



BOARD OF TRADE



THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 103
FOOTWEAR

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

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TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

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

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

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

(ii) Employees

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

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

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

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

(iii) Total employment

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

ENTERPRISE

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

ENTRIES

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

ESTABLISHMENT

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

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

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

MATERIALS AND FUEL

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

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

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

NET OUTPUT

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

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

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

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

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

SALES

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

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

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

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

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

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

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

TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

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

WAGES AND SALARIES

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

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

WORK GIVEN OUT

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

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

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

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 103. FOOTWEAR

This report on the Footwear Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes, slippers, clogs, leather leggings, insoles, etc. The cutting of leather soles and heels is included but not wooden soles, heels or lasts; rubber boots and goloshes, etc. are also excluded. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 450 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 7L (Boot and Shoe) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, except that particulars relating to establishments mainly engaged on repair work are now excluded and classified to distribution. Wooden soles, heels or lasts form part of minimum list heading 479 and are included in the report on Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures (Part 115); rubber boots and goloshes form part of minimum list heading 491 and are included in the report on the Rubber Industry (Part 121).

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. Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but the correspondence is not exact, especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited information. Some other changes introduced in the 1958 Census also affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

The report includes an additional Table (Table 4 Supplement) derived from short period information which supplements some of the broader figures for sales given in Table 4.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4. A census return was classified to this industry if the sales of the principal products of this industry accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry. Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses. Sales of merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products, work done and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

A slightly different procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2, the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The number shown against each item in Table 4 identifies the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. Census returns were classified to the sub-divisions entitled 'Men's, youths' and boys'', 'Women's, maids' and girls'', 'Infants'', 'Footwear with uppers of other materials', 'Slippers and house shoes' and 'Parts of boots and shoes' only if 50 per cent. or more of the total value of goods sold and work done (excluding merchanted goods and canteen takings) consisted of characteristic products of the sub-divisions concerned. Of the remaining returns, where sales of the characteristic products of the first three sub-divisions mentioned above combined amounted to 50 per cent. or more of total sales, etc., the return was allocated to the sub-division entitled 'Unclassified'; all other returns were allocated to the sub-division 'Other'. The total value of sales of characteristic products shown in Table 2 includes, besides the products which define the sub-divisions, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and non-specific work done, but such items were not generally taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	804	
Number of establishments	"	..	1,025	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	161,757	164,405
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	5,558
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	92,388	91,434	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 1,258	+ 352
	{ at end of year	"	6,494	10,029
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 491	- 530
	{ at end of year	"	5,749	5,932
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 673	- 1,146
	{ at end of year	"	15,076	13,959
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	748	840	
Payments for transport	"	1,061	1,253	
Net output	"	67,653	75,112	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	104.2	94.0
	{ other employees	"	13.1	13.2
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	117.5	107.4
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	35,154	41,310
	{ of other employees	"	7,615	9,468
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	895	598	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	1,291	1,331
	{ disposals	"	57	80
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	422	517
	{ disposals	"	153	246

(a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Goods for merchenting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

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

(d) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production

Analysis by sub-divisions
 Firms employing 25 or more

TABLE 2

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)		
		Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of leather		
		Men's, youths' and boys'		
		01	01	
		1954	1958	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	189	160	
Number of establishments	"	272	224	
Sales	goods produced and work done	£'000	54,401	50,417
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	1,388
Sales of characteristic products	"	46,102	44,653	
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	33,244	28,998	
Products on hand for sale (d)	change during year	"	+ 284	+ 548
	at end of year	"	1,942	2,805
Work in progress	change during year	"	- 149	- 142
	at end of year	"	2,027	2,020
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	change during year	"	- 352	- 113
	at end of year	"	5,117	4,310
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	193	283	
Payments for transport	"	324	350	
Net output	"	20,424	22,467	
Average number employed (e)	operatives	No.	32,162	28,143
	other employees	"	3,358	3,215
	total, including working proprietors	"	35,551	31,377
Net output per person employed	£	574	716	
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	11,306	12,760
	of other employees	"	1,992	2,260
Wages and salaries per head	operatives	£	352	453
	other employees	"	593	703
Capital expenditure (f)				
New building work	£'000	137	156	
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	276	293
	disposals	"	12	8
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	95	125
	disposals	"	31	52

 of the industry
 persons: United Kingdom (a)

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)					
Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of leather					
Women's, maids' and girls'		Infants'		Unclassified	
02	02	03	03	04	04
1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
165	170	22	21	37	18
262	266	23	21	47	28
59,781	73,288	2,241	2,190	9,213	5,132
..	497	..	2	..	78
49,905	63,118	1,916	1,956	7,298	4,479
31,466	37,664	1,085	954	5,410	2,580
+ 441	- 163	+ 31	- 17	+ 169	- 77
2,510	4,291	61	50	368	243
- 237	- 341	- 10	+ 7	- 3	- 37
2,606	2,754	58	71	247	172
- 198	- 675	- 7	- 12	- 13	- 68
5,847	6,253	188	191	874	367
275	220	6	4	35	8
321	486	14	17	70	40
27,725	34,235	1,151	1,195	3,850	2,402
42,475	43,945	1,796	1,490	6,344	3,091
5,834	6,679	171	205	652	394
48,330	50,651	1,969	1,697	6,997	3,485
574	676	585	704	550	689
14,465	19,362	568	631	2,015	1,341
3,182	4,808	124	158	382	277
341	441	316	424	318	434
545	720	725	772	586	702
364	208	4	-	69	-
536	587	25	17	115	37
13	53	5	-	3	1
171	234	14	10	24	13
71	108	7	8	5	9

Continued on next page

TABLE 2 (contd.)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)	
		Footwear with uppers of other materials	
		1954	1958
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	26	11
Number of establishments	"	32	14
Sales	£'000	5,331	1,952
{ goods produced and work done	"	..	22
{ merchanded goods and canteen takings	"	..	..
Sales of characteristic products	"	3,995	1,549
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	2,663	955
Products on hand for sale (d)	"	- 23	- 4
{ change during year	"	152	49
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Work in progress	"	- 44	- 13
{ change during year	"	115	96
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	"	- 22	- 27
{ change during year	"	487	170
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	5	7
Payments for transport	"	48	25
Net output	"	2,525	943
Average number employed (e)	No.	4,264	1,541
{ operatives	"	425	198
{ other employees	"	4,689	1,741
{ total, including working proprietors	"	..	..
Net output per person employed	£	538	542
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,251	574
{ of operatives	"	285	145
{ of other employees	"	..	..
Wages and salaries per head	£	293	373
{ operatives	"	670	732
{ other employees	"	..	..
Capital expenditure (f)	£'000	23	22
{ New building work	"	55	12
{ acquisitions	"	2	1
{ disposals	"	..	..
Plant and machinery	"	15	11
{ acquisitions	"	3	7
{ disposals	"	..	..
Vehicles	"	..	..

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

Number of returns	1958
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	309
{ Males	1,621
{ Females	1,575

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)								Total	
Slippers and house shoes		Parts of boots and shoes		Other					
06		07							
1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
46	40	49	42	22	16	529	457		
57	52	56	48	29	21	778	674		
7,849	10,235	8,488	8,712	8,418	6,346	155,722	158,271		
..	162	..	1,765	..	1,436	..	5,350		
5,892	7,628	8,089	7,871						
4,509	6,068	6,196	7,582	4,368	3,223	88,941	88,022		
+ 95	+ 29	+ 67	+ 13	+ 148	+ 9	+ 1,212	+ 339		
251	499	505	740	462	977	6,252	9,655		
- 45	+ 18	+ 34	+ 4	- 20	- 6	- 473	- 510		
206	312	124	185	152	101	5,535	5,711		
- 73	- 58	+ 18	- 81	- 1	- 69	- 648	- 1,103		
716	1,026	612	667	672	456	14,513	13,439		
40	40	36	60	130	187	720	808		
70	105	60	78	114	107	1,022	1,207		
3,206	4,174	2,315	2,693	3,933	4,199	65,129	72,309		
5,569	6,200	2,514	2,625	5,313	3,538	100,437	90,573		
574	690	760	536	865	820	12,639	12,737		
6,151	6,892	3,278	3,163	6,179	4,359	113,144	103,365		
521	606	706	851	636	963	576	700		
1,610	2,365	851	1,114	1,815	1,665	33,880	39,813		
393	513	468	441	512	522	7,339	9,125		
289	381	338	425	342	471	338	440		
684	744	616	823	592	633	581	716		
35	7	28	8	53	96	713	497		
97	143	48	48	89	144	1,240	1,281		
3	10	8	1	7	3	55	77		
25	27	46	65	16	14	406	498		
6	11	20	38	3	4	147	236		

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 4.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

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

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

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

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	87	90	6,495	2,360	2,815	433	1,196	340	71	722
50 - 99	139	151	15,406	6,482	8,784	1,223	3,669	887	243	646
100 - 199	112	130	22,760	10,493	13,691	1,660	5,900	1,248	301	683
200 - 299	39	54	13,811	6,190	8,201	1,169	3,643	861	146	661
300 - 399	27	50	17,248	6,800	8,190	952	3,656	733	139	744
400 - 499	14	22	9,326	4,328	5,491	680	2,359	497	185	701
500 - 749	16	47	15,597	7,413	8,503	1,151	3,870	870	221	768
750 - 999	9	24	11,395	5,110	6,921	791	2,805	626	168	663
1,000 - 1,499	5	27	10,188	4,901	5,953	820	2,580	557	125	724
1,500 - 2,499	3	17	8,549	4,164	4,739	699	2,190	421	120	766
2,500 and over	6	62	32,847	14,068	17,285	3,159	7,945	2,084	555	688
Total	457	674	163,621	72,309	90,573	12,737	39,813	9,125	2,276	700

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchant goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

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

TABLE 4 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th.doz. prs.	£'000	Th.doz. prs.	£'000	Number	Number
Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of leather (other than slippers, house shoes and clogs)						
01 Men's, youths' and boys'	3,020	51,080	3,045	52,305	219	241
02 Women's, maids' and girls'	3,670	60,115	4,602	72,070	282	313
03 Infants'	715	3,585	722	4,224	73	75
04 Unclassified	1,392	10,143	116 ..	1,498 241	7	7
05 Footwear (other than slippers, house shoes and clogs) with uppers of other materials (but excluding rubber footwear and canvas shoes with rubber soles)	1,124	7,591	782	5,091	95	101
06 Slippers and house shoes	1,719	10,263	1,914	10,860	109	117
Clogs	11.8	125	8.4	91	..	..
07 Parts of boots and shoes, other than parts of wood, rubber or rubber substitute materials	..	9,508	..	8,541	68	78
Other principal products	..	256	..	455	41	48
Leather scrap and waste products	Th.cwt. 60 ..	45 246	Th.cwt. 176 ..	120 230	280	316
Footwear repaired	Th.doz. prs. 57 ..	393 120	Th.doz. prs. 65 ..	524 123	107	121
Work done for the trade on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		622		602	48	53
Total		154,093		156,972	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		765		1,651	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		153,327		155,321	457	507(b)

(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) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

Manufacturers' sales of footwear (a)

TABLE 4
SUPPLEMENTFirms whose average sales exceed 1,000 pairs
a quarter: United Kingdom

	1954	1958 (b)
	Quantity	Quantity
Footwear (other than slippers and house shoes) with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	Th.doz.prs.	Th.doz.prs.
With leather soles		
Men's	1,900	1,667
Women's	2,454	1,832
Boys' and youths'	221	115
Girls' and maids'	370	102
Infants'	273	139
With non-leather soles		
Men's	544	865
Women's	786	1,914
Boys' and youths'	416	597
Girls' and maids'	947	947
Infants'	416	589
Footwear (other than slippers and house shoes) with uppers wholly or mainly of other materials (c)		
With leather soles	706 (d)	218
With non-leather soles	2,128 (d)	1,745
Slippers and house shoes		
With leather soles	769	410 (e)
With non-leather soles	1,485	1,960 (e)
Total	13,415	13,100

(a) This table, which is derived from short period information, supplements the information collected in the 1958 Census and should be read in conjunction with Table 4. It refers to the calendar years 1954 and 1958; goods merchanted or factored (sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process) are excluded.

(b) Excluding clogs.

(c) Excluding all-rubber footwear, but including shoes with rubber soles and uppers of other materials produced by the Rubber Industry. Separate figures for the latter are not available in the short period statistics, but the following figures are recorded in the Census of Production Report on the Rubber Industry (Part 121):

	1954	1958
	(Th.doz.prs.)	
Shoes of canvas and rubber	1,409	950
Shoes of rubber and other materials	754	629

(d) Including surgical and sport footwear with leather uppers.

(e) Including ballet shoes.

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			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
		£'000	Th.doz.prs.	£'000	Number	
Footwear with uppers of materials other than leather (but excluding rubber footwear and canvas shoes with rubber soles)	..	208 (b)	184	1,077	6	93, 121
Parts of boots and shoes, other than parts of wood, rubber or rubber substitute materials; and repairs to footwear	..	557	..	574	7	92, 115, 116, 121
Total		765		1,651	..	

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

(b) Includes footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of leather.

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.gross of single laces	£'000	Th.gross of single laces	£'000
Boot, shoe, corset and similar laces	2.0	2	5.6	5
Wooden heels	..	8	..	154
Leather and leather goods	}	2,385	..	399
Rubber goods			..	2,121
Other goods			..	271
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	..	..	5,074
Canteen takings		..		276
Total		..		8,300

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	54	1	55
Operatives	43,459	45,630	89,089
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	7,299	5,718	13,017
Total employees	50,758	51,348	102,106
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 17.2	£ 7.1	£ 12.7

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- 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)
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- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
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- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
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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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