



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

121 Brushes and brooms

121 Brushes and brooms

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. They do not deal with the details of the industry or with the methods of collection of the figures. For a full account of the industry and its products, reference should be made to the Census of Production 1963, Part I, and to the Census of Production 1963, Part II, which are available from the Stationery Office.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The industry reports are published quarterly. They are published in the following order: (a) the industry report, (b) the administrative, technical and clerical report, (c) the occupational report, and (d) the occupational and administrative, technical and clerical report.

Changes in the 1963 Census

The 1963 Census was a major revision of the 1958 Census. It was designed to provide a more detailed and accurate picture of the industry and its products. The changes in the 1963 Census are as follows:

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Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963)

The 1963 Census was classified in terms of the principal products. These products are of a similar nature to those commonly associated with production. However, the classification is based on the principal products of the industry.

Principal products of the industry are those which are produced in the industry and which are used in the industry. The principal products of the industry are as follows:

121 Brushes and brooms

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)

The industry reports are published quarterly. They are published in the following order: (a) the industry report, (b) the administrative, technical and clerical report, (c) the occupational report, and (d) the occupational and administrative, technical and clerical report.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

The terms used in the census report are as follows:

Factory number employed

This term is used to refer to the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. those persons whose names are on the payroll) who are employed in the factory during the year of reference. It does not include persons who are employed in the factory but who are not on the payroll (e.g. casual workers, part-time workers, etc.).

Administrative, technical and clerical employees

This term is used to refer to those employees who are engaged in administrative, technical or clerical work. It does not include those employees who are engaged in manual work.

Occupational employees

This term is used to refer to those employees who are engaged in manual work. It does not include those employees who are engaged in administrative, technical or clerical work.

Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

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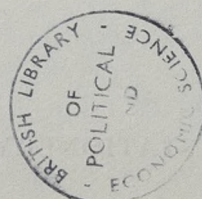
Brushes and brooms

This Report on the Brushes and Brooms Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing toilet brushes, painters' and decorators' brushes, artists' brushes, mops and all other types of brushes and brooms. The dressing of bristles, hair and fibres for brushmaking is included.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 493 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).



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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.	390	297	
Number of establishments	"	412	330	
Gross output	£'000	22,936	27,407	
Net output	"	10,583	11,543	
Net output per head	£	817	964	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	20,019	24,173(b)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	2,563	3,290
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	12,102	13,238
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"		2,297
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	17	38
	{ for transport	"	383	337
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 503	- 10
	{ at end of year	"	5,648	7,234
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 236	- 52
	{ at end of year	"	1,603	1,989
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 118	- 4
	{ at end of year	"	951	975
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	+ 149	+ 46
	{ at end of year	"	3,094	4,270
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	13.0	12.0
	{ operatives	"	10.4	9.2
	{ other employees (c)	"	2.5	2.5
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	3,758	4,167
	{ of other employees (c)	"	1,657	2,161
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	432	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	570	
New building work	"	355	70	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	3	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	422	353	
Vehicles (f)	"	105	145	

(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 also 2 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 22 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)	
		Paint, paste, distemper and similar brushes and painting rollers 02	
		1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	19	19
Number of establishments	"	24	23
Gross output	£'000	4,501	6,170
Net output	"	2,156	2,424
Net output per head	£	835	912
Sales and work done	£'000	4,331	6,023(d)
	"	146	198
Sales of characteristic products	"	3,474	4,515
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	80	75
Purchases	£'000	2,296	3,456
	"		163
Payments to other organisations	"	5	98
	"	55	
Stocks and work in progress	"		
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 47	- 23
	"	368	608
Work in progress	"	- 23	- 27
	"	216	345
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 10	- 30
	"	729	1,382
Average number employed	No.	2,583	2,658
	"	1,951	2,075
	"	632	566
Wages and salaries	£'000	737	987
	"	413	545
Wages and salaries per head	£	378	476
	"	654	963
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	55
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	63
Capital expenditure (j)	"		
New building work	"	59	34
Land and existing buildings (k)	"	..	- 74
Plant and machinery	"	33	114
	"	4	1
Vehicles	"	32	41
	"	15	22

For notes to this table - see page 121/8

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
Toilet brushes (including wire filled) 03		Machine stapled and other machine made brushes and brooms 04		Remainder of the industry 06		1958	1963
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963		
12	9	19	20	37	24	85	66
19	15	22	21	41	26	106	85
4,640	4,899	4,411	5,236	4,597	4,531	18,151	20,836
2,232	2,488	2,016	2,362	2,091	2,151	8,494	9,424
875	1,043	817	1,047	839	928	842	980
4,052	4,548(d)	4,007	4,279(d)	3,611	4,130(d)	16,002	18,979(d)
388	439	386	903	952	386	1,873	1,926
2,452	2,527	2,445	2,970	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
61	55	61	69	..	..	91	91
2,313	1,931	2,306	2,104	2,550	2,026	9,465	9,518
3	76	1	5	1	8	9	28
64		136	60	44	33	298	252
+ 93	- 74	+ 15	+ 23	+ 29	+ 10	+ 184	- 64
308	220	281	492	293	268	1,249	1,588
+ 107	- 13	+ 3	+ 31	+ 5	+ 5	+ 92	- 5
313	311	129	174	83	71	741	901
- 28	+ 3	+ 47	+ 73	+ 86	- 9	+ 116	+ 37
356	578	652	783	673	729	2,410	3,472
2,552	2,386	2,466	2,255	2,493	2,317	10,094	9,616
2,061	1,917	2,045	1,838	2,066	1,696	8,123	7,526
491	468	419	404	418	600	1,960	2,038
741	903	705	755	764	779	2,946	3,423
349	442	273	309	263	480	1,299	1,775
359	471	345	411	370	459	363	455
712	944	651	764	630	800	663	871
..	51	..	54	..	57	..	217
..	23	..	27	..	25	..	138
185	2	27	12	6	7	276	55
..	- 34	..	+ 121	..	- 21	..	- 8
180	+ 96	93	83	45	+ 44	350	346
12		3	2	2		21	13
46	52	26	49	30	35	133	177
16	23	10	12	12	18	52	75

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.	305	243	
Gross output	£'000	..	6,428	
Net output	"	1,993(b)	2,054	
Net output per head	£	717(b)	894	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	3,886	5,063(c)
	{ merchanted goods	"	675	1,351
Purchases of goods and fuel (d)	"	2,559	4,289	
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	8	10
	{ for transport	"	..	83
Stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	..	+ 13
	{ at end of year	"	..	390
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	..	+ 1
	{ at end of year	"	..	68
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	..	+ 8
	{ at end of year	"	..	775
Average number employed	{ working proprietors	No.	2,781	285
	{ other persons employed	"		2,012
Capital expenditure				
New building work	£'000	..	14	
Land and existing buildings	{ acquisitions	"	..	12
	{ disposals	"	..	1
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	..	20
	{ disposals	"	..	4
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	..	68
	{ disposals	"	..	25

(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 58 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963, and 39 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 merchanding.

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	24	25	875	1,737	656	749	4	367
50-99	23	26	1,688	2,852	1,288	763	23	879
100-199	7	8	961	2,195	957	996	20	793
200-299	3	5	755	1,431	547	724	41	410
300-499	5	11	1,974	5,623	2,621	1,328	219	1,571
500 and over	4	10	3,363	6,998	3,356	998	175	1,940
Total	66	85	9,616	20,836	9,424	980	483	5,961

(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	713	141	278	106	21	2	389	751
50-99	1,415	250	612	197	41	9	433	790
100-199	839	116	352	110	25	8	420	945
200-299	633	120	314	85	17	7	496	705
300-499	1,508	466	719	387	43	41	477	831
500 and over	2,418	945	1,148	890	70	71	475	942
Total	7,526	2,038	3,423	1,775	217	138	455	871

(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 £26,000.

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	4	7	11
18 and over	47	42	89
All ages	51	49	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) 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 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
Dressed bristles, hair and fibres for brushmaking	1,469	1,910	779	1,169
Paint, paste, distemper, whitewash and similar brushes and painting rollers	4,686	5,901	540	981
Toilet brushes (including wire filled)	3,580	3,967	43	163
All other brushes (including artists' brushes, brushes for use as part of a machine, and household brushes) and brooms				
Machine stapled and other machine made	8,051	6,840	1,814	714
Hand made					2,275	825
Mops, domestic or household	1,831	2,855	237	951
Other products (d)	1,554	1,633	432	256
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	126				40
Total	21,297	25,382	3,886	5,060

- (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 58 per cent. of the total employment of small firms in the industry for 1963, and 39 per cent. for 1958.
 (d) Including 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.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
06 Dressed bristles, hair and fibres for brushmaking						
Bristles and hair	0.3	60	0.6	155	5	5
Fibres	45.2	450	31.5	581	7	7
02 Paint, paste, distemper, whitewash and similar brushes						
Overall width of filling at mouth of ferrule or other binding						
Not exceeding 3 inches	1,699	2,357	1,873	3,247	30	30
Exceeding 3 inches	218	1,058	270	1,484	30	30
Unclassified	261	450	-	-	-	-
02 Painting rollers						
Total paint, paste, distemper, whitewash and similar brushes and rollers	2,178	3,865	2,143	4,731	..	..
03 Toilet brushes (including wire filled) (b)						
Tooth and dental plate brushes						
Filled with synthetic fibres	2,151	934	2,875	1,300	12	13
Other	519	350	656	541	11	11
Hair brushes	468	555	410	518	23	25
Other toilet brushes (including shaving and nail brushes)	1,178	748	2,262	995	32	35
Total toilet brushes (including wire filled) (b)	4,316	2,587	6,204	3,354	..	..
06 Brushes for use as part of a machine	469	1,027	166	482	24	27
Other (including household) brushes, and brooms	..	121	..	1,104	..	..
04 Machine stapled and other machine made						
Banister and hearth brushes	461	500	512	502	29	30
Scrubbing and laundry brushes	742	532	582	466	30	32
Other brushes (including clothes and shoe brushes)	1,175	1,278	1,583	2,159	38	40
Brooms	580	1,073	724	1,259	33	34
Total other brushes, and brooms, machine stapled and machine made	2,958	3,383	3,401	4,386	..	..

TABLE 5(ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.do.	£'000	Th.do.	£'000	Number	Number
Other (including household) brushes, and brooms (continued)						
Handmade						
Artists' brushes and brushes of fine hair	..	606	..	840	10	12
Other hand made brushes and brooms not elsewhere specified	180	506	100	422	28	29
06 Unclassified wire brushes	..	114	..	183	*	*
06 Mops, domestic or household	201	303	350	688	17	17
06 Industrial polishing mops (buffs, bobs, etc.) excluding circular brushes	..	1,288	..	1,211	..	..
Other products	163	692	161	1,086	8	9
Waste products	..	90	..	224	20	21
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	10	..	60	13	14
Total	..	85	..	60	..	..
Total		17,294		20,204	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		2,694		2,984	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		14,600		17,220	66	74(c)

(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) Excluding wire filled toilet brushes for 1958.

(c) 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)
		£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Toilet brushes (including wire filled)						
Tooth and dental plate brushes			930	498	6	28,29,124
Hair brushes	..	725	..	251	8	124
Other toilet brushes (including shaving and nail brushes)			117	97	8	124
Artists' brushes and brushes of fine hair and painting rollers	..	471(b)	..	520	8	31,74
Brushes for use as parts of machines and other (including household) brushes and brooms except paint, paste, distemper, whitewash and similar brushes	..	200(c)	..	217	5	74,109,122,124
Industrial polishing mops (buffs, bobs, etc.) excluding circular brushes			7.9	41	*	77,78
Unclassified wire brushes	..	109	..	111	*	71
Mops, domestic or household	..	1,189	..	1,250	*	74,77,86
Total		2,694		2,984	..	

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

(b) Including paint, paste, distemper, whitewash and similar brushes for 1958.

(c) Including prepared animal hair for brush making 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
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Polishes, prepared timber and wood products and other goods	1,402	1,759(a)
Services rendered to other organisations	..	
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	1,838	1,884
Canteen takings	35	41
Total	3,275(b)	3,685

(a) Including amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations. Similar information was not collected separately in 1958.

(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				
Timber				
Softwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	..	378	..	42
Hardwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	..		Th.cu.ft. 422	235
			..	94
Parts of brushes, brooms and mops				
Of wood (e.g. boards, stocks and handles)	..	686	..	701
Of metal (e.g. ferrules, bands, etc.)	..	(a)	..	383
Of plastic (excluding monofilaments and foams)	..	121	..	167
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate				
	..	(a)	..	11
Paint and varnish (including lacquers and stains)			Th.gal. 97.5	106
Synthetic resins and plastics materials (excluding leathercloth, reinforced plastics, plastic monofilament and plastic foam) (b)				
	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.	
Polyethylene and polypropylene and co-polymers: granules, moulding and extrusion compounds			35.4	317
Polyvinyl chloride (including co-polymers) resins, solutions, emulsions, dispersions, moulding and extrusion compounds	25.0	490		
Polystyrene moulding and extrusion compounds			22.9	231
Bristles, dressed or otherwise	..	1,884	..	2,544
Animal hair, dressed or otherwise	..	793	..	346
Vegetable fibres, dressed or otherwise	..	1,174	..	937
Plastic monofilaments (e.g. nylon)	..	402	..	440
Foams of cellulose and polyurethane	..	(a)	..	81
Cotton yarn (e.g. mop yarn)	Th.lb. 1,108	162	Th.lb. ..	116
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of cotton (c)	Th.sq.yds. 1,751	206	Th.sq.yds. 2,536	411
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(a)	..	5
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	108	..	180
All other materials for processing	..	1,741	..	1,298
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	365	..	451
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)	..	(a)	..	82
All other packaging materials	..	213	..	81

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Fuel and electricity (d)				
Coal	9.5	40	5.1	36
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	3.0	17	1.6	14
	..	4	..	2
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	177	36	163	35
			..	14
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	156	8	547	26
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	404	21	203	17
	..	4	..	5
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	7,895	58	8,977	79
	..	22	..	34
Total cost of materials and fuel		8,934		9,518
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		1,606
Canteen purchases		..		45
Total cost of purchases		..		11,171

(a) Not recorded separately.

(b) Described in 1954 as 'Plastics materials'.

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

(d) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 1,510 Th.kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars cannot be given for 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	125
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	92
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	49
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	252
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	10
Vehicle licences	"	8
Depreciation	"	42
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	25
Total	"	478

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	28
Road goods vehicles	25
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	40
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	60
Rates, excluding water rates	167
Hire of plant and machinery	7
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	83
Total	410

(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)	2.5	November	2.5
May	0.5	December	51.4
June	12.6	1964	
July	5.6	January	1.2
August	2.0	February	0.0
September	2.8	March	17.5
October	1.3	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 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 (merchanting 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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