



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 257]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

98 Hats, caps and millinery

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Price 3s. 6d. net

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (Note detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - "Introductory Notes". Part I of the report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION: List of industry and sub-industry names, including those which have been reclassified since 1958. There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and for Great Britain, directors working in the

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

Industrial Classification (Conventions 1958) under which the principal products of an industry are normally associated in production. In the case of an establishment which is classified as an industry, the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than the sales of any other principal product of any other industry. Where the application of this rule has resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the industry concerned were more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of any other industry. The rate of introduction of new products and changes in output which 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 introductory notes to the relevant industry reports.

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (Note detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - "Introductory Notes". Part I of the report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

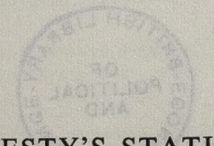
Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Persons 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.

Capital Expenditure (1) New building work. This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new construction 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 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 local charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv



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 construction 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.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

98 Hats, caps and millinery

This Report on the Hats, Caps and Millinery Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing wool felt and fur felt hats, hoods and capelines; and all other sorts of headgear for adults and children, and made-up linings, etc. for headgear. Workrooms attached to retail shops are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 446 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

In this industry, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons were asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form for 1963; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Tables 2(ii) and 5(i).

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).

Table	Description	1958	1963
1	Number of establishments	1,000	1,000
2	Number of persons employed	10,000	10,000
3	Value of output	100,000	100,000
4	Value of output per person	10	10
5	Sales of principal products	100,000	100,000
6	Value of output per person	10	10
7	Value of output per person	10	10
8	Value of output per person	10	10
9	Value of output per person	10	10
10	Value of output per person	10	10
11	Value of output per person	10	10
12	Value of output per person	10	10
13	Value of output per person	10	10
14	Value of output per person	10	10
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94	Value of output per person	10	10
95	Value of output per person	10	10
96	Value of output per person	10	10
97	Value of output per person	10	10
98	Value of output per person	10	10
99	Value of output per person	10	10
100	Value of output per person	10	10

(a) For 1963, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 5 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also 5 per cent. but for items which no small firms were asked to report for 1958, estimates for small firms or firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 25 per cent. of the total figure in which they were incorporated.) A summary of the detailed returns received from larger firms is given in Table 2(ii) and a summary for all small firms, based on information collected from a sample, is given in Table 2(ii).

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (accounts 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) Including expenditure for acquisition of land and buildings.

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.



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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.	477	363
Number of establishments	"	498	382
Gross output	£'000	21,905	21,754
Net output	"	9,484	10,353
Net output per head	£	622	795
Sales and work done	£'000	20,587	20,628(b)
	{		
	goods produced and work done	"	"
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,363	1,049
Purchases	"	11,636	9,830
	{		
	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	"
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"	1,034
Payments to other organisations	"	338	273
	{		
	for work done on materials given out	"	"
	for transport	205	198
Stocks and work in progress	"		
	{		
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year	- 287	+ 10
	at end of year	3,620	3,313
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	+ 34	+ 52
	at end of year	603	511
Work in progress	change during year	- 79	+ 24
	at end of year	798	776
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	- 242	- 66
	at end of year	2,219	2,026
Average number employed	Th.	15.2	13.0
	{		
	total, including working proprietors	"	"
	operatives	13.1	10.8
	other employees (c)	2.0	1.8
Wages and salaries	£'000	4,703	4,789
	{		
	of operatives	"	"
	of other employees (c)	1,488	1,576
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	374
Capital expenditure (e)	"		
	{		
Total	"	..	334
New building work	"	38	132
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	2
Plant and machinery (f)	"	83	108
Vehicles (f)	"	57	92

(a) For 1963, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 6 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also 6 per cent. But for items which no small firms were asked to report for 1958, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 26 per cent. of the total figure in which they were incorporated.) A summary of the detailed returns received from larger firms is given in Table 2(i), and a summary for all small firms, based on information collected from a sample, is given in Table 2(ii).

(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(i) 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)				
		Hoods, capelines and trimmed hats and millinery (c)				
		Of wool felt 11		Of fur felt 12		
		1958	1963	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	23	12	23	18	
Number of establishments	"	23	13	23	21	
Gross output	£'000	2,869	1,801	3,923	4,971	
Net output	"	1,253	944	1,850	2,545	
Net output per head	£	593	734	552	726	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	2,852	1,790(e)	3,893	4,610(e)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	20	21	56	305
Sales of characteristic products	"	2,107	1,277	3,281	3,929	
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	74	71	84	85	
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	£'000	1,547	829	1,937	2,067
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"		21		241
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	14	6	14	21
		for transport	"	26	14	31	30
Stocks and work in progress						
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 29	- 5	-	+ 33
		at end of year	"	88	40	117	215
Work in progress	change during year	"	- 32	- 4	- 26	+ 23
		at end of year	"	132	90	320	414
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 28	+ 12	- 91	- 67
		at end of year	"	291	157	578	695
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	No.	2,113	1,285	3,352	3,504
	operatives	"	1,900	1,151	2,777	2,941
	other employees (h)	"	211	130	564	556
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	690	478	1,011	1,361
	of other employees (h)	"	156	133	341	406
Wages and salaries per head	operatives	£	363	416	364	463
	other employees (h)	"	739	1,022	605	730
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	27	..	85	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	5	..	21	
Capital expenditure (k)						
New building work	acquisitions	"	3	14	-	4
		disposals	"	..	-	..
Land and existing buildings	acquisitions	"	..	-	..	-
		disposals	"	..	3	..
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	26	13	22	49
		disposals	"	3	-	4	4
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	11	10	11	18
		disposals	"	4	2	3	8

For notes to this table - see page 98/8

	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
	Men's and boys' caps		Uniform caps		Remainder of the industry			
	21		22				1958	1963
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963		
	16	9	5	9	58	50	121	96
	17	10	6	13	69	57	138	114
	1,234	885	347	1,100	6,580	7,141	14,951	15,897
	582	412	165	543	2,798	3,291	6,648	7,736
	487	589	500	809	674	891	597	785
	1,196	878(e)	350	1,062(e)	5,858	6,559(e)	14,149	14,898(e)
	21	12	2	41	736	553	835	932
	1,026	755	252	817	..	..	(f)	(f)
	86	86	72	77	..	..	99	97
	653	446	165	466	3,566	3,245	7,868	7,052
	2	1	1	37	77	96	109	162
	17	12	3	8	71	79	150	143
	+ 20	- 5	- 1	- 1	- 22	+ 20	+ 25	+ 41
	103	25	4	37	128	106	440	423
	- 3	-	- 4	- 3	+ 8	+ 9	- 58	+ 26
	35	20	8	49	88	119	583	692
	+ 21	- 1	- 12	- 15	- 67	+ 9	- 177	- 63
	177	105	37	109	539	584	1,621	1,651
	1,195	700	330	672	4,153	3,692	11,143	9,853
	1,055	599	299	602	3,593	3,130	9,624	8,423
	139	99	28	62	550	535	1,492	1,382
	297	201	100	241	1,366	1,446	3,463	3,727
	100	89	18	59	481	541	1,096	1,227
	281	336	334	400	380	462	360	443
	721	898	640	944	874	1,010	735	888
	..	15	..	15	..	89	..	230
	..	3	..	4	..	28	..	61
	-	-	4	-	21	102	28	120
	..	-	..	-	..	2	..	2
	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	3
	7	2	-	2	22	32	77	98
	-	-	-	-	8	2	16	6
	9	13	-	1	39	44	70	86
	4	5	-	1	16	17	28	32

TABLE 2(ii) Summary for small firms, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing fewer than 25 persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of firms	No.	343	255
Gross output	£'000	..	4,953
Net output	"	2,604(b)	2,177
Net output per head	£	739(b)	835
Sales and work done	£'000	5,701	4,883(c)
	"	484	64
Purchases of goods and fuel (d)	"	3,359	2,627
Payments to other organisations	"	222	102
	"	..	47
Stocks and work in progress	"	..	+ 9
Goods on hand for sale	"	..	63
Work in progress	"	..	- 3
	"	..	45
Materials, stores and fuel	"	..	-
	"	..	282
Average number employed	No.	3,524	371
	"		2,236
Capital expenditure	£'000	..	5
New building work	"	..	3
Land and existing buildings	"	..	-
Plant and machinery	"	..	11
	"	..	-
Vehicles	"	..	60
	"	..	24

(a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment, the figures are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 62 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963, and 35 per cent. for 1958. Estimates are included for small firms not making satisfactory returns.

(b) For 1958 the net output of small firms was defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel, less payments for work done on materials given out.

(c) 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) which amounted to £2,000.

(d) Including goods purchased for merchanting.

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	42	43	1,540	2,742	1,171	760	19	331
50-99	28	34	1,897	3,217	1,491	786	22	349
100-199	15	20	2,011	3,116	1,587	789	63	488
200-299	5	5	1,292	1,599	800	619	13	399
300-499	3	5	1,126	1,766	864	768	24	373
500 and over	3	7	1,987	3,456	1,823	918	123	826
Total	96	114	9,853	15,897	7,736	785	265	2,766

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	1,317	185	565	157	35	4	429	847
50-99	1,619	273	722	283	42	6	446	1,038
100-199	1,669	340	733	279	47	16	439	819
200-299	1,099	193	406	157	28	9	370	815
300-499	1,015	108	448	91	26	5	441	838
500 and over	1,704	283	852	260	53	21	500	920
Total	8,423	1,382	3,727	1,227	230	61	443	888

(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 £19,000.

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	6	8
18 and over	31	61	92
All ages	33	67	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

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

Footnotes to Table 2(i).

- (a) For small firms' summary see Table 2(ii).
- (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(ii).
- (c) Excluding children's hats.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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).
- (f) Characteristic products relate only to specific sub-divisions of the industry.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.
- (j) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.
- (k) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 5(i) Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1958 and 1963(a)

All firms: United Kingdom

	All firms (b)		Small firms in the industry (c)	
	1958	1963	1958	1963
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Hoods, capelines and untrimmed shapes	2,391	2,589	114	133
Hats and millinery, trimmed (except knitted berets)	13,581	13,564	4,092	4,062
Caps and helmets including uniform caps and helmets of all descriptions	3,546	3,544	598	299
Other hatters' and milliners' wares, trimmings, etc. (except hatters' fur)	374	286	194	123
Other products (d)	676	211	550	125
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	304	296	153	139
Total	20,872	20,491	5,701	4,881

- (a) Including estimated figures for firms not making satisfactory returns.
- (b) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms but not by small firms, classified to other industries. For a more detailed analysis of sales by larger firms see Table 5(ii).
- (c) Estimates based on a sample of small firms which account for 62 per cent. of the total employment of small firms in the industry for 1963, and 35 per cent. for 1958.
- (d) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchanted goods and the value of services rendered to other organisations).

TABLE 5(ii) 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
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
Hardened forms	78.9	114	..	8	*	*
Hoods and capelines						
11 Of wool felt	409	900	163	525	8	9
12 Of fur felt	167	946	196	1,405	10	11
Shapes, untrimmed	71.2	205	{ 61.9 ..	{ 261 133	{ 12	{ 13
Hats and millinery, trimmed (except knitted berets)						
Men's						
11 Of wool felt	91.0	583	87.2	607	13	13
12 Of fur felt	118	1,638	{ 95.5 ..	{ 1,435 407	{ 13	{ 13
Of other materials	{ 23.8 ..	{ 148 114	{ 26.0	{ 263	{ 14	{ 15
Women's						
11 Of wool felt	{ 245 ..	{ 1,461 170	{ 74.3 ..	{ 506 117	{ 23	{ 24
12 Of fur felt	{ 125 ..	{ 1,427 270	{ 98.6 ..	{ 1,075 266	{ 34	{ 35
Of cloth	86.6	688	138	1,136	28	29
Of straw	{ 180 ..	{ 1,356 159	{ 135 ..	{ 1,011 220	{ 38	{ 39
Of other materials	{ 178 ..	{ 409 282	{ 152 ..	{ 1,419 186	{ 34	{ 34
Children's						
Of wool felt or fur felt	{ 72.7 ..	{ 273 45	{ 17.0	{ 104	{ 7	{ 7
Of other materials	{ ..	{ ..	{ 47.8 ..	{ 156 88	{ 7	{ 7
Caps, other than uniform caps						
21 Men's	{ 539 ..	{ 1,250 112	{ 244 ..	{ 916 97	{ 39	{ 40
21 Boys'	113	250	51.3	140	11	11
22 Uniform caps of all descriptions (except helmets)	77.9	377	171	1,134	19	20
Helmets						
Motor cyclists' and similar crash helmets	{ ..	{ ..	{ 10.9 ..	{ 226 143	{ 5	{ 5
Industrial protective helmets	{ 37.6 ..	{ 588 243	{ 10.3 ..	{ 92 57	{ *	{ *
Other, including uniform helmets	{ ..	{ ..	{ 7.2 ..	{ 222 58	{ 7	{ 8

TABLE 5(ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
Other hatters' and milliners' wares, trimmings, etc. except hatters' fur	..	173	..	145	12	13
Other products	..	109	..	71	12	18
Waste products	..	11	..	10	28	28
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		144		149	13	13
Total		14,444		14,790	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		467		364	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		13,977		14,426	96	100(b)

(a) 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.

(b) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in the industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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)
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Hats and millinery, trimmed (except knitted berets)	..	64	..	183	7	53, 90, 97, 124
Uniform caps of all descriptions and helmets	..	125				
Caps, other than uniform caps						
Men's	52.3	191	18.1	40	17	94, 96
Boys'	21.6	64	..	106		
Other hatters' and milliners' wares, trimmings, etc. except hatters' fur	..	23	10.3	36	*	95, 99
Total		467		364		

(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
	£'000	£'000
Articles of clothing	144	440
Other goods	28	
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	32
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	821	914
Canteen takings	15	18
Total	1,007(b)	1,405

(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
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing				
Wool, raw (on a cleaned scoured basis)	..	987	..	258
Fur	..	1,304	..	922
Straw in plait	..	301	..	186
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of (a)	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
Cotton	{ 1,370	226	1,410	257
	..	41	..	77
Wool	1,263	446	876	454
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	{ 1,525	408	{ 358	287
	..	90	{ 1,470	59
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)			..	435
			..	85
Hoods and capelines				
Of wool felt	..	1,121	..	349
Of fur felt	..	993	..	534
Of other materials	..	308	..	276
Shapes				
Of wool felt	..	79	..	73
Of fur felt	..	69	..	60
Of other materials including shapes for helmets	..	86	..	74
Hat leathers	..	219	..	198
Artificial flowers, foliage and ornamental feathers	..	191	..	99
Other hatters' and milliners' wares, trimmings, galloons, lace and lace net including veilings, etc.	..	994	..	503
Dyestuffs and proofing materials	..	163	..	111
All other materials for processing	..	868	..	1,193
Packaging materials				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	316	..	211
All other packaging materials			..	44
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	35.3	146	16.7	92
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	3.9	23	2.3	22
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	127	28	{ 77.5	17
			..	6
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	{ 610	23	{ 1,311	51
	..	22		

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity (b) (continued)	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Gas	{ 357	25	180	16
	..	8	..	8
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	{ 11,249	72	8,507	66
	..	15	..	28
Total cost of materials and fuel		9,573		7,052
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		720
Canteen purchases		..		22
Total cost of purchases		..		7,794

(a) 'Narrow fabrics' were not specifically excluded in 1954.

(b) The quantities of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1954 and 1963 cannot be given owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms.

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.	54
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	32
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	24
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	143
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	6
Vehicle licences	"	3
Depreciation	"	22
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	11
Total	"	241

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	27
Road goods vehicles	11
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	69
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	32
Rates, excluding water rates	103
Hire of plant and machinery	4
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	61
Total	308

(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)	3.8	November	16.7
May	1.9	December	40.5
June	5.0	1964	
July	2.1	January	2.9
August	2.2	February	0.7
September	1.4	March	17.5
October	5.2	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.

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Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

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

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

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

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

Characteristic Products

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

Enterprise

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

Entries

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

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

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

Larger Firms

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

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

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

Net output per person employed

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

Principal Products

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

Production

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

Purchases

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

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (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 merchanting or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

Transport Payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

Wages and Salaries

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

Work given out

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

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

Rounding of Figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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