# THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958 

Part 61<br>MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL GOODS

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

Some changes were introduced in the 1958
s, which affect the comparability between 1954 end 1958 fi gures.
Returns in full detail were required only fros.
and irms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as prev.
persons. mersons. coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in
The
nany cases rather wider than for 1954 . In bo th any cases rather wider than for 1954 . In bo th omprising in most cases the on tho eo of the premises
nomer the same ownership or management at a particu-
nider under the same ownership or management at a particu-
lar address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate
from the works were treated as part of the establfrom the works were treated as part of the estab1-
ishment. For 1958 , but not for 1954 fi rms were sked to include also, in all sections of their
eturns, particulars relating to merchanting or
s. eturns, particulars relating to merchanting or
factoring, canteens operated by them, and other and
actilliany activities, such as bot by ting, packing, and
he manufacture of containers for packing their own the manufacture of containers for packing their own
roducts, whether or not these activities were
carried on at. the same address as the works, unless
TERMS USED IN THE
IPITAL EXPENDITURE
The expenditure on new building work shown
excludes the cost of land and exi sting buil dings purchased, for plant, machinery and vehicles both
ew and second-hand items are included. The value sew that charged to capital acouncluded. The value
and the year,
ncluding any transport and installation cost ncluding any transport and installation cost
nvolved. Capital expenditure in respect of estabshments in Great Britain where production had not started
Table 1.
Chatacteristic propucts (See the description of the
method of classification be fore List of Tables)
EMPLOYMENT
(i) Working proprietors
thed' for National insurs regarded as 'sel femployed for National Insurance purposes, and
menbers of their families who worked in the business ithout receiving fixed wages or salaries; but ersons working le

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and
clerical employes and (b) operatives. The figures elate to persons on the pay-roll. (i.e. whose
National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employpes. 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, foremen; research, experimental, development,
technical and design employees (other than opera tives) draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and
office (including works office) employees. fice (including works of fice) employees.
Operatives include all other classe ployees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wag arners. They include those employed in and about
the factory or works; operatives employed in powe houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for
1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and simi 1 ar
 Operatives mangaged in outside work of erection, persong etc. are alisod by the firm who worked on materials
they were conducted by a separate company, or by separate department wi th a separarate set of arcounts;
building and were treated similarly. Selling and transport and 1958 . Whice treated in this way both for 1954 further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants wi th only minor productive activities. Changes made for 1958 in the instruction
governing the making fir returns for two or mor
establi shments operated establishments maperated by the same firm permitte
estabined returns to be made more freely the combined returns to be made more freery than in
previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted overing establishments in the same census industry,
and situated in the same country (i.e. England, and sit
Scotland
Th
correspo
The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possibe to those for 1958 ,
but because of the changes described above the
correspondence is not always exact.
supplied by
excluded
firm in their own homes, etc.) are
ini) Total employment
ployees and the sumber of working proprietors EnTERPAISE
The term enterprise is used in this report to
mean one or more firms under common ownership o 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
firmor or of a holding company to ogether with its
subsidiary companies. enthies
ENTHIES number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures agains a particular output or production heading were
recorded. The number of entries is less than the that combined returns were made covering more than that combined returns were made ced.
one of the establi shments concerned.
establishent
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). of fices, warehouses, aboratories and address from the works were treated as part of the address from
establi shment
inte raediate products
For some industries figures are given showing
the total quantities made during the year ant intermediate products, i.e. products which may ant intermediate products, i.e. products which may
be further processed in the establi ishments in which
they they are produced, whether or not they are also
sometimes sold. They include also goods produced sometimes sold. They include also go
from materials supplied by other fi ms.
MATERIALS AND FUEL
chases of materials include the cost of all purproduction, and of fuel (including oil, gas and
electricity) for all purpes ellectricity, and or all purposes including heating,
lighting and transport 1 ighting and transport (where carried out by firms,
own staf $f$ included in the return); all packing
materials, including the full cost of returnable
cases and containers cases and containers when first purchased; worksho materials $;$ office materials; water charges
materiahs for repars to firms oun buildings, plant
and vehicles when carried out by their and vehicles when carried out by their ow, work-
people included in the return consumble tools;
and parts for machinery purchased during the year a and parts for machinery purchased during the year as
repplacenents. Purchases of goods for merchanting or
factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for
1958 but not for 1954 . Materials supplied by
customers for processing are exeluded for bath years The cost of transportt 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. Matermaterials and fuel are therefore excluded. Mater-
ials surchased ouerseas were entered at their c. i .
cost pilus any duty if the cost of transport from the cost pius 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 net output
The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of pro-
duction and inclutes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold. id it con-
and
stitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, stitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents,
rates and taxes, advertising and other sellin expenses, and all other similar charges have to be
met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is
no aporeciable duplication in net output. met, as well as depreciation and profus.
no appreciable duppication in net output.
Net output was no rmally obtained by taking the Net output was no mally obtained by taking the
total value of sales and wrk done (including, for
1958, the value of merchanted doods sold and canten 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canter
takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of takings); adding the value of stocks at the end o
the year and dedicting their value at the beginnin of the yeari and deducting al so the cost of
materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958 , the value of goods purchased for merchanting and
canteen supplies), payments for work given out to amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED
The figures for net outpu
The figures for net output per person employed
are deri ved by dividing net output by total employ-
ment (see above). PRINCIPAL PRoDUCTS (See the description of the
method of classification before List of Tables) salles
Sales include goods made by the business
covered by the return, those made for it by outcovered 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 to them (sometimes described as goods made on
conmis siin), and waste pronucts sold. Any machinery
or other capital items produced for use in the ormother capital items produced for use in the
ousiness covered by the return are also included,
 being subrected to tany mannes. Gocturing process (mer-
chanted or factore and canten takings are in-
chated or for chanted or factored and canteen takings are in-
ciuded for 1958 but not for $1954 ;$ where the total
sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than
se sales of merchanted or factored goods were 1 ess than
f5, oo, firms were permit ted to include them with
the figures for sales of goods of their own pro-

The value shown for sales is the net selling
SYMBOLS USED
The foll
reports: following symbols are used throughout the
for not available
for nit or negli gible (less than half the
final digit shown)
value, defined as the amount charged to customer Whetue, defined as tor anount
whet ther on an ex-wrks or del ivered basis, net of
any trade discounts, agents, cormi ssions, allowance any trade discounts, agents' cormi ssions, allowance
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 comission or for the trade, the value
shown is the not isint show is the net amount charged. With a few except.
ions. receipts for business and other services are
not included. ions, receip
not tincluded
To the extent that the fini shed products of one estathishment constitute the materials purchased by
another, total figures of the value of sales (and o
materials and fuel purchased) include an elent materials and
duplication.
STOCKS AND MORK 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 materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of
the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954 the include any. stocks of goods held for mer-
chanting or factoring. The value of work in chanting or factoring. The value of work in
progress at the two dates is also usually shown.
This excludes any progress This excludes any progress payments made to sub-
contractors, and no deucuction is made on account of
progress payments received. contractors, and no deducti.
progress payments recei ved.
transport payments
credited during the year for both outwards paid or of fini shed goods sord and inwards transport of
materials and find materials and fuel purchased. They include payment to other firms, and to any separate transport
organisation of the same firm, not covered by the
return, but exclude return, but exclude the value of transport services
provided by the business covered by the return provided by the business covered by the return. The
items included are paments for hired cartage and
for inwards and outwards carriage by for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of
inland transport, that is railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payment made for sea freight on goods sold to customers
overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas and on materials and f
overseas suppliers are excluded.
whges and shlaries
operatives and to amounts paid during the year to
cleri clerical employees. Payments to workine proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are
exluded. The values shown include all overtime
payment. payments, The values shown include all overtime
regularly or nots and commis sions, whether paid no deduction is mate for come tax, insurances, contribution is made for ins.
The value of any payments in kind, travelling lodging allowances, etc. is excluded etc. paidu per head for the weck fonded 25th october,
1958. For staff paid 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are
based on payments made in October, 1958. Where based on payments made in October, 1958 . Where
payment 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
paid for work done by represent the total amount
supplied to them, suppli ed to them, and also by firms' own establi sh-
ments for which separate do not include payments returns were made. They

ROUNDING OF FIGURES
The fin been rounded to the nearest final dithere 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 61. MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL GOODS

This report on the Miscellaneous Electrical Goods Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of lighting, starting and ignition sets, dynamos, dashboard instruments for road vehicles, electric horns, traffic indicators and similar electrical equipment for motor lamps of all types, including filament lamps, fluorescent tubes, gas discharge lamps, and neon, etc. tubes for advertising, and parts of lamps other than glass envelopes; electrical wiring accessories, such as lampholders, ceiling roses, plugs and sockets, switches, etc.; electric lighting fittings (but not glassware therefor); searchlights, flashlight cases and all other types of electrical goods; the report includes time switches but electric clocks and time recorders are
excluded. T
The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 369 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 Industries 4 N (Batteries and Accumulators), 40 (Electric Lighting Accessories and Fittings) and to part of Industry 4K (Electrical Engineering (General)) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954; electric lamps and sparking
plugs, now included in this industry, were formerly reported (Radio and Telecommunications) and 3I (Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Manufacturing)) Electrical machinery, which formerly formed part of Industry 4 K , is now the subject of a separate report
(Part 56 ).

The items excluded from this report are classified and reported on as follows:- glassware for lighting fittings and glass envelopes for lamps to minimum list heading 463 (Glass Industry Report, Part 106) : electric clocks and time recorders to minimum list heading 352 (Watches and Clocks Report, Part 55)

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most important change fred from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. Estimates for the industry as a whole are
given in Table l.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but information. Some other changes especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the census also affect the comparability

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 ame industry as for 1954 unless the outphe third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avold ontinuities as the rasult or arg erchanted products akings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

A similar procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in able 2, the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The numbers shown in the left hand column of Table 4 identify the sub-division of which the item is a charac teristic 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 elated to them, e.g. waste products and non-specific work done, but taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

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## Industry summary: United Kingdom

|  | Unit | 1954 | 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of enterprises | No. | - | 735 |
| Number of establishments | . | - | 862 |
| Sales $\quad\{$ goods produced and work done | \&. 000 | 140.095 | 190.763 |
| anted goods and canteen takings | . |  | 8.517 |
| Purchases of materials and fuel (b) | . | 69.903 | 98,983 |
| Products on hand $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { change during year }\end{array}\right.$ | . | + 675 | + 927 |
| for sale (b) lat end of | " | 7.079 | 11.778 |
| Work in progress $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { change during year }\end{array}\right.$ | * | +1.012 | - 12 |
| nd of year | " | 8. 244 | 11. 239 |
|  | . | + 1.073 | + 382 |
| nd of year | . | 11.605 | 15.544 |
| Payments for work done on materials given out | . | 1.811 | 3. 596 |
| Payments for transport | . | 1.752 | 1.884 |
| Net | . | 69.389 | 96.114 |
| Average number $\quad$ operatives | Th. | 69.1 | 79.6 |
|  | . | 17.7 | 24.4 |
| total, including working proprietors | . | 87.0 | 104.2 |
| Wages and salaries $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { of operatives }\end{array}\right.$ | ع'000 | 26.783 | 39, 563 |
| lof other employees | . | 10.044 | 17.188 |
| Capital expenditure (d) |  |  |  |
| New building work | . | 790 | 2.349 |
| Plant and machinery $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { acquisitions }\end{array}\right.$ | " | 2.748 | 4.131 |
| sposals | * | 237 | 159 |
| Vehicles $\quad$ acquisitions | . | 390 | 677 |
| disposals | . | 102 | 194 |

(a) For 1958 . estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted
for about 5 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the
(b) Goods for merchanting and cont teen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954 .
(c) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and anteen
(c) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and oanteen workersare included for 1958 but
(d) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

| TABLE 2 | Firms employing 25 or more |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unit | Sub-divisions of the industry (b) |  |  |  |
|  |  | Electrical equipment for motor vehicles. cycles and aircraf 10 |  | Primary batteries <br> 20 |  |
|  |  | 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 |
| Number of enterprises (c) | No. | 33 | 29 | 8 | 7 |
| Number of establishments | " | 50 | 49 | ${ }^{21}$ | 24 |
| Sales $\{$ goods produced and work done | £.000 | 50.500 | 62.835 | 11.929 | 14.777 |
| Sales $\quad$ merchanted goods and canteen takings | " |  | 3.007 | . | 1.492 |
| Sales of characteristic products | - | 41.952 | 52.289 | 9.344 | 12,388 |
| Purchases of materials and fuel (d) | . | 24.917 | 35.058 | 6.316 | 7.991 |
| Products on hand $\{$ change during year | . | + 308 | + 829 | + 112 | + 74 |
|  | . | 1.644 | 2.458 | 613 | 948 |
| change during year | . | + 464 | + 130 | + 71 | + 25 |
| Work in progress $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { at end of year }\end{array}\right.$ | . | 2.652 | 3.532 | 450 | 635 |
| Stocks of ${ }^{\text {change during year }}$ | . | + 484 | + 183 | + 118 | + 12 |
| materials fuel (d) | .. | 2.894 | 3.181 | 1.196 | 1.512 |
| Payments for work done on materials given out | . | 1.084 | 2,569 | 9 | 19 |
| Payments for transport | . | 497 | 193 | 374 | 383 |
| Net output | . | 25.259 | 29.164 | 5.531 | 7.988 |
| Operatives | No. | 23,000 | 24,542 | 7.374 | 6.781 |
| Average number employed (e) | . | 5.245 | 6.806 | 1.605 | 2.072 |
| employed (e) $\begin{aligned} & \text { total, including working proprietors }\end{aligned}$ | . | 28.245 | 31.350 | 8.979 | 8.853 |
| Net output per person employed | $\varepsilon$ | 894 | 930 | 616 | 902 |
| Wages and $\quad$ of operatives | £. 000 | 10.136 | 13.725 | 2.296 | 2.906 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { wages } \\ \text { salaries }\end{array}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { af other employees }\end{array}\right.$ | .. | 3.131 | 5.174 | 855 | 1.335 |
| Wages and operatives | £ | 441 | 559 | 311 | 429 |
| salaries <br> per head <br> other employees |  | 597 | 760 | 533 | 644 |
| Capital expenditure (f) | £. 000 | 163 | 286 | 30 | 31 |
| New building work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plantand $\quad$ acquisitions | - | 987 | 1.262 | 224 | 369 |
| machinery ${ }^{\text {disposals }}$ | * | 66 | 73 | 75 | - |
| Vehicles $\quad$ acquisitions | $\cdots$ | 76 | 124 | 47 | 68 |
| Vehicles \{disposals | - | 19 | 32 | 1 | 5 |

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry:
1958

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Number of returns } \\
& \text { Average number of persons employed including } \\
& \text { working proprietors } \\
& \text { Males } \\
& \text { Females }
\end{aligned}
$$

of the industry
persons: United Kingdom (a)

| Sub-divisions of the industry (b) |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Secondary batteries (accumulators) <br> 30 |  | Electric lamps <br> 40 |  | electrical goods <br> 50 |  |  |  |
| 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 |
| 14 | 16 | 38 | 38 | 153 | 168 | 240 | 250 |
| 23 | 21 | 60 | 70 | 187 | 195 | 341 | 359 |
| 19.442 | 20.816 | 18.612 | 27.653 | 32.253 | 54,662 | 132.737 | 180.743 |
|  | 1.437 | .. | 1.144 |  | 991 | . | 8.070 |
| 18.532 | 19.756 | 14.432 | 20.822 | 23.983 | 38,904 |  |  |
| 11.457 | 12.518 | 8.573 | 11.954 | 14.968 | 26.263 | 66.231 | 93.784 |
| + 226 | + 62 | - 118 | - 169 | + 112 | + 81 | + 639 | + 878 |
| 1.425 | 1.635 | 1.629 | 3.810 | 1.396 | 2.309 | 6.708 | 11,159 |
| + 94 | - 178 | - 5 | - 61 | + 334 | + 73 | + 959 | - 12 |
| 1.243 | 1.209 | 860 | 1.429 | 2.607 | 3.844 | 7.811 | 10.649 |
| - 36 | + 129 | + 149 | - 40 | + 302 | 77 | + 1.016 | + 362 |
| 1.430 | 1.942 | 1.859 | 2.560 | 3.616 | 5.533 | 10.995 | 14.728 |
| 6 | 12 | 87 | 66 | 529 | 740 | 1.716 | 3,407 |
| 196 | 216 | 233 | 451 | 360 | 542 | 1.660 | 1.785 |
| 8.066 | 9.520 | 9.744 | 16.055 | 17.144 | 28.339 | 65.744 | 91.066 |
| 5.443 | 5.530 | 10.216 | 13.468 | 19.582 | 25.244 | 65.615 | 75.565 |
| 2.381 | 2.806 | 2,588 | 4.742 | 5.020 | 6.722 | 16.839 | 23.148 |
| 7.825 | 8.338 | 12.807 | 18.210 | 24.610 | 31.974 | 82.466 | 98.725 |
| 1.031 | 1.142 | 761 | 882 | 697 | 886 | 797 | 922 |
| 2.664 | 3.396 | 3.501 | 5.901 | 6.820 | 11.617 | 25.416 | 37.544 |
| 1.362 | 1.937 | 1.359 | 3.160 | 2.823 | 4.704 | 9,53i | 16.310 |
| 489 | 614 | 343 | 438 | 348 | 460 | 387 | 497 |
| 572 | 690 | 525 | 666 | 562 | 700 | 566 | 705 |
| 82 | 138 | 29 | 382 | 346 | 879 | 6.51 | 1.716 |
| 203 | 268 | 540 | 671 | 643 | 865 | 2.598 | 3.436 |
| 14 | 6 | 31 | 22 | 38 | 50 | 225 | 151 |
| 44 | 57 | ${ }^{41}$ | 102 | 161 | 287 | 369. | 638 |
| 8 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 51 | 106 | 96 | 184 |

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this reporti the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 4 .
(c) 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
(d) Goods for merrhanting and canteen suppliees are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954 .
(e) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 bu
excluded for 1954.
(92794) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

| Average numbe employed by the enterpris in this industry (a) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Enter- } \\ & \text { prises } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estab- } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { sish- } \\ \text { lish } \end{array} \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { sales (b) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { Nu tput } \end{aligned}$ | Employees |  | Wages and salaries |  | Capitalexpendi-ture ture (c) | Net out- <br> put per <br> person <br> employed <br> (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Operatives | Others | Operatives | Others |  |  |
|  | Number | Number | £'000 | \& 000 | Number | Number | £. 000 | $\varepsilon^{\prime} 000$ | $\varepsilon^{\prime} 000$ | $\varepsilon$ |
| 25-49 | 65 | 68 | 4.260 | 2.066 | 1.882 | 494 | 881 | 377 | 82 | 868 |
| 50-99 | 74 | 81 | 10.037 | 4.528 | 4.080 | 1.070 | 1.703 | 777 | 337 | 878 |
| 100-199 | 50 | 56 | 12.757 | 6.443 | 5.568 | 1.613 | 2.455 | 1.134 | 442 | 897 |
| 200-299 | 13 | 18 | 5.152 | 2.758 | 2.218 | 930 | 958 | 705 | 306 | 876 |
| 300-399 | 11 | 15 | 6.233 | 3.296 | 2.951 | 924 | 1.341 | 617 | 211 | 851 |
| 400-499 | 8 | 12 | 9.191 | 4.852 | 2.526 | 900 | 1.230 | 676 | 294 | 1.416 |
| 500-749 | 8 | 15 | 7.728 | 4.217 | 3.410 | 1.487 | 1.553 | 1.021 | 183 | 861 |
| 750-999 | 4 | 6 | 5.673 | 2.961 | 2.945 | 693 | 1.273 | 511 | 185 | 814 |
| 1.000-1.499 | 4 | 6 | 10.568 | 6.263 | 3.430 | 1.187 | 1.640 | 827 | 355 | 1.356 |
| 1.500-1.999 | 3 | 7 | 8.481 | 4.539 | 4.458 | 1.081 | 2,116 | 709 | 369 | 819 |
| 2,000-2.999 | 3 | 8 | 8.867 | 4.361 | 5.196 | 1.607 | 2.162 | 1.017 | 187 | 641 |
| 3.000-4.999 | 4 | 28 | 34.769 | 16.073 | 12,832 | 3.596 | 6.602 | 2.373 | 982 | 978 |
| 5. 000 and over | 3 | 39 | 65,098 | 28.709 | 24.069 | 7.566 | 13.629 | 5.568 | 1.857 | 907 |
| Total | 250 | 359 | 188.813 | ${ }^{91.066}$ | 75.565 | 23.148 | 37. 544 | 16.310 | 5.790 | $922{ }^{\circ}$ |






[^0]TABLE 6 Firms enploying 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |

Footnotes to Table 4
(a) The number qiven is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The
sales shomare total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the
(b) The 1954 fisingures given relate to lamps not over 24 volts.
(c) The 1954 figures given relate to lamps over 24 volts.
(d) This figure represents the total number of returns made hy la rger firms in this industry. which it
less than the totan number
covering more than one establishment shments shown in Table 2 on account of combined returns

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

|  | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Number | Number |
| Working proprietors | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Operatives | 38, 538 | 36,633 | 75.171 |
| Administrative, technical and clerical employees | 14,675 | 8,975 | 23.650 |
| Total employees | 53.213 | 45,608 | 98,821 |
| Average salaries. etc. paid per head for the week to administrative. technical and clerical employees | ${ }_{16.4}^{\text {E }}$ | 7.4 | ¢ 13.0 |

```
Part
1) Introductory Notes
\
4 Chalk, Clay.Sond and Gravel Extraction
    SMetallinerous Mining and Quarrying
    Salt and Miscelloneous
    7 Grin Miling
    c
M Biscuits
ll
```



```
12,
. Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery 
14 Fruit 
lol
17 Starch and Miscellaneoc
lol
\mp@subsup{}{2}{21 Tobacco Coke Ovens and M }
22 Coke Ovens and Manu factured Fue
lol
lol
\2% Col-tar Products
lol
\)
lol
*)
35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
35 Synthetic Resins and Plas
lol
37 Gelatine. Adh 
40, INon Castings.etc.
M,
lol
44 Engineers' Smal1 Tools and Gauges
46 Textile Machinerys and Accessories 
M,
```



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S1 Industrial Plant and Ste 
\,
*)
$5 Wasthes and Clocks,
lol
\,
*)
lol
lol
```



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65 Aircraft Manu facturing and Repairing
l
$(%)
68 Perambulators, Hand-
Part
\({ }_{2}^{1}\) Introductory Notes
3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
4 Chalk. Clay. Sand and Gravel Extraction
\({ }_{6}^{5}\) Me tallii ferous Mining and Quarrying
\({ }_{7}{ }^{\text {Minining }}\) Grin
Bread and Flour Confectionery
Bacuils
Ming. Meat and Fish Products
Milk Products
Sugat
13 Cocoa
Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
Cnd Vege table Products
and Poultry Foods
ine
17 Starch and Miscellian
Compounding
ines. Cider and Perry
```

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.
Fest Control amicals for eral
P Prepara
ations
Firemor
s. Candles and Gats
Glycerine
and Plastics Materials
cerine
terials
```

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ring
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$\qquad$

``` tus \(P_{e_{\text {dal }}}\) Locomotives and Radinay Track Equipme
cilway Car riages and Wagons and Tram
68 Perambu lators. Hand-
69 Tools and Implements
```

Part
70 Cutlery
71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
72
73 Wire and Wire Manu factures
74
73 Cans and Metal Boxes
74 Jemellery, Plate and Refining of Precious
M5 Miscellas laneous Metal Mann factures
76 Production of Man-made Fibres
76 Production of Man-made Fibress
77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton. Flax and
Man-made Fibres
78 Mean-made of Cottos, Linen and Man-made Fibres
79 Woollen ond Worsted
79 Woollen and Worsted
80 Jute
80 Jute. Twine and Net
81 Rope. Thiery
82 hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
82 Hosier
83 Lace
84 Carpe
84 Carpets
85 Narrom Fabrics
86 Household Texti
85 Narrow Fabrics
86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
87 Canvas Goods and
87 Canvas Goods and Sc
88
89
Textile Finishing
89 Astestos
90 Miscellaneous Text
90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
${ }_{92}$ Textile Converting (eather (Tanning and Dressing) and
93 Lellimongery
94
Fur ther Good
94 Fur
95 Fea the
96 Men s

97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
98 Overalls and Men.s Shirts. Underwear.
99 Dresses. Linger g9 Dresses. Linger s. In fants. Wear. etc.
100 Hats. Caps and Millinery 101 Corsets and Niscellineous Dress Industries
102 Goves ${ }_{103}^{102 \text { Gloves }} 1$
104 Bricks. Fi reclay and Pof
105 Pottery
106 Gass
107 Cement
106 Glass
107 Cement
108 Abrasive
109 Miscellan
110 Timber 111
112 Bedding. etc.
113 Shap and Office Fitting
115 Miooden Containers and Baskets
116 Misellaneous wood and Cork Manu factures
Paper and Board
116 Paper and Board Cartons and Fibre-board
117 Cardbard Boxes. Cartand

120 Generad Printing. Publishing, Bookbinding.
121 Enbber
${ }_{123}^{122}$ Linnoleum. Leathercloth. etc
${ }_{124}^{123}$ Toys. Ganes and Sports Equip
124 Toys. Games and Sports Equipment
125 Miscellaneous Stationers Goods
126 Plastics Moulding and Fabriocating
127 Miscellaneous Manu facturing Industrin
${ }_{129}^{128 \text { Const ruction }}$
${ }^{1330}$ Gas
131 Iater supply
132 Index of Products
132 Index of Products
135 Sumary
135 Sumary $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & \text { Volume }\end{aligned}$
13

## 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
Census of Production for 1958 . The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of 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 report
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: Surmary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price Channels of sales, 1948
Payments for services, 1948 Shift working. 1951
Power equipment. 1951
Analysis of periods covered by census returns.
1948 and 1951 . 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
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 (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1 s. 6 d . to 2 s . net for each booklet).
Detailed information about materials and fu
purchased.
Census of Production for 1954: Surmary 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 plam
otc. (In formation about purchases of other etc. (In formation about purchases of other materials is given in
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 Regional analyses of gross output, net output
and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Surmary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net) industries in Scotlund 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. 6 d . net according to size of volume). No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.
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[^0]:    (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this repor

