

BOARD OF TRADE

# THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958 

Part III<br>FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

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

PRICE 2s. 6d. NET

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 and 1958 fi gures. rms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as prev.
persons.
The coverage of fi ms' returns for 1958 was in any case rasus was based on the establi in bonth then comprising in most cases the whole of the premises lar address
warehouses,
(
a war ehou
from th
i shmen shment. For were treated as part of the estable
sked the but no for 1954, fi rms were eturns, particulars in all sections of their actoring, canteens operated by them, and other
ncillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and he manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were
carried on at. the same address as the works, unless
apital expenditure The expenditure on new building work shown
excludes the cost of 1 and and existing buildings Murchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both
en and second-hand items are included the bate s that charged to capital account during the year, ncluding any transport and installation cost
nvolved. Capital expenditure in respect of estabishments in Great Britain where production had not started
Table 1 .
Characteristic products (See the description of the
method of classification before List of Tables) EMPLOYMENT
(i) Working proprietors
se include all persons regarded as 'sel femployed' for National Insurance purposes, and
nembers of their families who worked in the business thout receiving fixed wages or salaries; but
uded.
Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and
clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures elate to persons cards were held by employers), Thether ful1-time or part-time employees. The
ingures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 clude, per engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.
Administrative, technical and clerical em-
loyees include managers, foremen; research, experimental, development office (including works of ficee) employees. Operatives winclude olf cee employees.
olher classes of em-
ployees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage the factory or works; operatives employed in power
houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar orkers; maintenance workers; and cleaners.
Operatives engaged in outside work itting etc. are also included, but outwo rkers (i, persons employed by the firm who worked on materials
they were conducted by a separate company, or by a
separate department with a separate set of accounts; sparding 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 inctuding these
further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the
reporting of separate fi fures for merchanted goods
led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be nerchants with only minor productive activitied
Changes made for 1958 in the instruct governing the making of returns for two or more entablishments operated by the same firm permitted
ombined returns to be made more freely that in combined returns to be made more freely than in
previous censuses. ${ }^{\text {Combined returns were accepted }}$. covering establishments in the same census industry,
and situated in the same country (i.e. England, and situated in the
Scotland or Wales).
The 1954 figures have been retabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958 ,
but because of the changes described above the rr spondence is not always exact.
CENSUS REPORTS
upplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are
Tii) Total employment
oyees and the number of the average number of emoutworkers are excluded.
ENTERPRISE
term enterprise is used in this report to control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An nterprise normally consists either of a single
firm, or of a holding company together with its firm, or of a holdin
subsidiary companies. entries
is the number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and particular output or production heading were ecorded. The number of entries is hess than the orresponding number of establisiments to the extent hat combined returns were made co
one of the es tabli shments concerned.

## stablishent

hole of the cases an establishment comprises the anagement at a particular address (e. anership 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 address
establi shmem
.
inte rmediate phoducts
For some industries figures are given showing ant intermediate products, $e$ products which ma e further processed in the establishments in whic hey are produced, whe ther or not they are also
sometimes sold. They include also soods produced rom materials supplied by other fi ms

## aterials and fuel

The totals shown include the cost of al1 pur maduction, and of fuel (including oil, gase in
prond lectricity) 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 returnabl
cases and containers when first purchased; cases and containers when first purchased; work sho materials for repairs to firms' oun buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work
people included in the return; consumable tools and parts for machinery perchased consing the year as
replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting or replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting or
factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for
1958 but not for 1954 Materials supplited b
customers for Customers falues shown include any duty paid yesss
The vas rebate, etc.) but exclude trade dis scounts allowed.
The cost of transport was included only if included The cost of transport was in minceris as invoiced; amounts, paid to transport organisations, including firms, ${ }^{\text {' own }}$
separate transport organi sations, for derivery of 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 cost plus any duty if the cost of transport reond
docks was not included in the invoi ced price, and at
their full delivered cost if invoiced carriage paid
heme'

## net output

value added to materials industry represents the duction and includes for 1958 the process of pross margin on
dunt merchanted or factored goods sold; it con-
any mit any merch the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other elting
expenses, and all other similar charges have to be
met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is met, as well as depreciation and prorgits. There is
no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output was no rmally obtained by taking the 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteren
takinss); adding the value of stocks at the end of
the year and dedicting their the year and deducting their value at the beginning
of the year; and deducting also the cost of of the yeari and deducting acso the forstor,
materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958 ,
the value of goods purchased for merchanting and can een supplies, poyments for mork given out to
other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount dy received added.
NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED The fi per person employed The figures for net output per person employed
are derived by dividing net output by total employ-
ment (see above).
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of
method of classification before List of Tables) sales
Sales include goods made by the business
covered by the return, those made for it by outwoverers or by otethrn, firm from materitials given out
to them (sometimes described as goods made on to them (sometimes described as goods made on
commssion), and waste products sold. Any machinery
or other capital items produced for use in the or
or other capit tal it tems produced for mes in the the
business covered by the return are also included, business covered by the return are also included,
the value being that adopted in the fi rm f capital
acount for income tax ourposes. Cons account for income tax purposes. Goods sold wi thout
being subjected to any manufacturing process (mer-
chanted or factored) and canteen takings are inchanted or factored) and canteen takings are in-
ciuded for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total
sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than the figures for sales of goods of their own pro-

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 negli for not available
for nit 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 Wheyer 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. 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 oone on comisision or for the rade, the value
shown is the net amount charged. Wi th a few except shown is the net amount charged. Wi tha, few except-
ions, receipts for business and other services are not included. To the extent that the fini shed products of one To the extent that the fini shed products of one another, total figures of the value of sales (and of
materials and fuel purchased) include an element of
duplication.

STOCKS AND YORK 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 begining and end of
the year of return. the year of return. For 1958 , but not for 1954 ,
they include any stocks of goods held for merthey incluce any stocks of goods held for mer-
chanting or factoring. The value of work in
progress at the two dates is also usually shown. progress at the two dates is a1so usually shown.
This excludes any progress payments made to subThis excludes any progress payments made to sub-
contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.
tRANSPORT PAYMENTS
These represent the to tal amount paid or
credi ted during the year for both outwards transport credited during the year for both outwards transport
of fini hhed goods sold and inwards tran sport of materials and fuel purchased. They incluce payments
to other firms, and to any separate transport to other firms, and to any separate transport
organisation of the shme firm, not covered by the
return, but exclude the value of transport servies return, but exclude the value of transport servi ces
provided by the business covered by the return The
items included are payments for hired cartage and items included are payments for hired cartage and
for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of
inland transport, that is railways, road haulage,
canals rasstcanals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments
made for sea freight or goond sold to customers
overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from maderseas and on materi als ond fuel purchased from
overseas suppliers are excluded. whges and salaties
These are the amounts paid during the year to
operatives and to administrative, technical and
clerical clerical employees amin Payments to ternining pro-
prietors, whether called sals prietors, whether called salaries or not, are
excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid
regularly or not regularly or not, and no deduction is made for in-
come tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling
expenses, lodging allowances, etc. is excluded. Figures are also show for anerage salaries
etc. paid per head for the week ended 25 th October.
 pased 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 comnissions actually paid in he period are included.

WORK GIVEN OUT
paid foe figures shown represent the total amount
suppli iod to theme by other firms on materials als bo by fi rms' own establishpaid for work done by other firms on materials
suppli ied to then, and al so by fi ms ' own establish-
ments ments for which separate returns were made. They
do not include payments to indi ividual outworkers or
deyments for tusiness do not include payments to indi vidual ou
payments for business and other services.

[^0]The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 111. FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

This report on the Furniture and Upholstery Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden or upholstered domestic, of fice, school, church, theatre and cinema furniture; wooden radio and television cabinets; billiard tables; upholstered seats for vehicles and aircraft; basket furniture, etc. Metal furniture amd rustic furniture are excluded. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 472 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 $10 B$ in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, except that particulars relating to workrooms attached to retail shops are

The furniture excluded from this report is classified and reported on as follows:- metal furniture to minimum list heading 399 (Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures Report, Part 75); rustic For to minimum list heading 479 (Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures Report, Part 115).
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 fewer than twenty-five persons 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 . Estimates for the

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 for the trade) accounted for a greater proportion of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification. Where, however, th z application and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 und 1954 (on the revised basis) pal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old this modifit of princigeneral rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changas of the between the two censuses. Sales of merchanted products and of of marginal changes of output 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 is a characteristic product. The total value of sales of characteristic products the item Table 2(i) includes, besides the products which define the sub-division products shown in assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products, but such items were ns of output taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

| Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms | $111 / 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Analysis by sub-divisions of the industry: larger firms | $111 / 4$ |

解
Summary for small firms, 1958
Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958: larger firms
Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1958
Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including
sales by establishments classified to other industries
$5 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments } \\ & \text { classified to other industries }\end{aligned}$ Total make of intermediate products, 1958

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

## Industry summary: United Kingdom

|  |  | Unit | 1954 | 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of enterprises |  | No. | .. | 2.412 |
| Number of establishments |  | . |  | 2,631 |
| Sales | \{goods produced and work done | \& 000 | 156,856 | 172.431 |
|  | ted goods and canteen takings | . |  | 5.473 |
| Purchases of materials and | fuel (b) | . | 83.051 | 91,251 |
| Products on hand for sale (b) | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { change during year }\end{array}\right.$ | . | + 75 | + 72 |
|  | lat end of year | $\cdots$ | 3.043 | 3.898 |
| Work in progress | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { change during year }\end{array}\right.$ | " | 646 | + 186 |
|  | $t$ end of year | " | 7.365 | 8.890 |
| Stocks of materials and fuel (b) | change during year | " | 500 | - 598 |
|  |  | * | 15.482 | 14.651 |
| Payments for work done on ma | materials given out | " | 1.241 | 1.054 |
| Payments for transport |  | . | 2.659 | 3,398 |
| Net output |  | $\cdots$ | 71,124 | 81,860 |
|  | $\int^{\text {operatives }}$ | Th. | 86.7 | 82.7 |
| Average number | ther employees | " | 13.1 | 14.8 |
|  | total, including working proprietors | " | 100.4 | 98.1 |
| Wages and salaries | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { of operatives } \\ \text { of other employees }\end{array}\right.$ | £ 000 | 39.200 | 45,349 |
|  |  | . | 8.436 | 11,139 |
| New building work | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { acquisitions } \\ \text { disposals }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | * | 1.511 | 999 |
| Plant and machinery |  | " | 1.878 | 1.726 |
|  |  | - | 172 | 172 |
| Vehicles | cquisitions | " | 1.068 | 1.132 |
|  | disposals | * | 245 | 369 |

(a) For items in this table which are also shown in Table 2 (ii). estimates for 1958 in respect of unsatisfactory return account for about 4 per cent. of the figures shown. For other it tems
(which no small firms were asked to report) estimates for small firm and unsatis factory return
cccount for about 17 per cent. of the figures shown in

collected from the sample of small firms.
(b) Coods for merchanting ond canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954 .
(c) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 bu
(d) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production

| Analysis by sub-divisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unit | Sub-divisions of the industry (b) |  |  |  |
|  |  | Domestic furniture not upholstered. mainly of wood 01 |  | Upholstered furniture 02 |  |
|  |  | 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 |
| Number of enterprises (c) | No. | 340 | 265 | 207 | 155 |
| Number of establishments | " | 424 | 389 | 249 | 190 |
| $\{$ goods produced and work done | £.000 | 73.553 | 72.983 | 33,927 | 38.026 |
| Sales $\quad$ merchanted goods and canteen takings | . | .. | 2.282 |  | 505 |
| Sales of characteristic products | . | 64.691 | 62,944 | 30,529 | 31.534 |
| Purchases of materials and fuel (d) | " | 37,925 | 36.630 | 19.886 | 22,283 |
| products on hand $\{$ change during year | " | - 74 | + 62 | + 79 | - 74 |
| for sale (d) \{at end of year | " | 1.625 | 2.170 | 430 | 510 |
| Work in $\quad$ change during year | " | + 281 | + 210 | + 62 | + 14 |
| progress $\quad$ at end of year | " | 4.142 | 4.541 | 631 | 938 |
| Stocks of ${ }^{\text {change during year }}$ | " | 3 | - 348 | + 204 | - 73 |
| ${ }_{\text {mater }}^{\text {malis }}$ fuel (d) ${ }^{\text {and }}$ (s) at end of year | . | 7.296 | 6.199 | 2.864 | 2.889 |
| Payments for work done on materials given out | " | 429 | 353 | 114 | 46 |
| Payments for transport | " | 1.436 | 1.640 | 472 | 692 |
| Net output | " | 33,973 | 36,567 | 13.799 | 15,377 |
| ¢operatives | No. | 40,997 | 36, 592 | 16,510 | 14.719 |
| Average number other employees | . | 6.637 | 6,942 | 2,281 | 2.815 |
| total. including working proprietors | " | 47.741 | 43. 586 | 18.839 | 17.564 |
| Net output per person employed | $\varepsilon$ | 712 | 839 | 732 | 876 |
| Wages and $\quad$ of operatives | £. 000 | 19.084 | 20.222 | 7.305 | 8.070 |
| salaries Uof other employees | " | 4.312 | 5.294 | 1.471 | 2.032 |
| Wages and operatives | $\varepsilon$ | 466 | 553 | 442 | 548 |
| salaries per head $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { other employees }\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | 650 | 763 | 645 | 722 |
| Capital expenditure (f) |  |  |  |  |  |
| New building work | £ 000 | 520 | 405 | 118 | 126 |
| quisitions | " | 1.044 | 802 | 173 | 181 |
| machinery \{disposals | " | 109 | 109 | 11 | 14 |
| qacquisitions | " | 546 | 513 | 227 | 244 |
| vehicles ${ }^{\text {disposals }}$ | . | 122 | 161 | 56 | 88 |


 (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 Ki.ngdom (a)

| Sub-divisions of the industry (b; |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Office | niture | School furniture <br> 04 |  | Other <br> 05 |  |  |  |
| 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 | 1954 | 1958 |
| 22 | 29 | 18 | 24 | 134 | 126 | 705 | 590 |
| 24 | 30 | 18 | 25 | 157 | 161 | 872 | 795 |
| 2.334 | 3.200 | 3.271 | 5.234 | 16.670 | 23,556 | 129.756 | 142.999 |
| $\because$ | 443 | .. | 669 | .. | 722 | . | 4.621 |
| 1.971 | 2.425 | 2.167 | 3.972 | 14.004 | 20,322 |  |  |
| 1.039 | 1.875 | 1.719 | 2.754 | 8.133 | 11.991 | 68.703 | 75.532 |
| + 11 | + 2 | + 19 | + 9 | + 26 | + 61 | + 62 | + 59 |
| 63 | 59 | 55 | 89 | 345 | 396 | 2.517 | 3.225 |
| + 10 | - | + 40 | - 19 | + 141 | - 49 | + 534 | + 153 |
| 154 | 267 | 299 | 420 | 866 | 1.188 | 6.092 | 7.354 |
| - 17 | + 52 | + 158 | - 19 | + 66 | - 107 | + 413 | - 495 |
| 342 | 446 | 552 | 382 | 1.753 | 2.204 | 12.808 | 12.120 |
| 186 | 28 | 5 | 21 | 294 | 360 | 1.027 | 808 |
| 27 | 40 | 83 | 139 | 181 | 300 | 2.200 | 2.811 |
| 1.086 | 1.751 | 1.682 | 2.959 | 8.295 | 11.531 | 58.836 | 68.185 |
| 1.244 | 1.698 | 1.907 | 2.313 | 11.389 | 13.398 | 72.047 | 68.720 |
| 188 | 244 | 391 | 495 | 1.353 | 1.792 | 10.850 | 12.288 |
| 1.436 | 1.942 | 2.300 | 2.811 | 12.760 | 15.207 | 83.076 | 81.110 |
| 757 | 902 | 731 | 1.057 | 650 | 758 | 708 | 841 |
| 559 | 985 | 855 | 1.289 | 4.787 | 7.135 | 32,589 | 37.702 |
| 140 | 196 | 191 | 332 | 899 | 1.407 | 7.013 | 9.260 |
| 449 | 580 | 448 | 557 | 420 | 533 | 452 | 549 |
| 747 | 802 | 489 | 671 | 664 | 785 | 646 | 754 |
| ${ }^{31}$ | 26 | 29 | 1.5 | 293 | 232 | 992 | 805 |
| 28 | 19 | 42 | 29 | 253 | 397 | 1.539 | 1.427 |
| - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 143 | 142 |
| 10 | 23 | 15 | 24 | 86 | 132 | 884 | 936 |
| 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 38 | 203 | 305 |

(d) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954 .
(e) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for (f) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production

TABLE 2(ii) $\quad \begin{array}{c}\text { Firms employing } \\ \text { satisfactory }\end{array}$ fewer than $\left.\begin{array}{l}25 \text { persons that made } \\ \text { returns: United Kingdom (a) }\end{array}\right)$

|  | Unit | 1958 (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of returns | No. | 1.508 |
| goods produced and work done | \& 000 | 22.492 |
| Sales \{merchanted goods | . | 643 |
| Purchases of materials and fuel (b) | " | 12.027 |
| Payments for work done on materials given out | " | 195 |
| Net output (c) | * | 10.913 |
| Total employment, including working proprietors (d) |  |  |
| Males | No. | 10.831 |
| Females | " | 2.137 |

(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 base employment figures only. Except for employment. the figures qiven are estimates bas
on the full returns made. which accounted for 43 per cent. of the total employment

(b) Goods for merchanting and tanteen fupplies are inctory inded
(c) Here defined as the difference betwen the value of sales
(c) Here dofined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of (d) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

| Average number employed by the enterprisein this industry ( 0 | Enter- <br> prises | Estab-lishments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { sales (b) } \end{gathered}$ | Netoutpu | Employees |  | Wages and salaries |  | Capital expendi-ture (c) | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Net out- } \\ \text { put per } \\ \text { person } \\ \text { employed } \end{array} \\ & \text { (a) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Operatives | others | Operative | Othe |  |  |
|  | Number | Number | \& 000 | £.000 | Number | Number | $\varepsilon^{\prime} 000$ | £.000 | $\varepsilon \cdot 000$ | $\varepsilon$ |
| 25-49 | 223 | 249 | 14.455 | 6,592 | 7.255 | 1.003 | 3,832 | 758 | 332 | 793 |
| 50-99 | 181 | 203 | 24.773 | 11.064 | 10.773 | 1.885 | 5.868 | 1.378 | 514 | 872 |
| 100-199 | 116 | 144 | 31.452 | 14.221 | 13.976 | 2,189 | 7.756 | 1.601 | 585 | 878 |
| 200-299 | 30 | 40 | 13.393 | 6.207 | 6.148 | 1.095 | ${ }^{3.633}$ | 773 | 342 | 857 |
| 300 - 399 | 10 | 13 | 6,820 | 3.217 | 3.153 | 424 | 1,881 | 361 | 205 | 899 |
| 400-499 | 12 | 14 | 10.739 | 5.398 | 4.469 | 882 | 2.767 | 756 | 303 | 1.009 |
| 500-749 | 6 | 12 | 7.118 | 3,352 | 3.062 | 618 | 1.856 | 510 | 188 | 911 |
| 750-999 | 4 | 13 | 7.883 | 3.577 | 2.856 | 467 | 1.663 | 342 | 103 | 1,077 |
| 1.000 and over | 8 | 107 | 30.987 | 14.557 | 17.028 | 3.725 | 8.445 | 2.782 | 598 | 701 (d) |
| Total | 590 | 795 | 147.620 | 68.185 | 68.720 | 12.288 | 37.702 | 9.260 | 3.169 | 841 (d) |

(a) Value of sale (b) froprietora
(c) Capital expendi ture on new building work and on acquisition of plant, mach inery and vehicles. Excluding c)
ofpendi ture for estan en shments not yet in production.
(d) an enterprise mainly employ ing disabled persons was excluded from the above figures, the net output per (d) If an enterprise mainly emp
person employed would be:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Average number } \\
& \text { employed }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.000 \text { and over } \\
& \text { All fi fms }
\end{aligned}
$$

| TABLE 4 (i) 1 Firms that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom |
| :--- |

(a) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, but not by small firms,
classifified to other industrise. For a more detailed analysis of saies by larer firms see Table 4 (ii).


industry.
Inclucing any soles 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
Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingde


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Industry } \\ & \text { sub- } \\ & \text { division } \\ & \text { (a) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 1954 | 1958 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Value | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Enter- } \\ & \text { prises } \end{aligned}$ | Entries |
| 05 | Waste products | $\begin{array}{r} \varepsilon^{\prime} 000 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \varepsilon^{\prime} 000 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | Number <br> 27 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Work done for the trade, for example. <br> polishing and finishing, milling, machining. veneering and other fabrication, upholstery work, carpet planning, etc. <br> Repairs to furniture, cabinet-ware, etc. Other work done | $\begin{array}{r} 1.291 \\ 461 \\ 448 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,575 \\ 544 \\ 1.386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 84 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 95 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | 130,568 | 139.677 | . | . |
|  | Sales in other industries (see Table 5) <br> Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry | $\begin{array}{r} 6.286 \\ 124,282 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.034 \\ 133,643 \end{array}$ | $*$ 590 | . 621 (d) |

(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 The sales shown are total sales
class ified to the sub-division.
(b) Not separately recorded.
(c) Owing to the risk of disclosing information relating to individual firms this output is
included in Other products . This figure represents the ther
(d) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firm in this industry.
which is less than the total number of estanlishments shown in Table 2 (i) on account of of
combined returna which is less than the total number of establishments
combined returns covering more than one establi shment.

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


[^1]| TABLE 6 |
| :--- |


|  | 1954 |  | 1958 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | value | Quantity | Value |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} \} \\ \} \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{\prime} \cdot 000$ | Th. doz. | \&. 000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolsters and pillows |  | 38 | 6.1 | 46 |
| Cushions |  |  | 2.2 | 27 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{\text {Th. }}$ 5 |  |
| Curtains |  | 47 |  | 11 |
| Loose covers |  |  | .. | 22 |
| Wooden containers and baskets | $\cdots$ | 438 | .. | 84 |
| Miscellaneous mood and cork manu factures |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic moodmare |  | 41.5 | . | 141 |
|  |  |  | . | 666 |
| Canvas goods and sacks | . | 63 |  | 1,766 |
| Other products | .. | 555 |  |  |
| Work done |  |  |  |  |
| Shop and office site-fixing (Including value of fittings whether purchased or made) |  |  |  |  |
| Shop fronts | .. | 35 | .. | 18 |
| Other shop and office site-fixing | .. | 128 | .. | 60 |
| Making-up of loose covers, pelmets and curtains | .. | 51 | - | - |
| Making-up of carpets | .. | 61 | - | - |
| Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) | .. | .. | .. |  |
| Canteen takings |  | .. |  | 2.40 |
| Total |  | .. |  | 13.977 |

This table is not applicable to the industry.

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



Part
70 Cutlery.
71 Botls. Nuts. Screws. Rivets, etc.
72 Wire and Wire Manu factures.
72 Wire and Wire Nanu factures
73 Cans and Metal Boxes
74 Jewellery. Plate and Refining of Precious
75 Miscellingeous Metal Manu factures
76 Production of Man-made Fibres 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 78 Weaving of Cotton.
80
81
81
Jope.
81 Rope. Twine and Net
82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
83
Bace ${ }_{84}^{83}$ Care
84 Carpet
85 Narrom Fabrics
${ }_{87}^{86}$ Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
88 Canvas Goods and Sa
88 Textile Finishing
89
89 Asbestos
90 Miscellane Textile Industries
91 Textile Converting 91 Textile Converting
92
Leather (Taning and Dressing) and
Felle 93 Fellimongery
93 Let ther
94 Fur
95 meat the

 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts. Underwear.
99 Dresses. Lingerie. In fants. Wear, etc.
and
100 Hats. Caps and Miilinery Mear, etc.
101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
101 Corsets
102 Gloves
103 Foontwea
${ }_{102}$ Bricks. Fireclay and Refractory Goods
104 Bricks.
1055 Pottery
105 potter
106 Glass
107 Cemen
108 Abrasives
109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
109 Miscellaneous Building M
T110 Timber
Til
111 Timber
112 Furditure and Upholstery
112 Beding, et.
112 Bedding, otc.
1113 Shop and office Fitting
114 Hooden Containers and Bask
113 Shop and Office Fitting
1144 rooden Containers and Baskets
1115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Mis
115 Miscell aneous wood and Cork Manu factures
117 Capraboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board
Packing Cases
118 Mriscellingeous Manu factures of Paper and Board
119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and
Periodicals
120 General Printing
ng. Publishing, Bookbinding $121 \begin{gathered}\text { Engra } \\ \text { Rubbor }\end{gathered}$
122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
123
Brushes and Brooms
124 Brushes and Brooms
124 Toss. Ganes and 5 Ports Equipment
125 Miscellaneous Stationers Goods
125 Miscellaneous Stationers ${ }^{\circ}$ Goods
126 Plas
Hicce Moulding and Fabricating
127 Miscellaneous Manu facturing Industri
127 Miscellaneous
1288
Cons truction
129
130 Elect
1
130 Electricity
131
132 Water Supply
131 Iater Supply
${ }_{134}$ Sumary Volume

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 No import
1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Surmary Tables Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net). Channels of sales, 1948
Payments for services,
Shift working. 195
Power equipment. 1951
Prime movers. 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.
Census of Production for 1954: Surmary Tables Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net). Fuel purchased
Gas produced in certain industries
Electricity generated, purchased and sold
Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-
ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials ootton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles: timber packing materials; replacement parts for plan etc. (Information about purchases of other of Production for 1954.).

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net). and Regional analyses of gross output, net output
capital expenditure.
he 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 fro 1 s . 6 d . to 2 s . net for each booklet) purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Surmary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net). Sales of particalar products by certain
industries in Scotlund and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for
1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6 d . net according to size of volume) 1958 Reports.
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[^0]:    ROUNDING OF FIGURES
    The fi fures in the tables have, where necessary,
    been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, thereforce, be apparent slight discrepanci es between the sums of the constituent items and the totals
    shown.

[^1]:    (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report
    (b) Not separately recorded.

