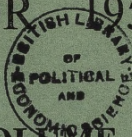




BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT
on the
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
FOR 1950
VOLUME 6



Textiles (part) and Distributive Trades (part)

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

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The Report on the Census of Production for 1950

Volume 6. Textiles (part) and Distributive Trades (part)

In interpreting the data in the following tables, it is essential to bear in mind not only the qualifications mentioned in this volume, but also the general explanations and qualifications contained in the separate booklet published in this series entitled "The Report on the Census of Production for 1950: Introductory Notes," prices 1s. 0d. net.

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Table 1. Output, materials, stocks, average employment, etc. in larger establishments and average employment in small firms for the trades listed below. (These particulars relate only to firms' own productive activities, including repair work; merchanting activities are excluded) Pages 6/3 to 6/11

Trade	Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading	Activities in which establishments in the trade were wholly or mainly engaged	Page
A Cotton Spinning and Doubling	110	The spinning and doubling of yarn of cotton or cotton waste, the manufacture of cotton sewing thread, and the spinning of rayon, nylon, etc., staple fibre on cotton spinning machinery ...	6/3
B Cotton Weaving ...	111	The weaving of all types of cotton fabric, except narrow fabrics; the weaving of fabrics of rayon, nylon, etc., is excluded. Weavers who also converted cotton cloth to the finished state or made it up into household textiles, in the main made separate returns (though not for 1935) for their converting and making-up departments; these departments are included in the reports on the Textile Converting and Made-up Household Textiles Trades—N and O. Any establishments in Northern Ireland mainly engaged in cotton weaving in 1950 and 1949 are included in the report on the Linen and Soft Hemp Trade—F	6/3
C Woollen and Worsted ...	112	The sorting, blending, scouring and carbonizing of wool and other animal hair, the recovery of wool from rags, and all intermediate processes up to and including the weaving of woollen and worsted fabrics, the manufacture of wool felt and of wool blankets, etc. The spinning of rayon, nylon, etc., staple fibre by woollen and worsted spinners is included	6/4
D Rayon, Nylon, etc., and Silk	113 and 114	The manufacture of continuous filament yarn and staple fibre of rayon, nylon, etc., throwing and spinning silk, doubling yarn of rayon, nylon, etc., the manufacture of sewing thread of silk and rayon, nylon, etc., and the weaving of fabrics of silk and rayon, nylon, etc. Weavers who also converted rayon, nylon, etc. cloth to the finished state, or made it up into household textiles, in the main made separate returns (though not for 1935) for their converting and making-up departments; these departments are included in the reports on the Textile Converting and Made-up Household Textiles Trades—N and O	6/4
E Flax Processing ...	115 (part)	The retting, de-seeding and scutching, etc. of flax	6/5
F Linen and Soft Hemp ...	115 (part)	The spinning and weaving of linen and soft hemp. Certain figures for Northern Ireland are not precisely comparable with those for Great Britain as separate returns were obtained from the firms engaged in each sub-division of the industry, and firms which were engaged in two or more of these activities were required to complete separate returns. Thus transfers between departments that in Great Britain would be considered one establishment (e.g. transfer of yarn from a spinning to a weaving department) are included in Northern Ireland figures as sales of output and purchases of materials respectively	6/5
G Jute ...	116	The spinning of jute yarn and the weaving of jute piece-goods (except finished brattice cloth and narrow fabrics), carpets and rugs, etc.	6/6
H Rope, Twine and Net ...	117	The spinning of hard hemp yarn and the manufacture of ropes, cordage, twine and nets of hemp, cotton, jute, etc. One Government establishment is included for 1950 and 1949, three for 1948 and two for 1935	6/6
I Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	118	The manufacture on machines or by hand of knitted garments and knitted fabric. Establishments that made up garments from knitted fabric but did not operate knitting machines are excluded	6/7
J Lace ...	119 and 123 (4)	The manufacture and finishing of lace and lace goods	6/7
K Carpets ...	120	The manufacture of carpets, carpeting and floor rugs of wool, hair and other fibres (including those on a jute base, but excluding those carpets, etc. made wholly of jute), and coir mats and matting	6/8
L Narrow Fabrics ...	121	The manufacture of braids, webs, ribbons, trimmings and tapes (including those containing elastic) and woven machinery belting	6/8
M Canvas Goods and Sacks	122 (1)	The making-up of canvas goods and the manufacture and repair of sacks and bags. Particulars available in respect of H.M. prisons are given separately in note (q) to Table 1 ...	6/9

Notes to Tables 1-3

Table 1

- (a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for establishments in Northern Ireland employing on average more than 10 persons cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.
- (b) The proportion of the net output of the United Kingdom recorded in Northern Ireland was about 1 per cent. in Trades D, J and Q, about 11 per cent in Trade H and negligible in Trades A and L.
- (c) Excluding outworkers.
- (d) Excluding particulars relating to any firms in Northern Ireland employing on average 10 persons or fewer; the corresponding particulars recorded for 1949 were as follows (an asterisk indicates that, owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, these particulars cannot be given):

Trade	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	O	P	Q
Number of returns	—	—	6	—	199	81	—	4	5	*	*	*	6	7	9	3
Average number employed (including working proprietors)	—	—	41	—	1,261	390	—	27	38	*	*	*	50	40	56	23

- (e) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Wales cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.
- (f) No production was recorded in this trade in Northern Ireland.
- (g) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Wales and for larger establishments in Northern Ireland cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.
- (h) Covering flax scutching only.
- (i) There are no particulars available for 1935. Flax scutching was specifically excluded from the scope of the 1935 census, and no attempt was made to obtain information about the other processes to which raw flax is subjected (de-seeding, retting, etc.).
- (j) Revised figures are given for certain headings.
- (k) Including particulars of establishments in Northern Ireland wholly or mainly engaged in the conversion to the finished state of cloth and the making-up for sale of household textiles of linen, cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. It was not possible to distinguish any establishments in Northern Ireland wholly or mainly engaged in processing cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. cloth, which would otherwise have been covered by the Textile Converting and Made-up Household Textiles Trades—N and O.
- (l) Establishments in the Textile Converting and Making-up section of the trade in Northern Ireland were not required in the census for 1949 to distinguish between stocks of materials and fuel, and stocks of finished goods and work in progress; the total value of stocks held was included as finished goods and work in progress.
- (m) The form of return for the 1949 census did not require the information about outworkers to be furnished for the Textile Converting and Making-up section of the trade in Northern Ireland, and this figure is therefore deficient.
- (n) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Scotland cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.
- (o) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Wales and Scotland cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.
- (p) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars cannot be given.
- (q) H.M. prisons are excluded from this report. The following information relating to these institutions was recorded: gross output £885,000 in 1950 £980,000 in 1949 and £1,187,000 in 1948; cost of materials and fuel used £767,000 in 1950, £958,000 in 1949, £1,008,000 in 1948. Similar information was not collected for 1935.
- (r) In this trade all firms, irrespective of size, completed the same form of return.
- (s) In Northern Ireland no distinction was drawn between converters of cloth and makers-up of household textiles of cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. and those dealing in linen cloth; all converters, etc. in Northern Ireland are included in the Linen and Soft Hemp Trade—F.
- (t) Estimated.
- (u) The figures for 1950 relate to the total number of persons employed in the week ended June 24, 1950 (including persons not engaged in production), while those for 1949 and 1948 represent the average number of persons employed in production during the year. The figures for working proprietors for 1949 and 1948 exclude persons who worked less than half the normal number of hours.
- (v) Part-time workers are those normally working less than 30 hours a week.
- (w) As the available figures of employment include persons engaged in merchanting (see note (u)) figures of net output per person employed in this trade are not shown.
- (x) As this is not a manufacturing trade these figures are not comparable with the corresponding figures in other census trades.
- (y) In Northern Ireland no distinction was drawn between the making-up for sale of goods of cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. and of goods of other materials and the figures refer only to firms working on commission; establishments making-up household textiles for sale are included in the Linen and Soft Hemp Trade—F.
- (z) Including the value of waste products sold.
- (aa) Many returns made in this trade in 1935 were for the packing departments of merchant converters for which in later years separate returns were not made. The figures for 1935 are not, therefore, precisely comparable with those for 1948 to 1950.

Notes to Tables 1-3 (continued)

Table 2

- (a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Northern Ireland cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England and Wales.
- (b) There were no larger establishments in Wales in the register for this trade.
- (c) Numbers engaged in the week ended June 24, 1950, including persons not engaged in production.
- (d) The figures for operatives are included with those for administrative, technical and clerical employees in this trade.
- (e) Excluding persons who normally worked less than 30 hours a week. (These are, however, included in the figures for "all ages".)
- (f) Average number employed during the year.
- (g) Including particulars of establishments in Northern Ireland wholly or mainly engaged in the conversion to the finished state of cloth and the making-up for sale of household textiles of linen, cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. It was not possible to distinguish any establishments in Northern Ireland wholly or mainly engaged in processing cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. cloth, which would otherwise have been covered by the Textile Converting and Made-up Household Textiles Trades—N and O.
- (h) In Northern Ireland no distinction was drawn between converters of cloth and makers-up of household textiles of cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. and those dealing in linen cloth; converters, etc. in Northern Ireland are included in the Linen and Soft Hemp Trade—F.
- (i) The figures for Northern Ireland refer only to firms working on commission as no distinction was drawn between the making-up for sale of goods of cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. and of goods of other materials; establishments making-up household textiles for sale are included in the Linen and Soft Hemp Trade—F.
- (j) Great Britain only.
- (k) Separate figures are not available for employees engaged other than in connection with production, who are included above. The total numbers of such employees in September 1948 and 1949 were 1,577 and 2,387, respectively.
- (l) Employees in Great Britain engaged, for example, in merchanting, and welfare employees in Northern Ireland.

Table 3

- (a) This table is not applicable to the Textile Finishing and Textile Packing Trades—P and Q.
- (b) All firms (see note (r) to Table 1). "Converters" are those, more than half of whose sales were of goods converted by them. "Wholesalers," those, more than half of whose sales were of merchanted goods. The figures refer to sales on own account only. Sales on commission which were required to be reported for this trade in 1950 are not included in this table.
- (c) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars cannot be given.
- (d) Of the total sales recorded against this heading in the Textile Converting Trade—N (£30,080,000), £241,000 represents goods shipped direct from one country abroad to another, or goods merely transhipped in the United Kingdom. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars for converters and wholesalers cannot be given.
- (e) Recorded as:
- | | Converters
£'000 | Wholesalers
£'000 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Invoiced direct to independent buyers abroad | | |
| Goods exported or re-exported from the United Kingdom | 64,808 | 13,725 |
| Other goods (e.g. goods shipped direct from one country abroad to another, or goods merely transhipped in the United Kingdom) | 1,615 | 1,550 |
- (f) The stocks of goods purchased for merchanting by establishments in Great Britain, held at the beginning and end of the year respectively, were as follows: Trade A £157,000, £227,000; B £201,000, £334,000; C £3,193,000, £5,558,000; D £193,000, £196,000; E —, —; F £82,000, £114,000; G £254,000, £201,000; H £177,000, £205,000; I £396,000, £535,000; J £93,000, £95,000; L £83,000, £114,000; M £405,000, £322,000; N Converters £2,368,000, £3,022,000; N Wholesalers £3,696,000, £5,224,000; O £55,000, £46,000. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms these particulars cannot be given for Trade K.
- (g) Including particulars of establishments in Northern Ireland wholly or mainly engaged in the conversion to the finished state of cloth and the making-up for sale of household textiles of linen, cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. It was not possible to distinguish any establishments in Northern Ireland wholly or mainly engaged in processing cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. cloth which would otherwise have been covered by the Textile Converting and Made-up Household Textiles Trades—N and O. No detailed analysis of the sales by larger establishments in this trade in Northern Ireland is available.
- (h) In Northern Ireland no distinction was drawn between converters of cloth and makers-up of household textiles of cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. and those dealing in linen cloth; all converters, etc. in Northern Ireland are included in the Linen and Soft Hemp Trade—F.
- (i) In Northern Ireland no distinction was drawn between the making-up for sale of goods of cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. and of goods of other materials; establishments making-up household textiles for sale are included in the Linen and Soft Hemp Trade—F and these figures refer only to firms working on commission. No detailed analysis of sales in this trade in Northern Ireland is available.

Textile Converting Trade
Special Notes to Additional Tables 4-9

Introduction.

1. The Textile Converting Trade is classified in the Standard Industrial Classification to minimum list heading 244, Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods, but textile converters are required to make returns in the census of production, in order to complete the information available from the textile finishers, who work on commission for converters, on the production of finished cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. cloth. They were not required to make returns in the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1950, but their census of production forms for that year covered merchanting as well as converting operations, and included sections parallel to those contained in the form used for the wholesale trades in that census. While Table 1 covers in general only the productive activities of the trade, Tables 4 to 9, in addition to Tables 2 and 3, also cover merchanting, and give information similar to that to be published for wholesale trades in the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services.

2. Unless otherwise stated the figures in these tables relate to the combined productive and distributive sides of the trade. The main distributive aspects of the trade are shown in separate columns and by means of the two methods of classification described below.

3. In using these tables reference should be made to the following explanations in addition to the Introductory Notes and the notes to the tables.

Method of trading classification.

- Each firm in this trade was classified either as a converter or as a wholesaler.
- Firms classified as converters were those, more than half of whose sales were of goods converted by them, i.e. finished or made-up for them on commission by other firms from materials provided by them.
- Firms classified as wholesalers were those, more than half of whose sales were of merchanted goods.

Special Notes to Additional Tables 4-9 (continued)

Kind of business classification

7. The classification of firms by kind of business, used in Tables 4 to 9, was determined by the main kinds of commodities sold, as described below.

Dress materials, piece goods

Firms selling mainly dress materials and piece goods (excluding furnishing fabrics).

Household textiles

Firms selling mainly household textiles in the piece or not, soft furnishings and furnishing fabrics, bedding and floor coverings.

Others

Firms selling mainly clothing, yarns, scrap and waste materials, or other goods not classifiable under either of the above headings.

Merchanted goods

8. Merchanting or factoring was defined as the selling of goods purchased for re-sale without further processing. The sale of firms' own production, including goods produced by other firms on materials given out, is not included under this heading. In Table 7 the value of merchanted goods sold may be obtained by deducting from the total sales on own account the value of firms' own production. Purchases and stocks of goods acquired and held for merchanting are distinguished separately in Table 8.

Sales

9. The sales by a firm comprise sales of goods on own account and sales of goods on commission, which are shown separately in Table 7. Sales on commission are divided in Table 7 between goods invoiced and goods not invoiced by the firm.

10. Sales on own account and the selling value of goods invoiced on commission exclude purchase tax payable by firms which are registered for the payment of purchase tax direct to H.M. Customs and Excise. The amount of tax payable for the year by these firms is reported in Table 7.

Receipts

11. Receipts include those for sales of goods on own account, commissions and expenses received from principals, and miscellaneous receipts comprising charges to customers for warehousing and storage, and for other services (Table 7).

Gross margin

12. The gross margin of a firm is the amount left after deducting from receipts the cost of materials and fuel used in production, the cost of merchanted goods sold and the amount paid for work given out. The cost of materials and fuel used and of merchanted goods sold may be obtained from Table 8 by deducting from total purchases the increase in total stocks between the beginning and end of the year.

13. The gross margin represents the fund out of which wages and salaries and other productive and distributive expenses, as well as depreciation and profit have to be met.

Persons employed

14. Particulars of persons working in the business were reported for the week ending June 24, 1950. Included are working proprietors, members of their families who worked without receiving fixed wages and salaries, and all employees on the payroll except canteen workers. Those normally working less than 30 hours a week are separately distinguished as "part-time" workers. Persons temporarily absent through sickness and holidays are included.

Wages and salaries

15. Under this heading are shown the amounts payable to persons who worked in the business and received a definite wage, salary or commission, for the year and for the week ending June 24, 1950, respectively. Bonuses, commissions, salaries and fees paid at longer intervals than a month are shown in a separate column in Table 6. The amounts are stated before deductions, for example, for income tax and employees' National Insurance contributions. Drawings of proprietors are not included.

Cost of transport

16. The cost of transport (Table 9) is the sum of payments to contractors for carriage outwards, expenses of operating vehicles, and the wages and salaries of transport employees for the year.

17. Payments to contractors for carriage outwards include payments to other firms for the delivery of goods to customers. Payments to other firms for carriage inwards are included in purchases.

18. Expenses of operating vehicles include amounts paid out for such items as petrol and oil, repairs, storage, insurance and motor taxation in respect of vehicles owned by the firms. Depreciation allowances are included. Expenditure on fuel and materials is also included in total purchases.

19. Wages and salaries of transport employees, which are included in total wages and salaries, comprise total wages and salaries of operatives engaged on transport work and an estimated additional allowance for the wages and salaries of administrative and supervisory staff connected with the transport organisation.

Standard regions, towns

20. The standard regions and towns included in Table 4 show the main geographical position and centres of the trade. For definitions of standard regions, see the Final Report on the Census of Production for 1948, Introductory Notes (H.M.S.O., 1951). Towns are defined by reference to local government administrative boundaries.

Textile Converting Trade

Firms, sales, persons employed, wages and salaries

Table 4

Great Britain, Standard Regions, Towns

	Firms (a)	Sales	Persons employed (b)			Wages and salaries for the year
			Full-time		Part-time (total)	
			Male	Female		
	Number	£'000	Number	Number	Number	£'000
Great Britain (Total)	1,778	422,126	14,106	5,513	973	11,899
				4,679	726	9,982
Converters	1,331	340,928	11,836			
Dress materials, piece goods	1,142	299,576	10,208	3,996	636	8,608
Household textiles	178	39,718	1,574	653	83	1,297
Others	11	1,634	54	30	7	77
Wholesalers	447	81,198	2,270	834	247	1,917
Dress materials, piece goods	367	68,088	1,779	652	197	1,495
Household textiles	61	9,415	429	149	37	374
Others	19	3,695	62	33	13	47
Standard regions (selected)						
East and West Ridings of Yorkshire	172	33,373	1,207	373	122	915
Converters	154	25,877	1,097	313	103	816
Dress materials, piece goods	141	24,598	1,047	294	95	779
Household textiles	13	1,279	50	19	8	38
Wholesalers	18	7,496	110	60	19	99
Dress materials, piece goods	13	6,519	91	53	11	80
North Midland	13	3,571	86	37	7	59
London and South Eastern	206	34,941	1,406	623	111	1,370
Converters	140	22,367	903	436	68	891
Dress materials, piece goods	123	19,173	745	398	60	725
Wholesalers	66	12,574	503	187	43	480
Dress materials, piece goods	54	8,955	326	133	35	303
Midland	7	1,699	70	39	5	59
North Western	1,328	336,915	10,895	4,074	710	9,103
Converters	976	277,150	9,305	3,539	529	7,812
Dress materials, piece goods	830	243,155	7,984	2,979	463	6,719
Household textiles	139	32,784	1,285	542	64	1,052
Others	7	1,210	36	18	2	42
Wholesalers	352	59,765	1,590	535	181	1,291
Dress materials, piece goods	294	51,477	1,316	426	148	1,078
Household textiles	42	5,596	221	81	22	173
Others	16	2,692	53	28	11	40
Scotland	41	6,437	276	226	16	207
Towns (selected)						
Bolton	11	1,649	74	12	3	43
Bradford	94	23,880	900	280	87	687
Burnley	15	3,096	31	24	9	36
Bury	12	1,497	39	21	6	29
Colne	14	1,159	33	5	2	21
Glasgow	24	3,757	174	114	4	131
Hebden Royle	13	350	16	2	6	5
Keighley	12	1,618	38	18	1	19
London, City of	88	13,862	554	213	29	523
Manchester	1,112	292,940	9,670	3,284	586	8,195
Nelson	14	989	16	5	15	13
Westminster, City of	76	16,860	639	328	45	646

(a) Separate information is not available for each establishment in the trade and the figures for sales, persons employed and wages and salaries shown for each area refer to firms with head offices in those areas and not to the actual employment in those areas. The difference is, however, believed to be negligible. Out of a total of 1,778 returns received only 12 were stated to cover more than one establishment; the number of establishments covered by these returns was 25.

(b) Including working proprietors.

Textile Converting Trade

Size of firm

Table 5 Great Britain

	Firms	Receipts £'000	Sales £'000	Persons employed (a)	
				Full-time	Part-time
				Number	Number
Converters (Total)...	1,331	338,887	340,928	16,515	726
Firms with sales of					
£					
under 5,000	58	146	143	55	26
5,000 and under 10,000	48	343	341	53	21
10,000 and under 25,000	132	2,236	2,258	288	56
25,000 and under 50,000	168	6,101	6,127	486	47
50,000 and under 100,000	247	18,242	18,438	1,266	140
100,000 and under 250,000	340	54,792	55,023	2,592	146
250,000 and under 500,000	175	60,990	61,412	2,977	80
500,000 and under 1,000,000	99	67,028	67,664	2,927	74
1,000,000 and over	64	129,008	129,523	5,871	136
Wholesalers (Total)...	447	76,549	81,198	3,104	247
Firms with sales of					
£					
under 5,000	13	59	48	30	6
5,000 and under 10,000	19	138	142	29	4
10,000 and under 25,000	44	726	751	84	30
25,000 and under 50,000	78	2,893	2,993	226	36
50,000 and under 100,000	91	6,422	6,627	410	41
100,000 and under 250,000	119	17,159	18,045	653	64
250,000 and under 500,000	49	16,070	17,495	570	31
500,000 and under 1,000,000	26	16,524	18,217	490	10
1,000,000 and over	8	16,558	16,881	612	25

(a) Including working proprietors.

Persons employed, wages and salaries

Table 6 Great Britain

	Persons employed in week ending June 24, 1950											Wages and salaries for the year	Wages and salaries for week ending June 24, 1950	Bonuses, etc. (included in wages and salaries) for the year	
	Working proprietors					Employees									
	Full-time		Part-time			Full-time			Part-time						
	Total		Male		Female	Male		Female		Male					Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Aged 18 or over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 or over	Aged under 18	Male	Female					
Total	20,592	714	60	68	50	12,780	612	4,709	744	269	586	11,899	186	3,331	
Converters	17,241	443	38	49	29	10,880	513	3,998	643	179	469	9,982	162	2,678	
Dress materials, piece goods	14,840	386	34	43	25	9,373	449	3,407	555	159	409	8,608	142	2,261	
Household textiles	2,310	53	4	6	4	1,458	63	563	86	19	54	1,297	19	391	
Others	91	4	—	—	—	49	1	28	2	1	6	77	1	26	
Wholesalers	3,351	271	22	19	21	1,900	99	711	101	90	117	1,917	24	653	
Dress materials, piece goods	2,628	226	18	18	17	1,471	82	559	75	68	94	1,495	19	521	
Household textiles	615	26	4	—	3	391	12	122	23	19	15	374	5	122	
Others	108	19	—	1	1	38	5	30	3	3	8	47	1	10	

Textile Converting Trade

Analysis of sales and receipts

Table 7 Great Britain

	Sales (total) £'000	Receipts (total) £'000	Sales				Commissions, expenses £'000	Miscellaneous receipts		Purchase tax payable £'000
			On own account		On commission			Warehousing, storage £'000	Other services £'000	
			Total £'000	Firms' own production £'000	Invoiced £'000	Not invoiced £'000				
								£'000	£'000	
Total	422,126	415,436	415,089	327,209	2,076	4,962	229	19	100	5,080
Converters	340,928	338,887	338,759	308,383	1,197	972	83	15	30	2,855
Dress materials, piece goods	299,576	297,799	297,683	271,686	972	921	72	15	29	1,609
Household textiles	39,718	39,454	39,442	35,649	225	51	11	1	—	1,237
Others	1,634	1,634	1,634	1,048	—	—	—	—	—	8
Wholesalers	81,198	76,549	76,330	18,826	878	3,990	146	3	70	2,225
Dress materials, piece goods	68,088	63,938	63,733	16,172	878	3,477	132	3	70	1,133
Household textiles	9,415	9,041	9,029	2,155	—	386	11	—	—	1,051
Others	3,695	3,571	3,567	500	—	128	3	—	—	41

Receipts, purchases, stocks and gross margin

Table 8 Great Britain

	Receipts £'000	Purchases		Stocks				Payments for work given out £'000	Gross margin £'000
		Total £'000	For merchandising £'000	Beginning of year		End of year			
				Total £'000	For merchandising £'000	Total £'000	For merchandising £'000		
Total	415,436	321,815	81,515	71,049	6,063	84,607	8,246	47,664	59,515
Converters	338,887	253,616	27,441	63,378	2,368	74,521	3,022	44,657	51,756
Dress materials, piece goods	297,799	222,448	23,543	56,673	1,900	66,018	2,358	39,568	45,127
Household textiles	39,454	29,841	3,324	6,414	450	8,037	597	4,888	6,349
Other	1,634	1,328	574	291	17	466	68	201	280
Wholesalers	76,549	68,199	54,074	7,671	3,696	10,086	5,224	3,007	7,759
Dress materials, piece goods	63,938	57,257	45,057	6,295	2,879	8,184	4,058	2,534	6,036
Household textiles	9,041	7,570	6,016	1,122	644	1,512	858	400	1,462
Others	3,571	3,372	3,002	255	173	390	308	73	261

Cost of transport

Table 9 Great Britain

	Payments to contractors for carriage outwards £'000	Expenses of operating vehicles £'000	Wages and salaries of transport employees for the year £'000	Cost of transport (total) £'000
Total	1,131	129	131	1,391
Converters	976	99	119	1,195
Dress materials, piece goods	862	78	91	1,031
Household textiles	109	21	28	158
Others	5	—	—	5
Wholesalers	155	29	12	196
Dress materials, piece goods	131	26	9	166
Household textiles	15	3	2	20
Others	10	—	—	10

Textile Contracting Trade
Analysis of sales and receipts

Table 7
Great Britain

Commodity	1954		1953		1952		1951		1950	
	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total
Total	2,000	100	1,800	100	1,600	100	1,400	100	1,200	100
Wool	1,000	50	900	50	800	50	700	50	600	50
Cotton	500	25	450	25	400	25	350	25	300	25
Man-made	500	25	450	25	400	25	350	25	300	25

Receipts, purchases, stocks and gross margin

Table 8
Great Britain

Commodity	1954		1953		1952		1951		1950	
	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total
Total	2,000	100	1,800	100	1,600	100	1,400	100	1,200	100
Wool	1,000	50	900	50	800	50	700	50	600	50
Cotton	500	25	450	25	400	25	350	25	300	25
Man-made	500	25	450	25	400	25	350	25	300	25

Cost of transport

Table 9
Great Britain

Commodity	1954		1953		1952		1951		1950	
	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total
Total	2,000	100	1,800	100	1,600	100	1,400	100	1,200	100
Wool	1,000	50	900	50	800	50	700	50	600	50
Cotton	500	25	450	25	400	25	350	25	300	25
Man-made	500	25	450	25	400	25	350	25	300	25

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