



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

76 Spinning and doubling of cotton,
flax and man-made fibres



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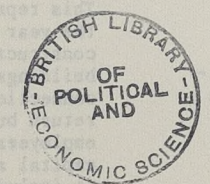
These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet 'Introduction to the Census of Production 1963'.

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

76 Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres

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



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Notes

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

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

Industrial Classification

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

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

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

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

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

The figures include persons engaged in merchandising or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

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

Employees

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

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

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

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

76 Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres

This Report on the Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in spinning, doubling, throwing or otherwise preparing yarn of cotton, flax, soft hemp, silk and man-made fibres, except on the woollen and worsted system. The production of continuous filament yarn of man-made fibres by extrusion is excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 412 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The Classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure, but special rules were used for their classification to sub-divisions, the sub-divisions being partly defined according to processes carried out (spinning only, spinning and doubling, or doubling only) and partly in terms of 'characteristic products'.

Returns by firms which spun (i.e. which reported making single yarn) were classified to the main sub-divisions 'Spinners', 'Spinners-doublers', 'Producers of crêped, bulked, textured or stretch continuous filament yarns' or 'Producers of finished thread', if they showed that sales of single yarn, doubled yarn, processed continuous filament yarn or finished thread, respectively, amounted to at least a half of total output; otherwise they were classified to 'Remainder of industry'. Within 'Spinner-doublers', returns were classified to the sub-division 'Cotton, including waste yarns' if they showed that sales of these amounted to two-thirds or more of total output, but otherwise to the other sub-division. A similar two-thirds rule was applied in allocating 'Spinners' to the four sub-divisions shown under that main heading, other returns being classified to the fifth sub-division 'Other and unclassified'.

Returns by firms which did not spin (i.e. which did not report that any single yarn was made) were allocated to the main sub-divisions 'Doublers', 'Producers of crêped, bulked, textured or stretch continuous filament yarns' or 'Producers of finished thread' if they showed that sales of doubled yarn, crêped, bulked, textured or stretch continuous filament yarn or finished thread, respectively, amounted to at least a half of total output, otherwise they were classified to 'Remainder of industry'.

Within 'Producers of finished thread', returns were allocated between the two sub-divisions shown according to whether or not they reported more linen thread sold than other sorts.

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.	489	345	
Number of establishments	"	812	571	
Gross output	£'000	268,873	246,670	
Net output	"	80,185	77,021	
Net output per head	£	539	739	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	265,896	245,432(b)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	3,185	2,550
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	177,457	164,697
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"			2,274
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	2,299	3,474
	{ for transport	"	1,107	1,160
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 8,033	+ 645
	{ at end of year	"	52,688	49,190
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 1,845	- 1,179
	{ at end of year	"	19,481	16,861
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 2,553	- 132
	{ at end of year	"	12,610	11,156
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 7,325	+ 1,956
	{ at end of year	"	20,597	21,173
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	148.8	104.3
	{ operatives	"	136.4	94.4
	{ other employees (c)	"	12.4	9.7
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	47,241	42,847
	{ of other employees (c)	"	9,453	8,952
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	3,298	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	9,363	
New building work	"	570	627	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 240	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	5,340	8,775	
Vehicles (f)	"	172	200	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 2 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also 2 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				
		Spinners				
		Spun cotton yarns		Cotton waste yarns		
		1958	1963	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	102	51	45	31	
Number of establishments	"	231	111	61	44	
Gross output	£'000	97,950	64,683	11,020	10,258	
Net output	"	30,836	21,660	4,268	3,938	
Net output per head	£	511	655	814	833	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	64,225(e)	10,850	10,087(e)	
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,057	553	80	83
Sales of characteristic products	"	89,168	58,609	10,647	9,911	
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	93	91	98	98	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	42,512	6,449	6,056	
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	63,295	567	74	74
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	257	189	67	182
		for transport	315	291	40	38
Stocks and work in progress						
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 1,301	+ 63	+ 124	+ 81
		at end of year	7,007	4,303	402	462
Work in progress	"	change during year	- 593	- 158	- 34	+ 7
		at end of year	2,973	1,461	131	99
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	- 3,247	+ 536	- 196	+ 28
		at end of year	6,791	5,734	569	642
		total, including working proprietors	No.	60,424	33,079	5,244	4,729
Average number employed	"	operatives	56,534	30,863	4,866	4,356
		other employees (h)	3,890	2,214	378	364
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	19,375	13,334	2,026	2,281
		of other employees (h)	3,065	2,151	314	382
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	343	432	416	524
		other employees (h)	788	971	831	1,049
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	758	..	124	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	150	..	30	
Capital expenditure (k)						
New building work	"	118	138	69	36	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	13	..	2
		disposals	..	84	..	4
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	2,329	3,348	153	211
		disposals	285	391	1	8
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	59	47	18	16
		disposals	18	19	10	4

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)							
		Spinners (continued)							
		Spun man-made fibres and mixture yarns		Spun flax and hemp yarns		Other and unclassified			
		1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963		
		32	24	26	20	48	30	83	32
		42	37	32	23	68	42	108	45
		18,852	20,757	9,910	10,152	30,675	21,165	34,959	26,635
		5,162	7,045	4,006	4,527	9,062	6,910	7,567	4,790
		485	764	359	622	473	620	572	763
		18,748	20,548(e)	9,778	10,312(e)	30,015	21,271(e)	35,103	26,091(e)
		161	168	68	73	480	106	187	511
		16,730	19,015	9,170	9,629	25,743	19,634	33,206	23,991
		89	93	94	93	86	92	95	92
		13,280	13,356	5,018	5,694	20,059	14,043	26,785	21,081
			153		79		104		471
		69	329	64	122	221	187	216	262
		56	111	118	60	136	98	133	86
		+ 38	+ 51	+ 171	- 237	+ 290	- 220	+ 56	- 49
		1,234	1,523	1,025	390	2,412	1,345	1,673	588
		- 95	- 10	- 107	+ 4	- 109	+ 8	- 387	+ 83
		580	516	421	273	934	591	1,261	975
		- 285	+ 237	- 704	+ 330	- 1,197	+ 176	- 258	+ 55
		1,381	1,890	1,854	1,879	2,658	1,967	1,523	978
		10,632	9,218	11,157	7,277	19,154	11,146	13,236	6,276
		9,920	8,434	10,389	6,716	17,648	10,297	11,759	5,677
		704	775	722	527	1,495	841	1,476	595
		3,441	3,873	2,821	2,510	6,154	4,539	4,089	2,583
		548	702	447	393	1,138	764	1,168	583
		347	459	272	374	349	441	348	455
		779	906	619	746	761	908	792	980
		..	213	..	163	..	257	..	149
		..	56	..	50	..	57	..	37
		14	60	19	21	47	23	66	4
		..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-
		..	-	..	-	..	17	..	-
		268	974	529	350	761	350	643	199
		31	165	181	24	103	47	102	25
		6	14	13	13	24	20	54	28
		2	5	5	3	12	8	22	12

Continued on next page

TABLE 2 (continued)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)			
		Spinners - doublers			
		Cotton, including waste yarns		Other yarns (c)	
		1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	16	16	22	24
Number of establishments	"	19	22	34	26
Gross output	£'000	5,765	9,129	22,316	25,970
Net output	"	1,659	2,281	5,124	5,947
Net output per head	£	565	523	701	791
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	9,175(e)	21,550	25,900(e)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	29	57	423	74
Sales of characteristic products	"	5,644	8,098	15,869	16,540
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	99	88	74	64
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	6,514	16,355	19,779
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	44		75
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	35	53	284
		for transport	57	60	85
Stocks and work in progress					
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	- 100	+ 365	- 39
		at end of year	206	1,159	1,001
Work in progress	"	change during year	- 3	- 22	+ 35
		at end of year	221	722	981
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	- 198	- 725	+ 201
		at end of year	747	1,297	1,616
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	4,362	7,312	7,522
		operatives	3,974	6,695	6,870
		other employees (h)	380	616	650
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	1,715	2,490	3,332
		of other employees (h)	296	500	636
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	432	372	485
		other employees (h)	779	812	978
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	103	..	185
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	22	..	64
Capital expenditure (k)					
New building work	"	24	81	70	82
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	..	..
		disposals	..	..	..
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	228	391	811
		disposals	33	23	41	32
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	20	28	13
		disposals	7	7	4

For notes to this table - see page 76/9

Producers of crêped, bulked, textured or stretch continuous filament yarns	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
	Producers of finished thread				Remainder of the industry			
	Cotton, man-made fibres and silk		Linen					
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
26	19	19	5	5	39	21	362	237
38	28	27	10	10	45	24	678	449
27,094	18,382	19,600	2,836	3,115	11,643	3,474	264,309	242,032
7,964	7,447	8,122	885	1,422	2,957	969	78,972	75,573
1,127	763	980	659	773	554	635	539	739
26,680(e)	19,614	20,232(e)	2,982	3,059(e)	11,328	3,236(e)	261,870	240,817(e)
302	283	338	3	16	364	222	3,137	2,502
24,377	18,550	17,310	2,636	2,491	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
91	95	86	88	81	..	..	99	99
18,795	9,169	9,736	1,906	1,685	8,678	2,349	174,770	161,600
226									271	15	151
252	986	1,448	25	51	141	69	2,264	3,409
144	99	109	33	40	81	20	1,090	1,139
- 44	- 589	- 699	+ 39	+ 29	+ 25	+ 6	+ 1,817	- 1,157
1,336	3,269	4,886	365	436	445	69	19,186	16,544
+ 155	- 926	- 271	- 188	+ 10	- 74	+ 10	- 2,514	- 129
838	4,061	4,568	614	337	471	85	12,419	10,946
+ 287	- 681	+ 84	+ 15	+ 98	+ 214	+ 84	- 7,214	+ 1,919
1,782	2,642	2,794	157	405	961	341	20,284	20,775
7,065	9,756	8,288	1,344	1,840	5,340	1,525	146,534	102,327
6,046	8,066	6,641	1,125	1,485	4,580	1,347	134,288	92,706
1,008	1,687	1,638	213	349	758	168	12,168	9,509
3,466	3,023	3,282	355	613	1,720	565	46,526	42,094
946	1,249	1,549	127	252	561	140	9,310	8,794
573	375	494	316	413	376	420	346	454
939	741	945	597	723	740	835	765	925
183	..	215	..	40	..	35	..	2,424
82	..	232	..	28	..	9	..	816
66	107	89	3	16	24	1	562	615
3	..	-	..	..	..	-	..	30
21	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	265
1,371	639	1,505(l)	38	30(l)	224	58	6,191	9,606
102	55		2		99	9	932	996
48	64	104	4	6	16	10	291	340
11	35	60	2	5	7	6	121	143

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)	Enter-prises	Estab-lish-ments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expendi-ture (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	38	40	1,459	3,873	1,236	847	89	694
50-99	56	57	3,951	11,870	3,437	870	184	1,645
100-199	45	53	6,782	17,910	5,291	780	452	2,393
200-299	24	34	5,694	13,577	4,723	829	404	2,212
300-399	20	31	7,063	15,224	4,524	640	732	3,045
400-499	10	14	4,619	10,805	3,552	769	417	2,147
500-749	19	47	11,184	28,250	9,225	825	741	4,936
750-999	8	17	7,388	14,012	4,621	626	887	2,617
1,000-1,499	5	23	6,246	22,077	5,158	826	538	2,867
1,500-1,999	4	13	6,407	18,819	4,608	719	601	2,271
2,000-3,999	3	25	8,222	13,764	4,822	587	419	2,798
4,000 and over	5	95	33,312	71,852	24,375	732	3,724	20,639
Total	237	449	102,327	242,032	75,573	739	9,187	48,265

(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	
	Oper-atives	Others (c)	Oper-atives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Oper-atives	Others (c)
25-49	1,254	184	593	181	40	6	473	985
50-99	3,483	448	1,616	443	95	42	464	990
100-199	6,138	632	2,706	572	156	28	441	905
200-299	5,198	490	2,388	468	136	33	459	956
300-399	6,470	581	2,838	536	164	49	439	923
400-499	4,251	364	1,906	364	109	28	448	1,001
500-749	10,121	1,055	4,941	968	264	88	488	917
750-999	6,867	509	2,920	455	190	33	425	894
1,000-1,499	5,596	650	2,692	644	155	49	481	990
1,500-1,999	5,978	415	2,743	381	156	26	459	917
2,000-3,999	7,490	729	3,090	574	175	43	413	788
4,000 and over	29,860	3,452	13,660	3,207	783	391	457	929
Total	92,706	9,509	42,094	8,794	2,424	816	454	925

(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 £254,000.

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	5	8
18 and over	35	57	92
All ages	38	62	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 5 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 6 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	125	114

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	1,760	132
Other persons employed			1,383

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

(c) Including producers of crêped, bulked, textured or stretch continuous filament yarns for 1958.

(d) 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.

(e) 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).

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

(g) 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.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

(l) Acquisitions less disposals.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000	Number	Number
Cotton laps, slivers, rovings and other intermediate bobbins (excluding rovings sold for use as yarn)	4,058	714	2,701	371	14	29
Single yarn of cotton, glass fibres and man-made fibres (excluding purchased yarn merely reeled, wound, etc. and continuous filament yarns, bulked, textured or given an additional twist)						
Of cotton (including mixtures of cotton and cotton waste if known as 'cotton yarn')						
Counts up to and including 26's			225,349	38,587	74	137
Counts above 26's and up to and including 80's	467,453	102,425	118,684	29,731	47	108
Counts over 80's			3,817	1,727	13	21
Of cotton waste (including mixtures of cotton and cotton waste if known as 'waste yarn')	77,287	11,320	81,986	11,047	48	58
Of man-made staple fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)						
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.) predominant by weight	3,706	3,070	10,925	4,596	27	40
Other fibres (rayon, etc.) predominant by weight	99,250	19,688	104,078	20,333	53	78
Unclassified	10,584	5,604	-	-		
Mixture yarns						
Of cotton and man-made fibres	33,700	8,170	32,450	7,819	35	57
Of other mixtures	..	(a)	4,706	1,461	15	17
Doubled yarn of cotton, glass fibres and man-made fibres and single yarn bulked, textured or given an additional twist (including doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of single yarn, and hand knitting yarn but excluding purchased yarn merely reeled, wound, etc.)						
Of cotton (including cotton waste)						
Counts up to and including 26's			83,331	16,087	81	100
Counts above 26's and up to and including 80's	118,703	31,018	21,034	8,258	38	55
Counts over 80's			2,512	1,913	14	19
Of man-made continuous filament (rayon, nylon, etc.)						
Tyre cord	38,442	9,537	63,303	16,566	12	16
Crêped, bulked, textured or stretch						
Synthetic (nylon, etc.)			36,381	27,828	44	50
Other (rayon, etc.)	35,928	20,496	41,729	16,418	36	47
Other						

TABLE 5 (continued)

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000	Number	Number
Doubled yarn of cotton, glass fibres and man-made fibres and single yarn bulked, textured or given an additional twist (including doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of single yarn, and hand knitting yarn but excluding purchased yarn merely reeled, wound, etc.) (continued)						
Of spun man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)			18,999	6,155	40	49
Mixture yarns	14,780	4,890				
Of a combination of spun and continuous filament man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)			2,700	938	14	15
Of other mixtures	3,865	1,862	10,910	4,702	22	26
Thrown silk yarn	179	391	197	566	8	8
Spun yarn of silk, or of silk mixed with other materials	..	135	..	259	5	5
Flax	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
Dressed (line)	12.1	168	9.5	127	5	5
Tow or codilla	29.9	188	6.8	66	*	*
Yarn						
Line	199	6,317	203	6,838	24	27
Tow	227	4,202	210	4,426	26	27
Line and tow yarn of soft fibres, i.e. of true hemp, Indian, sunn or other soft hemp, including tow and waste	33.1	360	26.2	351	10	11
Finished thread for sewing, embroidery etc.						
Of cotton	Th.lb.		Th.lb.			
For industrial uses	18,590	17,500	13,590	10,630	19	22
Other			2,669	3,544	6	8
Of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.), or of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.) mixed with other materials except silk	575	1,145	2,555	3,298	19	21
Of silk, or of silk mixed with other materials	..	163	76.0	357	6	7
Of linen	4,357	2,673	3,728	2,512	9	13
Yarn of cotton and/or man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc. other than continuous filament yarn) purchased and reeled, wound, beamed, coned, pirned, sized, etc.	34,125	9,261	12,634	3,063	45	54
Other products	..	2,146	..	2,162	22	41
Waste products						
Cotton waste, unmanufactured	88,581	3,859	72,023	3,086	122	223
Other waste products	..	610	..	552	105	170
Work done on commission						
Spinning of cotton and man-made staple fibre	2,631	155	2,415	156	13	24

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000	Number	Number
Work done on commission (continued)						
Processing of yarn of cotton and man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.) other than continuous filament yarn						
Doubling, twisting, etc.	5,793	491	..	2,339	37	44
Reeling, coning, pirning and cheesing	29,734	836	32,883	997	94	138
Beaming, sizing, etc.	16,543	486	17,712	447	60	97
Unclassified	5,995	865	..	..	..	..
Processing of continuous filament yarn (other than by producers of filament yarn)	..	560	26,852	2,421	30	34
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.				243	20	23
Total		271,436		263,066	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		11,684		24,269	..	..
Principal products of this industry, sold by establishments in the industry		259,752		238,797	237	396(b)

(a) Included with 'Other products' in 1958.

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000	Number	
Single yarn of cotton, glass fibres and man-made fibres (excluding purchased yarn merely reeled, wound, etc., and continuous filament yarns bulked, textured or given an additional twist)	7,569	2,512	6,737	2,076	10	77,78,79,104
Doubled yarn of cotton, glass fibres and man-made fibres and single yarn bulked, textured or given an additional twist (including doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of single yarn, and hand knitting yarn but excluding purchased yarn merely reeled, wound, etc.)	14,549	4,710	49,231	17,649	16	75,77,81,87
Thrown silk yarn and spun yarn of silk	..	55	-	-	..	..
Flax yarn	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
Line and tow yarn of soft fibres i.e. of true hemp, Indian, sunn or other soft hemp, including tow and waste	42.6	489	15.5	295	* 77	
Finished thread for sewing, embroidery, etc.	..	25	16.7	246	8	80
Yarn of cotton and/or man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc., other than continuous filament yarn) purchased and reeled, wound, beamed, coned, pirned, sized, etc.	12,157	3,013	2,694	1,155	18	75,77,81,84
Work done on commission, etc.						
Processing of yarn, of cotton and man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.) other than continuous filament yarn						
Doubling, twisting, etc.	..	58	..	2,527	54	77,87
Reeling, coning, pirning and cheesing	14,459	376	7,207	200	50	77,87
Beaming, sizing, etc.	5,442	89	..	82	..	..
Unclassified	3,813	301	..	..	..	..
Processing of continuous filament yarn (other than by producers of filament yarn)	..	19	1,504	90	5	77,87
Other work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.						
Total		11,684		24,269	..	

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom				
	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Woollen and worsted yarn (including yarn of wool mixed with other materials)	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000
	1,987	720	821	250
Other products	..	1,399	..	1,167
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	..	..	603
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	2,603	..	1,997
Canteen takings	..	534	..	505
Total		5,256(b)		4,522

(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 all firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	1958	1963
	Quantity	Quantity
Single yarn	Th.lb.	Th.lb.
Of cotton		
Counts up to and including 9's	84,060	82,570
" over 9's and up to and including 20's	211,710	153,940
" " 20's " " " " " 56's	201,640	140,060
" " 56's	30,040	18,060
Total single cotton yarn	527,450	394,630
Of spun man-made fibres		
Counts up to and including 5's		20,000
" over 5's and up to and including 20's	73,220	49,500
" " 20's " " " " " 56's	32,800	18,270
" " 56's		80
Total single yarn of spun man-made fibres	106,020	87,850

TABLE 8 (continued)

	1958	1963
	Quantity	Quantity
Single yarn (continued)	Th.lb.	Th.lb.
Mixtures of cotton and man-made staple fibres		
Counts up to and including 9's	940	2,380
" over 9's and up to and including 20's	7,730	5,700
" " 20's " " " " " 56's	28,020	21,250
" " 56's			920
Total single yarn of cotton and man-made fibres	36,690	30,250
Other mixtures	1,050	2,810
Waste spinning (b)		
Yarns of cotton waste and/or raw cotton	103,780	94,060
Yarns of man-made staple fibres (including waste)	1,460	2,050
Mixture yarns of cotton and man-made staple fibres	3,650	2,820
Other cotton mixture yarns	2,700	1,160
Total single yarn	782,800	615,630
Doubled yarn		
Of cotton (including cotton waste)		
Counts up to and including 9's	67,750	55,040
" over 9's and up to and including 20's	46,110	35,190
" " 20's " " " " " 36's	33,060	16,230
" " 36's " " " " " 56's			12,950
" " 56's " " " " " 70's	15,840	6,800
" " 70's			5,150
Total of doubled cotton yarn	162,760	131,360
Of spun man-made fibres		
Counts up to and including 5's	9,110	3,080
" over 5's and up to and including 20's		7,190
" " 20's " " " " " 36's	4,960	3,820
" " 36's			650
Total doubled yarn of spun man-made fibres	14,070	14,740
Continuous filament yarns	53,210	74,990
Mixtures and others	2,890	17,310
Total doubled yarn	292,930	238,400

(a) This table supplements Table 5 by giving, in greater detail, figures of the total production of yarn, including yarn spun or doubled on commission and yarn to be further processed in the same establishment, as well as yarn produced for sale. The figures are derived from returns made monthly to the Cotton Board (Textile Council), and differ in coverage and timing from those shown in the rest of this report. They exclude yarn of man-made fibres spun or doubled on the jute, silk, linen and woollen and worsted systems, and the processing of continuous filament yarns: but they include production by small firms. The 1958 figures relate to the 53 weeks ending 3rd January, 1959, and the 1963 figures to the 52 weeks ending 28th December, 1963. Some firms in Northern Ireland, for which figures were not available, are excluded.

(b) The sub-divisions shown for cotton waste yarn do not correspond with the headings in Table 5.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963 (a) (b)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Standard Industrial Classification	Purchasing industry (c)	Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)		Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) continuous filament yarn			
		Quantity	Cost	Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn		Other (rayon, etc.) yarn	
				Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000
412	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	71,499	15,907	44,179	22,711	48,801	9,829
				..	2,910	..	1,370
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	351,987	68,077	32,701	17,282	102,032	26,823
414	Woollen and worsted	12,268	3,364	..	(d)	8,166	2,325
		..	557	..		..
416	Rope, twine and net	12,002	1,477	4,017	1,320	..	(e)
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	57,524	14,645	45,310	35,785	12,488	4,464
				..	4,363	..	
418	Lace	..	(d)	5,957	3,676	1,861	812
				..		..	189
419	Carpets	14,942	2,701	..	(d)	..	(d)
		..	303	..		..
421	Narrow fabrics	15,237	3,739	2,919	1,891	6,262	1,631
		..	516	..		..
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	9,852	1,954	..	(e)	..	(e)
		..	712	..		..
429/1	Asbestos	..	(d)	..	(e)	..	(e)
491	Rubber	..	(d)	..	(d)	9,246	2,286
				
	Other industries	11,390	2,352	3,891	1,748	992	138
		..	209	..		..	102
	Total	556,701	114,215	138,975	84,412	189,848	48,309
		..	2,299	..	7,273	..	1,661

(a) The figures include purchases of imported as well as of home produced goods. The table also includes purchases of man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) continuous filament yarn, a principal product of the Production of Man-made Fibres Industry (Part 75).

(b) Firms classified to the electrical group of industries (M.L.H. 361-369) were not asked to record separately their purchases of yarn and are, therefore, not included in the totals shown: the following purchases were, however, recorded:

Yarn, thread, tape and cloth not oiled or otherwise coated or impregnated with insulating materials except packaging materials

Of cotton	Th.lb.	£'000
	2,719	691
	Th.sq.yds.	
	11,091	1,676
	..	448
	Th.lb.	826
Of man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.)	1,655	
	Th.sq.yds.	
	1,481	552
	..	718
Of silk	Th.lb.	48
	39.3	
	Th.sq.yds.	
	364	54
	..	27

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

(d) Included in the total for 'Other industries'.

(e) Not recorded separately.

Man-made fibre (rayon, nylon, etc.) spun yarn including spun yarn doubled with continuous filament yarn			
Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn		Other (rayon, etc.) yarn	
Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Th.lb.	£'000	Th.lb.	£'000
..	572	7,536	1,527
		..	1,264
7,909	2,568	50,687	10,792
2,259	1,510	8,590	1,790
818	331	..	(e)
..	(d)	..	(d)
..	(e)	..	(e)
14,221	3,628	31,816	6,018
		..	1,352
2,217	990	2,244	593
..	(e)	..	(e)
1,056	414	..	(d)
	(d)	3,434	853
19,336	14,493	5,579	1,260
	19		
47,817	23,935	109,886	22,833
..	591	..	2,616

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		£'000		£'000
Raw cotton	..	133,888	..	51,696
Cotton waste	..	9,748	..	6,919
Cotton laps, slivers, rovings and other intermediate bobbins	..	1,265	..	292
	Th.lb.		Th.lb.	
Cotton yarn (including cotton waste yarn)	160,714	42,349	71,499	15,907
Flax and soft hemp in all forms (including tow and waste)	..	11,611	..	6,864
Man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)				
Staple fibre				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.)	..	812	..	5,964
Other (rayon, etc.)	..	15,340	..	14,416
Waste	..	310	..	191
Continuous filament yarn				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.) yarn	8,607	7,279	44,179	22,711
Other (rayon, etc.) yarn	74,045	15,179	48,801	9,829
			..	1,370
Spun yarn				
Synthetic (nylon, etc.)	103	49	..	572
Other (rayon, etc.)	4,203	864	..	2,792
Glass fibre (including rovings)	..	(a)	..	12
Raw silk	..	585	..	492
Silk waste and noils	..	159	..	142
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(a)	Th.gal. 384	121
			Th.cwt. 7.7	45
			..	80
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement				
Bobbins, pirns, cones, tubes, beams, etc., except paper tubes, etc., purchased for packaging	..	1,120	..	928
Card clothing	..	444	..	261
Spindles, flyers and rollers	..	513	..	281
Other	..	3,065	..	1,383
All other materials for processing	..	8,719	..	5,972
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	1,574	..	755
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)	..	125	..	555

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Packaging materials (continued)		£'000		£'000
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..	(a)	..	29
Sheet, film, foams, etc. wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)	..	(a)	..	10
All other packaging materials	..	1,370	..	620
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	1,158	4,379	253	1,400
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	7.8	35	38.1	254
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	656	134	567	123
			..	14
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	6,111	254	14,450	553
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	1,104	68	931	66
	..	16	..	10
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	662,870	3,708	717,550	4,287
			..	773
Total cost of materials and fuel		264,963		161,600
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		1,770
Canteen purchases		..		461
Total cost of purchases		..		163,831

(a) Not recorded separately for 1958.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 72,074 Th. kWh in 1954 and 16,564 Th. kWh in 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	388
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	270
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	138
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	1,139
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	28
Vehicle licences	"	19
Depreciation	"	186
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	67
Total	"	1,845

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	606
Road goods vehicles	67
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	1,364
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	233
Rates, excluding water rates	1,178
Hire of plant and machinery	78
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	291
Total	3,816

(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)	7.4	November	3.2
May	0.7	December	33.8
June	2.2	1964	
July	1.9	January	4.7
August	0.3	February	4.3
September	12.6	March	15.5
October	13.4	Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

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

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

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

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

Characteristic Products

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

Enterprise

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

Entries

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

Establishment

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

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

Gross Output

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

Larger Firms

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

Net Output

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

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

Net output per person employed

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

Principal Products

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

Production

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

Purchases

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

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

Sales

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

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

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

Services rendered

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

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

Small Firms

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

Stocks and Work in Progress

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

Transport Payments

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

Wages and Salaries

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

Work given out

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

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

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

Rounding of Figures

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

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