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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 93

LEATHER 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

TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

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

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

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

(ii) Employees

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

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

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

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

(iii) Total employment

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

ENTERPRISE

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

ENTRIES

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

ESTABLISHMENT

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

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

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

MATERIALS AND FUEL

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

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 93. LEATHER GOODS

This report on the Leather Goods Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of trunks, suitcases, handbags, pocket books, belts, straps, harness, saddlery and other goods (except clothing) of leather or leather substitutes.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 432 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census. The definition of this industry is unchanged from the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, in which it was reported on as Industry 7F.

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 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 merchantable 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(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 and non-specific work done, but such items were not generally taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for 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 merchantable 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 merchantable 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 (merchantable or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchantable 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

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 subcontractors, 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.

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

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

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1
Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	742	
Number of establishments	"	..	760	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done { merchanted goods and canteen takings	E'000	23,120	23,343
		"	..	1,724
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	12,303	13,523	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year { at end of year	"	+ 193	+ 63
		"	975	1,244
Work in progress	{ change during year { at end of year	"	+ 19	+ 47
		"	411	463
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year { at end of year	"	+ 165	+ 187
		"	2,524	2,379
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	148	127	
Payments for transport	"	305	360	
Net output	"	10,742	11,356	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives { other employees { total, including working proprietors	Th.	18.8	15.4
		"	2.7	2.4
		"	21.6	18.0
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives { of other employees	E'000	5,043	5,386
		"	1,505	1,640
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	138	97	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions { disposals	"	170	151
		"	18	4
Vehicles	{ acquisitions { disposals	"	162	141
		"	61	70

(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 4 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 30 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 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) No expenditure was reported for 1954 and 1958 for establishments not yet in production.

LEATHER GOODS

Analysis by sub-divisions

TABLE 2 (i)

Firms employing 25 or more

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)	
		Travel goods other than those of metal or wicker	
		01	
		1954	1958
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	50	33
Number of establishments	"	56	38
Sales	£'000	6,884	5,797
{ goods produced and work done	"	..	528
{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	..
Sales of characteristic products	"	5,819	4,836
Purchases of materials and fuel (e)	"	3,945	3,612
Products on hand for sale (e)	"	+ 87	+ 29
{ change during year	"	350	415
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Work in progress	"	+ 16	+ 14
{ change during year	"	141	111
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Stocks of materials and fuel (e)	"	+ 88	+ 31
{ change during year	"	890	690
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	25	7
Payments for transport	"	106	98
Net output	"	2,997	2,683
Average number employed (f)	No.	4,566	3,270
{ operatives	"	649	443
{ other employees	"	5,227	3,718
{ total, including working proprietors	"	..	..
Net output per person employed	£	573	722
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,246	1,204
{ of operatives	"	385	321
{ of other employees	"	..	..
Wages and salaries per head	£	273	368
{ operatives	"	594	724
{ other employees	"	..	..
Capital expenditure			
New building work	£'000	50	22
Plant and machinery	"	54	40
{ acquisitions	"	2	1
{ disposals	"	..	..
Vehicles	"	42	25
{ acquisitions	"	11	11
{ disposals	"	..	..

(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) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars cannot be given for 'Saddlery and harness' in 1954 and these figures have been included with those for 'All other goods of leather and leather substitutes'.

LEATHER GOODS

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of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
	Saddlery and harness		All other goods of leather and leather substitutes			
	02		03			
	1954(c)	1958	1954(c)	1958	1954	1958
..	6	157	119	206	157	
..	6	176	128	232	172	
..	335	10,492	9,966	17,376	16,099	
..	128	..	617	..	1,274	
..	229	9,143	8,770			
..	221	5,366	5,433	9,311	9,266	
..	+ 2	+ 65	+ 14	+ 152	+ 45	
..	27	414	430	764	873	
..	+ 2	- 4	+ 18	+ 11	+ 33	
..	5	175	209	317	325	
..	+ 16	+ 41	+ 84	+ 128	+ 131	
..	45	1,035	935	1,925	1,670	
..	-	93	26	118	33	
..	3	130	152	236	253	
..	259	5,004	5,088	8,002	8,031	
..	316	9,686	7,330	14,252	10,916	
..	65	1,389	1,186	2,038	1,694	
..	382	11,109	8,530	16,336	12,630	
..	679	451	596	490	636	
..	107	2,548	2,502	3,794	3,812	
..	47	762	794	1,147	1,161	
..	337	263	341	266	349	
..	719	549	669	563	685	
..	-	57	46	107	68	
..	2	78	64	132	106	
..	-	13	2	15	3	
..	-	71	73	112	99	
..	1	31	38	42	49	

(d) 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.

(e) Goods for merchanding and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

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

Summary for small firms, 1958

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

	Unit	1958
Number of returns	No.	546
Sales	£'000	6,347
		383
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	3,738
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	90
Net output (c)	"	2,902
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)		
Males	No.	2,072
Females	"	2,599

- (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 38 per cent. of the total employment shown, which itself represents 97 per cent. of estimated employment in small firms in this industry (including those for which satisfactory returns were not made).
- (b) Goods for merchandising and canteen supplies are included.
- (c) Here defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel, less payments for work done on materials given out.
- (d) Persons engaged in merchandising or factoring and canteen workers are included.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Estab-lish-ments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net out-put per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
25 - 49	70	72	3,089	1,424	2,195	325	744	221	44	562
50 - 99	51	55	4,539	2,186	3,070	465	1,077	311	83	617
100 - 199	24	26	4,148	1,959	2,510	424	869	283	44	668
200 - 299	7	12	2,572	1,253	1,425	245	500	164	58	750
300 - 499	5	7	3,024	1,209	1,716	235	623	182	43	620
Total	157	172	17,372	8,031	10,916	1,694	3,812	1,161	273	636

- (a) Including working proprietors.
- (b) Value of sales of goods (including merchanted goods), work done, and canteen takings.
- (c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.

Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1958

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

	Totals for larger firms and for small firms (a)	Small firms in the industry (b)
	£'000	£'000
Travel goods other than those of metal or wicker, including document and music cases and school satchels	8,059	1,264
Ladies' handbags, pochettes and sling bags	5,352	1,990
Saddlery and harness	563	230
All other receptacles, belts and straps of leather, leather substitute or textile materials and other goods made	8,094	2,833
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	63	29
Other (c)	22	1
Total	22,754	6,347

- (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 38 per cent. of the total employment of small firms that made satisfactory returns.
- (c) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchanted goods).

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

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

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Gross	£'000	Gross	£'000	Number	Number
01	Travel goods other than those of metal or wicker					
	Trunks of all kinds		96	70	8	8
			..	41		
01	Hand luggage (e.g. travelling cases and bags of all types but excluding document cases, school satchels, music cases and sports bags)	53,679	35,164	4,622	60	63
		5,723	..	403		
		1,382				
03	Document cases	..	1,978	402	51	51
03	School satchels, music cases and carrying cases unclassified		3,991	275	40	40
			..	981		
03	Ladies' handbags, pochettes and sling bags (b)	36,979	33,147	2,876	63	63
		..	..	1,086		
03	Wallets, note-cases, purses, pocket books and the like	42,311	34,171	1,122	56	56
		..	..	171		
03	Small cases of all kinds (e.g. beauty and manicure cases, spectacle cases and the like) (b)	18,962	30,686	761	43	43
		..	..	132		
03	Other fancy goods (excluding those made wholly or mainly of plastics material)	..	..	667	26	26
02	Saddlery and harness	..	..	333	14	14
03	Leather braces, dog collars, harness, leads and whips	..	..	206	19	19
		..	..	250		
03	Leather straps and belts of all kinds	96,865	47,415	626	46	46
		..	..	478		
03	Motor and cycle accessories (e.g. cycle bags, radiator muffs, etc.)	..	..	325	13	13
		..	..	629		
	Other principal products	..	..	773	38	38
	Scrap and waste products	..	..	5	29	29
	Repair work	..	..	16	29	30
	Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	..	34	6	6
	Total					
		18,188		16,407	..	..
	Sales in other industries (see Table 5)	1,433		1,120	..	..
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry	16,754		15,287	157	161(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) The value of toilet articles and similar fittings purchased for dressing cases, hand-bags, etc. is included.

(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

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)	
	Gross	£'000	Gross	£'000	Number		
	Travel goods other than those of metal or wicker						
	Travelling cases and bags (excluding document cases, school satchels, music cases and sports bags)	322	94	..	691	..	64, 75, 124
		..	641		..	..	111, 124
	Document cases, school satchels and music cases	..	..	..	84	..	
	Ladies' handbags, pochettes and sling bags	346	48	..	..	..
		..	13	..	..	..
	Wallets, note-cases, purses, pocket books and the like	..	78	..	15	6	126, 127
		..	..	..	21	..	
	Small cases of all kinds	842	21	861	..	..
		..	19	..	21	..	
	Other fancy goods (excluding those made wholly or mainly of plastics materials)	..	67	..	..	..
	Saddlery and harness, leather braces, straps, belts of all kinds, dog collars, harness, leads and whips	..	162	..	149	..	85, 89, 92
	Other manufactures of leather	..	290	..	160	6	64, 92, 120, 127
	Total		1,433		1,120	..	

(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
Sports requisites	..	29	..	108
Fancy goods of plastic	..	121	..	105
Gloves, wholly or partly of leather for industrial, agricultural, household and similar purposes	..	131	}	598
Other products	..	341		
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	1,246
Canteen takings		..		27
Total		..		2,085

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	16	4	20
Operatives	2,948	8,143	11,091
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	853	858	1,711
Total employees	3,801	9,001	12,802
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 16.8	£ 7.0	£ 11.9

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
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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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