

THE CLOTHING TRADES.

General Report.

The following report summarises in comparable form the principal results of the Censuses of 1930 and 1924 for the clothing group of trades, of which detailed particulars are given in the succeeding reports on individual trades. The particulars in this report relate to the United Kingdom except where otherwise specified.

Principal results.

The main particulars obtained for 1930 and 1924 are set out in the following table:—

Trade.		Gross output (selling value of goods made and value of work done).	Cost of materials used and amount paid for work given out.	Net output (excess of Col. (2) over Col. (3)).	Average number of persons employed (except out-workers).	Net output per person employed.	Mechanical power available.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		£'000.	£'000.	£'000.		£	Th. H.P.
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. ...	1930	112,408	63,350	49,058	322,603	152	46·0
	1924	109,106	64,466	44,640	296,369	151	38·7
Boot and Shoe ...	1930	46,982	26,197	20,785	121,661	171	54·2
	1924	50,695	28,632	22,063	130,500	169	55·9
Hat and Cap* ...	1930	12,291	7,297	4,994	30,628	163	15·6
	1924	13,294	8,120	5,174	29,946	173	12·0
Glove ...	1930	2,940	1,633	1,257	7,270	173	2·2
	1924	2,219	1,211	1,008	5,548	182	2·5
Fur* ...	1930	4,124	2,697	1,427	5,895	242	2·1
	1924	5,413	3,510	1,903	6,764	281	1·7
Umbrella and Walking Stick* ...	1930	1,754	1,128	626	4,067	154	3·6
	1924	2,500	1,569	931	4,841	192	2·2
TOTAL — UNITED KINGDOM ...	1930	180,499	102,352	78,147	492,124	159	123·7
	1924	183,227	107,508	75,719	473,968	160	113·0
England and Wales ...	1930	169,684	96,330	73,354	452,365	162	115·4
	1924	171,467	100,973	70,494	434,799	162	106·3
Scotland ...	1930	7,275	3,975	3,300	25,131	131	4·9
	1924	8,821	4,788	4,033	28,515	141	4·5
Northern Ireland ...	1930	3,540	2,047	1,493	14,628	102	3·4
	1924	2,939	1,747	1,192	10,654	112	2·2

* Great Britain.

Comparability of results.—All particulars relating to Great Britain, for both 1930 and 1924, are confined to firms employing more than ten persons, but those relating to Northern Ireland apply to firms employing more than five persons for the year 1930 and, with some minor exceptions, to all firms for the year 1924. This slight difference in scope, however, has no appreciable effect on the comparability of the aggregates for the group as a whole.

The 1930 aggregates for Northern Ireland are inclusive of the entire output in that year of shirts and collars and of certain other classes of made-up garments of linen or cotton. At the 1924 Census, returns relating to these goods were for the most part furnished on the schedule for the Linen Trade (Northern Ireland) and are included in the results shown for that trade on page 1. The number of employees whose output was affected by this change in classification was about 4,000 in 1924, or nearly 28 per cent. of the total number recorded for 1930 as employed in Northern Ireland in this group of trades. Comparability between the figures shown for this group for the two years in respect of Northern Ireland is accordingly somewhat seriously impaired, but the aggregates for the whole of the United Kingdom are affected by less than 1 per cent.

Deficiencies due to the exclusion of small firms in Great Britain.—

There will be found in the report on each trade a brief section setting out the number of persons reported to have been employed in both 1924 and 1930 by firms employing not more than ten persons, with details of the chief classes of goods made and work done by these firms in the earlier year. Taking the clothing group as a whole, 123,846 persons were stated to have been employed by firms of this class at the 1930 Census and 80,233 at that of 1924. Thus, of the aggregate number of employees recorded by firms of all classes, the proportion employed by the smaller firms was 20.1 per cent. in 1930 and 14.5 per cent. in 1924.

About 3,500 firms to which schedules were sent furnished no information at the 1930 Census, but these outstanding cases are known to have consisted either of small businesses or of businesses which were in operation for only a part of the censal year. The number of firms that furnished no particulars at the previous Census was about 21,700.

As indicated by the greater number of firms that furnished no particulars at the earlier Census, the apparent increase between 1924 and 1930 in the proportion employed by the smaller firms is due largely to deficiencies in the 1924 survey of the activities of these small firms, whose business records did not in many cases

permit them to supply the detailed information required for that year.

Periods covered by firms' returns.

As explained in Note 1 on page xi, firms were given the option of making returns for the calendar year 1930 or for their period of account most closely corresponding thereto, provided that the ending date of that period was not later than 31st March, 1931. The following table shows, for the clothing group of trades as a whole, the total number of returns and the numbers of persons employed, according to the periods covered by the returns for that year.

Returns in respect of 12 months ended	Number of returns.		Persons employed.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Average number.	Per cent. of total.
April, 1930	40	0.6	1,810	0.4
May, 1930	44	0.7	2,058	0.4
June, 1930	168	2.8	15,701	3.3
July, 1930	80	1.3	7,860	1.6
August, 1930	123	2.0	9,608	2.0
September, 1930	146	2.4	13,860	2.9
October, 1930	164	2.7	19,956	4.2
November, 1930	282	4.6	32,934	6.9
December, 1930	3,632	59.5	281,341	58.9
January, 1931	632	10.4	44,540	9.3
February, 1931	248	4.1	12,630	2.7
March, 1931	543	8.9	35,198	7.4
TOTAL	6,102	100.0	477,496	100.0

The above particulars relate only to firms in Great Britain, a similar analysis of the returns furnished at the Census of Northern Ireland not being available.

The mean terminal date of all returns furnished at the Fourth Census was about a week from the end of December, 1930, and the recorded production may be taken as representing substantially the output of the calendar year. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total number of returns received were for the calendar year, and the firms concerned employed about the same proportion of the total number of persons recorded. The following table shows the number of returns and the numbers employed in each trade in respect of these firms.

Trade.	Number of returns.		Persons employed.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Average number.	Per cent. of total.
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.	2,431	56.9	169,245	54.9
Boot and Shoe	728	68.9	85,551	70.5
Hat and Cap	226	56.9	15,742	51.4
Glove	92	76.6	5,526	76.0
Fur	109	64.1	3,371	57.2
Umbrella and Walking Stick ...	46	54.7	1,906	46.9
TOTAL	3,632	59.5	281,341	58.9

Production.

As between one trade and another the money value of the gross output (column 2 of the table on page 363) is largely dependent on the intrinsic value of the materials from which the products are manufactured, while as between one year and another the figure for the same trade is influenced by changes in the prices of those materials and in manufacturing costs and profits. Further, in certain trades, duplication in the gross output value leads to some over-statement of the value of the products as finally delivered, this factor affecting each trade to a different extent. For these reasons the gross output figure does not provide a satisfactory representation of the position either of different trades in relation to each other in a given year, or of the same trade in different years.

The net output figure eliminates any over-statement due to the factor of duplication, but its utility as a basis of comparison between different trades in the same year is subject to the reservations mentioned in the Introductory Notes (p. x); moreover, the relationship between the net output reported by a given trade for different years is affected by fluctuations in the various items which the figure comprises, viz., wages and salaries, rent, sales expenses, etc., as well as depreciation and profits. Measurement of production by net output is therefore only a rough guide and the important qualifications to which the results are subject should not be overlooked. Net output per head eliminates the variable factor of the numbers of persons employed, but the use of figures of net output per head for purposes of comparison is subject to the qualifications already mentioned. It will be seen from a later calculation that the volume of production in relation to the numbers employed is estimated to have shown some increase in 1930 instead

of the slight decline indicated by the respective figures of net output per person employed.

Net output.—The recorded value of the net output in the Clothing Trades as a whole was greater in 1930 than in 1924 by nearly 3 per cent. and the net output per employee was fractionally lower. About 94 per cent. of the total net output in 1930 was contributed by firms in England and Wales. Net output for England and Wales was higher by 4.1 per cent. than in the earlier year, and that for Scotland decreased by 18.2 per cent. For the reason already explained, the aggregates recorded for Northern Ireland for the two years are not precisely comparable.

Volume of production.—The following table shows for each principal class of commodities produced by the Clothing Trades, the total output value recorded for the year 1930, and the result of a revaluation of the output of similar classes in 1924, based on the average factory values shown by the returns for 1930 and other relevant data. As particulars of quantities were not obtained for a considerable proportion of these goods, it is not possible to make this revaluation with any precision, but the estimates given are believed to be in reasonably close accordance with the facts. The figures for both years represent the total recorded output, whether returned by firms in the trade chiefly concerned in the production of the specified goods, or by firms in other trades.

In order to avoid disclosure of information relating to individual businesses, it was not found possible to publish separate particulars of the output of certain classes of goods in Northern Ireland in 1930, and the figures in the table are accordingly confined to production in Great Britain only.

Kind of goods.	Total production in Great Britain.			1930 as a percentage of 1924.
	1930.	1924.		
	As returned.	As returned.	At 1930 average values.	Per cent.
Suits, costumes, dresses, etc., undergarments and millinery	£'000. 109,826	£'000. 108,993	£'000. 100,000	110
Boots and shoes	47,117	50,930	44,316	106
Hats and caps	12,033	12,977	10,466	115
Gloves (other than knitted)	2,903	2,147	1,872	155
Fur goods	3,601	4,736	4,250	85
Umbrellas and walking sticks ...	1,636	2,400	1,575	104
TOTAL	177,116	182,183	162,479	109

This method of comparison indicates that the volume of production of all articles of clothing in Great Britain in 1930 was greater than in 1924 by about 9 per cent. As the figures in each column represent the total output, no allowance for duplication is made for either year, but it is probable that any differences between the two years in the comparatively small proportion of the output which was duplicated were not sufficiently great to affect materially the result indicated.

Employment in the Clothing Trades in Great Britain increased from 463,314 in 1924 to 477,496 in 1930, and if the total output for 1930 and the revalued output for 1924 are divided by the numbers of persons employed, the resulting figure, per employee, provides a basis of comparison which takes account of both price changes and differences in numbers of persons employed. The resulting figures are £371 per employee for 1930 and £351 per employee for 1924. On this method of calculation the output per employee in the clothing group of trades in 1930 was greater by between 5 and 6 per cent. than in 1924. If outworkers as well as other employees were considered, the result would be a slightly greater increase in output per person employed.

Number of establishments.

The following table shows the number of separate establishments covered by the results for 1930, and the total number of returns received for 1930 and 1924. In the case of a firm owning more than one establishment situated in the same Census area and engaged in the same Census trade, a combined return covering all such establishments was usually accepted provided the number of operatives employed at each establishment was shown separately. The number of establishments reported was thus greater than the number of returns received.

Trade.	1930.		1924.
	No. of establishments.	No. of returns.	No. of returns.
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.	4,773	4,274	5,000
Boot and Shoe	1,575	1,057	1,280
Hat and Cap	420	397	429
Glove	144	120	86
Fur	176	170	231
Umbrella and Walking Stick... ..	91	84	110
TOTAL	7,179	6,102	7,136

These figures relate only to firms in Great Britain, the number of establishments not being recorded separately in the report on the Census of Production of Northern Ireland.

Size of firms.

In the following table the main particulars recorded at the Census of 1930 for the Clothing Trades are grouped according to the average numbers of persons shown in the returns.

Size of firm (average numbers employed).	Number of returns.	Gross output.	Cost of materials used.	Amount paid for work given out.	Net output.	Average number of persons employed (excluding out- workers).	Net output per person em- ployed.
		£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.		£
11-24 ...	2,272	14,485	7,289	426	6,770	38,256	177
25-49 ...	1,614	21,846	11,869	466	9,511	56,073	170
50-99 ...	1,085	29,203	16,591	650	11,962	75,304	159
100-199 ...	616	32,258	18,299	518	13,441	85,912	156
200-299 ...	230	19,727	10,965	165	8,597	55,990	154
300-399 ...	115	14,341	8,156	182	6,003	39,435	152
400-499 ...	66	10,450	5,913	46	4,491	29,671	151
500-749 ...	51	10,155	5,690	55	4,410	30,547	144
750-999 ...	21	6,261	3,372	35	2,854	18,192	157
1,000-1,499 ...	26	11,266	5,843	79	5,344	31,448	170
1,500 and over	6	6,967	3,633	63	3,271	16,668	196
TOTAL ...	6,102	176,959	97,620	2,685	76,654	477,496	161

The average number of persons (excluding outworkers) recorded on each return at the 1930 Census was about 78. Only 285 returns, or between 4 and 5 per cent. of the total, related to firms employing 300 or more persons, but the number of persons employed by these firms represented about 35 per cent. of the total. The two groups of firms employing less than 50 persons and the two groups employing 1,000 or more persons had a net output per employee substantially greater than that of the firms of intermediate size. Each of these intermediate groups, except that containing firms employing 500-749 persons, had a net output per head comprised within the range £151 to £159. Net output per head decreased continuously with the increasing size of firms up to the 500-749 group, for which net output per head was appreciably below that of the groups on either side of it. These results are, however, affected considerably by the exclusion of outworkers from the calculation, the number of these employees being proportionally greater among the smaller than among the larger firms.

The figures for *work given out* indicate a difference of organisation as between the smaller and the larger manufacturers. In the group relating to the smallest firms, nearly 3 per cent. of the gross output value was made up of work given out (i.e. payments to other firms for work done by them on materials supplied by the manufacturing firms), while, generally speaking, this factor was of lessening importance as the size of the firm increased. It may be noted, however, that in the case of firms employing 1,000 or more persons, work given out was of relatively greater importance than in the case of firms employing between 400 and 1,000 persons.

Regional distribution.

In the following table, the principal results for the Clothing Trades as a whole, as recorded at the Censuses of 1930 and 1924, are grouped according to the areas in which the firms were situated:—

Area.		Number of returns.	Gross output.	Net output.	Average number of persons employed (excluding out-workers).	Net output per person employed.
			£'000.	£'000.		£
1. Greater London ...	{ 1930	2,184	55,704	24,027	127,509	188
	{ 1924	2,498	57,740	23,389	127,031	184
2. Lancashire, with North Cheshire and the Glossop and New Mills district of Derbyshire ...	{ 1930	939	28,373	11,761	84,049	140
	{ 1924	1,063	28,192	11,205	75,771	148
3. The West Riding of Yorkshire, with the City of York ...	{ 1930	464	17,705	8,088	51,370	157
	{ 1924	626	16,460	6,503	47,915	136
4. Northumberland, Durham and the Cleveland district of Yorkshire ...	{ 1930	96	1,139	558	4,020	139
	{ 1924	144	1,141	546	4,085	134
5. Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire ...	{ 1930	259	7,011	3,100	24,047	129
	{ 1924	290	7,996	3,368	23,776	142
6. The rest of England (except Monmouthshire) ...	{ 1930	1,606	59,248	25,577	159,355	161
	{ 1924	1,794	59,234	25,158	153,961	163
7. Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire and Carmarthenshire ...	{ 1930	43	456	217	1,746	124
	{ 1924	62	586	270	1,887	143
8. The rest of Wales ...	{ 1930	7	48	26	269	97
	{ 1924	12	118	55	373	147
TOTAL — England and Wales ...	{ 1930	5,598	169,684	73,354	452,365	162
	{ 1924	6,489	171,467	70,494	434,799	162

Area.		Number of returns.	Gross output.	Net output.	Average number of persons employed (excluding out-workers).	Net output per person employed.
9. Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire ...	{ 1930	296	5,294	2,300	17,568	131
	{ 1924	363	6,103	2,629	18,497	142
10. The rest of Scotland ...	{ 1930	208	1,981	1,000	7,563	132
	{ 1924	284	2,718	1,404	10,018	140
TOTAL—Scotland ...	{ 1930	504	7,275	3,300	25,131	131
	{ 1924	647	8,821	4,033	28,515	141
TOTAL—Great Britain ...	{ 1930	6,102	176,959	76,654	477,496	161
	{ 1924	7,136	180,288	74,527	463,314	161
11. Northern Ireland ...	{ 1930	667	3,540	1,493	14,628	102
	{ 1924	132	2,939	1,192	10,654	112
TOTAL—United Kingdom ...	{ 1930	6,769	180,499	78,147	492,124	159
	{ 1924	7,268	183,227	75,719	473,968	160

The South of England, as represented by the two areas Greater London and "the rest of England", was the region of chief importance in both years in the manufacture of articles of clothing, these two areas taken together contributing about 60 per cent. in 1930, and 61 per cent. in 1924, of the total number of persons employed in these trades in Great Britain and about 65 per cent. of the total net output. As explained on page 364 the figures shown for Northern Ireland for the two years are not precisely comparable.

Net output per head was highest in each year in Greater London, being in excess of the general average by about 18 per cent. in 1930 and 15 per cent. in 1924. Areas in which net output per head was larger in 1930 than in 1924 were Greater London, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Northumberland, Durham and the Cleveland district of Yorkshire. There was a general increase in employment in the principal areas in England, the largest increases being 11 per cent. in Lancashire and 7 per cent. in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Except for the Fur Trade the numbers employed in the Lancashire area were, for each trade in the group, greater in 1930 than in 1924.

Employment.

The following table shows the average numbers of male and female operatives and administrative, technical and clerical staff in each of the Clothing Trades in the two censal years. The table does not include outworkers.

Average numbers (excluding outworkers) employed in 1930 and 1924 in the several Clothing Trades.

Trade.		Operatives.		Administrative, technical and clerical staff.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. ...	1930	42,175	246,415	17,005	17,008	322,603
	1924	42,880	223,838	16,537	13,294	296,369
Boot and Shoe ...	1930	67,793	45,103	5,310	3,455	121,661
	1924	73,744	47,587	6,001	3,168	130,500
Hat and Cap* ...	1930	10,307	17,419	1,873	1,029	30,628
	1924	9,668	17,625	1,832	821	29,946
Glove ...	1930	2,490	4,266	323	191	7,270
	1924	2,080	3,126	231	111	5,548
Fur* ...	1930	2,335	2,449	681	430	5,895
	1924	2,667	2,860	756	481	6,764
Umbrella and Walking Stick* ...	1930	1,310	2,132	399	226	4,067
	1924	1,969	2,133	509	230	4,841
TOTAL—UNITED KINGDOM	1930	126,410	317,784	25,591	22,339	492,124
	1924	133,008	297,169	25,686	18,105	473,968
England and Wales ...	1930	119,263	288,667	23,726	20,709	452,365
	1924	124,993	270,351	23,170	16,285	434,799
Scotland ...	1930	5,486	17,037	1,367	1,241	25,131
	1924	6,472	18,908	1,725	1,410	28,515
Northern Ireland ...	1930	1,661	12,080	498	389	14,628
	1924	1,543	7,910	791	410	10,654

* Great Britain.

Distribution by status.—The number of *operatives* employed in this group of trades increased by 14,017, or 3·3 per cent. of the 1924 total, and that of *administrative, technical and clerical staff* was higher by 9·4 per cent. The higher figure for *operatives* was due principally to the increase of 21,872 in the numbers recorded by the Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc., Trades; increases were also reported by the Hat and Cap and the Glove Trades, the increase in the latter case being nearly 40 per cent. Of the remaining trades, which each reported a decline in the employment of operatives in 1930, the total shown by the Boot and Shoe Trade was lower by about 7 per cent. The three trades that recorded an increase in the employment of operatives also showed increases in the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical staff, while in those trades in which operatives declined in numbers, employment of administrative, etc., staff moved in the same direction.

Distribution by sex.—Taking the Clothing Trades as a whole, the proportion of females employed was about 69 per cent. of all employees in 1930 and about 67 per cent. in 1924. Of the operatives, about 71 per cent. of the total in 1930 consisted of females and 69 per cent. in 1924. The greater total figure shown for 1930 in respect of administrative, technical and clerical staff was caused by an increase of about 23 per cent. in the number of females, male employees being slightly fewer than in 1924.

Distribution by age.—The following table classifies by age the numbers of persons (excluding outworkers) of each class recorded as employed in the various Clothing Trades in the week ended 18th October, 1930 and 1924 :—

Numbers of persons (excluding outworkers) employed in the week ended 18th October, 1930 and 1924.

Trade.	Operatives.				Administrative, technical and clerical staff.				
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
	Under 18.	Total.	Under 18.	Total.	Under 18.	Total.	Under 18.	Total.	
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. ...	1930	Thous. 5·3	Thous. 42·6	Thous. 61·8	Thous. 248·9	No. 1,400	No. 17,005	No. 2,747	No. 17,008
	1924	5·1	43·5	53·0	229·9	1,074	16,357	1,834	13,294
Boot and Shoe ...	1930	9·8	68·0	10·1	45·3	362	5,310	804	3,455
	1924	11·1	74·1	11·8	47·9	357	6,001	778	3,168
Hat and Cap ...	1930	1·4	10·3	3·2	17·3	190	1,873	216	1,029
	1924	1·3	9·8	3·5	17·4	164	1,832	140	821
Glove ...	1930	0·4	2·5	1·4	4·2	11	323	27	191
	1924	0·2	2·1	0·9	3·3	11	231	23	111
Fur ...	1930	0·4	2·4	0·5	2·6	45	681	67	430
	1924	0·4	2·8	0·6	3·0	48	756	57	481
Umbrella and Walking Stick ...	1930	0·3	1·4	0·5	2·2	42	399	54	226
	1924	0·5	2·1	0·6	2·3	51	509	41	230
TOTAL	1930	17·6	127·2	77·5	320·5	2,070	25,591	3,915	22,339
	1924	18·6	134·4	70·4	302·3	1,705	25,686	2,873	18,105

Young persons employed in these trades numbered 101,100 in 1930 and 93,600 in 1924, and formed 20·4 per cent. and 19·5 per cent. respectively of the total of all employees. The proportion of the female staff represented by young persons was slightly higher in 1930 than in 1924, being for operative and administrative, etc., staff respectively, 24·2 per cent. and 17·5 per cent. in 1930 and 23·3 per cent. and 15·9 per cent. in 1924; of the male staff, the proportion of young persons among the operatives was about the

same in both years, viz., 13·8 per cent., while among the administrative, etc., staff young persons increased from 6·6 to 9·1 per cent.

Monthly fluctuations in employment.—In order to ascertain what fluctuations in employment there might be in the course of the censal year, firms were also required to state the actual numbers of the operative staff employed in one week in each month. The figures for the various trades are shown in the respective reports, and the following table gives the monthly aggregates for all the trades together:—

Operative staff (excluding outworkers) in the Clothing Trades in 1930 and 1924.

Middle week in	Total number.	
	1930.	1924.
January	438,274	412,062
February	444,682	422,411
March	449,261	428,529
April	451,641	435,928
May	456,800	442,513
June	451,237	440,848
July	443,775	435,136
August	430,072	423,108
September	430,190	432,620
October	447,679	436,757
November	441,858	423,605
December	444,881	429,620
AVERAGE FOR THE 12 MONTHS ...	444,194	430,177

In both years the number of persons employed increased each month up to May, when employment reached its maximum, about 3 per cent. above the average for the year; subsequently the monthly movement was also in a similar direction in each year, employment declining until August, increasing till October and not varying greatly during the last quarter from the average of the 12 monthly figures.

Outworkers.—Employment of outworkers in 1930 by firms employing more than 10 persons showed a marked decline, the average number employed in that year being only 77 per cent. of the corresponding figure for 1924. The aggregates are affected substantially by the exclusion of firms employing not more than 10 persons, about 6,300 outworkers, or nearly 20 per cent. of the total, being recorded by firms of this class at the earlier Census. The figures shown in the table below for both years may be inclusive of a number of small contractors.

Average numbers of outworkers employed.

Trade.	1930.			1924.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.	3,238	6,997	10,235	4,749	10,377	15,126
Boot and Shoe	963	1,454	2,417	1,154	1,927	3,081
Hat and Cap	29	890	919	43	1,653	1,696
Glove	61	5,905	5,966	18	5,054	5,072
Fur	73	17	90	220	84	304
Umbrella and Walking Stick.	31	149	180	32	292	324
TOTAL	4,395	15,412	19,807	6,216	19,387	25,603

Wages.

The table on pages 376-7 summarises the information available as to the amount of wages paid by firms in the Clothing Trades in 1930 and 1924. The particulars of wages shown in column (8) are those ascertained by the Ministry of Labour as a result of the voluntary inquiries undertaken by that Ministry into wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom.

Owing, however, to various causes, including the fact that firms owning several establishments made combined returns to one Department and separate returns to the other, it has not been found practicable to secure comparable particulars in respect of all firms that furnished particulars of wages to the Ministry of Labour.

The numbers of operatives shown in columns (1) and (3) are those returned to the Census of Production as employed by the firms concerned in the weeks ended 18th October, 1930 and 1924, and the average during the year 1930, respectively. The amount of wages paid shown in column (8) was the aggregate returned to the Ministry of Labour in respect of the same firms. The proportion of each trade represented by the firms that furnished particulars of their wage bills is shown in columns (2) and (4) based on the numbers of operatives employed and, in column (7), on net output. The average numbers of operatives employed during the year 1924, corresponding to those given in column (3) in respect of 1930, are not available.

The figures for wages for both years relate to firms employing on an average more than 10 persons during the respective years and cover firms in Great Britain only.

Trade.	Firms furnishing				
	Operative staff employed				
	During week ended 18th October.	Proportion of trade.	Average during year.	Proportion of trade.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. ...	1930	142,981	51.3	142,538	51.8
	1924	172,324	65.6	*	*
Boot and Shoe ...	1930	79,562	70.4	78,819	70.0
	1924	89,170	73.3	*	*
Hat and Cap ...	1930	17,740	64.3	17,872	64.5
	1924	18,953	69.8	*	*
Glove ...	1930	4,057	60.9	4,152	61.5
	1924	3,987	73.9	*	*
Fur ...	1930	2,533	51.0	2,490	52.0
	1924	3,854	66.4	*	*
Umbrella and Walking Stick ...	1930	1,562	43.3	1,475	42.8
	1924	2,276	51.5	*	*
TOTAL ...	1930	248,435	57.2	247,346	57.4
	1924	290,564	68.0	*	*

* Particulars not

returns of wages.

Gross output.	Net output.		Wages paid.		Trade.
	Amount.	Proportion of trade.	Amount.	Proportion of net output.	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
£'000.	£'000.	Per cent.	£'000.	Per cent.	
55,288	24,012	50.4	12,028	50.0	Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.
*	26,923	61.9	13,942	51.8	
33,742	14,503	70.0	8,591	59.2	Boot and Shoe.
*	16,204	73.7	10,088	62.3	
7,988	3,285	65.8	1,853	56.4	Hat and Cap.
*	3,563	68.9	1,916	53.8	
1,927	800	63.6	385	48.1	Glove.
*	713	70.7	367	51.5	
2,136	711	49.8	346	48.7	Fur.
*	1,295	68.1	514	39.7	
880	285	45.5	137	48.1	Umbrella and Walking Stick.
*	532	57.1	230	43.2	
101,961	43,596	56.9	23,340	53.5	TOTAL.
*	49,230	67.0	27,057	55.0	

available.

In each trade the proportion of the total covered by the firms that furnished particulars of wages was less, and in some cases substantially less, in 1930 than in 1924. For the group of trades as a whole, the proportion declined from 68.0 per cent. to 57.2 per cent. as measured by operatives employed and from 67.0 per cent. to 56.9 per cent. as measured by net output.

In the two trades of chief importance, viz., Tailoring, Dress-making, Millinery, etc., and the Boot and Shoe Trade, and also in the Glove Trade, wages formed a smaller proportion of net output in 1930 than in 1924, and for the Clothing Trades as a whole the proportion of net output represented by wages declined from 55.0 per cent. in 1924 to 53.5 per cent. in 1930.

Power.

The particulars recorded at the Censuses of 1930 and 1924 in respect of power installed and employed in the clothing group of trades are shown in the following table:—

Power ordinarily in use and not in use in the Clothing Trades in 1930 and 1924.

Type.	Capacity ordinarily in use.		Capacity in reserve or idle.		Percentage in reserve or idle.	
	1930.	1924.	1930.	1924.	1930.	1924.
	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	Per cent.	Per cent.
PRIME MOVERS.						
Reciprocating steam engines ...	9.5	11.0	1.8	2.2	15.9	16.7
Steam turbines ...	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	47.1	39.1
Internal combustion engines:—						
Gas ...	15.6	26.5	1.9	3.5	10.8	11.7
Petrol, kerosene or other light oils ...	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	15.9	12.7
Heavy oils ...	4.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	9.4
Water engines ...	0.2	0.3	*	—	8.3	—
Other ...	*	*	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—Prime movers	31.3	40.5	4.7	6.5	13.0	13.9
	Th. kw.	Th. kw.	Th. kw.	Th. kw.		
ELECTRIC GENERATORS.						
Driven by						
Reciprocating steam engines	3.5	3.4	1.0	0.9	21.9	21.0
Steam turbines ...	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	47.9	38.5
Internal combustion engines:						
Gas ...	2.5	3.7	0.7	1.1	22.9	23.0
Petrol, kerosene or other light oils ...	0.1	0.1	—	†	—	7.1
Heavy oils ...	1.6	0.1	0.1	—	3.3	—
Water engines ...	†	—	—	—	—	—
Other prime movers ...	†	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—Electric generators ...	8.2	7.9	2.3	2.4	21.3	23.2

Type.	Capacity ordinarily in use.		Capacity in reserve or idle.		Percentage in reserve or idle.	
	1930.	1924.	1930.	1924.	1930.	1924.
	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	Per cent.	Per cent.
ELECTRIC MOTORS.						
Driven by						
Electricity generated in same works ...	5.9	6.1	0.7	0.9	10.0	12.2
Electricity generated in other works under same ownership ...	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased electricity ...	81.4	60.2	6.3	5.8	7.2	8.8
TOTAL—Electric motors	87.7	66.3	7.0	6.7	7.3	9.1

* Less than 50 H.P.

† Less than 50 Kw.

The power generated by prime movers is required partly for direct application and partly for driving generators for the production of electrical energy. The electrical energy so produced may be used either for the purpose of driving electric motors or for heating, lighting and process purposes. Particulars of the power applied mechanically (i.e., directly) and electrically are given in the table on page 381.

Power in the Clothing Trades in both years was derived mainly from purchased electrical energy; the capacity of motors ordinarily in use driven by purchased electricity was 35 per cent. greater in 1930 than in 1924.

At the 1930 Census, firms were definitely informed that obsolete engines should not be recorded in their returns, and as no similar instruction was given at the previous Census, the figures for reserve or idle plant in the two years may not be precisely comparable. In any case, the proportion of reserve or idle plant does not furnish a reliable measure of the activity of trade as all engines that were in operation during the greater part of the period in which production was carried on were recorded as "ordinarily in use", irrespective of intermittent working.

The particulars furnished at the two Censuses by each of the trades included in the clothing group, in respect of prime movers, electric generators and electric motors *installed* are shown in the following table:—

Mechanical power available in 1930 and 1924.

Trade.	Prime movers.	Electric generators.	Electric motors.				All electric motors.
			Driven by electricity			Purchased.	
			Generated in same works.	Generated in other works under same ownership.			
Thous. H.P.	Thous. Kw.	Thous. H.P.	Thous. H.P.	Thous. H.P.	Thous. H.P.		
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. ...	1930	10.8	4.0	2.2	*	35.3	37.5
	1924	11.2	3.5	2.2	—	27.4	29.6
Boot and Shoe ...	1930	20.1	5.2	3.1	0.3	34.1	37.5
	1924	29.3	5.6	3.3	—	26.6	29.9
Hat and Cap† ...	1930	3.2	0.6	0.7	—	12.4	13.1
	1924	3.3	0.5	0.7	—	8.7	9.4
Glove ...	1930	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.4
	1924	2.0	0.3	0.2	—	0.5	0.7
Fur† ...	1930	*	—	—	—	2.0	2.0
	1924	0.2	—	—	—	1.5	1.5
Umbrella and Walking Stick† ...	1930	0.9	0.5	0.5	—	2.7	3.2
	1924	1.0	0.4	0.6	—	1.3	1.9
TOTAL— UNITED KINGDOM	1930	36.0	10.5	6.6	0.4	87.7	94.7
	1924	47.0	10.3	7.0	—	66.0	73.0
England and Wales ...	1930	33.3	9.7	6.0	0.4	82.1	88.5
	1924	43.8	9.4	6.3	—	62.5	68.8
Scotland ...	1930	1.2	0.3	0.3	—	3.7	4.0
	1924	1.8	0.4	0.3	—	2.7	3.0
Northern Ireland ...	1930	1.5	0.5	0.3	—	1.9	2.2
	1924	1.4	0.5	0.4	—	0.8	1.2

* Less than 50 H.P.

† Great Britain.

Total power in use.—The figures in the following table represent the estimated amount of power actually employed by each of the Clothing Trades in the two years. For the purpose of arriving at the power applied mechanically, the capacity of the prime movers required to drive electric generators has been calculated and deducted from the total capacity of the prime movers; the power applied electrically represents the capacity of electric motors driven by generators at firms' works added to that of motors driven by purchased electricity. As the basis for calculating the amount of the primary power that is converted into electrical energy, 746 kilowatts of electrical energy have been taken as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power of primary power and an average loss of 10 per cent.

in transmission has been allowed except for steam turbines, in which the loss is negligible. The power capacity recorded as "ordinarily in use" has been taken as the basis of the calculation in all cases.

The horse-power of motors designed to be driven by electricity generated in the same works may be greater than that of the prime movers used (or calculated in this manner to have been necessary) to drive them, since machines required for special processes are frequently equipped with individual motors which will only be in use on those occasions when the need for those processes arises. Further, the capacity measurement which firms were instructed to state was the effective horse-power which their engines could develop and this measurement does not necessarily represent the capacity at which the engines were normally operated. For these reasons, the figures given below should not be taken as providing more than a rough indication of the actual amount of power employed by any trade or of the degree of its electrification.

Power in use in 1930 and 1924.

Trade.	Power applied mechanically.	Power applied electrically.	Total power.	Per head of average number of operatives employed.	
	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	Th. H.P.	H.P.	
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. ...	1930	3.9	34.2	38.1	0.13
	1924	5.3	26.2	31.5	0.12
Boot and Shoe ...	1930	12.3	35.2	47.5	0.42
	1924	19.4	27.8	47.2	0.39
Hat and Cap ...	1930	2.2	12.1	14.3	0.52
	1924	2.5	8.6	11.1	0.41
Glove ...	1930	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.29
	1924	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.32
Fur ...	1930	0.1	1.9	2.0	0.41
	1924	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.27
Umbrella and Walking Stick ...	1930	*	3.1	3.1	0.90
	1924	0.3	1.7	2.0	0.49
TOTAL	1930	19.2	87.7	106.9	0.24
	1924	28.7	66.3	95.0	0.22

* Less than 50 H.P.

In the group as a whole, power applied mechanically declined by about one-third while power applied electrically increased in nearly the same proportion, the aggregate power in use increasing by over 12 per cent. Except for the Glove Trade, power per operative was larger in 1930 than in 1924 in every trade.

Consumption of fuel.

Coal and coke.—At the 1930 Census, all firms were required to state the total quantity of coal and coke used for generating power (i.e., for driving engines), and were also requested to furnish particulars of the amounts used for other purposes on a voluntary basis as the provisions of the Census of Production Act do not enable the latter to be obtained compulsorily. As is shown in the table below, it was necessary to accept a small proportion of inclusive quantity statements without distinction as to purpose.

Coal and Coke used.

Note.—The figures in italics below the name of the trade indicate respectively (1) the percentage of the total capacity of steam engines in use represented by the firms that furnished separate particulars of coal and coke used for power and (2) the percentage of the total net output represented by the firms that furnished separate particulars of coal and coke used for other purposes.

Trade.	For power.		For other purposes.		Unclassified.	
	Coal.	Coke.	Coal.	Coke.	Coal.	Coke.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. <i>(1) 100.0 ; (2) 98.5</i>	10,287	148	28,074	23,129	—	—
Boot and Shoe <i>(1) 100.0 ; (2) 94.4</i>	21,600	158	12,217	10,366	—	—
Hat and Cap <i>(1) 100.0 ; (2) 96.7</i>	24,398	193	50,849	9,335	—	—
Glove <i>(1) 90.6 ; (2) 95.1</i>	1,060	—	2,778	369	74	—
Fur <i>(1) 100.0 ; (2) 99.7</i>	410	—	747	2,363	—	—
Umbrella and Walking Stick <i>(1) 100.0 ; (2) 99.3</i>	1,222	—	2,751	448	—	—
TOTAL— <i>(1) 99.9 ; (2) 97.2</i>	58,977	499	97,416	46,010	74	—

The above table shows that the total quantities of coal and coke consumed in 1930 for power purposes were approximately 59,000 tons and 500 tons respectively.

No particulars of oil, gas or other fuel used were ascertained for the year 1930. At the Census of 1924, a voluntary inquiry was made as to the amounts of coal, coke, heavy and light oils, and gas consumed and reference should be made to the Final Report on that Census for particulars of the partial information reported by each of the Clothing Trades.

Electricity.—Particulars of the quantity of electricity used were required from all firms, electricity produced by their own generating plant being distinguished from that purchased from outside sources. No separate record was obtained of the purpose for which the current was used.

The following table shows for each of the Clothing Trades the total quantities of electricity used in 1930 :—

Electricity used.

Trade.	Electricity purchased.	Electricity generated		Number of units generated per kilowatt of generators in use.
		In same works.	In other works owned by the firm.	
	B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.) '000	B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.) '000	B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.) '000	B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.)
Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.	38,768	2,988	23	1,099
Boot and Shoe	64,617	4,859	301	1,220
Hat and Cap	8,257	856	—	1,646
Glove	796	104	39	761
Fur	1,683	—	—	—
Umbrella and Walking Stick	1,006	88	—	186
TOTAL	115,127	8,895	363	1,136

The figures shown for current generated represent only the amounts generated *and used*, and fall short of the total output of current in cases where electricity was sold to outside consumers.