



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

79 Jute

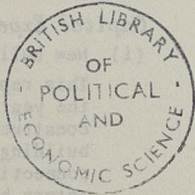
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These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introduction to the Census of Production' - published by the Board of Trade in 1963.)

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

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



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Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchandising 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.

79 Jute

This Report on the Jute Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in sorting and spinning jute and weaving fabrics of jute, other than narrow fabrics.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 415 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

There were no establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1958 or 1963.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure. In classifying returns to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2 spinners of jute who did not also weave were allocated to the first group: establishments which both spun yarn and wove it into material (other than carpets, matting, etc.) were classified to the second group, and weavers (other than of carpets, matting, etc.) who purchased their yarn were allocated to the third group. The fourth group covers establishments which were engaged in manufacturing jute carpets, matting, etc. and in pulling, dyeing or carding jute or in producing jute tow.

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.	64	44	
Number of establishments	"	89	76	
Gross output	£'000	35,681	38,496	
Net output	"	10,229	13,891	
Net output per head	£	622	850	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	35,381	38,164(b)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	477	220
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	24,576	23,402
	{ goods for merchanding and canteen purchases	"			215
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	147	204
	{ for transport	"	365	432
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 540	- 239
	{ at end of year	"	7,705	7,644
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	- 118	+ 206
	{ at end of year	"	1,612	1,608
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 59	- 94
	{ at end of year	"	797	995
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 363	- 351
	{ at end of year	"	5,296	5,040
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	16.4	16.3
	{ operatives	"	14.9	14.7
	{ other employees (c)	"	1.5	1.6
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	6,099	7,315
	{ of other employees (c)	"	1,061	1,334
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	548	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	453	
New building work	"	100	69	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 53	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	548	390	
Vehicles (f)	"	39	47	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also 1 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)	
		Spinners	
		01	1963
		1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	17	10
Number of establishments	"	20	11
Gross output	£'000	8,048	5,627
Net output	"	1,899	1,677
Net output per head	£	574	942
Sales and work done	£'000	8,116	5,620(d)
Sales of characteristic products	"	9	5
Sales of characteristic products	"	7,091	5,580
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	87	99
Purchases	£'000	6,222	3,660
			5
Payments to other organisations	"	16	63
		69	46
Stocks and work in progress			
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 84	+ 3
		186	89
Work in progress	"	+ 7	- 1
		102	71
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 156	- 178
		2,140	1,482
Average number employed	No.	3,306	1,780
		3,014	1,635
		292	145
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,174	841
		224	135
Wages and salaries per head	£	390	515
		766	928
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	51
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	16
Capital expenditure (j)			
New building work	"	19	23
Land and existing buildings	"	..	..
	
Plant and machinery	"	282	+ 59
		6	..
Vehicles	"	15	7
		3	2

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)							
Spinner/Weavers		Weavers		Remainder of the industry (including specialist producers of jute carpets, etc.)		Total	
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
12	6	22	19	5	4	48	32
24	16	22	30	8	7	74	64
16,039	16,302	8,753	12,899	2,312	3,340	35,151	38,168
5,474	6,488	1,986	4,057	718	1,552	10,077	13,773
644	853	569	729	796	1,234	622	850
15,827	16,214(d)	8,635	12,734(d)	2,278	3,272(d)	34,856	37,840(d)
325	59	136	104	-	50	470	218
12,376	13,714	8,152	11,516	1,547	2,286	(e)	(e)
78	85	94	90	68	70	87	92
9,940	9,197	6,487	8,670	1,563	1,677	24,211	23,203
	54		116		39		214
48	48	81	91	-	-	145	202
204	251	57	46	30	84	359	428
- 49	+ 78	- 16	+ 105	+ 32	+ 18	- 117	+ 204
758	844	560	520	83	142	1,588	1,594
- 64	- 48	- 2	- 44	+ 2	-	- 58	- 93
496	503	174	390	13	23	785	987
- 371	- 263	- 142	+ 81	- 2	+ 11	- 358	- 348
2,520	2,246	482	1,052	76	217	5,218	4,997
8,498	7,608	3,493	5,564	902	1,257	16,199	16,209
7,657	6,812	3,175	5,054	822	1,124	14,668	14,625
841	794	314	500	80	131	1,527	1,570
3,236	3,332	1,185	2,390	415	695	6,011	7,259
547	699	204	374	70	117	1,045	1,324
423	489	373	473	505	619	410	496
651	880	650	748	879	891	685	843
..	189	..	123	..	43	..	405
..	73	..	40	..	10	..	139
65	21	7	*	7	*	99	68
..	-	..	- 1	..	-	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	-	..	54
228	+ 126	51	125	21	28	582	428
31	..	5	3	-	1	42	42
28	27	4	15	5	19	52	68
9	11	-	6	-	3	12	22

For notes to this table - see page 79/7

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
25-99	5	6	338	1,053	369	1,093	10	243
100-199	10	12	1,231	3,139	867	704	58	493
200-299	4	4	1,049	2,943	738	704		
300-399	3	5	1,081	2,706	994	919	59	605
400-749	5	9	2,732	7,890	2,899	1,061	122	1,459
750 and over	5	28	9,778	20,437	7,906	808	199	4,025
Total	32	64	16,209	38,168	13,773	850	449	7,579

(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	£	£
25-99	298	38	139	44	8	3	466	1,151
100-199	1,122	102	487	85	27	6	434	837
200-299	985	64	519	52	34	4	527	818
300-399	990	89	450	90	25	8	455	1,012
400-749	2,478	254	1,405	206	81	20	567	813
750 and over	8,752	1,023	4,259	846	230	97	487	827
Total	14,625	1,570	7,259	1,324	405	139	496	843

(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 £46,000.

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	4	7
18 and over	49	44	93
All ages	52	48	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 6 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	16	12
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	206	14
Other persons employed		125

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the introduction to this report.

(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

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
Jute yarn	1,825	13,601	1,678 ..	13,782 644	23	24
Woven jute cloth						
Hessian and sateen twill for tufted carpeting	1,175	11,914(a)	314	4,768	11	14
Linoleum hessian			152	1,818	10	10
Other woven jute cloth of hessian			807	9,613	21	24
Other woven jute cloth	156 ..	1,629 901	205	2,601	17	20
Jute carpets and carpeting, floor rugs, mats and matting	..	1,536	..	1,133	*	*
Other products including jute tow, jute pulled and dyed, carded, etc., and waste products	..	1,343	..	2,221	31	39
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		38		109	6	6
Total		30,963		36,689	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		613		1,775	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		30,350		34,914	32	40(b)

(a) Described as 'Hessian' in 1958.

(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 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			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
		£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Woven jute cloth	..	370	51.0	634	11	77,86
Jute yarn	..	244(b)	..	1,141	*	76,78,83,86
Jute carpets and carpeting, floor rugs, mats and matting						
Total		613		1,775	..	

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

(b) Including 'Jute tow, jute pulled and dyed, carded, etc.' in 1958.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000
Single yarn spun from man-made (rayon, nylon, etc.) staple fibres	3,086	481	3,963	532
New sacks and bags of jute (a)	23,158	2,494	11,864	1,501
Other products	..	1,520	..	697
Work done on making of sacks and bags of jute from customers' own materials	832	10	..	195(b)
Services rendered to other organisations		..		
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	438	..	184
Canteen takings		32		34
Total		4,975(c)		3,144

(a) Total sales of jute sacks and bags in all industries in the United Kingdom as included in the report on Canvas Goods and Sacks Industry for 1963 were:

	1958			1963		
	Quantity	Value	Entries	Quantity	Value	Entries
	Thousands	£'000	Number	Thousands	£'000	Number
New sacks and bags						
Of hessian	103,976	10,194	58	93,340	7,253	47
Other	4,519	742	24	8,586	1,916	31

(b) Including amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations. Similar information was not collected separately in 1958.

(c) 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 (a) (b)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Purchasing industry (c)	Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of jute	
		Quantity	Cost
		Th.sq.yds.	£'000
381	Motor vehicle manufacturing	2,815	363
415	Jute		(d)
419	Carpets	33,697	3,040
		..	388
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	121,421	6,448
429/2	Miscellaneous textile industries	37,345	1,155
		..	181
469/2	Building materials, etc.	48,893	1,056
472	Furniture and upholstery	2,474	178
		..	145
473	Bedding and soft furnishings	5,000	322
		..	248
491	Rubber	14,455	821
		..	102
492	Linoleum, leathercloth, etc.	31,771	1,737
		..	519
	Other industries	11,459	1,015
		..	842
	Total	309,330	16,135
		..	2,425

(a) The figures include purchases of imported as well as of home produced goods.

(b) Firms classified to the electrical industries (MLH 361-369) were not asked to record separately their purchases of woven piece goods of jute and therefore are not included in the total. The following was, however, recorded:

	Th.lbs.	£'000
Yarn, thread, tape and cloth of jute, not oiled or otherwise coated or impregnated with insulating materials	8,605	510
	Th.sq.yds.	487
	..	5

(c) Specific census industries for which purchases are 1 per cent. or more of the total of any commodity heading.

(d) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given for the Jute Industry and are included with 'Other Industries'.

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	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Jute, raw	147	14,696	121	11,589
Jute, yarn	..	7,557	..	6,607
	Th.lb.			
Man-made (rayon, nylon, etc.) staple fibres	2,955	386	..	464
Batch oils	..	(a)	..	228
			Th.gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	62.2	14
			Th.cwt.	
	..	..	0.4	1
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	(a)	..	688
All other materials for processing including woven piece goods wholly or mainly of jute	..	3,401	..	2,537
Packaging materials	..	27	..	68
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	66.6	271	34.7	246
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	0.4	2	..	38
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	80.3	16	42.4	9
			..	30
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	47.8	3	1,505	64
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	56.4	4	51.3	5
	..	1	..	..
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	74,078	380	80,185	544
			..	70
Total cost of materials and fuel		26,744		23,203
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		173
Canteen purchases		..		41
Total cost of purchases		..		23,417

(a) Not recorded separately in 1954.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 1,533 Th. kWh in 1954 and 1,213 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.	89
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	75
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	39
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	428
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	15
Vehicle licences	"	6
Depreciation	"	25
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	7
Total	"	596

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	98
Road goods vehicles	7
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	160
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	46
Rates, excluding water rates	199
Hire of plant and machinery	12
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	49
Total	571

(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)	0.0	November	10.3
May	6.2	December	9.2
June	12.5	1964	
July	2.2	January	1.2
August	2.5	February	8.4
September	36.0	March	5.6
October	5.9	Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended 1st to 5th April, 1964.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a parent company together with its subsidiary companies.

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

Transport Payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

Wages and Salaries

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

Work given out

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- * Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

Rounding of Figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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