



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

54 Watches and clocks

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 'Interpreting the Census' Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production 1963, which is available from the Stationery Office, London, W1A 0AB, at a price of 10s. 6d. net.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

The standard practice of the 1963 census was to include in the 1963 census all establishments which were producing goods or services in the United Kingdom in the year 1963. There were few changes resulting from amendments to the 1963 census.

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

The second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1962) is the basis of the classification of the industry reports. Each industry is classified in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, it is the sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than the 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 classified in the 1963 census in the industry in which its principal products are produced.

54 Watches and clocks

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)

Products of the newly reorganised industry are shown in the present report in the same way as in the 1958 report. The industry is divided into two main groups, watches and clocks, and the classification of the industry is based on the principal products of each of these groups. The classification of the industry is based on the principal products of each of these groups. The classification of the industry is based on the principal products of each of these groups.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll in the year ending 31st December 1963. These figures are based on the average number employed during the year, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operative (see below). Average numbers could be calculated from figures relating to the last year 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.

(1) New building work

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other non-constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like) used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses (or other residential premises). The value is that charged to the capital account during the year of return. It includes expenditure on the buildings 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.

Notes - continued on pages 11 and 12

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.

54 Watches and clocks

This Report on the Watches and Clocks Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing complete watches and clocks (including electric clocks) and parts (other than springs), time-locks, time recorders, etc. Time switches are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 352 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

There were no larger 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).

	1958	1963
Total	114	114
New building work	74	74
Land and existing buildings (f)	80	80
Plant and machinery (g)	101	101
Vehicles (h)	25	25

(4) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns amount to about 5 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 6 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(5) 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).

(6) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

(8) Including expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(9) Acquisitions 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.	99	72
Number of establishments	"	119	79
Gross output	£'000	13,452	17,731
Net output	"	7,326	10,615
Net output per head	£	714	1,062
Sales and work done	£'000	12,732	16,671(b)
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	468	1,000
Purchases	"	6,021	6,045
	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		
	{ goods for merchanding and canteen purchases		699
Payments to other organisations	"	112	316
	{ for work done on materials given out		
	{ for transport	95	71
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 353	+ 76
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	2,962	3,322
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 129	- 41
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	584	640
Work in progress	"	+ 123	+ 101
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	1,354	1,571
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 101	+ 15
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	1,024	1,111
Average number employed	Th.	10.3	10.0
	{ total, including working proprietors		
	{ operatives	8.1	7.8
	{ other employees (c)	2.1	2.1
Wages and salaries	£'000	3,865	4,313
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees (c)	1,562	1,995
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	370
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	614
New building work	"	9	74
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	50
Plant and machinery (f)	"	291	470
Vehicles (f)	"	25	20

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 6 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also 6 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		
		Clocks and parts of clocks 01		Watches and parts of watches 02				
		1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	24	15	10	8	33	23	
Number of establishments	"	39	20	12	10	51	30	
Gross output	£'000	7,603	10,523	5,035	6,136	12,639	16,658	
Net output	"	4,320	6,237	2,562	3,736	6,882	9,973	
Net output per head	£	741	1,136	673	957	714	1,062	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	10,531(d)	4,582	6,070(d)	11,961	15,662(d)	
		merchanted goods and canteen takings		86				353
Sales of characteristic products	"	6,233(e)	7,547	3,923(e)	5,159	(f)	(f)	
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	84	72	86	85	91	89	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	3,188	3,903	2,468	2,433	5,656	
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		657				
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	90	296	15	1	105	
		for transport		77				64
Stocks and work in progress								
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 78	- 41	+ 44	+ 3	+ 122	- 38
		at end of year	318	533	231	69	549	602
Work in progress	"	change during year	+ 60	+ 33	+ 56	+ 62	+ 116	+ 95
		at end of year	786	757	486	718	1,272	1,476
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 72	- 23	+ 23	+ 37	+ 95	+ 14
		at end of year	730	780	232	264	962	1,044
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	5,826	5,491	3,812	3,903	9,638	9,394
		operatives	4,658	4,317	2,968	3,055	7,626	7,372
		other employees (h)	1,166	1,165	844	843	2,010	2,008
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	2,302	2,627	1,336	1,446	3,637	4,073
		of other employees (h)	882	1,037	588	847	1,470	1,885
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	494	608	450	473	477	553
		other employees (h)	756	890	697	1,005	731	939
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	134	..	103	..	236	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	71	..	41	..	113	
Capital expenditure (k)								
New building work	"	6	-	2	*	9	*	
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	*	..	*	..	
		disposals	74
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	180	322(1)	103	321(1)	283	643(1)
		disposals	8		1		10	
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	21	17	19	18	40	35
		disposals	10	5	7	12	16	17

For notes to this table - see page 54/6

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	5	5	204	306	205	1,005	29	22
50-99	7	8	450	734	542	1,204	13	141
100-199	5	5	626	1,269	632	1,009	50	325
200 and over	6	12	8,114	14,350	8,594	1,059	484	2,633
Total	23	30	9,394	16,658	9,973	1,062	577	3,121

(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)
25-49	169	28	89	31	6	1	528	1,117
50-99	356	90	217	108	13	7	609	1,202
100-199	432	191	268	150	16	12	620	783
200 and over	6,415	1,699	3,499	1,596	201	93	545	939
Total	7,372	2,008	4,073	1,885	236	113	553	939

- (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 £11,000.

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	5	7
18 and over	45	48	93
All ages	47	53	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 10 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 15 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	67	48

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	} 551	{ 52
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) Revised figure.
- (f) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.
- (g) 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 1963, but not for 1958, the denominator includes the value of merchanted goods and canteen takings. 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.
- (h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.
- (j) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.
- (k) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.
- (l) Acquisitions less disposals.

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		
	Value	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	£'000	£'000	Number	Number
01 Clocks, including car clocks, time recorders and clock movements, complete, but excluding time switches and process timers				
Electric, including mains operated, battery and master clocks (with slave dials)	2,194	3,338	17	20
Other than electric (b)	3,875	4,321	10	13
01 Parts of clocks including cases, but excluding complete movements and springs	892	522	14	17
01 Clocks, complete, and parts of clocks, not separately distinguished	190	-	-	-
02 Watches, including stop watches, pocket timers and movements, complete	2,856	4,369	5	6
02 Parts of watches, including stop watches, pocket timers and cases but excluding complete movements and springs	1,323	1,847	10	13
Other products	250	226	12	13
Waste products	98	} 270	13	17
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	222			
Total	11,903(c)	14,892
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)	1,039	1,026
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry	10,864(c)	13,866	23	28(d)

- (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) Including parking meters for 1958. For 1963 these are included in the report on the Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery Industry (Part 49).
- (c) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry is now shown in Table 7 of this report.
- (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 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	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	£'000	£'000	Number	
Clocks, including car clocks, time recorders and clock movements, complete, but excluding time switches and process timers	475	670	7	43,48,57,58
Electric, including mains operated, battery and master clocks (with slave dials)	163	-	-	
Other than electric	66	112	*	57,58,109
Parts of clocks including cases but excluding complete movements and springs	190	-	-	
Clocks, complete, and parts of clocks, not separately distinguished	144(b)	244	*	53,73
Parts of watches, including stop watches, pocket timers and cases but excluding complete movements and springs				
Total	1,039	1,026	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
 (b) Including for 1958 an amount for complete watches.

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
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Sales of other than principal products, including mechanical engineering and electrical goods	677	1,730
Repair work	420	
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	66
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	381	857
Canteen takings	59	82
Total	1,537(b)(c)	2,735

(a) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.
 (b) Revised figure. Repair work was included in the principal products table of the 1958 report on this industry.
 (c) Excluding amounts 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
Materials for processing	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Iron and steel in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap (a)	3.0	219	3.2	343
Brass and other copper alloys (including nickel silver and cupro-nickel but excluding all other nickel alloys) in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap (b)	2.0	622	3.7	619
Gold and rolled gold	..	163(c)	..	209
Springs for watches and clocks	..	194	}	304
Parts of clocks	..	234		
Clock movements, complete	..	234		
Other parts of clocks (including cases and synchronous electric motors)	..	702	..	1,161
Parts of watches (including cases and complete watch movements)	..	1,011	..	1,438
Lubricating oils and greases (including cutting oils and emulsions)	Th. gal. 28.6	10
			..	19
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	156	..	133
All other materials for processing	..	1,092	..	981
Packaging materials	..	221	..	272
Fuel and electricity (d)			Th. tons	
Coal	3.9	18	}	24
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	0.9	5		
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	41.9	9	18.6	4
			..	3
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	313	15	457	20
Gas	Th. therms 277	16	}	26
	..	5		
Electricity	Th. kWh 10,568	65	Th. kWh 15,206	109
Total cost of materials and fuel		4,750		5,679
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		586
Canteen purchases		..		70
Total cost of purchases		..		6,336

(a) Described in 1954 as 'Steel in all other forms except finished parts and scrap'.

(b) 'Wire' was not specifically excluded in 1954.

(c) 'Rolled gold' was not included in 1954.

(d) There were no entries recorded for electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1954 and 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.	17
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	14
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	7
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	67
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	2
Vehicle licences	"	1
Depreciation	"	9
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	5
Total	"	105

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	25
Road goods vehicles	5
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	18
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	12
Rates, excluding water rates	74
Hire of plant and machinery	31
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	107
Total	272

(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)	0.0	November	13.6
May	0.0	December	48.9
June	0.5		
July	5.4	1964	
August	25.2	January	0.0
September	0.0	February	1.1
October	1.6	March	3.8
		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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