## BOARD OF TRADE

## The Report on the <br> Census of Production for 1954

Volume 11: Industry F
MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERS' GOODS


Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 ( 10 \& 11 Geo. 6 Ch. 39, Sec. 7)

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

VOLUME 11, INDUSTRY F

MI SCELLANEOUS STATIONERS' GOODS

THIS REPORT on the Miscellaneous Statiuners' Goods Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of pens and pencils of all kinds, fountain pen nibs, crayons, pastels and other stationers' goods such as carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, stencils rubber stamps, ink pads and sealing wax.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 194 in the Standard Industial
Classification.
There were no larger establishments in Northern Ireland in the register for this trade.

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Sales of principal products of the industry, including
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other industries

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Table
No. Sales of principal products
of the industry by estab-
lishments classified to
other industries other industries
$7 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Sales in the industry of } \\ & \text { other than principal } \\ & \text { products }\end{aligned} \quad 11 / F / 6$ other
products
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10 Average number of employees 11/F/8 and wages, salaries and
superannuation payments
$11 \quad$ Employment in a specified

The following notes describe terms in general use
the tables of the report. More detailed explanain the tables orme haed and a description of the scope
tions of the ters
and metiod of taking the census are given in the separand
ate booklet entitled The heport on the Census of Pro-
duction for 1954 - Introductory Notes' (price 1s. 6d. Industrial Classification:
ied to industries according to the ne nature of classifput and. as far as possible. in conformity with the
Standard Industrial Classification Cortor
 industries. the principal products for a given industry
being of asimilar nature or commonly associated in prov
duction. The principle of classification normally
 followed is that an establishment is classified to
industry if its output of the principal products of tha
industry accounted for a greate propertion of the value industry accounted for a qreater proportion of the value
of tis output than did its output of the principal pro-
ducts of any other industry. Special ist producers normally comprise those establish
ments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by ments is per cent. or more chase total output by
value is accounted for by the characteristic products of value is accounted for
the specialist group.

 further proce
are produced.
Larger establishments: The information given in the re port relates mainly to larger establishments. i.e.
establishments of firms employing on the average mor than 10 persons. In most cares an est tablishment com-
prises the whole of the premises under the same ounerprises the whome at a particular address (e.q., a mine
ship or mangement
or or factory) Offices, marehouses. 1aboratories and
other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are not regarded as separate es tab-
lishments and are included in the return for the works lishments an
Small fi ms Small firms ar
fever persons.
The estimates for the industry as a whole given in
Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the Table are normally obtained by increasing the othe
items shown in the same proportion as total employment Gross output (procuction) is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year: it is obtain
ed by adjusting the value of sales and work done durin ed by adjusting the value of sales and work done during
the year for changes in the value of stocks of product on hand for sale and work in progress.
Net output is the amount left after deducting from the
value of qroz output the aggregate of the cost of mat.
arial erial and fuel used. the amount paid for work given out
and. for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made This represent the the value added to materials by the pro
Cess of prodution cess of production, and constitutes the fund from which
vages. salaries. rents. rates and taxes. advertising and
other solling other selling expenses and all other siviluar chargee
have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. Sales means sales during the year of goods made in the
establishment covered by the return or made on comis. ion for it, whether produced in the year or not.. The
value of sales is the net selling value. i.e. The
amount chated to amount charged to customers, Whether on an ex-*orks o
delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts. agents. comisions. alliwances for returnable cases. purchase
caxiett. For goods charged on a delivered basis to tax. etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to
customers overseas. firms were required to give the
f.o.b. value.
Materials and fuel: The total cost of materials and
fuel purchased inciudes all purchases during the year Muerin purchased inciudes all purchases during the year
of materials for use in production, and of fuel (includ-
ing oil. gas and electricity) for all purposes: packing
materials, including the full cost of returnable cases
 water charges: materials for repairs to buildings.
plant and vehicies when carried out by firms own work.
people included in their returns: consumable tools people included in their returns: consumable tools:
and parts for machinery purchased as replacements.
aurchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The purchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The
cobtof materials and fuel used. given in Table ${ }^{2}$. is
obtain obtained by adjusting purch
year in the value of stocks.
Stodks. Firms were required to give stocks of material
and fuel. products on hand for sale, and work in pro and fuel. product ts on hand
gress., at income tax values.
Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is
normally included in the cost of materials. Finished goods are similarly valued as they were sold. duty-pai or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is de
ducted in arriving at net output. Employment: Total employment inc
Employment: Total employment includes working propriet.
or. administrative. technical and clerical employees.
and operatives but . and operatives, but exceludes outrorkers, canteen employ.
ees ond persons engaged in merchanting or any other ac-
 separately as excluded employes. Employes are per
sons on the pay-roll $i$ i.e.. persons whose National In surance cards were held by employers). Whe ther employe
full-time or part-time. Horking proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than imited companies, toget ther with members of their
tamilies who worked in the business without receiving families who worked in the business without rece ivin
fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than
 Ireland directors of 1 imited compan
paid by fee only) are also included
Administrative, tectnical and clerical employes include
directors, other than those paid by fee only (except in Northern Ireland): managers, superintendents and work
 and design employes traver than operatives): draugts
men and facers; travelers; and office (including
works office) employes. Operatives include all other classes of
broadly speaking, all manual workers. Outworkers are persons employed by the firm who work Wages and salaries include all overtime payments, bonus
es and commissions wi thout any deductions for incone ta es and commissions without any deductions for income tax,
innurances. contributory pensions etc. They exclude Capital expenditure includes Capital expendi ture includes expenditure on nee building
work. and on plant, machinery and vehicles ${ }^{\text {a }}$, charged to capital account during the year. .inchuding any transpor
and installation costs involved. It includes expendiand intalination costs involved. It includes expendi
ture in respect of establishments in Great Britain whic
had not begut had not begun production before the end of the year
(\#\#hich has not previously been included in the Census of
Production reports for 1 Individual industries) Production re
Symbols used:
e (less than half the final for nil or negl
digit shown). Where figures are rounded, e.q. given to the near-
est thousand. the ere nay be aparent slight discrepan
cies between the sums of constituent items and the tot cies between the sums of constituont items and the tot-
als shown. In some cases. figures have been combine ith others of aimilar nature nher publication o separate details might dis
an individual undertaking.

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot (b) Capital expendi ture on new building work, and on plant, machinery and vehicles (including (except in 1948) plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of.

TABLE
Summary of returns received
TABLE

(a) For the year 1948 gross output excludes payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold.
(b) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For
 cover payments for transport of both finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.
(d) Exccuding outworkers and including working proprietors.
(e) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production
(f) Excluding Northern Ireland. No information about small firms
(58524/1)

| Average numberemployed (a) | Estab-1ish- | Grossoutput | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Net } \\ \text { output }\end{gathered}$ | Employees |  | Wages and salaries |  | Capital expenditure (b) <br> (b) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Net output } \\ \text { per person } \\ \text { employed } \\ \text { (a) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Operatives | rs | peratives | Others |  |  |
|  | Num | $\mathrm{c}^{\prime} 0$ | £'000 | Number | Number | $\varepsilon^{\prime} 000$ | \& 000 | £. 000 | $\varepsilon$ |
|  | 19 | 530 | 233 | ${ }_{812}^{238}$ | ${ }_{181}^{96}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{50}^{12}$ | ${ }_{723}^{697}$ |
| 25-49 | 19 19 | 1.477 <br> 1.961 | 721 950 | 812 1.113 | ${ }_{261}^{181}$ | ${ }_{357}^{253}$ | 140 172 | ${ }_{39}$ | 692 |
|  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100- ${ }_{200}^{199}$ | ${ }_{6}^{21}$ | 3.707 2.039 | ${ }_{1}^{1.868}$ | 2.281 1.020 | 333 | 334 | 194 | ${ }_{55}^{55}$ | 790 |
| ${ }_{300}$ - ${ }^{299}$ | 3 | 1.890 | 985 | 1.853 2.193 | 209 473 |  | 164 262 |  | ${ }_{927}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 8.510 | 2.229 | 2,781 | 1,368 | 423 | 772 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(a) Excluding outworkers and including working proprietors.
(b) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles

Capital expendi ture on new building work and on acquisition of pl

Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954 Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

| Larger establishments in the United Kingdom |
| :--- |
| TABLE 4 |

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

|  | 1954 |  |  | Principal industries in which produced ( $\alpha$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | value | Entries |  |
|  |  | £'000 | Number |  |
| Fountain and stylographic pens and parts thereof (including nibs other than gold) | $\cdots$ | 268 | 25 | 4I. 5E, 5G. 111 |
| Propelling and other mechanical pencils, chalks. crayons. pastels and pencil leads | $\stackrel{2.7}{ }$ | 48 50 | \} 7 | 5G. 5H. 11I |
| Office machinery requisites |  |  |  |  |
| Ribbons (inked) | . | 147 | . | 51. 101 |
| Carbons | .. | 69 | . | 101. 10K |
| Duplicating ink and other office machinery requisites (except stencils for duplicating) | .. | 39 | . | 41. 5E, 101 |
| Rubber stamps, dating $s t a m p s$ and accessories (including ink pads) | .. | 49 | 5 | 2L. 31, 4I |
| Other stationers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ goods and repair work | .. | 230 | 19 | 2L. 5E, 5G, 10K |
| Total |  | 899 | .. |  |

(a) The volume number and industry references given are to the industries shown in the list at the back o
this report.

Sales in the industry of other than principal products Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

| TABLE 7 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1954 |  |
|  | Quantity | Value |
| Plastic goods <br> Engineering products <br> Other goods <br> Total | $\ldots$ | $£^{\prime} 000$ |
|  | $\ldots$ | 112 |


|  | 1951 | 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Quantity | Entries |
|  | Th.gross | Th.gross | Number |
| Fountain and stylographic pens |  |  |  |
| With gold nibs | . | 22.8 | 11 |
| With ball points | .. | 187.3 | 15 |
| Other | .. | 35.7 | 12 |
| Gold nibs for fountain pens | 32.6 | 26.5 | 8 |

Purchases of materials and fue1, 1954 Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

|  | Quantity | Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Th.oz.troy | \&. 000 |
| Materials <br> Metal in all forms except finished parts and scrap |  |  |
| Gold | 28.3 | 286 |
| Rolled gold | 205.1 | 69 |
|  |  | 17 |
|  | Th. cwt . |  |
| Other | $\stackrel{2 .}{ }{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{33}^{45}$ |
|  | Th.gross |  |
| Gold nibs for fountain pens | 12.8 | 219 |
| Other parts of fountain and stylographic pens | . | 1.196 |
| Timber of all types other than for packing | Th.cu.ft. |  |
| (excluding plywood, blackboard, laminboard and battenboard) | ${ }^{63.7}$ | 135 173 |
|  | Th.cwt. |  |
| Waxes | 15.1 | 257 |
| Dyes and dyestuffs (including colours) | 9.1 | 257 66 |
| Paper for carbons | 56.2 | 737 |
| Paper for duplicating stencils | 60.8 | 452 |
| Plastics materials of all types | 1.6 | 78 340 |


|  | Quantity | Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials (contd.) | Th.sq. yds . | \&.000 |
| Ribbons and other narrow fabrics | 1.807 | 369 |
| Packing materials | .. | 732 |
| All other purchased materials | $\cdots$ | 1.754 |
| Fuel and electricity | Th.tons |  |
| coal | 11.2 | 53 |
| Coke | 2.5 | 14 2 |
| Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures) | Th.gal. |  |
| For use in internal combustion engines | 96 | 20 3 |
|  | 193 | 9 |
| For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc. | Th.therms | 10 |
| Gas purchased |  | 25 |
| Electricity purchased | 9.752 | 70 12 |
| All other purchased fuel | .. | 兂 |
| Total cost |  | 7.515 |

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

|  | 1951 | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Number |
| Average number of employees |  |  |
| Operatives Administrative, technical and clerical employees | 10.185 2.611 | 8.510 2.29 |
| To tal | 12.796 | 10.739 |
|  | £ 000 | £ 000 |
| Wages and salaries paid to |  |  |
| Administrative, technical and clerical employees | $\begin{aligned} & 2.633 \\ & 1.357 \end{aligned}$ | 2.781 1.368 |
| Total | 3.990 | 4.149 |
|  | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ |
| Wages and salaries per head |  |  |
| ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operatives } \\ & \text { Administrative, technical and clerical employees }\end{aligned}$ | 259 520 | 327 614 |


|  | 1951 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents <br> Employers ${ }^{\circ}$ contributions |  |  | £. 000 |
|  |  |  | 71 |
| Employees covered | .. |  | Number |
|  |  |  | 2.941 |
| Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents |  |  | \&. 000 |
| (a) The following persons, not included above, were also employed by larger establishments in this industry ('other workers' includes, for example, employees engaged in merchanting). Payments to outworkers are also shown |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Uni ted Kingdom |  |  |
|  | 1951 | 1954 |  |
|  | Number | Number |  |
| Canten morkers |  |  |  |
| Females | ${ }_{97}{ }^{2}$ | $9{ }^{2}$ |  |
| Total | 99 | 92 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Females | 156 140 | ${ }_{121}^{40}$ |  |
| Total | 296 | 161 |  |
| Total excluded employees | 395 | 253 |  |
| Outworkers | 54 | 130 |  |
| Payments to outworkers | ${ }^{\text {£ }} 0$ | ${ }_{11}^{\varepsilon^{\prime} 000}$ |  |

Employment in a specified week (a) Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

|  | 1951 |  |  | 1954 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Working proprietors | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Operatives | 3.445 | 6.821 | 10.266 | 3.104 | 5.786 | 8.890 |
| clerical employees | 1.259 | 1.331 | 2.590 | 996 | 1.233 | 2.229 |
| Total employees | 4.704 | 8.152 | 12.856 | 4.100 | 7.019 | 11.119 |

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[^0]:    (a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, 1954.

