



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

81 Hosiery and other knitted goods

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*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)*

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.

81 Hosiery and other knitted goods

This Report on the Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing socks, stockings and other knitted goods including knitted fabrics. The making-up of clothing cut from knitted fabrics is excluded, unless carried on in establishments operating knitting machines.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 417 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

An additional table (Table 5 Supplement) which is derived from short period information, and which supplements the broader figures for sales given in Table 5, is included in this report.

TREATMENT OF FOAMBACK FABRICS

In the 1963 census sales of foamback fabrics are shown as principal products of the same industry as the fabric rather than the material used for the backing. Thus foamback knitted fabrics are shown in Table 5 of this report and the corresponding tables in the reports on the Woollen and Worsted Industry (Part 78) and the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry (Part 77) show, respectively, sales of foamback woollen or worsted fabrics and sales of foamback fabrics of cotton, linen and man-made fibres. Total sales of all foamback fabrics reported in the census, together with those reported by textile converters in a separate inquiry, are brought together in a supplement to Table 5 in the report on the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry (Part 77).

Sales of foamback fabrics were not taken into account in classifying returns to the three textile industries in which they are shown. The foambacking of fabric on commission was classified to the Textile Finishing Industry (Part 87).

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure except for the special treatment of foamback fabric referred to above. The classification of returns to sub-divisions of the industry followed the standard procedure.

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.	1,112	924
Number of establishments	"	1,343	1,237
Gross output	£'000	206,479	287,801
Net output	"	83,837	117,528
Net output per head	£	728	944
Sales and work done	£'000	204,639	275,628
		3,445	7,759
Purchases	"	110,622	151,046
			7,087
Payments to other organisations	"	9,213	14,218
		1,177	1,698
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	3,235	8,191
		40,530	61,774
Goods on hand for sale	"	673	397
		13,223	19,487
Work in progress	"	932	4,017
		13,800	21,800
Materials, stores and fuel	"	1,630	3,777
		14,007	20,488
Average number employed	Th.	115.2	124.5
	"	100.7	106.3
	"	14.1	17.2
Wages and salaries	£'000	40,532	50,653
	"	9,735	14,272
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	3,749
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	10,915
New building work	"	893	1,281
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	196
Plant and machinery (f)	"	5,238	8,989
Vehicles (f)	"	344	450

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 6 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also 6 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)	
		Knitted, netted or crocheted fabric (excluding knitted elastic web) 01	
		1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	52	68
Number of establishments	"	64	87
Gross output	£'000	21,447	50,686
Net output	"	5,421	13,603
Net output per head	£	1,014	1,466
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	47,612(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,800
Sales of characteristic products	"	19,200	42,405
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	90	89
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	33,648
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	1,730
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	2,331
		for transport	249
Stocks and work in progress	"		
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 403
		at end of year	2,809
Work in progress	"	change during year	+ 870
		at end of year	3,422
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 875
		at end of year	3,753
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	9,276
		operatives	7,655
		other employees (g)	1,562
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	4,232
		of other employees (g)	1,370
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	553
		other employees (g)	877
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	228
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	85
Capital expenditure (j)	"		
New building work	"	39	201
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	201
		disposals	62
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	1,670
		disposals	95
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	94
		disposals	41

For notes to this table - see page 81/7

	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
	Hose, excluding surgical hosiery 02		Underwear, shirts, and nightwear, knitted, netted or crocheted 03		Other garments (including gloves and headwear, knitted, netted or crocheted) 04		1958	1963
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963		
	188	157	90	60	293	252	604	500
	248	204	139	118	379	385	830	794
	73,565	65,582	35,070	41,382	64,219	113,787	194,304	271,437
	33,681	31,929	13,496	16,753	26,295	48,561	78,893	110,845
	828	1,047	651	804	632	855	728	944
	73,080	63,924(d)	33,596	39,121(d)	64,516	109,299(d)	192,572	259,956(d)
	847	1,156	1,746	1,382	609	2,979	3,242	7,318
	60,735	57,609	23,284	25,848	58,229	87,069	(e)	(e)
	83	90	69	66	90	80	99	99
	34,155	29,232	19,853	21,615	35,123	57,963	104,098	142,458
		994		1,369		2,591		6,684
	4,662	3,592	1,229	1,835	1,777	5,651	8,670	13,410
	340	334	269	242	388	777	1,107	1,601
	+ 191	- 221	- 192	+ 232	- 514	- 39	- 633	+ 374
	4,211	3,738	3,138	3,519	3,942	8,312	12,443	18,379
	- 553	+ 723	- 80	+ 648	- 392	+ 1,548	- 877	+ 3,789
	5,677	5,292	2,238	3,218	3,519	8,629	12,516	20,561
	- 727	+ 498	- 224	+ 432	- 636	+ 1,757	- 1,534	+ 3,562
	3,530	3,100	2,385	3,025	5,836	9,444	13,181	19,323
	40,696	30,486	20,741	20,832	41,591	56,814	108,374	117,408
	35,810	26,119	18,205	17,754	36,426	49,144	94,968	100,672
	4,855	4,193	2,533	3,039	5,125	7,512	13,322	16,306
	17,900	14,892	6,145	7,083	12,110	21,778	38,208	47,985
	3,422	3,581	1,624	2,596	3,444	5,974	9,177	13,521
	500	570	338	399	332	443	402	477
	705	854	641	854	672	795	689	829
	..	740	..	441	..	1,275	..	2,684
	..	204	..	197	..	383	..	868
	273	263	193	198	335	547	840	1,208
	..	60	..	8	..	320	..	589
	..	141	..	47	..	155	..	404
	2,686	2,498	624	933	1,620	3,766	5,309	8,867
	150	91	60	39	145	164	380	389
	200	205	90	103	202	360	547	761
	88	113	31	34	83	150	224	337

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		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	Establishments						
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	134	136	4,934	10,993	4,396	891	304	1,847
50-99	151	168	10,543	25,099	10,185	966	849	4,599
100-199	94	117	13,402	38,131	14,400	1,074	1,732	7,147
200-299	42	64	9,954	21,683	8,512	855	696	4,730
300-399	14	20	4,592	9,267	4,228	921	400	2,279
400-499	8	24	3,698	6,728	3,107	840	204	1,477
500-749	25	79	14,955	32,120	14,856	993	1,434	7,718
750-999	7	26	6,062	12,044	5,253	867	304	3,025
1,000-1,499	15	75	18,225	39,832	17,463	958	1,286	8,695
1,500-1,999	5	22	8,473	18,550	7,040	831	918	3,512
2,000 and over	5	63	22,570	56,992	21,408	948	2,167	13,232
Total	500	794	117,408	271,437	110,845	944	10,295	58,262

(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	4,209	582	1,920	460	118	10	456	790
50-99	9,058	1,330	4,234	1,122	249	33	467	844
100-199	11,630	1,691	5,706	1,501	318	69	489	888
200-299	8,556	1,377	3,886	1,175	224	67	454	854
300-399	3,905	685	1,710	578	96	32	438	843
400-499	3,297	397	1,453	395	85	20	441	994
500-749	12,806	2,132	6,431	1,798	341	148	502	843
750-999	4,826	1,235	2,119	900	129	47	439	729
1,000-1,499	15,683	2,537	7,510	2,145	411	180	479	845
1,500-1,999	7,342	1,131	3,379	861	184	75	460	761
2,000 and over	19,360	3,209	9,638	2,586	528	188	498	806
Total	100,672	16,306	47,985	13,521	2,684	868	477	829

(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 £190,000.

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	12	14
18 and over	28	58	86
All ages	30	70	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 3 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and also 3 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	501	422
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	6,348	569
Other persons employed		4,884

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the introduction to this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

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

(e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.

(f) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(g) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries	
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number	
01	Knitted, netted or crocheted goods						
	Knitted, netted or crocheted fabrics, excluding foamback fabrics, knitted elastic webs and lace or lace-like products	..	23,793	..	48,165	128	140
	Clothing, knitted, netted, etc. (including garments made-up from knitted fabrics of all types but excluding clothing produced by non-knitters)						
02	Socks and stockings (excluding surgical hosiery)	..	64,970	..	70,322	199	213
03	Underwear, shirts (including sports shirts) and nightwear	..	32,260	..	39,469	123	144
04	Headwear			Th.do.			
	Basque berets	..	1,864	356	883	*	*
	Other	..		542	1,417	23	25
04	Gloves, mittens, mitts and linings, knitted, netted, etc., to shape in the piece	..	589	..	471	7	7
04	Outer garments including dressing gowns, dresses, ties and scarves, infantees, bootees, etc. and sportswear (excluding sports shirts)	..	67,174	..	93,226	282	333
04	Other knitted, netted or crocheted goods	..	662	..	1,223	30	30
				Th.sq.yds.			
01	Foamback knitted fabrics (b)	..	(c)	1,016	631	5	5
	Other products	..	168	..	421	16	16
	Waste products	Th.lb.		Th.lb.			
	Wool	6,843	948	6,021	707	259	301
	Other waste products	..	278	..	701	334	391
	Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	427	..	701	127	144
		..	628	..	2,535	..	..
	Total		193,762		260,171	..	..
	Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		2,689		3,513	..	..
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		191,073		256,658	500	598(d)

(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) The total sales of knitted foamback fabrics returned in 1963 by manufacturers, textile converters and textile finishers were 1,658,000 sq.yds. value £785,000.

(c) Foamback knitted fabrics were not specifically included for 1958.

(d) This figure represents the total number of returns, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 5 SUPPLEMENT Manufacturers' sales of hosiery and other knitted goods (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958 (b)		1963 (b)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Knitted fabric, including fabric bought and sold as such	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000
Warp knitted fabric (c)				
Of wool	42	57	120	162
Of cotton	910	849	796	594
Of synthetic fibres	5,294	8,394	16,639	20,707
Of man-made fibres other than synthetic (d)	5,838	2,981	7,052	4,674
Other knitted fabric				
Of wool	3,859	4,112	7,994	8,429
Of cotton				
For apparel	4,952	1,951	5,031	2,207
For other purposes	5,351	1,448	10,047	2,759
Of synthetic fibres (e)	234	357	7,457	8,172
Of man-made fibres other than synthetic (d)	1,444	614	1,571	812
Total knitted fabric	27,924	20,763	56,708	48,515
Socks and stockings, excluding surgical hosiery				
Women's full-length stockings				
Circular knitted	Th.do.		Th.do.	
Of synthetic fibres	7,196	12,071	21,751	33,291
Of other fibres (f)	838	1,000	296	434
Fully fashioned				
Of synthetic fibres	11,334	30,697	6,998	15,242
Of other fibres (f)	254	687	85	249
Total women's full-length stockings	19,623	44,456	29,130	49,216
Women's ankle socks and three-quarter hose				
Of synthetic fibres	522	720	552	717
Of other fibres (f)	463	410	127	135
Men's socks and stockings				
Of wool	4,367	8,692	2,946	6,412
Of synthetic fibres	2,619	5,530	4,179	7,428
Of other fibres (f)	325	323	213	221
Children's and infants' socks, three-quarter hose and stockings				
Of wool	1,956	2,488	828	1,081
Of cotton	1,636	921	990	617
Of synthetic fibres	1,802	2,310	3,338	3,848
Of other fibres (f)	307	171	180	97
Other hose, including blanks, theatrical stockings, tights, bedsocks, hose tops, etc. but excluding surgical hosiery	80	174	..	1,923
Total socks and stockings, excluding surgical hosiery	33,700	66,195	..	71,695

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 SUPPLEMENT (continued)

	1958 (b)		1963 (b)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000
Knitted goods (other than fabric in the piece and socks and stockings)				
Underwear, shirts (including sports shirts and sweater shirts) and nightwear (g)				
Men's				
Of wool	223	1,956	239	2,210
Of cotton	3,898	9,233	4,821	12,869
Of other fibres (f)	223	614	293	1,773
Women's				
Of wool	603	3,036	599	3,009
Of cotton	3,795	6,701	4,390	7,357
Of synthetic fibres	912	4,220	1,780	6,578
Of other fibres (f)	955	1,729	281	667
Children's and infants'				
Of wool	361	1,152	297	872
Of cotton	3,432	5,061	4,275	6,702
Of other fibres (f)	176	402	393	962
Total underwear, shirts and nightwear	14,578	34,104	17,368	42,999
Outerwear (g)				
Jumpers, pullovers, cardigans, twin-sets, etc. (h)				
Men's				
Of wool	1,127	14,557	1,089	20,436
Of cotton	133	686	104	686
Of synthetic fibres	8	127	210	3,265
Of other fibres (f)	6	35	7	57
Women's				
Of wool	2,550	32,716	1,805	27,920
Of cotton	548	2,282	219	1,245
Of synthetic fibres	262	3,290	1,751	21,580
Of other fibres (f)	87	437	84	400
Children's and infants' outerwear (except bootees, infantees, etc.)				
Of wool	1,460	9,263	758	6,346
Of cotton	375	1,140	519	2,268
Of synthetic fibres	27	204	766	5,750
Of other fibres (f)	51	112	1	4

TABLE 5 SUPPLEMENT (continued)

	1958 (b)		1963 (b)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.doz. prs.	£'000	Th.doz. prs.	£'000
Knitted goods (other than fabric in the piece and socks and stockings) (continued)				
Outerwear (g) (continued)				
Gloves and mittens	313	618	182	402
Women's dresses and skirts, women's costumes and 2 or 3-piece suits	115	3,856	..	9,148
All other outerwear	..	4,491	..	6,787
Total outerwear		73,814		106,294
Other knitted goods, other than garments	..	149	..	583
Total		195,025		270,086

(a) This table which is derived from short period information, supplements the information collected in the 1958 and 1963 Censuses and should be read in conjunction with Table 5. For a number of headings, in particular that for outerwear, the output figures derived from the short term statistics differ from those obtained in the census. The main reason for the apparent discrepancies is that the census information is collected on an establishment basis and the short term statistics on an establishment and/or company basis. In the latter case, the returns of some firms engaged in knitting and classified to hosiery include output from establishments which are employed only in the making-up of garments from knitted fabrics produced by other establishments of the same firm. In the census, such establishments which only make up from knitted fabric are classified to the made-up clothing industry. Goods merchanted or factored (sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process) are excluded.

(b) Twelve months ending 31st January, 1959 and 1964.

(c) Including transfers by warp knitting firms to making-up departments from which returns were not required.

(d) Includes a small quantity manufactured from fibres not separately distinguished.

(e) From May, 1963 includes knitted pile fabric.

(f) Includes natural fibres and man-made fibres not separately distinguished.

(g) Changes were introduced during the course of 1963 in the group heading for underwear which affect precise comparability in both underwear and outerwear between 1958 and 1963; for example some sweater and sports shirts, included from mid-1963 as underwear, were previously returned as outerwear.

(h) 'Twin-sets' have been counted as two items.

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		
	Value	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	£'000	£'000	Number	
Knitted, netted or crocheted goods				
Knitted, netted or crocheted fabrics, excluding foamback fabrics, knitted elastic webs and lace or lace-like products	1,524	2,032	14	75, 77, 78
Clothing, knitted, netted, etc. (including garments made up from knitted fabrics of all types but excluding clothing produced by non-knitters)				
Socks and stockings (excluding surgical hosiery)		809	*	76, 101, 109
Underwear, shirts (including sports shirts) and nightwear	490			
Outer garments including dressing gowns, dresses, ties and scarves, infantees, bootees, etc. and sportswear (excluding sports shirts)	522	105	4	78, 109
Headwear				
Other knitted, netted or crocheted goods	153	568	8	78, 84, 85, 98
Foamback knitted fabrics (b)				
Total	2,689	3,513	..	

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
 (b) Foamback knitted fabrics were not specifically included 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
Finished lace and net		
Lace-like products	-	806
Window net type furnishings	-	197
Knitted elastic webs, trimmings and fringes, woven labels, braids, etc.	131	221
Men's and boys' shirts of woven fabric, underwear and outer garments	149	177
Infants' wear	55	
Women's and girls' wear	595	235
Other apparel including bathing costumes and slippers, fabric gloves, etc.	371	368
Other goods including textile manufactures and surgical hosiery	197	908
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	386
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	2,882	6,685
Canteen takings	360	632
Total	4,740(b)	10,616

- (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.

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
Materials for processing	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000
Yarn (excluding covered rubber thread)				
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)			57,524	14,645
Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) continuous filament yarn				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn			45,310	35,785
Other (rayon, etc.) yarn	164,128	90,944	12,488	4,464
Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) spun yarn including spun yarn doubled with continuous filament yarn			23,963	15,597
Wool yarn including mixtures of wool			51,505	35,739
Other yarn			2,338	1,986
Warp knitted fabric of all materials	..	3,699	..	3,896
Other knitted fabric of all materials	..	1,104	..	5,919
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
Cotton	1,835	345	1,389	227
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	..	99	..	37
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)	11,575	1,313	232	47
Fasteners (e.g. slide fasteners, buttons, hooks and eyes, press studs, etc.)	..	879	..	1,174
Textile narrow fabrics (including tapes, braids, ribbons, woven labels and elastic braids and webs)	..	2,357	..	2,826
Covered rubber thread	..	..	..	532
Dyestuffs	..	827	..	1,352
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	Th.gal. 94.9	32
			Th.cwt. 1.0	5
			..	16
Hosiery needles				
Latch	..	489	..	785
Bearded	..	209	..	153
Other replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,643	..	1,504
All other materials for processing	..	3,154	..	3,197
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard			..	2,484
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) (a)	..	2,668	..	957
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)			..	653

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Packaging materials (continued)		£'000		£'000
Sheet, film, foams, etc., wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)	..	..	..	573
All other packaging materials	..	301	..	461
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	124	446	97.1	512
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	10.9	60	7.0	52
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal. 624	135	Th.gal. 738	163
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	2,931	139	11,052	474
Gas	Th.therms 1,794	104	Th.therms 1,386	107
Electricity	Th.kWh 112,508	18	Th.kWh 146,374	50
Total cost of materials and fuel		111,562		142,458
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		6,155
Canteen purchases		..		530
Total cost of purchases		..		149,142

(a) Did not specifically exclude multiwall sacks in 1954.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 4,533 Th. kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars for 1963 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.	370
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	244
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	185
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	1,601
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	37
Vehicle licences	"	21
Depreciation	"	175
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	73
Total	"	2,336

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	496
Road goods vehicles	74
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	1,022
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	233
Rates, excluding water rates	1,034
Hire of plant and machinery	128
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	681
Total	3,668

(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)	4.7	November	2.8
May	1.9	December	51.6
June	2.2	1964	
July	0.4	January	9.3
August	1.4	February	1.8
September	4.9	March	16.9
October	1.9	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.

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 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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