

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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Introductory.*

The Tables on pages 280 to 284 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 boots, shoes, slippers, clogs, and parts and accessories, and in boot and shoe repairing. The manufacture of boots and shoes of rubber is excluded from this Report. The number of separate Returns received was 9,570 and, in addition, 5,486 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish Returns. These latter firms included a large number with very small establishments, mainly or wholly engaged in repair work, and others that were no longer in business at the close of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that the number of persons employed by these firms may have been about 8,000 (including the working proprietors) and that their total net output was probably not more than £1,000,000.

Summary of results.—The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924 and 1907, comparisons between the figures for the two years being subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph. Particulars relating to the Census of 1912 have been omitted for the reasons stated in that paragraph.

* See also the Notes on pages vii–xiv.

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.	1907.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	55,637	23,011
Cost of materials used	"	30,414	13,923
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	97	103
Net output	"	25,126	8,985
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	148,145	126,826
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	170	71
Mechanical power available :—			
Prime movers	H.P.	31,278	20,171
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	32,739	(not recorded)

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

(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. The exclusion of Southern Ireland in 1924 does not seriously affect the comparability of the figures since, 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 the Boot and Shoe Trade (exclusive of a very large number of small establishments engaged principally in repair work) in that year was returned as only £402,000, and the average number of persons employed as only 1,350.

(3) The Censuses of 1907 and 1924 extended to all firms, however small, but in 1912 firms employing not more than five persons (excluding the proprietors) were merely required to state the average number of persons employed by them in the year. According to the information so furnished, the number of persons employed in the 9,530 establishments thus excluded was 19,551 or 16 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms. The proportion of output excluded in this way was probably much smaller, and is likely to have affected the figures relating to repair work in greater degree than those relating to boots, shoes, etc., made, but it is sufficient to invalidate comparisons, and, consequently, the relative information obtained for 1912 is not dealt with in this Report.

Among the establishments that were regarded for Census purposes as engaged in the Boot and Shoe Trade there were included a large number of small firms, many of which consisted only of the proprietor, working by himself or with occasional assistance, his business being repair work only or repair work combined with a small bespoke trade. A comparatively large number of these establishments failed to furnish any information either in 1924 or in 1907, and, though its effects cannot be precisely measured,

their omission from both surveys can only disturb comparisons as to the repairing branch of the trade. The total number of Returns received was somewhat larger in the Census of 1924 (9,570) than in that of 1907 (8,920), and the average number of persons employed was also somewhat greater (15·5 persons instead of 14·2), but it is probable that this increase reflects, in the main, the development of the industry consequent upon the growth of population, so that the results shown in the above table may be taken as about equally representative of the total production of the trade in the two years.

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 may over-state the value of the output of, and the cost of materials used by, the Boot and Shoe Trade considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on page 273, where it is estimated that the value, free from duplication, of the output of the Boot and Shoe Trade in 1924 lay between £53,945,000 and £55,637,000, and the cost of materials purchased from sources outside the trade and worked up into its products lay between £28,819,000 and £30,414,000.

Production.

The detailed information relating to the output of the Boot and Shoe Trade in 1924 will be found in Table II on page 281.

In addition to the goods dealt with in this Report, boots, shoes, etc., valued, on a cost basis, at £2,000 were produced in 1924 in H.M. Prisons.† Similar production valued at £5,000 was recorded in 1907 by Local Authorities.

Boots, shoes and slippers, parts and accessories.—The following table affords a comparison between the value of the boots, shoes, etc., produced in the censal years 1924 and 1907, the figures for each year being inclusive of the production of similar goods recorded on schedules for trades other than the Boot and Shoe Trade.

Kind of goods.	1924.	1907.
	Selling value.	Selling value.
	£'000.	£'000.
Boots, shoes and slippers	47,517	20,090*
Clogs	278	159
Leggings and gaiters	302	115
Socks for boots and shoes	171	60
Boot and shoe laces	397	126†
Parts of boots, shoes, etc.	1,922	524
TOTAL VALUE	50,587	21,074

* Includes some output (quantity and value unknown) of boots, etc., of rubber.

† Leather laces only; the 1924 figure includes some textile laces.

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

In 1924 the number of boots, shoes, and slippers made was 9,927 thousand dozen pairs, or 21·4 per cent. more than the number (8,177 thousand dozen pairs) returned as made in 1907.

At the Census of 1907 manufacturers were not required to state separately the numbers of boots, shoes and slippers made or to class them according to their material, but in 1924 much greater detail was required in this respect both for boots and shoes and for parts. More detailed particulars of the output in 1924 are given below :—

Kind of goods.	Returned on schedules for			
	The Boot and Shoe Trade.		All trades.*	
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.
	Th. dozen pairs.	£'000.	Th. dozen pairs.	£'000.
Boots and shoes, wholly or mainly of leather :—				
Men's	2,121	16,141	2,121	16,141
Women's	2,749	18,143	2,749	18,143
Youths' and boys' (sizes 7 to 5) ..	778	3,119	778	3,119
Girls' and maids' (sizes 7 to 3) ..	814	2,881	814	2,881
Infants' (sizes up to 6)	793	1,292	795	1,295
Total—Boots and shoes of leather	7,255	41,576	7,257	41,579
Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of canvas	819	1,428	822	1,430
Boots and shoes of other materials (except rubber)	225	791	225	791
Slippers of all kinds	1,200	2,041	1,209	2,057
Boots, shoes and slippers of kinds not separately distinguished	414	1,660	414	1,660
TOTAL—BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS	9,913	47,496	9,927	47,517
Clogs .. .. .	..	278	..	278
Leggings and gaiters .. .. .	..	264	..	302
Socks for boots and shoes .. .. .	..	171	..	171
Boot and shoe laces .. .. .	..	320	..	397
Parts of boots, shoes, etc. :—				
Uppers .. .. .	..	176	..	176
Heels .. .. .	..	578	..	584
Stiffeners, etc. .. .. .	..	277	..	562
Soles of leather .. .. .	..	219	..	233
Grindery and mercery .. .. .	..	153	..	154
Clog blocks and clog irons .. .. .	..	137	..	158
Other parts and accessories .. .. .	..	55	..	55
TOTAL—PARTS OF BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.	..	1,595	..	1,922
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	..	50,124	..	50,587

* Including the Leather Trade, the Saddlery, Harness, etc., Trades, and the Engineering Trade, the Reports on which form parts of separate volumes.

Other products.—In addition to the goods shown in the preceding table, firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade recorded in 1924 an output of other goods (leather and leather manufactures, rubber boots and shoes,* etc.) valued at £62,000. These goods are mainly produced in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades. The value of the other products returned in 1907 was £26,000.

Repair work and work done for the trade.—The amount recorded as received for repairs carried out to boots and shoes in 1924 was £5,337,000, to which should be added the sum of £34,000 in respect of repairs to boots and shoes recorded on schedules for other trades. In 1907 the total amount returned for repairs was £1,930,000.

The amount received for machining, finishing and other work done for the trade was £114,000 in 1924 and £130,000 in 1907.

Value of output free from duplication.—The aggregate value (£55,637,000) of the output returned on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade includes £1,595,000 for uppers, soles, and other parts of boots and shoes and £114,000 received for machining and other work done for the trade. The parts may have been sold to other firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade, in which case the value of the parts would be duplicated in the value of the finished boots and shoes made or of the repair work done; but some proportion may represent parts sold to boot-makers or repairers who either made their Returns on schedules for other trades or made no Returns at all, or it may represent parts exported or added to stock at the end of the year by the makers. Such sales outside the Boot and Shoe Trade do not involve duplication, but there is no means of estimating their extent. The firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade stated that they paid £97,000 for work given out by them to other firms and, if the whole of that work was carried out by firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade, the difference of £17,000 between this sum and the £114,000 recorded as received by such firms for machining, finishing and other work done for the trade represents the amount received from boot-makers and merchants who did not make Returns to the Census, and involves no duplication. This figure is a minimum one and would be increased if and so far as any of the work given out was given to firms whose work is not included in the £114,000. It may, consequently, be estimated that the value, free from duplication, of the output in 1924 of the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade lay between £53,945,000 and £55,637,000. The corresponding range of value in 1907, estimated on the same basis, was from £22,395,000 to £23,011,000.

* The total production of rubber boots and shoes in 1924 was 991,000 dozen pairs. This output is dealt with in the Report on the Rubber Trade, which forms part of a separate volume.

Cost of materials and work given out.—The cost of materials used by firms making their Returns on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade was returned as £30,414,000 in 1924, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases of the products of other firms in the same trade, may possibly be reduced to £28,819,000; the corresponding net figure for 1907 was £13,410,000.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as £97,000 in 1924, and £103,000 in 1907.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade (whose gross output was valued at £55,637,000) was £25,126,000, 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 outworkers) in the censal year 1924 was £170, as compared with £71 in 1907.

Omitted output.—The average number of operatives employed in 1924 by the firms which made their Returns on the schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trade was 131,247; the number of workpeople in the Boot and Shoe Trade registered by the Ministry of Labour as insured in July, 1924, was 143,300, of whom about 13,500 on the average were unemployed in the year.

Taking Great Britain alone, about 50,500 of the insured workpeople were females, and for July, 1924, the number of female operatives shown in the Census Returns for Great Britain was 48,539. It is clear that the comparison of the numbers of insured workpeople with the totals recorded in the Census Returns furnishes no indication that the Census failed to cover the insured workers in the Boot and Shoe Trades, as the latter include clerical workers within a prescribed income limit, and absence from work for reasons other than lack of employment affects the numbers shown on the Census Returns.

The particulars regarding numbers engaged in the Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Making Industries of Great Britain in June, 1921, recorded at the Census of Population for that date, show about 11,000 employers and managers, about 35,000 workers on own account, and about 164,000 employed persons. The number of females included in these figures is about 54,000. The 9,570 Returns received by the Census of Production appear to cover, without serious omission, the employers and managers recorded in the Census of Population, since cases of joint control are of common occurrence. The 3,580 outworkers recorded may have formed part of the 35,000 workers on own account, but this leaves a balance of over 30,000. Against the 164,000 persons working for employers, the Census of Production showed only an average of 130,850

operatives, and in no month was the number recorded much in excess of 132,000. After making allowance for the inclusion of unemployed persons in the Census of Population figures, there would still remain perhaps as many as 20,000 not accounted for in the Census of Production, including the 8,000 estimated as covered by Schedules not returned, the majority of whom probably belonged to the group described as working on own account. It follows from the previous paragraph that the large number of persons recorded by the Population Census of 1921 as occupied in the Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Making Industries who were not covered by the Census of Production were almost exclusively males. They include men voluntarily absent from work at the dates for which numbers were reported to the Census of Production, men absent on account of sickness, and those superannuated (there were about 11,500 men over 65 recorded by the Population Census) and the remainder were, for the most part, men working alone or with one or two assistants only. Outside the five principal areas in which the making of boots and shoes is carried on (see below) there are no very large aggregations of workers in these trades. In those areas three-fourths of the output returned to the Census was produced, though only half the males recorded in the Population Census as engaged in these trades in 1921 were found in these centres of the industry. The small scale businesses for which no particulars were secured were spread over the whole country, and the work done was mainly repair work, and may have been far from regular even where it was the chief means of support of those by whom it was executed. It would thus appear that no considerable number of employers failed to make Returns, and the factory and workshop employees in the Boot and Shoe Trades were effectively covered in the Returns to the Census of Production.

Output in principal areas.—The following table shows the output of boots and shoes in each of the five principal areas of production, distinguishing as far as possible the kinds of boots and shoes made in each area. It shows that, apart from output inadequately classified in the Returns, about 80 per cent. of the value of the boots and shoes made in the Northampton area were leather boots and shoes for men's wear, representing about 74 per cent. of the total of such boots and shoes made in 1924 in the United Kingdom. Leather boots and shoes for women represented about three-fifths, and children's leather footwear about one-third of the value of the boot and shoe output of Leicestershire. About 39 per cent. in value of the women's leather footwear made in the United Kingdom was made in Leicestershire, and over one-half of the children's leather footwear. About two-thirds of the boots and shoes made in the Norwich district, and a similar proportion of those made in the London district were for women. Leicestershire, London and Norwich produced two-thirds of the women's boots and shoes of leather made in the United Kingdom.

Area.	Boots and shoes, wholly or mainly of leather.			Boots and shoes of other materials and slippers.	Boots, shoes and slippers not separately distinguished.	Total.
	Men's.	Women's.	Children's.			
Northampton	£'000. 11,931	£'000. 1,996	£'000. 467	£'000. 146	£'000. 755	£'000. 15,295
(Th. doz. yrs.)	(1,567)	(209)	(91)			
Norwich	71	2,371	771	380	19	3,612
(Th. doz. yrs.)	(11)	(332)	(224)			
Leicestershire	410	7,043	3,755	367	293	11,868
(Th. doz. yrs.)	(76)	(1,219)	(1,184)			
London	685	2,600	424	244	83	4,036
(Th. doz. yrs.)	(94)	(429)	(298)			
Bristol	769	594	274	15	76	1,728
(Th. doz. yrs.)	(124)	(76)	(63)			
Total of five areas	13,866	14,604	5,691	1,152	1,226	36,539
(Th. doz. yrs.)	(1,872)	(2,265)	(1,860)			
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM.	16,141	18,143	7,295	4,278	1,660	47,517
(Th. doz. yrs.)	(2,121)	(2,749)	(2,387)			

Exports and imports.—For the purpose of classifying the external trade of the United Kingdom, boots and shoes, not of rubber, were divided as being *wholly or mainly of leather* and *of other materials (except rubber)*, and in the former class men's boots and shoes were separated from women's and children's. A precise comparison with the figures of production cannot be made, but the following table furnishes particulars that are reasonably comparable:—

Boots, shoes and slippers.	Production.	Exports.	Net imports.	Available for use in the United Kingdom.	Share of home market held by British-made goods.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	
Wholly or mainly of leather:—	Th. doz. pairs.	Th. doz. pairs.	Th. doz. pairs.	Th. doz. pairs.	Per cent.
Men's	2,121	375	17	1,763	99.0
Other	5,136	623	183	4,696	96.1
Of other materials (except rubber)	1,047	94	252	1,205	79.1
Slippers	1,209				
Not distinguished	414				
		} Included under previous headings.		Not ascertainable.	

For the purposes of the above table *boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of canvas* have been grouped with *boots and shoes of other materials (except rubber)*. These might more correctly have been grouped with *boots and shoes wholly or mainly of leather*, since composite articles are classed, for purposes of import and export records, under the component of greatest value. Slippers exported or imported are also classed, according to their principal material, with boots and shoes. The recorded totals show that

in 1924 overseas competition in the United Kingdom market for boots, shoes and slippers was relatively of little magnitude, except in the case of those made of materials other than leather or rubber; that general conclusion, however, does not preclude the possibility of active competition in certain classes or qualities. Close comparison with the export and import trade of 1907 is not possible, since in that year boots, shoes, and slippers mainly made of canvas were not included, as in 1924, with *boots and shoes of other materials*, but were included with apparel. The separation was made in the trade returns for 1908 and the overseas trade of that year is compared with that in 1924 in the following table:—

Boots, shoes and slippers.	Exports.		Net imports.	
	1908.	1924.	1908.	1924.
Wholly or mainly of leather	764	998	161	200
Of other materials (except rubber)	85	94	64	252
		(637)		(82)

For the purpose of comparison with earlier years, the exports consigned in 1924 to places outside the British Isles are shown in italics, since goods sent to Southern Ireland in 1908 and 1912 were not recorded as exports; imports from the Irish Free State in 1924 were trifling. Exports to other countries than the Irish Free State were in 1924 less than 84 per cent. of the number of boots and shoes of leather exported in 1908, and about 96.5 per cent. of the number of those of other materials (except rubber). About 2.24 pairs of boots, shoes and slippers of all kinds were manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland in 1907 per head of the population, and the number available for use after allowing for imports and exports was 2.01 pairs per head; in 1924 about 2.65 pairs were manufactured and 2.48 pairs were available for use per head of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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 Boot and Shoe Trade 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, 89,283 operatives, or 68 per cent. of the total of 131,925 operatives for the trade as a whole,

and their net output totalled £16,216,000, or 65 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £25,126,000 for the trade as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £10,097,000, representing about 62 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 282-283. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year, together with those obtained at 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 proportion 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.
	1924.					
Operatives	11,982	83,003	11,801	48,244	23,783	131,247
Administrative, etc. ..	396	13,606	803	3,292	1,199	16,898
TOTAL	12,378	96,609	12,604	51,536	24,982	148,145
1907.						
Wage earners	14,545	82,993	10,598	34,572	25,143	117,565
Salaried	514	8,165	224	1,096	738	9,261
TOTAL	15,059	91,158	10,822	35,668	25,881	126,826
Average number of outworkers:—						
1924	1,477		2,131		3,608	
1907	8,000		5,736		13,736	

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 1,196 above the average, in June, to 3,460 below the average, in January (see Table III B, page 283).

The aggregate showed a steady rise from month to month during the first half of the year, but only trifling changes occurred during the second half.

It will be observed that, while the number of male young persons employed decreased between 1907 and 1924, the number of female young persons increased. For adults, there was an increase of 10·7 per cent. in the average number of males and of 56·7 per cent. in the average number of females.

Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 284. 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.
PRIME MOVERS:—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines	4,232	1,146	5,378	5,108
Steam turbines	600	600	1,200	—
Gas engines	20,827	2,120	22,947	14,998
Petrol and light oil engines	511	25	536	—
Heavy oil engines	965	115	1,080	65
Water power	137	—	137	—
TOTAL	27,272	4,006	31,278	20,171
ELECTRIC GENERATORS:—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—				
Reciprocating steam engines	1,323	294	1,617	913
Steam turbines	400	400	800	—
Gas engines	2,260	770	3,030	1,608
Petrol and light oil engines	61	1	62	—
Heavy oil engines	131	—	131	—
Water power	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4,175	1,465	5,640	2,521

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

Electric motors.	1924.		
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.
Driven by—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works	3,064	319	3,383
Purchased electricity	30,750	1,989	32,739

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 1,944,000.

In addition to the power generated at boot and shoe factories, or purchased as electrical energy, some establishments were operated wholly by *rented power*. For 1924, such establishments in the Boot and Shoe Trade returned 0·03 per cent. of the total value of output reported, and employed 0·01 per cent. of the total of persons employed in that trade. The proportion of output in 1907 reported by firms renting all the power they used was 0·1 per cent.

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	53,547	1,940	55,487	150
Cost of materials used	"	29,356	982	30,338	76
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	90	6	96	1
Net output	"	24,101	952	25,053	73
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	141,199	6,371	147,570	575
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	171	146	170	127
Mechanical power available :—					
Prime movers	H.P.	29,736	1,419	31,155	123
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	31,045	1,586	32,631	108

II.—Production.

Output sold or added to stock and work done.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
Boots and shoes, wholly or mainly of leather :—					
Men's—Leather soles	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	2,021 } 15,099	40 } 435	2,061 } 15,534	5† } 42†
Rubber soles	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	54 } 547	1 } 18	55 } 565	1 } 8
Women's	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	2,699 } 17,766	49 } 369	2,748 } 18,135	3 } 3
Youths' and boys' (sizes 7 to 5)	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	757 } 2,989	21 } 127	778 } 3,116	§ } 3
Girls' and maids' (sizes 7 to 3)	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	795 } 2,788	18 } 90	813 } 2,878	1 } 3
Infants' (sizes up to 6)	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	793 } 1,291	§ } 1	793 } 1,292	— } —
Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of canvas	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	* } *	* } *	819 } 1,428	— } —
Boots and shoes of other materials (except rubber)	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	* } *	* } *	225 } 791	— } —
Slippers of all kinds	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	1,176 } 1,991	24 } 50	1,200 } 2,041	— } —
Boots, shoes and slippers of kinds not separately distinguished	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	* } *	* } *	414 } 1,660	— } —
TOTAL—BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS (except of rubber)	Th. doz. prs. } £'000	* } *	* } *	9,906 } 47,440	7 } 56
Clogs	£'000	270	8	278	—
Leggings and gaiters	"	263	—	263	1
Socks for boots and shoes	"	171	—	171	—
Boot and shoe laces	"	*	*	320	—
Parts of boots, shoes, etc. :—					
Boot and shoe uppers	£'000	160	3	163	13
" " heels	"	578	—	578	—
" " stiffeners, etc.	"	277	—	277	—
" " soles of leather	"	219	—	219	—
Grindery and mercery	"	153	—	153	—
Clog blocks and clog irons	"	135	2	137	—
Other parts and accessories	"	55	—	55	—
TOTAL VALUE—PARTS OF BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.	£'000	1,577	5	1,582	13
Leather and manufactures of leather, not elsewhere specified	£'000	40	—	40	—
Other goods made (including rubber boots and shoes)	"	22	—	22	—
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	£'000	48,877	1,239	50,116	70
Repairs to boots and shoes	£'000	4,563‡	694‡	5,257‡	80‡
Work done for the trade (machining, finishing, etc.)	"	107‡	7‡	114‡	—
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE	£'000	4,670	701	5,371	80
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT)	£'000	53,547	1,940	55,487	150

* 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, detailed particulars cannot be given for Northern Ireland.

§ Less than 500 dozen pairs.

‡ Amount received for work done.

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	11,529	79,478	11,416	46,817	22,945	126,295
Administrative, etc.* ..	377	12,368	788	3,135	1,165	15,503
TOTAL	11,906	91,846	12,204	49,952	24,110	141,798
<i>Scotland</i> :—						
Operatives	460	3,571	450	1,657	910	5,228
Administrative, etc.* ..	12	1,071	13	146	25	1,217
TOTAL	472	4,642	463	1,803	935	6,445
<i>Great Britain</i> :—						
Operatives	11,989	83,049	11,866	48,474	23,855	131,523
Administrative, etc.* ..	389	13,439	801	3,281	1,190	16,720
TOTAL	12,378	96,488	12,667	51,755	25,045	148,243
<i>Northern Ireland</i> :—						
Operatives	46	325	11	77	57	402
Administrative, etc.* ..	7	167	2	11	9	178
TOTAL	53	492	13	88	66	580
<i>United Kingdom</i> :—						
TOTAL	12,431	96,980	12,680	51,843	25,111	148,823

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).

England and Wales. (Annual average: Males, 79,152; Females, 46,544; Total, 125,696)*

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	77,424	44,870	122,294	July 19th ..	79,757	46,908	126,665
Feb. 16th ..	78,185	45,584	123,769	Aug. 16th ..	79,284	46,701	125,985
Mar. 15th ..	78,453	46,152	124,605	Sept. 13th ..	79,548	46,907	126,455
April 12th ..	78,950	46,646	125,596	Oct. 18th ..	79,478	46,817	126,295
May 17th ..	79,657	46,901	126,558	Nov. 15th ..	79,687	47,018	126,705
June 21st ..	79,908	46,978	126,886	Dec. 13th ..	79,488	47,051	126,539

Scotland. (Annual average: Males, 3,530; Females, 1,624; Total, 5,154).

Jan. 12th ..	3,516	1,573	5,089	July 19th ..	3,528	1,631	5,159
Feb. 16th ..	3,534	1,561	5,095	Aug. 16th ..	3,530	1,626	5,156
March 15th ..	3,502	1,577	5,079	Sept. 13th ..	3,535	1,647	5,182
April 12th ..	3,526	1,636	5,162	Oct. 18th ..	3,571	1,657	5,228
May 17th ..	3,534	1,661	5,195	Nov. 15th ..	3,526	1,647	5,173
June 21st ..	3,521	1,637	5,158	Dec. 13th ..	3,542	1,630	5,172

Great Britain. (Annual average: Males, 82,682; Females, 48,168; Total, 130,850).

Jan. 12th ..	80,940	46,443	127,383	July 19th ..	83,285	48,539	131,824
Feb. 16th ..	81,719	47,145	128,864	Aug. 16th ..	82,814	48,327	131,141
March 15th ..	81,955	47,729	129,684	Sept. 13th ..	83,083	48,554	131,637
April 12th ..	82,476	48,282	130,758	Oct. 18th ..	83,049	48,474	131,523
May 17th ..	83,191	48,562	131,753	Nov. 15th ..	83,213	48,665	131,878
June 21st ..	83,429	48,615	132,044	Dec. 13th ..	83,030	48,681	131,711

Northern Ireland. (Annual average: Males, 321; Females, 76; Total, 397).

Jan. 12th ..	323	81	404	July 19th ..	297	66	363
Feb. 16th ..	325	79	404	Aug. 16th ..	324	78	402
March 15th ..	320	77	397	Sept. 13th ..	320	75	395
April 12th ..	324	76	400	Oct. 18th ..	325	77	402
May 17th ..	320	77	397	Nov. 15th ..	325	78	403
June 21st ..	322	77	399	Dec. 13th ..	325	78	403

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

Country.	January.			July.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>England and Wales</i>	1,436	2,174	3,610	1,384	2,089	3,473
<i>Scotland</i>	41	—	41	42	—	42
<i>Great Britain</i>	1,477	2,174	3,651	1,426	2,089	3,515
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	25	—	25	26	—	26

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.
PRIME MOVERS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines .. { (a)	3,351	881	4,232	—
.. (b)	1,141	5	1,146	—
Steam turbines { (a)	600	—	600	—
.. (b)	600	—	600	—
Gas engines { (a)	20,319	387	20,706	121
.. (b)	2,112	8	2,120	—
Petrol and light oil engines .. { (a)	453	56	509	2
.. (b)	25	—	25	—
Heavy oil engines { (a)	963	2	965	—
.. (b)	115	—	115	—
Water power { (a)	57	80	137	—
.. (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL { (a)	25,743	1,406	27,149	123
.. (b)	3,993	13	4,006	—
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	29,736	1,419	31,155	123
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—				
Reciprocating steam engines .. { (a)	1,090	233	1,323	—
.. (b)	294	—	294	—
Steam turbines { (a)	400	—	400	—
.. (b)	400	—	400	—
Gas engines { (a)	2,249	2	2,251	9
.. (b)	770	—	770	—
Petrol and light oil engines .. { (a)	61	—	61	—
.. (b)	1	—	1	—
Heavy oil engines { (a)	131	—	131	—
.. (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL { (a)	3,931	235	4,166	9
.. (b)	1,465	—	1,465	—
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED	5,396	235	5,631	9
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—				
Electricity generated in own { (a)	2,952	107	3,059	5
works { (b)	319	—	319	—
Purchased electricity { (a)	29,147	1,500	30,647	103
.. { (b)	1,898	86	1,984	5