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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 83
LACE

*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 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

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 83. LACE

This report on the Lace Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lace, lace furnishings (curtains, etc.), lace net and veilings, and lace embroidery (all-over, trimmings and edgings, flouncings, etc.) in the piece and in finishing lace (drawing, ending, scalloping, clipping, mending, etc.).

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 418 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 6K.

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.

There were no small establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954 or in 1958.

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 principal products of this industry (including, as well as sales, bleaching, dyeing, dressing and finishing lace and embroidery on customers' materials) 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 and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

A somewhat different procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2(i). Census returns which reported production of unfinished lace were first classified between the two broad industry groups for unfinished lace and finished lace; returns with sales of finished lace were allocated to the latter group and those not reporting sales of finished lace to the former. Within these two broad groups, returns were classified to the sub-divisions by a procedure similar to that described above for classifying to the industry, 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. Returns which reported sales of finished lace but no production of unfinished lace were classified to the 'Finishers' sub-division and the remaining returns to the sub-division headed 'Other'. 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, 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 out-workers 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.	..	258	
Number of establishments	"	..	312	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done merchanted goods and canteen takings	E'000	23,396 ..	22,257 599
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	12,436	13,031	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year at end of year	"	+ 323 1,904	+ 55 2,174
Work in progress	{ change during year at end of year	"	+ 65 1,043	- 66 991
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year at end of year	"	+ 83 2,373	- 122 2,015
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1,485	1,311	
Payments for transport	"	148	163	
Net output	"	9,797	8,218	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives other employees total, including working proprietors	Th.	11.6 1.9 13.6	9.3 1.8 11.2
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives of other employees	E'000	3,447 1,200	3,587 1,244
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	148	125	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions disposals	"	534 32	531 25
Vehicles	{ acquisitions disposals	"	64 19	95 35

- (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 1 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 about 17 per cent. of the figures shown. Summaries of the detailed returns received are given in Table 2(i) for larger firms and in Table 2(ii) in respect of information collected from the sample of small firms.
- (b) Goods for merchandising and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (c) Persons engaged in merchandising or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (d) Including for 1954 expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production. No such expenditure was reported for 1958.

Analysis by sub-divisions
 Firms employing 25 or more

TABLE 2 (i)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)	
		Producers of unfinished lace on	
		Nottingham curtain machines	
		01	
		1954	1958
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	8	5
Number of establishments	"	12	7
Sales	£'000	895	826
{ goods produced and work done	"	..	-
{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	-
Sales of characteristic products	"	821	666
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	580	512
Products on hand for sale (d)	"		
{ change during year	"	+ 3	- 48
{ at end of year	"	20	8
Work in progress	"		
{ change during year	"	+ 1	- 9
{ at end of year	"	19	4
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	"		
{ change during year	"	- 8	- 53
{ at end of year	"	120	126
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	2	1
Payments for transport	"	2	2
Net output	"	308	202
Average number employed (e)	No.	455	240
{ operatives	"	39	40
{ other employees	"	494	280
{ total, including working proprietors	"	494	280
Net output per person employed	£	624	720
Wages and salaries	£'000	149	120
{ of operatives	"	32	41
{ of other employees	"	327	499
Wages and salaries per head	£	816	1,026
{ operatives	"	816	1,026
{ other employees	"	816	1,026
Capital expenditure (f)			
New building work	£'000	17	-
Plant and machinery	"	52	-
{ acquisitions	"	52	-
{ disposals	"	-	2
Vehicles	"	-	-
{ acquisitions	"	-	-
{ disposals	"	-	-

of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)					
Producers of unfinished lace on					
Plain net machines		Leavers machines		Other machines	
02		03		04	
1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
10	3	24	21	7	5
21	7	30	25	7	8
1,971	308	2,053	1,576	337	1,445
..	-	..	-	..	-
1,627	276	1,816	1,509	232	1,237
982	147	884	633	147	843
+ 101	- 29	+ 7	- 11	+ 1	- 3
242	101	40	56	4	32
+ 23	- 7	+ 22	+ 2	-	- 9
147	61	73	55	5	57
+ 1	- 14	- 9	- 27	- 2	- 19
280	46	214	134	25	50
-	7	21	2	2	1
10	2	6	3	-	3
1,105	103	1,163	902	187	566
1,349	263	1,382	945	230	352
149	29	181	143	25	38
1,498	292	1,567	1,088	260	390
737	354	742	829	718	1,452
447	101	449	449	65	153
95	21	145	135	14	26
331	383	325	475	283	434
635	717	799	942	573	680
40	-	13	11	-	16
125	5	79	43	14	108
2	5	22	9	-	-
4	1	13	14	-	5
2	1	6	6	-	2

Continued on next page

Summary for small firms, 1958

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

	Unit	1958
Number of returns	No.	147
Sales	£'000	4,591
		217
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	2,995
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	162
Net output (c)	"	1,652
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)		
Males	No.	633
Females	"	1,045

(a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment, the figures given are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 51 per cent. of the total employment shown, which itself represents 90 per cent. of estimated employment in small firms in this industry (including those for which satisfactory returns were not made).

(b) Goods for merchandising and canteen supplies 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 merchandising 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	47	52	3,542	1,438	1,431	271	574	216	103	843
50 - 99	29	44	4,486	1,546	1,762	356	682	251	86	730
100 - 199	16	28	4,689	1,539	1,956	355	750	259	195	665
200 - 299	5	12	2,066	793	902	316	338	182	75	651
400 and over	4	13	2,601	1,067	1,719	208	639	127	163	552
Total	101	149	17,384	6,383	7,770	1,506	2,983	1,035	621	687

(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, 1958

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

	Totals for larger firms and for small firms (a)	Small firms in the industry (b)
	£'000	£'000
Lace and lace net in the brown or grey	6,557	1,274
Finished lace and lace net (other than made-up articles)	10,283	2,578
Work done on commission, etc.	1,456	414
Other products (c)	2,981	326
Total	21,276	4,591

(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 51 per cent. of the total employment of small firms that made satisfactory returns.

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

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				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries	
	Th.racks	£'000	Th.racks	£'000	Number	Number	
	LACE AND LACE NET IN THE BROWN OR GREY						
	Products of						
01, 05	Nottingham lace curtain machines	1,411	1,580	719	757	25	25
				257			
02, 06	Plain net machines	7,633	1,917	..	870	11	11
..	Leavers and Leavers type machines and warp lace machines	2,237	2,012	1,491	1,525	31	33
				155			
04, 06	Embroidery machines (i.e. Schiffli embroidery carried out on net or dissoluble fabric)	Mn.stitches 313	205	Mn.stitches 118	91	6	6
04, 06	Lace, plain net and hair nets made on other machines (including F.N.F. and Kidde Knitting machines, Albion looms, Reiner Kay-looms, Raschel machines, etc.)	..	523	..	1,628	14	15
	Total lace in the brown or grey		6,237		5,283	..	..
	FINISHED LACE AND LACE NET (OTHER THAN MADE-UP ARTICLES)						
	Products of						
05, 07	Nottingham lace curtain machines	Th.sq.yds. 31,820	3,511	Th.sq.yds. 21,614	2,416	36	36
		..	427	..	848		
06, 07	Plain net machines	..	2,704	..	1,226	18	18
	Leavers and Leavers type machines						
06, 07	Hair nets	Th.gross 627	509	Th.gross 583	468	6	6
06, 07	Other (including dress laces and nets)	..	2,932	..	2,047	12	12
	Raschel machines						
06, 07	Hair nets	262	223	226	205	6	6
	Warp lace machines						
06, 07	Hair nets	..	..	97.2	100	..	..
06, 07	Other	..	200	..	197	9	9
06, 07	Barmen machines	Th.gross lin.yds. 141	244	Th.gross lin.yds. 102	198	..	..
	Total finished lace other than embroidery		10,751		7,705	..	..
06, 07	Schiffli embroidery carried out on net or dissoluble fabric	..	1,088	..	371	12	13
06, 07	Finished lace, plain net and hair nets made on other machines	..	53	..	418	7	7
08	Other embroidery, including hand-made	..	337	..	593	16	16

TABLE 4 (ii) (contd.)

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
	MADE-UP ARTICLES (e.g. bedspreads, napery) of which more than 50 per cent. by value of the materials are products of					
05, 07	Nottingham lace curtain machines	645	..	616	24	24
06, 07	Other lace, net and embroidery machines	247	..	317	7	7
	OTHER PRODUCTS					
		96	..	334	14	14
	WASTE PRODUCTS					
		9	..	6	25	26
	WORK DONE ON COMMISSION, ETC.					
08	Embroidery on customers' materials	406		570	8	9
	Bleaching, dyeing, dressing and finishing	398		461	5	7
	Other work done	27		11	..	..
	Total	20,292		16,685	..	..
	Sales in other industries (see Table 5)	1,189		23	..	..
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry	19,103		16,662	101	110(b)

(a) The numbers given are those of the sub-divisions 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-divisions.

(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.

TABLE 5 - Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

The total value of the sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries was £1,189,000 in 1954 and £23,000 in 1958. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, details cannot be given.

TABLE 6 - Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

The total value of sales of goods other than principal products by larger firms in the industry was £251,709 in 1954 and £366,146 in 1958. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, details cannot be given.

The total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) by larger firms in the industry in 1958 was £346,078. The total value of canteen takings by such firms in 1958 was £9,852. These particulars were not recorded in 1954.

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. racks	Number	Number
Lace and lace net in the brown or grey			
Products of			
Nottingham lace curtain machines	2,398	35	35
Plain net machines	4,719	11	11
Leavers and Leavers type machines	1,794	29	30
Warp lace machines	108	5	5
Embroidery machines (i.e. Schiffli embroidery carried out on net or dissoluble fabric)	Mn. stitches 301	7	8

(a) No production of lace and lace net in the brown or grey was recorded by establishments classified to other industries.

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	2	10
Operatives	3,093	4,592	7,685
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	834	1,077	1,911
Total employees	3,927	5,669	9,596
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 17.9	£ 6.7	£ 11.6

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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