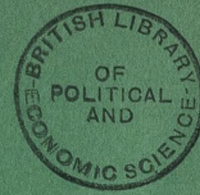


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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 84
CARPETS

*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
1960.

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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 and 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

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 merchandising 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 merchandising 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 merchandising 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.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 84. CARPETS

This report on the Carpets Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of carpets (including tufted carpets), rugs, mats and matting. The manufacture of jute carpets, needleloom carpets, travelling rugs, fur rugs, sheepskin rugs and coir and other hard fibre mats and matting is excluded.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 419 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census. The definition of this industry is unchanged from the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, in which it was reported on as Industry 6L. The making of coir mats and manufacture of needleloom felt, needleloom carpet, etc. form part of minimum list heading 429(2) and are included in the report on Miscellaneous Textile Industries (Part 90); floor coverings of jute are included in the report on the Jute Industry (Part 80) and sheepskin rugs and fur rugs are included in the reports on the Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Industry (Part 92) and the Fur Industry (Part 94) respectively.

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. Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but the correspondence is not exact, especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited information. Some other changes introduced in the 1958 Census also affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

This report includes an additional table (Table 4 supplement) derived from short period information which supplements some of the broader figures for sales given in Table 4.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4. 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, the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The number shown against each item in Table 4 identifies the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The total value of sales of characteristic products shown in Table 2 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.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1
Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	135	
Number of establishments	"	..	184	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	67,680	81,746
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	540
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	44,836	49,098	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 1,714	+ 722
	{ at end of year	"	5,580	8,910
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 429	- 270
	{ at end of year	"	3,319	3,606
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 718	- 819
	{ at end of year	"	7,855	7,502
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	588	929	
Payments for transport	"	609	937	
Net output	"	24,506	30,957	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	26.4	26.9
	{ other employees	"	4.0	5.0
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	30.4	31.9
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	9,291	12,345
	{ of other employees	"	2,465	3,807
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	252	451	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	1,128	1,480
	{ disposals	"	28	49
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	113	276
	{ disposals	"	20	86

- (a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 2 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.
- (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) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by sub-divisions

TABLE 2

Firms employing 25 or more

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)		
		Woven carpets, carpeting and floor rugs wholly or mainly of wool 01		
		1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	52	54	
Number of establishments	"	84	92	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	63,402	72,255
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	481
Sales of characteristic products	"	58,885	64,117	
Purchases of materials and fuel (c)	"	41,999	42,751	
Products on hand for sale (c)	{ change during year	"	+ 1,619	+ 346
	{ at end of year	"	5,273	8,001
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 378	- 164
	{ at end of year	"	3,077	3,164
Stocks of materials and fuel (c)	{ change during year	"	+ 638	- 869
	{ at end of year	"	7,394	6,693
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	462	594	
Payments for transport	"	564	776	
Net output	"	23,013	27,929	
Average number employed (d)	{ operatives	No.	24,440	24,114
	{ other employees	"	3,757	4,507
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	28,200	28,626
Net output per person employed	£	816	976	
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	8,706	11,148
	{ of other employees	"	2,307	3,442
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	356	462
	{ other employees	"	614	764
Capital expenditure (e)				
New building work	£'000	240	360	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	1,077	1,144
	{ disposals	"	27	47
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	98	221
	{ disposals	"	16	65

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry:

	1958
Number of returns	64
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	
Males	322
Females	362

of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
Tufted carpets 03		Other carpets, carpeting and floor rugs 02, 04			
1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
-	5	18	12	70	71
-	7	25	19	109	118
-	4,368	2,793	3,329	66,195	79,952
-	43	..	5	..	529
-	4,040	2,638	3,079		
-	3,247	1,854	2,022	43,852	48,020
-	+ 255	+ 57	+ 105	+ 1,676	+ 706
-	450	185	264	5,458	8,715
-	- 62	+ 41	- 38	+ 419	- 264
-	100	169	264	3,247	3,527
-	+ 46	+ 64	+ 22	+ 702	- 801
-	261	288	384	7,682	7,338
-	185	114	130	575	908
-	86	32	54	596	916
-	1,132	955	1,216	23,968	30,278
-	827	1,367	1,380	25,807	26,321
-	224	164	187	3,921	4,918
-	1,054	1,540	1,567	29,740	31,247
-	1,074	620	776	806	969
-	415	387	519	9,093	12,082
-	143	105	141	2,412	3,726
-	502	283	376	352	459
-	638	640	753	615	758
-	13	7	5	247	378
-	177	26	63	1,103	1,384
-	-	1	1	27	48
-	24	13	23	111	268
-	8	3	10	19	84

(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.

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

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

(e) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

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	11	12	1,109	343	332	65	148	48	15	863
50 - 99	15	17	2,303	787	984	105	362	79	65	721
100 - 199	14	17	6,128	2,024	1,682	304	782	249	144	1,018
200 - 299	5	7	3,181	1,049	1,033	132	447	110	134	898
300 - 399	7	12	7,115	2,518	2,040	417	962	307	242	1,025
400 - 499	5	8	6,305	2,332	1,925	314	880	273	371	1,042
500 - 999	5	10	8,564	3,579	3,321	471	1,500	420	242	944
1,000 - 1,999	5	23	20,148	7,374	5,968	1,363	2,764	873	396	1,006
2,000 - 3,999	4	12	25,628	10,273	9,036	1,747	4,238	1,367	421	953
Total	71	118	80,481	30,278	26,321	4,918	12,082	3,726	2,030	969

(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. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

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

TABLE 4 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)		1954		1958	
		Value	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000	£'000	Number	Number
01	Woven (including knotted pile) carpets, carpeting and floor rugs faced with yarn wholly or mainly of wool	59,114	64,272	62	68
04	Other woven carpets, carpeting and floor rugs (other than those of jute and mohair and pile fabric rugs)	2,659	5,363	21	24
03	Tufted carpets	56(b)	6,470	18	19
02	Mohair and pile fabric rugs	2,582	2,995	14	14
	Other products including cloth rugs	144	273	15	15
	Waste products	268	234	44	48
	Work done for the trade or on commission	95	109	17	20
	Total	64,919	79,715
	Sales in other industries (see Table 5)	950	1,866
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry	63,969	77,849	71	77(c)

(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) So far as recorded separately.

(c) 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 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

(80482)

Manufacturers' sales of certain types of carpets and rugs (a)

TABLE 4 SUPPLEMENT Firms making more than 150 square yards a quarter: United Kingdom

	1954(b)		1958(b)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Th.sq.yds.	£'000
Carpets, carpeting and floor rugs				
Faced with woollen, worsted or mixture yarns containing 50 per cent. or more wool				
Figured Brussels and Wilton	3,698	7,538	3,385	7,554
Plain Brussels and Wilton	4,651	7,146	5,168	8,727
Spool Axminster	20,332	28,087	21,585	30,855
Gripper Axminster	10,288	15,310	11,598	17,483
Chenille Axminster	3,902	4,699	1,203	1,520
Other types, including printed tapestry and tapestry velvet and hand-made types	997	768	290	231
Faced with hair (excluding mohair) yarn	2,403	1,697	2,111	1,428
Faced with man-made fibres yarn or over 50 per cent. of such yarn	675(c)	496(c)	2,780(d)	2,983(d)

(a) This table, which is derived from short period information, supplements the information collected in the 1958 census and should be read in conjunction with Table 4. It excludes goods merchanted or factored (sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process).

(b) Twelve months ending 30th November.

(c) Recorded as 'faced with rayon yarn'.

(d) Excluding tufted carpets.

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	
	Value	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced(a)
	£'000	£'000	Number	
Woven (including knotted pile) carpets, carpeting and floor rugs faced with yarn wholly or mainly of wool	459	192	.	79, 80, 86
Tufted carpets	-	1,359	7	79, 90
Other woven carpets, carpeting and floor rugs (other than those of jute)	491	315	6	78, 79, 80
Total	950	1,866	..	

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

(80482)

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	Quantity	Value
	Th.lb.	£'000		£'000
Woollen, worsted and jute yarn	1,718	724	..	828
Other products	..	1,502	..	1,274
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	381
Canteen takings		..		148
Total		..		2,631

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

This table is not applicable to 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	8	-	8
Operatives	13,837	12,883	26,720
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	2,931	2,149	5,080
Total employees	16,768	15,032	31,800
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 18.5	£ 6.3	£ 13.4

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- 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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