



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

56 Insulated wires and cables

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Price 3s. 6d. net

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

56 Insulated wires and cables

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)

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.

56 Insulated wires and cables

This Report on the Insulated Wires and Cables Industry relates to establishments manufacturing insulated cables, wires, strips and strands; and cable jointing materials and accessories, etc. (other than insulating materials).

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 362 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure. In classifying returns to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2, firms which reported that they drew wire at the establishments covered by the return were classified to the first group and the remainder to the second group.

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 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		
		Manufacturers drawing their own wire		Remainder of the industry		1958	1963	
		1958	1963	1958	1963			
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	11	10	32	40	42	48	
Number of establishments	"	29	35	41	58	70	93	
Gross output	£'000	112,685	167,801	44,342	58,740	157,029	226,541	
Net output	"	33,854	58,741	14,025	21,037	47,879	79,778	
Net output per head	£	1,031	1,568	1,116	1,349	1,054	1,503	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done (d)	106,597	161,350	42,906	56,582	149,504	217,932
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	5,231	6,015	1,135	2,856	6,366	8,870
Sales of characteristic products	"	70,485	125,209	39,719	49,664	(e)	(e)	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	66	78	93	88	74	80	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	98,140		33,899		132,039	
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	74,479		29,675		104,154	
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	4,686		2,421		7,107	
		for transport	3,326		95		975	
Stocks and work in progress	"	change during year	1,542		588		713	
		at end of year	2,356		713		2,129	
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 1,317		+ 502		+ 1,819	
		at end of year	9,336		3,869		5,080	
Work in progress	"	change during year	- 460		- 201		- 326	
		at end of year	8,003		2,963		4,363	
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 515		+ 39		+ 553	
		at end of year	9,416		3,017		3,808	
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	32,850		15,595		45,419	
		operatives	22,332		8,966		11,066	
		other employees (g)	10,518		3,602		4,512	
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	13,196		5,113		7,814	
		of other employees (g)	7,862		2,371		4,067	
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	591		570		706	
		other employees (g)	748		658		901	
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	1,137	..	439	..	1,577	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	812	..	277	..	1,088	
Capital expenditure (j)	"							
New building work	"	1,039	1,374	264	516	1,303	1,890	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	203	..	108	..	
		disposals	..	112	..	3	..	
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	3,102	5,450	779	1,101	3,881	
		disposals	30	294	98	120	127	
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	224	405	106	190	330	
		disposals	62	189	28	51	91	

For notes to this table - see page 56/6

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	6	7	214	1,313	390	1,820	- 4	185
50-99	8	9	545	1,729	946	1,735	62	262
100-199	11	13	1,589	5,864	2,281	1,435	160	1,118
200-399	7	13	2,150	9,071	2,670	1,242	207	2,060
400-749	7	12	3,996	19,201	6,512	1,630	399	4,280
750-1,999	3	7	3,364	9,996	5,001	1,487	324	1,602
2,000-4,999	3	12	8,669	30,124	12,746	1,470	1,048	7,290
5,000 and over	3	20	32,536	149,243	49,233	1,513	6,381	34,107
Total	48	93	53,063	226,541	79,778	1,503	8,577	50,904

(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	173	41	111	49	7	2	644	1,207
50-99	417	126	266	123	17	3	638	973
100-199	1,136	441	699	399	44	12	615	905
200-399	1,628	520	1,069	531	61	33	656	1,021
400-749	3,099	893	1,912	824	114	57	617	922
750-1,999	2,496	868	1,393	667	84	59	558	769
2,000-4,999	6,461	2,208	3,953	1,950	215	109	612	883
5,000 and over	21,997	10,539	17,225	9,708	1,033	814	783	921
Total	37,407	15,636	26,627	14,251	1,577	1,088	712	911

(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 £214,000.

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	3	5
18 and over	64	31	95
All ages	66	34	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. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 8 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 7 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	26	22

Average persons employed:

Working proprietors	} 300	{	23
Other persons employed			214

- (b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes.
- (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 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 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

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
Electric cables, wires, strips and strands, insulated						
Winding wires, strips, etc., including bunched and stranded wires						
Enamel, glass or asbestos insulated	..	11,490	..	17,402	6	7
Other	..	4,175	..	5,569	13	14
Telephone and telegraph cables and wires (a)						
Submarine	}	.. 18,212	}	.. 11,019	5	5
Other				.. 20,153	16	21
Other descriptions						
Paper insulated	..	33,092	..	51,174	11	14
Rubber insulated	..	24,145	..	17,900	18	20
Thermo-plastics insulated (b)	..	19,927	..	36,866	31	34
Cotton, silk or man-made fibres insulated	}	.. 7,388	}	.. 407	6	6
Enamel, glass or asbestos insulated				.. 2,274	6	7
Other				8,851	15	16
Cable jointing materials and accessories (other than solder and tape, cloth and other insulating materials)	..	1,983	..	5,075	25	29
Overhead transmission line fittings	..	2,393	..	2,516	13	13
Other products	..	87	-	-	-	-
Waste products						
Scrap metals	Th.tons		Th.tons			
Iron and steel	..	34	5.5	21	8	11
Copper	21.2	3,998	30.9	5,133	28	38
Brass	..	97	1.1	156	8	8
Other scrap metals	..	322	..	391	13	17
Other waste products	..	118	..	112	16	21
Work done						
Machinery purchased and installed and other installation work		(c)		5,930	*	*
Repair and maintenance work on customers' machinery, plant, apparatus and appliances (including work carried out at service stations) other than telegraph, telephone, radio, television and all electronic apparatus	}	.. 187	}	.. 55	7	7
Research and development work done for customers (including Government Departments)						

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000	Enter- prises Number	Entries Number
Work done (continued)						
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		605		337	*	*
Total		128,254		191,342	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		18,050		16,469	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		110,204		174,873	48	58(d)

(a) Described as 'Telecommunication cables, including submarine' in 1958.

(b) Described as 'Plastics insulated' in 1958.

(c) Not separately distinguished in 1958.

(d) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown 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	
	Value £'000	Value £'000	Entries Number	Principal industries in which produced (a)
Electric cables, wires, strips and strands, insulated				
Rubber insulated	4,483	2,728	8	57, 58, 60, 71
Thermo-plastics insulated	2,833			
Other	9,672	12,189	14	57, 59, 71, 107
Telephone and telegraph cables and wires, including submarine				
Cable jointing materials and accessories (other than solder and tape, cloth and other insulating materials)	689	558	12	55, 57, 60, 74
Overhead transmission line fittings	372	994	7	50, 53, 55, 71
Total	18,050	16,469	..	

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

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 Th. tons	Value £'000	Quantity Th. tons	Value £'000
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and manufactures of plastic	..	219	..	2,018
Manufactures of non-ferrous metals				
Copper				
Stranded wire in coils, uninsulated	5.5	1,601	4.5	1,533
Other wire in coils, uninsulated	31.5	8,031	13.8	4,231
Other manufactures (including wire rod, strip, etc.)	52.4	12,251	48.6	12,765
Other non-ferrous metal manufactures	10.9	2,162	..	2,420
Machinery and plant, and parts thereof, other than electrical machinery	..	894	..	945
Electrical machinery and parts thereof			Number	
Transformers	..	699	780(a)	863
Switchgear and switchboards	..	839	..	1,248
Fuses and fuse gear	..	1,762	}	2,914
Other electrical machinery	..	1,006		
Radio, telegraph and telephone apparatus and electronic equipment	..	711	..	889
Other electrical goods and apparatus				
Wiring accessories	..	254	..	3,863
Joint boxes	..	2,401	..	3,796
Other (including light fittings)	..	640	..	1,824
Building materials	..	..	..	173
Insulating materials of rubber	..	570	..	319
Other goods	..	376	..	506
Building and civil engineering work (b)		4,883		2,559
Services rendered to other organisations (c)		..		194
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	6,066	..	8,316
Canteen takings		301		554
Total		45,666(d)		51,930

(a) Aggregate Th.kVA 632.

(b) Value of work done during the year, exclusive of the value of goods used by firms and recorded as their output. The value of these goods is estimated at £2,957,000 for 1963 and £2,212,000 for 1958.

(c) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.

(d) Excluding building materials and amount charged for 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
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Materials for processing				
Iron				
Pig iron, including refined pig iron, and other irons for re-melting (a)	} 23.2	216	5.5	351
Castings				
Steel				
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet and tinplate bars	} 4.5	190	5.1	256
Bars and rods (including wire rods), angles, shapes and sections, girders, beams, joists and pillars rolled (not fabricated), including tube rounds and squares (b)				
Plates, 3 mm. thick and over	} 14.9	709	1.1	60
Sheets under 3 mm. thick (including electrical sheets)				
Hoop and strip (including tape of all thicknesses)				
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	0.1	11	} 0.3	37
Forgings (except drop forgings)	} 0.1	17		
Castings				
Iron and steel not elsewhere specified except finished parts, wire and scrap				
Wrought tubes and fittings for wrought tubes (including welded, seamless, conduits, etc.)	0.3	30	..	37
Other	..	28	0.6	45
Steel wire and wire manufactures, including wire cables and ropes but excluding insulated wires and cables (c)	35.4	1,955	} ..	3,617
Springs, laminated and other types (d)	..	1		
Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap				
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	6.0	1,236	17.2	3,971
Brass and other copper alloys (including nickel silver and cupro-nickel, but excluding all other nickel alloys)	2.5	729	9.5	2,505
Copper (excluding blister) (e)	} 139	37,898	} 205	50,241
Lead and alloys of lead (excluding solder)				
Zinc and alloys of zinc	73.5	7,750	104	6,785
	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.	
Tin	7.8	292	8.5	434
Solder, soft	..	97	..	144
Uninsulated wire and cables of non-ferrous metals				
Copper (f)	..	13,238	..	21,392
Other non-ferrous metals (f)	..	184	..	1,005

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Bitumen and bitumastic compound	..	165	..	481
Glass in all forms, including finished parts	..	70	..	280
Insulating oils	..	480	..	1,048
	Th.gal.			
Paint and varnish (including lacquers and stains)	{ 176	222	{ ..	400
	..	88		
Paper and paperboard, including press-board and paper yarn, tubes, etc. (excluding packaging materials)	..	1,310	..	2,737
Synthetic resins and plastics materials (excluding leathercloth and reinforced plastics)			Th.cwt.	
Polyethylene and polypropylene and co-polymers: granules, moulding and extrusion compounds	{ ..	..	152	1,657
Polyvinyl chloride (including co-polymers): resins, solutions, emulsions, dispersions, moulding and extrusion compounds			888	5,937
Polystyrene moulding and extrusion compounds			64	630
Phenolics and cresylics			8	116
Thermosetting polyesters (including epoxide resins and resin glass fibre mixture)				
Porcelain and other ceramics in all forms	..	203	..	446
Rubber, including hard rubber, balata, gutta-percha and synthetic rubber in all forms, including finished parts	..	3,463	..	2,267
Timber				
Softwood and hardwood, manufactured or semi-manufactured (i.e. further prepared than sawn or planed)	..	98	{ ..	52
	Th.sq.ft.			
Plywood, including blockboard, laminboard and battenboard	472	23		
Textiles (excluding packaging materials)				
Yarn, thread, tape and cloth, not oiled or otherwise coated or impregnated with insulating materials	Th.lb.		Th.lb.	
Of cotton	{ 5,671	{ 2,091	1,936	415
	..		280	Th.sq.yds.
			7,708	606
Of man-made fibres (rayon, nylon, etc.)	1,340	338	..	626
			Th.lb.	
Of jute	{ 9,014	{ 603	7,350	409
	..		202	Th.sq.yds.
			8,360	445
Of silk	89.6	104	..	30
Electrical insulating materials not elsewhere specified	..	3,136	..	1,885
Insulated wires, cables, strips and strands (f)	..	851	..	1,634

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Purchased components for incorporation in firms' products				
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof	..	7	..	31
Batteries and accumulators	{ ..		{ ..	127
Fractional horse-power electric motors (i.e. less than one horse-power)				
Measuring and control instruments including ammeters, voltmeters, thermostats, etc.				
Electrical machinery not included above, e.g., generators, motors (other than fractional horse-power motors), converting machinery, static rectifiers, transformers for lighting, heating and power, starting control and switchgear, etc., and parts thereof	{ ..	281	{ ..	542
Other purchased electrical components, including parts and accessories (pick-ups, automatic record changers, etc.) for gramophones and radiograms, not elsewhere specified				
Other finished parts not elsewhere specified				
Wholly or mainly of plastics materials	..	47	..	278
Other, except those of rubber and glass	..	467	..	2,146
			Th.gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases (including cutting oils and emulsions)	..	41	195	42
			Th.cwt.	
			1.7	7
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,379	..	1,990
All other materials for processing	..	7,270	..	5,723
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	{ ..		{ ..	688
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)				
		387		177
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	{ ..		{ ..	549
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.				
Plywood for manufacture into packing cases				
Sheet, film, foams, etc. wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)	..	1,007	..	853
All other packaging materials	..	681	..	60
				306

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Fuel and electricity				
Coal	144	592	128	899
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	10.4	58	7.2	60
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	782	150	1,131	232
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	4,672	201	11,372	424
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	5,669	309	9,324	618
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	210,795	1,082	364,928	2,035
Total cost of materials and fuel		95,088		132,039
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		6,577
Canteen purchases		..		530
Total cost of purchases		..		139,145

(a) Described as 'Pig iron except refined pig iron' in 1954.

(b) Excluding 'Pillars rolled (not fabricated) including tube rounds and squares' in 1954.

(c) Main heading in 1954 covered 'Iron and steel'.

(d) Main heading in 1954 covered 'Steel' only.

(e) 'Blister' was not specifically excluded in 1954.

(f) Including 'flexibles' in 1954.

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.	677
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	546
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	232
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	3,069
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	80
Vehicle licences	"	43
Depreciation	"	489
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	87
Total	"	4,547

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	528
Road goods vehicles	87
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	621
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	612
Rates, excluding water rates	1,030
Hire of plant and machinery	161
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	521
Total	3,561

(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)	0.4	November	0.1
May	1.1	December	67.1
June	1.6		
July	0.2	1964	
August	0.0	January	0.0
September	2.9	February	0.5
October	0.9	March	25.2
		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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Notes - continued from page ii

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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