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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 8 BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

*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

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

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.

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

(iii) Total employment

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

ENTERPRISE

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

ENTRIES

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

ESTABLISHMENT

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

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

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

MATERIALS AND FUEL

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

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

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

NET OUTPUT

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

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

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

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

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

SALES

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

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

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

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

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

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to 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.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 8. BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

This report on the Bread and Flour Confectionery Industry relates to establishments engaged in making bread, cakes, pastries, pies (other than meat pies), puddings (other than meat or canned puddings), etc. Production at small bakehouses attached to bakers' shops is excluded. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 212 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

Particulars relating to meat pies and puddings and canned puddings are included in the report on Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products (Part 10).

This industry corresponds to Industry 8B in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, except that particulars relating to small bakehouses attached to bakers' shops are now excluded and classified to distribution.

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons in connection with bakehouses and/or making flour confectionery 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 (i.e. excluding shop assistants and roundsmen). However, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons in connection with the bakehouse and/or making flour confectionery 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.

It was not practicable to exclude from the 1954 figures for larger firms all those who would have been exempt under the 1958 rules, and the 1954 figures are estimated to be some 3 or 4 per cent. too high on this account.

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 merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products, work done and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1
Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	..	2,037
Number of establishments	"	..	2,371
Sales	£'000	202,790	270,023
{ goods produced and work done				..	30,184
{ merchanted goods and canteen takings			
Bread subsidy payable by the Ministry of Food in respect of flour converted into bread	"	23,176	(b)
Purchases of materials and fuel (c)	"	143,364	181,911
Products on hand for sale (c)	"	- 71	-
{ change during year			
{ at end of year	"	426	842
Work in progress	"	+ 20	+ 11
{ change during year			
{ at end of year	"	99	67
Stocks of materials and fuel (c)	"	- 736	+ 56
{ change during year			
{ at end of year	"	7,919	9,357
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	20	397
Payments for transport	"	3,537	3,977
Net output	"	78,258	113,988
Average number employed (d)	Th.	109.7	124.3
{ operatives (e)			
{ other employees				"	12.5	14.2
{ total, including working proprietors	"	122.7	139.6
Wages and salaries	£'000	39,987	58,105
{ of operatives (e)			
{ of other employees	"	6,123	8,408
Capital expenditure (f)			
New building work	"	2,850	3,641
Plant and machinery	"	5,610	6,163
{ acquisitions			
{ disposals	"	146	408
Vehicles	"	1,853	3,668
{ acquisitions			
{ disposals	"	212	374

(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 1 per cent. of the figures shown. For other items (which no small firms were asked to report) estimates for small firms and unsatisfactory returns account for about 10 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) Not applicable to 1958.

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

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

(e) Including roundsmen and shop assistants.

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

BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

Summary of returns received

Firms employing 25 or more persons in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom (a)

TABLE 2(i)

	Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	763	554
Number of establishments	"	1,096	839
Sales	£'000	182,506	246,278
{ goods produced and work done	"	..	26,029
{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	..
Bread subsidy payable by the Ministry of Food in respect of flour converted into bread	"	20,858	-
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	129,024	165,852
Products on hand for sale (b)	"	- 64	-
{ change during year	"	..	..
{ at end of year	"	383	758
Work in progress	"	+ 18	+ 10
{ change during year	"	..	..
{ at end of year	"	89	60
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	"	- 662	+ 50
{ change during year	"	..	..
{ at end of year	"	7,127	8,421
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	18	301
Payments for transport	"	3,183	3,579
Net output	"	70,430	102,635
Average number employed (c)	No.	99,026	112,168
{ operatives (d)	"	11,245	12,790
{ other employees	"	..	..
{ total, including working proprietors	"	110,453	125,075
Net output per person employed	£	638	821
Wages and salaries	£'000	36,093	52,446
{ of operatives (d)	"	5,527	7,589
{ of other employees	"	..	..
Wages and salaries per head	£	364	468
{ operatives	"	491	593
{ other employees	"	..	..
Capital expenditure (e)	£'000	1,810	2,934
New building work	"	4,499	5,157
Plant and machinery	"	132	367
{ acquisitions	"	1,643	3,209
{ disposals	"	191	337

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

(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 roundsmen and shop assistants, particulars for whom are as follows:

	Unit	1954	1958
Number employed	No.	25,167	32,245
{ operatives other than those employed in the bakehouse and/or making flour confectionery (e.g. roundsmen)	"	10,170	14,440
{ shop assistants	"	..	..
Wages and salaries of shop assistants	£'000	2,089	4,010

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

BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

Summary for small firms, 1958

TABLE 2(ii) Firms employing fewer than 25 persons in connection with the bakehouse that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958
Number of returns	No.	1,449
Sales	£'000	20,336
{ goods produced and work done	"	3,715
{ merchanted goods	"	..
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	13,763
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	89
Net output (c)	"	10,199
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)	No.	6,809
Males	"	..
Females	"	5,272

(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 61 per cent. of the total employment shown, which itself represents 95 per cent. of estimated employment in small firms in this industry (including those for which satisfactory returns were not made).

(b) Goods for merchenting 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) Roundsmen, persons engaged in merchenting or factoring and canteen workers are included.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons in connection with the bakehouse: 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 (d)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives (c)	Others	Operatives (c)	Others		
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
25 - 49	95	103	8,071	3,033	3,252	335	1,500	196	200	837
50 - 99	188	230	27,800	11,116	12,157	1,140	5,377	689	1,091	836
100 - 199	148	178	45,564	16,728	18,850	2,063	8,838	1,194	1,914	799
200 - 299	44	76	22,968	8,222	9,408	1,117	4,552	664	936	781
300 - 399	25	45	19,484	7,435	7,774	1,130	3,769	591	652	835
400 - 499	19	38	17,813	6,155	7,296	1,002	3,400	598	848	742
500 - 749	16	28	18,500	7,372	8,323	1,026	3,709	565	1,014	785
750 - 999	4	10	6,683	2,450	3,156	273	1,373	174	241	714
1,000 - 1,499	7	16	16,634	6,530	7,842	766	3,084	435	736	759
1,500 - 1,999	4	27	14,691	5,338	6,618	598	3,645	318	766	740
2,000 and over	4	88	74,098	28,257	27,492	3,340	13,199	2,164	2,901	916
Total	554	839	272,307	102,635	112,168	12,790	52,446	7,589	11,300	821

(a) Including working proprietors.

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

(c) Including roundsmen and shop assistants.

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

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

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

	Totals for larger firms and for small firms (a)	Small firms in the industry (b)
	£'000	£'000
Bread	155,772	8,872
Flour confectionery, etc.	105,775	10,786
Other (c)	2,877	679
Total	264,423	20,336

- (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 61 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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
Bread, sold in loaves of over 10 oz.	Th. cwt.	£'000	Th. cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
White	572	1,747	39,662	111,844	443	523
National and national brown	44,202	86,270	-	-	-	-
Other (including wholemeal and speciality breads)	{ 3,065 ..	{ 8,917 1,034	{ 5,934	{ 20,938	{ 423	{ 504
Other bread sold in loaves or rolls	{ 1,595 ..	{ 6,372 952	{ 2,689 ..	{ 11,994 2,123	{ 404	{ 476
Flour confectionery						
Slab and size cake, sold by weight	1,366	13,078	1,739	17,119	377	426
Sponge goods	{ 1,079 ..	{ 11,921 2,081	{ 1,486 ..	{ 17,817 1,756	{ 387	{ 443
Tea-bread and scones, including crumpets, muffins, etc.	{ 1,542 ..	{ 9,110 1,684	{ 1,876	{ 13,459	{ 408	{ 476
Puddings and trifles (excluding meat and fish puddings)						
Christmas puddings, uncanned	127	1,283	142	1,531	115	123
Other	{ 31.0 ..	{ 276 44	{ 50.9 ..	{ 537 291	{ 97	{ 112
Other flour confectionery	..	29,133	..	37,371	436	498
Unclassified flour confectionery	..	4,775	..	4,746	44	44
Cereal confectionery	{ 363 ..	{ 487 184	{ 20.9 ..	{ 361 599 506	{ ..	{ .. 74 81
Other bakery products	..	68	..	384	43	45
Other products	..	68	..	384	43	45
Waste products including bakery products sold as waste	..	476	..	638	400	490
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	36	..	71	5	5
Total		179,928		244,087	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		3,489		6,088	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		176,439		237,999	554	663(a)

- (a) 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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Bread						
Loaves and rolls, unclassified	27.8	61	..	22	..	9
Flour confectionery						
Slab and size cake, sold by weight, sponge goods, tea-bread and scones, including crumpets, muffins, etc.	155	1,887	303	3,586	18	9, 10, 11
Christmas puddings, uncanned	90.2	915	103	1,135	27	10, 14
Other puddings	1.8	21	..	276	5	9, 14
Other flour confectionery	..	394	..	708	9	9, 10, 11, 17
Unclassified	..	34	..	153	..	10, 17
Other bakery products	..	27	..	53	..	9, 10
Total		3,489		6,088	..	

(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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000
Biscuits for human consumption				
Whole				
Sweetened				
Fully or partially chocolate coated	17.0	232	33.4	416
Other kinds	122	1,038	169	1,294
Unsweetened	25.5	217	24.7	233
Cereal filler (sausage rusk)	53.4	144	88.3	221
Outcakes	9.9	66	11.2	95
Sausages, uncooked	..	31	..	40
Pork	..	197	..	188
Beef	..	77	..	136
Meat puddings and pies	297	2,735	397	4,343
	..	564	..	448
Ice cream sold in bulk	Th.gal. 123	71	Th.gal. ..	58
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	..	38	..	11
Self-raising flour	Th.cwt. 161	454	Th.cwt. 117	358
Other goods	..	152	..	438
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	..	..	25,308
Canteen takings	..	..	..	721
Total		..		34,308

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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	109	17	126
Operatives (a)	69,914	43,094	113,008
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	6,299	6,623	12,922
Total employees	76,213	49,717	125,930
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 16.6	£ 6.2	£ 11.3

(a) Including roundsmen and shop assistants.

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- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 128 Construction
- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials; cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber; packing materials; replacement parts for plant etc. (Information about purchases of other materials is given in The Report on the Census of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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