



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

94 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Price 3s. 6d. net

These notes give the main information needed for... The figures include persons engaged in... (Note: This text is mirrored from the reverse side of the page.)

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

The Board of Trade has the pleasure to present to Parliament... (Note: This text is mirrored from the reverse side of the page.)

94 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear

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)

The following information is given in the report... (Note: This text is mirrored from the reverse side of the page.)

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT
Average number employed... (Note: This text is mirrored from the reverse side of the page.)

Note - continued on pages iii and iv

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.

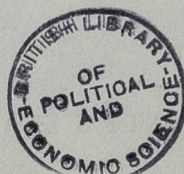
This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during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

94 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear

This Report on the Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing men's and boys' overcoats, suits, jackets, trousers (excluding jeans), kilts, uniforms (including women's battle-dress and service and other uniforms), liveries, etc., whether ready-made or to measure. Clerical (cassocks, surplices, etc.) academic, legal, etc. clothing is included. Retail bespoke tailoring and workrooms attached to retail shops are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 442 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	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	1,557	990
Number of establishments	"	1,767	1,238
Gross output	£'000	161,593	174,203
Net output	"	65,604	76,220
Net output per head	£	523	669
Sales and work done	£'000	153,241	162,168(b)
Purchases	"	88,057	81,953
			11,218
Payments to other organisations	"	5,645	3,891
		1,085	689
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 790	- 1,538
		35,428	34,543
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 1,234	- 1,346
		10,508	10,576
Work in progress	"	- 822	+ 40
		5,648	6,147
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 1,202	- 232
		19,272	17,821
Average number employed	Th.	125.4	113.9
		111.9	100.9
		12.9	11.7
Wages and salaries	£'000	37,597	41,249
		7,816	8,782
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	3,111
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	2,558
New building work	"	453	929
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 80
Plant and machinery (f)	"	755	1,413
Vehicles (f)	"	287	296

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns, accounted for 7 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 13 per cent. at most, and less for those items which a sample of small firms were asked to report for 1958.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
		Producers of tailored garments					
		On own account 01		On commission 02		1958	1963
		1958	1963	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	375	293	87	80	459	365
Number of establishments	"	560	510	92	91	652	601
Gross output	£'000	137,571	155,034	5,801	7,750	143,372	162,784
Net output	"	52,161	65,676	4,415	5,548	56,576	71,224
Net output per head	£	516	678	511	585	516	669
Sales and work done	£'000	129,933	143,926(d)	5,760	7,612(d)	135,693	151,539(d)
Sales of characteristic products	"	7,273	12,294	45	172	7,318	12,466
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	88	90	92	91	89	92
Purchases	£'000	79,030	74,792	1,077	1,789	80,107	76,581
			10,325	158		10,483	
Payments to other organisations	"	4,402	3,405	286	231	4,689	3,636
		921	624	29	19	949	643
Stocks and work in progress	"	+ 1,079	- 1,227	+ 1	- 31	+ 1,080	- 1,258
Goods on hand for sale	"	9,162	9,841	29	42	9,191	9,883
Work in progress	"	- 714	+ 41	- 5	- 3	- 719	+ 37
		4,859	5,643	82	100	4,941	5,744
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 1,057	- 212	+ 6	- 5	- 1,051	- 217
		16,699	16,352	158	300	16,857	16,653
Average number employed	No.	101,044	96,935	8,638	9,486	109,682	106,421
		90,237	86,145	8,031	8,831	98,268	94,976
		10,732	10,505	573	557	11,305	11,062
Wages and salaries	£'000	30,111	34,942	2,895	3,896	33,006	38,838
		6,503	7,818	359	451	6,861	8,269
Wages and salaries per head	£	334	406	360	441	336	409
		606	744	626	809	607	747
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	2,052	..	209	..	2,262
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	617	..	50	..	668
Capital expenditure (j)	"	339	851	57	17	396	868
New building work	"	..	293	..	-	..	293
Land and existing buildings	"	..	368	..	-	..	368
Plant and machinery	"	621	1,809	74	57	695	1,366
		32	45	3	1	35	46
Vehicles	"	400	472	31	32	431	504
		168	215	12	12	179	228

For notes to this table - see page 94/6

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	78	79	2,869	3,043	1,701	593	36	325
50-99	112	127	7,749	10,354	4,776	616	73	1,866
100-199	65	81	9,118	13,133	5,894	646	126	2,104
200-299	48	91	11,442	16,902	7,301	638	329	3,434
300-399	19	39	6,572	8,667	3,589	546	152	2,464
400-499	11	22	4,876	6,998	2,918	598	46	1,660
500-749	9	30	5,249	7,675	3,325	634	73	1,485
750-999	10	38	8,325	14,363	6,073	729	214	3,065
1,000-1,499	4	9	4,468	7,162	2,529	566	40	1,665
1,500-2,499	3	22	6,444	9,922	3,688	572	191	3,158
2,500-3,999	3	19	8,504	14,003	6,951	817	95	3,560
5,000 and over	3	44	30,805	50,562	22,480	730	1,017	7,493
Total	365	601	106,421	162,784	71,224	669	2,390	32,279

(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)
25-49	2,567	210	1,081	155	67	3	421	740
50-99	6,847	772	2,760	595	171	25	403	771
100-199	8,210	841	3,276	685	186	23	399	815
200-299	10,243	1,146	3,544	875	243	47	346	763
300-399	5,678	875	2,153	628	138	33	379	718
400-499	4,218	650	1,717	471	104	27	407	724
500-749	4,633	612	1,741	408	101	32	376	666
750-999	7,510	808	3,120	654	174	65	415	810
1,000-1,499	4,012	454	1,551	419	94	14	387	923
1,500-2,499	5,890	554	2,092	417	127	45	355	752
2,500-3,999	6,781	1,722	2,751	1,489	187	54	406	865
5,000 and over	28,387	2,418	13,052	1,472	669	299	460	609
Total	94,976	11,062	38,838	8,269	2,262	668	409	747

(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 £139,000.

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	13	16
18 and over	24	60	84
All ages	27	73	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 11 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 28 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	967	584
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	} 8,600 {	874
Other persons employed		4,247

(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			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
Tailored outerwear (other than weatherproof)	Th. suits	£'000	Th. suits	£'000	Number	Number
Men's and youths' clothing, (other than battledress, service and other uniforms)						
01 Suits, complete (2 or 3 piece)	6,146	47,099	6,727	59,681	218	236
	Th. garments		Th. garments			
01 Jackets, waistcoats, and the like, sold separately	} 19,958	} 37,570	4,403	15,024	244	266
01 Trousers sold separately (excluding jeans)			14,053	24,403	252	278
01 Overcoats	1,666	10,475	2,090	12,472	191	209
01 Boys' clothing	Th. suits		Th. suits			
Suits, complete (2 or 3 piece)	1,318	2,673	516	1,231	} 89	} 96
			..	145		
	Th. garments		Th. garments			
01 Jackets, blazers, lumber jackets, and the like, sold separately	} 9,336	} 8,046	2,155	3,567	116	126
01 Trousers and shorts, sold separately (excluding jeans)			5,744	3,226	139	158
01 Overcoats	498	1,012	625	1,214	75	82
01 Men's, youths' and boys' outer garments not elsewhere specified	2,810	2,398	1,554	2,323	} 60	} 66
			..	347		
01 Service and other uniforms, including battledress and liveries, for men or women	Th. suits		Th. suits			
Suits, complete	126	853	305	2,231	} 46	} 49
			..	297		
	Th. garments		Th. garments			
Jackets, waistcoats, trousers and skirts, sold separately	2,491	5,838	2,629	6,277	50	55
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	247	1,192	332	1,700	40	42
	Th. doz.		Th. doz.			
01 Academic, legal, ecclesiastical, etc. robes, gowns, cassocks and surplices	12.2	261	..	503	10	11
01 Leather clothing	..	648	..	1,986	27	27
Other products	..	570	..	144	23	31
Waste products						
Cloth cuttings	..	179	..	137	191	217
Other waste products	..	5	..	5	40	42

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of clothing						
02 Men's, youths' and boys' tailored outerwear		5,973		8,780	188	199
02 Other made-up clothing not elsewhere specified		1,173		1,046	53	54
02 Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		39		100	9	9
Total		126,003(b)		146,836	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		4,671		7,327	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		121,332(b)		139,509	365	406(c)

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

(b) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry, is now shown in Table 7 of this report.

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
Tailored outerwear (other than weatherproof)	Th.suits	£'000	Th.suits	£'000	Number	
Men's and youths' clothing, (other than battledress, service and other uniforms)						
Suits, complete (2 or 3 piece)	40.4	274	109	930	12	93, 95, 97
Jackets, waistcoats, and the like, sold separately	Th. garments		Th. garments			
Trousers sold separately (excluding jeans)	752	1,341	414	843	33	93, 95, 97, 99
Overcoats	41.8	339	79.4	706	14	93, 95
Boys' clothing	Th.suits					
Suits, complete (2 or 3 piece)	30.0	47	..	162	7	95
Jackets, blazers, lumber jackets, and the like, sold separately	Th. garments		Th. garments			
Trousers and shorts, sold separately (excluding jeans)	1,355	1,196	218	349	24	93, 95, 96, 98
Overcoats	66.0	146	42.7	107	12	93, 95, 97
Men's, youths' and boys' outer garments not elsewhere specified	291	276	..	280	22	93, 95, 96, 97
Service and other uniforms, including battledress and liveries, for men or women	Th.suits					
Suits, complete	28.3	81	..	258	12	93, 95, 96, 97
Jackets, waistcoats, trousers and skirts, sold separately	Th. garments		Th. garments			
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	145	285	137	171	14	93, 95, 96, 97
Academic, legal, ecclesiastical, etc. robes, gowns, cassocks and surplices	Th.do.		Th.do.			
Leather clothing	5.2	28	2.8	19	6	95, 96
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods	..	167	..	583	15	93, 95, 96, 97
Making-up of clothing						
Men's, youths' and boys' tailored outerwear		105		323	23	93, 95, 96
Other made-up clothing not elsewhere specified		277		677	32	90, 95, 96, 97
Total		4,671		7,327	..	

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

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
	Th. garments	£'000	Th. garments	£'000
Tailored outerwear				
Women's outer garments, other than battledress, service and other uniforms and weatherproof outerwear				
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	167	1,071	138	962
Suits	195	1,412	55.8	419
Skirts			345	749
Jackets and the like	1,415	1,998	43.7	133
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans)			736	1,194
Other, including women's tailored outer garments, not separately distinguished	..	431	25.2	98
Maids' and young girls' outer garments, other than infants' wear under 24" in length and weatherproof outerwear				
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	49.9	168	81.1	281
Gym tunics, blazers, school and other uniforms	492	710	301	635
Suits	5.7	16	0.9	5
Skirts			196	257
Jackets and the like	173	177	37.5	56
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans), and other tailored outerwear			119	127
Total tailored outerwear (other than weatherproof outerwear)		5,982		4,916
Women's and girls' light outerwear made from woven fabric				
Dresses and suits	45.3	99	29.7	34
Blouses and jumpers	182	174	62.7	54
Dress skirts, jackets and the like	20.2	22		
Dressing gowns (dressmade), housecoats and other dressmade outerwear, excluding scarves and headsquares	..	21	59.8	29
Total women's and girls' light outerwear		316		117
Weatherproof outerwear				
Men's and boys' weatherproof outerwear (a)				
Coats and jackets				
Rubber proofed	28.6	33	96.2	139
Chemically proofed	700	3,824	560	2,408
Other proofings	196	1,276	139	513
Of plastics materials, whether or not on a fabric base	115	99	53.3	38
Other garments	-	-	..	83
Women's and girls' and infants' weatherproof outerwear (a)	..	..	..	374
Total weatherproof outerwear		5,232		3,555

TABLE 7 (continued)

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000
Overalls and men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear				
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber or plastic	84.3	1,008	118	1,515
Shirts (including collars and cuffs supplied therewith)				
Of woven fabric	33.5	380	12.3	135
Of knitted fabric	..	56	14.2	165
Collars and cuffs sold separately	..	..	..	..
Pyjamas and other nightwear	5.1	40	1.8	17
Dressing gowns	3.8	93	9.9	238
Underwear	2.0	14(b)	2.8	11
Total overalls and men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear		1,591		2,081
Lingerie	5.5	48	..	247
Infants' wear, other than weatherproof outerwear	..	62	..	43
Other clothing				
Jeans	..	(c)	7.2	70
Household and other light overalls, pinarettas and aprons	22.0	87	8.7	44
Caps, other than uniform caps	15.3	54	..	45
Neckties	1.3	4	40.9	121
Made-up textiles	..	422	..	524
Other goods	..	297	..	..
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods				
Making-up of clothing				
Women's, maids' and girls' tailored outerwear		108(d)		93
Weatherproof outerwear		42		10
Heavy overalls and aprons, other than of rubber or plastic, men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear		102		..
Repairing		12		14
Services rendered to other organisations (e)		..		148
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	6,732	..	11,977
Canteen takings		587		489
Total		21,677(f)		24,496

(a) For 1958, sales figures based on the type of material only were collected. Comparative figures of the type of garment or sex of wearer are not therefore available.

(b) Described in 1958 as made of 'woven fabric'.

(c) Not recorded separately.

(d) Including lingerie and infants' wear.

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

(f) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations. This figure has been revised to include repair work which was shown in Table 4(ii) of the 1958 report.

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. sq. yds.	£'000	Th. sq. yds.	£'000
Materials for processing				
Piece goods				
Interlinings of all materials	..	3,819	..	2,984
Linings				
Wholly or mainly of cotton	30,591	3,516	22,459	2,868
Wholly or mainly of cellulosic man-made fibres (rayon, etc.) but excluding synthetic (nylon, etc.) lining cloths	..	4,652	31,485	5,037
Other linings			..	807
Other woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) not proofed or backed with foam (a)				
Wholly or mainly of cotton	16,545	3,036	16,795	3,839
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	99,838	53,066	64,355	38,148
Wholly or mainly of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)				
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	1,935	541	9,558	5,073
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	5,161	844	11,520	2,840
Wholly or mainly of silk	116	89	135	127
Linen and union	1,067	263	682	171
Knitted fabric not proofed or backed with foam, wholly or mainly of				
Cotton	..	274	..	581
Wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	8	..	1,513
Man-made fibres				
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	..	(b)	..	471
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	..	14	..	358
Foam-backed piece goods of all descriptions	..	(c)	..	758
Proofed piece goods				
Rubber (including synthetic rubber) proofed	..	26	..	69
Chemically proofed				
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	1,788	..	1,030
Other	..	132	..	658
Other proofings, including oilskin	..	49	..	19
Leathercloth, including supported and unsupported decorative plastic sheeting (d)	..	5	..	68
Other plastic sheeting, except for use in packaging (d)			..	15
Lace and net	..	(b)	..	14
Elastic webs and braids, covered rubber thread, elastic fabrics, etc. and roll-on blanks, and non-elastic narrow fabrics, including braids, tapes, webs, ribbons, bindings, petershams, woven labels, etc.	..	796	..	912
Sewing and embroidery thread, not elastic	..	1,133	..	1,301

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing (continued)		£'000		£'000
Zip and other slide fasteners	..	283	..	641
Buttons, other than of metal	..	613	..	640
Other hard haberdashery, including metal buttons, hooks and eyes, press studs, corset busks, buckles, belts, eyelets, fittings for braces, suspenders, garters, corsetry, etc., hand needles, pins, etc. (e)	..	413	..	468
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement (f)	..	553	..	406
All other materials for processing	..	1,070	..	2,238
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	138	..	296
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard and fibreboard (except multiwall sacks)	..	169	..	118
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..	..	..	16
Plastic sheet, film, foams, etc. (including bags)	..	58	..	47
All other packaging materials	..	..	..	32
Fuel and electricity (g)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	61.1	243	52.4	304
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	14.2 ..	78 13	10.3	85
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal. 781	156	Th.gal. 766	170
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	1,721	80	3,367 ..	151 28
Gas	Th.therms 1,685 ..	102 39	Th.therms 900 ..	79 56
Electricity	Th.kWh 39,852 ..	295 50	Th.kWh 58,251 ..	431 131
Total cost of materials and fuel		77,905		76,581
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		10,022
Canteen purchases		..		461
Total cost of purchases		..		87,064

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

(b) Included with 'All other materials for processing'.

(c) Not recorded separately.

(d) Described in 1954 as 'Plastic sheeting'.

(e) Including 'machine needles' in 1954.

(f) 'Needles' were included in 'Other hard haberdashery' in 1954.

(g) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 882 Th.kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, details cannot be given for 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.	333
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	221
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	170
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	643
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	38
Vehicle licences	"	24
Depreciation	"	167
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	70
Total	"	1,334

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	222
Road goods vehicles	70
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	498
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	229
Rates, excluding water rates	658
Hire of plant and machinery	184
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	453
Total	2,315

(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)	2.2	November	2.4
May	2.0	December	25.3
June	7.4	1964	
July	5.3	January	10.2
August	17.2	February	7.7
September	3.5	March	10.2
October	6.6	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.

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 merchandising 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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