



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

30 Explosives and fireworks

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
THREE SHILLINGS NET

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

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

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)

Information about the number of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductory 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 paid 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.

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.

30 Explosives and fireworks

This Report on the Explosives and Fireworks Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing explosives, fireworks, detonators, fuses (not shell fuses), percussion caps, flares, signal rockets, small arms ammunition, etc., and filling bombs, cartridges, shells, etc.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 273 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

Twenty-one Government Establishments are included for 1954, twenty for 1958 and eight for 1963. For 1963 certain armament storage depots have been placed outside the scope of the Census. The figures for 1963, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. 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).

	1954	1958	1963
Total	1,117.7	1,117.7	1,117.7
New building work	1,117.7	1,117.7	1,117.7
Land and existing buildings (f)	1,117.7	1,117.7	1,117.7
Plant and machinery (g)	1,117.7	1,117.7	1,117.7
Furniture (h)	1,117.7	1,117.7	1,117.7

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns 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 quantity of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

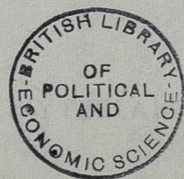
(b) including services rendered to other organisations (apart from charges for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisition less disposals.



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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.	30	30
Number of establishments	"	63	51
Gross output	£'000	51,314	48,392
Net output	"	30,943	30,998
Net output per head	£	1,010	1,390
Sales and work done	£'000	51,408	46,277(b)
Purchases	"	18,518	13,416
			2,361
Payments to other organisations	"	49	230
		1,029	594
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 1,202	- 1,171
		11,360	10,647
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 114	- 336
		2,796	3,981
Work in progress	"	- 313	- 41
		3,609	3,050
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 775	- 793
		4,955	3,615
Average number employed	Th.	30.6	22.3
	"	25.2	17.7
	"	5.4	4.5
Wages and salaries	£'000	13,405	11,532
	"	5,086	5,396
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,839
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	2,420
New building work	"	1,303	895
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 7
Plant and machinery (f)	"	3,515	1,426
Vehicles (f)	"	81	105

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns 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		
		Fireworks 01		Other 02		1958	1963	
		1958	1963	1958	1963			
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	15	12	9	9	24	21	
Number of establishments	"	20	20	37	21	57	41	
Gross output	£'000	3,396	3,705	47,847	44,492	51,241	48,197	
Net output	"	1,970	2,289	28,929	28,584	30,899	30,873	
Net output per head	£	733	972	1,036	1,440	1,010	1,390	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	3,346	3,495(d)	47,990	42,596(d)	51,335	46,090(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	41	59	292	2,423	333	2,482
Sales of characteristic products	"	3,265	3,263	38,177	34,663	(e)	(e)	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	98	93	80	81	90	83	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	1,351	1,278	17,141	12,083	18,492	13,361
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"	60	2,291	2,291	2,352	2,352
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	34	24	16	205	49	229
		for transport	55	60	973	531	1,028	591
Stocks and work in progress	"	+ 3	+ 161	- 117	- 496	- 114	- 335	
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	401	769	2,391	3,196	2,792	3,965
		at end of year	"	"	"	"	"	"
Work in progress	"	change during year	+ 6	- 10	- 318	- 31	- 313	- 41
		at end of year	59	59	3,545	2,979	3,604	3,038
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 13	+ 6	- 787	- 796	- 774	- 790
		at end of year	282	374	4,666	3,227	4,948	3,601
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	2,686	2,354	27,916	19,855	30,602	22,209
		operatives	2,410	2,034	22,757	15,642	25,167	17,676
		other employees (g)	276	310	5,159	4,213	5,435	4,523
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	958	952	12,428	10,540	13,387	11,491
		of other employees (g)	216	308	4,863	5,069	5,079	5,377
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	398	468	546	674	532	650
		other employees (g)	783	993	943	1,203	935	1,189
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	61	..	592	..	653	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	34	..	1,146	..	1,180	
Capital expenditure (j)	"	32	29	1,269	863	1,301	892	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	7	..	38	..	46
		disposals	..	4	..	49	..	53
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	30	35	3,961	1,578	3,722	1,613
		disposals	1	-	210	192	212	192
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	30	35	94	110	124	145
		disposals	7	18	35	23	43	41

For notes to this table - see page 30/6

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
25-99	8	8	540	759	479	887	23	153
100-199	4	6	526	1,175	495	942	17	319
200-499	4	9	1,585	3,200	1,870	1,180	66	849
500 and over	5	18	19,558	43,063	28,029	1,433	2,303	9,283
Total	21	41	22,209	48,197	30,873	1,390	2,410	10,604

(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	£	£
25-99	451	81	195	84	12	2	433	1,039
100-199	457	68	209	61	15	8	458	903
200-499	1,353	231	741	215	41	22	548	930
500 and over	15,415	4,143	10,346	5,017	584	1,147	671	1,211
Total	17,676	4,523	11,491	5,377	653	1,180	650	1,189

(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 £186,000.

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	1	4	5
18 and over	63	32	95
All ages	64	36	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	10
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	43	11
Other persons employed		

(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.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(d) 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).

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

(f) 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.

(g) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(j) 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		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
02		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
02	Live ammunition not exceeding 30 mm. calibre	..	6,361	..	4,709	7
02	Live ammunition exceeding 30 mm. calibre	..	1,556	..	3,456	*
02	Fuses and blasting accessories	Mn.ft.		Mn.ft.		
	Safety fuse	1,028	2,359	156	399	*
		Thousands		Thousands		
	Electric detonators	143,034	3,612	114,821	3,560	*
	All other fuses, tubes, primers and detonators	..	1,382	..	2,182	*
	Other accessories, including cables and parts of fuses and of blasting accessories	..	1,670	..	475	*
02	Propellant powders of all types	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.		
	Cordite and other smokeless propellents (other than smokeless sporting powders)	39.5	1,603	72.0	4,136	*
		..	1,976			
	Smokeless sporting powders			5.9	203	*
02	High explosives					
	Blasting powder	85.5	793	25.0	337	*
	Other sorts of high explosives					
	Gelatinous	1,205	10,687	651	5,952	*
	Non-gelatinous			390	2,690	*
01	Fireworks					
	For amusement and display purposes	..	2,586	..	2,329	10
	Other pyrotechnics, including signal rockets, line carrying rockets, etc.	..	923	..	1,068	10
02	Explosives not elsewhere specified	..	2,474	..	1,238	*
	Other products	..	1,406	..	767	*
	Waste products	..	530	..	615	8
	Work done					
	Research and development work		(b)		2,408	*
	Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		10,535		5,782	*
	Total		50,455		42,307	..
	Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		4,095		3,795	..
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		46,360		38,512	21
						33(c)

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

(b) Not recorded separately in 1958.

(c) 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

The total value of the sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries was £4,095,000 in 1958 and £3,795,000 in 1963. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

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

The total value of sales of goods other than principal products by larger firms in the industry was £4,974,000 in 1958 and £7,578,000 in 1963. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

The total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) by larger firms in the industry in 1958 was £17,103 and £2,296,000 in 1963. The total value of canteen takings by such firms in 1958 was £315,633 and £186,000 in 1963.

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				
Sulphur-containing materials (including anhydrites, pyrites and spent oxide)	..	272	..	30
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic and organic chemicals, compressed gases, etc.)				
Acids				
Nitric	..	162	..	76
Sulphuric	..	226	..	58
Other	..	(a)	..	27
Alcohols				
Methyl alcohol	..	191	..	38
Other	..	334	..	204
Ammonia				
Liquor	..	730	..	676
Anhydrous	..	159	..	80
Ammonium compounds				
Nitrate	..	437	..	362
Other	..	(a)	..	55
Potassium compounds (b)	..	73	..	109
Sodium compounds (c)	..	61	..	152
Ethanediol (ethylene glycol)	..	171(d)	..	107
Cellulose esters and ethers (including gun cotton, i.e. cellulose nitrate)	..	(a)	..	308
Other heavy chemicals	..	315	..	403
Explosives				
High	..	530	..	302
Other (including propellant powders)	..	700	..	160
Fuses and fuseheads				
	..	437	..	53
Detonators				
	..	518	..	295
Glycerine				
Crude	..	1,186	..	334
Refined	..	132	..	145
Synthetic resins and plastics materials				
Phenolic and cresylic resins, solutions, emulsions, dispersions, moulding and extrusion compounds	..	(a)	Th.cwt.	19.0
Melamine and urea formaldehyde (aminoplastics)	..	(a)	Th.cwt.	0.2
Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	..	166(d)	0.8	287
Brass and other copper alloys (including nickel silver and cupro-nickel, but excluding all other nickel alloys)	1.3	347	0.3	136

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Wire				
Insulated	..	433	..	99
Other	..	452	..	491
Textiles				
Cotton linters	..	109	..	163
Jute yarn	..	621	..	122
Wood pulp	..	365	..	261
Paper and board, other than for packaging	..	(a)	..	257
Lubricating oils and greases	..	8(d)	Th.gal. 54.3 Th.cwt. 1.7	12 5
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,143	..	708
All other materials for processing	..	9,868	..	3,711
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	(e)	..	313
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)	..	381	..	172
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	347	..	7
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.	..	(e)	Th.cu.ft. 173	161
Other wood products for packaging, including wood wool, but excluding plywood for manufacture into packing cases	..	(e)	..	4
All other packaging materials	..	664	..	367
Fuel and electricity (f)				
Coal	Th.tons 440	1,745	Th.tons 244	1,320
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	.. 21	270 115	.. 2.9	25
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal. 596	111	Th.gal. 477	77
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	.. 1,834	41 78	.. 2,826	116

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Fuel and electricity (f) (continued)				
Gas	597	19	190	18
Electricity	Th.kWh 134,619	604 90	Th.kWh 54,223	356
Total cost of materials and fuel				
		24,611		13,361
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		2,197
Canteen purchases		..		154
Total cost of purchases				
		..		15,713

(a) Not recorded separately in 1954.

(b) Described in 1954 as 'Potassium chloride'.

(c) Described in 1954 as 'Sodium nitrate'.

(d) So far as recorded separately, in 1954.

(e) Included in 'All other packaging materials'.

(f) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishment in this industry was 27,924 Th. kWh in 1954 and 82,184 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.	417
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	344
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	77
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	591
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	9
Vehicle licences	"	9
Depreciation	"	51
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	49
Total	"	1,130

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	371
Road goods vehicles	49
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	84
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	68
Rates, excluding water rates	487
Hire of plant and machinery	15
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	125
Total	1,199

(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
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1963		1963 (contd.)	
April (a)	0.0	November	3.4
May	0.0	December	34.0
June	2.1	1964	
July	0.0	January	0.0
August	0.8	February	0.1
September	1.3	March	58.0
October	0.3	Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

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

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

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

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

Characteristic Products

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

Enterprise

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

Entries

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

Establishment

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

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

Gross Output

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

Larger Firms

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

Net Output

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

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

Net output per person employed

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

Principal Products

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

Production

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

Purchases

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

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

Sales

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

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

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

Services rendered

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

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

Small Firms

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

Stocks and Work in Progress

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

Transport Payments

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

Wages and Salaries

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

Work given out

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

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

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

Rounding of Figures

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

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