



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

85 Household textiles and handkerchiefs

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. They are intended to assist the reader in understanding the figures and to provide a guide to the sources of the data. The figures are given in thousands of tons unless otherwise stated. The figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

85 Household textiles and handkerchiefs

Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)

The figures in this report are based on the returns made by the manufacturers and traders in the industry. The figures are given in thousands of tons unless otherwise stated. The figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. The figures are given in thousands of tons unless otherwise stated. The figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

When a number is given in brackets it refers to the number of the report in the series. The figures are given in thousands of tons unless otherwise stated. The figures are rounded to the nearest whole number. The figures are given in thousands of tons unless otherwise stated. The figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

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 a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) 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, shops and 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 in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

85 Household textiles and handkerchiefs

This Report on the Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in cutting, stitching, hemming, embroidering, etc., quilts, counterpanes, sheets, pillowslips, towels, tablecloths, duchess sets, cleaning and polishing cloths, etc., and handkerchiefs and nursery squares. The making-up of soft furnishings is excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 422(1) in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

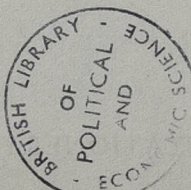
Table 5 Supplement included in this report records the total sales of household textiles, by larger firms, from all sources within the scope of this Census; and by merchant converters who were out of scope of this Census but were covered by the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1963.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

In classifying returns to industry the standard procedure was adopted except that those showing sales of made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth as their major output were classified, as in 1958, to the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry (Part 77) when made in the making-up department of a weaving establishment. Sales of these products are, however, treated as principal products of this industry in 1963 and shown in Table 5, a change from 1958 when they were included as principal products of the Weaving of Cotton, Linen, and Man-made Fibres Industry.

The classification of returns to the sub-divisions of the industry, shown in Table 2, followed the standard procedure.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).



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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom
Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	432	440
Number of establishments	"	483	492
Gross output	£'000	37,636	45,749
Net output	"	11,801	14,368
Net output per head	£	532	679
Sales and work done	£'000	35,932	43,271(b)
Purchases	"	23,404	25,785
Payments to other organisations	"	1,790	3,108
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 89	+ 223
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 152	+ 189
Work in progress	"	+ 184	- 17
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 247	+ 51
Average number employed	Th.	22.2	21.2
Wages and salaries	£'000	5,599	6,043
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	553
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	568
New building work	"	105	169
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 19
Plant and machinery (f)	"	364	331
Vehicles (f)	"	72	87

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 15 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 11 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
		Specialist producers of made-up household textiles of cotton, linen and union cloth or man-made fibres, and handkerchiefs 11		Specialist makers-up of household textiles, working for the trade or on commission 12		1958	1963
		1958	1963	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	137	128	68	56	204	182
Number of establishments	"	177	161	77	62	254	223
Gross output	£'000	30,888	35,977	2,464	2,729	33,351	38,706
Net output	"	8,475	9,958	1,983	2,198	10,458	12,156
Net output per head	£	617	750	335	475	532	679
Sales and work done	£'000	29,381	33,875(d)	2,461	2,734(d)	31,842	36,609(d)
	"	1,210	1,935	2	17	1,212	1,951
Characteristic products/work done	"	27,314	29,537	2,461	2,384	(e)	(e)
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	93	87	100	87	95	89
Purchases	£'000	20,376	21,424	363	392	20,739	21,816
	"		1,740		7		1,747
Payments to other organisations	"	1,504	2,543	83	87	1,586	2,630
	"	320	350	29	51	349	401
Stocks and work in progress	"						
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 135	+ 172	-	- 12	+ 134	+ 160
	"	2,990	4,002	-	18	2,990	4,019
Work in progress	"	+ 162	- 4	+ 1	- 10	+ 163	- 15
	"	716	2,044	17	44	733	2,088
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 214	+ 37	- 5	+ 6	- 219	+ 43
	"	2,280	2,360	100	106	2,380	2,466
Average number employed	No.	13,741	13,272	5,913	4,632	19,654	17,904
	"	11,818	11,013	5,475	4,279	17,293	15,292
Wages and salaries	£'000	3,526	3,844	1,449	1,337	4,975	5,181
	"	1,116	1,600	171	178	1,286	1,778
Wages and salaries per head	£	298	349	265	313	288	339
	"	603	761	466	617	581	744
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	291	..	93	..	383
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	87	..	4	..	91
Capital expenditure (j)	"						
New building work	"	80	95	13	48	93	143
Land and existing buildings	"	..	11	..	1	..	12
	"	..	27	..	1	..	28
Plant and machinery	"	285	246	52	48	336	294
	"	9	13	4	1	13	14
Vehicles	"	107	111	13	15	120	125
	"	52	46	5	5	57	52

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963
(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
25-49	62	64	2,276	4,917	1,699	746	72	809
50-99	69	76	4,810	8,976	2,962	616	140	1,949
100-199	33	44	4,562	7,695	3,219	706	121	1,500
200-299	10	13	2,327	5,292	1,464	629	94	1,400
300-399	4	8	1,345	3,028	963	716	38	683
400 and over	4	18	2,584	8,797	1,850	716	16	2,231
Total	182	223	17,904	38,706	12,156	679	480	8,573

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	1,929	274	652	221	49	6	338	806
50-99	4,171	564	1,389	416	108	17	333	738
100-199	4,015	501	1,302	402	96	18	324	803
200-299	1,883	429	638	268	44	14	339	625
300-399	1,228	112	462	100	28	7	376	890
400 and over	2,066	510	737	370	59	29	357	726
Total	15,292	2,390	5,181	1,778	383	91	339	744

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £30,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	3	9	12
18 and over	26	62	88
All ages	29	71	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963, in the Made-up Textiles Industry - Minimum List Heading 422.

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 2 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 3 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	226	263
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	2,449	316
Other persons employed		2,721

- (b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.
- (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) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).
- (e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.
- (f) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products and value of work done to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.
- (g) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.
- (i) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.
- (j) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (b)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
11 Made-up household textiles of cotton (c)	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
Hand and bath towels, including roller towels						
Terry	2,582	4,482	2,676	6,147	35	36
Non-terry	..	412	66.3	87	11	11
Unclassified			-	-		
Tea towels, glass cloths and the like	159	163	331	390	26	26
Sheets	774	1,061	5,623	8,421	54	55
Pillow and bolster cases	675	1,371	904	1,682	58	61
Blankets	460	187	221	105	6	6
Cot size						
Full size (single or double)	2,788	3,867	1,215	2,151	11	11
			..	595		
Table cloths of all kinds, other than lace			157	657	28	28
Cleaning cloths, dusters and the like	..	1,389	4,161	1,085	27	27
Filled quilts			..	731		
Cot and pram sizes			..	32	7	7
Full size (single or double)	..	923	25.9	619	26	26
Bedspreads and other bed coverings other than quilts			..	289		
Tufted			274	4,947	26	27
Other	..	6,009	395	1,102	30	30
Other and unclassified made-up household textiles of cotton			..	2,330	76	86
Total made-up household textiles of cotton		19,864		31,372	..	..
11 Made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth (c) (d)	Th.doz.					
Tea towels, glass cloths and the like	1,538	2,052	1,062	1,849	33	33
Hand and bath towels, including roller towels	214	431	141	363	26	26
Sheets	18.9	320	16.8	306	21	21
Table linen	574	2,104	526	2,816	31	31
Other made-up household goods of linen and union cloth	..	1,058	..	995	38	38
Total made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth		5,965		6,329	..	..
11 Made-up household textiles of man-made fibres other than glass fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) or of man-made fibres mixed with materials other than silk (c)						
Table cloths of all kinds, other than lace	574	1,653	384	1,230	25	25

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (b)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
11	Th.do.	£'000	Th.do.	£'000	Number	Number
Made-up household textiles of man-made fibres other than glass fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.), or of man-made fibres mixed with materials other than silk (c) (continued)						
Filled quilts						
Cot and pram sizes	..	287	{ 58.3 ..	{ 355 78	{ 22	{ 22
Full size (single or double)	39.4	1,422	{ 48.8 ..	{ 1,837 649	{ 41	{ 41
Bedspreads and other bed coverings other than quilts						
Tufted			2.2	47	5	5
Other			46.7	992	33	34
Sheets and other made-up household textiles of man-made fibres other than glass fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.), or of man-made fibres mixed with materials other than silk	..	2,284	..	2,255	53	53
Total made-up household textiles of man-made fibres, etc.		5,646		7,443	..	..
11	..	2,210	-	-		
11	..	3,310(e)	{ 4,885 ..	{ 1,767 794	{ 26 18	{ 26 18
11	..	609	{ 151 ..	{ 161 606	{ 8	{ 8
11	..	23	..	52	50	55
12	..	2,916	..	2,893	76	81
Other work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	321	..	224	20	22
Total		40,864		52,500	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		10,772		19,614	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		30,093		32,885	182	192(f)

- (a) Excluding sales by firms classified to the Textile Converting Industry. For 1958 the figures have been revised to exclude the sales by merchant converters and for both 1958 and 1963 such sales are included in the supplement to this table.
- (b) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are the total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (c) For 1958, a number of firms classified to the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry (Part 77) did not separately distinguish between sales of loom-state cloth and sales of made-up household textiles. In 1963, such a distinction was made and although the firms remained classified to the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry, sales of made-up household textiles have been included in this table. For this reason the 1958 data are not strictly comparable with the 1963 data.
- (d) Sales of made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth were included in the 1958 report on the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry.
- (e) May include some handkerchiefs of other materials for 1958.
- (f) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2, on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 5 SUPPLEMENT Sales of household textiles and handkerchiefs by larger firms in the Census, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, and by merchant converters in the United Kingdom: 1958 and 1963 (a)

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.do.	£'000	Th.do.	£'000
Made-up household textiles of cotton (b)				
Hand and bath towels, including roller towels				
Terry	3,579	6,968	3,316	7,826
Non-terry	..	281	72.7	95
Unclassified	155	367	-	-
Tea towels, glass cloths and the like	282	269	585	623
Sheets	Th.prs. 4,257	6,248	Th.prs. 11,286	15,183
Pillow and bolster cases	Th.do. 1,861	3,185	Th.do. 2,114	3,352
Blankets	Th.prs. 694	268	Th.prs. 262	122
Cot size				
Full size (single or double)	4,121	5,648	{ 2,430 ..	{ 4,026 595
Table cloths of all kinds, other than lace	Th.do. 368	1,043	Th.do. 211	822
Cleaning cloths, dusters and the like	3,945	1,096	{ 5,369 ..	{ 1,525 731
Filled quilts				
Cot and pram sizes	..	46	..	32
Full size (single or double)	..	880	{ 26.0 ..	{ 620 289
Bedspreads and other bed coverings other than quilts	{ 264 ..	{ 4,435 909	{ 715	{ 6,481
Other and unclassified made-up household textiles of cotton	..	1,346	..	2,564
Total made-up household textiles of cotton		32,990		44,884
Made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth (b)				
Tea towels, glass cloths and the like	1,538	2,052	1,069	1,860
Hand and bath towels, including roller towels	214	431	141	363
Sheets	18.9	320	16.8	306
Table linen	574	2,104	526	2,818
Other made-up household goods of linen and union cloth	..	1,058	..	995
Total made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth		5,965		6,342

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 SUPPLEMENT (continued)

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000
Made-up household textiles of man-made fibres other than glass fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.), or of man-made fibres mixed with materials other than silk (b)				
Bedspreads and other bed coverings other than quilts				
Tufted	61.2	989	2.2	47
Other			49.3	996
Sheets, tablecloths, filled quilts, and other and unclassified made-up household textiles of man-made fibres other than glass fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.), or of man-made fibres mixed with materials other than silk	..	5,274(c)	..	6,581
Total made-up household textiles of man-made fibres, etc.		6,262(c)		7,624
Other and unclassified made-up household textiles of unspecified fibres	..	2,446	..	2,703
Handkerchiefs				
Of cotton	12,460	5,238	11,244	4,406
Of linen	1,713	1,125(d)	..	795
Nursery squares, terry and muslin; cerements, shrouds, etc.	..	1,301	..	1,333
Total		55,327		68,087

(a) For 1958, sales by merchant converters were collected in the 1958 Census of Production and included in the report on the Textile Converting Industry: for 1963, sales by merchant converters were collected in the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades. For both years the coverage relates to establishments delivering more than 500,000 sq.yds. of finished cloth during the year.

(b) For 1958, a number of firms classified to the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry (Part 77) did not separately distinguish between sales of loom-state cloth and sales of made-up household textiles. In 1963, such a distinction was made and although the firms remained classified to the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry, sales of made-up household textiles have been included in this table. For this reason the 1958 data are not strictly comparable with the 1963 data.

(c) Including some sheets of cotton for 1958.

(d) May include some handkerchiefs of other materials for 1958.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (b)
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Made-up household textiles of cotton (c)						
Hand and bath towels, including roller towels						
Terry	..	267	2,114	4,216	23	77
Non-terry	..	137	19.0	29	6	77
Tea towels, glass cloths and the like	97.4	90	197	175	13	77
Sheets	Th.prs. 294	350	Th.prs. 4,565	6,847	25	77
Pillow and bolster cases	Th.doz. 113	309	Th.doz. 251	504	20	77
Blankets, full size (single or double)	-	-	Th.prs. 277	525	6	77,78,87
			..	595		
Table cloths of all kinds, other than lace	..	649	Th.doz. 40.0	160	14	77
Cleaning cloths, dusters and the like			{ 1,515	470	17	74,77,100
	..	145				
Bedspreads and other bed coverings other than quilts	..	449	..	140	8	77,109
Other and unclassified made-up household textiles of cotton, including filled quilts			..	991	39	77,82,109,110
Total made-up household textiles of cotton		2,251		14,797	..	
Made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth (c)						
Tea towels, glass cloths and the like	1,365	1,825	503	799	16	77,84
Hand and bath towels, including roller towels	179	372	99.4	239	15	77
Sheets	17.2	289	6.2	118	9	77
Table linen	522	1,882	189	815	13	77,82
Other made-up household goods of linen and union cloth	..	851	..	276	10	26,77
Total made-up household textiles of linen and union cloth		5,219		2,248	..	

Continued on next page

TABLE 6 (continued)

	1958		1963			Principal industries in which produced (b)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Made-up household textiles of man-made fibres other than glass fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.), or of man-made fibres mixed with materials other than silk (c)						
Table cloths of all kinds, other than lace	316	892	129	485	9	77,110
Filled quilts	..	(d)				
Bedspreads and other bed coverings other than quilts	2.9	24				
Other made-up household textiles of man-made fibres other than glass fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.), or of man-made fibres mixed with materials other than silk	..	293	..	990	18	77,82,94,110
Total made-up household textiles of man-made fibres, etc.		1,209		1,475	..	
Made-up household textiles of unspecified fibres	..	842	-	-		
Handkerchiefs						
Of cotton	1,065	398				
Of linen	624	449(e)	..	711	11	77,82,113
Nursery squares, terry and muslin; cerements, shrouds, etc.	..	104				
Making-up of household textiles, handkerchiefs, nursery squares, and cerements, shrouds, etc. (hemming, etc.)		301		383	13	
Total		10,772		19,614	..	

(a) Excluding sales by firms classified to the Textile Converting Industry. For 1958 the figures have been revised to exclude the sales by merchant converters and for both 1958 and 1963 such sales are included in the supplement to Table 5.

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

(c) For 1958, a number of firms classified to the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry (Part 77) did not separately distinguish between sales of loom-state cloth and sales of made-up household textiles. In 1963, such a distinction was made and although the firms remained classified to the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry, sales of made-up household textiles have been included in this table. For this reason the 1958 data is not strictly comparable with the 1963 data.

(d) Not recorded separately.

(e) May include some handkerchiefs of other materials for 1958.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Clothing	..	310	..	453
Bolsters, pillows and cushions	..	272(a)	..	65
Finished woven cloth of linen and union	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
For household textiles and handkerchiefs	2,214	391	3,210	724
For other uses	511	92	3,294	1,020
Finished woven cloth wholly of cotton				
Sheeting and pillow cloth	{ 603	{ 44	{ 1,200	{ 102
	{ ..	{ 16		
Handkerchief cloth	..	57	-	-
Cloth for apparel			191	34
Other woven cotton cloth	{ ..	{ 568	{ 2,409	{ 487
Other goods and work done			..	743
Services rendered to other organisations (b)		..		97
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)		1,191		1,922
Canteen takings		21		29
Total		2,964 ^(c) _(d)		5,676

(a) Described as 'Upholstery and bedding, cushions and curtains' for 1958.

(b) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.

(c) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

(d) Revised figure. Made-up household articles of linen and union cloth included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry are now shown in Table 5 of this report.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Th.sq.yds.	£'000
Materials for processing				
Goods purchased for further processing or for hemming and stitching				
Grey or other loom state woven cloth wholly or mainly of				
Cotton				
Wholly of cotton	43,799	5,369	62,404	5,357
Mainly of cotton			2,462	636
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	3,084	297	291	63
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)			..	67
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)	..	583	8,698	1,079
Finished or partly finished woven cloth wholly or mainly of				
Cotton				
Wholly of cotton	33,962	5,038	12,185	1,946
Mainly of cotton			..	358
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	11,665	1,775	1,845	362
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)			..	127
Linen and union	245	37	3,981	776
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)	..	5,097	..	182
All other materials for processing	..	..	4,867	796
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)	..	..	..	241
All other materials for processing	..	..	21,586	4,131
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)	..	..	Th.lb.	..
All other materials for processing	..	..	9,852	1,954
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)	..	..	..	712
All other materials for processing	..	..	..	1,797
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	..	..	536
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard and fibreboard (except multiwall sacks)	..	490	..	166
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..	..	..	118
All other packaging materials	..	..	..	114
Fuel and electricity (a)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	13.2	66	8.6	55
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	2.5	13	1.3	11
			..	2
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	123	26	102	23
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc. and liquefied petroleum gases)	..	6	..	6
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc. and liquefied petroleum gases)	32.0	2	1,329	56
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc. and liquefied petroleum gases)	..	..	..	13

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Fuel and electricity (a) (continued)				
Gas	292	19	226	18
			..	5
Electricity	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
	7,509	58	9,912	79
			..	31
Total cost of materials and fuel		18,877		21,816
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		1,711
Canteen purchases		..		36
Total cost of purchases		..		23,563

(a) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1963 was 875 Th.kWh. Firms classified to this industry did not record any electricity generated at their own establishments for 1954.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	113
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	66
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	29
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	401
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	9
Vehicle licences	"	5
Depreciation	"	39
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	19
Total	"	568

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	59
Road goods vehicles	19
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	104
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	53
Rates, excluding water rates	125
Hire of plant and machinery	4
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	128
Total	491

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.

(b) For details see Table 11.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	6.9	November	6.6
May	2.8	December	36.5
June	8.7	1964	
July	4.2	January	6.4
August	-	February	3.2
September	4.0	March	14.6
October	5.9	Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended 1st to 5th April, 1964.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

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

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

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 firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include 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 are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, 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 has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is 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 are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods 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. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanting or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis.

Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. 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, i.e. 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; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. 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. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

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.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- * Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

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.

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