



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

120 Linoleum, leathercloth, etc

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
Price 3s. 6d. net

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (Where detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introduction to the Census' - the figures in the Census are given in the 'Introduction' booklet.)

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

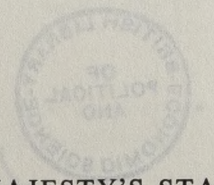
120 Linoleum, leathercloth, etc

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)

Capital Expenditure (1) New building work. This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new construction work (including office buildings, canteens and the like) and in connection with the business covered by the returns but not dwelling houses for employees. The value is that charged to capital accounts during the year of return. It includes expenditure on new buildings or the extension or reconstruction of old buildings. The value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms, own staff, and sub-contractors. The figures show include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT Average number employed. Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. those 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 were 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 included.

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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 merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

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

Employees

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

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

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

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

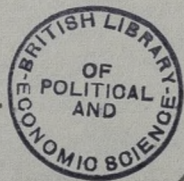
120 Linoleum, leathercloth, etc

This Report on the Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc. Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing linoleum, feltbase, oilcloth and leatherette, etc. Thermoplastic flooring and tiling and decorative plasticised unsupported sheet and film of polyvinyl chloride and co-polymers are also included, but for 1958 these products were included in the reports on Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc. and Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials, respectively.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 492 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963) except for the inclusion of thermoplastic flooring and tiling and decorative plasticised unsupported sheet and film of polyvinyl chloride and co-polymers.

There were no establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954, 1958 and 1963.

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.	27	38
Number of establishments	"	37	55
Gross output	£'000	43,987	76,969
Net output	"	16,164	32,969
Net output per head	£	1,100	1,646
Sales and work done	£'000	42,695	74,985 (b)
		1,343	2,863
Purchases	"	25,711	40,685
	"		1,694
Payments to other organisations	"	219	453
	"	1,371	1,495
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 575	- 551
	"	11,914	17,790
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 4	- 882
	"	6,542	9,950
Work in progress	"	- 55	+ 2
	"	1,950	2,814
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 524	+ 328
	"	3,422	5,026
Average number employed	Th.	14.7	20.0
	"	10.9	13.7
	"	3.8	6.3
Wages and salaries	£'000	6,033	9,966
	"	2,587	5,088
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,025
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	3,567
New building work	"	247	687
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	28
Plant and machinery (f)	"	1,345	2,738
Vehicles (f)	"	61	115

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms accounted for less than 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also less than 1 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)		Total			
		Linoleum, thermoplastic flooring and tiling, etc.	Leathercloth, decorative polyvinyl chloride sheets, etc.				
		01	02	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises	No.	16	13	21	29		
Number of establishments	"	29	17	31	46		
Gross output	£'000	44,397	32,300	43,860	76,697		
Net output	"	18,460	14,392	16,116	32,852		
Net output per head	£	1,397	2,135	1,100	1,646		
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done		44,493 (c)	30,227 (c)	42,571	74,720 (c)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings		1,316	1,536	1,339	2,853
Sales of characteristic products	"	34,564	27,540	(d)	(d)		
Index of specialisation (e)	Per cent.	78	91	97	90		
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		23,742	16,800	25,636	40,542
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		1,101	587			1,688
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out		11	440	218	452
		for transport		1,129	361	1,367	1,490
Stocks and work in progress							
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year		- 1,294	+ 416	+ 4	- 878
		at end of year		6,894	3,022	6,523	9,915
Work in progress	"	change during year		- 118	+ 120	- 54	+ 2
		at end of year		1,734	1,070	1,944	2,804
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year		+ 47	+ 280	- 522	+ 327
		at end of year		2,844	2,164	3,412	5,009
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors		13,217	6,742	14,651	19,959
		operatives		9,351	4,317	10,895	13,668
		other employees (f)		3,864	2,425	3,756	6,289
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives		6,525	3,408	6,016	9,933
		of other employees (f)		3,109	1,962	2,580	5,071
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives		698	789	552	727
		other employees (f)		805	809	687	806
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (g)	£'000	395	194	..	589		
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (h)	"	229	204	..	433		
Capital expenditure (i)							
New building work	"	336	349	246	685		
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions		32	13	..	45
		disposals		17	-	..	17
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions		1,411	1,414	1,348	2,825
		disposals		88	9	7	97
Vehicles	"	acquisitions		118	65	108	183
		disposals		48	21	48	69

For notes to this table - see page 120/6

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	4	5	130	489	152	1,167	13	151
50-99	3	5	237	1,588	466	1,966	33	263
100-199	8	10	1,119	5,005	1,933	1,728	277	738
200-399	3	3	933	4,597	2,040	2,186	115	872
400-749	3	3	1,609	6,284	2,587	1,608	434	1,005
1,000-1,499	3	6	3,514	19,762	8,919	2,538	936	3,522
1,500 and over	5	14	12,417	38,972	16,755	1,349	1,746	11,176
Total	29	46	19,959	76,697	32,852	1,646	3,555	17,728

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	87	41	62	32	4	1	707	779
50-99	156	81	103	80	7	3	661	991
100-199	856	263	520	253	31	15	607	961
200-399	556	377	422	304	27	20	760	805
400-749	1,107	502	703	423	47	21	635	842
1,000-1,499	2,264	1,250	1,909	1,082	118	60	843	866
1,500 and over	8,642	3,775	6,214	2,899	355	313	719	767
Total	13,668	6,289	9,933	5,071	589	433	727	806

(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 £98,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	2	2	4
18 and over	75	21	96
All ages	77	23	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.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	6	9

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	} 43	{ 6
Other persons employed			65

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5. Owing to the reclassification of certain items as enumerated in the preamble to this report, it is only possible to show a total 1958 column.

(c) 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).

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

(e) 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.

(f) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(g) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th. sq. yds.	£'000	Th. sq. yds.	£'000	Number	Number
Linoleum whether on canvas or felt base backing						
Inlaid						
01 Rolls	} 47,176	16,738	24,391	9,338	6	9
01 Tiles			9,421	3,015	5	7
01 Other, not inlaid, whether in rolls or tiles (including printed paper felt base)	..	9,897	78,949	8,259	8	9
Thermoplastic flooring and tiling (including flexible vinyl floorings, tiles based on semi-rigid vinyl compounds, tiles based on coumarone-indene resins, etc.)						
01 Rolls	} ..	(b)	12,549	5,279	13	15
01 Tiles (including wall tiling)			23,355	9,463	18	20
Plasticised unsupported sheet and film of polyvinyl chloride and co-polymers, printed or embossed, i.e. decorative						
02 0.010 inch thickness or less	} ..	(c)	49,484	3,535	} 12	13
02 Above 0.010 inch thickness			35,881	5,719		
Leathercloth, oilbaize, etc. (including all supported sheet of thermoplastic materials and fabric coated with thermoplastic materials, but excluding conveyor and transmission belting and flooring and tiling)						
02 Polyvinyl chloride	36,618	10,058	58,026	15,353	19	19
02 Nitro-cellulose	10,448	1,897	} 16,347	3,554	6	6
02 Other materials (including oilbaize and oilcloth)	..	3,323				

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
01 Bituminised paper felt underlay	..	(d)	}	393	6	11
Other products	..	1,100				
Waste products	..	39				
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		82	..	110	11	13
		82		66	5	5
Total		43,133		69,248	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		1,912		1,697	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		41,221		67,550	29	33(e)

(a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.

(b) Included in the 1958 report on Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc. and described as:

	Th. tons	£'000
Composition floor blocks and tiles		
Of plastic	{ 25.4	2,455
	{ ..	547
Other and unclassified	{ 39.2	3,060
	{ ..	94

(c) Included in the 1958 report on Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials when decorative plasticised unsupported sheet and film of polyvinyl chloride and co-polymers was not separately distinguished.

(d) Not separately recorded.

(e) 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)
		£'000	Th. sq. yds.	£'000	Number	
Thermoplastic flooring and tiling						
Rolls	}	(b)	546	389	*	34,89,119
Tiles (including wall tiling)			819	386	10	34,107,124,126
Plasticised unsupported sheet and film of polyvinyl chloride and co-polymers, printed or embossed, i.e. decorative						
0.010 inch thickness or less	}	(c)	..	142	5	34,108,124
Above 0.010 inch thickness			..	222	*	34,119
Leathercloth, oilbaize and oilcloth, and cloth (other than leathercloth) coated with thermoplastic materials	}	1,912	1,460	426	6	34,119
Linoleum						
Bituminised paper felt underlay and other principal products	..	(d)	..	132	*	28,107,109
Total		1,912		1,697	..	

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

(b) Thermoplastic flooring and tiling, etc. are principal products of this industry for 1963, but were part of the Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc. industry for 1958.

(c) Plasticised unsupported sheet and film of polyvinyl chloride, etc. are principal products of this industry for 1963, but were part of the Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials industry for 1958.

(d) Bituminised paper felt underlay was not separately recorded.

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
		£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Plastics materials (including sheet, moulding and extrusion)	..	752	2.3	964
Paper and manufactures of paper	..	442	..	1,502
Rubber products	}	155	..	561
Other products			..	1,402
Repair work	2,395
Services rendered to other organisations	344(a)
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,212	..	2,633
Canteen takings		127		220
Total		2,688(b)		10,023

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

(b) Excluding repair work and services rendered to other organisations.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963		
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	
		£'000		£'000	
Materials for processing					
Bitumen, bituminous emulsions and compounds	..	464(a)	..	551	
Dyestuffs and pigment and earth colours (including lithopone, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, including blacks, mineral or carbon)	..	2,047(b)	..	2,920	
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic chemicals (including cellulose nitrate) and other organic chemicals (including solvents), compressed gases, etc.)	..	252(c)	..	1,272	
Plasticisers (excluding vegetable oils used as plasticisers)	..	1,495	..	3,740	
Antioxidants	..	(d)	..	9	
Vegetable and seed oils (including linseed oil and other drying oils)	..	3,107	..	2,345	
Fillers (wood flour, clay, textile waste, asbestos fibre, etc.)	..	964	..	1,761	
Bituminised paper felt base	..	567	..	492	
Rubber, natural, synthetic and reclaimed (including latex and rubber compound)	..	..	..	513
Synthetic resins and plastics materials					
Polyvinyl chloride (including co-polymers)	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.		
Resins (polymers and co-polymers), solutions, emulsions and dispersions	}	209	863	5,230	
Moulding and extrusion compounds			}	11.8	98
Phenolics and cresylics resins (straight and modified)					
Melamine and urea formaldehyde (aminoplastics), solid and liquid resins, solutions and syrups	}	209	227	1,393	
Polyvinyl acetate			..	858	
Other polymers and co-polymers, moulding and extrusion compounds, etc.					
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.		
Cotton (including cloth in the grey)	76,300	6,053(e)	68,652	5,624	
Jute (including hessian)	69,648	3,258(e)	31,771	1,737	
Synthetic fibres (nylon, etc.)	..	..	..	519
Other man-made fibres (rayon, etc.)	..	..	1,350	182
	..	..	4,381	605
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	Th.gal.	
	..	..	103	31
	..	..	Th.cwt.	
	..	..	0.8	6
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	..	..	1,030
All other materials for processing	..	4,079	..	6,244	

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost £'000	Quantity	Cost £'000
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard			..	500
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)	..	660	..	329
All other packaging materials			..	283
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	224	727	209	1,014
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	11.9	35	6.5	32
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	256	49	376	74
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	3,969	152	9,037	337
	Th. therms		Th. therms	
Gas	233	14	556	39
	Th. kWh.		Th. kWh.	
Electricity	46,184	223	121,236	687
			..	86
Total cost of materials and fuel		26,168		40,541
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		1,506
Canteen purchases		..		183
Total cost of purchases		..		42,230

(a) Described in 1954 as 'Bitumen'.

(b) Described in 1954 as 'Pigments'.

(c) 'Nitro-cellulose' only in 1954.

(d) Not separately recorded.

(e) 'Narrow fabrics' were not excluded in 1954.

(f) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 82,586 Th.kWh in 1954 and 90,525 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.	190
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	165
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	74
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	1,490
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	10
Vehicle licences	"	9
Depreciation	"	37
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	37
Total	"	1,822

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	91
Road goods vehicles	37
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	357
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	56
Rates, excluding water rates	465
Hire of plant and machinery	54
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	245
Total	1,305

(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)	0.7	November	10.1
May	0.0	December	59.1
June	3.7		
July	0.0	1964	
August	1.0	January	10.4
September	1.3	February	3.2
October	2.4	March	8.1
		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.

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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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