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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 100
HATS, CAPS AND MILLINERY

*Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the
Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (10 & 11 Geo.6 Ch.39, Sec.7)*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1961

TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years the census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them, and other ancillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building end engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked on materials

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

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HATS, CAPS AND MILLINERY

This report on the Hats, Caps and Millinery Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wool felt and fur felt hats, hoods and capelines; and all other sorts of headgear for adults and children, and made-up linings, etc., for headgear. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 446 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry corresponds to Industry 7I in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, except that workrooms attached to retail shops are now excluded and classified to distribution.

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. In this industry, however, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons was asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Tables 2(ii) and 4(i). Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

There were some other changes in the 1958 Census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4(ii). A census return was classified to this industry if the sales of the principal products of this industry accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry. Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses. Sales of merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products, work done and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

A similar procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2(i), the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The numbers shown in the left hand column of Table 4(ii) identify the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The total value of sales of characteristic products shown in Table 2(i) includes, besides the products which define the sub-divisions, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and non-specific work done, but such items were not generally taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are therefore excluded. Materials purchased overseas were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchenting and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade, the value shown is the net amount charged. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchenting or factoring. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, that is railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

WAGES AND SALARIES

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

WORK GIVEN OUT

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	477	
Number of establishments	..	..	498	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	25,226	20,587
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	..	..	1,363
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	..	13,100	11,636	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	..	+ 7	+ 34
	{ at end of year	..	747	603
Work in progress	{ change during year	..	+ 117	- 79
	{ at end of year	..	1,155	798
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	..	+ 24	- 242
	{ at end of year	..	2,935	2,219
Payments for work done on materials given out	..	194	338	
Payments for transport	..	197	205	
Net output	..	11,884	9,484	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	18.0	13.1
	{ other employees	..	2.8	2.0
	{ total, including working proprietors	..	21.1	15.2
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	5,532	4,703
	{ of other employees	..	1,673	1,488
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	..	62	38	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	..	247	105
	{ disposals	..	14	22
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	..	125	95
	{ disposals	..	43	38

(a) For items in this table which are also shown in Table 2(ii), estimates for 1958 in respect of unsatisfactory returns account for about 6 per cent. of the figures shown. For other items (which no small firms were asked to report) estimates for small firms and unsatisfactory returns account for 26 per cent. of the figures shown. Summaries of the detailed returns received are given in Table 2(i) for large firms and in Table 2(ii) in respect of information collected from the sample of small firms.

(b) Goods for merchanding and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchanding or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(d) No expenditure was reported for 1954 and 1958 for establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by sub-divisions
Firms employing 25 or more

TABLE 2(i)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)			
		Hoods, capelines and trimmed hats and millinery (c)			
		Of wool felt 11		Of fur felt 12	
		1954	1958	1954	1958
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	42	23	40	23
Number of establishments	"	46	23	41	23
Sales	£'000	goods produced and work done			
		5,597	2,852	5,359	3,893
	"	merchanted goods and canteen takings			
	"	..	20	..	56
Sales of characteristic products	"	4,323	2,107	4,490	3,281
Purchases of materials and fuel (e)	"	3,026	1,547	2,737	1,937
Products on hand for sale (e)	"	change during year			
		- 63	+ 29	+ 42	-
	"	at end of year			
	"	193	88	224	117
Work in progress	"	change during year			
		- 33	- 32	+ 102	- 26
	"	at end of year			
	"	191	132	520	320
Stocks of materials and fuel (e)	"	change during year			
		+ 5	- 28	+ 44	- 91
	"	at end of year			
	"	424	291	935	578
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	61	14	25	14
Payments for transport	"	44	26	35	31
Net output	"	2,374	1,253	2,750	1,850
Average number employed (f)	No.	operatives			
		3,544	1,900	4,323	2,777
		other employees			
	"	492	211	890	564
	"	total, including working proprietors			
	"	4,048	2,113	5,218	3,352
Net output per person employed	£	587	593	527	552
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives			
		1,062	690	1,415	1,011
	"	of other employees			
	"	291	156	448	341
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives			
		300	363	327	364
	"	other employees			
	"	591	739	503	605
Capital expenditure					
New building work	£'000	15	3	24	-
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions			
		62	26	84	22
	"	disposals			
	"	5	3	5	4
Vehicles	"	acquisitions			
		20	11	17	11
	"	disposals			
	"	7	4	5	3

(a) For small firms' summary see Table 2(ii).

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 4(ii).

(c) Excluding children's hats.

of the industry
persons: United Kingdom (a)

	1954	1958	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
			Men's and boys' caps 21		Uniform caps 22		Remainder of the industry	
			1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
	20	16	11	5	57	58	169	121
	25	17	12	6	62	69	186	138
	1,415	1,196	634	350	5,430	5,858	18,435	14,149
	..	21	..	2	..	736	..	835
	1,279	1,026	494	252				
	602	653	277	165	2,931	3,566	9,573	7,868
	+ 1	+ 20	-	- 1	+ 25	- 22	+ 5	+ 25
	30	103	10	4	89	128	546	440
	+ 12	- 3	- 15	- 4	+ 19	+ 8	+ 86	- 58
	35	35	16	8	82	88	844	583
	- 37	+ 21	- 12	- 12	+ 18	- 67	+ 18	- 177
	176	177	87	37	524	539	2,145	1,621
	7	2	9	1	39	77	141	109
	16	17	4	3	45	71	144	150
	766	582	317	165	2,477	2,798	8,685	6,648
	1,262	1,055	586	299	3,560	3,593	13,275	9,624
	165	139	74	28	470	550	2,091	1,492
	1,429	1,195	665	330	4,036	4,153	15,396	11,143
	536	487	477	500	614	674	564	597
	301	297	156	100	1,140	1,366	4,073	3,463
	87	100	40	18	367	481	1,232	1,096
	238	281	266	334	320	380	307	360
	526	721	546	640	780	874	589	735
	-	-	-	4	6	21	46	28
	9	7	2	-	23	22	180	77
	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	16
	10	9	-	-	44	39	92	70
	3	4	-	-	15	16	31	28

(d) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(e) Goods for merchandising and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(f) Persons engaged in merchandising or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

Summary for small firms (a)

TABLE 2(ii) Firms employing fewer than 25 persons that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom

	Unit	1958
Number of returns	No.	319
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000 5,103
	{ merchanted goods	" 433
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	3,006
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	199
Net output (c)	"	2,330
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)	No.	3,154
Males	"	818
Females	"	2,336

(a) All small firms were asked to make a return of their total employment; the other data given are estimates based on a sample which covered about 25 per cent. of the total employment of small firms.

(b) Goods for merchanted are included.

(c) Here defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel, less payments for work done on materials given out.

(d) Persons engaged in merchanted or factoring and canteen workers are included.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
25 - 49	55	59	3,219	1,270	1,721	284	635	204	49	629
50 - 99	38	40	3,412	1,543	2,105	320	773	245	41	635
100 - 199	15	21	2,665	1,109	1,775	222	654	183	24	554
200 - 299	7	9	1,879	913	1,543	189	503	131	27	527
300 - 749	6	9	3,809	1,813	2,480	477	898	333	33	613
Total	121	138	14,984	6,648	9,624	1,492	3,463	1,096	174	597

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchanted goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.

Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry

TABLE 4(i) Firms that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom

	1958	
	Totals for larger firms and for small firms (a)	Small firms in the industry (b)
	£'000	£'000
Hoods, capelines and untrimmed shapes	2,267	102
Hats and millinery, trimmed	12,685	3,662
Caps, including uniform caps of all descriptions	3,356	535
Other hatters' and milliners' wares	346	173
Other products	562	453
Work done on commission etc.	281	137
Other (c)	49	39
Total	19,546	5,103

(a) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, but not by small firms classified to other industries. For a more detailed analysis of sales by larger firms see Table 4(ii).

(b) Estimates based on a sample which covered about 25 per cent. of the total employment of small firms.

(c) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchanted goods).

HATS, CAPS AND MILLINERY

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 4(ii)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000	Number	Number
Hardened forms	89.0	142	78.9	114	5	6
Hoods and capelines						
11 Of wool felt	743	1,866	409	900	12	13
12 Of fur felt	221	1,085	167	946	12	12
Shapes, untrimmed	78.5	304	71.2	205	13	13
Hats (excluding knitted berets) and millinery, trimmed						
Men's						
11 Of wool felt	209	1,184	91.0	583	12	12
12 Of fur felt	180 ..	2,091 402	118	1,638	14	14
Of other materials			23.8 ..	148 24	10	10
Women's						
11 Of wool felt	427	2,290	245 ..	1,461 170	47	47
12 Of fur felt	176 ..	1,700 341	125 ..	1,427 270	53	54
Of cloth	110	621	86.6	688	22	22
Of straw	147 ..	1,104 115	180 ..	1,356 159	60	61
Of other materials	184 ..	1,101 129	178 ..	409 77	29	30
Children's	69.6	263	72.7 ..	273 33	16	16
Unclassified	21.2	74	12.5 ..	66 241	24	24
Caps, other than uniform caps						
21 Men's	281 ..	786 481	539 ..	1,250 112	40	40
21 Boys'	169	386	113	250	20	20
22 Uniform caps of all descriptions	232	1,396	77.9	377	11	11
Helmets			37.6 ..	588 243	13	13
Other hatters' and milliners' wares, trimmings, etc. except hatters' fur	..	274	..	173	15	15
Other products	..	56	..	109	17	17
Waste products	..	23	..	11	38	38
Work done on commission, etc.		422		144	12	12
Total		18,637		14,444	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		509		467	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		18,127		13,977	121	125(b)

(For footnotes to the table, see next page)

HATS, CAPS AND MILLINERY

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 5

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958		Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000	Number	
Hats and millinery, trimmed	..	95	..	64	21	99
Caps, other than uniform caps						
Men's	83.2	224	52.3	191	14	96, 98
Boys'	34.3	92	21.6	64	9	96, 97, 101
Uniform caps of all descriptions and helmets	5.3 ..	18 38	..	125	5	54, 63, 110, 124
Other hatters' and milliners' wares, trimmings, etc. except hatters' fur	..	41	..	23	..	
Total		509		467	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report

Footnotes to Table 4(ii)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2(i) on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000
Articles of clothing	..	74	..	144
Other goods	..	233	..	28
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	821
Canteen takings		..		15
Total		..		1,007

Total make of intermediate products, 1958

TABLE 7 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Returned in this industry (a)		
	Quantity	Enterprises	Entries
	Th. doz.	Number	Number
Hardened forms	635	14	15
Hoods and capelines			
Of wool felt	502	11	12
Of fur felt	222	11	11
Shapes untrimmed	147	11	11

(a) No production was recorded outside the industry.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	24	3	27
Operatives	2,943	6,397	9,340
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	802	687	1,489
Total employees	3,745	7,084	10,829
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 17.3	£ 7.6	£ 12.7

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC.

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 128 Construction
- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948
Payments for services, 1948
Shift working, 1951
Power equipment, 1951
Prime movers, 1951
Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased
Gas produced in certain industries
Electricity generated, purchased and sold
Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials; cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber; packing materials; replacement parts for plant etc. (Information about purchases of other materials is given in The Report on the Census of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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