



BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 98
OVERALLS AND MEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

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Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (10 & 11 Geo.6 Ch.39, Sec.7)*

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NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years the census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them, and other ancillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked on materials

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are therefore excluded. Materials purchased overseas were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchandising and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade, the value shown is the net amount charged. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, that is railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

WAGES AND SALARIES

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

WORK GIVEN OUT

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 98

OVERALLS AND MEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

This report on the Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of men's and women's industrial overalls, dungarees, chefs' clothing, etc.; and men's and boys' shirts, collars, pyjamas, dressing gowns, underclothing, athletic clothing, etc. The making up of clothing cut from purchased knitted fabrics is included but not the manufacture of knitted goods by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry (Part 82). The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 444 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry formed part of Industry 7H (Tailoring, Dressmaking, etc.) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, except that particulars relating to workrooms attached to retail shops are now excluded and classified to distribution.

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.

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, work done in making up overalls, shirts, etc.) 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 similar procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2(i), 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. 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.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	..	684
Number of establishments	"	..	792
Sales	£'000	61,183	68,142
		..	1,298
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	39,370	41,101
Products on hand for sale (b)	"	+ 455	+ 568
	"	3,438	5,089
Work in progress	"	+ 65	+ 30
	"	1,836	1,947
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	"	+ 104	- 629
	"	6,965	5,908
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1,142	2,069
Payments for transport	"	433	644
Net output	"	20,862	25,595
Average number employed (c)	Th.	50.8	49.4
	"	4.0	4.2
	"	55.2	54.0
Wages and salaries	£'000	11,399	14,173
	"	2,353	2,823
Capital expenditure (d)	"	190	200
New building work	"	418	466
Plant and machinery	"	38	24
	"	174	245
Vehicles	"	55	116

- (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 7 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 12 per cent. of the figures shown. Summaries of the detailed returns received are given in Table 2(i) for large 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 expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 2(i)

Analysis by sub-divisions
Firms employing 25 or more

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)		
		Heavy overalls		
		On own account 11		
		1954	1958	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	85	70	
Number of establishments	"	116	93	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	14,419	14,796
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	103
Sales of characteristic products	"	12,639	12,883	
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	10,076	9,596	
Products on hand for sale (d)	{ change during year	"	+ 71	+ 280
	{ at end of year	"	720	1,277
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 18	+ 2
	{ at end of year	"	238	262
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	{ change during year	"	+ 105	- 111
	{ at end of year	"	1,422	1,303
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	74	247	
Payments for transport	"	110	143	
Net output	"	4,316	5,083	
Average number employed (e)	{ operatives	No.	9,831	9,324
	{ other employees	"	931	849
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	10,786	10,186
Net output per person employed	£	400	499	
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	2,336	2,772
	{ of other employees	"	535	587
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	238	297
	{ other employees	"	574	692
Capital expenditure (f)				
New building work	£'000	34	31	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	108	94
	{ disposals	"	8	2
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	41	46
	{ disposals	"	14	22

(a) For small firms summary see Table 2(ii).

(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(ii).

(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.

of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
Heavy overalls		Men's shirts, underwear, etc.					
On commission 12		On own account 21		On commission 22			
1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
10	6	213	181	85	68	386	320
11	6	273	246	90	78	490	423
207	113	36,666	41,458	2,527	3,595	53,819	59,962
..	1	..	1,015	..	3	..	1,121
190	105	32,837	36,929	2,345	3,293		
79	29	23,995	26,089	480	785	34,631	36,498
-	-	+ 335	+ 209	- 6	+ 10	+ 400	+ 500
4	1	2,276	3,165	25	34	3,024	4,477
-	-	+ 73	+ 20	+ 2	+ 4	+ 57	+ 26
1	1	1,338	1,399	38	50	1,615	1,713
- 2	- 1	- 6	- 448	- 6	+ 6	+ 92	- 554
7	2	4,633	3,769	64	123	6,126	5,197
-	2	870	1,390	61	34	1,005	1,674
2	-	236	376	33	47	381	566
124	82	11,968	14,400	1,944	2,751	18,351	22,317
420	221	28,281	27,355	6,255	6,729	44,787	43,629
21	13	2,293	2,537	300	317	3,545	3,716
445	238	30,670	29,961	6,634	7,106	48,535	47,491
278	346	390	481	293	387	378	470
92	61	6,321	7,793	1,311	1,882	10,060	12,508
11	7	1,379	1,736	151	161	2,076	2,491
220	274	223	285	210	280	225	287
534	556	602	684	504	507	586	670
-	-	95	100	1	8	130	140
6	3	216	250	36	55	366	403
-	-	25	12	1	7	34	21
3	1	98	150	10	17	153	215
1	-	30	71	3	9	48	102

(d) Goods for merchancing and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

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

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

Analysis by sub-divisions of the industry, 1958

TABLE 2 (ii)

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

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry		Total
		Goods produced on own account	Work done on commission	
Number of returns	No.	137	62	199
Sales	£'000	goods produced and work done	400	3,276
		merchanted goods	1	85
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	1,530	86	1,617
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	252	6	258
Net output (c)	"	1,178	307	1,485
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)				
Males	No.	335	111	446
Females	"	1,580	582	2,162

(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 53 per cent. of the total employment shown, which itself represents 57 per cent. of estimated employment in all 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	105	108	4,104	1,678	3,447	325	1,007	199	66	439
50 - 99	88	96	6,801	2,634	5,670	442	1,641	302	110	428
100 - 199	62	85	11,098	4,235	7,790	805	2,098	536	241	491
200 - 299	28	44	8,710	2,955	6,370	490	1,837	339	104	430
300 - 399	8	12	4,142	1,398	2,455	325	704	226	48	503
400 - 499	13	30	7,256	2,480	5,210	458	1,476	302	52	437
500 - 749	8	20	6,392	2,654	4,539	320	1,313	266	44	546
750 - 2,499	8	28	12,579	4,284	8,148	551	2,432	321	95	492
Total	320	423	61,083	22,317	43,629	3,716	12,508	2,491	757	470

(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.

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
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber	15,284	631
Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear	42,468	2,062
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials		
Making up of heavy overalls, aprons, men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear	4,241	454
Other (c)	542	131
Total	62,535	3,276

(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 53 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 (a)

TABLE 4 (ii) Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (b)	1954		1958		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
11 Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber	1,639	14,526	1,399	14,653	136	143
Men's and boys' shirts						
Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith)						
21 Of woven fabric	3,134	25,975	3,286	30,306	229	246
21 Of knitted fabric	59.8	342	79.1	547	19	20
21 Collars and cuffs, sold separately	1,394	1,234	1,009	1,005	52	55
Men's and boys' nightwear						
21 Pyjamas and other nightwear	614	5,252	603	5,727	141	148
21 Dressing gowns	52.0	1,464	61.3	1,704	46	47
Men's and boys' underwear						
21 Of woven fabric	242	970	87.1	428	31	31
21 Of knitted fabric	251	591	235	561	12	13
			..	128		
Other goods made	..	59	..	233	20	20
Cloth cuttings and other waste products	..	98	..	56	135	154
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making up of clothing						
12 Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber		482		223	28	29
22 Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear		2,738		3,564	120	128
Repairing		14		30	12	15
Other work		21		92	13	14
Total		53,764		59,258	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		4,322		4,705	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		49,442		54,553	320	355(c)

- (a) Excluding garments made up from knitted fabric by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry.
 (b) 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.
 (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(i) on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries (a)

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958		Principal industries in which produced (b)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber	252	1,597	152	1,599	58	95, 96, 99
Men's and boys' shirts						
Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith)						
Of knitted fabric	45.3	200	63.3	281	13	95, 96, 99
Of woven fabric				108	44	78, 91, 96, 99
Collars and cuffs, sold separately	152	628	35.1	31	6	96, 99
Men's and boys' nightwear						
Pyjamas and other nightwear	104	676	74.8	580	37	82, 96, 99, 101
Dressing gowns	25.2	705	16.1	513	31	91, 96, 97, 101
Men's and boys' underwear						
Of woven fabric	14.3	77	55.8	315	17	82, 91, 96, 99
Of knitted fabric	112	240	..	303	7	99
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making up of clothing						
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber		110		96	14	
Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear		90		107	13	
Total		4,322		4,705	..	

- (a) Excluding garments made up from knitted fabric by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry.
 (b) 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
	Th.garments	£'000	Th.garments	£'000
Men's, youths' and boys' clothing, other than service uniforms and weatherproof outerwear	835	670	948 ..	868 115
Women's and maids' outer garments	146	142	304	283
Battledress for men or women, service and other uniforms	75.5	178	123	255
Women's and girls' light outerwear	1,568	934	991	1,191
Weatherproof outerwear	..	92	246	615
Women's and girls' nightwear and underwear other than corsets and brassieres	Th.dozen 76.2	867	Th.dozen 96.1	770
Infants' wear	107	299	72.0	159
Light overalls, smocks, pinarettas and aprons	81.0	371	69.6	252
Academic, legal and ecclesiastical robes, gowns, cassocks and surplices	1.3	9	1.6	17
Men's and women's hats and caps	69.6	161	45.4	161
Miscellaneous dress articles	254	513	178	489
Made-up household textiles and textile small-wares	..	21	..	19
Other goods	..	51	..	18
Work done	..	69	..	196
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	..	..	678
Canteen takings	..	..	..	444
Total	..	..	..	6,530

Total make of principal products, 1958

TABLE 7 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Returned in this industry			Returned in all industries (a)		
	Quantity	Enterprises	Entries	Quantity	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.dozen	Number	Number	Th.dozen	Number	Number
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber	1,287	84	86	1,451	135	142
Men's and boys' shirts						
Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith)						
Of woven fabric	4,046 (b)	231	253	4,161 (b)	278	301
Of knitted fabric	15.6	6	6	80.2 (b)	17	18
Collars and cuffs, sold separately	1,073 (b)	51	54	1,108 (b)	56	59
Men's and boys' nightwear						
Pyjamas and other nightwear	713	121	129	786	159	166
Dressing gowns	55	17	17	68	48	49
Men's and boys' underwear						
Of woven fabric	56.7	16	16	105	32	33
Of knitted fabric	178 (b)	6	6	298 (b)	13	13

(a) Excluding garments made up from knitted fabric by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry.
(b) Partly estimated.

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	125	21	146
Operatives	3,198	39,822	43,020
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,704	2,144	3,848
Total employees	4,902	41,966	46,868
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 18.1	£ 7.3	£ 12.1

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
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- 128 Construction
- 129 Gas
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- 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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