

BOARD OF TRADE

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*The Report on the
Census of Production
for 1954*

Volume 6: Industry R

TEXTILE PACKING



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

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The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

VOLUME 6, INDUSTRY R

TEXTILE PACKING

THIS REPORT on the Textile Packing Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the packing and making-up of textile goods for other firms. The term "making-up" refers to the making up of consignments of goods in different lengths, folds or shapes, or with special tickets, tapes, parcelling, etc., as required for various destinations or customers, and not to the making-up of materials into finished goods such as articles of clothing.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 123 (3) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

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IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the next page. In interpreting the data in the tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

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The following notes describe terms in general use in the tables of the report. More detailed explanations of the terms used and a description of the scope and method of taking the census are given in the separate booklet entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1954 - Introductory Notes' (price 1s. 6d. net).

Industrial Classification: Establishments are classified to industries according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. Certain products are identified as the principal products of individual industries, the principal products for a given industry being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed is that an establishment is classified to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of the principal products of any other industry.

Specialist producers normally comprise those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the characteristic products of the specialist group.

Intermediate products: For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of intermediate products, i.e., products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced.

Larger establishments: The information given in the report relates mainly to 'larger establishments', i.e., establishments of firms employing on the average more than 10 persons. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a mine or factory). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are not regarded as separate establishments and are included in the return for the works.

Small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

The estimates for the industry as a whole given in Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the other items shown in the same proportion as total employment.

Gross output (production) is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year: it is obtained by adjusting the value of sales and work done during the year for changes in the value of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress.

Net output is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used, the amount paid for work given out and, for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made. This represents the value added to materials by the process of production, and constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits.

Sales means sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return or made on commission for it, whether produced in the year or not. The value of sales is the net selling value, i.e., the amount charged to customers, whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were required to give the f.o.b. value.

Materials and fuel: The total cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production, and of fuel (includ-

ing oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes: packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases when first purchased; workshop and office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by firms' own work-people included in their returns; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The cost of materials and fuel used, given in Table 2, is obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the year in the value of stocks.

Stocks: Firms were required to give stocks of materials and fuel, products on hand for sale, and work in progress, at income tax values.

Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is normally included in the cost of materials. Finished goods are similarly valued as they were sold, duty-paid or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is deducted in arriving at net output.

Employment: Total employment includes working proprietors, administrative, technical and clerical employees, and operatives, but excludes outworkers, canteen employees and persons engaged in merchanting or any other activity not covered by a firm's return, who are shown separately as excluded employees. Employees are persons on the pay-roll (i.e., persons whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether employed full-time or part-time.

Working proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, together with members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded. For Northern Ireland directors of limited companies (other than those paid by fee only) are also included.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include directors, other than those paid by fee only (except in Northern Ireland); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, i.e., broadly speaking, all manual workers.

Outworkers are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes.

Wages and salaries include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions without any deductions for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions etc. They exclude payments to working proprietors.

Capital expenditure includes expenditure on new building work, and on plant, machinery and vehicles, charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation costs involved. It includes expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain which had not begun production before the end of the year (which has not previously been included in the Census of Production reports for individual industries).

Symbols used:

.. for not available

- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Where figures are rounded, e.g., given to the nearest £ thousand, there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of constituent items and the totals shown. In some cases, figures have been combined with others of a similar nature where publication of separate details might disclose information relating to an individual undertaking.

Industry summary

Estimates for the industry as a whole

TABLE 1

	United Kingdom			Scotland 1954	Wales 1954
	1948	1951	1954		
Gross output (production)	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Net output	2.3	3.2	2.5	-	-
Total stocks and work in progress	1.4	1.8	1.5	-	-
At beginning of year	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Change during year	-	+ 0.1	-	-	-
Capital expenditure less disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Wages and salaries	0.8	1.0	1.0	-	-
Total employment (including working proprietors)	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
	2.9	3.0	2.5	-	-

Summary of returns received

TABLE 2

	Unit	Great Britain 1948	United Kingdom	
			1951	1954
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS				
Number of establishments	No.	62	64	66
Total value of work done	£'000	1,999	2,909	2,364
Value of work in progress	{ at beginning of year	..	5	2
	{ change during year	..	+ 1	+ 1
Gross output (production) (a)	..	1,939	2,911	2,365
Purchases of materials and fuel	..	757	1,233	850
Stocks of materials and fuel	{ at beginning of year	..	87	99
	{ change during year	..	+ 4	+ 4
Cost of materials and fuel used	..	753	1,164	845
Payment for work done on materials given out	..	7	30	9
Payment for transport (b)	..	60	94	80
Net output	..	1,179	1,623	1,431
Average number of employees	{ operatives	No.	2,155	2,319
	{ others	..	345(c)	384
Total employment (d)	..	2,508	2,711	2,403
Net output per person employed (d)	£	470	599	595
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	554	718
	{ of others	..	132	188
Capital expenditure	..	-	7	17
New building work	..	-	24	12
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	..	10	3
	{ disposals	..	1	-
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	..	2	5
	{ disposals	..	-	1
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS				
Number of returns	No.	73	32(e)	18
Total employment, including working proprietors	..	400	212(e)	103

- (a) For the year 1948 gross output excludes payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold. For subsequent years gross output includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services.
- (b) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For the year 1948 payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods sold. For subsequent years they cover payments for transport of both finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.
- (c) Number in week ended September 25, 1948.
- (d) Excluding outworkers and including working proprietors.
- (e) Excluding Northern Ireland. No information about small firms was collected in Northern Ireland for 1951.

TEXTILE PACKING

Analysis by size, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

Average number employed (a)	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (b)	Net output per person employed (a)
				Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	£' 000	£' 000	Number	Number	£' 000	£' 000	£' 000	£
11 - 24 (c)	35	488	306	456	81	152	48	4	565
25 - 49	20	593	361	519	96	180	58	23	587
50 - 99	4	366	203	248	49	95	36	2	685
100 - 199	7	918	560	827	122	305	53	5	590
Total	66	2,365	1,431	2,050	348	731	196	34	595

(a) Excluding outworkers and including working proprietors.

(b) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.

(c) Including a small number of establishments with fewer than 11 persons employed, particulars of which were included with those for larger establishments in a single return.

TABLE 4 - Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

No specialisation within this industry was distinguished.

Principal output of the industry, including similar work done by establishments classified to other industries

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 5

	1951		1954	
	Amount charged	Amount charged	Entries	
	£' 000	£' 000	Number	
Packing, including making-up	3,749	3,066	127	
Total	3,749	3,066	127	
Work done in other industries	845	705	75	
Principal output of this industry by establishments in the industry	2,903	2,361	52	

TABLE 6 - Principal output of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

There are no further particulars of the packing and making-up in other industries for which the amount charged in 1954 was £705,000. The principal industry in which this work was done was Textile Finishing (Volume 6, Industry Q).

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TABLE 7 - Output in the industry, other than principal output
Larger establishments

In 1954, the amount charged by establishments in this industry in the United Kingdom for work done, other than textile packing and making-up, was £3,000. No sales were recorded.

TABLE 8 - Total make of intermediate products

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
Materials		£' 000
Replacement parts for plant, machinery and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	15
Packing materials		
Jute piece goods	..	171
Paper and paper board	..	152
Wooden packing cases	..	315
Other	..	127
All other purchased materials	..	14
Fuel and electricity		
Coal	Th. tons	
1		4
..		4
Coke		
2		9
Liquid fuel (including creosote/pitch mixtures)	Th. gal.	
For use in internal combustion engines	7	1
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc.	26	1
Gas purchased	Th. therms	
From Gas Boards	41	3
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	..	2
Electricity purchased	Th. kWh.	
From Electricity Boards	1,703	18
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	..	12
..		2
Total cost		850

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Average number of employees, and wages, salaries
and superannuation payments

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Average number of employees		
Operatives	2,319	2,050
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	384	348
Total	2,703	2,398
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries paid to		
Operatives	718	731
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	188	196
Total	906	926
	£	£
Wages and salaries per head		
Operatives	310	356
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	490	562
		£'000
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents (a)		
Employers' contributions	..	26
		Number
Employees covered	..	763
		£'000
Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents (a)	..	2

(a) The figures given relate to larger establishments in Great Britain only.

Employment in a specified week (a)

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 11

	Number					
	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	7	1	8	4	1	5
Operatives	1,663	683	2,346	1,475	573	2,048
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	238	148	386	230	115	345
Total employees	1,901	831	2,732	1,705	688	2,393

(a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, 1954.

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