

BOARD OF TRADE

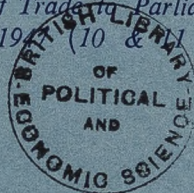
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[HA 251]

*The Report on the  
Census of Production  
for 1954*

Volume 6 : Industry H

JUTE

*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

1957

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# The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

VOLUME 6, INDUSTRY H

JUTE

THIS REPORT on the Jute Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the spinning of jute yarn or the weaving of jute piece goods (except finished brattice cloth and narrow fabrics), carpets and rugs, etc.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 116 in the Standard Industrial Classification.

There were no larger establishments in Northern Ireland in the register for this trade in 1951. One larger establishment in Northern Ireland is included in the United Kingdom figures for 1954.

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IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the next page. In interpreting the data in the tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

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The following notes describe terms in general use in the tables of the report. More detailed explanations of the terms used and a description of the scope and method of taking the census are given in the separate booklet entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1954 - Introductory Notes' (price 1s. 6d. net).

**Industrial Classification:** Establishments are classified to industries according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. Certain products are identified as the principal products of individual industries, the principal products for a given industry being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed is that an establishment is classified to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of the principal products of any other industry.

**Specialist producers** normally comprise those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the characteristic products of the specialist group.

**Intermediate products:** For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of intermediate products, i.e., products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced.

**Larger establishments:** The information given in the report relates mainly to 'larger establishments', i.e., establishments of firms employing on the average more than 10 persons. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a mine or factory). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are not regarded as separate establishments and are included in the return for the works.

**Small firms** are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

The estimates for the industry as a whole given in Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the other items shown in the same proportion as total employment.

**Gross output (production)** is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; it is obtained by adjusting the value of sales and work done during the year for changes in the value of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress.

**Net output** is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used, the amount paid for work given out, and, for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made. This represents the value added to materials by the process of production, and 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.

**Sales** means sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return or made on commission for it, whether produced in the year or not. The value of sales is the net selling value, i.e., the amount charged to customers, whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were required to give the f.o.b. value.

**Materials and fuel:** The total cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production, and of fuel (includ-

ing oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes: packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases when first purchased; workshop and office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by firms' own work-people included in their returns; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The cost of materials and fuel used, given in Table 2, is obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the year in the value of stocks.

**Stocks:** Firms were required to give stocks of materials and fuel, products on hand for sale, and work in progress, at income tax values.

**Customs and Excise Duty** paid on materials purchased is normally included in the cost of materials. Finished goods are similarly valued as they were sold, duty-paid or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is deducted in arriving at net output.

**Employment:** Total employment includes working proprietors, administrative, technical and clerical employees, and operatives, but excludes outworkers, canteen employees and persons engaged in merchanting or any other activity not covered by a firm's return, who are shown separately as excluded employees. Employees are persons on the pay-roll (i.e., persons whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether employed full-time or part-time.

**Working proprietors** are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, together with members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded. For Northern Ireland directors of limited companies (other than those paid by fee only) are also included.

**Administrative, technical and clerical employees** include directors, other than those paid by fee only (except in Northern Ireland); 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, i.e., broadly speaking, all manual workers.

**Outworkers** are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes.

**Wages and salaries** include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions without any deductions for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions etc. They exclude payments to working proprietors.

**Capital expenditure** includes expenditure on new building work, and on plant, machinery and vehicles, charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation costs involved. It includes expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain which had not begun production before the end of the year (which has not previously been included in the Census of Production reports for individual industries).

**Symbols used:**

.. for not available

- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Where figures are rounded, e.g., given to the nearest £ thousand, there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of constituent items and the totals shown. In some cases, figures have been combined with others of a similar nature where publication of separate details might disclose information relating to an individual undertaking.

Industry summary  
Estimates for the industry as a whole

TABLE 1

	United Kingdom			Scotland	Wales
	1948	1951	1954	1954	1954
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Gross output (production)	21.9	39.4	37.2	35.30	-
Net output	6.4	8.3	11.5	11.00	-
Total stocks and work in progress					
At beginning of year	1.1	1.8	3.9	3.86	-
Change during year	+ .2	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.42	-
Capital expenditure less disposals (a)	.7	.8	1.3	1.28	-
Wages and salaries	3.5	4.8	6.5	6.23	-
Total employment (including working proprietors)	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
	17.3	17.6	19.7	18.9	-

(a) Capital expenditure on new building work, plant, machinery and vehicles, less amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of.

## Summary of returns received

TABLE 2

	Unit	Great Britain	United Kingdom	
		1948	1951	1954
<b>FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS</b>				
Number of establishments	No.	72	73	78
Total value of sales and work done	£'000	21,765	38,146	36,597
Products on hand for sale	"	1,065	1,777	1,782
and work in progress	"	+ 160	+ 1,133	+ 467
Gross output (production) (a)	"	21,795	39,279	37,064
Purchases of materials and fuel	"	15,294	30,789	27,057
Stocks of materials and fuel	"	1,813	2,320	2,124
change during year	"	- 70	+ 224	+ 1,969
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	15,364	30,565	25,088
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	65	181	162
Payment for transport (b)	"	129	232	352
Net output	"	6,366	8,301	11,461
Average number of employees	No.	16,127	16,373	18,208
Total employment (d)	"	17,215	17,523	19,604
Net output per person employed (d)	£	370	474	585
Wages and salaries	£'000	3,085	4,192	5,677
	"	440	566	792
Capital expenditure	"			
New building work (e)	"	173	101	107
Plant and machinery	"	513	701	1,201
	"	37	39	31
Vehicles	"	13	36	47
	"	1	9	9
<b>FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS</b>				
Number of returns	No.	6	9(e)	11
Total employment, including working proprietors	"	26	60(e)	74

(a) For the year 1948 gross output excludes payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold. For subsequent years gross output includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services.

(b) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For the year 1948 payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods sold. For subsequent years they cover payments for transport of both finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.

(c) Number in week ended September 25, 1948.

(d) Including working proprietors.

(e) Excluding Northern Ireland. No information about small firms was collected in Northern Ireland for 1951.



## Analysis by size, 1954

## Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

Average number employed (a)	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (b)	Net output per person employed (a)
				Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
11 - 24	6	189	57	89	10	28	4	5	547
25 - 49	4	323	88	121	9	45	7	13	664
50 - 99	9	1,403	461	647	68	203	46	20	645
100 - 199	29	8,779	2,209	4,068	316	1,182	178	296	504
200 - 299	11	5,091	1,366	2,543	191	743	118	132	500
300 - 399	6	4,210	1,210	1,954	126	621	93	89	582
400 - 499	3	2,860	787	1,311	92	360	56	33	561
500 - 749	5	6,223	2,176	2,908	224	944	104	119	695
750 - 1,499	5	7,986	3,108	4,567	353	1,552	187	648	632
Total	78	37,064	11,461	18,208	1,389	5,677	792	1,355	585

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.

## Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954

## Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 4

	Unit	Specialist processors			Remainder of the industry (b)	Total
		Spinners	Spinners/Weavers	Weavers		
Number of establishments	No.	19	24	20	15	78
Total value of sales and work done	£'000	7,549	16,115	9,100	3,834	36,597
Sales of characteristic products	"	7,255	12,874	8,067		
Products on hand for sale and work in progress	"	148	940	377	317	1,782
	{	24	281	180	18	467
Gross output (production)	"	7,572	16,395	9,280	3,816	37,064
Purchases of materials and fuel	"	6,428	11,107	7,017	2,505	27,057
Stocks of materials and fuel	"	590	915	434	185	2,124
	{	846	955	41	127	1,969
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	5,582	10,152	6,976	2,378	25,088
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	9	70	77	6	162
Payment for transport	"	52	191	58	51	352
Net output	"	1,930	5,982	2,168	1,382	11,461
Average number of employees	"	3,278	9,467	3,424	2,039	18,208
	{	240	735	265	149	1,389
Total employment (a)	"	3,518	10,202	3,691	2,193	19,604
Net output per person employed (a)	£	549	586	587	630	585
Wages and salaries	"	971	3,003	1,036	667	5,677
	{	153	396	150	92	792
Capital expenditure	"					
New building work	"	30	57	12	7	107
Plant and machinery	"	200	726	134	142	1,201
	{	5	16	5	6	31
Vehicles	"	9	20	6	12	47
	{	2	5	1	1	9

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Including specialist producers of Carpets, etc.

(51099)

## Sales of the principal products of the industry, including sales of these products by establishments classified to other industries

## Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 5

	1951		1954		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries
Jute yarn	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number
Woven jute cloth (a)	1,621	16,439	1,897	14,234	36
Hessian	1,104	13,611	1,317	13,506	33
Other	232	2,569	188	1,713	25
Jute carpets and carpeting, floor rugs, mats and matting	64	1,490	..	1,832	7
Yarn spun from man-made (rayon, nylon, etc.) staple fibre (b)	Th.lb.		Th.lb.		
Jute tow, jute pulled and dyed, carded, etc. (c)	5,868	982	3,182	533	8
Waste products	..	239	..	796	7
Work done for the trade or on commission (d)	..	182	..	104	52
		22		14	8
Total		35,533		32,733	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		724		512	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		34,809		32,221	63

(a) Described as 'Jute piece goods' in 1951.

(b) Yarn spun by jute spinners only.

(c) So far as recorded separately.

(d) Amount charged.

## Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries: Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 6

	1954			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Entries	
Woven jute cloth	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Hessian	..	84	5	6G, 6Q, 11B
Other	..	242	10	6G
Other principal products including jute yarn and jute carpets and carpeting, floor rugs, mats and matting	..	186	..	
Total		512	..	

(a) The volume number and industry references given are to the industries shown in the list at the back of this report.

## Sales in the industry of other than principal products

## Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 7

	1954	
	Quantity	Value
New sacks and bags	Th.	£'000
Woven cloth and manufactures of cotton, rayon, nylon, etc.	28,435	2,756
Other goods including finished brattice cloth, cordage, cables, ropes and twine of jute, and flax yarn	..	253
Work done	..	1,270
Making of sacks and bags of jute from customers' own materials (a)	12,237	98
Total		4,376

(a) Amount charged.

(51099)



## JUTE

Total make of intermediate products  
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 8

	Returned in all industries		
	1951	1954	
	Quantity	Quantity	Entries
Jute yarn	Th.cwt. 2,366	Th.cwt. 2,695	Number 37
Woven jute cloth (a)			
Hessian	1,149	1,448	33
Other	272	244	25

(a) Described as 'Jute piece goods' in 1951.

Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954  
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
Jute, raw	Th.tons 148	£'000 14,784
Jute yarn	Th.cwt. 1,090	7,673
Man-made (rayon, nylon, etc.) staple fibre	Th.lb. 4,057	510
Packing materials	..	28
All other purchased materials including woven jute piece goods	..	3,370
Fuel and electricity	Th.tons	
Coal	66	271
Coke	-	3
Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)	Th.gal.	
Motor spirit (petrol) for use in road vehicles and derv. fuel, for use in internal combustion engines	84	17
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc., and other liquid fuels for use in internal combustion engines	58	4
Gas purchased	Th.therms	
From Gas Boards	57	4
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	..	1
Electricity purchased (a)	Th.kWh.	
From Electricity Boards	74	383
From other sources, including other departments of the firms	1	3
All other purchased fuel		7
Total cost		27,057

(a) The total quantity of electricity generated in firm's own establishments in this industry in 1954 was 1,317 Th.kWh.

## BOARD OF TRADE

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954  
Volume 6, Industry H - Jute

## CORRIGENDUM

Page 6/H/6 - Table 9

Electricity purchased Quantity  
Th.kWh.

From Electricity Boards:-

Delete	74
Substitute	74.401

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Total make of intermediate products  
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 8

	Quantity	Cost
Jute yarn	Th.tons	£'000
Woven jute cloth (a)		
Hessian		
Other		
(a) Described as 'Jute piece goods' in 1951.		

Purchases of  
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
Jute, raw	Th.tons	£'000
Jute yarn	Th.cwt.	
Man-made (rayon, nylon, etc.) staple fibre	Th.lb.	
Packing materials	..	
All other purchased materials including woven jute piece goods	..	
Fuel and electricity	Th.tons	
Coal		
Coke		
Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)	Th.gal.	
Motor spirit (petrol) for use in road vehicles and deriv. fuel. for use in internal combustion engines		
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc., and other liquid fuels for use in internal combustion engines		
Gas purchased	Th.therms	
From Gas Boards		
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms		
Electricity purchased (a)	Th.kWh.	
From Electricity Boards		
From other sources, including other departments of the firms		
All other purchased fuel		
Total cost		

(a) The total quantity of electricity generated in firm's own establishments in this industry in 1954 was 1,317 Th.kWh.

Average number of employees, and wages, salaries  
and superannuation payments (a)  
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
Average number of employees	Number	Number
Operatives	16,373	18,208
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,143	1,389
Total	17,516	19,597
Wages and salaries paid to	£'000	£'000
Operatives	4,192	5,677
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	566	792
Total	4,758	6,469
Wages and salaries per head	£	£
Operatives	256	312
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	496	570
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents (b)		£'000
Employers' contributions	..	62
Employees covered	..	Number 1,625
Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents (b)	..	£'000 25

(a) The following persons, not included above, were also employed by larger establishments in this industry ('other workers', includes, for example, employees engaged in merchanting).

Canteen workers 10 Males 131 Females  
Other workers 30 Males 108 Females

(b) The figures given relate to establishments in Great Britain only.

Employment in a specified week (a)

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 11

	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	6	1	7	7	-	7
Operatives	6,911	9,687	16,598	7,863	10,226	18,089
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	798	390	1,188	962	441	1,403
Total employees	7,709	10,077	17,786	8,825	10,667	19,492

(a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, 1954.



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