles recorded as unemployed at 14th November, 1938, are, however, given on page 485. As from 4th April, 1938, certain classes of domestic employments were brought within the General and Agricultural Schemes of unemployment insurance. These new classes are included in the Tables below.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment

of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or to have gone abroad, are excluded. Where information on these points is lacking, the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Tables relate only to persons aged 16-64, insured against unemployment. They include insured persons of those ages maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on pages 472 and 473 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file. A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 484.

The estimated numbers of insured persons in each industry are computed once a year, in November, on the basis of information obtained at the annual exchange of unemployment books. The figures relate to the beginning of July, and similar statistics are not available for other dates in the year. In considering the figures on pages 482 and 483 it should be borne in mind that, in the case of individual industries, the percentage rates of unemployment at October and November, 1938, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1938, while the figures for November, 1937, used for the purpose of comparison, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at July, 1937 (but see footnote † on page 483 regarding the percentages for all industries combined). In an industry in which a relatively large change has occurred between July, 1937, and July, 1938, in the estimated number of insured workpeople, this change may have an important effect on the relative percentage rates of unemployment.

Table with 10 columns: Industry, Wholly Unemployed (Males, Females, Total), Temporary Stoppages (Males, Females, Total), Total (Males, Females, Total), Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages and Casuals (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Agricultural Schemes, Fishing, Mining, Non-Metaliferous Mining Products, Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Metal Manufacture, and Engineering.

Table with 13 columns: Industry, Wholly Unemployed (Including Casuals) (Males, Females, Total), Temporary Stoppages (Males, Females, Total), Total (Males, Females, Total), Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages and Casuals (Males, Females, Total). Rows include Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Other Metal Industries, Textiles, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Woodworking, Paper, Printing, etc., Building and Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

\* Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures. † Including 69,585 casuals (males, 67,671; females, 1,914). Of these, 303 males and 17 females were insured under the agricultural scheme.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 17TH OCT. 1938, 15TH NOV. 1937, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 14TH NOV. 1938.

\* The figures for these industry groups now include certain classes of domestic employments which were brought into insurance in April, 1938. These classes were necessarily excluded from the figures for November, 1937 (see article on page 425 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE). In the case of the individual industry groups so affected (but not elsewhere) the newly insured classes have been excluded from the figures for 14th November, 1938, for the purpose of the comparisons with 15th November, 1937. † See footnote † on next page.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1938 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES AT 14TH NOVEMBER, 1938 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 17TH OCT. 1938, 15TH NOV. 1937, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 14TH NOV. 1938.

\* See footnote \* on the previous page. † Persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures. ‡ The percentage for all industries and services combined for November, 1937 used for this comparison, is the revised figure based on the estimated number insured at that date—see page 424 of the November, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE. The percentages for October and November, 1938, are based on the numbers insured at July, 1938. See also footnote \* on the previous page.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. NOVEMBER, 1938.

Table with columns: Industries, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the numbers insured, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed at 14th November, 1938, compared with 17th October, 1938 (Males, Females, Total), Division, Men aged 18-64, Boys (Aged 16 & 17, Aged 14 & 15), Women Aged 18-64, Girls (Aged 16 & 17, Aged 14 & 15), Total.

\* See footnote \* on the previous page.



CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1938, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE\* IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 466 to 469.]

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at (June 1923, June 1927, June 1938), and Index Numbers (June 1923 = 100) for years 1927, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938.

\* Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, agricultural workers, and persons in domestic employments brought into insurance as from 4th April, 1938. † The figures of the numbers in employment for June, 1938, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, owing to the effect of the revised procedure for counting the unemployed which was introduced in September, 1937 (see the October, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE, page 379).

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at (June 1927, June 1937, June 1938), and Index Numbers (June 1923 = 100) for years 1927, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938.

\* See footnote † on the previous page. † See footnote \* on page 483 of the December, 1937, issue of this GAZETTE. NOTE.—For 1928 and later years the available information relates only to persons aged 16-64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis.



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase estimated at about £10,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 91,800 workpeople and in a decrease of about £12,050 in those of 247,000 workpeople.

The particulars are analysed by industry groups below:—

Table with 4 columns: Industry Group, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. It includes sub-columns for Increases and Decreases.

In the mining and quarrying group there were increases for coal miners in Nottinghamshire, Canny Chase, Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and decreases in Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire) and Scotland, the changes being due to fluctuations in the proceeds of the industry as shown by the district ascertainedments.

In the other industry groups the principal increases affected boot and shoe repairs in Northern Ireland, for whom certain of the minimum rates prescribed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased, and cinema employees in Plymouth.

Of the estimated total increase of £10,400 per week, about £9,750 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or

on the proceeds of the industry; about £100 was due to arrangements made by joint standing bodies; and the remaining £550 was due to direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Of the total decrease of £12,050 per week, about £12,000 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, and the remainder to sliding scales based on the cost of living.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1938.

Table with 4 columns: Industry Group, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net, Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. It includes sub-columns for Increases and Decreases.

In the corresponding eleven months of 1937, there were net increases of £723,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,928,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £180 in those of 2,400 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the normal working time of about 300 workpeople was reduced by about 7 hours, on average, per week. The changes reported during the eleven completed months of 1938 are estimated to have affected nearly 161,000 workpeople, of whom about 1,500 have had their hours increased by nearly 3/4 hour per week, and 159,500 have had their hours reduced by about 2 1/4 per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in the weekly wages and hours of labour exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 159,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Flat-rate additions are also paid of 1s. per shift to workers 21 years and over and of 6d. per shift to other workers, subject to the proviso that when the percentage addition to basis rates is more than 32 the cost of the flat-rate advance shall be set off against such increased percentage and only a balance then shown paid as a further increase in wages.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER—continued.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)

\* In addition, the allowances for overtime and week-end labour at mines (other than piecework) which were withdrawn in 1923 have been restored.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ This decrease affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts affected being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ Adult male datal workers whose basis rates are 6s. 10d. per day or less received a special ex gratia bonus of 2-12s. per cent. (making a minimum percentage addition of 15-25) whilst the ex gratia bonus of 7-5 per cent. previously paid to these workpeople remained unaltered.

|| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER—continued.

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change.

\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts. Full details of the minimum rates are contained in the Confirming Order of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 81, as compared with 64 in the previous month and 91 in November, 1937.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during November have been effected in the case of 69 new disputes, directly involving 19,300 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 1,800 workpeople.

TOTALS FOR JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1938 AND 1937.†

Table with columns: Industry Group, Number of Disputes in progress in Month, Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month, etc.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Table with columns: Occupations and Locality, Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved, Date when Dispute Began, Ended, Cause or Object, Result.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced, etc.) exceeded 100 days.















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