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# Business Monitor

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

## Report on the Censuses of Production

### Miscellaneous textile industries



HMSO

Department of Industry  
Business Statistics Office

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# Business Monitor

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

## Report on the Censuses of Production 1974 & 75

## Miscellaneous textile industries

Presented by the Secretary of State for Industry  
to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947  
(10 & 11 Geo.6 Cha.39 sec 7)

Department of Industry  
Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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**PA429.2 MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Miscellaneous textile industries, minimum list heading 429.2 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:-

*Manufacturing coir mats, needleloom felt, needleloom carpet, etc., and non-woven (bonded fibre) fabrics; and spinning and weaving coconut fibre, horsehair, ramie etc.*

**In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page (iii)**

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TABLE 1

PA429.2 2

Output and costs, 1971-1975  
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Enterprises	Number	75	74	76	77	79
Establishments	"	83	83	87	85	84
Sales of goods produced, work done and industrial services rendered (b)	£ thousand			58,941	63,204	66,043
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use (c)	"	30,506	39,144	34	27	(d)
Non-industrial services rendered (e)	"			26	67	(d)
Goods merchanted or factored	"	2,759	1,117	1,811	1,598	1,926
<b>Total sales and work done (b)(e)</b>	"	<b>33,265</b>	<b>40,262</b>	<b>60,813</b>	<b>64,897</b>	<b>67,969</b>
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	139	208	497	1,236	-82
<b>Gross output (b)(e)</b>	"	<b>33,404</b>	<b>40,470</b>	<b>61,310</b>	<b>66,133</b>	<b>67,887</b>
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel (c)	"			33,717	37,835	33,141
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring (c)	"	18,175	20,962	1,674	1,438	1,576
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	235	568	2,216	155	-1,196
Cost of industrial services received (f)	"	545	690	1,908	2,650	2,615
<b>Net output</b>	"	<b>14,919</b>	<b>19,386</b>	<b>26,226</b>	<b>24,366</b>	<b>29,359</b>
Total employment (g)	Thousands	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5
<b>Net output per head</b>	£	<b>3,045</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>5,343</b>
Payments for non-industrial services (h)						
Rents, hire of plant and machinery (j)	£ thousand			110	184	479
Commercial insurance premiums	"			398	490	497
Bank charges	"			47	83	31
Other non-industrial services	"			2,967	3,169	3,887
Licensing of motor vehicles (k)	"			17	29	23
Rates, excluding water rates (k)	"			187	298	464
<b>Gross value added at factor cost</b>	"			<b>22,499</b>	<b>20,113</b>	<b>23,977</b>
<b>Gross value added at factor cost per head</b>	£			<b>3,893</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>4,363</b>

- (a) For 1975, estimates for establishments employing less than 20 persons accounted for 6 per cent of the total employment of the industry. Estimates for unsatisfactory returns and non-response accounted for 7 per cent. For 1974, the comparable figures were 7 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.
- (b) The figures for 1971-1972 do not include receipts for repairs and maintenance.
- (c) Not recorded separately for 1971-1972.
- (d) Included in Sales of goods produced, work done and industrial services rendered.
- (e) The figures for 1971-1972 do not include revenue from rents for industrial buildings.
- (f) The figures for 1971-1972 exclude the amounts payable for repairs and maintenance.
- (g) Average number employed (full and part-time; see table 7) during the year (including working proprietors) by the establishment.
- (h) Not collected for 1971-1972 except for amounts payable to other organisations for transport of goods within the United Kingdom.
- (j) For 1973, the figures include hire of vehicles.
- (k) Not collected for 1971-1972.

TABLE 2

PA429.2 3

Capital expenditure, 1971-1975  
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a) (b)

	£ thousand				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Land and buildings					
New building work	170	185	1,111	541	516
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	-	43	15	32	70
Disposals	443	-	49	-	-
Vehicles					
Acquisitions					
Motor cars (c)			172	177	
Other vehicles (c)	229	269	110	95	224
Disposals					
Motor cars (c)			75	65	
Other vehicles (c)	68	115	7	23	53
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	1,458	1,135	3,017	4,047	1,426
Disposals	35	96	31	81	65
<b>Total net capital expenditure (d)</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>2,117</b>

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments exempted by virtue of size.
- (b) Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included.
- (c) Not recorded separately for 1971, 1972 and 1975.
- (d) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1971-1975  
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	£ thousand					Value at end of year
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
	Increase					
Materials, stores and fuel	235	568	2,216	155	-1,196	5,052
Work in progress	-52	98	160	257	-271	816
Goods on hand for sale	191	110	337	979	189	3,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>-1,279</b>	<b>9,513</b>

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments exempted by virtue of size.

TABLE 4

PA429.2 4

Analysis of establishments by size, 1975  
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (c)	Employment			Wages and salaries (e)			
			Total (b)	Opera-tives	Others (d)	Operatives		Others (d)	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£
1 - 10	39	39	222	964	212	2,015	2,090	648	3,057
11 - 19	8	8	118						
20 - 49	10	9	316						
50 - 99	9	9	568						
100 - 199	11	10	1,583	1,242	336	2,842	2,288	1,012	3,012
200 - 299	4	4	935	739	196	1,469	1,988	620	3,161
300 and over	3	3	1,753	1,150	603	3,421	2,975	1,797	2,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>5,495</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>9,748(j)</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>4,077(j)</b>	<b>3,026</b>

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments employing less than 20 persons.
- (b) Average number employed (full and part-time; see table 7) during the year (including working proprietors) by the establishment.
- (c) Some enterprises control establishments in more than one size group: the sum of the figures for the size groups therefore exceeds the total for the industry.
- (d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (e) Another important component of labour costs, employers' national insurance contributions, graduated pensions, contributions to other pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens, is estimated for the industry at £1,457 thousand. For 1974 the comparable figure was £911 thousand.

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Total sales and work done (f)	Gross output	Net output		Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure (g)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
		Total	per head	Total	per head		
£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£ thousand
13,427	13,185	4,983	4,071	(h)	(h)	354	1,579
21,240	21,188	9,401	5,939	11,673(h)	4,158(h)	371	2,655
9,911	9,872	3,888	4,159	3,351	3,583	610	1,389
23,391	23,642	11,086	6,324	8,954	5,108	782	3,890
<b>67,969</b>	<b>67,887</b>	<b>29,359</b>	<b>5,343</b>	<b>23,977</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>9,513</b>

- (f) Comprises sales of goods produced (including capital goods manufactured, buildings constructed by establishments for their own use), work done, industrial and non-industrial services rendered, goods merchanted or factored.
- (g) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.
- (h) Gross value added data relates to establishments employing 1-199 persons.
- (j) The estimates of total wages and salaries for the industry in 1974 were:-

	£'000
Operatives	7,950
Others	3,213

TABLE 5

PA429.2 6

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure and net output, 1975  
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry

Area	Employment (a)		Net capital expenditure (b)(c)		Net output and employment in the region of establishments with more than 80 per cent of their employment in the region (d)	
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	Estimated net output £ thousand	Average number employed as a percentage of total average number employed in the industry in the region
Standard regions of England						
North	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	1.6	28.4	396	18.7	8,234	92.5
East Midlands	*	*	*	*	*	*
East Anglia	0.2	3.3	55	2.6	*	*
South East	0.2	4.2	47	2.2	533	54.7
South West	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Midlands	*	*	*	*	*	*
North West	2.4	43.0	1,033	48.8	9,076	81.3
England	5.3	96.3	2,095	98.9	25,575	85.9
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	0.2	3.3	18	0.9	*	*
Great Britain	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom	5.5	100.0	2,117	100.0	29,359(e)	

- (a) Average number employed (full and part-time; see table 7) during the year (including working proprietors).
- (b) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments employing less than 20 persons.
- (c) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.
- (d) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions an estimate was made of the net output attributable to the region only where more than 80 per cent of the establishment's employees were located in the region. The estimate was made by assuming that net output at each address covered by a return was proportional to employment at the address. The establishment's residual net output was included in unallocated net output.
- (e) Includes £3,337 thousand of unallocated net output of establishments covering addresses in two or more regions, plus estimates for unsatisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments employing less than 20 persons.

TABLE 6

PA429.2 7

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments employing 20 or more persons, 1975

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
	per cent	per cent
1975		
April (a)	0.0	0.0
May	0.0	0.0
June	9.7	7.5
July	0.0	0.0
August	6.5	2.1
September	3.2	1.3
October	0.0	0.0
November	0.0	0.0
December	54.8	51.4
1976		
January	9.7	16.7
February	0.0	0.0
March (b)	16.1	21.0
	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1976.

TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part-time employment and sex, 1975(a)  
"Other Textile" industries, minimum list heading 429.

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	74	1	75
Female	20	5	25
	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Department of Employment

- (a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom in minimum list heading 429 at June, 1975. In the 1975 Census of Production the employment of the Miscellaneous textile industries represented 22 per cent of the employment of minimum list heading 429 as a whole.

TABLE 8

PA429.2 8

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments employing 25 or more persons, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1974-1975

Manufacturers' sales of the principal products of the Miscellaneous textile industries are published regularly in Business Monitor PQ429.2. Details of sales for 1974 will be found in the monitor for third quarter 1976 published January 1977 and for 1975 in the third quarter 1977 issue published December 1977.

Quarterly Business Monitors are available from HMSO by annual subscription.

TABLE 9

PA429.2 9

Purchases by establishments employing 50 or more persons, classified to the industry, 1974  
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	Quantity	Value
		£ thousand
Materials for use in production		
Vegetable fibres; kapok; vegetable down; untreated animal hair	..	1,546
Man-made staple fibres e.g. nylon, rayon, etc.	..	15,791
Cotton waste; woven fabrics (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of cotton or man-made fibres (excluding polypropylene and mixtures containing wool)	..	1,275
Jute, jute waste, jute yarn and woven fabrics wholly or mainly of jute, hessian or polypropylene; binding ribbon; coir yarn; bagging (i.e. old sacks)	..	1,732
Inorganic and organic chemicals (including gases), chemical mixtures and compounds for specific end uses	..	2,023
Synthetic resins and plastics materials (excluding leathercloth and reinforced plastics) e.g. polyvinyl chloride, plastics matting web, etc.	..	894
Natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber	..	1,799
Stationery	..	86
Packaging materials (including materials for the manufacture of the firms' own packaging)		
Packaging products of paper and board	..	808
Packaging products of plastics	..	110
All other packaging materials	..	13
Fuel and electricity		
Coal	{ Th. tons 2.3 ..	30 26
Derv fuel and motor spirit	{ Th. gal. 71.0 ..	36 68
Fuel oil	{ 1,569 ..	197 39
Gas	{ Th. therms 4,553	148
Electricity	{ Th. kWh 34,332 ..	353 80
All other fuels	..	249
Replacement parts and consumable tools		
Tyres and other spare parts for the firms' own road vehicles	..	82
Replacement parts for the firms' own machinery, plant and equipment	..	656
Consumable tools (including gauges)	..	48
Other purchases	..	767
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES (other than for merchanting or factoring)</b>		<b>28,856</b>

**TABLE 10**

PA429.2 10

Payments to other organisations for certain services received, 1974  
Returns received in respect of establishments with 300 or more employees

	£ thousand
<b>Industrial services received</b>	<b>1,049</b>
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	51
Road goods vehicles	(a)
Plant and machinery	397
Work done on materials given out	600
Other	—
<b>Non-industrial services received</b>	<b>1,844</b>
Rent of buildings, hire of plant and machinery	79
Commercial insurance premiums	89
Bank charges	12
Postage, telephone, telegrams, cables and telex	76
Transport	
Road	361
Rail and other means (excluding postal services)	(b)
Other	1,227

(a) Included in Plant and machinery.

(b) Included in Road.



## Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors: more detailed information about the censuses is given in a separate Business Monitor—PA 1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Censuses of Production, 1974 and 1975.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### *Changes made for 1974 and 1975*

The Censuses for 1974 and 1975 are in line with similar inquiries being conducted in other member countries of the European Economic Communities. From 1974, the Census has been extended to include the construction industry. For 1974, establishments with 300 or more employees were asked to provide additional information relating to industrial and non-industrial services. These include amounts paid:

- to other organisations for repairs and maintenance to buildings (including those in respect of rented buildings), road goods vehicles, plant, machinery and other capital equipment
- for postage, telephones, telegrams, cables and telex
- to other organisations for transport by road, rail or other means (excluding postal services)

In a separate inquiry for 1974, larger firms in each industry were also asked to provide a breakdown of the figure of total purchases (other than purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring). See paragraph on "Purchases".

*Suppression of information relating to individual undertakings.* The Statistics of Trade Act 1947 provides that—"No individual estimates or returns, and no information relating to an individual undertaking, obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act, shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person carrying on the undertaking which is the subject of the estimates, returns or information, be disclosed except—

(a) in accordance with directions given by the Minister in charge of the government department in possession of the estimates, returns or information to a government department or to the Import Duties Advisory Committee for the purposes of the exercise by that department or committee of any of their functions; or

(b) for the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under this Act or any report of these proceedings."

If a figure involved disclosure the contributor concerned was sometimes asked to give permission for its publication. In the majority of cases this permission was given but when it was refused and in cases where the contributors were not approached the figure has been suppressed, sometimes by combining it in some way with other figures, but sometimes—as in the regional tables by omitting the figure altogether.

#### *Symbols used*

The following symbols are used throughout the PA series of Business Monitors:

- .. not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- \* figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises
- R revised

#### *Rounding of figures*

Figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. Where figures have been so rounded, the sum of the constituent items may not always agree exactly with the total shown.

#### *Industrial classification*

The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first issued in 1948 and was subsequently revised in 1958 and 1968. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The general principles followed are those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Statistical Office but the United Kingdom SIC reflects the organisation and structure of industry and trade as it exists in the United Kingdom. The SIC is a classification by activity and is not a commodity classification. However, an index of all commodity headings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors, is published as PQ 1000 in the Business Monitor Series.

#### *Statistical units*

The statistical unit for the purpose of the Censuses is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the classification (e.g. steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address e.g. a farm, a mine, or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities. Frequently distinct activities characteristic of different industries are carried on at one address, but normally these are not classified separately and the whole establishment is classified according to the main activity. If, however, the required range of data can be provided for each activity, each is taken to constitute a separate establishment. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses. Where this is so, businesses are asked to provide the full range of separate information in respect of each address, whether or not the activities are different. Their activities may, however, be integrated to such an extent that they constitute a single establishment. In that case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at these addresses (termed local units). Separate figures are obtained, however, of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit.

Efforts are made by the Business Statistics Office to ensure, by negotiating with respondents, that the return from an establishment does not cover local units or addresses in more than one of the countries of the United Kingdom.

Further information about the statistical unit appeared in an article "The statistical unit in business inquiries" in Statistical News No. 13 May 1971.

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production e.g. merchandising, transport, warehousing, for which they keep a separate set of accounts. Transfers of goods produced to such departments are treated as sales and respondents are asked to value them as far as possible as if sold to an independent purchaser. Where separate accounts are not kept they are asked to include details of all these activities in their return.

Particulars relating to head offices, which were mainly engaged in the administration of the production units within the scope of the censuses were included. Where more than one return was made the information in respect of the head office was apportioned among them.

For certain purposes in the annual censuses of production (especially the enterprise analyses of Business Monitor PA 1002) related establishments are combined. For these purposes an enterprise group is defined as a business consisting of either a single establishment, or of two or more establishments under common ownership or control. The bringing together of establishments into enterprise groups is also necessary for the purpose of ensuring that there will be no disclosure of the activities of any one enterprise group. Information about the relationship of establishments, the changing structure of groups of companies and about common ownership links is obtained from many sources, including the Stock Exchange Year Book, company reports, press reports and information supplied by individual establishments.

### THE REGISTER

The register permits a questionnaire to be sent direct to the reporting establishment on which the latter can include information relating to all the manufacturing (or local) units which it comprises.

The inquiries provide a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and act as a check on its detail and structure. For the establishments on the register which make returns to the quarterly inquiries, the industrial classification is derived from an analysis of their sales of commodities and is reviewed annually. Employment data is entered on the register from returns to the annual censuses of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these inquiries the employment data is based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment.

Establishments with 20 or more employees are included in the censuses each year and the information they supply to the census is supplemented by the returns that those of them



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PA429.2 Miscellaneous textile industries

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