



BOARD OF TRADE

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# Report on the Census of Production 1963

122 Toys, games and sports equipment



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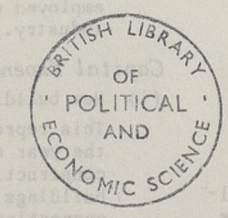
These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introduction to the Census of Production' - published by the Board of Trade.)

BOARD OF TRADE

# Report on the Census of Production 1963

## 122 Toys, games and sports equipment

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)



TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT  
Average number employed  
Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. those national insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of reference, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Average number employed is 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 figures. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

## 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 merchandising 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 construction 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.

This Report on the Toys, Games and Sports Equipment Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing children's toys of all kinds (except rubber toys); indoor games including chess and draughts sets and jigsaw puzzles (but excluding playing cards), conjuring apparatus and sports and gymnastic equipment and requisites other than sports nets, fishing lines and hooks, billiard tables and bagatelle boards. Children's bicycles (with frames less than 15 inches) and tricycles (with wheels less than 14 inches) are included; other bicycles and tricycles are included in the report on Motor Cycle, Three-Wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing (Part 63).

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 494 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

There were no larger establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954.

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	
		Toys and games 10		Sports requisites 20		1958	1963
		1958	1963	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises	No.	87	67	57	59	144	126
Number of establishments	"	117	107	75	83	192	190
Gross output	£'000	32,788	39,406	10,974	15,119	43,763	54,525
Net output	"	16,209	21,141	5,932	8,031	22,142	29,172
Net output per head	£	800	1,000	829	1,005	807	1,002
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done		9,636	12,680(c)	41,013	49,546(c)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings		1,149	2,081	2,517	4,588
Sales of characteristic products	"	26,629	32,481	8,874	11,688	(d)	(d)
Index of specialisation (e)	Per cent.	85	88	92	92	88	91
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		4,897	5,369	20,430	20,301
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases		2,063	1,662	3,724	3,724
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out		6	47	329	308
		for transport		201	131	859	975
Stocks and work in progress							
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year		+ 169	+ 321	+ 209	+ 342
		at end of year		972	1,893	3,518	5,538
Work in progress	"	change during year		+ 20	+ 58	+ 24	+ 50
		at end of year		604	909	1,777	2,274
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year		+ 62	+ 121	- 3	- 45
		at end of year		987	1,593	3,462	4,877
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors		7,158	7,988	27,420	29,127
		operatives		5,871	6,353	22,935	24,295
		other employees (f)		1,270	1,587	4,458	4,735
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives		2,484	3,325	9,122	11,076
		of other employees (f)		871	1,351	3,021	3,995
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives		423	523	398	456
		other employees (f)		685	851	678	844
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (g)	£'000	..	476	..	207	..	683
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (h)	"	..	151	..	77	..	228
Capital expenditure (i)							
New building work	"	101	222	76	85	176	307
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions		..	*	..	20
		disposals		..	142	..	239
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions		124	297	799	1,228
		disposals		7	12	53	184
Vehicles	"	acquisitions		44	65	160	207
		disposals		26	30	67	92

For notes to this table - see page 122/6

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	35	35	1,213	2,146	1,104	911	35	341
50-99	41	53	2,910	5,501	2,803	963	177	1,236
100-199	23	31	3,175	5,526	3,078	969	102	1,265
200-299	10	22	2,539	4,731	2,685	1,057	250	1,346
300-399	5	5	1,812	3,938	2,177	1,201	126	604
400-499	5	10	2,360	4,122	1,911	810	- 72	1,540
500-999	3	11	2,340	4,542	2,570	1,098	109	718
1,500 and over	4	23	12,778	24,019	12,846	1,005	519	5,638
Total	126	190	29,127	54,525	29,172	1,002	1,246	12,688

(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	993	181	477	138	29	8	480	762
50-99	2,401	480	1,085	421	74	15	452	877
100-199	2,628	532	1,274	462	74	17	485	869
200-299	2,095	435	961	341	59	18	459	785
300-399	1,446	365	636	298	41	14	440	815
400-499	1,966	392	961	298	62	39	489	760
500-999	2,098	241	982	200	53	15	468	830
1,500 and over	10,668	2,109	4,700	1,837	292	102	439	871
Total	24,295	4,735	11,076	3,995	683	228	456	844

(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 £39,000.

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	3	8	11
18 and over	35	54	89
All ages	38	62	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 6 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 13 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	377	395
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	3,756	559
Other persons employed		3,085

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

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

(e) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(f) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(g) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
10 Toys (b)	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
Dolls (other than rubber dolls) (b)						
Stuffed	27.7	57	46.3	173	6	6
Plastics	890	2,201	..	1,703	7	7
Soft toys (other than dolls and rubber soft toys) (b)	..	1,136	185 ..	1,190 395	11	12
Toy perambulators and toy folders	110	2,507	50.2	1,233	15	18
Scooters and pedal motor cars			47.4	1,250	7	10
Children's bicycles (with frames of less than 15 inches) and tricycles (with wheels less than 14 inches)			61.1	1,804	10	12
Flying model aircraft (complete, and aircraft parts, including engines, of all materials, whether in kits or separate)	..	530	..	263	*	*
Metal toys not elsewhere specified						
Mechanical (self-propelled)	Th.doz. sets		Th.doz. sets			
Train sets, complete	21.3	484	9.3	578	*	*
Parts of train sets, including engines, carriages and wagons, sold separately	..	(c)	..	102	*	5
Other	Th.doz.		Th.doz.			
Other	..	1,290	193	954	8	9
Constructional	..	508	..	581	*	*
Toys die-cast, not elsewhere specified	..	3,053	..	4,844	11	11
Other descriptions of metal toys	..	2,415	..	1,973	18	19
Unclassified	..	818	..	168	9	9
Plastic toys not elsewhere specified						
Mechanical	469 ..	924 773	497	2,423	7	10
Constructional (other than flying model aircraft)			1,964	2,508	10	10
Other	1,565 ..	1,676 2,614	1,856 ..	3,166 2,368	22	26
Wooden toys, not elsewhere specified	..	1,233	..	1,292	12	14
Toys of cardboard and paper	..	304	..	492	5	5
Other toys, not elsewhere specified (excluding those wholly or mainly of rubber), but including modelling materials (b)	..	521	..	2,635	26	28
Parts of toys, not elsewhere specified, sold separately (b)	..	1,873	..	387	23	25

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
10 Indoor Games						
Of cardboard and paper (excluding playing cards)	..	1,926	..	1,157	10	10
Other (excluding table tennis tables and equipment and darts and dartboards)	..	543	..	618	6	6
Unclassified toys and games and parts thereof of plastics and other materials	..	2,559	..	2,247	60	62
Total toys and indoor games		29,948		36,502	..	..
	Th.doz.		Th.doz.			
20 Sports equipment						
Tennis rackets	14.1 ..	379 60	15.9	402	6	7
Other rackets	3.7 ..	93 18	5.8	161	6	6
Racket frames, unstrung	21.5	333	30.0	497	*	5
Cricket bats, spliced	11.7	264	9.8	270	5	5
Golf clubs, complete	..	845	49.3	1,557	6	9
Hockey stocks	6.9	103	7.0	114	6	6
Gymnasium equipment and appliances	..	655	..	840	10	10
Golf balls (new and re-covered)	1,107	1,521	1,172	1,764	5	6
Tennis balls	748	838	688	841	*	*
			Th.doz. prs.			
Gloves for boxing, cricket, fives, etc.	..	120	16.2 ..	204 169	9	9
			Th.doz.			
Leather cases for footballs, etc.	12.0	292	9.2	283	8	8
Leather cricket and hockey balls	6.6	82(d)	14.7	173	5	5
Sports goods carriers (i.e. bags for cricket, tennis, golf and other sports)	10.2 ..	234 177	..	567	18	18
Other requisites of leather or canvas	..	240	..	225	8	8
Darts and dartboards	..	(c)	..	845	10	10
	Th.doz. prs.		Th.doz. prs.			
Skates	51.8 ..	367 214	110	792	9	9
Fishing tackle, except hooks, lines and nets (e)	..	992	..	1,064	20	22
Table tennis equipment, including tables	..	206	..	215	11	12
Playground and nursery equipment (swings, slides, etc.)	..	192(f)	..	506	10	10

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
20 Sports equipment (continued)						
Other sports equipment not elsewhere specified	..	1,103	..	1,583	31	34
Unclassified requisites for sports and athletics and parts thereof	..	214	..	412	25	26
Total sports equipment		9,541		13,484	..	..
Other principal products	..	229	..	704	29	31
Waste products	..	73	..	80	47	58
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		595		556	10	11
Total		40,386(g)		51,325	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		4,693		6,133		
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		35,693(g)		45,192	126	152(h)

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

(b) Toys made of rubber were not specifically excluded for 1958, but are included, so far as recorded separately, in the 1963 report on the Rubber Industry, Part 119.

(c) Not recorded separately.

(d) Leather cricket balls only for 1958.

(e) Described as fishing tackle of all descriptions for 1958.

(f) So far as recorded separately.

(g) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry is now shown in Table 7 of this report.

(h) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
		£'000		£'000	Number	
<b>Toys and indoor games</b>						
Toy perambulators and toy folders, scooters and pedal motor cars, childrens bicycles (with frames of less than 15 inches) and tricycles (with wheels less than 14 inches)	..	878	..	1,090	22	63,67
Metal toys not elsewhere specified			..	326	14	62,67,72,74
Toys and games made wholly or mainly from plastics and parts thereof	..	1,944	..	2,015	57	63,121,123,124
Other descriptions of toys and parts thereof, and indoor games of cardboard and paper (excluding playing cards)	..	990(b)	..	977	10	58,67,116,118
Parts of toys not elsewhere specified, sold separately	..	96	..	141	15	63,67,97,109
<b>Total toys and indoor games</b>		<b>3,908</b>		<b>4,550</b>		
<b>Sports equipment</b>						
	Th.doz.					
Sports goods carriers (i.e. bags for cricket, tennis, golf and other sports) and other requisites of leather etc. (including leather cases for footballs)	{ 1.7 ..	{ 48 28	{ ..	{ 147	{ 10	{ 91,92
Skates	..	200	22.9	203	*	51,60,63,68
Fishing tackle, except hooks, lines and nets	..	144	..	292	11	50,51,74,99
Gloves for boxing, cricket, fives, etc.			..	93	*	92,100
Other sports equipment and parts thereof			..	848	40	(c)
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,693</b>		<b>6,133</b>		

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

(b) Including an amount for soft toys.

(c) Production is widely distributed.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Furniture of wood and metal	..	615	..	468
Articles, components, and semi-manufactured goods made wholly or mainly of plastics	..	439	..	52
Other products	..	4,040(a)	..	3,528
Repair work		227		186
Services rendered to other organisations (b)		..		118
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)		2,412		4,454
Canteen takings		105		134
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,837(c) (d)</b>		<b>8,941</b>

(a) Including an amount for some work done.

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

(c) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

(d) Revised figure. Repair work was included in the table covering sales of principal products, in the 1958 report for this industry.

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
<b>Materials for processing</b>				
Steel except finished parts, wire and scrap				
Plates, 3mm. thick and over	} 3.9	241	0.3	20
Hoop and strip (including tape of all thicknesses)			6.7	386
Sheets under 3mm. thick (including electrical sheets)	19.4	935	9.9	506
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	} 4.4	270	} 5.5	324
Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap				
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	..	(a)	0.3	111
Lead and alloys of lead (excluding solder) (b)	1.0	112	..	9
Zinc and alloys of zinc	..	(a)	5.2	506
Steel tubes and fittings therefor (for golf club shafts, perambulators, etc.)	..	185	..	841
Wire and wire manufactures (other than insulated wire)	} ..	(a)	..	265
Other parts and components of metal			..	1,307
Rubber in all forms	..	198	..	1,035
Leather	..	378	..	585
Finished strings for tennis and other rackets	..	112	..	115
Timber			Th.stds.	
Softwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	} ..	689	1.6	241
Hardwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured			443	500
	Th.sq.ft.		Th.sq.ft.	
Plywood, including blockboard, laminboard and battenboard	6,696	185	4,929	187
			..	25
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of (c)	Th.sq.yds.		Th.sq.yds.	
Cotton	} 1,661	348	} 1,942	317
Wool	452	196(d)	255	328
Canvas	..	(a)	..	58
Paper and board other than for packaging	..	353	..	709
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Paint and varnish (including lacquers and stains)	347	460	273	386
			..	118
Glues and adhesives (including compound synthetic resin adhesives, but excluding synthetic resins bought as such)	..	12	..	51

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000
<b>Materials for processing (continued)</b>				
Synthetic resins and plastics materials (excluding leathercloth and reinforced plastics) (e)				
Polyethylene and polypropylene and co-polymers: granules, moulding and extrusion compounds	}		54.7	434
			..	69
Polyvinyl chloride (including co-polymers)	}		50.9	455
Resins, solutions, emulsions, dispersions, moulding and extrusion compounds				
Plasticised and unplasticised sheet, film, rod, foil, tube, profile shapes and foam	..	1,993	..	166
Polystyrene	}		72.2	724
Moulding and extrusion compounds				
			..	122
Sheet, film, tape, foil and foam	}		..	44
Plastic goods moulded and fabricated (including components and fittings)				
	..	1,198	..	1,417
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(a)	Th.gal.	
			25.2	9
			..	9
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	(a)	..	302
All other materials for processing	..	6,937	..	4,205
<b>Packaging materials</b>				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	1,509	..	2,174
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)	}	311	..	242
			..	43
All other packaging materials				
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	23.6	91	13.0	78
			..	46
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	} 3.3	19	1.7	16
			..	4
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	} 326	67	286	62
			..	8
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	276	15	1,430	62
			..	21

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Fuel and electricity (f) (continued)				
Gas	1,463	87	1,893	108
	..	15	..	82
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	35,716	211	41,530	257
	..	34	..	190
Total cost of materials and fuel		17,296		20,300
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		3,593
Canteen purchases		..		132
Total cost of purchases		..		24,025

- (a) Not recorded separately.
- (b) 'Wire' and 'Solder' were not specifically excluded in 1954.
- (c) 'Narrow fabrics' were not specifically excluded in 1954.
- (d) Including 'felt' in 1954.
- (e) Described in 1954 as 'Plastics materials'.
- (f) The total amount of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 280 Th.kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity of electricity generated in 1963, cannot be given.

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.	215
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	151
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	89
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	975
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	20
Vehicle licences	"	14
Depreciation	"	172
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	54
Total	"	1,475

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	72
Road goods vehicles	54
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	197
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	206
Rates, excluding water rates	353
Hire of plant and machinery	31
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	300
Total	1,213

- (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)	2.1	November	1.9
May	0.5	December	70.9
June	0.5	1964	
July	1.6	January	9.6
August	0.5	February	0.0
September	4.1	March	5.3
October	3.1	Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1983 (a)

Account payable	1983		1982	
	£ million	% of total	£ million	% of total
Repairs and maintenance to buildings	101	1.7	100	1.7
Road goods vehicles	72	1.2	72	1.2
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	54	0.9	54	0.9
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	308	5.3	308	5.3
Rates, excluding water rates	323	5.6	323	5.6
Hire of plant and machinery	31	0.5	31	0.5
Postage, telephone, telexgrams and cables	300	5.2	300	5.2
Total	1,123	19.4	1,123	19.4

(a) No deduction is made in these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.  
 (b) For details see Table 11 for the larger firms, 1983.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1983

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1983	Per cent.	1982	Per cent.
April (a)	2.1	April (a)	2.1
May	0.8	May	0.8
June	0.8	June	0.8
July	1.8	July	1.8
August	0.8	August	0.8
September	4.1	September	4.1
October	3.1	October	3.1
Total	100	Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended up to 31st April, 1984.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by firms classified to other industries, 1982 and 1983

Year	£ million
1982	1,171
1983	1,171

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 merchanting 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 (merchanting 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 merchanting 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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