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BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

97 Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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The figures include persons engaged in marketing or factoring and cartmen workers whose particular in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return. The figures are based on the returns of the firms and not on the returns of the individual persons. The figures include persons engaged in marketing or factoring and cartmen workers whose particular in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return. The figures are based on the returns of the firms and not on the returns of the individual persons.

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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.

97 Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc

This Report on the Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc. Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing women's and girls' dresses, blouses, dressing gowns, domestic aprons and overalls (except industrial overalls), and other untailored outer garments; underclothing, nightdresses, pyjamas, etc.; and clothes designed for infants (except nursery squares). The making-up of clothing cut from purchased knitted fabrics is included, but not the manufacture of knitted goods. Workrooms attached to retail shops are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 445 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963) except for the exclusion of bathing costumes and slips. (Bathing costumes and slips (not knitted) have been classified to the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries (Part 99), but in earlier censuses they were treated as principal products of this industry.)

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. It had been intended that estimates would be given in the report, based upon the information received from these small firms. However, the data received from the sample was not sufficiently satisfactory to enable reliable estimates to be made.

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.	2,334	2,312	
Number of establishments	"	2,562	2,618	
Gross output	£'000	140,111	156,355	
Net output	"	53,965	65,034	
Net output per head	£	535	679	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	136,691	151,389(b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	2,906	4,647
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	77,335	81,127
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"			3,797
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	7,096	5,916
	for transport	"	1,044	868
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year	"	- 158	+ 706
	at end of year	"	21,004	26,189
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 650	+ 63
	at end of year	"	5,894	7,581
Work in progress	change during year	"	- 136	+ 256
	at end of year	"	3,594	4,976
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 672	+ 387
	at end of year	"	11,516	13,631
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	Th.	100.9	95.8
	operatives	"	88.6	81.9
	other employees (c)	"	11.5	10.9
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	27,123	30,533
	of other employees (c)	"	7,620	8,530
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	2,227	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	1,978	
New building work	"	357	322	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	206	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	815	1,058	
Vehicles (f)	"	368	393	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 26 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 20 per cent. at most, and less for those items which a sample of small firms were asked to report for 1958.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

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

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				
		Women's and girls' light outerwear				
		On own account		On commission		
		11	1963	12	1963	
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	492	331	113	130	
Number of establishments	"	611	455	125	141	
Gross output	£'000	64,733	62,946	3,386	5,764	
Net output	"	24,683	25,967	2,680	4,428	
Net output per head	£	543	743	469	593	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	62,913	60,947(e)	3,343	5,742(e)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,744	2,109	38	5
Sales of characteristic products	"	57,312	55,317	3,283	5,526	
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	91	91	98	96	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	36,113	31,912	492	702
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		1,677		15
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	3,184	3,129	182	608
		for transport	517	384	27	13
Stocks and work in progress						
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 122	- 178	+ 2	+ 2
		at end of year	2,558	2,820	11	51
Work in progress	"	change during year	- 46	+ 68	+ 3	+ 15
		at end of year	1,646	1,867	27	60
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	- 236	+ 123	- 4	+ 2
		at end of year	5,161	5,476	37	62
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	45,459	34,939	5,710	7,463
		operatives	39,733	30,044	5,318	6,939
		other employees (h)	5,616	4,516	341	350
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	12,408	11,489	1,866	3,046
		of other employees (h)	3,905	3,652	222	300
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	312	383	350	439
		other employees (h)	695	802	652	856
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	731	..	168	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	117	..	3	
Capital expenditure (k)						
New building work	"	200	137	14	8	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	150	..	23
		disposals	..	37	..	
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	351	386	29	+ 69
		disposals	28	101	2	
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	347	294	30	43
		disposals	155	122	13	19

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)							
Women's and girls' underwear and nightwear		Infants' wear		Making-up of lingerie (excluding corsets and brassieres) and infants' wear		Total	
20	31	31	32 (c)	32 (c)	32 (c)	32 (c)	32 (c)
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
146	119	119	93	16	9	873	660
186	170	152	129	18	10	1,092	905
28,466	33,759	13,479	13,567	445	359	110,510	116,396
7,940	11,976	5,761	5,853	374	189	41,437	48,413
456	621	536	634	391	467	516	679
27,748	32,522(e)	13,253	13,127(e)	443	361(e)	107,699	112,699(e)
480	905	138	440	1	-	2,401	3,459
24,245	25,823	9,917	9,832	321	245	(f)	(f)
87	79	75	75	72	68	94	93
19,649	20,616	7,210	7,008	56	156	63,521	60,393
	767		367		-		2,827
509	329	301	326	9	13	4,185	4,404
168	164	114	84	6	1	831	646
+ 319	+ 261	+ 72	- 36	+ 2	- 1	+ 518	+ 47
1,375	2,045	740	726	6	2	4,691	5,644
- 81	+ 71	+ 16	+ 37	- 1	-	- 108	+ 191
857	1,311	323	462	7	4	2,860	3,704
- 201	+ 93	- 93	+ 71	- 1	- 1	- 535	+ 288
2,749	3,273	1,211	1,331	7	6	9,165	10,147
17,428	19,300	10,750	9,227	958	406	80,305	71,335
15,364	16,713	9,591	8,156	909	375	70,915	62,227
2,046	2,442	1,133	983	48	21	9,184	8,312
4,329	5,703	2,836	2,835	269	120	21,708	23,193
1,157	1,706	773	808	41	13	6,099	6,479
282	344	296	349	296	321	306	373
566	676	682	812	854	622	664	779
..	377	..	185	..	7	..	1,469
..	71	..	30	..	1	..	222
33	82	24	9	13	4	284	239
..	143	..	14	..	-	..	330
..	122	..	-	..		..	177
230	308	99	129	4	- 4	712	912
30	14	3	5	-		63	125
80	104	66	61	2	3	526	505
34	46	31	25	1	1	233	212

For notes to this table - see page 97/7

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	289	306	10,770	16,199	7,636	709	171	1,824
50-99	191	222	13,229	19,870	8,629	652	255	2,682
100-199	109	171	14,852	24,827	10,070	678	390	3,735
200-299	34	71	8,391	14,311	5,654	674	186	2,988
300-399	16	36	5,421	8,519	3,549	655	86	1,746
400-499	5	14	2,256	3,593	1,509	669	60	575
500-749	8	23	5,114	8,849	3,530	690	74	2,459
750-999	4	23	3,544	6,163	2,526	713	13	1,045
1,000 and over	4	39	7,758	14,065	5,309	684	265	2,439
Total	660	905	71,335	116,396	48,413	679	1,472	19,495

(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	9,390	1,011	3,778	789	229	12	402	780
50-99	11,702	1,301	4,414	1,072	284	15	377	824
100-199	13,025	1,696	4,713	1,404	303	53	362	828
200-299	7,359	999	2,673	768	164	26	363	769
300-399	4,688	719	1,754	520	107	22	374	723
400-499	1,884	366	619	272	40	11	328	742
500-749	4,553	554	1,627	413	100	45	357	746
750-999	4,086	450	1,327	386	85		430	857
1,000 and over	6,540	1,216	2,288	856	156	38	349	704
Total	62,227	8,312	23,193	6,479	1,469	222	373	779

(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 £40,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	1	17	18
18 and over	11	71	82
All ages	12	88	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 accounts for 10 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963, and 14 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	1,365	1,557

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	16,255	2,095
Other persons employed			16,239

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

(c) For 1958, making-up of lingerie did not specifically exclude the making-up of corsetry and brassieres; for 1963, this activity is included in the report on the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries (Part 99).

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

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

(f) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.

(g) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(k) Excluding expenditure on 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 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (b)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Thousands	£'000	Thousands	£'000	Number	Number
11 Women's and girls' light (i.e. dressmade) outerwear						
Made from woven fabric						
Dresses and suits	18,233	34,155	15,105	31,058	297	321
Blouses and jumpers	12,250	9,277	11,472	8,349	165	179
Dress skirts, jackets and the like	3,742	4,225	1,417	1,611	74	76
Unclassified	659	951	-	-	-	-
Dressing gowns (dressmade) and housecoats	1,367	2,945	1,718	3,152	50	54
Other dressmade outerwear (excluding scarves and head squares)	321	268	283	361	28	28
..	..	181	..	106	..	..
11 Made from knitted fabric						
Dresses and suits	1,655	5,197	3,662	12,120	117	126
Blouses and jumpers	1,796	1,239	1,853	1,059	37	38
Dress skirts, jackets and the like	323	319	97.1	176	19	19
Other dressmade outerwear (excluding scarves and head squares)	..	55	565	518	18	18
..	..	..	..	105	..	..
Total women's and girls' light (i.e. dressmade) outerwear	40,346	58,576	36,172	58,404	..	..
..	..	236	..	1,198	..	..
20 Lingerie	Th.do.		Th.do.			
Women's and girls' nightwear						
Pyjamas			428	3,849	112	120
Nightdresses						
Of man-made synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	1,491	10,380	583	6,415	109	120
Of other fabrics		(c)				
Flame resisting			359	288	19	20
Other			311	2,329	88	93
20 Women's and girls' underwear, other than corsetry and brassieres						
Vests and the like			220	512	20	23
Slips, petticoats and the like	4,446	17,671	2,070	11,922	122	134
Other (pants, etc.)		(d)	1,829	4,493	101	114
Total lingerie	5,937	28,051	5,800	29,809	..	..
..	..	..	..	165	..	..
31 Infants' wear other than weatherproof clothing (including leathercloth)						
Pram coats, overcoats (under 24 in. in length) and breechettes	323	3,140	173	3,288	72	74
Siren suits, dressing gowns, baby bags with sleeves and the like	115	894	33.9	538	23	26
Dresses, buster suits, crawlers, trouser/bib and brace overalls and the like	1,425	5,028	1,172	7,041	134	141
Nightgowns, daygowns and robes	243	918	244	848	34	34
Other nightwear and underwear	648	1,109	921	1,379	56	57
..	..	214	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (b)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
31 Infants' wear other than weatherproof clothing (including leathercloth) (continued)	Th.do.	£'000	Th.do.	£'000	Number	Number
Hoods, tams, berets, caps, paddy hats and bonnets	98.5	224	86.2	240	25	26
Other infants' wear	..	1,621	..	1,396	43	46
Total infants' wear other than weatherproof clothing	2,852	11,313	2,630	13,334	..	..
..	..	1,835	..	1,396	..	..
Other clothing						
Bathing costumes and slips	264	1,988	..	(e)	..	..
11 Household and other light overalls, pinalettes and aprons	1,964	5,220	1,507	5,484	117	123
11 Smocks, and other garments made from woven fabrics	..	304	..	514	51	55
Other products	..	320	..	387	24	34
Waste products						
Cloth cuttings	..	69	..	87	235	262
Other waste products	..	18	..	12	36	36
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of clothing						
12 Women's and girls' light (i.e. dressmade) outerwear		3,484		5,796	183	186
32 Lingerie (excluding corsets and brassieres) and infants' wear		593(f)		327	28	34
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		299		240	23	23
Total		112,312(g)		117,152	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		10,836		12,311	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		101,476(g)		104,841	660	733(h)

(a) Excluding garments made up from knitted fabric by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry.

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

(c) Described in 1958 as:

Women's and girls' nightwear	Th.do.	£'000
Of woven fabric	950	6,957
Of knitted fabric	541	3,423

(d) Described in 1958 as:

Women's and girls' underwear, other than corsets and brassieres	Th.do.	£'000
Of woven fabric	783	4,489
Of knitted fabric	3,663	13,182

(e) For 1963 bathing costumes and slips (not knitted) are included in the report on the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries (Part 99); the value amounted to £2,912,000. Production in this industry is shown in Table 7.

(f) Corsets and brassieres were not specifically excluded in 1958.

(g) Revised figure. Repair work, which was included in the principal products tables for 1958 is included in Table 7 of this report.

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (b)
Women's and girls' light (i.e. dressmade) outerwear	Thousands	£'000	Thousands	£'000	Number	
Made from woven fabric						
Dresses and suits	1,662	3,339	1,432	3,003	60	85,95,96
Blouses and jumpers	1,141	1,026	2,641	1,806	54	95,96,99
Dress skirts, jackets and the like	408	485	288	302	22	81,95
Dressing gowns (dressmade) and housecoats	..	666	142	255	10	85,93,95,96
Other dressmade outerwear (excluding scarves and head squares)	..	100	..	106	9	94,95,96
Made from knitted fabric						
Dresses and suits			210	584	16	95
Blouses and jumpers, dress skirts, jackets and the like, and other dressmade outerwear (excluding scarves and head squares)	..	325				
Total women's and girls' light (i.e. dressmade) outerwear	3,211	4,850	4,819	6,051	..	
	..	1,091	..	106		
Lingerie	Th.doz.		Th.doz.			
Women's and girls' nightwear						
Pyjamas			120	1,200	19	81,96
Nightdresses						
Of man-made synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	174	1,320	13.0	142	*	81,94,99
Of other fabrics						
Flame resisting			30.0	281	9	94,96
Other						
Women's and girls' underwear, other than corsetry and brassieres						
Vests, slips, petticoats and the like	159	392	169	495	11	94,96,99
Other (pants, etc.)			74.1	146	9	77,94,96,99
Total lingerie	333	1,712	406	2,264	..	
Infants' wear other than weather-proof clothing (including leathercloth)						
Pram coats, overcoats (under 24 in. in length) and breechettes	114	783	31.6	630	33	93,95,98
Nightgowns, daygowns and robes, and other nightwear and underwear	..	326	92.6	393	14	93,95,96,124

TABLE 6 (continued)

	1958		1963			Principal industries in which produced (b)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
Infants' wear other than weather-proof clothing (including leathercloth) (continued)	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Siren suits, dressing gowns, baby bags with sleeves and the like			6.4	117	11	93,95
Dresses, buster suits, crawlers, trouser/bib and brace overalls and the like	..	856	181	1,096	24	81,93,95,96
Hoods, tams, berets, caps, paddy hats and bonnets			28.5	94	12	92,95
Other infants' wear			..	483	19	77,93,99,119
Total infants' wear other than weatherproof clothing	114	783	340	2,330	..	
	..	1,182	..	483		
Other clothing						
Household and other light overalls, pinarettes and aprons	..	543	134	720	36	82,93,95,96
Smocks, and other garments made from woven fabrics			..	279	25	81,110,122
Bathing costumes and slips	77.5	541	..	(c)		
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of clothing						
Women's and girls' light (i.e. dressmade) outerwear		113				
Lingerie (excluding corsets and brassieres) and infants' wear		21		77	15	
Total		10,836		12,311	..	

- (a) Excluding garments made up from knitted fabric by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry.
- (b) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
- (c) For 1963, bathing costumes and slips (not knitted) are included in the report on the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries (Part 99).

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				
Weatherproof outerwear	..	92	Thousands	39				
Men's and boys'				..	39			
Women's and girls'				41.8	96			
Infants'	..	..	..	251	
Tailored outerwear	..	657	..	944				
Men's, youths' and boys' tailored outerwear				..	944			
Women's outer garments				37.6	
Overcoats, cloaks and the like							48.0	443
Suits							304	411
Skirts, jackets and the like							228	291
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans)							38.8	27
Other tailored outer garments	..	..	..	27	
Maids' and young girls' outer garments	Thousands	1,725	..	..		
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	1,487	..	35.1	102				
Gym tunics, blazers, school and other uniforms	..	..	87.6	79		
Suits, skirts and jackets and the like	..	..	..	419	
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans) and other tailored outer garments	..	..	837	446		
Service and other uniforms, including battledress and liveries, for men and women	..	(a)	..	74				
Overalls and men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear	Th.doz.	..	Th.doz.	..				
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber or plastic (b)	46.5	416	24.6	323				
Men's and boys' shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith) and boys' blouses; and collars and cuffs, sold separately (c)	89.0	402	156	614				
Pyjamas and other nightwear	67.7	504	53.7	447				
Dressing gowns	2.2	58	2.4	71				
Underwear	162	541	70.7	216				
Corsets and brassieres	..	423	194	919				
Jeans	..	..	(d)	17		
Men's and boys'				1.9	17			
Women's and girls'	..	..	9.7	106		
Bathing costumes and slips	..	..	(e)	20.6		
Hats, caps and millinery	..	57	..	61				
Neckties, scarves and head squares	..	(a)	16.3	34				
Other products	..	1,082	..	674				
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials	..	266(f)	..	246				

TABLE 7 (continued)

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Services rendered to other organisations (g)	106
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	2,245	..	3,192
Canteen takings	..	157	..	267
Total	..	8,625(f) (h)	..	11,318

(a) Included in other products for 1958.

(b) Described as heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber for 1958.

(c) Described as shirts of woven fabric and knitted fabric for 1958.

(d) Not recorded separately for 1958.

(e) For 1958, bathing costumes and slips are included in Table 5 of this report.

(f) Revised figure. Repair work was included in the principal products table of the 1958 report on this industry.

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

(h) 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
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Piece goods				
Interlinings of all materials	..	188	..	575
Linings	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
Wholly or mainly of cotton	2,414	236	1,996	256
			..	32
Wholly or mainly of cellulosic man-made fibres (rayon, etc.) but excluding synthetic (nylon, etc.) lining cloths	..	309	6,106	811
Other linings			..	363
Other woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) not proofed or backed with foam				
Wholly or mainly of cotton (a)	66,254	9,263	62,617	10,228
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	12,338	4,944	8,847	4,092
			..	621
Wholly or mainly of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)				
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	9,314	2,383	25,961	6,833
	..	323		
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	73,409	12,127	16,576	3,789
Wholly or mainly of silk	558	290	551	405
Linen and union	443	120	395	119
Knitted fabric not proofed or backed with foam, wholly or mainly of				
Cotton	..	1,015	..	1,910
Wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	1,872	..	4,045
Man-made fibres				
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	..	1,254	..	11,980
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	..	3,854	..	2,338
Foam-backed piece goods of all descriptions	..	(b)	..	34
Proofed piece goods				
Rubber (including synthetic rubber) proofed	..	20	..	14
Chemically proofed	..	21	..	208
Leathercloth, including supported and unsupported decorative plastic sheeting	..	151	..	9
Other plastic sheeting, except for use in packaging			..	282
Lace and net	..	1,803	..	3,176
Elastic webs and braids, covered rubber thread, elastic fabrics, etc. and roll-on blanks, and non-elastic narrow fabrics, including braids, tapes, webs, ribbons, bindings, petershams, woven labels, etc.	..	1,109	..	1,759
Sewing and embroidery thread, not elastic	..	879	..	1,305
Zip and other slide fasteners	..	540	..	745
Buttons, other than of metal	..	640	..	607
Other hard haberdashery, including metal buttons, hooks and eyes, press studs, corset busks, buckles, belts, eyelets, fittings for braces, suspenders, garters, corsetry, etc., hand needles, pins, etc. (c)	..	782	..	390

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing (continued)		£'000		£'000
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement (d)	..	316	..	246
All other materials for processing	..	5,574	..	1,069
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	567	..	766
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)	..	241	..	176
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)			..	141
Plastics				
Sheet, film, foams, etc. (including bags)				
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including lay flat tubing)			..	161
Other plastic sheet, films and foams (whether or not laminated but excluding laminates to metal, foil or paper)	..	136	..	9
All other packaging materials			..	56
Fuel and electricity (e)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	11.5	49	7.4	46
			..	8
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	6.8	39	2.8	25
	..	4	..	10
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
	449	97	398	90
	..	13	..	31
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	277	13	1,163	63
	..	5	..	17
Gas	Th.therms		Th.therms	
	1,473	95	863	75
	..	27	..	74
Electricity	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
	24,962	208	22,103	198
	..	66	..	205
Total cost of materials and fuel		51,571		60,393
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		2,527
Canteen purchases		..		299
Total cost of purchases		..		63,220

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

(b) Not recorded separately in 1954.

(c) Including 'Machine needles' in 1954.

(d) Excluding 'Machine needles' in 1954.

(e) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 184 Th.kWh in 1954 and 87 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.	307
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	202
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	121
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	646
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	71
Vehicle licences	"	19
Depreciation	"	146
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	84
Total	"	1,289

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	173
Road goods vehicles	84
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	324
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	236
Rates, excluding water rates	586
Hire of plant and machinery	48
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	463
Total	1,913

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.

(b) For details see Table 11.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	6.0	November	7.4
May	1.4	December	37.0
June	5.8	1964	
July	2.8	January	10.4
August	5.6	February	3.2
September	4.4	March	10.2
October	5.9		
		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

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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