



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

84 Narrow fabrics

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

84 Narrow fabrics

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)

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.

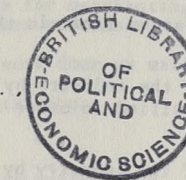
This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during 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.

84 Narrow fabrics

This Report on the Narrow Fabrics Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing ribbon, braid, tape, webbing, binding, braided bootlaces, etc.; woven, knitted or braided elastics of all widths; and in weaving machinery belting of all materials on narrow looms.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 421 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

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 (b)	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	215	196
Number of establishments	"	261	250
Gross output	£'000	32,237	40,577
Net output	"	13,666	18,055
Net output per head	£	708	915
Sales and work done	£'000	30,431	38,735(c)
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,619	1,824
Purchases	"	17,221	19,905
	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases		1,409
Payments to other organisations	"	737	961
	{ for work done on materials given out		
	{ for transport	291	308
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	- 135	+ 79
	{ at end of year	6,533	7,943
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	+ 129	- 94
	{ at end of year	2,435	2,729
Work in progress	{ change during year	+ 58	+ 111
	{ at end of year	1,149	1,498
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	- 322	+ 61
	{ at end of year	2,949	3,716
Average number employed	Th.	19.3	19.7
	{ total, including working proprietors		
	{ operatives	16.3	16.1
	{ other employees (d)	3.0	3.4
Wages and salaries	£'000	5,660	6,851
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees (d)	2,136	2,833
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	..	593
Capital expenditure (f)			
Total	"	..	1,332
New building work	"	194	256
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	..	- 18
Plant and machinery (g)	"	522	988
Vehicles (g)	"	98	105

(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 7 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Amended figures due to the reclassification of certain items of haberdashery to the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries.

(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).

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(g) 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)			
		Elastic goods		Tapes and webs	
		10	1963	31	1963
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	25	19	30	35
Number of establishments	"	36	35	37	44
Gross output	£'000	10,431	13,561	6,589	9,523
Net output	"	4,364	5,795	2,845	4,110
Net output per head	£	782	958	671	871
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done		6,306	8,718(e)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings		231	747
Sales of characteristic products	"	8,994	11,509	5,269	6,881
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	88	87	84	79
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		3,434	4,457
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		171	508
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out		142	353
		for transport		63	100
Stocks and work in progress	"	+ 117	+ 23	+ 30	+ 8
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year		547	668
		at end of year		952	865
Work in progress	"	change during year		328	430
		at end of year		185	344
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year		616	900
		at end of year		860	1,216
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors		4,237	4,718
		operatives		3,691	3,770
		other employees (h)		540	928
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives		1,200	1,559
		of other employees (h)		375	722
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives		325	414
		other employees (h)		695	778
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	138	..	106
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	58	..	36
Capital expenditure (k)	"	71	103	3	*
New building work	"	acquisitions		..	..
		disposals		..	43
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions		93	127
		disposals		12	*
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions		19	72
		disposals		7	37
Vehicles	"	acquisitions		19	72
		disposals		7	37

	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)								Total	
	Ribbons, petershams, galloons and bindings, (except bias bindings) 32		Bias bindings 33		Trimmings and fringes 34		Woven machinery belting and other narrow fabrics 20 and 35			
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958(c)	1963	1958(c)	1963
	16	15	6	6	12	9	31	31	114	108
	19	21	7	6	14	12	41	38	154	156
	2,873	3,504	814	1,258	1,339	2,118	8,025	8,461	30,072	38,425
	1,253	1,759	213	370	622	985	3,451	4,079	12,748	17,098
	665	1,026	742	989	525	686	755	927	708	915
	2,805	3,462(e)	828	1,289(e)	1,346	2,123(e)	6,970	7,871(e)	28,387	36,680(e)
	27	45					1,082	669	1,510	1,728
	2,271	2,853	809	1,061	1,031	1,375	5,240	6,114	(f)	(f)
	81	82	98	82	77	65	75	78	96	93
	1,412	1,538	606	819	641	1,044	4,236	3,595	16,065	18,849
	205	145	6	56	34	8	166	185	688	910
	23	22	7	7	19	22	104	71	271	291
	+ 21	- 7	- 7	*	- 9	*	- 32	- 70	+ 121	- 89
	161	293	41	64	55	117	517	577	2,272	2,584
	+ 20	+ 3	- 7	*	+ 2	*	+ 5	- 8	+ 54	+ 105
	242	196	36	40	17	60	263	348	1,071	1,418
	+ 21	- 3	+ 18	+ 1	- 22	- 14	- 70	+ 33	- 300	+ 58
	248	332	144	215	155	206	729	651	2,751	3,519
	1,883	1,714	287	374	1,185	1,436	4,839	4,401	18,011	18,694
	1,645	1,404	238	318	1,011	1,079	3,762	3,485	15,212	15,345
	238	300	49	50	174	352	1,072	902	2,788	3,276
	557	591	75	125	331	390	1,290	1,455	5,291	6,524
	170	279	40	44	115	264	685	708	1,997	2,698
	339	421	313	393	327	361	343	418	348	425
	715	929	824	879	660	749	639	784	716	824
	..	35	..	8	..	24	..	101	..	413
	..	14	..	3	..	6	..	35	..	152
	8	62	32	*	12	..	55	61	181	242
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40
	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	57
	60	221	7	21	14	26	216	224	564	965
	3	2	-	*	-	-	34	12	77	29
	12	8	10	3	7	7	56	49	135	176
	4	3	2	*	2	*	17	19	44	76

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	30	31	1,110	2,389	983	886	24	550
50-99	30	35	1,949	4,875	2,154	1,105	172	912
100-199	22	28	3,063	5,723	2,465	805	112	1,315
200-299	9	16	2,237	6,051	2,418	1,081	178	844
300-399	3	3	943	1,669	811	860	160	362
400-499	5	12	2,267	3,780	1,935	854	104	746
500-749	6	17	3,374	7,007	3,482	1,032	309	1,566
750 and over	3	14	3,751	6,931	2,849	760	202	1,227
Total	108	156	18,694	38,425	17,098	915	1,261	7,521

(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	927	159	375	140	27	4	404	881
50-99	1,631	295	700	230	45	15	429	780
100-199	2,604	445	1,052	398	67	35	404	894
200-299	1,867	366	803	310	53	11	430	847
300-399	795	148	283	101	20	6	356	681
400-499	1,710	555	699	444	39	28	409	800
500-749	2,601	767	1,239	608	76	28	476	792
750 and over	3,210	541	1,374	468	86	26	428	865
Total	15,345	3,276	6,524	2,698	413	152	425	808

(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 £45,000.

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	3	8	11
18 and over	33	56	89
All ages	36	64	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 1 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963. (For 1958, no unsatisfactory returns were recorded.)

	1958	1963
Number of firms	106	92
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	1,245	113
Other persons employed		

(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) Amended figures due to the reclassification of certain items of haberdashery to the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries.

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

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

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

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

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

TABLE 5 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	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000	Number	Number
Elastic goods of all widths						
10 Covered rubber thread	2,135	2,308	2,492	2,768	6	10
10 Braid elastics (flat or round)	Th.gross lin.yds.	1,333	Th.gross lin.yds.	1,851	15	18
10 Woven elastic webs						
10 Up to 2 inches wide	545	2,520	569	3,218	21	22
10 Over 2 inches wide (b)	55.6	1,356	84.8	1,614	14	15
10 Knitted elastic webs (b)	..	246	7.1 ..	184 253	7	7
10 Roll-on blanks	..	1,560	Th.doz. 197	459	*	*
10 Other elastic goods (except surgical hosiery and clothing) (c)	..	..	..	2,299	12	12
10 Elastic cords, braids, webs and fabrics, unclassified	..	83	-	-		
Total elastic goods of all widths		9,406		12,647		
Non-elastic goods	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
20 Solid woven machinery belting (including conveyor and elevator bands and spindle tapes)						
20 Of cotton	31.9	1,453	65.1	2,375	11	12
20 Of hair or of hair mixed with cotton	5.8	303	..	2,476	8	9
20 Of other materials (d)	25.0	1,050				
31 Tapes and light webs (up to 5lb. per gross yards in 1 inch width)	Th.gross lin.yds.		Th.gross lin.yds.			
31 Of cotton	5,668	3,830	7,359	3,767	48	52
31 Of other materials (e)	756	751	669	672	32	33
31 Heavy webs (over 5lb. per gross yards in 1 inch width)	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
31 Of cotton	12.1	605	..	630	16	16
31 Of other materials (e)	4.8	160	9.7	718	13	13
32 Ribbons, petershams, galloons and bindings, except bias bindings	Th.gross lin.yds.		Th.gross lin.yds.			
32 Of man-made fibres	1,988	1,576	1,120	1,341	21	24
32 Of man-made fibres mixed with other materials	509	618	379	386	15	16
32 Of cotton	196	128	241	216	18	19
32 Of other materials	37.7	21	187	283	8	8

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.gross lin.yds.	£'000	Th.gross lin.yds.	£'000	Number	Number
33 Non-elastic goods (continued)						
33 Bias bindings	2,076	717	632	1,070	12	12
35 Woven labels	112	674	..	1,389	12	12
35 Non-elastic braids (flat or round)	Th.gross of single laces		Th.gross of single laces			
35 Boot, shoe, corset and similar laces, finished or not	785	419	1,340	625	13	13
35 Other non-elastic braids	..	708	..	1,089	24	24
35 Wicks	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
34 Trimmings and fringes	2.7	155	2.3	218	5	5
35 Tape, braided cord and other narrow fabrics of glass fibres, not separately recorded	..	77	..	1,821	24	24
35 Other textile smallwares	..	1,907	..	1,733	37	39
Other products	..	163	..	209	22	25
Waste products	..	33	..	56	59	70
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	195	..	235	12	14
Total		29,423		38,826	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		2,153		4,874	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		27,270		33,952	108	128(g)

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

(b) Yardage calculated as if it were all 6 inches wide.

(c) Surgical hosiery is included in the Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments Industry and clothing (elastic) in the Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries.

(d) Belting wholly or mainly of rubber (including Balata) is included in the Rubber Industry and leather belting in the Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Industry.

(e) Asbestos webbing, listing and braiding are included in the Asbestos Industry.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1958.

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

TABLE 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		£'000	Number	
Elastic goods, except surgical hosiery and clothing	..	71	..	2,878	11	81, 88, 99, 119
Non-elastic goods						
Solid woven machinery belting (including conveyor and elevator bands and spindle tapes)	Th.cwt. 27.9	1,369				
Heavy and light webs and tapes of cotton and other materials, except asbestos	..	223	..	1,040	6	74, 76, 91, 119
Ribbons, petershams, galloons and bindings (including bias bindings), woven labels and non-elastic braids	..	92	..	402	*	81, 119
Trimmings and fringes			..	158	6	56, 78, 81, 97
Other textile smallwares including tape, braided cord and other narrow fabrics of glass fibres, not separately recorded	..	398(b)	..	396	8	97, 99, 104, 110
Total		2,153		4,874		

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
 (b) Wicks were included in 1958.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Manufactures of cotton and of other textiles (except narrow fabrics)	..	259	..	615
Braces, suspenders, belts, etc. (other than corset belts)	..	260	Th.doz. 372	351
Insulating materials and haberdashery wholly or mainly of plastics materials	}	598	..	674
Other products			..	974
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	116
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,449	..	1,648
Canteen takings		62		80
Total		2,627(b)		4,456

(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 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				
Rubber thread				
Not covered	..	762	..	1,419
Covered	..	1,525	..	1,458
	Th.lb.		Th.lb.	
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)	19,964	5,683(a)	15,237	3,739
			..	516
Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) continuous filament yarn				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn	399	277	2,919	1,891
Other (rayon, etc.) yarn	6,821	1,711	6,262	1,631
Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) spun yarn including spun yarn doubled with continuous filament yarn				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn	} 688	163(b)	2,217	990
Other (rayon, etc.) yarn			2,244	593
Silk yarn	..	200	}	..
Woollen and worsted yarn	..	236		
Hair yarn	..	130		
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of (c)	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
Cotton	} 9,382	871	9,919	819
		..	619	..	330
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	} 2,480	403	1,692	303
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)			4,520	687
			..	106
			Th.gal.	
			18	6
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	Th.cwt.	
			0.3	3
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	..	..	296
All other materials for processing	..	2,183	..	2,580
Packaging materials	..	268	..	331
Fuel and electricity (d)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	34.9	119	32.4	169
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	2.9	13	1.1	9
			..	1
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	148	31	196	42
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	526	21	2,179	102

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Fuel and electricity (d) (continued)				
Gas	890	42	267	20
			..	5
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	20,995	127	30,564	207
	..	20	..	64
Total cost of materials and fuel		15,406		18,849
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		1,249
Canteen purchases		..		86
Total cost of purchases		..		20,184

(a) 'Cotton waste yarn' was not specifically included in 1954.

(b) Described in 1954 as 'wholly or partly of staple fibre'.

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

(d) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 1,871 Th. kWh in 1954 and 1,963 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.	103
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	71
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	42
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	291
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	10
Vehicle licences	"	5
Depreciation	"	48
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	15
Total	"	482

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	71
Road goods vehicles	15
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	178
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	63
Rates, excluding water rates	212
Hire of plant and machinery	37
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	157
Total	733

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

(b) For details see Table 11.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	1.5	November	8.7
May	2.5	December	36.3
June	12.9	1964	
July	2.3	January	3.6
August	6.0	February	6.3
September	8.3	March	9.9
October	1.8	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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