



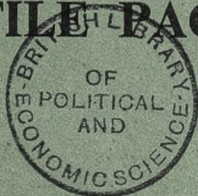
BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT
on the
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
FOR 1951

Volume 6

Trade Q

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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* Not applicable to this trade

TEXTILE PACKING

6/Q/1

TEXTILE PACKING TRADE

THIS REPORT on the Textile Packing Trade 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 trade corresponds to minimum list heading 123 (3) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

A large number of returns made in this trade for 1935 were in respect of packing departments of merchant converters for which separate returns were not subsequently made.

IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the inside of the back cover of this report. In interpreting the data in the following tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

TEXTILES
TEXTILE PACKING TRADE
Summary
Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 1

	United Kingdom			Great Britain		United Kingdom
	1951	1950	1949	1949(b)	1948	1935
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross output (value of work done) (c)	2,911	2,318	2,368	..	1,939	1,175
Cost of materials and fuel used (d)	1,164	945	959	..	753	426
Payment for work done on materials given out	30	18	45	..	7	6
Transport payments (e)	94
Net output	1,623	1,355	1,364	..	1,179	743
Wages and salaries of persons employed	906	814	806	..	686	..
Average number of persons employed (f)	No. 2,711	No. 2,663	No. 2,740	No. ..	No. 2,508	No. 4,990
Net output per person employed (f)	£ 599	£ 509	£ 498	£ ..	£ 470	£ 149
Stocks at end of year	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Work in progress	6	-	-	..	-	..
Materials and fuel	167	105	102	..	91	..
Number of establishments	No. 64	No. 65	No. 64	No. ..	No. 62	No. 123

The values of gross output and of materials and fuel used are derived in the following way:-

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Output of firms in this trade (g)	2,903	2,376	2,436	..	1,999	1,169
Principal output (h)	6					
Other output	+ 1	-	-	..	-	6
Changes in work in progress (i)	2,911	2,376	2,436	..	1,999	1,175
Less payment for transport outwards (e)	..	59	69	..	60	
Gross output (value of work done)	2,911	2,318	2,368	..	1,939	1,175
Materials and fuel used by firms in this trade	1,233	949	967	..	757	426
Purchases	- 69	- 4	- 8	..	- 4	
Changes in stocks (i)	1,164	945	959	..	753	426

- (a) For small firms' summary see Table 2.
 (b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland separate particulars for Great Britain cannot be given.
 (c) Gross output for 1951 includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services. For other years payments for transport services outwards on finished goods delivered are excluded.
 (d) Amounts paid for delivery services are excluded for 1951 but included for other years.
 (e) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For 1951 they cover payments for transport of both goods delivered and materials and fuel purchased. For other years payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods delivered.
 (f) Including working proprietors. For an estimate of the total number of persons employed in this trade see Table 3.
 (g) Amount charged (1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948) or amount received (1935).
 (h) For details for 1951 and 1948 see Table 8.
 (i) For details for 1951 see Table 21.

Summary

Small firms (a)

TABLE 2

	Great Britain		United Kingdom	Great Britain	
	1951	1950	1949	1949	1948
Number of returns	32	46	53	50	73
Average number of persons employed (b)					
Males	169	190	253	238	335
Females	43	60	70	62	65
Total	212	250	323	300	400

- (a) Small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns. No information about small firms was collected in Northern Ireland for 1951 or 1950.
 (b) Including working proprietors.

Estimated average employment (a)

All firms

TABLE 3

	United Kingdom			Great Britain	
	1951	1950	1949	1949	1948
As returned by firms					
Employing on the average more than ten persons (b)	2,711	2,663	2,740	(c)	2,508
Employing on the average ten or fewer persons (d)	212(e)	250(e)	323	300	400
Estimated average employment in firms not making satisfactory returns	2,923	2,913	3,063	(c)	2,908
Estimated average employment in all firms	13	5	12	12	-
	2,936(e)	2,918(e)	3,075	(c)	2,908

- (a) Including working proprietors.
 (b) See Tables 13(iv) and 14.
 (c) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland separate particulars for Great Britain cannot be given.
 (d) See Table 2.
 (e) Excluding any small firms in Northern Ireland.

Analysis by size, 1951

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 4

Average number employed	Establishments	Gross output	Net output	Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
					Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
	No.	£'000	£'000	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
11 - 24	28	460	253	468	110	35	145	541
25 - 49	25	930	514	868	213	66	279	592
50 - 99	3	280	160	235	65	11	76	679
100 - 299	8	1,240	696	1,140	330	76	406	611
Total	64	2,911	1,623	2,711	718	188	906	599

- (a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

Analysis by standard region, 1951

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 5

Region	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output		Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
			Value	Percent- age of total		Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
	No.	£'000	£'000		No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
England and Northern Ireland									
East and West Ridings	18	251	149	9.2	308	70	20	91	483
North Western and Northern Ireland	46	2,660	1,474	90.8	2,403	648	167	815	613
Northern; North Midland; Eastern; London and South Eastern; Southern; South Western; and Midland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	64	2,911	1,623	100.0	2,711	718	188	906	599

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

TABLE 6 - Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1951

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products: Larger establishments

These tables are not applicable to the trade.

Principal output of the trade, including similar work done by establishments classified to other trades

Larger establishments

TABLE 8

	United Kingdom 1951		Great Britain 1948
	Amount charged	Entries	Amount charged
	£'000	No.	£'000
Packing, including making-up	3,749	168	2,014
Total	3,749	168	2,014
Work done in other trades	845	117	15
Principal output of this trade by establishments in the trade	2,903	51	1,999

TABLE 9 - Principal output of the trade by establishments classified to other trades: Larger establishments

There are no particulars of the packing and making-up work done in other trades additional to those given in Table 8.

TABLE 10 - Output in the trade, other than principal output: Larger establishments

In 1951, the amount charged by establishments in this trade in the United Kingdom for work done, other than textile packing and making-up, was £6,000; no other work done was recorded for 1948. No sales were recorded in either year.

TABLE 11 - Production, exports and imports of certain principal products

This table is not applicable to the trade.

TABLE 12 - Usage of certain specified purchased materials, 1951

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

No information on usage of materials was required from this trade.

Employment in September
Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 13

(i) Operatives

	United Kingdom			Great Britain		Number
	1951 (b)	1950 (b)	1949 (b)	1949 (c)	1948 (d)	United Kingdom 1935 (d)
Males						
Under 18	127	131	132	..	111	210
All ages	1,663	1,634	1,652	..	1,519	2,830
Females						
Under 18	67	67	79	..	55	270
All ages	683	634	690	..	636	1,353
Total						
Under 18	194	198	211	..	166	480
All ages	2,346	2,268	2,342	..	2,155	4,183

(ii) Administrative, technical and clerical employees (e)

	United Kingdom			Great Britain		Number
	1951	1950	1949	1949 (c)	1948	United Kingdom 1935
Males						
Under 18	9	9	16	..	4	59
All ages	238	248	246	..	227	567
Females						
Under 18	30	27	29	..	25	36
All ages	148	132	132	..	118	240
Total						
Under 18	39	36	45	..	29	95
All ages	386 (f)	380 (f)	378 (f)	..	345 (f)	807

(continued overleaf)

TABLE 13 (contd.)
(iii) Total employees

	United Kingdom			Great Britain		United Kingdom
	1951	1950	1949	1949(c)	1948	1935
Males						
Under 18	136	140	148	..	115	269
All ages	1,901	1,882	1,898	..	1,746	3,397
Females						
Under 18	97	94	108	..	80	306
All ages	831	766	822	..	754	1,593
Total						
Under 18	233	234	256	..	195	575
All ages	2,732(f)	2,648(f)	2,720(f)	..	2,500(f)	4,990

(a) Excluded employees. The following persons were employed at the larger establishments in this trade in 1951 but are not included in the above tables or in any other Census of Production report (employees in Great Britain engaged, for example, in merchandising and in Northern Ireland canteen and welfare workers):-

Canteen workers - Males 19 Females
Other workers 450 Males 545 Females

(b) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, and September 24, 1949.

(c) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland separate particulars for Great Britain cannot be given.

(d) Average for the year.

(e) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, September 24, 1949, September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935.

(f) Working proprietors. In addition working proprietors, shown in Table 13(iv) below, were engaged in this trade in larger establishments. The 1935 figures include working proprietors.

(iv) Working proprietors

	United Kingdom			Great Britain		Number
	1951	1950	1949	1949	1948	
Males	7	7	9	..	8	
Females	1	1	1	..	-	
Total	8	8	10	..	8	

Average employment
Larger establishments (a)

	United Kingdom			Great Britain		United Kingdom
	1951	1950	1949	1949(b)	1948	1935
Operatives	2,319	2,277	2,355	..	2,155	4,183
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	384	378	375	..	345(c)	807(c)
Total	2,703	2,655	2,730	..	2,500	4,990

(a) For employment in small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns see Table 2.

(b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland separate particulars for Great Britain cannot be given.

(c) In week ended September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935. The 1935 figure includes working proprietors.

Outworkers. No outworkers were recorded in this trade.

TABLE 15 - Shift working, 1951: Larger establishments in Great Britain

No establishment in this trade recorded shift working in the week ended September 22, 1951.

Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year

Larger establishments

TABLE 16

	United Kingdom			Great Britain		£'000
	1951	1950	1949	1949(a)	1948	
Wages and salaries (b) of						
Operatives	718	655	649	..	554	
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	188	159	157	..	132	
Total	906	814	806	..	686	
Employers' contributions to all National Insurance Schemes	26	25	25	..	19	

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland separate particulars for Great Britain cannot be given.

(b) Including bonus and commission payments.

Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals,
and capital expenditure on new building work

Larger establishments

TABLE 17

	United Kingdom		Great Britain		£'000
	1951	1949	1949(a)	1948	
Plant, machinery and vehicles					
Acquisitions					
Plant and machinery					
New	24	19	..	8	
Second-hand	-	-	..	2	
Vehicles					
New	3	1	..	1	
Second-hand	2	2	..	1	
Total acquisitions	29	22	..	12	
Disposals					
Plant and machinery					
Vehicles	3	-	..	1	
	2	-	..	-	
Total disposals	5	-	..	1	
New building work					
Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges)	7	19	..	-	

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland separate particulars for Great Britain cannot be given.

COUNTRY TABLES, 1951

Note - There were no establishments in Wales or Scotland in the register for this trade and, owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Northern Ireland, where net output was less than one per cent. of that of the United Kingdom, cannot be given separately.

TABLE 18 - Summary: Larger establishments

See Table 1.

TABLE 19 - Summary: Small firms in Great Britain

See Table 2.

TABLE 20 - Output in the trade: Larger establishments

See Tables 8 and 10.

Work in progress and stocks of materials and fuel

Larger establishments

TABLE 21		£'000
		United Kingdom
Work in progress	{ at beginning of year	5
	{ at end of year	6
Materials and fuel	{ at beginning of year	99
	{ at end of year	167

TABLE 22 - Employment in September: Larger establishments

See Table 13.

TABLE 23 - Average employment: Larger establishments

See Table 14.

TABLE 24 - Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year: Larger establishments

See Table 16.

TABLE 25 - Plant, machinery and vehicles/- acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work: Larger establishments

See Table 17.

Payments for transport services for finished goods delivered and materials and fuel purchased

Larger establishments

TABLE 26		£'000
		United Kingdom
Amounts paid to other firms and undertakings		87
Amount paid or credited to firms' own separate transport organisation		7
Total		94

GENERAL NOTES

The following brief notes refer to Great Britain and, unless otherwise stated, to the census of production for 1951. Reference should be made to the separate booklet in this series entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1951: Introductory Notes' (price 1s.6d. net) for particulars of the minor differences in the Northern Ireland censuses and other details about the census of production.

Trade classification: Establishments are classified to trades according to the nature of their output. Certain products, called principal products, are identified as characteristic of the production of individual trades, the principal products for a given trade being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. An establishment is classified to a trade if its output of principal products of that trade accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of principal products of any other trade.

The establishment: The basic unit for the collection of information is generally the establishment which in most cases comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a factory). Offices, warehouses and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are included in the return for the works.

Larger establishments and small firms: Larger establishments are those which employed more than 10 persons on the average during the year; small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

Working proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, and include members of their families who work in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

Persons employed: Administrative employees include directors other than those paid by fee only, managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and travellers and office (including works office) employees. Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual workers.

All these figures exclude canteen employees and persons engaged in merchandising or any other activity not covered by a firm's return who are shown separately as excluded employees.

Figures for employees include only persons on the pay-roll (that is whose National Insurance cards were held by the firm), whether full-time or part-time employees.

Outworkers, who are shown separately, are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm, but do not work on the premises; operatives directly employed who work out of doors (e.g., maintenance workers) and sub-contractors are not included as outworkers.

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

Capital expenditure: Expenditure on plant, machinery and vehicles relates to expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return, including transport and installation costs involved. Expenditure on new building work is similarly that charged to capital account during the year.

Materials and fuel: The cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production and of fuel (including oil, gas, and electricity for all purposes, including heating and lighting); all packing materials, including the full cost of returnable containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by

their own work people included in the return; and consumable tools and parts for machinery purchased as replacement. Materials, components, etc. which were purchased and re-sold in the same state (that is, merchanted or factored goods) were excluded. For 1951 firms in many trades were required to state the quantities of certain purchased materials used.

Stocks and work in progress: Firms were instructed to give these at income tax value.

Output: 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. For all post-war censuses the value of sales was the net selling value, that is, 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.

Gross output of a trade is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; this means the value of sales and work done during the year adjusted for changes in the values of stocks.

Net output is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used and the amount paid for work given out and, for 1951, any transport payments included in firms' returns. 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.

Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials, but where it is especially important separate figures are shown.

Later reports: Reports will be published later summarising the main census results and giving information about power equipment and fuel consumption.

Disclosure of information: The report has been prepared in conformity with the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Figures have been combined with others of a similar nature in certain cases where publication of separate details might disclose the operations of an individual firm.

Symbols used: '..' for 'Not available', '-' for 'Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)'

The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit, and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Tables 1 to 17 show figures for the United Kingdom (or Great Britain).

Tables 18 to 26 are country tables and give, where practicable, separate details for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Table 6: Specialist producers refer to those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the groups of products specified.

Table 8 (or 8(i)) shows the total sales of principal products of the trade, and includes therefore the sales of these products returned by establishments whether classified to the trade or to other trades. Those produced by establishments in other trades are shown in Table 9.

Table 10 shows the sales by establishments in the trade of products other than those regarded as principal products of the trade.

Table 20 (or 20(i)) shows sales by establishments in the trade of products, whether principal products or not, and broadly the aggregates here are equal to the corresponding figures in Table 8 (or 8(i)) less those in Table 9, plus those in Table 10.

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