



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

86 Canvas goods and sacks



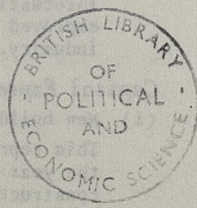
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These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (Note: Detailed information about the Census of Production is given in a separate booklet, 'Introduction to the Census of Production', which may be obtained from the Board of Trade.)

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 merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewiers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

86 Canvas goods and sacks

This Report on the Canvas Goods and Sacks Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing sacks and bags, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, made-up filter cloths, etc.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 422(2) in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

In this industry, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons on productive work were asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form for 1963; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Tables 2(ii) and 5(i).

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.	517	435
Number of establishments	"	587	507
Gross output	£'000	40,932	45,183
Net output	"	11,498	11,642
Net output per head	£	809	914
Sales and work done	£'000	34,569	35,701(b)
		6,408	9,307
Purchases	"	28,408	23,600
	"		8,584
Payments to other organisations	"	453	526
	"	622	505
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 3	- 150
	"	5,623	6,693
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 116	+ 224
	"	1,396	2,584
Work in progress	"	- 161	- 49
	"	578	570
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 48	- 325
	"	3,649	3,539
Average number employed	Th.	14.2	12.7
	"	11.7	10.3
	"	2.3	1.9
Wages and salaries	£'000	3,820	4,209
	"	1,836	1,796
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	433
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	516
New building work	"	65	84
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	105
Plant and machinery (f)	"	172	140
Vehicles (f)	"	128	187

(a) For 1963, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figures was also 4 per cent. But for items which no small firms were asked to report for 1958, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 33 per cent. of the total figure in which they were incorporated.) A summary of the detailed returns received from larger firms is given in Table 2(i), and a summary for all small firms, based on information collected from a sample, is given in Table 2(ii).

(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(i) 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)		
		New sacks and bags of jute, cotton or other vegetable fibres		
		21	22	
		1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	32	26	
Number of establishments	"	47	33	
Gross output	£'000	11,883	12,896	
Net output	"	2,158	1,976	
Net output per head	£	818	755	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	10,324	9,286
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	1,526	3,514
Sales of characteristic products	"	7,980	6,357	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	77	68	
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	£'000	9,234	6,911
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"		3,366
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	273	285
	{ for transport	"	174	171
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 20	+ 111
	{ at end of year	"	192	577
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 13	- 15
	{ at end of year	"	80	116
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 45	- 188
	{ at end of year	"	809	614
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	No.	2,639	2,616
	{ operatives	"	2,205	2,281
	{ other employees (g)	"	425	316
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	626	936
	{ of other employees (g)	"	361	312
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	284	410
	{ other employees (g)	"	847	989
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	64	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	29	
Capital expenditure (j)				
New building work	"	30	12	
Land and existing buildings	{ acquisitions	"	..	84
	{ disposals	"	..	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	46	29
	{ disposals	"	19	3
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	36	37
	{ disposals	"	16	16

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
Reconditioned second-hand sacks and bags		Made-up goods of sailcloth or canvas		Other			
24		25		26			
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
36	27	31	32	7	16	103	95
48	43	44	46	9	22	148	144
7,073	7,608	9,811	9,652	725	3,677	29,491	33,833
1,765	1,456	3,314	3,461	399	1,071	7,636	7,964
728	786	880	970	535	979	798	872
5,854	6,460(d)	8,745	7,847(d)	645	2,652(d)	25,567	26,245(d)
1,175	1,228	1,152	1,721	101	1,011	3,954	7,473
4,622	4,606	6,531	5,702	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
79	71	75	73	..	..	96	90
5,228	4,994	6,339	4,369	314	1,805	21,115	18,078
	992		1,440		777		6,575
10	28	70	142	1	11	354	466
126	104	116	104	3	45	419	424
+ 35	- 74	+ 24	+ 117	-	+ 16	+ 78	+ 169
305	382	437	693	6	258	941	1,911
+ 9	- 5	- 110	- 33	- 21	- 2	- 108	- 55
50	45	247	289	12	28	389	478
+ 57	- 35	+ 28	- 136	- 7	+ 33	+ 33	- 325
405	281	1,211	1,264	33	360	2,458	2,519
2,423	1,852	3,765	3,569	746	1,094	9,573	9,131
2,127	1,592	2,961	2,831	675	902	7,968	7,606
288	230	804	711	69	180	1,586	1,437
595	551	1,152	1,221	224	402	2,597	3,110
281	204	566	646	41	165	1,248	1,327
280	346	389	431	332	446	326	409
975	887	704	908	591	916	787	923
..	39	..	86	..	24	..	212
..	10	..	54	..	14	..	108
5	5	8	20	-	3	44	40
..	3	..	1	..	4	..	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
15	11	79	62	1	12	140	114
2	4	3	1	-	1	24	9
53	36	45	46	1	30	135	149
17	19	15	18	-	11	49	64

TABLE 2(ii) Summary for small firms, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing fewer than 25 persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of firms	No.	434	359	
Gross output	£'000	..	10,573	
Net output	"	3,879(b)	3,495	
Net output per head	£	878(b)	1,031	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done (c)	£'000	8,987	8,853
	{ merchanted goods	"	1,791	1,662
Purchases of goods and fuel (d)	"	6,807	6,964	
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	92	50
	{ for transport	"	..	71
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	..	+ 51
	{ at end of year	"	..	630
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	..	+ 7
	{ at end of year	"	..	81
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	..	+ 8
	{ at end of year	"	..	962
Average number employed	{ working proprietors	No.	404	404
	{ other persons employed	"	4,417	2,987
Capital expenditure				
New building work	£'000	..	43	
Land and existing buildings	{ acquisitions	"	..	25
	{ disposals	"	..	15
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	..	36
	{ disposals	"	..	3
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	..	152
	{ disposals	"	..	53

(a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment, the figures are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 54 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963, and 40 per cent. for 1958. Estimates are included for small firms not making satisfactory returns.

(b) For 1958 the net output of small firms was defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel, less payments for work done on materials given out.

(c) For 1963 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) of approximately £681,000 of which £596,000 was estimated as receipts from hiring out of canvas goods. For 1958 the figure included receipts from hiring out of canvas goods which was estimated at £572,000.

(d) Including goods purchased for merchanting.

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
25-49	39	47	1,436	5,126	1,184	825	41	490
50-99	28	44	2,016	6,737	1,883	934	136	1,168
100-199	19	30	2,645	10,483	2,607	986	72	1,486
200-299	5	7	1,208	5,306	960	795	55	784
300 and over	4	16	1,826	6,180	1,330	728	19	978
Total	95	144	9,131	33,833	7,964	872	323	4,907

(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	1,170	226	453	211	31	10	387	935
50-99	1,698	293	653	266	46	18	385	907
100-199	2,115	507	889	457	63	25	421	901
200-299	1,031	177	432	184	27	24	419	1,037
300 and over	1,592	234	683	210	45	30	429	900
Total	7,606	1,437	3,110	1,327	212	108	409	923

(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 £43,000.

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	9	12
18 and over	26	62	88
All ages	29	71	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963, in the 'Made-up Textiles Industry' - Minimum List Heading 422.

Footnotes to Table 2(i).

- (a) For small firms' summary see Table 2(ii).
- (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(ii).
- (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 specific 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(i) Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1958 and 1963 (a)

All firms: United Kingdom

	All firms (b)		Small firms in the industry (c)	
	1958	1963	1958	1963
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
New sacks and bags				
Of jute	11,309	9,608	181	265
Of cotton and other vegetable fibres	1,287	714	107	105
Made-up goods of sailcloth or canvas	11,589	10,495	4,111	3,154
Purchased second-hand sacks and bags sorted, cleaned, repaired, etc., and sold	8,950	8,608	2,723	2,764
Purchased sacks, new and second-hand, printed to customers' requirements but not otherwise processed	1,056	1,176	508	386
Other kinds of goods made, or repaired, and sold (d)	1,903	2,360	660	1,456
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	1,456	1,633	125	42
Total	37,550(e)	34,593	8,415(e)	8,172

- (a) Including estimated figures for firms not making satisfactory returns.
- (b) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms but not by small firms, classified to other industries. For a more detailed analysis of sales by larger firms see Table 5(ii).
- (c) Estimates based on a sample of small firms which account for 54 per cent. of the total employment of small firms in the industry for 1963, and 40 per cent. for 1958.
- (d) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchant goods and the value of services rendered to other organisations).
- (e) Revised figure. Receipts from the hiring out of canvas goods which were included in this table for 1958 are now shown in Table 7 of this Report.

TABLE 5(ii) 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
	Thousands	£'000	Thousands	£'000	Number	Number
New sacks and bags						
Of jute						
21 Hessian	103,976	10,194	93,340	7,253	42	47
21 Other	4,519	742	8,586	1,916	27	31
22 Of cotton	..	959	..	549	21	21
22 Of other vegetable fibres	..	201	..	47	8	8
26 Purchased sacks, new and second-hand, printed to customers' requirements but not otherwise processed	10,891	536	3,646	364	36	40
24 Purchased second-hand sacks and bags sorted, cleaned, repaired, etc., and sold	115,573	6,074	85,180	5,089	50	56
	..	21	..	626		
	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
26 Finished brattice cloth	45.7	359	32.4	339	6	6
	..	48				
Made-up goods of sailcloth or canvas	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.			
Of linen or hemp						
25 Tarpaulins, wagon sheets, rick covers and the like	..	1,753	..	1,322	35	43
25 Other made-up goods of linen or hemp	..	381	..	301	27	30
Of jute						
25 Tarpaulins, wagon sheets, rick covers and the like	..	537	..	563	31	35
25 Other made-up goods of jute	..	1,451	..	976	23	26
Of cotton						
25 Tents and marquees	..	1,028	..	1,144	32	34
25 Tarpaulins, wagon sheets, rick covers and the like	..	594	..	937	39	43
25 Other made-up goods of cotton	..	1,254	..	882	32	37
25 Of other materials	..	329	..	1,056	37	42
Total made-up goods of sailcloth or canvas		7,327		7,182	..	..
Other products	..	724	..	449	22	24
Waste products	..	87	..	97	48	56

TABLE 5(ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Thousands	£'000	Thousands	£'000	Number	Number
Work done						
26 Sacks and bags made from customers' own materials	20,311	216	32,249	395	21	21
	..	127				
26 Cleaning and repairing bags, sacks and other canvas goods for customers		331		580	44	51
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		628		583	19	20
Total		28,575(b)		25,876	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		4,149		2,177	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		24,426(b)		23,700	95	111(c)

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

(b) Revised figure. Receipts from hiring out canvas goods included in the corresponding table in the 1958 Report are now shown in Table 7.

(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(i) 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)
	Thousands	£'000	Thousands	£'000	Number	
New sacks and bags						
Of jute	23,352	2,545	..	1,593	5	79
Of cotton and other vegetable fibres	..	266				
Purchased second-hand sacks and bags sorted, cleaned, repaired, etc., and sold	7,948	382	1,784	94	9	12
Made-up goods of sailcloth or canvas						
Of linen or hemp	..	289	..	117	8	31,74,109
Of cotton						
Tents and marquees	..	72	..	106	8	87,93,94
Tarpaulins, wagon sheets, rick covers and the like	..	218 ^(b)				
Of other materials, including jute	..	362	..	136	6	77,79,80
Finished brattice cloth						
Work done on commission, etc.						
Sacks and bags made from customers' own materials	..	15	11,848	131	*	
Cleaning and repairing bags, sacks and other canvas goods for customers			-	-		
Total		4,149		2,177	..	

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
 (b) Including other made-up goods of cotton for 1958.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Sales of other than principal products including jute manufactures, and weatherproof outerwear including heavy overalls and aprons	..	729	..	1,514
Services rendered to other organisations				
Hiring out canvas goods		412		634
Other services rendered (a)		..		398
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	3,941	..	7,458
Canteen takings		13		16
Total		5,095^(b)_(c)		10,019

- (a) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.
 (b) Excluding amounts charged for other services rendered.
 (c) Revised figure. Receipts from hiring out canvas goods were included in the principal products table 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				
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of				
Jute				
Hessian	168,571	8,391	104,098	5,117
Other	8,769	910	17,323	1,332
Hemp	215	65	96.6	26
Linen canvas and sailcloth	7,057	1,966	8,944	1,064
Cotton	17,832	2,445	12,678	1,618
Thread	..	354	..	149
Cordage, ropes and twine	..	345	..	440
Second-hand sacks and bags	..	5,041	..	4,750
New sacks purchased for the purpose of printing to customers' requirements	..	771	..	614
Linseed oil	..	160	..	55
Waterproofing and water-repelling preparations	..	..	..	242
All other materials for processing	..	2,491	..	2,294
Packaging materials	..	31	..	48
Fuel and electricity (a)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	13.6	55	12.1	79
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	2.5	14	1.4	13
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
298	70	245	57	
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	78	4	448	23
Gas	Th.therms		Th.therms	
213	14	200	18	
..	4	..	..
Electricity	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
7,133	54	8,030	62	
..	10	..	51	
Total cost of materials and fuel		26,436		18,079
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		6,552
Canteen purchases		..		23
Total cost of purchases		..		24,653

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry cannot be given.

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.	162
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	111
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	57
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	424
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	15
Vehicle licences	"	9
Depreciation	"	56
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	37
Total	"	709

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	42
Road goods vehicles	37
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	76
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	80
Rates, excluding water rates	161
Hire of plant and machinery	6
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	103
Total	504

(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)	2.7	November	4.6
May	1.2	December	37.9
June	2.5	1964	
July	2.1	January	8.5
August	1.1	February	3.0
September	17.4	March	14.8
October	4.1		
		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 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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