# The Report on the Census of Production for 1954 

Volume 7: Industry L


Presented by the Board of Trase to liament in pursuance of the Statistics of Frade Act, 1947 ( 10 \& 11 Geo. 6 Ch. 39, Sec. 7)

## The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

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\text { VOLUME } 7 \text { INDUSTRY L }
$$

BOOT AND SHOE

THIS REPORT on the Boot and Shoe Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of boots and shoes (other than of rubber), slippers and clogs and their parts and accessories (except rubber soles and heels, wooden heels and lasts and clog blocks and irons) and the repair of boots, shoes and clogs for the trade.

This industry corresponds to minimum list headings 148 and 149 in the Standard Industrial Classification.


[^0]The following notes describe terms in general ase tions of the terms used and a description of the scope
and method of taking the censua are given in the separand moklet entitled .The Report on the Census of Pro
atuction for 1954 . Introductory Notes (price 18. 6d.

Industrial Classification: Establishments are classif ied and as far as possible. in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. Certain product are identified as the principal products of individual
industries. the principal products for a given industry heing of asimilar nature or commonly associated in pro-
duction. The principle of classification normally duction. The principle of classification normally
followed isat an etablishment is classiffed to an
findustry if its output of the principal products of that industry if its output of the principal products of that
industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value industry accounte for a treater proportion of the value
of its output than did its output of the principal pro-
ducts of any other industry. Specialist producers normally comprise those establish-
ments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is acounted for by the characteristic products of
the specialist group. Intermediate products
Intermediate products: For some industries figures are
given shoming the total quantities made during the year of intermediate products. i.e. prodets which may be
further processed in the estabishments in which the are produced
Larget establishments: The information given in the re-
port relates mainly to port relates mainly io 'larger establishments. i.e...
establishments of firms employ ing on the average mor than 10 persons. In mos tcases an es abtinishent com-
trises the whole of the premises under the same ouner Prises the whele of the premises under the same owner-
ship or management at a particular address (e.g., a mine
or factory). or factory) Offices, warehouses, laboratories and
other andiliary places of bus iness situated apart. from
the producing the producing works are not reqarded as sedarate estab-
is hmente and are included in the return for the works. Small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fever persons
The estimates for the industry as a whole given in
Tabl 1 are normally obtained by increasing the othe Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the othe
items shown in the same proportion as total employment Gross output (production) is the total value of goods
made and other work done during the year: it is obtainod by adjusting the value of sales and work done during the year for changes in the value of stocks of products
on hand for sale and work in progress. Net output is the amount left after deducting from the
value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of matvalue of gross output the aggregate of the cost of mat-
orials and fuel iused the amount paid for work given out.
and for 1951 and 1954 any transport payments made. and. for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made.
This represents the value added to materials by the proThis represents the value added to materials by the pro-
Coss of production, and constitute the fund fom which
nages. salaries. rents; rates and taxes, advertising and Mages. salaries rents, rates and taxes. advertising and
other siling expenses and all oter similar charges
have to be met, as mell as depreciation and profits. Sales means sales during the year of goods made in the
establishment covered by the return or made on conmis. ion for it, whether produced in the year or not. The value of sales
amount charged
 comissions. allowances for returnable cases. purchase
tax. otc. For qoods charged on a dolivered basis to tax. otc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to
customers overseas. firms were required to give the
f.o.b. value. Materials and fuel. The total cost of materials and
fuel purchased includes ali purchases during the year
of mater
ing oil. gas and electricity) for all purposes: packing When first purchased: the fulk cost of returnable cases
and office materials Mater charges; materials for repairs to buildings.
plant and vehicles when carried out by firms oun work
people ind people included in their returns: consumable tools
and parts for machinery
and
 cost of materials and fuel used, given in Table 2 , is
obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the
Stods: Firms were required to give stocks of materials
and fuel. products on han for sale, and work in progress. a
Oustoms and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is
normally included in the cost of materials. Finished
noods and nider goods are similarly valued as they were sold. duty-pai
or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is de or duty-free. The net amount
ducted in arriving at net output.
Employment: Total employment includes morking propriet
ors. administrative. technical and clerical employees
and ors operatives. but excludes outworkers, cantempemper
and op
ees and porsons engaged in merchanting or any other ay ees and porsons engaged in merchanting or any other ac
tivity not covered by firms return who are show
separately as exclude
 sons on the pex-roll (i, e. persons Empoe Nat ional in
surance cards were held by employers). whether employed
full surance cards were he
fullime or part-time.
Morking proprietors are propicietors of businesses other
than limited companies, together with members of their than limited companies, toge ther with members of their
familites who worked in the busines in ithut reciving
fixed wages or salaries. Any person working lise the fimed wages or salarines. Any persons working lees that
falf the normal hours are excluded. For Northern
hal

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include
directors other than those paid by fee only (except in
Northers ireler directors. other than those paid by fee only (except in
Northern. Ireland): managers superintendente and works
fore foremen: research, experimental, deve opment, teccnica
and design employes (other than operatites): draught
men men and tracers: travellers; and office (including Operatives include all other classes
broadly speaking. all manual workers.
outworl Outworkers are persons employed by the firm who work on
materials supplied by the firm in their own homes. Wages and salaries include all overtime payments, bonus-
es and commissions nithout any deductions for income tax


Capital expendi ture includes expenditure on new building
work. and on plant, machinery and vehicles, charged to capp. and account during the year. .inchuding any transort
and installation costs involved. It includes expendit and instacantion costs in yolived. It includes expendi-
ture in respect of establishments in Great Britain wich ture in respect of establishments in Grat Britain thic
had not bequn production he fore the and of the year
(thich has not previously been included in the Census of Production r
Symbols used
for not available
for nil or negligible (less than half the final
digit shown).
Where figuros are rounded, e.g.. given to the near-
 als shown. In some cases, figures have been conbine
vith others of asimilars nature where publication o separate details might disclose information relating to
an individual undertaking.








ABEE 2 (ii) Summary of returns received: Small firms in Great Britain (a)

|  | Unit | 1948 | 1951 | 95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of returns Gross output (sales) | $\stackrel{\text { No, }}{ }$ | ${ }^{352}$ | 369 | 299 |
| Purchases of materials and fuel 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Amount paid for mork done on materials given out | .. | ${ }^{61}$ | ${ }_{23}$ | 19 |
| Total employment (c) | ко. | 787 1.617 | 775 1.705 | 810 <br> 145 <br> 18 |
|  | . | 1.094 | 1.246 | 1.445 |
|  |  |  | 459 | 385 |


 (89037/1)



(a) Firms employing on the average ten or fewer persons, that made satis factory returns.
b) Amount charged.

Stiffeners

| TABLE 6 |
| :--- |

(a) The volume number and industry references given are to the industries shown in the list at the back of (b) Amount charged.

Sales in the industry of other than principal products Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

| TABLE 7 |
| :--- |


|  | Quantity | Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Th.cwt. | £. 000 |
| Materials <br> Sole leather |  |  |
| Bends and butts. sides and backs | 564 | 12.120 |
| Bellies, shoulders and other of fal | 530 | 7.223 |
| Upper leather | Mn.sq.ft. |  |
| Box and willow calf (full chrome including box veals) \{ | 21 | 5.183 ${ }_{714}$ |
| Box and willow sides and other hide upper leather (full chrome) | 65 | 10,086 |
| Glace kid | 12 | 1.847 |
| Suede, other than lining <br> Other upper leather |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Full chrome | 14 | 2.249 |
| Vegetable and semi-chrome | 66 | 6.852 |
| Lining leather | 83 | 6.015 |
| Fabrics for uppers and linings |  |  |
| Of cotton or mainly of cotton | .$^{18}$ | 3.575 |
| Of rayon, nylon, etc. or mainly of rayon, etc. | 1 | 326 54 |
| Of other materials | 3 | 1.398 |
| Leather substitute (e.g. leatherboard and fibreboard) | .. | 420 |
| Rubber, rubber composition and synthetic rubber in all forms. | Th. cwt. | 3.374 |
| except the shaped parts included below | .. | 517 |
| Cork and cork manufactures | $\cdots$ | 84 |
| Boot and shoe paperboard | 140 | 571 148 |
| Parts of boots and shoes |  |  |
| Uppers of leather | 68 | 291 |
| Soles of leather | 1.981 | 2.677 |
| Heels of leather | 1.622 | 978 |
| Soles of rubber, rubber composition or synthetic rubber | 1.461 | 1.343 |
| Heels of rubber, rubber composition or synthetic rubber | 1.362 | 517 |
| Heels of wood | 2.866 | 1.483 |
| Other shaped parts, including stiffeners | .. | 2.887 |
| Eyelets, boot hooks, and other grindery and mercery | .. | 6.289 |
|  | Th.gross of single laces 606 | 255 |
| Boot and shoe laces | 6 | 67 |
| Packing materials |  |  |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases \{ | ${ }_{209}$ | 1.129 1.441 |
| All other packing materials | . | 382 |
| Replacement parts for machinery, plant and vehicles, and consumable tools bought as replacement, such as chisels | .. | 1.848 |
| All other purchased materials |  | 3.006 |
| Fuel and electricity |  |  |
| Coal | 40 | 164 |
| Coke | 18 | 101 |


|  | Quantity | Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fuel and electricity (contd.) |  | £. 000 |
| Liquid fuel (including creosote/pitch mixtures) |  |  |
| For use in internal combustion engines | Th.gal. |  |
| Motor spirit (petrol) for use in road vehicles and derv. fuel | 629 | 135 |
| Other | 434 | 35 |
| For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc. | 551 | 28 |
| Gas purchased | Th. therms |  |
| From Gas Boards | 1.487 | 95 20 |
| From other sources, including other departments of the same firms |  | - |
| Electricity purchased (a) | Th. kWh . |  |
| From Electricity Boards | 74,344 | 512 62 |
| From other sources, including other departments of the same firms | 2.457 | 14 |
| All other purchased fuel |  | 28 |
| Total cost |  | 92.242 |

TABLE 10 Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

|  | 1951 | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average number of employees | Number | Number |
| (eperatives $\begin{aligned} & \text { Administrative, technical and clerical employees }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105,957 \\ 12,536 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105.687 \\ 13.215 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 118.493 | 118,902 |
| Wages and salaries paid to | £ 000 | £ 000 |
| Operatives <br> Administrative, technical and clerical employees | $\begin{gathered} 29.853 \\ 6.652 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.725 \\ 7.618 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 36,505 | 43.343 |
| Wages and salaries per head | $\varepsilon$ | £ |
| Operatives $\begin{aligned} & \text { Administrative, technical and clerical employees }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{531}^{282}$ | (338 |
| Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents (b) |  | £'000 |
| Employers' contributions | .. | 605 |
| Employees covered | .. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & 30,251 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents (b) | .. | $\varepsilon^{\prime} 000{ }_{94}$ |

Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents (b)


Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954 Small firms in Great Britain

|  | Quantity | Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Th.cwt. | £ 000 |
| Sole leather | 22 | 276 60 |
|  | Th.sq.ft. |  |
| Upper leather | 573 | 75 76 |
| Shaped parts of boots and shoes |  |  |
|  | Th.prs. |  |
| of leather | 626 | 37 11 |
| Of rubber, rubber composition or synthetic rubber | 693 | 32 |
|  | .. |  |
|  | Th. kWh . |  |
| Electricity purchased |  | 4 |
| All other materials and fuel purchased for making or repairing goods |  | 193 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 779 |

are also shown:

|  | 1951 | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canteen workers | Number | Number |
| ${ }_{\text {Male }}^{\substack{\text { Male } \\ \text { Female }}}$ | 39 593 | 33 614 |
| Total | 632 | 647 |
| Other workers |  |  |
| Male | 735 | 994 |
| Female | 422 | 1,332 |
| Total | 1.157 | 2.326 |
| Total excluded employees | 1,789 | 2.973 |
| Outmorkers |  |  |
| Male Female | $\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ 3,297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 229 \\ 2.640 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 3,644 | 2,869 |
| Payments to outworkers | $\begin{array}{r} \varepsilon^{\circ} \cdot 000 \\ 472 \end{array}$ | $\varepsilon^{\circ} \cdot 000$ |

(b) The figures given relate to larger establishments in Great Britain only

Employment in a specified week (a)
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

| Table 11 | Numbe |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1951 |  |  | 1954 |  |  |
|  | Males | Fomales | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Working proprietors | 142 | 19 | 161 | 119 | 17 | 136 |
| Operatives | 54,306 | 51.555 | 105.861 | 51.706 | 52,588 | 104,294 |
| Administrative, technical and clerical employees | 7,309 | 5,308 | 12.617 | 7.562 | 5.702 | 13,264 |
| Total employees | 61,615 | 56,863 | 118.478 | 59.268 | 58.290 | 117.558 |

$$
\text { (a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, } 1954 .
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[^0]:    IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the next page In interpreting the data in the tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

