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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 49.
OFFICE MACHINERY

*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)*

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TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years 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 offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to 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 were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) 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 fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

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 and, for 1958, 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 on materials

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was 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 were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, 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 was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchanting and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by out-workers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

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. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. 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, that is 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. 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. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

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.

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.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 49. OFFICE MACHINERY

This report on the Office Machinery Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of typewriters, duplicating (including small offset litho) machines, adding machines, calculating and tabulating machines, cash registers and other machinery for office use. Dictating machines are excluded. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 338 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry formed part of Industry 4I (Mechanical Engineering (General)) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954; particulars relating to small offset litho machines, included in the 1954 report in Industry 4H (Printing and Bookbinding Machinery) are now included in this industry. Dictating machines form part of minimum list heading 364 and are included in the report on the Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Industry (Part 59).

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but the correspondence is not exact, especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited information. Some other changes introduced in the 1958 Census also affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

There were no small establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954 or in 1958.

TREATMENT OF PARTS

In the 1958 Census reports for this and other mechanical engineering industries, a distinction is made between parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines, and other parts sold. The only parts shown in Table 4 are those included on returns (whether classified to this or to other industries) which also showed sales of office machinery; where the return was classified to another industry, these parts are also shown, together with the complete machines, in Table 5.

Parts of office machinery included on returns which showed no sales of the complete machines are treated as principal products of General Mechanical Engineering (Part 53) whether made by general engineering firms or by specialist manufacturers of other types of machinery.

Sales of all parts of office machinery (i.e. whether or not sold in association with the sale of the complete machines) are brought together in Table 9 at the end of this report.

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4. A census return was classified to this industry if the sales of the principal products of this industry (excluding parts, etc. as mentioned below) accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry (with corresponding exclusions). Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses. Sales of machinery parts, and work done (other than structural work), including repair work, were not taken into account in classifying returns except in cases where they exceeded 80 per cent. of the total output of the return (in which case the return was classified to the General Mechanical Engineering Industry (Part 53)) or where the return would otherwise have been classified outside the mechanical engineering group of industries. Sales of merchantable products and of non-specific items such as waste products and canteen takings were also not taken into account in classifying returns.

Sales of data processing and handling equipment, which are produced by some firms otherwise engaged in this industry and also by firms in the Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Industry and the Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Industry (Part 54), were not taken into account in determining to which of the three industries the return should be classified, unless they accounted for more than 85 per cent. of total sales, in which case the return was classified to the Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Industry.

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
1	Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms	49/3
2	Summary of returns received	49/4
3	Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958	49/5
4	Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries	49/6
5	Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries	49/8
6	Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry	49/9
7	Total make of intermediate products, 1958	Does not apply
8	Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958	49/10
9	Sales of all parts of office machinery by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries	49/11

Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1
Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	78	
Number of establishments	"	..	119	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	29,162	49,622
	{ merchantable goods and canteen takings	"	..	1,060
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	10,116	20,657	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 350	- 222
	{ at end of year	"	3,013	4,076
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 757	+ 1,499
	{ at end of year	"	7,120	13,806
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 183	+ 237
	{ at end of year	"	3,068	6,130
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	323	756	
Payments for transport	"	233	361	
Net output	"	19,414	30,421	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	18.5	22.7
	{ other employees	"	5.4	8.3
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	23.9	31.0
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	8,104	12,606
	{ of other employees	"	2,887	6,055
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	506	584	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	1,275	2,201
	{ disposals	"	28	46
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	71	107
	{ disposals	"	13	29

(a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(d) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

Summary of returns received

TABLE 2 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	40	44
Number of establishments	"	59	72
Sales	£'000	28,524	48,537
{ goods produced and work done	"	..	1,037
{ merchant goods and canteen takings	"	..	..
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	9,894	20,206
Products on hand for sale (b)	"	+ 343	- 217
{ change during year	"	2,947	3,987
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Work in progress	"	+ 740	+ 1,466
{ change during year	"	6,964	13,504
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	"	- 179	+ 232
{ change during year	"	3,001	5,996
{ at end of year	"	..	..
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	316	740
Payments for transport	"	228	353
Net output	"	18,990	29,756
Average number employed (c)	No.	18,100	22,170
{ operatives	"	5,300	8,102
{ other employees	"	23,400	30,275
{ total, including working proprietors	"	..	..
Net output per person employed	£	812	983
Wages and salaries	£'000	7,932	12,338
{ of operatives	"	2,826	5,927
{ of other employees	"	..	..
Wages and salaries per head	£	438	557
{ operatives	"	533	732
{ other employees	"	..	..
Capital expenditure (d)	£'000	282	571
New building work	"	1,247	2,153
Plant and machinery	"	27	45
{ acquisitions	"	69	105
{ disposals	"	13	29

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry:

	1958
Number of returns	31
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	239
Males	57
Females	..

- (b) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
(c) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
(d) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
25 - 49	7	13	308	213	221	36	89	23	8	828
50 - 99	7	9	835	547	473	88	227	56	8	975
100 - 199	6	7	1,118	668	661	172	314	139	34	802
200 - 299	4	5	991	766	714	263	404	218	43	784
300 - 499	5	5	2,787	1,964	1,419	497	662	432	81	1,023
750 - 999	6	8	7,251	4,524	3,666	1,626	1,990	1,055	235	855
1,000 - 1,499	3	4	7,946	3,758	2,843	840	1,427	806	277	1,020
1,500 - 2,499	3	7	8,907	5,142	4,547	1,082	2,312	714	1,603	913
3,000 - 4,999	3	14	19,431	12,174	7,626	3,498	4,914	2,484	540	1,094
Total	44	72	49,573	29,756	22,170	8,102	12,338	5,927	2,828	983

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchant goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 4 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	Number
OFFICE MACHINERY (other than photographic and projection equipment)						
COMPLETE MACHINES						
Cash registers	..	1,581(a)	23,779	2,075	8	8
Adding and listing machines	26,294	1,487	36,180	1,994	7	7
Other calculating machines (excluding electronic computers and calculators) (b)	20,872	1,477	14,534	1,378	5	5
	..	229				
Accounting, book-keeping, billing or posting machines or any combination thereof (not being machines operated in conjunction with punched cards), including typewriters incorporated therein	7,331	4,187	13,189	8,014	5	7
Data processing and handling equipment (excluding electronic computers and calculators but including card punching machines and verifiers) (b) (c)	..	5,786	..	11,941	8	11
Duplicating machinery						
Litho-offset sheet fed weighing less than 2,000 lb.	622	491	..	1,336	5	5
Duplicators	50,554	2,155	57,901	2,826	7	7
Addressing machines	10,753	911	..	1,352	..	5
Letter opening, coin sorting, counting and wrapping, letter sealing, stamp affixing, postage franking, perforating and cheque writing machines	7,944	449	..	710	8	8
Typewriters						
New						
Electric	134,710	3,920	4,258	378	..	..
Other						
Exceeding 22 lb. in weight			115,507	4,156	5	5
Not exceeding 22 lb. in weight	106,706	1,543	138,758	2,038	6	6
Reconditioned	4,747	102	..	1,007	24	25
Other office machinery	..	559	..	..	..	..
PARTS sold in association with the sale of complete machines characteristic of this industry (d)	..	2,826	..	5,848	41	47
RIBBON SPOOLS, with or without inked ribbons and parts thereof, for use in office machinery, cash registers and time recorders	..	507	..	..	..	..
OTHER PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS						
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK	-	-	..	1,110	12	13

TABLE 4 (contd.)

	1954		1958		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
WASTE PRODUCTS						
Iron and steel scrap	..	18	..	44	24	25
Brass scrap	..	9	..	8	18	18
Copper scrap	..	1	..	3	11	11
Other scrap metals	..	13	..	18	19	22
Other waste products	..	1	..	4	8	9
Total		28,252		46,338	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		1,820		2,253	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		26,433		44,085	44	50(e)

(a) So far as recorded separately.

(b) For electronic computers and calculators see the report on the Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus Industry.

(c) Described in 1954 as 'Punched card machines, including card punching machines and verifiers'.

(d) For details of these parts see Table 9.

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

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments
classified to other industries

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Value	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
Office machinery (other than photographic and projection equipment)	£'000	£'000	Number	
Cash registers, adding and listing machines, and accounting, book-keeping, billing or posting machines or any combination thereof (not being machines operated in conjunction with punched cards), including typewriters incorporated therein				
Complete machines	104	73	..	40, 50, 53
Parts (b)				
Data processing and handling equipment and other calculating machines (excluding electronic computers and calculators but including card punching machines and verifiers), and duplicating machinery				
Complete machines and parts (b)	1,349	1,610(c)	12	50, 52, 61, 116
Addressing machines and letter opening, coin sorting, counting and wrapping, letter sealing, stamp affixing, postage franking, perforating and cheque writing machines				
Complete machines and parts (b)	93			
Typewriters				
New				
Electric, complete machines and parts (b)	-	304(d)	5	43, 53, 120, 125
Other, complete machines and parts (b)				
Reconditioned, complete machines and parts (b)	97			
Other office machinery, complete machines and parts (b)				
Ribbon spools, with or without inked ribbons and parts thereof, for use in office machinery, cash registers and time recorders	176	267	11	50, 53, 54, 110
Total	1,820	2,253	..	

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
 (b) Parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines characteristic of this industry.
 (c) Excluding complete 'other calculating machines' and parts for duplicators.
 (d) Excluding complete 'typewriters, new' and parts for 'typewriters, reconditioned'.

Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Machine tools, metal working (other than power tools)	..	75	..	368
Printing, bookbinding, paper-working, etc. machines and parts	..	24	..	134
Electrical machinery and apparatus and parts thereof	..	227	..	722
Other machinery and parts thereof	..	372	..	311
Arms, ammunition and parts thereof, and other naval, military and air force stores	..	288	..	40
Data processing and handling equipment (electronic computers and calculators)	-	-	..	1,218
Other goods made	..	406	..	628
Repair and jobbing work		660		811
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		42		221
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	706
Canteen takings		..		331
Total		..		5,489

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	2	1	3
Operatives	16,248	5,603	21,851
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	5,678	2,912	8,590
Total employees	21,926	8,515	30,441
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 17.2	£ 7.3	£ 13.8

Sales of all parts of office machinery by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 9 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

(i) Parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines characteristic of this industry (a)	1954		1958	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(ii) Other parts sold (b)	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
For cash registers	(c)	(c)	325	93
For adding and listing machines	31	12		
For other calculating machines (excluding electronic computers and calculators)	158(d)	109(d)	46	36
For accounting, book-keeping, billing or posting machines or any combination thereof (not being machines operated in conjunction with punched cards), including typewriters incorporated therein			297	276
For data processing and handling equipment (excluding electronic computers and calculators but including card punching machines and verifiers)	1,031	-	3,308	743
For duplicating machinery	498	-	526	-
Litho-offset sheet fed machines weighing less than 2,000 lb.				
Duplicators	257	14	369	(e)
For addressing machines				
For letter opening, coin sorting, counting and wrapping, letter sealing, stamp affixing, postage franking, perforating and cheque writing machines	62	-	-	-
For typewriters	-	-	728	-
New				
Electric				
Other	116	69	147	-
Exceeding 22 lb. in weight				
Not exceeding 22 lb. in weight	91	-	-	(e)
Reconditioned	581	-	-	146
For other office machinery				
Total	2,826	229	5,848	1,293

(a) Principal products of this industry.

(b) Principal products of General Mechanical Engineering Industry.

(c) Separate information is not available but is included with 'accounting, book-keeping, billing or posting machines'.

(d) Includes parts for cash registers.

(e) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate figures cannot be given but are included with 'other office machinery'.

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC.

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 128 Construction
- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials; cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber; packing materials; replacement parts for plant etc. (Information about purchases of other materials is given in The Report on the Census of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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