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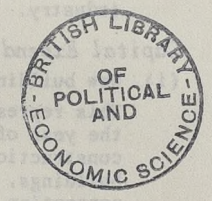
# Report on the Census of Production 1963

## 95 Women's and girls' 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)

STATISTICS BACK-UP

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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, 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.

# 95 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear

This Report on the Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing coats, costumes, skirts, slacks (excluding jeans) and other tailored garments for women and girls. The making-up of clothing cut from knitted fabrics is included unless carried out by establishments classified to the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry (Part 81) but the manufacture of women's battle-dress and service and other uniforms is excluded, these being products of the Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Industry (Part 94). Retail bespoke tailoring and workrooms attached to retail shops are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 443 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

In this industry, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons was 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.	1,325	1,110
Number of establishments	"	1,444	1,231
Gross output	£'000	91,534	112,863
Net output	"	37,685	47,466
Net output per head	£	647	843
Sales and work done	£'000	90,853	107,080(b)
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	845	5,104
Purchases	"	43,631	53,463
	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases		2,607
Payments to other organisations	"	8,572	9,376
	{ for work done on materials given out		
	{ for transport	728	738
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 1,081	+ 1,467
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	12,413	16,587
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 144	+ 479
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	3,531	5,724
Work in progress	"	- 20	+ 200
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	2,125	2,182
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 917	+ 788
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	6,757	8,681
Average number employed	Th.	58.3	56.3
	{ total, including working proprietors		
	{ operatives	50.9	48.1
	{ other employees (c)	6.9	6.7
Wages and salaries	£'000	20,536	23,659
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees (c)	5,594	5,930
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,524
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	773
New building work	"	216	247
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 357
Plant and machinery (f)	"	383	517
Vehicles (f)	"	240	366

(a) For 1963, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 9 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 7 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 21 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)				Total	
		Producers of tailored garments					
		On own account 01		On commission 02		1958	1963
		1958	1963	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	270	219	138	144	406	357
Number of establishments	"	366	297	154	160	520	457
Gross output	£'000	63,170	74,906	6,361	9,425	69,530	84,331
Net output	"	23,825	28,316	5,450	8,236	29,275	36,552
Net output per head	£	659	853	554	744	637	826
Sales and work done	£'000	62,854	71,981(d)	6,326	9,440(d)	69,180	81,421(d)
	"	428	2,246	52	24	480	2,270
Sales of characteristic products	"	56,321	63,660	6,164	9,170	(e)	(e)
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	90	88	97	97	91	90
Purchases	£'000	33,370	39,006	599	803	33,969	39,809
	"		1,905		36		1,941
Payments to other organisations	"	4,708	5,859	281	322	4,989	6,182
	"	540	529	34	14	574	544
Stocks and work in progress							
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 111	+ 468	- 2	- 16	- 114	+ 452
	"	2,770	4,258	15	17	2,785	4,276
Work in progress	"	- 1	+ 212	- 15	- 22	- 16	+ 189
	"	1,625	1,816	51	66	1,676	1,882
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 726	+ 709	+ 3	- 13	- 723	+ 695
	"	5,269	6,585	61	68	5,330	6,653
Average number employed	No.	36,139	33,182	9,837	11,075	45,976	44,257
	"	31,083	28,112	9,277	10,287	40,360	38,399
	"	5,015	4,812	489	578	5,504	5,390
Wages and salaries	£'000	12,054	12,875	4,242	6,021	16,296	18,896
	"	4,023	4,168	416	568	4,439	4,736
Wages and salaries per head	£	388	458	457	585	404	492
	"	802	866	851	982	806	879
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	733	..	290	..	1,023
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	185	..	10	..	194
Capital expenditure (j)							
New building work	"	141	218	28	1	169	219
Land and existing buildings	"	..	45	..	4	..	48
	"	..	363	..	12	..	374
Plant and machinery	"	249	405	79	90	329	495
	"	22	21	6	14	27	35
Vehicles	"	267	298	53	56	319	354
	"	107	111	23	21	130	132

For notes to this table - see page 95/7

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.	863	678
Gross output	£'000	..	20,336
Net output	"	7,517(b)	7,361
Net output per head	£	723(b)	950
Sales and work done	£'000	18,799	17,746
	"	345	2,614
Purchases of goods and fuel (c)	"	8,252	10,263
Payments to other organisations	"	3,376	2,594
	"	..	142
Stocks and work in progress			
Goods on hand for sale	"	..	- 17
	"	..	1,033
Work in progress	"	..	- 8
	"	..	116
Materials, stores and fuel	"	..	+ 25
	"	..	1,381
Average number employed	No.	10,395	970
	"		6,781
Capital expenditure			
New building work	£'000	..	6
Land and existing buildings	"	..	-
	"	..	-
Plant and machinery	"	..	20
	"	..	8
Vehicles	"	..	180
	"	..	57

(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 10 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) 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
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	127	132	4,805	10,251	4,215	877	85	996
50-99	120	126	8,238	13,419	7,117	864	107	1,398
100-199	70	89	9,690	19,634	7,953	821	213	2,384
200-299	17	28	4,009	9,591	3,858	962	119	1,460
300-399	6	17	2,078	3,837	1,499	721	42	637
400-499	4	8	1,879	3,693	1,297	690	62	749
500-749	8	21	4,702	8,841	4,016	854	64	2,732
1,000 and over	5	36	8,856	15,065	6,597	745	- 118	2,456
Total	357	457	44,257	84,331	36,552	826	575	12,811

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	4,154	469	2,269	399	117	11	546	850
50-99	7,391	691	3,920	739	200	15	530	1,070
100-199	8,606	994	4,350	878	232	23	506	884
200-299	3,410	582	1,839	449	101	10	539	771
300-399	1,796	280	788	209	46	21	439	748
400-499	1,614	261	685	196	38	8	424	750
500-749	3,852	841	1,697	657	107	33	441	781
1,000 and over	7,576	1,272	3,348	1,209	181	73	442	950
Total	38,399	5,390	18,896	4,736	1,023	194	492	879

(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 £44,000.

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	2	10	12
18 and over	28	60	88
All ages	30	70	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963.

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
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear (other than weatherproof clothing and clothing of leather or leathercloth, battledress, service and other uniforms)	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	79,448	91,408	12,626	12,445
Other products (d)	1,791	1,712	1,437	1,595
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods	11,374	14,185	4,735	3,705
Total	92,614	107,305	18,799	17,746

(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 10 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 merchanted goods).

## 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 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(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
	Th. garments	£'000	Th. garments	£'000	Number	Number
01 Tailored outerwear, (other than weatherproof)						
Women's outer garments, (other than battledress, service and other uniforms) (b) (c)						
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	5,037	28,339	4,522	28,768	175	187
Suits	1,724	11,973	Th.suits 1,696 ..	10,699 1,183	170	182
Skirts			Th. garments 6,651	9,680	149	162
Jackets and the like	8,221	12,687	386 ..	1,157 407	88	94
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans) (d)			4,341	5,958	109	118
Other tailored outer garments	327 ..	1,851(e) 1,569	..	390	34	35
Total women's outer garments, etc. (b)		56,419		58,244	..	..
01 Maids' and young girls' outer garments (other than infants' wear under 24 inches in length) (f)						
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	1,056	3,354	1,924	7,450	115	119
Gym tunics, blazers, school and other uniforms	1,716	2,166	916	1,422	76	79
Suits	139	377	Th.suits 193	808	53	53
Skirts			Th. garments 2,395 ..	2,192 372	69	71
Jackets and the like	2,303	2,171	..	514	43	45
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans) (d)			2,266	1,613	55	58
Other tailored outer garments	..	(g)	82.8	155	16	16
Total maids' and young girls' outer garments, etc. (f)		8,068		14,526	..	..
Other products	..	22	..	55	9	10
Waste products						
Cloth cuttings	..	58	..	47	132	143
Other waste products	..	1	..	6	12	14

TABLE 5(ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
02 Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of women's, maids' and girls' tailored outerwear		6,380		9,246	200	211
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		251		321	10	11
Total		71,200(h)		82,444	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		8,413		9,211	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		62,787(h)		73,233	357	392(i)

(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) Described as 'Women's and maids' outer garments' in 1958.

(c) Sales of service and other uniforms, including battledress and liveries, for men and women are included in the report on the Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear Industry (Part 94).

(d) Sales of jeans are included in the report on the Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc. Industry (Part 96).

(e) 1958 figures include some unclassified tailored outer garments.

(f) Described as 'Young girls' (Junior Miss) outer garments' in 1958.

(g) Not recorded separately for 1958.

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

(i) 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			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
Tailored outerwear, (other than weatherproof)						
Women's outer garments, (other than battledress, service and other uniforms)						
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	267	1,572	198	1,373	42	92,93,94,97
Suits	2,106	3,987	Th. suits 104	865	45	94,97
Skirts			Th. garments 750	1,301	50	81,94,96,97
Jackets and the like			71.2	240	38	93,94
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans)			1,723	2,327	58	94,96,97,99
Other tailored outer garments	..	457	..	130	17	94,97
Total women's outer garments, etc.		6,016		6,235	..	
Maids' and young girls' outer garments (other than infants' wear under 24 inches in length)						
Overcoats, cloaks and the like	161	452	128	430	27	93,94,97
Gym tunics, blazers, school and other uniforms	1,061	1,203	566	874	25	93,94,96,97
Suits	28.9	53	Th. suits 5.4	14	6	94,97
Skirts	894	551	Th. garments 853	786	33	93,94,96,97
Jackets and the like			50.5	74	20	94
Slacks and the like (excluding jeans)			989	576	28	94,97,99
Other tailored outer garments			..	(b)	..	55
Total maids' and young girls' outer garments, etc.		2,259		2,807	..	
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods						
Making-up of women's, maids' and girls' tailored outerwear		138		168	30	
Total		8,413		9,211	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.  
(b) Not recorded separately 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
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Weatherproof outerwear	893	1,235
Tailored outerwear		
Men's and youths' clothing	345	807
Boys' clothing	473	593
Service and other uniforms, including battledress	32	155
Overalls and men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear	66	57
Women's and girls' light outerwear	3,329	3,235
Infants' wear		
Pram coats, overcoats (under 24 inches in length) and breechettes	627	540
Other	310	657
Other clothing	146	497
Other goods		217
Work done for the trade or on private customers' materials or goods		
Other than making-up women's, maids' and girls' tailored outerwear	166	175
Repairing	8	7
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	13
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	401	2,144
Canteen takings	79	126
Total	6,874(b)(c)	10,459

(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 services rendered to other organisations.

(c) Revised figure. Repair work was included in the principal products table in the 1958 report on this industry.

**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	..	515	..	1,233
Linings				
Wholly or mainly of cotton	2,794	363	3,866	468
Wholly or mainly of cellulosic man-made fibres (rayon, etc.) but excluding synthetic (nylon, etc.) lining cloths	..	2,601	..	71
Other linings			16,090	2,070
Other woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) not proofed or backed with foam (a)			..	405
Wholly or mainly of cotton	3,835	669	7,262	2,162
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	45,719	24,333	23,705	283
Wholly or mainly of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)			..	381
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	1,653	518	3,843	1,983
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)	5,791	1,369	..	447
Wholly or mainly of silk	58.8	45	37.6	1,133
Linen and union	910	98	..	419
Knitted fabric not proofed or backed with foam, wholly or mainly of			37.6	26
Cotton	-	-	..	8
Wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)			275	84
Man-made fibres	..	512	..	375
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)			..	2,304
Other fibres (rayon, etc.)			..	985
Foam-backed piece goods of all descriptions	..	(b)	..	70
Proofed piece goods			..	1,920
Rubber (including synthetic rubber) proofed			..	73
Chemically proofed			..	306
Wholly or mainly of wool or other fine animal hair (mohair, cashmere, alpaca, etc.)	..	374	..	361
Other			..	61
Other proofings, including oilskin			..	7
Leathercloth, including supported and unsupported decorative plastic sheeting (c)	..	12	..	
Other plastic sheeting, except for use in packaging			..	

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Lace and net	..	20	..	25
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.	..	209	..	409
Sewing and embroidery thread, not elastic	..	353	..	549
Zip and other slide fasteners	..	288	..	483
Buttons, other than of metal	..	455	..	759
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. (d)	..	237	..	482
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement (e)	..	207	..	153
All other materials for processing	..	3,849	..	1,828
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	152	..	277
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)	..	73	..	62
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)			..	17
Plastics				
Sheet, film, foams, etc. (including bags)				
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including lay flat tubing)	..	24	..	36
Other plastic sheet, films and foams (whether or not laminated but excluding laminates to metal, foil or paper)			..	1
All other packaging materials			..	19
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	6.3	29	3.0	19
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	6.7	34	2.2	3
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal.	97	Th.gal.	23
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	455	23	1,742	6
			..	77
			..	27

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Fuel and electricity (f) (continued)				
Gas	1,695 ..	114 41	823 ..	69 86
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	16,125 ..	137 41	15,214 ..	124 144
Total cost of materials and fuel		37,791		39,809
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		1,787
Canteen purchases		..		154
Total cost of purchases		..		41,750

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

(b) Not recorded separately in 1954.

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

(d) Including 'machine needles' in 1954.

(e) Excluding 'needles' in 1954.

(f) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the total quantities of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry cannot be given for 1954 or 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.	271
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	185
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	104
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	544
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	31
Vehicle licences	"	14
Depreciation	"	99
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	73
Total	"	1,048

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	138
Road goods vehicles	73
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	224
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	143
Rates, excluding water rates	458
Hire of plant and machinery	94
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	255
Total	1,387

(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)	13.3	November	9.8
May	1.6	December	37.6
June	3.5	1964	
July	3.8	January	9.7
August	2.6	February	1.1
September	4.0	March	11.3
October	1.8	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 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 merchanting 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 merchanting 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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