

THE BUILDING AND CONTRACTING TRADES.

Contents.

	Page
INTRODUCTORY	273
Scope of the Census	273
Summary of results	274
Qualifications affecting comparisons	274
Value of output and cost of materials (including amount paid for sub-contract work)	275
PRODUCTION	275
Construction, maintenance and repair of buildings and other works..	275
Work of construction, maintenance and repairs carried out by manufacturing trades	276
Total value of all work of construction, maintenance and repair carried out in the United Kingdom in 1924 and 1907.. .. .	278
Other work done and goods made for sale or for stock.. .. .	279
Value of output free from duplication	280
Cost of materials and amount paid for sub-contract work	280
Net output	281
WAGES IN 1924	281
EMPLOYMENT	281
MECHANICAL POWER	282
TABLES	283

Introductory.*

Scope of the Census.—Under the schedule to the Census of Production Act, 1906, a return is required from every person who, by way of trade or business, “undertakes the construction or alteration of a building or any part thereof” or “executes works of construction, alteration or repair of railroads, tramroads, harbours, docks, canals, sewers, roads, embankments, reservoirs or wells, or of laying or altering gas or water pipes, or telegraphic, telephonic or electric lines or works, or any other prescribed works.”

The tables on pages 283 to 288 are based on returns received from persons or firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in work of these kinds, the number of returns received being about 37,000. It is believed that returns were obtained from the great majority of firms of substantial importance and that those which failed to return the schedules sent to them, numbering about 13,000, consisted almost exclusively of persons working single handed or with the assistance, from time to time, of two or three employees. On the basis of the information available, it is estimated that the total number of persons employed in the omitted businesses, including the proprietors, was not more than 40,000, or less than 8 per cent. of the aggregate recorded in the

* See also the Notes on pp. vii to xv.

returns received. The net output of the firms in question was probably not in excess of £5 million and, in view of the intermittent nature of their employment, may have been considerably less.

In addition to the output of which particulars are given in these tables, a very important volume of work of similar descriptions was returned by firms that were classified, for Census purposes, as in the various manufacturing industries and also by Local Authorities, Government Departments and Railway and other Public Utility Services, carrying out work by direct labour. Particulars relating to this work are given in the reports dealing with the trades and services concerned but, for convenience of reference and for purposes of comparison with the aggregates returned by the Building and Contracting Trades only, total figures for this additional output are given in a later section of the present report.

The value of constructional, maintenance and repair work carried out on the buildings, etc., of private firms by their own employees is excluded from the figures given in this report. Details relating to such work were not required separately in the Census of 1924, being included (so far as manufacturing firms were concerned) in the expenditures incurred in connexion with the output of the trades concerned. In the Census of 1907 all such firms were required to show separately the amount expended on work of this kind, the total sum recorded being about £5,000,000.

Summary of results.—The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924 and 1907 for the Building and Contracting Trades. The figures for each year are, as already explained, exclusive of a number of firms, mainly small (e.g., jobbing bricklayers, carpenters, paperhangers, painters, etc.), but the results for the two years may be taken to be reasonably comparable. The figures are also subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph. Building work was excluded from the scope of the Census of 1912 and no figures for that year are therefore available for comparison.

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.	1907.
Value of work done and goods made (Gross output)	£'000	193,494	87,967
Cost of materials used	"	96,977	38,619
Paid for work given out to other firms	"		6,422
Net output	"	96,517	42,926
Average number of persons employed	No.	514,353	513,993
Net output per person employed	£	188	84
Mechanical power available :—			
Prime movers	H.P.	102,478	170,522
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	94,261	(not recorded)

Qualifications affecting comparisons.—In considering the above table and other tables in this report which show figures for the two 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 Great Britain and the whole of Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In the Census of 1907, the number of persons employed in the whole of Ireland in the Building and Contracting Trades was 14,330, with a gross output of £1,891,000. Further, 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 work done and goods made in the Building and Contracting Trades in that year was returned as £3,021,000 and the average number of persons employed was 10,635.

(3) The results for 1924 are affected to some extent by the partial stoppage of work in the Building Trade, lasting for about six weeks, in the months of July and August.

Value of output and cost of materials (including amount paid for sub-contract work.)—The output in both years was valued on the basis of the net amount charged to customers for the work done. Where contracts were only partly completed within the censal year, the best possible estimate of the value of the completed part was required to be made. In the case of buildings erected for sale, the value stated was the net selling value, i.e., the amount for which they were sold, less agency and similar charges and discounts. Where buildings were unsold at the end of the censal year or were only partly constructed during the year, the best possible estimate was required of the value of the work done in the year.

Principal contractors were instructed to include in their statement of work done the value of the whole job, inclusive of that part, if any, which was given out to sub-contractors. Separate returns were also required from sub-contractors, the value of their work being returned as the total amount received by them for the work done. Owing to the inclusion of work done by sub-contractors in the statement of output of principal contractors, the gross output of the Building and Contracting Trades as a whole is overstated in the 1924 figure shown in the above table. Further, over-valuation of the gross output figure is caused by sales of materials from one firm to another and their inclusion by both in the statement of output. The matter is discussed on page 280, where it is estimated that the value, free from duplication, of the output of the Building and Contracting Trades in 1924 lay between £175 millions and £185 millions.

Production.

Detailed information relating to the output of the Building and Contracting Trades in 1924 is given in Table II on pages 284 and 285. The following statements furnish a summary of the principal particulars and of comparable particulars for 1907 so far as available.

Construction, maintenance and repair of buildings and other works.—The table given below shows the value of the work of construction, maintenance and repair carried out in 1924 and 1907 by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Building and Contracting Trades.

Kind of work done.	1924.	1907.
Building construction :—	£'000	£'000
New work on—		
Public buildings*	9,341	5,716
Places of public worship and buildings connected therewith	2,034	1,536
Factories and workshops	12,383	32,010
Working class dwellings	26,720	
Other buildings (including shops, hotels, residential premises other than working class dwellings, etc.)	48,886	116
Buildings, not separately distinguished	3,874	
New work and repair work, not separately distinguished	3,423	8,356
Electric lighting and heating installation and repairs	1,366	
Jobbing and repair work on buildings (painting, decorating, plumbing, etc.)	60,213	25,714
TOTAL—Building construction ..	168,240	73,448
Other constructional work :—		
New construction, repair or maintenance of—		
Railways and light railways (permanent way, tunnels, bridges, signals, etc.)	2,838	2,335
Tramways (permanent way, overhead wires, etc.)	592	1,093
Highways (roads, bridges, footpaths, surface drains, etc.)	8,449	1,993
Sewers and sewage disposal works	2,645	1,727
Harbours, wharves, docks and piers	1,555	2,227
Canals and waterways	123	71
Sea walls and embankments	139	179
Waterworks (reservoirs, aqueducts, wells, mains, hydraulic works, etc.)	2,249	1,799
Gas mains and works (other than buildings)	832	410
Telegraphic and telephonic lines and works	676	186
Electric lines and works	1,156	642
Other work	832	974
TOTAL—Other constructional work ..	22,086	13,636
TOTAL—CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK OF ALL KINDS	190,326	87,084

* i.e., Buildings owned, occupied or used for the purposes and duties of public authorities and the administration of justice, and all subsidiary buildings connected therewith, but not dwellings erected under housing schemes which are included in the heading *Working class dwellings*.

Work of construction, maintenance and repair carried out by manufacturing trades.—The most important class of work carried out by other trades was that falling within the category of *Constructional engineering*, but substantial amounts were also returned by electrical engineers and by firms that were primarily concerned with the manufacture of building and roadmaking materials, such as timber, masonry, paving stone, asphalt, tarred macadam, etc. In the schedules relating to these various trades, it was generally provided that the value shown for constructional work should be exclusive of that of materials made by the firm carrying out the work and incorporated in the work; so that, where the great bulk of the materials used was produced by that firm, the amount recorded as the value of the constructional work represented only the labour cost, the cost of such materials as were not made by the firm, and incidental expenses attributable to the work, the value of the

materials made by the firm carrying out the work being, in the main, shown separately as goods made. But this method of return was not found to be uniformly practicable, and the aggregates recorded are known to include a certain number of composite statements of value covering the value of the materials made as well as the cost of those purchased.

Firms carrying out constructional work in iron and steel were not asked to distinguish between the different classes of buildings or undertakings on which the work was done. Consequently, the value of constructional engineering work (returned under the heading *Iron and steel structural work*) can only be stated in one sum and there are no means of allocating this sum to the various individual items in accordance with the output classification of the schedule for the Building and Contracting Trades. The total value of structural work of iron and steel carried out in 1924, as returned on the schedules for the principal trades concerned, was as follows :—

	Value.
Iron and steel structural work returned by firms in the—	£'000
Engineering Trades	10,126
Iron and Steel (Smelting, Rolling and Founding) Trades	5,456
Other metal-using trades	570
TOTAL	16,152

The general nature of the work to which these figures related may be suggested to some extent by the characteristic processes of the trades concerned. For example, the figure returned by firms in the heavy Iron and Steel Trades related in the main to such work as the erection of girders and steel frame-work for buildings, bridges, etc.; work of a similar kind is included in the figure returned by the Engineering Trades, which also covers installation and fixing of machinery and plant in factories, gas works, etc.

The total amount returned under the heading *Iron and steel structural work* in the Census of 1907 by firms in the Engineering and the heavy Iron and Steel Trades was £8,109,000.

Particulars returned by manufacturing firms in regard to work of construction and repair, other than that classified as constructional engineering, are given below :—

Trade.	Work done on		
	Buildings.	Highways, roads, bridges, etc.	Other work.
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Building Materials and Monumental Masonry ..	849	1,649	—
Timber	929	—	—
Light Castings	1,807	—	—
Non-metalliferous (other than Slate) Quarries ..	—	310	—
Electrical Engineering	851	—	3,239
Other trades	248	—	82
Total	4,684	1,959	3,321

As already explained, these figures are generally exclusive of the materials made by the firm carrying out the work but are inclusive of all materials purchased.

Total value of all work of construction, maintenance and repair carried out in the United Kingdom in 1924 and 1907.—In the following table, particulars of the chief kinds of constructional and repair work returned to the Census by private firms in all trades are shown, together with similar particulars returned by Local Authorities, Government Departments and Public Utility Services. In comparing the figures for each class of work, the different basis of valuation (i.e., the exclusion of the element of profit) of the work carried out by the latter group should not be ignored.

Kind of work done.	1924.				1907.
	Returned on schedules for				Total.
	The Building and Contracting Trades.	Other trades.	Public Utilities, Local Authorities and Government Depts.	Total.	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Construction, maintenance, and repair of—					
Buildings	168,240	4,684	10,440	183,364	80,918
Railways and light railways ..	2,838	—	22,171	25,009	16,780
Tramways	592	—	4,849	5,441	
Highways, etc.	8,449	1,959	36,759	47,167	13,308
Sewers and sewage disposal works	2,645	—	2,954	5,599	3,844
Harbours, wharves, docks and piers	1,555	52	4,192	5,799	4,783
Canals and waterways	123	—	1,602	1,725	999
Sea walls and embankments ..	139	—	440	579	328
Waterworks, etc.	2,249	18	5,714	7,981	4,189
Gas mains and works (other than buildings)	832	12	15,914*	16,758*	1,609
Telegraphic and telephonic lines and works	676	545	11,400	12,621	4,699
Electric lines and works	1,156	2,694	8,180	12,030	1,803
Other work	832	—	1,962	2,794	2,344
Total of above	190,326	9,964	126,577	326,867	135,604
Iron and steel structural work ..	—	16,152	—	16,152	8,109
TOTAL VALUE	190,326	26,116	126,577	343,019	143,713

* Includes a sum of £6,174,000 for work done on *buildings and plant* by employees of gas works.

As already explained, the value of constructional engineering work (£16,152,000 in 1924 and £8,109,000 in 1907) cannot be allocated to the particular classes of work mentioned in this statement and the value of work carried out on the buildings of private firms by their own employees (valued at about £5,000,000 in 1907) is also excluded; a further defect arises from the absence of returns from firms, mostly small, whose operations escaped record in both years. Making allowance for these omissions and disregarding differences in valuation, it is clear that the total value of all work to which this

report relates carried out in the United Kingdom in 1924, cannot have been less than £350 millions. The number of persons engaged in carrying out this work was in the near neighbourhood of one million, or nearly one-seventh of the aggregate number employed in the whole of the productive industry of the United Kingdom, as ascertained by the Census of 1924.

Other work done and goods made for sale or for stock.—In addition to the work shown in the preceding tables, firms that made their returns on schedules for the Building and Contracting Trades did a certain amount of other types of work, not connected with the construction or maintenance of buildings, etc., as set out in those tables. This work is summarised below under the heading *Jobbing work* and is dealt with in the reports on the appropriate trades. There was also recorded by these firms an output of goods, some of which were for use in the Building and Contracting Trades (but were not so used by the firms that produced them) and some for use in other trades; these also are shown in the table below.

Kind of work done and goods made.	1924.	1907.
	£'000	£'000
<i>Jobbing work</i> —		
Carpentry	193	51
Wheelwrighting	56	30
Engineering	135	23
Smiths' work	16	11
Other work	112	13
TOTAL—Jobbing work	512	128
<i>Goods made for sale or for stock</i> —		
For use in the Building and Contracting Trades :		
Manufactured joinery	785	162
Deals, mouldings, etc.	114	79
Shop fittings	242	18
Building stone	81	52
Bricks	20	15
Mortar	34	75
Artificial stone, cement blocks, etc. ..	95	
Other building materials	75	42
Road-making materials	58	
TOTAL	1,504	443
For use in other trades :		
Stone dressed, carved, etc., for monumental purposes	52	52
Coffins	151	42
Heating and ventilating apparatus	1	18
Machinery	1	17
Furniture	91	25
Boats (including repairs)	84	24
Wood packing cases	231	134
Other timber goods	371	
Other metal goods	111	
Other goods	59	
TOTAL	1,152	312
TOTAL—Other work done and goods made	3,168	883

Value of output free from duplication.—The gross value of £193,494,000 returned as the output of the firms that made returns for 1924 on schedules for the Building and Contracting Trades includes, as already explained, a double record of work done by sub-contractors. In view of the great difficulty experienced by the majority of firms in furnishing separately the amount paid to other firms for work sub-let and the amount paid for purchased materials, a combined sum covering the two items was accepted, and it is impossible to apportion the total figure of £96,977,000 between them. The returns themselves afforded no means of distinguishing work done on sub-contract from that done for building owners; it is, in fact, of very common occurrence for one firm to be in the position of a principal contractor for one job and in that of a sub-contractor for another. Further, a large proportion of the iron and steel structural work and other contract work returned on schedules for other trades probably consisted of work sub-let by main contractors whose output is included in the gross figure for the Building and Contracting Trades.

It is evident, therefore, that any estimate of the extent of the duplication in the gross output must be highly speculative. The only factor that bears on the question is the figure of about £6,000,000 which was the estimate taken for the purposes of the 1907 Census and was based on the total amount (recorded separately in that Census) returned as paid for all work sub-let, but there is little doubt that some part of this amount represented work carried out by constructional engineers and other firms whose returns were made on schedules for other trades.

A further, but less serious, element of duplication consists in the possible sales within the trade of the goods described as "for use in the Building and Contracting Trades" and valued at £1,504,000. Part of these goods was, however, probably added to the makers' stocks.

On the whole, the total amount of duplication was probably not less than £8,000,000 and not greater than £18,000,000, but there are no means of indicating at what point within this somewhat wide range the true figure is likely to lie. The total value of the output of the firms that made returns on schedules for the Building and Contracting Trades, in 1924, free from duplication, is, therefore, estimated as lying between £175,000,000 and £185,000,000. The corresponding estimate for 1907 was between £81,000,000 and £82,500,000.

Cost of materials and amount paid for sub-contract work.—The cost of the materials used and the amount paid for sub-contract work by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Building and Contracting Trades was returned as £96,977,000 in 1924. The extent of the duplication involved in this figure is discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their returns on schedules for the Building and Contracting Trades (whose gross output was valued at £193,494,000) was £96,517,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value of the aggregate output exceeded the cost of the materials used and the amount paid for sub-contract work.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year 1924 was £188 as compared with £84 in 1907.

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 Building and Contracting Trades that 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, 167,322 operatives, or 34 per cent. of the total of 491,817 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled £31,221,000, or 32 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £96,517,000 for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £23,696,000, representing about 76 per cent. of their aggregate net output. There are no means of determining whether this percentage is representative of the general condition of firms that did not furnish the amount of their wage payments.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 286 and 287. 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 returned for 1924 have been divided between the two sex- and age- groups in the proportions shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October.

Average number.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
1924.						
Operatives	35,643	458,142	195	805	35,838	458,947
Administrative, etc. ..	2,148	48,888	931	6,518	3,079	55,406
TOTAL	37,791	507,030	1,126	7,323	38,917	514,353
1907.						
Wage earners	36,351	475,330	335	1,112	36,686	476,442
Salaried	2,010	35,389	353	2,162	2,363	37,551
TOTAL	38,361	510,719	688	3,274	39,049	513,993

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 76,064 below the average, in August, to 32,870 above the average, in October (see Table III B, page 287). It will be noted that in the months of July and August (when there was a partial stoppage of work) the aggregate numbers employed were about 90,000 fewer than the average for the other ten months and nearly 50,000 fewer than the smallest number recorded for any of those months (January).

Mechanical Power.

The information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 288. 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.	H.P.
PRIME MOVERS :—				
Reciprocating steam engines ..	28,065	6,076	34,141	126,810
Steam turbines	156	32	188	260
Gas engines	38,624	3,055	41,679	41,482
Petrol and light oil engines ..	21,426	2,124	23,550	
Heavy oil engines	2,483	123	2,606	
Water power	314	—	314	1,928
Other	—	—	—	42
TOTAL	91,068	11,410	102,478	170,522
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—				
Driven by—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Reciprocating steam engines..	825	150	975	2,090
Steam turbines	—	—	—	150
Gas engines	2,166	469	2,635	1,457
Petrol and light oil engines ..	254	—	254	
Heavy oil engines	277	—	277	
Water power	38	—	38	
Other prime movers	—	—	—	
TOTAL	3,560	619	4,179	3,697

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.	H.P.
Driven by—			
Electricity generated in own works	5,078	523	5,601
Purchased electricity	84,603	9,658	94,261

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 6,036,000.

TABLES.

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
Value of work done and goods made (Gross output)	£'000	173,538	17,132	190,670	2,824
Cost of materials used and amount paid for sub-contract work ..	"	87,259	8,283	95,542	1,435
Net output	"	86,279	8,849	95,128	1,389
Average number of persons employed	No.	456,653	49,328	505,981	8,372
Net output per person employed..	£	189	179	188	166
Mechanical power available :—					
Prime movers	H.P.	91,588	8,021	99,609	2,869
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	84,401	9,014	93,415	846

II.—Production.

Kind of work done and goods made for sale or stock.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Building.</i>				
New constructional work :—				
Public buildings*	8,145	977	9,122	219
Places of public worship and buildings connected therewith	1,773	195	1,968	66
Factories and workshops	10,986	1,195	12,181	202
Working-class dwellings	23,803	2,511	26,314	406
Other buildings (including shops, hotels, residential premises other than working-class dwellings, etc.)	44,692	3,504	48,196	690
Buildings not separately distinguished	3,780	71	3,851	23
Jobbing and repair work on buildings (painting, decorating, plumbing, etc.)	53,459	6,140	59,599	614
Electric lighting and heating installation and repair (so far as separately recorded)	1,245	112	1,357	9
New work and repair work, not separately distinguished	3,109	294	3,403	20
TOTAL—BUILDING WORK	150,992	14,999	165,991	2,249
<i>Other constructional work.</i>				
Work of new construction, maintenance or repair on :—				
Railways and light railways (permanent way, tunnels, bridges, signals, etc.)	2,757	81	2,838	—
Tramways (permanent way, overhead wires, etc.)	203	8	211	381
Highways (roads, bridges, footpaths, surface drains, etc.)	7,405	971	8,376	73
Sewers and sewage disposal works	2,508	122	2,630	15
Harbours, wharves, docks and piers	1,460	95	1,555	—
Canals and waterways	122	1	123	—
Sea walls and embankments	132	7	139	—
Waterworks (reservoirs, aqueducts, wells, mains, hydraulic works, etc.)	1,976†	273	2,249†	†
Gas mains and works (other than buildings)	816	16	832	—
Telegraphic and telephonic lines and works	619†	57	676†	†
Electric lines and works	1,122†	34	1,156†	†
Other constructional work	747	85	832	—
TOTAL—OTHER CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK	19,774	1,750	21,524	562
<i>Jobbing work.</i>				
Carpentry	155	35	190	3
Wheelwrighting	46	10	56	—
Engineering	107	28	135	—
Smiths' work	16	—	16	—
Other jobbing work	104	8	112	—
TOTAL—JOBGING WORK	428	81	509	3

* Buildings owned, occupied or used for the purposes and duties of public authorities and the administration of justice, and all subsidiary buildings connected therewith, but not dwellings erected under housing schemes, which are included in the heading *Working-class dwellings*.

† In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the figures for Northern Ireland have been included with those for England and Wales and for Great Britain.

II.—Production—continued.

Kind of work done and goods made for sale or stock.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Goods made for sale or for stock.</i>				
Mainly for use in the Building and Contracting Trades :—				
Manufactured joinery	719	65	784	1
Deals, mouldings and other saw-mill products	110	4	114	—
Shop fittings	212	30	242	—
Building stone	59	22	81	—
Bricks	20	—	20	—
Mortar	32	—	32	2
Artificial stone, concrete blocks, etc.	80	13	93	2
Other building materials	47	24	71	4
Road-making materials	58	—	58	—
Total	1,337	158	1,495	9
Mainly for use in other trades :—				
Stone, dressed, carved, etc., for monumental purposes	40	11	51	1
Coffins	143	8	151	—
Heating and ventilating apparatus	—	1	1	—
Furniture	88	3	91	—
Boats (including repair work)	36	48	84	—
Wood packing cases	227	4	231	—
Other timber goods	337	35	372	—
Other metal goods	80	31	111	—
Other goods	56	3	59	—
Total	1,007	144	1,151	1
TOTAL—GOODS MADE FOR SALE OR FOR STOCK	2,344	302	2,646	10
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE AND GOODS MADE (GROSS OUTPUT)	173,538	17,132	190,670	2,824

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924.

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	32,542	435,967	182	750	32,724	436,717
Administrative, etc.*	1,995	43,494	658	4,930	2,653	48,424
TOTAL	34,537	479,461	840	5,680	35,377	485,141
<i>Scotland :—</i>						
Operatives	5,000	46,625	28	112	5,028	46,737
Administrative, etc.*	135	4,735	255	1,481	390	6,216
TOTAL	5,135	51,360	283	1,593	5,418	52,953
<i>Great Britain :—</i>						
Operatives	37,542	482,592	210	862	37,752	483,454
Administrative, etc.*	2,130	48,229	913	6,411	3,043	54,640
TOTAL	39,672	530,821	1,123	7,273	40,795	538,094
<i>Northern Ireland :—</i>						
Operatives	651	8,359	—	4	651	8,363
Administrative, etc.*	18	659	18	107	36	766
TOTAL	669	9,018	18	111	687	9,129
<i>United Kingdom :—</i>						
TOTAL	40,341	539,839	1,141	7,384	41,482	547,223

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924.

England and Wales. (Annual average : 408,229.)

Week ended	Males and females.	Week ended	Males and females.
Jan. 12th	384,829	July 19th	338,754
Feb. 16th	400,903	Aug. 16th	338,509
Mar. 15th	411,739	Sept. 13th	432,144
April 12th	427,679	Oct. 18th	436,717
May 17th	432,773	Nov. 15th	432,208
June 21st	434,351	Dec. 13th	428,148

Scotland. (Annual average : 43,112.)

Jan. 12th	38,127	July 19th	37,484
Feb. 16th	40,433	Aug. 16th	36,555
Mar. 15th	42,885	Sept. 13th	46,625
April 12th	44,577	Oct. 18th	46,737
May 17th	45,932	Nov. 15th	45,857
June 21st	47,049	Dec. 13th	45,081

Great Britain. (Annual average : 451,341.)

Jan. 12th	422,956	July 19th	376,238
Feb. 16th	441,336	Aug. 16th	375,064
Mar. 15th	454,624	Sept. 13th	478,769
April 12th	472,256	Oct. 18th	483,454
May 17th	478,705	Nov. 15th	478,065
June 21st	481,400	Dec. 13th	473,229

Northern Ireland. (Annual average : 7,606.)

Jan. 12th	7,012	July 19th	6,875
Feb. 16th	7,151	Aug. 16th	7,819
Mar. 15th	6,873	Sept. 13th	7,910
April 12th	7,248	Oct. 18th	8,363
May 17th	7,530	Nov. 15th	8,535
June 21st	7,704	Dec. 13th	8,254

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.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
PRIME MOVERS :—				
Reciprocating steam engines	{ (a) 25,891 (b) 5,749	1,555 135	27,446 5,884	619 192
Steam turbines	{ (a) 119 (b) 32	37 —	156 32	— —
Gas engines	{ (a) 33,523 (b) 2,547	3,615 247	37,138 2,794	1,486 261
Petrol and light oil engines	{ (a) 19,442 (b) 1,963	1,856 113	21,298 2,076	128 48
Heavy oil engines	{ (a) 1,973 (b) 70	425 18	2,398 88	85 35
Water power	(a) 279	20	299	15
TOTAL	{ (a) 81,227 (b) 10,361	7,508 513	88,735 10,874	2,333 536
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED				
	91,588	8,021	99,609	2,869
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—				
Driven by—				
Reciprocating steam engines	{ (a) 823 (b) 150	2 —	825 150	— —
Gas engines	{ (a) 1,867 (b) 394	37 —	1,904 394	262 75
Petrol and light oil engines	(a) 249	—	249	5
Heavy oil engines	(a) 277	—	277	—
Water power	(a) 38	—	38	—
TOTAL	{ (a) 3,254 (b) 544	39 —	3,293 544	267 75
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED				
	3,798	39	3,837	342
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—				
Driven by—				
Electricity generated in own works	{ (a) 4,810 (b) 396	— —	4,810 396	268 127
Purchased electricity	{ (a) 75,317 (b) 9,084	8,502 512	83,819 9,596	784 62