



BOARD OF TRADE

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42 [HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

100 Gloves

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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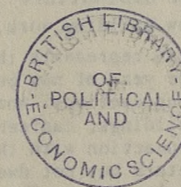
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*Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the
Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)*



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1968

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.

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Gloves

This Report on the Gloves Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing all types of cloth, leather or fur gloves and mittens, except sports gloves. Knitted gloves and rubber gloves are also excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 449(2) in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

For 1963, but not for 1958, all firms in this industry were asked to state the number of outworkers employed and the estimated total is shown in footnote (c) to Table 1. Figures for the number of outworkers attached to larger firms employing twenty-five or more persons and the payments made to them are shown for both years in footnotes (g) and (i) to Table 2.

There were no establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954, 1958 and 1963.

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.	185	169
Number of establishments	"	237	220
Gross output	£'000	11,436	14,705
Net output	"	5,205	6,808
Net output per head	£	564	771
Sales and work done	£'000	11,340	13,396(b)
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	312
Purchases	"	6,060	6,686
	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"	1,082
Payments to other organisations	"	70	84
	{ for work done on materials given out		
	{ for transport	"	88
Stocks and work in progress	"	-	229
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	2,077
	{ at end of year	"	2,958
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	147
	{ at end of year	"	515
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	69
	{ at end of year	"	572
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	13
	{ at end of year	"	990
Average number employed (c)	Th.	9.2	8.8
	{ total, including working proprietors		
	{ operatives	"	8.2
	{ other employees (d)	"	1.0
Wages and salaries (e)	£'000	2,542	3,027
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees (d)	"	653
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (f)	"	..	245
Capital expenditure (g)	"	..	277
Total	"	..	277
New building work	"	50	84
Land and existing buildings (h)	"	..	12
Plant and machinery (h)	"	61	127
Vehicles (h)	"	23	55

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 13 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 16 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) Excluding outworkers; the average number of outworkers was estimated at 5,921 for 1963; it is not possible to give a similar estimate for 1958 as small firms were not asked for information about outworkers.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(e) Excluding payments to outworkers.

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

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

(h) 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)		
		Gloves for dress wear, wholly or partly of leather and fur gloves 21		
		1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	47	34	
Number of establishments	"	83	62	
Gross output	£'000	5,072	6,164	
Net output	"	2,293	2,894	
Net output per head	£	543	830	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	5,168	5,667(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	60	478
Sales of characteristic products	"	4,044	4,385	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	78	77	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	2,683	2,814
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	45	65
		for transport	31	37
Stocks and work in progress	"			
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	- 104	- 19
		at end of year	271	359
Work in progress	"	change during year	- 52	+ 38
		at end of year	338	438
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	- 21	+ 19
		at end of year	495	761
Average number employed (g)	No.	total, including working proprietors	4,222	3,488
		operatives	3,797	3,034
		other employees (h)	422	448
Wages and salaries (i)	£'000	of operatives	1,213	1,339
		of other employees (h)	276	387
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	320	441
		other employees (h)	654	861
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (j)	£'000	..	83	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (k)	"	..	25	
Capital expenditure (l)	"			
New building work	"	21	16	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	5
		disposals	..	-
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	22	22
		disposals	2	1
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	17	33
		disposals	8	11

For notes to this table - see page 100/7

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)								Total	
Leather industrial etc. gloves 22		Fabric dress gloves, other than knitted gloves 23		Other 24					
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
20	19	11	16	11	11	89	77		
24	24	15	21	17	16	139	123		
1,607	2,270	1,021	1,578	1,878	2,805	9,579	12,818		
652	903	519	747	895	1,389	4,360	5,934		
530	729	570	637	655	774	564	771		
1,465	1,784(d)	1,036	1,557(d)	1,829	2,669(d)	9,498	11,677(d)		
139	485	10	19	52	155	261	1,137		
1,235	1,346	848	1,190	1,388	1,855	(e)	(e)		
84	75	82	76	76	69	97	94		
946	966	478	784	969	1,265	5,076	5,828		
	402		18		149		943		
-	2	11	6	3	-	59	73		
15	15	10	8	18	24	74	84		
-	- 7	- 24	+ 11	+ 5	+ 62	- 123	+ 46		
47	92	44	109	70	183	431	743		
+ 3	+ 8	- 1	- 8	- 8	- 81	- 57	- 42		
31	40	45	72	65	92	479	642		
+ 7	+ 18	- 3	- 15	+ 6	+ 22	- 11	+ 44		
132	174	109	106	93	153	829	1,194		
1,232	1,239	911	1,173	1,366	1,795	7,731	7,695		
1,094	1,053	802	1,027	1,199	1,561	6,892	6,675		
138	185	106	145	167	234	833	1,012		
318	369	230	362	378	604	2,140	2,674		
89	170	60	99	125	209	550	864		
291	350	287	353	315	387	310	401		
644	918	564	684	750	891	660	854		
..	29	..	25	..	44	..	182		
..	5	..	2	..	3	..	35		
3	*	8	*	10	40	42	73		
..	-	..	-	..	5	..	11		
..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-		
8	11	6	20	23	59	57	112		
-	-	-	1	4	-	6	3		
10	18	4	7	10	23	41	82		
5	11	3	4	4	8	21	34		

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
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25 - 49	24	26	849	1,434	646	760	15	244
50 - 99	32	40	2,150	3,750	1,547	720	58	654
100 - 199	15	30	1,983	3,189	1,418	715	38	648
200 - 299	3	10	629	760	359	570	34	119
400 and over	3	17	2,084	3,684	1,964	942	97	914
Total	77	123	7,695	12,818	5,934	771	241	2,578

(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	757	84	285	70	18	2	376	830
50 - 99	1,849	301	696	252	50	7	376	836
100 - 199	1,739	244	682	208	44	10	392	852
200 - 299	517	112	179	77	13	1	345	690
400 and over	1,813	271	833	257	57	15	459	950
Total	6,675	1,012	2,674	864	182	35	401	854

(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 £11,000.

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	2	16	18
18 and over	18	64	82
All ages	20	80	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors and outworkers) at mid-June 1963 in the 'Dress Industries not elsewhere specified', Minimum List Heading 449.

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 7 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 3 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	91	92
Average persons employed:		
Working proprietors	1,226	911
Other persons employed		

(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 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) Excluding outworkers, of whom there were 4,646 in 1963, and 4,855 in 1958.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Excluding payments to outworkers which amounted to £503,000 in 1963 and £408,000 in 1958.

(j) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(l) 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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
Gloves, mittens and mitts wholly of leather, lined with other materials or not, including woolled sheep or lamb skin, other than sports gloves	Th.doz. prs.	£'000	Th.doz. prs.	£'000	Number	Number
For dress wear						
21 Children's (sizes 00 to 7)	12.5	66	8.7	46	23	24
21 Men's	210	1,716	161	1,514	45	46
21 Women's	282	2,157	243	2,516	48	50
22 For industrial, agricultural, household and similar purposes	372	1,168	367	1,142	} 40	} 41
			..	220		
Gloves, mittens and mitts partly of leather (other than sports gloves and gloves of leather and fur or astrakhan and gloves in which leather is used only as trimming or binding)						
21 For dress wear	28.7	164	108	781	21	23
22 For industrial, agricultural, household and similar purposes	162	347	} 245	} 411	} 22	} 22
	..	98				
21 Fur and lamb-backed gloves	10.6	124	3.9	69	10	10
24 Gloves known as astrakhan and other artificial fur fabric gloves	89.3	315	69.6	235	12	12
Other fabric gloves, mittens and mitts						
Wholly or mainly of cotton						
23 For dress wear	345	920	112	383	25	25
23 For household, industrial and similar purposes	673	1,138	326	530	20	20
23 Of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)	333	766	514	1,562	28	28
23 Of other textiles	12.7	32				
24 Gloves, mittens and mitts of all other descriptions except knitted gloves and sports gloves, including fabric cut to shape for making into or lining gloves	..	243	} 123	} 399	} 23	} 23
	..	102				
Other products	..	102	..	183	21	29
Waste products	..	8	..	14	39	40
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		32		61	22	23
Total		9,398		11,307
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		199		282
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		9,199		11,025	77	82(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 in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
Gloves, mittens and mitts wholly of leather, lined with other materials or not, including woolled sheep or lamb skin, other than sports gloves	Th.doz. prs.	£'000	Th.doz. prs.	£'000	Number	
For dress wear						
Children's, men's and women's	-	-	10.8	106	*	122
For industrial, agricultural, household and similar purposes			..	110	9	90, 91, 92, 96
Gloves, mittens and mitts partly of leather (other than sports gloves and gloves of leather and fur or astrakhan and gloves in which leather is used only as trimming or binding)						
For industrial, agricultural, household and similar purposes	} 63.4	} 121	..	40	*	91, 101
			..	78		
Gloves, mittens and mitts of all other descriptions (except knitted gloves, sports gloves and gloves of fur, astrakhan and man-made fibres) and fabric cut to shape for making into or lining gloves			..	26	*	74, 81
Total		199		282	..	

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

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
Leather, dressed, and manufactures of leather	..	117	}	110
Articles made from sheep or lamb skin	-	-		
Sports requisites	..	88	..	78
Other products	..	94	..	452
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	11
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	244	..	1,116
Canteen takings		17		21
Total		560(b)		1,788

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

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

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
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Raw sheep and lamb skins	..	48	..	55
Rough tanned sheep and lamb skins	..	140	..	142
Other unfinished leather	..	64	..	64
Finished leather (for cutting into gloves) and trunks				
E.I. sheep and similar types (grain or suede)	..	539	..	189
Cape and similar types (grain or suede)	..	1,576	..	1,496
Domestic grains and similar types	..	171	..	221
Other finished leather	..	1,095	..	652
Furs (other than woven fabrics)	..	311	..	76
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of			Th. sq. yds.	
Cotton			2,101	624
Wool	..	(a)	50.0	28
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)			{ 320	173
			{ ..	24
Knitted (including warp knitted), netted, etc. fabrics wholly or mainly of				
Wool, including astrakhan	..	117	..	65
Cotton	..	749	..	310
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)			..	646
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)		410	..	59
All other materials for processing	..	1,062	..	764
Packaging materials	..	93	..	96
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	2.9	13	5.1	31
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	{ 1.9	9	{ 0.7	7
	{ ..	1	{ ..	2
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	84.2	18	{ 66.3	14
			{ ..	8
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	{ 33.6	2	{ 163	9
	{ ..	2	{ ..	3
	Th. therms		Th. therms	
Gas	{ 96.3	7	{ 65.8	6
	{ ..	5	{ ..	6
	Th. kWh		Th. kWh	
Electricity	{ 2,954	24	{ 4,354	39
	{ ..	7	{ ..	16
Total cost of materials and fuel		6,463		5,828
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		916
Canteen purchases		..		27
Total cost of purchases		..		6,771

(a) Not separately recorded.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 93 Th.kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, details cannot be given for 1963.

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.	51
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	29
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	22
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	84
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	4
Vehicle licences	"	3
Depreciation	"	18
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	14
Total	"	175

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	20
Road goods vehicles	14
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	52
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	25
Rates, excluding water rates	56
Hire of plant and machinery	4
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	62
Total	233

(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)	4.8	November	0.0
May	1.7	December	51.4
June	1.1		
July	4.4	1964	
August	0.7	January	14.8
September	1.5	February	3.2
October	0.7	March	15.6
		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 merchandising 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 (merchanted 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 merchandising 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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- 45 Textile Machinery and Accessories
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- 47 Mechanical Handling Equipment
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