



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

101 Footwear

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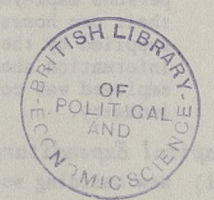
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Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the
Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)



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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.

101 Footwear

This Report on the Footwear Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing boots, shoes, slippers, clogs, leather leggings, insoles, etc. The cutting of leather soles and heels is included but not wooden soles, heels or lasts; rubber boots and goloshes, etc., are also excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 450 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure.

In classifying returns to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2, those whose total output consisted of a half or more of the characteristic products of any one of the six sub-divisions entitled "Men's, youths' and boys'", "Women's, maids' and girls'", "Infants'", "Footwear with uppers of other materials", "Slippers, house shoes and ballet shoes", or "Parts of boots and shoes", were classified to the sub-division concerned. The remainder of the returns were classified to the sub-division "Other and unclassified".

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.	804	686	
Number of establishments	"	1,025	938	
Gross output	£'000	169,785	205,439	
Net output	"	75,112	97,565	
Net output per head	£	700	954	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	164,405	197,482(b)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	5,558	8,844
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	91,434	98,401
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"			7,416
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	840	1,671
	{ for transport	"	1,253	1,289
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 1,324	+ 17
	{ at end of year	"	29,920	33,661
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 352	- 1,363
	{ at end of year	"	10,029	12,311
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 530	+ 476
	{ at end of year	"	5,932	6,384
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 1,146	+ 904
	{ at end of year	"	13,959	14,966
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	107.4	102.3
	{ operatives	"	94.0	88.5
	{ other employees (c)	"	13.2	13.3
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	41,310	47,933
	{ of other employees (c)	"	9,468	11,723
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	"	..	3,414
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	"	..	2,917
New building work	"	"	516	478
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	"	..	- 3
Plant and machinery (f)	"	"	1,251	2,115
Vehicles (f)	"	"	272	327

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 5 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 4 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

(e) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						
		Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of leather						
		Men's, youths' and boys' 01		Women's, maids' and girls' 02		Infants' 03		
		1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	160	118	170	140	21	16	
Number of establishments	"	224	185	266	249	21	18	
Gross output	£'000	52,211	61,307	73,281	86,919	2,182	2,887	
Net output	"	22,467	26,824	34,235	43,867	1,195	1,625	
Net output per head	£	716	938	676	943	704	878	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	50,417	59,152(d)	73,288	85,395(d)	2,190	2,873(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,388	2,852	497	1,887	2	
Sales of characteristic products (e)	"	44,653	52,085	63,118	72,134	1,956	2,554	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	89	88	86	84	89	90	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	28,998	31,150	37,664	40,747	954	1,242
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		2,570		1,626		
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	283	597	220	507	4	8
		for transport	350	387	486	453	17	21
Stocks and work in progress	"							
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 548	- 839	- 163	- 468	- 17	-
		at end of year	2,805	2,701	4,291	5,630	50	128
Work in progress	"	change during year	- 142	+ 143	- 341	+ 105	+ 7	+ 13
		at end of year	2,020	2,136	2,754	2,605	71	94
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	- 113	+ 221	- 675	+ 280	- 12	+ 10
		at end of year	4,310	4,366	6,253	6,707	191	204
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	31,377	28,607	50,651	46,511	1,697	1,852
		operatives	28,143	25,134	43,945	40,355	1,490	1,620
		other employees (g)	3,215	3,455	6,679	6,134	205	232
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	12,760	14,083	19,362	21,957	631	759
		of other employees (g)	2,260	2,852	4,808	5,380	158	219
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	453	560	441	544	424	468
		other employees (g)	703	825	720	877	772	944
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	767	..	1,118	..	50	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	215	..	468	..	6	
Capital expenditure (j)	"							
New building work	"	156	54	208	270	-	14	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	40	..	54	..	-
		disposals	..	21	..	59	..	-
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	293	524	587	955	17	62
		disposals	8	19	53	60	-	-
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	125	149	234	249	10	15
		disposals	52	61	108	94	8	4

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)									
Footwear with uppers of other materials 05		Slippers, house shoes and ballet shoes 06		Parts of boots and shoes 07		Other and unclassified		Total	
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
11	13	40	32	42	26	48	53	457	368
14	16	52	41	48	30	49	67	674	610
1,957	2,645	10,444	11,649	10,494	8,390	12,881	21,809	163,450	195,605
943	1,553	4,174	4,921	2,693	2,806	6,601	11,298	72,309	92,895
542	1,006	606	865	851	1,142	842	1,056	700	954
1,952	2,641(d)	10,235	11,372(d)	8,712	7,315(d)	11,477	19,327(d)	158,271	188,029(d)
22		162	72	1,765	1,085	1,514	2,478	5,350	8,421
1,549	2,104	7,628	8,198	7,871	6,482	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
79	80	75	72	90	89	..	..	98	98
955	1,015	6,068	6,687	7,582	4,666	5,802	8,234	88,022	93,691
			59		823		1,934		7,061
7	28	40	77	60	62	194	312	808	1,591
25	32	105	132	78	89	147	114	1,207	1,228
- 4	- 4	+ 29	+ 89	+ 13	- 9	- 68	- 67	+ 339	- 1,298
49	90	499	841	740	371	1,220	1,961	9,655	11,722
- 13	+ 8	+ 18	+ 115	+ 4	- 1	- 43	+ 71	- 510	+ 453
96	87	312	390	185	167	273	601	5,711	6,079
- 27	- 17	- 58	+ 227	- 81	+ 56	- 136	+ 85	- 1,103	+ 861
170	165	1,026	1,055	667	552	823	1,202	13,439	14,249
1,741	1,544	6,892	5,688	3,163	2,457	7,844	10,701	103,365	97,360
1,541	1,395	6,200	5,015	2,625	2,031	6,629	9,052	90,573	84,602
198	147	690	666	536	417	1,214	1,645	12,737	12,696
574	731	2,365	2,528	1,114	1,094	3,006	4,657	39,813	45,809
145	160	513	599	441	386	798	1,608	9,125	11,204
373	524	381	504	425	539	454	514	440	541
732	1,088	744	899	823	926	658	977	716	882
..	36	..	155	..	61	..	233	..	2,420
..	6	..	27	..	35	..	86	..	843
22	-	7		8		96	102	497	455
..	-	..	- 4	..	12	..	11	..	112
..	-	..		..		..	21	..	116
12	41	143	119	48	110	181	299	1,281	2,110
1	1	10	8	1	2	4	7	77	97
11	9	27	25	65	25	27	53	498	525
7	5	11	15	38	17	13	18	236	213

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)	Enter-prises	Estab-lish-ments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expendi-ture (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	65	68	2,561	5,628	2,328	909	97	753
50-99	101	109	7,229	13,914	6,500	899	207	1,993
100-199	93	111	12,830	22,995	11,266	878	499	3,008
200-299	35	60	8,670	17,417	8,087	933	331	2,508
300-399	24	42	8,183	16,880	7,945	971	174	2,591
400-499	16	37	7,166	13,852	6,562	916	169	2,374
500-749	13	37	8,135	14,938	7,213	887	204	2,647
750-999	4	14	3,603	6,118	2,888	801	58	965
1,000-1,499	4	14	4,265	7,736	4,100	961	98	1,603
1,500-1,999	5	30	8,695	19,994	8,328	958	367	2,926
2,000-2,499	3	36	6,885	14,821	6,444	936	151	3,221
2,500 and over	5	52	19,138	41,311	21,235	1,110	421	7,462
Total	368	610	97,360	195,605	92,895	954	2,777	32,050

(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	
	Oper-atives	Others (c)	Oper-atives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Oper-atives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	2,208	314	1,148	317	65	11	520	1,010
50-99	6,330	885	3,206	834	182	20	506	943
100-199	11,200	1,625	5,930	1,514	322	62	529	931
200-299	7,713	957	4,183	923	224	50	542	964
300-399	7,125	1,055	4,002	855	203	63	562	810
400-499	6,328	838	3,316	792	174	48	524	946
500-749	7,150	985	3,983	720	220	65	557	731
750-999	3,089	514	1,598	351	100	27	517	682
1,000-1,499	3,750	515	1,926	553	109	62	514	1,074
1,500-1,999	7,525	1,170	3,876	959	223	72	515	820
2,000-2,499	6,043	841	3,540	682	136	104	586	811
2,500 and over	16,141	2,997	9,101	2,705	461	260	564	903
Total	84,602	12,696	45,809	11,204	2,420	843	541	882

(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 £198,000.

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	8	13
18 and over	42	45	87
All ages	47	53	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

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

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 5 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and also for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	335	296

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	3,354	383
Other persons employed			2,659

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the introduction to this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(d) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(e) Characteristic products relate only to 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. Where appropriate, the denominator includes the value of merchant goods and canteen takings. 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.

TABLE 5 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 (b)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.prs.	£'000	Th.prs.	£'000	Number	Number
01	Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of leather (other than slippers, house shoes, ballet shoes, clogs and sports shoes) (c)					
	36,540	52,305(d)				
Men's						
With leather soles			10,990	22,303	120	133
With vulcanised soles			7,611	10,550	48	52
With soles of other materials			14,268	21,504	140	162
01	Youths' and boys'					
With leather soles			65.6	81	36	38
With vulcanised soles			4,499	4,317	22	25
With soles of other materials			3,020	2,969	68	74
	Total men's, youths' and boys' footwear					
	36,540	52,305	40,452	61,724	..	..
02	Women's					
With leather soles			4,677	10,063	104	115
With vulcanised soles			3,388	4,645	26	29
With soles of other materials			45,591	59,248	176	211
02	Maids' and girls'					
With leather soles			562	516	18	20
With vulcanised soles			3,526	3,005	22	24
With soles of other materials			8,862	7,221	72	82
	Total women's, maids' and girls' footwear					
	55,224	72,070	66,606	84,699	..	..
03	Infants'					
	8,664	4,224	9,447	5,153	53	60
	Unclassified					
	1,392	1,498	-	-	-	-
	..	241				
	Sports shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather					
	..	(e)	1,465	1,945	30	34
	Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of other materials (other than slippers, house shoes, ballet shoes, clogs and sports shoes)					
05	With uppers of plastic, synthetic or chemical materials					
Injection moulded			26.3	618	10	10
Other			..	200		
	9,384	5,091(d)	8,834	4,610	72	78
05	With uppers of other materials					
			4,843	4,294	65	70
06	Slippers, house shoes and ballet shoes					
With leather soles			3,791	2,565	35	41
With rubber soles			22,968	10,860(d)	55	60
With soles of other materials			8,276	4,380	43	45

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
07	Parts of boots and shoes (other than parts of wood, plastics materials, rubber or rubber substitute materials)					
	..	8,541	..	8,240	58	65
	Plastic protective footwear and other products					
	..	546	..	366	22	25
	Waste products (including leather scrap)					
	..	350	..	148	202	237
	Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc. other than repair work to footwear					
		602		1,078	48	59
	Total			156,326(f)	189,935	..
	Sales in other industries (see Table 6)			1,646(f)	5,448	..
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry			154,680(f)	184,486	368
					450(g)	

(a) Sales of rubber footwear, included in the report on the Rubber industry, are as follows:

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.prs.	£'000	Th.prs.	£'000
Rubber footwear				
Sports shoes	11,732	3,349	4,922	1,826
Single texture plimsolls and sand shoes			1,060	347
Rubber protective footwear				
Light Wellingtons (including toddlers)	4,030	1,915	3,557	1,648
Men's and women's knee boots	12,390	7,374	3,565	3,929
Safety boots			325	514
All other industrial boots			594	891
All other types including rainettes, goloshes, overboots, etc.			458	311
Total	28,152	12,638	14,480	9,466

(b) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are the total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.

(c) Including sports shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather in 1958.

(d) For 1958, it is not possible to show data comparable with that of 1963 since it was collected on a different basis.

(e) Not separately recorded.

(f) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry, is now excluded.

(g) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments 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.prs.	£'000	Number	
Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of leather (other than slippers, house shoes, ballet shoes, clogs and sports shoes)	-	-	{ 4.1 ..	{ 51 174	{ 6	53,109
Footwear with uppers wholly or mainly of other materials (other than clogs and sports shoes) and slippers, house shoes and ballet shoes	Th.prs. 2,208	1,077	9,228	4,429	10	90,91,119
Parts of boots and shoes (other than parts of wood, plastics materials, rubber or rubber substitute materials)	..	569	..	794	7	90,114,119,124
Total		1,646(b)		5,448	..	

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
- (b) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry, is now excluded.

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	Th.prs.	£'000
Rubber footwear	}	2,121	2,943	2,002
Rubber goods			..	660
Other goods			..	332
Footwear repaired	..	641	946	473
Services rendered to other organisations (a)		..		77
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	5,074	..	8,102
Canteen takings		276		319
Total		8,941(b)		11,964

- (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. This figure has been revised to include Repair work which was shown in the principal products table of the 1958 report.

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				
Sole leather				
Bends, butts, sides and backs	..	11,290	..	3,155
Shoulders, bellies and other offal	..	7,186	..	1,213
Upper leather				
Box and willow calf (full chrome, including box veals)	..	5,798	..	4,321
Box and willow sides and other hide upper leather (full chrome)	..	9,983	..	15,186
Glacé kid	..	1,783	..	1,086
Suede, other than lining	..	2,850	..	4,589
Other upper leather				
Full chrome	..	2,169	..	4,953
Vegetable and semi-chrome	..	6,738	..	3,190
	..	5,899	..	5,143
Lining leather				
Woven piece goods (fabrics for uppers and linings other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of (a)	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
Cotton	18,699	3,544	8,441	1,726
			..	923
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	{ 703	{ 309	{ 1,195	746
	{ ..	{ 36	{ ..	199
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)			{ 2,466	1,010
			{ ..	202
Other (linen, etc.)	{ 2,724	{ 1,328	{ 1,876	828
	{ ..	{ 225	{ ..	112
Rubber, rubber composition and synthetic rubber in all forms (except the shaped parts included under 'Parts of boots and shoes')				
Wholly or mainly of natural rubber			..	1,713
Wholly or mainly of rubber composition or synthetic rubber	..	3,783	..	3,474
Boot and shoe paperboard	..	699	..	357
Leatherboard and fibreboard	..	397(b)	..	2,686
Synthetic resins and plastics materials (excluding leathercloth and reinforced plastics)				
Polyvinyl chloride (including co-polymers)				
Resins, solutions, emulsions, dispersions, moulding and extrusion compounds			{ 93.5	319
			{ ..	319
Plasticised and unplasticised sheet, film, foil, profile shapes and foam	..	(c)	{ 1.1	35
			{ ..	82
Polystyrene moulding and extrusion compounds			..	34

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Synthetic resins and plastics materials (excluding leathercloth and reinforced plastics) (continued)				
Phenolic and cresylic resins, solutions, emulsions, dispersions, moulding and extrusion compounds			{ 2.0	23
Thermosetting polyesters (including epoxide resins and resin glass fibre mixtures)	..	(c)	{ ..	43
Leathercloth (supported synthetic sheeting)			..	877
Parts of boots and shoes				
Uppers of leather	..	283	..	1,792
Soles of leather	..	2,520	..	1,302
Heels of leather	..	906	..	561
Soles of rubber, rubber composition or synthetic rubber	..	1,244	..	4,744
Heels of rubber, rubber composition or synthetic rubber	..	430	..	515
Uppers of plastics materials			..	116
Soles of plastics materials	..	(c)	..	276
Heels of plastics materials			..	2,330
Heels of wood	..	1,440	..	483
Other shaped parts, including stiffeners and insoles	..	2,808	..	4,127
Eyelets, boot hooks, and other grindery and mercery	..	5,984	..	5,974
Boot and shoe laces	..	308	..	332
Lasts	..	..	..	1,017
Lubricating oils and greases				
	..	..	{ 23.9	12
			{ ..	7
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools (such as knives) bought as replacement	..	1,766	..	1,625
All other materials for processing	..	3,322	..	4,768
Packaging materials				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	2,473	..	3,261
All other packaging materials	..	367	..	167
Fuel and electricity (d)				
Coal	Th.tons	38.5	156	Th.tons
				27.8
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	Th.tons	17.3	95	Th.tons
				8.2
				..
	Th.gal.			Th.gal.
				10
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	{ 467	{ 101	{ 487	{ 108
	{ ..	{ 11	{ ..	{ 70

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.gal.	£'000	Th.gal.	£'000
Fuel and electricity (d) (continued)				
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	942	60	2,666	132
			..	37
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	1,356	86	601	55
	..	18	..	31
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	80,308	546	88,539	674
			..	389
Total cost of materials and fuel		88,941		93,691
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		6,789
Canteen purchases		..		273
Total cost of purchases		..		100,752

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

(b) So far as recorded separately.

(c) Not recorded separately.

(d) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 2,146 Th.kWh in 1954 and 2,530 Th.kWh in 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	409
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	274
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	178
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	1,228
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	39
Vehicle licences	"	18
Depreciation	"	173
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	64
Total	"	1,974

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	381
Road goods vehicles	64
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	969
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	229
Rates, excluding water rates	760
Hire of plant and machinery	2,745
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	507
Total	5,654

(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)	3.9	November	4.6
May	0.4	December	52.1
June	5.7	1964	
July	1.2	January	9.6
August	2.2	February	1.3
September	6.5	March	10.8
October	1.7	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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