



BOARD OF TRADE

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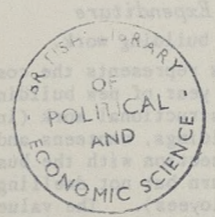
Report on the Census of Production 1963

110 Bedding and soft furnishings

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 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)



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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.

110 Bedding and soft furnishings

This Report on the Bedding and Soft Furnishings Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing curtains, blinds (other than shop blinds), loose covers, cushions (other than cushions of rubber or plastic foams), feather beds and pillows, mattresses (not wire, plastic foams or rubber mattresses), divan beds and similar goods, excluding quilts. Workrooms attached to retail shops are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 473 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

In this industry, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons was 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).

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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.	509	383
Number of establishments	"	547	437
Gross output	£'000	33,168	41,964
Net output	"	11,228	16,392
Net output per head	£	781	1,135
Sales and work done	£'000	31,868	38,114(b)
	"	1,240	3,714
Purchases	"	21,207	22,115
	"		2,816
Payments to other organisations	"	31	294
	"	605	464
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 36	+ 252
	"	4,294	4,993
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 57	+ 108
	"	583	1,057
Work in progress	"	+ 3	+ 28
	"	505	656
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 96	+ 116
	"	3,206	3,281
Average number employed	Th.	14.4	14.4
	"	11.7	10.8
	"	2.6	3.2
Wages and salaries	£'000	5,355	6,175
	"	1,709	2,426
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	509
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	927
New building work	"	92	200
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	95
Plant and machinery (f)	"	316	364
Vehicles (f)	"	193	267

(a) For 1963, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 2 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 4 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 28 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)				Total	
		Bedding 01		Other (c) 02		1958	1963
		1958	1963	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises	No.	72	56	12	30	84	86
Number of establishments	"	103	92	16	44	119	136
Gross output	£'000	24,335	28,053	1,399	6,193	25,733	34,247
Net output	"	8,139	10,724	607	2,751	8,746	13,475
Net output per head	£	874	1,242	613	1,091	849	1,208
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done		1,368	5,519(d)	24,639	31,229(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings		38	639	1,051	2,882
Sales of characteristic products	"	19,328	21,071	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	83	82	..	..	84	84
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		748	2,594	16,476	17,862
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases						513	2,275
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out		7	213	8	233
		for transport		32	90	433	425
Stocks and work in progress							
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year		+ 7	+ 46	+ 41	+ 110
		at end of year		30	316	418	927
Work in progress	"	change during year		- 14	- 11	+ 2	+ 26
		at end of year		36	111	362	496
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year		- 5	- 33	- 69	+ 23
		at end of year		238	529	2,298	2,683
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors		991	2,521	10,304	11,152
		operatives		823	1,754	8,429	8,558
		other employees (g)		166	743	1,853	2,530
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives		277	767	3,869	4,889
		of other employees (g)		113	582	1,235	1,921
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives		336	437	459	571
		other employees (g)		681	784	666	759
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	244	..	65	..	308
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	66	..	28	..	95
Capital expenditure (j)							
New building work	"	66	157	-	25	66	182
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions		..	- 11(k)	..	107
		disposals		..	..	..	17
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions		10	54	239	329
		disposals		-	5	12	21
Vehicles	"	acquisitions		7	55	188	270
		disposals		1	22	50	82

For notes to this table - see page 110/7

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.	420	297
Gross output	£'000	..	7,017
Net output	"	2,444(b)	2,641
Net output per head	£	639(b)	861
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	
		6,643	6,247(c)
	"	merchanted goods	
	"	164	773
Purchases of goods and fuel (d)	"	4,339	4,382
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	
		23	56
	"	for transport	
	"	..	30
Stocks and work in progress			
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	
		..	- 4
	"	at end of year	
	"	..	111
Work in progress	"	change during year	
		..	+ 1
	"	at end of year	
	"	..	149
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	
		..	+ 93
	"	at end of year	
	"	..	543
Average number employed	No.	working proprietors	
		3,826	380
	"	other persons employed	
	"	..	2,688
Capital expenditure			
New building work	£'000	..	15
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	
		..	4
	"	disposals	
	"	..	-
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	
		..	52
	"	disposals	
	"	..	3
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	
		..	115
	"	disposals	
	"	..	39

(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 28 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963, and 95 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 £18,000.

(d) Including goods purchased for merchandising.

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	28	30	1,014	2,516	1,102	1,087	37	271
50-99	33	42	2,373	5,983	2,377	1,002	130	797
100-199	9	16	1,132	3,476	1,312	1,159	82	420
200-299	6	7	1,359	4,123	1,544	1,136	111	685
300-399	5	15	1,710	6,334	2,191	1,281	54	461
400 and over	5	26	3,564	11,815	4,949	1,389	353	1,473
Total	86	136	11,152	34,247	13,475	1,208	768	4,107

(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	826	162	452	137	29	5	547	845
50-99	1,882	467	1,045	387	70	23	555	828
100-199	870	257	463	181	33	7	532	703
200-299	959	396	455	269	32	15	474	679
300-399	1,153	557	643	361	47	18	558	649
400 and over	2,868	691	1,831	586	98	26	638	848
Total	8,558	2,530	4,889	1,921	308	95	571	759

(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 £29,000.

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	5	5	10
18 and over	48	42	90
All ages	53	47	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963 in the Bedding, etc. Industry - Minimum List Heading 473.

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) Figures for the two years are not strictly comparable. For 1958 firms mainly engaged in production of blinds of all descriptions were classified to this industry, but for 1963 only those firms mainly producing domestic type blinds are included. Firms mainly producing blinds other than domestic type, e.g. outside commercial blinds, are classified to the Shop and Office Fittings Industry (Part 111) for 1963.

(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 specific 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) Acquisitions less disposals.

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
Upholstered divan beds and bases for interior spring mattresses (excluding mattresses)	7,818	10,211	929	622
Upholstered mattresses (all sizes) other than of rubber or plastic foams	17,164(d)	15,455	2,472(d)	1,355
All other bedding and soft furnishings	5,357(e)	8,981	2,454	3,177
Other products (e)	1,522	1,519	788	571
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	959	..	505
Total	31,661	37,125	6,643	6,229

- (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 26 per cent. of the total employment of small firms in the industry for 1963, and 35 per cent. for 1958.
- (d) May include sales of upholstered mattresses of rubber and plastic foams for 1958.
- (e) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchant 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		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Thousands	£'000	Thousands	£'000	Number	Number
01 Upholstered divan beds and bases for interior spring mattresses (excluding mattresses)	1,013	6,555	1,295	8,369	73	92
01 Upholstered mattresses (other than of rubber or plastic foams) (b)			..	1,053		
Mattresses 4 feet in width and over						
Interior spring	1,016	7,329	874	6,898	66	84
Other	68.4	289	13.9	64	36	42
Mattresses under 4 feet in width (other than cot mattresses)			..	36		
Interior spring	1,273	6,373	1,238	6,399	67	86
Other	111	336	28.4	84	38	43
Cot mattresses (other than of rubber or plastic foams)	241	344	173	317		
01 Bolsters and pillows (other than of rubber or plastic foams) (b)	228	1,414	129	781	50	56
01 Cushions (other than of rubber or plastic foams) (b)	24.8	152	24.2	180		
02 Curtains	33.9	43	..	276	23	23
02 Carry cots	118	191	91.5	239		
02 Loose covers	..	477	..	1,112	33	33
02 Blinds, domestic, other than outside commercial blinds and other blinds for shops and offices, etc.	..	(c)	..	2,615	27	29
02 Other products	..	335	..	898	21	22
02 Waste products	..	(d)	..	31	16	17
02 Work done						
Making-up loose covers, pelmets, curtains, etc. from customers' own materials	..	223	..	328	24	24
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.			..	119	7	7
Total		24,365(e)		30,362	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		3,794		4,243	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		20,571(e)		26,118	86	103(f)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) May include sales of upholstered mattresses, bolsters, pillows and cushions of rubber and plastic foams for 1958.
- (c) Domestic blinds were not recorded separately for 1958.
- (d) Not recorded separately for 1958.
- (e) Revised figure. Repair work included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry is now shown in Table 7 of this report.
- (f) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2(i) on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Thousands	£'000	Thousands	£'000	Number	
Upholstered divan beds and bases for interior spring mattresses (excluding mattresses)	168	914	171	967	22	109,122,124
Upholstered mattresses (other than of rubber or plastic foams)			..	232		
Mattresses 4 feet in width and over						
Interior spring	189	1,247	130	952	19	109
Other	14.7	50	2.4	9	6	109
Mattresses under 4 feet in width (other than cot mattresses)						
Interior spring	255	1,099	188	909	20	109
Other	16.7	51	1.8	6	6	109
Cot mattresses (other than of rubber or plastic foams)	26.4	47	58.2	141	16	67,109
Carry cots	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Th.do.		Th.do.			
Bolsters and pillows (other than of rubber or plastic foams)	34.5	177	6.5	29	9	85,109,124
			..	76		
Cushions (other than of rubber or plastic foams)	..	132	9.9	108	10	85,109,124
			..	81		
	Thousands					
Curtains	19.8	22	..	215	15	77,97,109
	..	18				
Blinds, domestic, other than outside commercial blinds and other blinds for shops and offices, etc.	..	(b)	..	354	15	111
Loose covers			..	85	12	81,109
Work done						
Making-up loose covers, pelmets, curtains, etc. from customers' own materials	..	36	..	79	12	87,109
Total		3,794		4,243	..	

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

(b) Not recorded separately for 1958.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Furniture wholly or mainly of wood (including upholstered)				
Bedroom	..	474	..	922
Living room, dining room, etc. (excluding fireside, adjustable, easy and nursery chairs)	..	227	..	408
Kitchen and nursery furniture	..	93		
Upholstered	..	1,810	..	1,117
Component parts	—	—	..	127
Other furniture and upholstery (excluding metal furniture)	..	42	..	22
Work done for the furniture trade	..	48	..	105
Furniture and parts thereof of metal	Thousands			
Spring and wire base mattresses	102	236	..	321
Other metal furniture (including upholstered) and fittings	..	193	..	608
Metal manufactures not specified above			—	—
Fittings for shops, offices and ships	..	54(a)	..	291
Household textiles				
Quilts, filled, of cotton or man-made fibres	..	111	..	495
Other household textiles	..	316		
Cellular products wholly or mainly of rubber				
Bolsters, pillows, upholstery and cushioning			..	18
Mattresses			Thousands	
4 foot width and over			0.9	11
Under 4 foot width (including cot mattresses)	..	(b)	..	21
Total			35.0	29
Manufactures of plastic foams				
Bolsters, pillows, upholstery and cushioning			..	33
Mattresses				
4 foot width and over			..	23
Under 4 foot width (including cot mattresses)			17.7	38
Other products	..	305	..	348
Repair work		160		141
Services rendered to other organisations (c)		..		32
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,028	..	2,835
Canteen takings		23		47
Total		5,119(d)		7,993

(a) Including for 1958, blinds of all descriptions.

(b) Not recorded separately for 1958.

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

(d) 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
	Th.stds.	£'000	Th.stds.	£'000
Materials for processing				
Timber				
Softwood, round or unsawn, sawn or planed, but not further manufactured	1.9	205	13.3	425
	Th.cu.ft.		Th.cu.ft.	
			..	126
Hardwood, round or roughly squared, sawn or planed but not further manufactured	306	242	220	182
			..	62
Softwood and hardwood, manufactured or semi-manufactured (i.e. further prepared than sawn or planed)	..	(a)	..	342
	Th.sq.ft.		Th.sq.ft.	
Plywood, including blockboard, laminboard and battenboard	2,121	98	..	127
Veneers and panelwood	2,341	69	3,186	122
Chipboard	..	(a)	..	36
Flaxboard				
Manufactures of wood				
Furniture in the white, unpolished, for further processing	..	40	..	40
Component parts of furniture	..	317	..	960
Other descriptions	..	215	..	88
Glues and adhesives (including compound synthetic resin adhesives, but excluding synthetic resins bought as such)	..	7	..	21
Paint and varnish (including lacquers and stains)	..	61	..	83
			Th.tons	
Steel	..	(a)	3.7	270
Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap	..	(a)	..	66
			0.5	240
			..	318
Wire and wire mesh	..	445	..	592
Springs	..	1,466	..	1,429
Metal frames	..	61	..	269
Wire mattresses, bed irons and other metal fittings for beds, etc.	..	247	..	211
Other metal hardware and fittings, including door bolts, hasps, staples, hinges and metal cabinet handles	..	(a)	..	310
Furniture of metal, and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified	..	(a)	..	85
Bolts, rivets, nuts and washers, screws, nails, tacks, etc.	..	(a)	..	331
Narrow fabrics (including calico and hessian)				
Webbing	..	133	..	194
Other narrow fabrics (braids, bindings, tapes, etc.)	..	245	..	403

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Th.sq.yds.	£'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of				
Cotton	19,907	3,109	19,428	2,560
Wool	390	243	685	255
			..	131
Jute	7,211	368	5,000	322
			..	248
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	5,337	1,008	705	130
			..	135
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)			6,029	1,037
Other (linen, etc.)	672	105	1,228	167
	..	27		
Stuffing and padding materials				
Hair (except rubberised hair), fibre, feathers, down, kapok, etc., pads and paddings of these materials (backed or not) and hair felt (including mixtures of hair with other materials)	..	2,063	..	1,403
Wool felt and wool flocks	..	1,411	..	823
Cotton flocks, cotton waste (including mill puffs), cotton linters and cotton felt	..	572	..	617
Rubber including rubberised hair (other than cellular rubber)	..	304	..	32
Cellular rubber			..	63
Plastic foam	..	(a)	..	232
Other	..	146	..	63
Decorative thermoplastic sheet				
Thin gauge sheet, other than tiles (surfacing, upholstery, etc.)				
Supported	..	(a)	..	35
Unsupported			..	69
Leathercloth (whether or not supported)	..	79	..	69
Supported thermoplastic sheet (non-decorative)	..	(a)	..	108
Plastic goods, moulded and fabricated (including components and fittings)	..	36	Th.gal.	
			7.3	3
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	..	2
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	165	..	128
All other materials for processing	..	1,321	..	1,059
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard			..	66
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)	..	342	..	150
Timber			..	6
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)			..	37
Sheet, film, foams, etc. wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)			..	116
All other packaging materials			..	60

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Fuel and electricity (b)				
Coal	4.9	23	2.5	17
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	2.7	16	1.9	18
			..	6
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
	747	153	721	146
			..	35
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	253	13	680	32
			..	5
Gas	Th.therms		Th.therms	
	384	18	182	16
			..	7
Electricity	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
	6,762	56	11,417	80
	..	9	..	44
Total cost of materials and fuel		15,440		17,862
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		2,229
Canteen purchases		..		46
Total cost of purchases		..		20,137

(a) Not recorded separately for 1954.

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

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.	592
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	438
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	180
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	425
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	33
Vehicle licences	"	31
Depreciation	"	138
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	119
Total	"	1,365

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	47
Road goods vehicles	119
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	78
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	202
Rates, excluding water rates	227
Hire of plant and machinery	8
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	162
Total	843

(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)	1.4	November	1.7
May	5.0	December	59.6
June	3.3	1964	
July	3.3	January	12.6
August	0.2	February	1.5
September	0.7	March	9.6
October	0.9	Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

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

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

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

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

Characteristic Products

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

Enterprise

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

Entries

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

Establishment

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

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

Gross Output

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

Larger Firms

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

Net Output

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

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

Net output per person employed

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

Principal Products

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

Production

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

Purchases

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