



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

96 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc



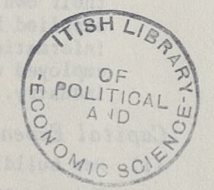
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96 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc

*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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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.

96 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc

This Report on the Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing men's and women's industrial overalls, dungarees, chefs' clothing, etc.; men's and boys' shirts, collars, pyjamas, dressing gowns, underclothing, athletic clothing, etc. The manufacture of jeans for adults and children is included. The making up of clothing cut from purchased knitted fabrics is included but not the manufacture of knitted goods by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry (Part 81). Workrooms attached to retail shops are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 444 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 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.	684	509	
Number of establishments	"	792	641	
Gross output	£'000	70,038	82,957	
Net output	"	25,595	31,714	
Net output per head	£	470	648	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	68,142	79,136(b)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	1,298	3,878
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	41,101	43,894
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"		3,324
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	2,069	3,227
	{ for transport	"	644	771
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 31	- 83
	{ at end of year	"	12,944	15,702
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 568	- 209
	{ at end of year	"	5,089	6,524
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 30	+ 152
	{ at end of year	"	1,947	2,367
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 629	- 27
	{ at end of year	"	5,908	6,811
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	54.0	48.9
	{ operatives	"	49.4	43.3
	{ other employees (c)	"	4.2	5.0
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	14,173	15,107
	{ of other employees (c)	"	2,823	3,979
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,215	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	1,128	
New building work	"	159	244	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	39	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	434	677	
Vehicles (f)	"	128	168	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns, accounted for 8 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 12 per cent. at most, and less for those items which a sample of small firms were asked to report for 1958.) 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)	
		Heavy overalls	
		1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	76	81
Number of establishments	"	99	114
Gross output	£'000	15,295	20,277
Net output	"	5,166	7,896
Net output per head	£	495	727
Sales and work done	£'000	14,909	19,362(d)
	"	104	1,154
Sales of characteristic products	"	13,029	16,492
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	87	85
Purchases	£'000	9,625	10,902
	"		1,023
Payments to other organisations	"	249	282
	"	143	191
Stocks and work in progress			
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 280	- 250
	"	1,278	1,822
Work in progress	"	+ 2	+ 10
	"	263	399
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 112	+ 17
	"	1,305	1,603
Average number employed	No.	10,424	10,868
	"	9,545	9,419
	"	862	1,375
Wages and salaries	£'000	2,833	3,331
	"	595	1,096
Wages and salaries per head	£	297	354
	"	696	797
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	230
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	66
Capital expenditure (j)			
New building work	"	31	81
Land and existing buildings	"	..	62
	"	..	-
Plant and machinery	"	97	133
	"	2	8
Vehicles	"	47	111
	"	22	46

For notes to this table - see page 96/7

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
Men's shirts, underwear, etc.					
On own account 21		On commission 22		1958	1963
1958	1963	1958	1963		
181	149	68	49	320	273
246	227	78	56	423	397
42,702	52,902	3,612	2,975	61,609	76,155
14,400	18,887	2,751	2,332	22,317	29,114
481	646	387	482	470	648
41,458	50,337(d)	3,595	2,947(d)	59,962	72,647(d)
1,015	2,376	3	30	1,121	3,560
36,929	44,069	3,293	2,762	(e)	(e)
89	88	92	94	91	89
26,089	28,856	785	536	36,498	40,294
1,390	2,006	23			3,052
1,390	2,634	34	46	1,674	2,963
376	468	47	48	566	707
+ 209	+ 66	+ 10	- 8	+ 500	- 192
3,165	4,128	34	39	4,477	5,989
+ 20	+ 123	+ 4	+ 7	+ 26	+ 140
1,399	1,730	50	44	1,713	2,173
- 448	- 51	+ 6	+ 10	- 554	- 24
3,769	4,550	123	99	5,197	6,253
29,961	29,227	7,106	4,834	47,491	44,929
27,355	26,069	6,729	4,533	43,629	40,021
2,537	2,997	317	244	3,716	4,616
7,793	8,977	1,882	1,644	12,508	13,953
1,736	2,425	161	154	2,491	3,675
285	344	280	363	287	349
684	809	507	630	670	796
..	583	..	95	..	908
..	144	..	4	..	214
100		8		140	224
..	+ 168(k)	..	- 51(k)	..	132
..		..		..	97
250	442	55	72	403	647
12	16	7	2	21	26
150	183	17	6	215	300
71	98	9	1	102	146

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	77	81	2,792	3,733	1,496	536	7	563
50-99	76	87	5,276	6,652	2,872	544	227	1,203
100-199	55	76	7,557	11,695	4,422	585	213	2,130
200-299	25	40	5,830	8,296	3,301	566	51	1,477
300-399	14	26	4,819	9,475	3,081	639	123	1,805
400-499	7	14	3,032	4,550	1,798	593	37	725
500-749	14	44	8,405	15,956	6,319	752	226	3,275
750 and over	5	29	7,218	15,796	5,825	807	152	3,235
Total	273	397	44,929	76,155	29,114	648	1,035	14,414

(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	2,506	204	848	174	58	2	338	853
50-99	4,751	444	1,602	336	110	15	337	757
100-199	6,800	685	2,321	548	159	28	341	800
200-299	5,213	595	1,777	369	109	35	341	620
300-399	4,208	596	1,414	544	94	27	336	913
400-499	2,736	289	874	223	61	17	319	771
500-749	7,446	946	2,841	848	171	40	382	897
750 and over	6,361	857	2,276	633	146	50	358	739
Total	40,021	4,616	13,953	3,675	908	214	349	796

(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 £66,000.

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	1	18	19
18 and over	13	68	81
All ages	14	86	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963.

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 9 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 35 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	308	218
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	} 4,036 {	310
Other persons employed		2,359

(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) 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.

(k) Including new building work, and acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings.

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	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
11 Overall and men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear						
11 Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber or plastic (c)	1,399	14,653	1,126	13,360	104	117
21 Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith) and boys' blouses (d)						
Of woven fabric	3,286	30,306	3,112	31,132	168	188
Of knitted fabric	79.1	547	448	4,456	56	64
21 Collars and cuffs, sold separately	1,009	1,005	703	762	35	40
21 Pyjamas and other nightwear	603	5,727	707	7,296	104	115
21 Dressing gowns	61.3	1,704	82.0	2,025	48	49
21 Underwear (e)						
Vests and the like	} { 322	989	179	538	21	23
Other (pants, etc.)		128	207	584	19	21
11 Jeans						
Men's and boys'	} ..	(f) {	507	4,752	49	53
Women's and girls'		119	976	40	41	
Other products	..	233	..	59	18	18
Waste products						
Cloth cuttings	} ..	56	..	74	162	184
Other waste products		..	16	18	19	
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of clothing						
11 Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber or plastic (c)		223		350	29	29
22 Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear		3,564		3,044	85	90
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		92		18	6	6
Total		59,228(g)		69,441	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		4,705		4,470	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		54,523(g)		64,971	273	309(h)

- (a) Excluding garments made up from knitted fabric by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry.
- (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) Described as heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber for 1958.
- (d) Boys' blouses were not specifically included for 1958.
- (e) Described as men's and boys' underwear of woven and knitted fabric for 1958.
- (f) Not recorded separately.
- (g) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry, is now shown in Table 7 of this report.
- (h) 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 (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	
Overall and men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear						
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber or plastic (c)	152	1,599	158	2,007	38	86,90,94,97
Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith) and boys' blouses						
Of knitted fabric	63.3	281	111	706	12	94,97
Of woven fabric	108	880	} 44.5	} 246	} 27	} 81,94,97
Collars and cuffs, sold separately	35.1	31				
Pyjamas and other nightwear	74.8	580	56.2	497	22	94,95,97
Dressing gowns	16.1	513	16.4	426	25	85,94,97,99
Underwear						
Vests and the like	} { 55.8	} { 315	} 44.6	} 136	} 11	} 97
Other (pants, etc.)							303	36.1	126	8	81,97
Jeans						
Men's and boys'	} ..	} (d) {	8.3	75	13	94,97
Women's and girls'			24.7	217	21	94,95,97
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of clothing						
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber or plastic (c)		96		28	9	
Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear		107		8	6	
Total		4,705		4,470	..	

- (a) Excluding garments made up from knitted fabric by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry.
- (b) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
- (c) Described as 'Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber' for 1958.
- (d) Not recorded separately.

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
	Th. garments	£'000	Th. garments	£'000
Weatherproof outerwear	246	615	71.1	134
Tailored outerwear, other than weatherproof outerwear			..	86
Men's, youths' and boys'	948	868	908	758
Women's, maids' and young girls'	..	115	..	..
Service and other uniforms, including battledress and liveries, for men and women	304	283	1,070	1,087
Women's and girls' light outerwear	123	255	127	157
Bathing costumes and slips	991	1,191	2,513	2,013
Women's and girls' nightwear	Th.do.		..	126
Women's and girls' underwear (excluding corsetry and brassieres)	96.1	770	100	1,093
Infants' wear, other than weatherproof outerwear	72.0	159	33.9	84
Household and other light overalls, pinarettes, aprons and smocks	69.6	252	148	705
Men's caps, other than uniform caps (a)	45.4	161	36.5	384
Neckties, scarves and head squares	..	544	..	104
Other goods	..	..	133	391
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods		196	..	119
Repairing		30		41
Services rendered to other organisations (b)		..		101
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	678	..	3,389
Canteen takings		444		171
Total		6,560 ^(c)		11,235

(a) Described as Men's and women's hats and caps 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. Repair work was included in the principal products table of the 1958 report on this industry.

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				
Piece goods				
Interlinings of all materials	..	736	..	1,151
Linings				
Wholly or mainly of cotton	..	536	6,384	1,033
Wholly or mainly of cellulosic man-made fibres (rayon, etc.) but excluding synthetic (nylon, etc.) lining cloths	..	45	..	622
Other linings			57.3	16
Other woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) not proofed or backed with foam			..	34
Wholly or mainly of cotton	144,253	23,188	151,675	23,271
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	2,627	3,282	1,125
Wholly or mainly of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)			..	208
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	2,393	461	8,657	1,894
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	..	104	..	..
Wholly or mainly of silk	156	91	73.1	49
Linen and union	434	80	..	11
Knitted fabric not proofed or backed with foam, wholly or mainly of				
Cotton	..	172	..	1,795
Wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	(a)	..	73
Man-made fibres				
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	..	61	..	2,004
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	..	139	..	181
Proofed piece goods				
Rubber (including synthetic rubber) proofed	..	12	..	10
Chemically proofed	..	32 ^(b)	..	97
Leathercloth, including supported and unsupported decorative plastic sheeting and other plastic sheeting except for use in packaging (c)	..	76	..	16
Lace and net	..	33	..	11
Elastic webs and braids, covered rubber thread, elastic fabrics, etc. and roll-on blanks, and non-elastic narrow fabrics, including braids, tapes, webs, ribbons, bindings, petershams, woven labels, etc.	..	272	..	571
Sewing and embroidery thread, not elastic	..	505	..	860
Zip and other slide fasteners	..	30	..	196
Buttons, other than of metal	..	349	..	364
Other hard haberdashery, including metal buttons, hooks and eyes, press studs, corset busks, buckles, belts, eyelets, fittings for braces, suspenders, garters, corsetry, etc., hand needles, pins, etc. (d)	..	275	..	278

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing (continued)		£'000		£'000
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement (e)	..	159	..	271
All other materials for processing	..	1,475	..	802
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	334	..	931
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)	..	130	..	154
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)			..	234
Plastics				
Sheet, film, foams, etc. (including bags)				
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including lay flat tubing)			..	63
Other plastic sheet, films and foams (whether or not laminated but excluding laminates to metal, foil or paper)	..	272	..	3
All other packaging materials			..	97
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	7.5 ..	37 5	7.2	49
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	4.6	27	2.6 ..	24 4
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th. gal. 180 ..	40 4	Th. gal. 198 ..	45 6
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	149	9	660 ..	35 18
Gas	Th. therms 693 ..	45 8	Th. therms 428 ..	36 26
Electricity	Th. kWh 15,448 ..	117 26	Th. kWh 18,189 ..	171 90
Total cost of materials and fuel		34,631		40,294
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		2,867
Canteen purchases		..		184
Total cost of purchases		..		43,346

(a) Not recorded separately.

(b) Including other proofings.

(c) Described as 'Plastic sheeting' in 1954.

(d) Including 'Machine needles' in 1954.

(e) Excluding 'Needles' in 1954.

(f) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 175 Th. kWh in 1954 and 258 Th. kWh in 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.	125
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	70
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	50
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	707
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	12
Vehicle licences	"	6
Depreciation	"	48
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	31
Total	"	925

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	141
Road goods vehicles	31
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	219
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	66
Rates, excluding water rates	268
Hire of plant and machinery	110
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	286
Total	1,120

(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	2.3
May	4.8	December	38.3
June	3.9		
July	0.9	1964	
August	1.7	January	10.5
September	9.0	February	2.2
October	2.5	March	17.0
		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.

Notes - continued from page ii

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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