



BOARD OF TRADE



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THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 101
CORSETS AND MISCELLANEOUS DRESS
INDUSTRIES

*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

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

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 merchanting 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 merchanting 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 merchanting 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 101

CORSETS AND MISCELLANEOUS DRESS INDUSTRIES

This report on the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of corsets, suspender belts, brassieres, etc.; neckties, scarves, etc. (including making-up from purchased knitted material), belts and braces (not leather), garters, suspenders, cloth leggings and gaiters; wigs, theatrical costumes, artificial flowers, feather ornaments, etc.; making and covering umbrellas and parasols, and manufacturing walking sticks.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 449(1), (3), and (4), of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census. This industry corresponds to Industry 7K (Umbrella and Walking Stick) and to part of Industry 7H (Tailoring, Dressmaking, etc.) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954.

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 the case of establishments making umbrellas and walking sticks, 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 Table 4(ii). 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.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4(i). 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 numbers shown in the left hand column of Table 4(i) identify 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.	..	728	
Number of establishments	"	..	790	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	36,113	44,408
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	1,670
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	20,858	25,196	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 351	+ 797
	{ at end of year	"	2,129	4,456
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 192	+ 19
	{ at end of year	"	1,408	2,059
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 488	+ 29
	{ at end of year	"	5,107	5,321
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	594	1,105	
Payments for transport	"	259	397	
Net output	"	15,432	20,224	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	24.8	25.1
	{ other employees	"	4.0	4.9
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	29.0	30.2
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	5,897	7,638
	{ of other employees	"	2,196	3,157
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	189	175	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	365	363
	{ disposals	"	18	16
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	116	208
	{ disposals	"	46	88

(a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 24 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 merchenting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchenting 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

	Unit	Firms employing 25 or more		
		Sub-divisions of the industry (b)		
		Corsetry 10		
		1954	1958	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	69	62	
Number of establishments	..	105	101	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	18,104	25,979
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	..	..	226
Sales of characteristic products	..	17,174	24,974	
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	..	10,668	14,158	
Products on hand for sale (d)	{ change during year	..	+ 272	+ 623
	{ at end of year	..	1,226	2,672
Work in progress	{ change during year	..	+ 139	- 7
	{ at end of year	..	899	1,305
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	{ change during year	..	+ 291	+ 12
	{ at end of year	..	2,798	3,071
Payments for work done on materials given out	..	211	546	
Payments for transport	..	130	217	
Net output	..	7,798	11,911	
Average number employed (e)	{ operatives	No.	12,677	14,459
	{ other employees	..	2,017	2,730
	{ total, including working proprietors	..	14,705	17,193
Net output per person employed	£	530	693	
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	2,945	4,354
	{ of other employees	..	1,037	1,667
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	232	301
	{ other employees	..	514	611
Capital expenditure (f)				
New building work	£'000	120	129	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	..	224	247
	{ disposals	..	11	11
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	..	44	105
	{ disposals	..	14	45

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

	1958
Number of returns	522
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	
Males	1,382
Females	4,124

of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)					
Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
Umbrellas 30		Other 40			
1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
19	16	100	59	187	135
21	19	125	74	251	194
1,685	1,797	7,812	6,166	27,601	33,942
..	45	..	1,005	..	1,276
1,647	1,736	6,870	5,636		
1,101	1,210	4,174	3,889	15,942	19,257
- 3	+ 11	- 1	- 25	+ 268	+ 609
24	61	377	672	1,627	3,405
+ 10	+ 4	- 3	+ 17	+ 146	+ 14
32	43	146	226	1,076	1,574
+ 44	+ 15	+ 38	- 5	+ 373	+ 22
230	271	875	725	3,903	4,067
4	8	239	291	454	845
14	13	54	73	198	304
618	641	3,379	2,905	11,795	15,457
854	814	5,529	4,049	19,060	19,322
138	137	891	889	3,046	3,756
996	951	6,452	4,952	22,153	23,096
620	674	524	587	532	669
244	286	1,349	1,238	4,538	5,879
80	96	573	667	1,690	2,430
285	352	244	306	238	304
580	697	643	750	555	647
(g)	-	(g)	5	142	134
7	6	48	24	279	277
-	-	3	2	14	13
7	7	38	47	89	159
4	3	17	20	35	67

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

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

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

(g) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

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	45	50	2,868	1,091	1,417	259	478	201	40	648
50 - 99	33	41	2,965	1,377	1,916	413	571	284	31	590
100 - 199	27	35	5,600	2,158	3,292	603	990	393	73	554
200 - 299	10	13	3,716	1,632	2,144	373	674	277	77	648
300 - 499	8	15	4,868	1,996	2,478	378	776	236	64	699
500 - 749	7	20	8,007	4,132	3,437	814	1,047	501	207	972
750 - 1,999	5	20	7,194	3,071	4,638	916	1,343	538	77	553
Total	135	194	35,218	15,457	19,322	3,756	5,879	2,430	569	669

(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 (i) Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
10 Corselettes	80.3	1,150	83.1	1,617	39	41
Corsets						
10 Laced	213	2,473	201	2,663	28	30
10 Wrap-round	431	3,518	378	3,674	30	32
10 Maternity and surgical	36.4	755	37.0	832	27	29
10 Suspender belts	213	552	233	629	39	42
10 Roll-ons, step-ins and panties	424	3,153	568	5,977	40	41
10 Elastic corsets and corset-belts not separately distinguished	..	230	..	838	..	..
10 Brassieres	1,929	6,155	2,170	9,132	67	73
30 Umbrellas and sunshades, complete	140	1,425	..	1,580	14	14
30 Walking sticks and canes, complete	31.3	69	..	..	..	..
30 Parts of umbrellas and sunshades, including covers, sticks (wood and metal) and handles	..	155	..	114	9	9
40 Wigs and similar manufactures of hair and parts thereof	..	104	Th. 7.0	109	6	6
40 Artificial flowers, foliage, etc., sold separately for millinery or other purposes	..	545	..	418	7	7
40 Neckties	2,245	3,545	Th.doz. 1,688	3,335	31	34
40 Scarves and head squares	802	1,677	962	2,268	42	48
40 Braces, suspenders, belts (other than corset belts), etc.	1,906	1,606	1,530	1,315	26	29
40 Embroidered badges (b)	454	284	..	243	5	5
40 Clothing pads (b)	715	146	..	322	6	6
40 Dress shields (b)	..	500	..	..	..	..
Other products including ornamental feathers, dressed, dyed, etc., (sold separately)	..	352	..	163	14	14
Waste products	..	22	..	9	39	40
Work done for the trade or on commission	..	423	..	193	9	9
Repair work	..	94	..	117	20	20
Total		29,481		35,779	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		3,657		3,291	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		25,824		32,488	135	143(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 separately distinguished.

(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.

Estimates of sales of the principal products of the Umbrellas and Walking Sticks section of this industry by all firms and by small firms in 1958

TABLE 4 (ii)

	All firms (a)	Small firms (b)
	£'000	£'000
Umbrellas and sunshades, complete	} 2,343	} 755
Walking sticks and canes, complete		
Parts of umbrellas and sunshades	147	29
Other products (c)	20	2
Repair work	106	63
Work done for the trade or on commission	-	-
Total	2,616	857

(a) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, but not by small firms, classified to other industries.

(b) Estimates based on a sample which covered about 36 per cent. of the total employment of small firms.

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

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			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000	Number	
Corsets and corselettes	..	615	..	390	6	85, 99
Brassieres	97	233	35	92	9	85, 99
Neckties	1,252	1,628	783	1,282	17	78, 91, 96, 98
Scarves and head squares	{ 296	{ 503	} 331	} 864	} 33	} 82, 91, 98, 99
	..	26				
Braces, suspenders, belts (other than corset belts), etc.	..	268	{ 508	{ 312	} 14	} 78, 85
			..	70		
Clothing pads and dress shields	..	70	..	113	..	78, 90, 99
Other products including umbrellas and sunshades, complete and parts; walking sticks and canes; and wigs and similar manufactures of hair and parts thereof	..	315	..	168	6	
Total		3,657		3,291	..	

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

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
		£'000		£'000
Woven cloth of cotton, man-made fibres and silk; made-up household textiles and handkerchiefs	..	155	..	96
Tailored outerwear	..	104	..	133
Overalls and men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear	..	221	..	180
Women's and girls' dresses, underwear and nightwear, and infants' wear	..	870	..	933
Other goods	} ..	} 426	} ..	} 86
Work done for the trade or on commission				
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchantable or factored)	1,202
Canteen takings		..		74
Total		..		2,730

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	13	5	18
Operatives	2,292	16,898	19,190
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,370	2,419	3,789
Total employees	3,662	19,317	22,979
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 21.2	£ 7.2	£ 12.0

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC.

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6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying	75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
7 Grain Milling	76 Production of Man-made Fibres
8 Bread and Flour Confectionery	77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
9 Biscuits	78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	79 Woollen and Worsted
11 Milk Products	80 Jute
12 Sugar	81 Rope, Twine and Net
13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
14 Fruit and Vegetable Products	83 Lace
15 Animal and Poultry Foods	84 Carpets
16 Margarine	85 Narrow Fabrics
17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries	86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
18 Brewing and Malting	87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding	88 Textile Finishing
20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry	89 Asbestos
21 Tobacco	90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	91 Textile Converting
23 Mineral Oil Refining	92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
24 Lubricating Oils and Greases	93 Leather Goods
25 Dyestuffs	94 Fur
26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control	95 Weatherproof Outerwear
27 Coal-tar Products	96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
28 Chemicals (General)	97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
29 Pharmaceutical Preparations	98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
30 Toilet Preparations	99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
31 Explosives and Fireworks	100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
32 Paint and Printing Ink	101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	102 Gloves
34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine	103 Footwear
35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
36 Polishes	105 Pottery
37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	106 Glass
38 Iron and Steel (General)	107 Cement
39 Steel Tubes	108 Abrasives
40 Iron Castings, etc.	109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
41 Non-ferrous Metals	110 Timber
42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)	111 Furniture and Upholstery
43 Metal-working Machine Tools	112 Bedding, etc.
44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	113 Shop and Office Fitting
45 Industrial Engines	114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
46 Textile Machinery and Accessories	115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	116 Paper and Board
48 Mechanical Handling Equipment	117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
49 Office Machinery	118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery	119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork	120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
52 Ordnance and Small Arms	121 Rubber
53 General Mechanical Engineering	122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	123 Brushes and Brooms
55 Watches and Clocks	124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
56 Electrical Machinery	125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
57 Insulated Wires and Cables	126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	128 Construction
60 Domestic Electrical Appliances	129 Gas
61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods	130 Electricity
62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	131 Water Supply
63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	132 Index of Products
64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	133 Summary Volume
65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	134 Summary Volume
66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	135 Summary Volume
67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	
68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	
69 Tools and Implements	

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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