



BOARD OF TRADE

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# Report on the Census of Production 1963

83 Carpets

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BOARD OF TRADE

# Report on the Census of Production 1963

## 83 Carpets

*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, viewiers 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.

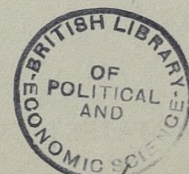
# 83 Carpets

This Report on the Carpets Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing carpets (including tufted carpets), rugs, mats and matting. The manufacture of jute carpets, needleloom carpets, travelling rugs, fur rugs, sheepskin rugs and coir and other hard fibre mats is excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 419 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

An additional table (Table 5 Supplement) which is derived from short period information and which supplements the broader figures for sales given in Table 5, is included in this report.

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.	135	141
Number of establishments	"	183	198
Gross output	£'000	82,738	126,433
Net output	"	30,957	49,067
Net output per head	£	969	1,290
Sales and work done	£'000	81,746	123,042 (b)
Purchases	"	49,098	73,478
Payments to other organisations	"	929	2,109
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 367	+ 3,050
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 722	+ 1,073
Work in progress	"	- 270	+ 631
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 819	+ 1,346
Average number employed	Th.	31.9	38.0
Wages and salaries	£'000	12,345	18,577
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,584
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	4,066
New building work	"	386	763
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	27
Plant and machinery (f)	"	1,366	2,991
Vehicles (f)	"	189	284

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 3 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 2 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)		
		Woven carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs wholly or mainly of wool 01		
		1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	54	42	
Number of establishments	"	91	68	
Gross output	£'000	72,918	80,696	
Net output	"	27,929	33,857	
Net output per head	£	976	1,289	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	72,255	79,033(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	481	501
Sales of characteristic products	"	64,117	67,534	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	89	85	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	42,751	45,267
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	594	911
		for transport	776	981
Stocks and work in progress	"			
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 346	+ 729
		at end of year	8,001	11,088
Work in progress	"	change during year	- 164	+ 432
		at end of year	3,164	4,580
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	- 869	+ 809
		at end of year	6,693	8,084
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	28,626	26,249
		operatives	24,114	21,492
		other employees (g)	4,507	4,736
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	11,148	13,312
		of other employees (g)	3,442	4,418
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	462	619
		other employees (g)	764	933
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	707	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	441	
Capital expenditure (j)	"			
New building work	"	360	519	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	113
		disposals	..	87
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	1,144	1,722
		disposals	47	36
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	221	249
		disposals	65	93

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
Tufted carpets 03		Other carpets, carpeting and floor rugs 04			
1958	1963	1958	1963		
5	20	12	18	71	74(c)
7	24	19	34	117	126
4,604	21,813	3,401	20,273	80,923	122,782
1,132	6,500	1,216	7,293	30,278	47,850
1,074	1,649	776	1,083	969	1,290
4,368	20,679(d)	3,329	19,777(d)	79,952	119,489(d)
43	480	5	657	529	1,638
4,040	18,818	3,079	14,636	(e)	(e)
92	91	92	74	97	96
3,247	13,912	2,022	12,176	48,020	71,356
185	745	130	392	908	2,048
86	394	54	186	916	1,561
+ 255	+ 462	+ 105	- 149	+ 706	+ 1,042
450	2,095	264	2,034	8,715	15,217
- 62	+ 192	- 38	- 11	- 264	+ 613
100	545	264	757	3,527	5,883
+ 46	+ 169	+ 22	+ 329	- 801	+ 1,307
261	1,592	384	2,204	7,338	11,880
1,054	3,942	1,567	6,733	31,247	36,924
827	2,924	1,380	5,567	26,321	29,983
224	1,008	187	1,161	4,918	6,905
415	1,750	519	3,029	12,082	18,091
143	812	141	954	3,726	6,185
502	598	376	544	459	603
638	806	753	822	758	896
..	104	..	174	..	985
..	40	..	77	..	558
13	92	5	130	378	741
..	35	..	11	..	159
..	38	..	8	..	133
177	617	63	669	1,384	3,009
-	14	1	54	48	104
24	106	23	92	268	447
8	39	10	39	84	170

For notes to this table - see page 83/7



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	10	11	366	1,452	383	1,046	62	309
50-99	14	15	1,089	5,451	1,574	1,445	234	1,109
100-199	13	16	2,073	7,676	2,460	1,187	296	1,584
200-299	9	10	2,314	8,567	3,334	1,441	162	1,634
300-399	4	4	1,458	5,636	1,986	1,362	195	1,138
400-499	4	7	1,763	6,004	2,303	1,306	218	1,881
500-749	7	17	4,568	16,576	6,797	1,488	603	3,971
750-1,499	5	15	5,421	18,072	6,623	1,222	745	5,011
1,500-1,999	4	15	6,417	19,390	7,858	1,225	462	6,402
2,000 and over	4	16	11,455	33,959	14,331	1,251	972	9,941
Total	74	126	36,924	122,782	47,650	1,290	3,948	32,980

(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	308	54	162	42	15	1	526	877
50-99	925	157	489	119	27	5	528	761
100-199	1,668	397	820	344	47	13	492	868
200-299	1,879	426	1,133	421	63	30	603	988
300-399	1,135	322	770	294	40	27	679	914
400-499	1,478	282	785	227	56	27	531	804
500-749	3,698	870	2,213	786	126	55	598	904
750-1,499	4,682	739	2,857	732	140	60	610	991
1,500-1,999	4,969	1,444	3,035	1,174	177	75	611	813
2,000 and over	9,241	2,214	5,826	2,038	295	265	630	921
Total	29,983	6,905	18,091	6,185	985	558	603	896

(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 £115,000.

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

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	4	8	12
18 and over	53	35	88
All ages	57	43	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 4 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 2 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	65	66
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	701	107
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) 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 sub-divisions of the industry.

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

(g) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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



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		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
01 Woven (including knotted pile) carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs faced with yarn wholly or mainly of wool	..	64,272	..	72,663	47	59
04 Other woven carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs (other than those of jute and pile fabric rugs)	..	5,363	..	16,159	21	29
Tufted carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs						
03 Faced with woollen, worsted or mixture yarns containing 50 per cent. or more of wool	..	6,470	..	1,926	15	15
03 Other (e.g. faced with man-made fibres, etc.)			..	19,372	28	30
Pile fabric (including knitted pile fabric) rugs						
04 Faced wholly or mainly with mohair, wool, etc.	..	2,995	..	2,682	15	15
04 Faced wholly or mainly with man-made fibres			..	3,349	10	11
04 Other carpets, carpeting and floor rugs (including pegged and woven cloth types)	..	273	..	1,910	12	12
Other products						
Waste products	..	234	..	379	60	71
Work done						
Backing carpets with rubber or plastic underlay		109		222	*	*
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.				115	18	23
Total		79,715		118,776	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		1,866		4,240	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		77,849		114,536	74	87(b)

(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) 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 5 SUPPLEMENT Manufacturers' sales of certain types of carpets and rugs, 1958 and 1963 (a)

Firms making more than 150 square yards a quarter: United Kingdom

	1958 (b)		1963 (b)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Th.sq.yds.	£'000
Woven carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs				
Faced with woollen, worsted or mixture yarns containing 50 per cent. or more of wool				
Figured Brussels and Wilton	3,385	7,554	3,377	8,695
Plain Brussels and Wilton	5,168	8,727	6,293	12,664
Spool Axminster	21,585	30,855	18,891	29,824
Gripper Axminster	11,598	17,483	11,142	19,519
Machine-made and other types not elsewhere specified	1,493	1,751	532	1,133
Faced with hair (excluding mohair) yarn	2,111	1,428	295	327
Faced with yarn of man-made fibres (e.g., nylon, acrylics, rayon, etc.) or over 50 per cent. of such yarn (excluding deep pile rugs)				
Spool Axminster			5,096	7,336
Gripper Axminster			4,584	6,029
Figured Brussels and Wilton	2,780	2,983	1,585	2,162
Plain Brussels and Wilton			422	450
Other machine-made types			303	464
Rugs (of types not included above) (c)				
Pile fabric and similar rugs				
Woven				
Faced wholly or mainly of yarn of mohair, wool, etc.			1,545	3,768
Faced with yarn of man-made fibres or over 50 per cent. of such yarn	2,486	4,047	1,213	1,353
Other than woven			133	429
Other (including pegged and woven cloth types)	93	277	105	299

(a) This table, which is derived from short period information, supplements the information collected in the 1958 and 1963 censuses and should be read in conjunction with Table 5. It excludes tufted carpets, and goods merchanted or factored (sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process).

(b) Twelve months ending 30th November.

(c) There were significant changes in the headings under which this information was collected prior to December 1961, and it is not possible to provide a reliable breakdown for 1958.



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	
Woven (including knotted pile) carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs faced with yarn wholly or mainly of wool	..	192	..	3,279	6	78,79,120
Other woven carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs (other than those of jute and pile fabric rugs)	..	315				
Tufted carpets, carpeting and carpet floor rugs	..	1,359	..	399	7	78,89
Pile fabric (including knitted pile fabric) rugs faced wholly or mainly with mohair, wool, etc. and other pile fabric rugs (including pegged and woven types but excluding those faced wholly or mainly with man-made fibres)	-	-	..	562(b)	8	78,119
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,866</b>		<b>4,240</b>	<b>..</b>	

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

(b) Including an amount charged for backing carpets with a plastic underlay.

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.lb.	£'000
Woollen and worsted yarn (a)	..	828	1,422	2,122
			..	1,163
Jute carpets and carpeting, needleloom carpeting and sisal mats, matting and rugs	..	(b)	198	106
			..	497
Carpet underfelt of needlefelt including needlefelt with a backing of other materials	..		2,129	417
Other products	..	1,274	..	595
Services rendered to other organisations (c)	..	..	..	53
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	381	..	1,410
Canteen takings		148		229
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,631(d)</b>		<b>6,592</b>

(a) Described as Woollen, worsted and jute yarn in 1958.

(b) Not separately recorded in 1958.

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

(d) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.



TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963  
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Wool, virgin (including wool obtained from skins)				
In greasy state when purchased	..	4,642	..	4,580
Scoured, carbonised or slipped when purchased	..	1,559	..	2,761
Woollen yarn, including mixtures if known as woollen	..	21,816	..	24,609
Worsted yarn, including mixtures if known as worsted	..	1,317	..	2,016
Mohair, alpaca, vicuna, llama and camels' hair yarn	..	569	..	192
	Th.lb.		Th.lb.	
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)	14,928	3,243	14,942	2,701
			..	303
Jute yarn	..	4,716	..	6,184
Paper yarn	..	230	..	266
Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) continuous filament yarn				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn			816	345
Other (rayon, etc.) yarn	..	(a)	992	138
			..	102
Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) spun yarn including spun yarn doubled with continuous filament yarn (b)				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn			14,221	3,628
Other (rayon, etc.) yarn	2,579	473	31,816	6,018
			..	1,352
	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of jute (including hessian) (c)	5,048	299	33,697	3,040
			..	388
Interlining materials including rubberised 'non-slip' felt	..	320	..	359
Dyestuffs	..	394	..	1,358
Rubber in all forms, including latex and latex-based proprietary compounds	..	(a)	..	2,017
			Th.cwt.	
Polyvinyl chloride (including co-polymers) solutions, emulsions, and disperions, including p.v.c. - based proprietary compounds for backing tufted carpets, etc.	..	(a)	57.3	342
			..	63
Glues and adhesives (including compound synthetic resin adhesives, but excluding synthetic resins bought as such)	..	372	..	151
Starch	..	(a)	..	196
			Th.gal.	
			57.9	15
			..	4
			Th.cwt.	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	1.2	6
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,057	..	1,013
All other materials for processing	..	1,708	..	4,741
Packaging materials				
Jute and hessian piece goods, sacks and bags (d)	..	125	..	198
All other packaging materials	..	75	..	356

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity (e)	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Coal	166	581	153	780
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	2.3	13	1.0	8
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	210	43	483	97
			..	13
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	2,245	84	9,606	394
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	149	10	395	27
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	32,738	206	89,261	595
Total cost of materials and fuel		43,852		71,356
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		1,240
Canteen purchases		..		236
Total cost of purchases		..		72,832

(a) Not recorded separately in 1954.

(b) Did not include spun yarn doubled with continuous filament yarn in 1954.

(c) Did not specifically exclude narrow fabrics in 1954.

(d) 'Sacks and bags' were not included in 1954.

(e) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 13,104 Th.kWh in 1954 and 8,632 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.	311
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	252
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	110
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	1,631
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	14
Vehicle licences	"	16
Depreciation	"	86
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	48
Total	"	2,157



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	228
Road goods vehicles	48
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	434
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	116
Rates, excluding water rates	512
Hire of plant and machinery	51
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	352
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,742</b>

(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)	7.4	November	24.4
May	10.6	December	17.8
June	21.2		
July	0.0	1964	
August	1.8	January	0.3
September	0.7	February	0.0
October	4.6	March	11.3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

(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.

Notes - continued from page ii

*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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