

## THE CLOTHING TRADES.

Contents.	Page.
INTRODUCTORY .. .. .	250
Summary of results .. .. .	250
Qualifications affecting comparisons .. .. .	251
Value of output and cost of materials .. .. .	251
PRODUCTION .. .. .	251
Principal products .. .. .	252
Other products .. .. .	255
Work done in drapers' workrooms or on customers' materials .. .. .	255
Work done for the trade .. .. .	256
Value of output free from duplication .. .. .	256
Cost of materials and work given out .. .. .	257
Net output .. .. .	257
Degree of completeness of the survey .. .. .	258
Exports and imports .. .. .	260
WAGES IN 1924 .. .. .	261
EMPLOYMENT .. .. .	261
MECHANICAL POWER .. .. .	262
MACHINERY EQUIPMENT .. .. .	263
TABLES .. .. .	264

## Introductory.\*

The Tables on pages 264 to 268 are based on Returns received from firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing (both outer and under garments, but excluding hosiery), millinery, neckwear, braces and belts, needlework, and the like.

The number of such separate Returns was 23,300. About 15,700 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish Returns. These firms for the most part had very small establishments and may have included a proportion of firms no longer in existence at the end of the censal year. No reliable estimate can be made of their aggregate output, but it is believed that the absence of these Returns has not reduced the net output by an amount greatly, if at all, in excess of 5 per cent. of the total.

*Summary of results.*—The information obtained in connexion with the Census of 1912 was not sufficiently complete to warrant its being used for purposes of comparison, but the following table shows the main results of the Censuses for 1924 and 1907; comparisons between the figures for these two years are subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph.

\* See also the Notes on pages vii-xiv.

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.	1907.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	126,192	64,692
Cost of materials used .. .. .	"	69,140	35,577
Paid for work given out to other firms .. .. .	"	3,428	1,788
Net output .. .. .	"	53,624	27,327
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) .. .. .	No.	355,847	442,075
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) .. .. .	£	151	62
Mechanical power available :—			
Prime movers .. .. .	H.P.	11,762	17,837
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity .. .. .	"	28,674	(not recorded)

*Qualifications affecting comparisons.*—In considering the above table and the other tables in this Report which show figures for different censal years, it should be borne in mind that :—

(1) The comparability of figures relating to value or cost is affected by the changes which have taken place in the general purchasing power of money.

(2) The Census of 1907 covered the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. According to the Census of Production taken by the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of the year 1926, the total value of the goods made and work done in that year in the Clothing and Millinery Trades was returned as £1,724,000\* and the average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) as 6,600.

*Value of output and cost of materials.*—The figures in the above table representing the value of goods made and work done and the cost of materials used are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms making Returns, and, for the reasons explained in paragraphs (i) and (ii) on page xii, they overstate the value of the output of, and the cost of materials used by, the Clothing Trades considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on pages 256-257, where it is estimated that in 1924 the value, free from duplication, of the output of these trades was between £122,000,000 and £126,000,000, and the cost of the materials purchased from sources outside the trades and worked up into their products was about £68,400,000.

## Production.

Detailed information as to the output of the Clothing Trades in 1924 will be found in Table II on page 264.

In addition to the goods dealt with in this Report, clothing valued, on a cost basis, at £386,000 was produced in 1924 by the Royal Army Clothing Factory, £55,000 by Railway Companies and Local

\* This sum includes the amounts shown on pages 286, 312 and 322 as the value of hats, caps and millinery, of umbrellas, and of fur goods made.

Authorities and £7,000 (needlework) in H.M. Prisons.\* The corresponding total for 1907 was £498,000.

### Principal products.

The following statement shows, for the censal years 1924 and 1907, the value of the principal products of the Clothing Trades, the figures for both years being inclusive of the output of similar products returned on schedules for other trades.

Owing to the less detailed classification of output required for the 1907 Census, it is not now possible to allocate the output for 1907 in all cases with precision to the various headings specified for the 1924 Census; the figures for some individual items of output may not, therefore, be strictly comparable.

Goods sold or added to stock.	Returned on schedules for	
	The Clothing Trades.	All trades.
	Selling value.	Selling value.
	£'000.	£'000.
Outer garments :—	£'000.	£'000.
Men's and boys' suits, coats, trousers, etc. .. ..	37,636	24,835*
Women's and girls' costumes, etc., of woven fabrics ..	34,648	18,713*
Overcoats, mackintoshes, raincoats, etc. .. ..	12,776	†
Men's and women's clothing, not separately distinguished	2,348	1,414‡
Leather clothing .. ..	185	33
Aprons, overalls and other outer garments .. ..	4,318	†
<b>TOTAL—OUTER GARMENTS .. ..</b>	<b>91,911</b>	<b>44,995</b>
Under garments :—		
Shirts, collars and cuffs .. ..	10,969	4,719
Corsets, stays, etc. .. ..	3,470	1,446
Other and unclassified under garments (not hosiery) ..	4,744	1,258
<b>TOTAL—UNDER GARMENTS .. ..</b>	<b>19,183</b>	<b>7,423</b>
Millinery and haberdashery :—		
Hats, bonnets, etc., trimmed .. ..	4,920	4,906
Other and unclassified millinery and haberdashery (except artificial flowers) .. ..	826	497
<b>TOTAL—MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY ..</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>5,403</b>
Other articles of clothing :—		
Neckwear and handkerchiefs .. ..	5,219	3,248
Braces, suspenders, belts, etc. .. ..	933	433
Embroidery and needlework .. ..	447	537
Other and unclassified articles of clothing .. ..	1,362	524
<b>TOTAL—OTHER ARTICLES OF CLOTHING ..</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>4,742</b>
<b>TOTAL—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS .. ..</b>	<b>124,801</b>	<b>62,563</b>

\* Including overcoats, raincoats, etc.

† Included above.

‡ Includes waterproof apparel (rubber goods), valued at £295,000, returned on schedules for the Clothing Trades, and £475,000 the value of waterproof and rainproof garments returned on schedules for the Indiarubber Trades.

\* Such production falls within the scope of the Report on Public Utility Services, which forms part of a separate volume.

More detailed particulars of the output in 1924 are given below :—

Goods sold or added to stock.	Returned on schedules for	
	The Clothing Trades.	All trades.
	Selling value.	Selling value.
	£'000.	£'000.
Outer garments :—		
Men's and boys' suits, coats, vests, trousers, etc. (excluding overcoats)—		
Of wool or wool mixed with other materials .. ..	23,304	23,343
Other descriptions .. ..	1,389	1,394
Not separately distinguished .. ..	12,883	12,899
<b>Total—Men's and boy's suits, etc. .. ..</b>	<b>37,576</b>	<b>37,636</b>
Women's and girls' garments of woven fabrics—		
Costumes, dresses, coats, skirts, etc. .. ..	17,847	17,900
Blouses and the like .. ..	3,157	3,191
Mantles and cloaks .. ..	1,561	1,561
Not separately distinguished .. ..	11,546	11,996
<b>Total—Women's and girls' garments .. ..</b>	<b>34,111</b>	<b>34,648</b>
Overcoats, mackintoshes, raincoats, oilskins, and the like—		
Not proofed, including raincoats .. ..	6,040	6,297
Rubber-proofed .. ..	1,534	3,200
Oil, paint, and other proofings .. ..	1,638	1,690
Not separately distinguished .. ..	1,589	1,589
<b>Total—Overcoats, mackintoshes, etc. .. ..</b>	<b>10,801</b>	<b>12,776</b>
Women's and men's clothing, not separately distinguished	2,348	2,348
Leather clothing .. ..	182	185
Aprons, overalls, and other outer garments .. ..	4,303	4,318
<b>TOTAL—OUTER GARMENTS .. ..</b>	<b>89,321</b>	<b>91,911</b>
Under garments :—		
Shirts, collars and cuffs .. ..	9,549	10,969
Corsets, stays, etc. .. ..	3,378	3,470
Other and unclassified under garments (not hosiery) ..	4,675	4,744
<b>TOTAL—UNDER GARMENTS .. ..</b>	<b>17,602</b>	<b>19,183</b>
Millinery and haberdashery :—		
Hats, bonnets, etc., trimmed .. ..	4,919	4,920
Other and unclassified millinery and haberdashery (except artificial flowers) .. ..	824	826
<b>TOTAL—MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY ..</b>	<b>5,743</b>	<b>5,746</b>
Other major products :—		
Handkerchiefs and scarves .. ..	891	3,157
Neckties, cravats, etc. .. ..	1,648	1,741
Feather and other neckwear, not of fur .. ..	321	321
Braces, suspenders, belts, etc. .. ..	852	933
Embroidery and needlework .. ..	406	447
Other and unclassified articles of clothing .. ..	1,351	1,362
<b>TOTAL—OTHER MAJOR PRODUCTS .. ..</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>7,961</b>
<b>TOTAL VALUE .. ..</b>	<b>118,135</b>	<b>124,801</b>

Reference should be made to the Report on the Rubber Trade\* where more than half the output of rubber-proofed overcoats, etc., was returned and to the Report on the Linen and Hemp Trades† where more than 70 per cent. of the recorded output of handkerchiefs was returned.

It should be noted that the value of handkerchiefs shown in the above table does not represent the total selling value of all handkerchiefs made in 1924, since certain important cotton weaving firms that maintained a department for making up finished handkerchiefs furnished particulars of their output on the basis of the work done in that department. The amounts so returned are included in the sum of £4,748,000 shown on page 256 as received for work done for the trade.

An attempt was made in 1924 to obtain a classification of output similar to that adopted for import and export purposes, but, as will be seen from the foregoing table, it was very largely frustrated by the inability of many firms to furnish information in the required detail. For about one-third of the value of mens' and boys' outer clothing (excluding overcoats, etc.) a distinction could not be made between clothing made of wool textiles (including wool mixtures) and that made of other textile materials, so that it is impossible to state the value of the total output of ordinary male outer garments separately from that of mechanics' clothing, dungarees, and the like; some non-measurable output of overcoats, etc., is also included in the total shown against the heading under consideration. Again, about one-third of the value of the output of women's and girls' outer garments could not be classed so as to show *blouses and the like* and *maniles and cloaks* separately from costumes, coats, skirts, etc. Further, over one-seventh of the value of overcoats, mackintoshes, raincoats, etc., could not be classed according as the garments were heavily proofed or not. Finally, goods to the value of £2,348,000 could not be divided between men's outer garments and women's outer garments. It was also found to be impracticable to secure from manufacturers of clothing a statement of their output in terms of any unit of quantity, as is done for certain classes of imported and exported clothing.

While the total value of men's and women's outer garments made in 1924 cannot be stated even with approximate accuracy, the value returned for under garments (excluding hosiery), viz., £19,183,000, is probably a much nearer approximation to the aggregate value of such goods made for sale, the omitted value being that of garments made up for firms that did not make Returns to the Census as givers-out of work. It should be noted that the output of hosiery, outer wear and under wear, has already been dealt with in the Report on the Hosiery Trades.‡

\* This Report forms part of a separate volume.

† See the volume dealing with the Textile Trades, p. 137.

‡ See the volume dealing with the Textile Trades, p. 175.

In addition, however, to the value, £4,920,000, returned for hats and bonnets trimmed, there has to be added the unknown selling value of hats and bonnets made by those milliners who were only in a position to state the cost of making up, i.e. a figure covering the wages of the workroom employees and the overhead charges and profits on the hats made but excluding the cost of the materials made up. The total amount so returned was £324,000. Some addition may also be necessary on account of hats which were made up *for the trade* from materials supplied by drapers, etc. Part of the output of hats and bonnets shown on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades (see pages 287 to 289) consisted of women's hats ready to wear, and it is probable that some goods similar to those included under *other and unclassified millinery and haberdashery (except artificial flowers)* were returned on other schedules under headings which do not enable them to be identified.

#### Other products.

In addition to the articles of clothing dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Clothing Trades recorded in 1924 and 1907 the output shown in the following table. The goods enumerated are of kinds mainly produced by other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades:

Kind of goods.	1924.	1907.
	Selling value.	Selling value.
	£'000.	£'000.
Cloth caps .. .. .	125	90
Articles of clothing wholly or mainly of fur .. .. .	200	116
Buckram hat shapes .. .. .	205	—
Artificial flowers .. .. .	72	71
Knitted goods .. .. .	53	250
Household articles (tablecloths, tray cloths, bedspreads, etc.)	60	119
Upholstery .. .. .	55	48
Other goods made .. .. .	227	639
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> .. .. .	<b>997</b>	<b>1,333</b>

#### Work done in drapers' workrooms or on customers' materials.

Firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Clothing Trades returned the following amounts in respect of work of making up garments in 1924 and 1907.

Work done.	Amount received.	
	1924.	1907.
	£'000.	£'000.
Making up—		
Men's and boys' clothing .. .. .	451	108
Women's and girls' clothing .. .. .	1,397	713
Clothing not separately distinguished .. .. .	143*	67
Millinery: Hats and bonnets .. .. .	324	88
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>2,315</b>	<b>976</b>

\* Includes £3,000 returned on schedules for other trades.

Tailors and dressmakers that made up garments, etc., from customers' materials, returned, as the value of their output, only the amount received for the work done and not the selling value of the goods made. A large number of drapers also had workrooms in which garments were made for sale in their shops, with other garments purchased ready-made. Very many of such drapers kept no separate records of the values of the garments made in their workrooms and of the garments purchased ready-made, and were instructed to state as the value of the work done a sum calculated to cover workshop wages and expenses with a suitable addition for profit on the work, but not the value of the materials made up. The aggregate sum returned on schedules for the Clothing Trades for the work done by such tailors, dressmakers, and drapers was £1,988,000, and £3,000 was returned on schedules for other trades. The total is inclusive of charges for alterations to factory-made and other ready-made garments retailed by drapers in whose workrooms the alterations were carried out. Both because it is impossible to set a value on the clothing made by such tailors, dressmakers, and drapers and in view of the probability that a considerable number of small tailors and dressmakers did not make Returns to the Census, it is not possible to state within any narrow limits the selling value of the garments made by these classes of persons.

*Work done for the trade.*

The sum of £4,748,000 was returned on schedules for the Clothing Trades and £1,000 on schedules for other trades as received by firms for machining, making up, and other work done on clothing for the trade. Firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Clothing Trades returned an aggregate of £3,428,000 as paid to other firms for work given out to them, that aggregate being included in the value of the finished goods returned by the firms that gave out the work. Work concerned with the making of clothing to the value of £1,321,000 as a minimum was, accordingly, done for merchant firms, and for tailors and drapers who did not make Returns to the Census. It is probable that a considerable number of individuals with very small businesses who worked for the trade, though the value of the goods made may not have escaped inclusion in the total output of the trade, did not make Returns to the Census, and the record of receipts for work done is imperfect to this extent; apart from these omissions, there are no means of estimating the selling value of the finished goods on which their work was done. The total amount received for work done for the trade in 1907 was £2,058,000.

*Value of output free from duplication.*

The value of the output in 1924 returned on schedules for the Clothing Trades was, as already stated, £126,192,000, of which £119,132,000 represented goods made for sale. The great bulk of

these goods consisted of finished articles, but the following classes contain some semi-finished materials that may have been sold to manufacturers and used by them in making finished goods, and to this extent their value is duplicated in the aggregate:—Embroidery and needlework, £406,000; unclassified millinery and haberdashery (except artificial flowers), £824,000; buckram hat shapes, £205,000; artificial flowers, £72,000; Total, £1,507,000. A substantial part of these goods, and particularly of buckram hat shapes and artificial flowers, probably consisted of additions to stocks of millinery makers. Taking into account the exports of miscellaneous millinery and haberdashery, valued at about £454,000 f.o.b., it appears that if the aggregate of goods made for sale returned on schedules for the Clothing Trades were reduced from £119,132,000 to £118,400,000, the value, free from duplication, would not be exaggerated. It has already been pointed out that £3,428,000 was returned as paid to other firms for work done by them, while a total of £4,748,000 was stated to have been received by firms working for the trade. At least £1,320,000 of the latter sum must therefore have been received from firms not making Returns on schedules for the Clothing Trades and this amount is not duplicated in the total output. Including the work done in drapers' workrooms and on customers' materials (£2,315,000), the total value of the output of the Clothing Trades in 1924 may, therefore, be put at between £122,000,000 and £126,000,000.

*Cost of materials and work given out.*

The cost of materials used by firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Clothing Trades was returned as £69,140,000 in 1924, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases of the products of other firms in these trades, may be reduced to about £68,400,000. The corresponding figures for 1907 were £35,577,000 and a sum lying between that amount and £34,432,000.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £3,428,000 in 1924 and £1,788,000 in 1907.

*Net output.*

The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Clothing Trades (whose gross output was valued at £126,192,000) was £53,624,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value, as delivered, of the aggregate output exceeded the cost, as purchased, of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them.

The net output per head of persons employed (excluding out-workers) in the censal year 1924 was £151, as compared with £62 in 1907.

*Degree of completeness of the survey.*

There are no direct means of measuring the extent to which the Returns made to the Census of Production covered the whole output of the Clothing Trades (tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery), but an indirect measure may be obtained by comparing the particulars obtained as to persons employed with the data as to employment published by the Ministry of Labour, and in connexion with the Census of Population for 1921.

According to the figures published by the Ministry of Labour (Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, Cmd. 3140; 1928), 401,120 persons were insured in July, 1924, against unemployment in the trades most closely corresponding to those covered by the schedule for the Clothing Trades, namely:—tailoring, 190,840; dress and mantle making and millinery, 107,740; blouses, shirts, collars, underclothing, etc., 72,560; dress industries not separately specified, 29,980. The last class, however, includes the Glove, Umbrella, and Walking Stick Trades, in which, according to the Census of Production, about 10,000 persons were employed.\* The total number of insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to be compared with the Census of Production figure was thus about 391,000. Of these persons the average number unemployed during the year 1924 was 35,000 and it is estimated that on the average a further  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or about 14,000, were absent through sickness or voluntary absenteeism, making the average number actually at work in 1924 about 342,000. This total was made up of about 80,000 males and 262,000 females. On the other hand, the average number of operatives employed in the censal year was returned to the Census of Production as 309,000, made up of 56,000 males and 253,000 females. To these totals should be added such of the clerical staffs as were insured against unemployment and any additional operatives represented by the 20,000 outworkers (not themselves insured against unemployment). The administrative, clerical and technical staffs were returned as numbering 47,000, made up of 29,000 males and 18,000 females. Clearly the margin of insured female staff not accounted for in the Census of Production records is small, especially when such adjustments are made as are rendered necessary by the fact that while only half the rubber and rubber-proofed garments made were recorded on the schedules for the Clothing Trades now under consideration, the whole of those engaged in making such garments are included, for the purpose of the unemployment insurance classification, in the industries connected with dress. A like adjustment is necessary in the case of handkerchief making, as only part of the total value recorded for handkerchiefs in the Census Returns was so recorded on the schedules for the Clothing Trades.† These and other articles of clothing, whose aggregate value amounted to about

\* See pages 309 and 319.

† See page 254.

£7,000,000, returned on schedules for other trades, are only offset in part by the value of about £1,000,000 shown in the Returns for the Clothing Trades in respect of goods mainly made in other trades, the makers of which will not be included in the figures given above in respect of insured workpeople.

It would thus appear that an effective agreement between the number of females in the Clothing Trades who were insured against unemployment in 1924, and the number recorded in the Census of Production Returns as employed in that year in those trades, is possible without serious reliance on the numbers covered by the 15,700 schedules, addressed to firms in the Home Office register of Factories and Workshops, which were not returned to the Census Office. The substantial divergence is that between the 80,000 males insured, after allowance for absence from work, and the 56,000 which represents the number of male operatives shown on the Census Returns, even after such adjustments have been made as suffice to bring the figures relating to females into effective agreement. An average number of less than 25,000 male operatives would be sufficient to reconcile the insurance data and those of the Census of Production, and these may be related, in the main, to the 15,700 schedules that produced no Returns. It does not appear to be necessary, in order to account for such a total number, to have recourse to the hypothesis that a substantial number of men's workshops, with employees subject to unemployment insurance, have escaped record, through omission from the Home Office register.

While these considerations indicate that Returns of the production of clothing in factories, and in workshops carrying on regular operations with hired labour, have been fairly well secured, some consideration appears necessary of the relations of the numbers represented in these Returns and the totals of the decennial Census of Population. The most recent Census is that relating to the end of June, 1921, which did not extend to Northern Ireland. The aggregate number of persons engaged in the tailoring, dressmaking, shirt and collar, corset, underclothing, neckwear and millinery industries in Great Britain at that date is shown as about 589,000. Even if the decrease between 1911 and 1921 continued unchecked to 1924, the number represented by the Returns to the Census of Production was, after allowing for persons temporarily absent from work, fully 25 per cent. short of the total which would correspond to the indications of the Census of Population.

It does not, however, appear necessary to assume that a corresponding proportion of the output failed to secure a record in the Census Returns. The number of employers and managers, apart from about 1,100 sales and shop managers, recorded in the Census of Population was 37,000, in round figures, a total which, if it could be taken as applying to 1924, would indicate that the 15,700 unsuccessful applications for Returns exceeded the number of employers not represented in the tables of this Report.

The 1921 Census recorded 317,000 persons engaged in the tailoring industry in Great Britain, 165,000 in the Dress and blouse making industry, nearly 43,000 in millinery, 35,000 in the manufacture of shirts, collars and overalls, 15,000 in making stays and corsets and 14,000 in making underclothing, the total of 589,000 including 37,000 employers and managers. It appears possible that considerable numbers of persons engaged in mixed trading and manufacturing businesses—mainly on a small scale—may be included in these totals, the distinction between those required for dealing in the products and those engaged in making them lacking definiteness. In addition, the record of occupation made at the Census of Population may not imply a continued dependence on the specified occupation for maintenance. In spite, accordingly, of the very notable excess of the numbers recorded in the Census of 1921 as engaged in the dress industries, as compared with the totals shown in the 1924 Returns to the Census of Production, the deficiencies of the latter record are probably much less than the comparison of these numbers appears to imply. The gap may be partly bridged by the outworkers and their families, the product of whose labour is included in the total output recorded at the Census.

The Census of Population shows that, in some of the occupations characteristic of the clothing industries, an important proportion of the males and about one-fifth of the females were recorded as "working on own account." The difference between the totals of persons insured against unemployment and those of the Census of Population, after deducting employers, is largely accounted for by the numbers shown under this description. It is, further, known that considerable numbers of persons who, before the war, employed three or four hands in the Clothing Trades, were working in 1924 alone, and may have been covered by this description. In so far as such workers, frequently working in their own homes, carried out work for firms from which Returns were received, the value of their output will be included in the totals of the Census. It is certain that a larger proportion of the Clothing Trades of this country was carried on in factories and in organised workshops in 1924 than in 1907, and, whatever proportion of the output may have escaped record in the third Census, it was a markedly smaller fraction of the total than was the case at the first Census.

#### *Exports and imports.*

It is not possible to make an exact comparison of production with exports and imports. A table, however, is given below, showing the principal classes of exports and imports. In comparing the figures with those shown in the table of output on page 253, it should be remembered that exports are valued f.o.b., imports c.i.f., and output as at place of production. Quantities as well as values are available for some classes of exports and imports, but it would be unsafe to calculate, by reference to them, the possible quantities of garments, etc., made, since it does not follow that the average qualities of the goods of any given description imported or exported are the same as the average qualities of the goods of the same description made in the censal year.

Kind of goods.	Exports. (Value f.o.b.)	Net imports. (Value c.i.f.)
Outer garments :—	£'000.	£'000.
Overcoats, mackintoshes, etc.—		
Rubber-proofed .. .. .	955	7
Oil, paint and other proofings .. .. .	388	5
Other descriptions .. .. .	1,302	41
Leather clothing .. .. .	81	4
Men's and boys' suits, coats, vests, etc. .. .. .	3,622	169
Women's and girls' garments of woven fabric—		
Costumes, dresses, coats, etc. .. .. .	2,447	3,656
Blouses and the like .. .. .	150	194
Mantles and cloaks .. .. .	19	43
Other outer garments (aprons, overalls, etc.) .. .. .	570	631
Under garments (not hosiery) :—		
Shirts, collars and cuffs .. .. .	1,820	109
Corsets and stays, etc. .. .. .	292	377
Other under garments, not hosiery .. .. .	966	805
Miscellaneous millinery and haberdashery .. .. .	454	10
Braces, suspenders, belts, etc. . . . .	260	28
Neckties, cravats, etc. . . . .	361	90

The exports and imports of *millinery: hats and bonnets, trimmed*, are dealt with along with those of other hats and bonnets on page 291. It will be observed that only in women's outer garments, in under garments (not hosiery), and in aprons, overalls, etc., was the import trade important in total value. Three-quarters of the gross imports (£4,062,000) of costumes, dresses, etc., in 1924 came from France.

Of the total exports of clothing of the descriptions specified above in 1924, about one-fourth was consigned to the Irish Free State.

#### **Wages in 1924.**

Under the Census of Production Act, 1906, the powers of the Board of Trade to require information do not extend to particulars of the amount of wages paid, and, consequently, no information on this head was secured in connexion with the Census of 1924. As a result, however, of the voluntary enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour into wages and hours in the United Kingdom in 1924, information was obtained as to the total wage-bill of a group of firms in the Clothing Trades which made Returns both to the Ministry of Labour and to the Census of Production office. According to the Census records this group of firms employed, in the week ended 18th October, 1924, 173,240 operatives, or 55 per cent. of the total of 313,480 operatives for the trade as a whole, and their net output totalled £26,982,000, or 50 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £53,624,000 for the trade as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £13,946,000, representing about 52 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

#### **Employment.**

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 266–267. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year together with those relating to

the 1907 Census. For the purpose of this comparison, the average numbers of operatives of each sex returned for 1924 have been divided between the two age-groups in the proportions shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October :—

Average number (excluding outworkers).	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
	<b>1924.</b>					
Operatives .. .. .	6,185	55,647	58,521	252,901	64,706	308,548
Administrative, etc. ..	1,180	29,309	1,911	17,990	3,091	47,299
TOTAL .. .. .	7,365	84,956	60,432	270,891	67,797	355,847
<b>1907.</b>						
Wage earners .. .. .	9,528	72,112	79,516	319,972	89,044	392,084
Salaried .. .. .	2,565	25,190	2,464	24,801	5,029	49,991
TOTAL .. .. .	12,093	97,302	81,980	344,773	94,073	442,075
Average number of outworkers :—						
1924 .. .. .	7,962		12,073		20,035	
1907 .. .. .	12,383		36,707		49,090	

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 11,672 above the average, in May, to 16,280 below the average, in January (see Table IIIB, page 267).

#### Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 268. The following table sets out the particulars for 1924 and 1907 relating to the capacity and kinds of *prime movers* and the capacity of *electric generators* installed.

Power equipment.	1924.			1907.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.
		H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
<b>PRIME MOVERS :—</b>				
Reciprocating steam engines .. .. .	3,472	1,287	4,759	8,008
Steam turbines .. .. .	337	—	337	687
Gas engines .. .. .	4,973	1,111	6,084	8,897
Petrol and light oil engines .. .. .	251	52	303	
Heavy oil engines .. .. .	150	—	150	
Water power .. .. .	129	—	129	245
TOTAL .. .. .	9,312	2,450	11,762	17,837
<b>ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—</b>	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—				
Reciprocating steam engines .. .. .	1,248	472	1,720	2,432
Steam turbines .. .. .	240	—	240	389
Gas engines .. .. .	1,128	341	1,469	1,262
Petrol and light oil engines .. .. .	94	8	102	
Heavy oil engines .. .. .	25	—	25	
Water power .. .. .	—	—	—	
TOTAL .. .. .	2,735	821	3,556	4,083

The capacity of *electric motors* recorded in 1924 was as shown below :—

Electric motors.	1924.		
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.
		H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—			
Electricity generated in own works .. .. .	1,861	337	2,198
Purchased electricity .. .. .	25,600	3,074	28,674

Corresponding information was not required for 1907. The total number of Board of Trade units of electricity purchased for power and lighting purposes in that year was returned as 6,015,000. It is clear that electric motors driven by purchased electricity have replaced to a large extent the prime movers owned in 1907, and also the electric generators then operated by manufacturers of clothing, as well as furnishing a notable increase in the mechanical power available.

#### Machinery Equipment.

In response to a request for voluntary information as to the numbers of sewing machines in the factories or workshops at the end of the year 1924, particulars were furnished by firms returning a gross output of £93,946,000 or slightly over 74 per cent. of the total output of the trade. The numbers of machines were as follows :—

Sewing machines.	In use.	Idle.	Total.	Proportion idle.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
Worked by treadle or hand .. .. .	25,934	5,913	31,847	18·6
Worked by power .. .. .	101,831	38,518	140,349	27·4

## TABLES.

## I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output) .. .. .	£'000	115,335	8,068	123,403	2,789
Cost of materials used .. .. .	"	63,382	4,143	67,525	1,615
Paid for work given out to other firms .. .. .	"	3,323	50	3,373	55
Net output .. .. .	"	48,630	3,875	52,505	1,119
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) .. .. .	No.	317,078	28,690	345,768	10,079
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) .. .. .	£	153	135	152	111
Mechanical power available:—					
Prime movers .. .. .	H.P.	10,140	310	10,450	1,312
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity .. .. .	"	26,225	1,767	27,992	682

## II.—Production.

Kind of goods made and work done.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
	Selling value.	Selling value.	Selling value.	Selling value.
<i>Outer garments:—</i>				
Men's and boys' suits, coats, vests, trousers (excluding overcoats):—	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Of wool or wool mixed with other materials	20,593	2,261	22,854	450
Other descriptions .. .. .	1,270	77	1,347	42
Men's and boys' clothing, not separately distinguished .. .. .	12,054	537	12,591	292
Total—Men's and boys' suits, coats, etc. .. .. .	33,917	2,875	36,792	784
Women's and girls' garments of woven fabrics:—				
Costumes, dresses, coats, skirts and the like .. .. .	16,584	1,215	17,799	48
Blouses and the like .. .. .	2,983	83	3,066	91
Mantles and cloaks .. .. .	1,437	110	1,547	14
Women's and girls' clothing, not separately distinguished .. .. .	10,978	536	11,514	32
Total—Women's and girls' garments of woven fabrics .. .. .	31,982	1,944	33,926	185
Overcoats, mackintoshes, oilskins and the like—				
Rubber-proofed .. .. .	*	*	1,534	§
Oil, paint, and other proofings .. .. .	1,521	117	1,638	—
Not proofed, including raincoats .. .. .	5,532	449	5,981	59
Overcoats, mackintoshes, etc., not separately distinguished .. .. .	1,589	—	1,589	—
Total—Overcoats, mackintoshes, etc. .. .. .	*	*	10,742	59

\* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can only be given for Great Britain as a whole.

§ Less than £500.

## II.—Production—continued.

Kind of goods made and work done.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
	Selling value.	Selling value.	Selling value.	Selling value.
Men's and women's outer garments, not separately distinguished .. .. .	£'000. 2,242	£'000. 94	£'000. 2,336	£'000. 12
Leather clothing .. .. .	182	—	182	§
Other outer garments (aprons, overalls, etc.)	3,809	257	4,066	237
TOTAL—OUTER GARMENTS .. .. .	*	*	88,044	1,277
<i>Under garments:—</i>				
Shirts, collars and cuffs .. .. .	8,050	911	8,961	588
Corsets, stays, etc. .. .. .	3,362	16	3,378	§
Other and unclassified under garments (not hosiery) .. .. .	4,196	311	4,507	168
TOTAL—UNDER GARMENTS .. .. .	15,608	1,238	16,846	756
<i>Millinery and haberdashery:—</i>				
Hats, bonnets, etc., trimmed .. .. .	4,781	127	4,908	11
Other and unclassified millinery (except artificial flowers) .. .. .	705	24	729	§
Miscellaneous haberdashery .. .. .	95	§	95	§
TOTAL—MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY .. .. .	5,581	151	5,732	11
<i>Other kinds of clothing or goods made:—</i>				
Handkerchiefs and scarves .. .. .	*	*	350	541
Neckties, cravats, etc. .. .. .	*	*	1,648	§
Other neckwear, not of fur (including feather neckwear) .. .. .	321	—	321	—
Braces, suspenders, belts, etc. .. .. .	*	*	852	§
Embroidery and needlework .. .. .	394†	12	406†	†
Cloth caps .. .. .	76†	49	125†	†
Articles of clothing wholly or mainly of fur	*	*	200	—
Buckram hat shapes .. .. .	*	*	205	—
Artificial flowers .. .. .	72	§	72	§
Knitted goods, not elsewhere specified .. .. .	52	1	53	§
Other and unclassified articles of clothing	1,185	166	1,351	—
Household articles, smallwares, etc. .. .. .	60†	§	60†	†
Upholstery .. .. .	44	11	55	§
Other goods made .. .. .	155	72	227	—
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE .. .. .	109,002	7,505	116,507	2,625
<i>Goods made up by drapers or milliners or from customers' materials:—</i>	Amount received.	Amount received.	Amount received.	Amount received.
Men's and boys' clothing .. .. .	301	128	429	22
Women's and girls' clothing .. .. .	1,155	207	1,362	35
Clothing, not separately distinguished .. .. .	132	7	139	1
Millinery: Hats and bonnets .. .. .	274	44	318	6
TOTAL—GOODS MADE UP .. .. .	1,862	386	2,248	64
<i>Work done for the trade .. .. .</i>	4,471	177	4,648	100
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT) .. .. .	115,335	8,068	123,403	2,789

\* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can only be given for Great Britain as a whole.

† In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland, the output for that division of the United Kingdom has been included with that for England and Wales and for Great Britain.

§ Less than £500.



## III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924  
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).

Kind of staff.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
<i>England and Wales</i> :—						
Operatives .. ..	5,845	50,108	54,351	229,939	60,196	280,047
Administrative, etc.*	1,051	25,668	1,698	16,004	2,749	41,672
TOTAL .. ..	6,896	75,776	56,049	245,943	62,945	321,719
<i>Scotland</i> :—						
Operatives .. ..	280	4,957	3,716	19,400	3,996	24,357
Administrative, etc.*	106	3,017	161	1,587	267	4,604
TOTAL .. ..	386	7,974	3,877	20,987	4,263	28,961
<i>Great Britain</i> :—						
Operatives .. ..	6,125	55,065	58,067	249,339	64,192	304,404
Administrative, etc.*	1,157	28,685	1,859	17,591	3,016	46,276
TOTAL .. ..	7,282	83,750	59,926	266,930	67,208	350,680
<i>Northern Ireland</i> :—						
Operatives .. ..	132	1,222	1,450	7,854	1,582	9,076
Administrative, etc.*	23	624	52	399	75	1,023
TOTAL .. ..	155	1,846	1,502	8,253	1,657	10,099
<i>United Kingdom</i> :—						
TOTAL .. ..	7,437	85,596	61,428	275,183	68,865	360,779

\* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924  
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).*England & Wales.* (Annual average : Males, 49,438; Females, 225,968; Total, 275,406.)

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	47,621	214,561	262,182	July 19th ..	50,228	229,350	279,578
Feb. 16th ..	48,358	220,828	269,186	Aug. 16th ..	48,697	217,772	266,469
March 15th ..	49,020	225,222	274,242	Sept. 13th ..	49,315	225,948	275,263
April 12th ..	50,028	229,831	279,859	Oct. 18th ..	50,108	229,939	280,047
May 17th ..	50,613	234,200	284,813	Nov. 15th ..	49,543	226,443	275,986
June 21st ..	50,480	232,822	283,302	Dec. 13th ..	49,253	224,693	273,946

*Scotland.* (Annual average : Males, 4,987; Females, 19,099; Total, 24,086.)

Jan. 12th ..	4,485	16,995	21,480	July 19th ..	5,240	19,810	25,050
Feb. 16th ..	4,803	18,453	23,256	Aug. 16th ..	4,774	18,022	22,796
March 15th ..	4,999	19,294	24,293	Sept. 13th ..	4,844	18,949	23,793
April 12th ..	5,228	20,112	25,340	Oct. 18th ..	4,957	19,400	24,357
May 17th ..	5,407	20,403	25,810	Nov. 15th ..	4,875	18,975	23,850
June 21st ..	5,409	20,410	25,819	Dec. 13th ..	4,820	18,370	23,190

*Great Britain.* (Annual average : Males, 54,425; Females, 245,067; Total, 299,492.)

Jan. 12th ..	52,106	231,556	283,662	July 19th ..	55,468	249,160	304,628
Feb. 16th ..	53,161	239,281	292,442	Aug. 16th ..	53,471	235,794	289,265
March 15th ..	54,019	244,516	298,535	Sept. 13th ..	54,159	244,897	299,056
April 12th ..	55,256	249,943	305,199	Oct. 18th ..	55,065	249,339	304,404
May 17th ..	56,020	254,603	310,623	Nov. 15th ..	54,418	245,418	299,836
June 21st ..	55,889	253,232	309,121	Dec. 13th ..	54,073	243,063	297,136

*Northern Ireland.* (Annual average : Males, 1,222; Females, 7,834; Total, 9,056.)

Jan. 12th ..	1,153	7,453	8,606	July 19th ..	1,129	6,743	7,872
Feb. 16th ..	1,174	7,780	8,954	Aug. 16th ..	1,240	7,749	8,989
March 15th ..	1,220	8,014	9,234	Sept. 13th ..	1,214	7,925	9,139
April 12th ..	1,282	8,240	9,522	Oct. 18th ..	1,222	7,854	9,076
May 17th ..	1,288	8,309	9,597	Nov. 15th ..	1,200	7,916	9,116
June 21st ..	1,326	8,225	9,551	Dec. 13th ..	1,211	7,798	9,009

## C.—NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS AT TWO SPECIFIED PERIODS IN 1924.

Country.	January.			July.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>England and Wales</i> ..	7,837	10,850	18,687	7,934	10,999	18,933
<i>Scotland</i> .. ..	70	621	691	56	531	587
<i>Great Britain</i> ..	7,907	11,471	19,378	7,990	11,530	19,520
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ..	14	576	590	12	569	581

## IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND  
ELECTRIC MOTORS.

	(a) Ordinarily in use. (b) In reserve or idle.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
<b>PRIME MOVERS :—</b>					
		H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines ..	{ (a)	2,925	183	3,108	364
	{ (b)	1,241	6	1,247	40
Steam turbines .. ..	{ (a)	337	—	337	—
	{ (b)	—	—	—	—
Gas engines .. .. .	{ (a)	4,210	110	4,320	653
	{ (b)	999	11	1,010	101
Petrol and light oil engines ..	{ (a)	179	—	179	72
	{ (b)	26	—	26	26
Heavy oil engines .. ..	{ (a)	94	—	94	56
	{ (b)	—	—	—	—
Water power .. .. .	{ (a)	129	—	129	—
	{ (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	{ (a)	7,874	293	8,167	1,145
	{ (b)	2,266	17	2,283	167
<b>TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS IN- STALLED .. .. .</b>					
		10,140	310	10,450	1,312
<b>ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—</b>					
Driven by—					
		Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Reciprocating steam engines	{ (a)	1,005	84	1,089	159
	{ (b)	438	—	438	34
Steam turbines .. ..	{ (a)	240	—	240	—
	{ (b)	—	—	—	—
Gas engines .. .. .	{ (a)	898	75	973	155
	{ (b)	288	—	288	53
Petrol and light oil engines ..	{ (a)	62	—	62	32
	{ (b)	—	—	—	8
Heavy oil engines .. ..	{ (a)	16	—	16	9
	{ (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	{ (a)	2,221	159	2,380	355
	{ (b)	726	—	726	95
<b>TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED .. .. .</b>					
		2,947	159	3,106	450
<b>ELECTRIC MOTORS :—</b>					
Driven by—					
		H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works .. .. .	{ (a)	1,343	128	1,471	390
	{ (b)	270	31	301	36
Purchased electricity ..	{ (a)	23,539	1,563	25,102	498
	{ (b)	2,686	204	2,890	184