



BOARD OF TRADE

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# Report on the Census of Production 1963

**73** Jewellery, plate and refining of  
precious metals

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Jewellery, plate and refining of

Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. Some detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet 'Introduction'. Notes: Part 1 of the report on the Census of Production (1963) is given in a separate booklet 'Introduction'. The figures in this report are based on the Census of Production (1963) and are not comparable with the figures in the Census of Production (1958) or the Census of Production (1953). The figures in this report are based on the Census of Production (1963) and are not comparable with the figures in the Census of Production (1958) or the Census of Production (1953). The figures in this report are based on the Census of Production (1963) and are not comparable with the figures in the Census of Production (1958) or the Census of Production (1953).

BOARD OF TRADE

# Report on the Census of Production 1963

## 73 Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals

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)



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Notes - continued on pages 111 and 112



## 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.

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The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

#### Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

#### Employees

- (i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.
- (ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

#### Capital Expenditure

- (i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

# 73 Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals

This Report on the Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in assaying, smelting, refining, etc., gold, silver and platinum, etc., cutting and polishing precious stones; manufacturing ornaments of gold, silver, pewter, or plated with gold, silver, etc.; and in manufacturing jewellery, coins, medals and tableware (including spoons and forks, other than hafted forks). The Royal Mint is included.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 396 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

For 1963 repair work on customers' goods, including remounting and mounting loose stones, which was previously taken into account in classifying returns to this industry, was treated as repair work outside the scope of this industry and proper to the distributive trades.

In the jewellery and plate section of this industry, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons was asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form for 1963; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Table 5(i).

There were no small establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1958 and 1963.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).



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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom  
Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	885	864
Number of establishments	"	934	922
Gross output	£'000	155,731(b)	414,945
Net output	"	22,943(b)	31,918
Net output per head	£	866(b)	1,212
Sales and work done	£'000	149,207(b)	399,976(c)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	12,846
Purchases	"	130,991(b)	367,415
		materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	13,144
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	
Payments to other organisations	"	1,612(b)	2,987
		for work done on materials given out	189
		for transport	
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 607(b)	+ 2,831
	"	17,798	25,775
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 310(b)	+ 1,725
	"	8,784	10,738
Work in progress	"	+ 225	+ 399
	"	3,160	4,306
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 72(b)	+ 708
	"	5,854	10,732
Average number employed	Th.	26.5	26.3
	"	21.2	19.3
	"	5.1	5.8
Wages and salaries	£'000	9,019	10,981
	"	3,511	5,444
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	..	1,264
Capital expenditure (f)			
Total	"	..	1,526
New building work	"	314	372
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	..	- 109
Plant and machinery (g)	"	931	1,021
Vehicles (g)	"	74	242

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 24 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 25 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Revised figures for 1958.

(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) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(g) Acquisitions less disposals.



TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963  
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total		
		Jewellery and plate 01		Precious metals refining 02				
		1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	153	139	7	8	160	147	
Number of establishments	"	174	166	26	25	200	191	
Gross output	£'000	22,470	34,644	116,877	355,109	139,348	389,753	
Net output	"	11,307	15,317	5,993	9,510	17,299	24,829	
Net output per head	£	785	1,086	1,106	1,645	873	1,248	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	20,724	30,228(c)	112,997	346,318(c)	133,721	376,546(c)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,481	3,779	3,825	7,870	5,257	11,649
Sales of characteristic products	"	19,452	28,017	103,463	333,238	(d)	(d)	
Index of specialisation (e)	Per cent.	94	93	92	96	93	97	
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	10,600	15,261	110,030	336,548	120,630	351,809
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"	3,303	"	7,681	"	10,984
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	520	889	673	1,701	1,193	2,590
		for transport	150	116	94	52	244	167
Stocks and work in progress	"							
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 209	+ 375	- 7	+ 856	+ 202	+ 1,231
		at end of year	1,568	3,144	5,004	5,060	6,572	8,204
Work in progress	"	change during year	+ 106	+ 261	+ 62	+ 65	+ 168	+ 326
		at end of year	1,533	2,359	831	1,471	2,364	3,830
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 106	+ 241	- 88	+ 383	+ 18	+ 625
		at end of year	2,660	3,225	1,720	5,570	4,380	8,796
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	14,402	14,108	5,419	5,781	19,821	19,889
		operatives	12,084	11,182	3,912	3,856	15,996	15,038
		other employees (f)	2,300	2,798	1,507	1,925	3,807	4,723
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	5,059	6,026	1,739	2,642	6,797	8,668
		of other employees (f)	1,632	2,348	1,014	2,177	2,646	4,525
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	419	539	444	685	425	576
		other employees (f)	710	839	673	1,131	695	958
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (g)	£'000	..	365	..	181	..	546	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (h)	"	..	197	..	301	..	498	
Capital expenditure (i)	"							
New building work	"	106	168	129	170	235	338	
Land and existing buildings	"	..	- 123(j)	..	+ 17(j)	..	- 106(j)	
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	265	464	443	518	708	983
		disposals	4	18	8	14	12	32
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	135	181	34	63	169	244
		disposals	103	81	11	21	113	102

For notes to this table - see page 73/6

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	54	55	1,856	18,120	2,425	1,307	95	1,586
50-99	53	58	3,678	11,458	3,598	978	129	2,209
100-199	22	31	2,883	12,511	3,729	1,294	157	1,945
200-299	10	13	2,307	4,275	2,267	982	129	1,405
300-749	5	15	2,667	18,377	4,422	1,658	339	5,157
750 and over	3	19	6,498	325,013	8,387	1,291	476	8,528
Total	147	191	19,889	389,753	24,828	1,248	1,325	20,829

(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	1,401	404	841	388	48	22	600	960
50-99	2,870	761	1,492	633	91	31	520	831
100-199	2,336	526	1,226	452	81	24	525	860
200-299	1,765	533	811	439	59	30	460	823
300-749	1,992	675	1,403	596	80	85	705	883
750 and over	4,674	1,824	2,894	2,017	186	306	619	1,106
Total	15,038	4,723	8,668	4,525	546	498	576	958

(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 £100,000.



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	4	4	8
18 and over	53	39	92
All ages	57	43	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 7 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 10 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	708	722

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	} 5,845	{	1,075
Other persons employed			4,964

- (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(ii).
- (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.
- (j) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 5(i) Estimates of total sales of principal products of the Jewellery and Plate section of this industry, 1958 and 1963 (a)

All firms: United Kingdom

	All firms (b)		Small firms in the industry (c)	
	1958(d)	1963	1958(d)	1963
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Jewellery, gem set or not				
Of platinum, gold (including gold and platinum combined) and silver whether or not covered with other precious metals	7,418	12,917	3,509	6,439
Of all other materials (including base metals covered with precious metals, rolled or imitation gold and silver and imitation fashion and costume jewellery)	1,325(e)	4,560	785(e)	1,212
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares (including thread, lace and braid, and knives complete with blades but excluding steel knives and watch cases)				
Of gold, platinum, or silver whether or not covered with other precious metals	2,591(f)	4,505	1,143(f)	1,532
Of metals other than gold, platinum, silver whether or not covered with precious metals	8,870	10,220	795	485
Diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, cut or otherwise worked	1,103	4,128	629	1,287
Stampings, findings and other semi-processed goods of precious metals and other metals excluding refinery products	9,762	3,608	1,586	2,113
Other products (g)		6,857		145
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	1,204	3,110	1,157	2,832
Total	32,273	49,905	9,604	16,046

- (a) Including estimated figures for firms not making satisfactory returns.
- (b) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms but not by small firms, classified to other industries. For a more detailed analysis of sales by larger firms see Table 5(ii).
- (c) Estimates based on a sample of small firms which account for 18 per cent. of the total employment of small firms in the industry for 1963, and 34 per cent. for 1958.
- (d) Revised figures.
- (e) Excluding 'imitation, fashion and costume jewellery' which for 1958 has been included with 'Other products'.
- (f) Excluding 'thread, lace and braid'.
- (g) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchant goods and the value of services rendered to other organisations).



TABLE 5(ii) 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			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.fine oz.troy	£'000	Th.fine oz.troy	£'000	Number	Number
02 Precious metals refined						
Gold						
Refined in bars, grain, etc.	5,723	71,581	22,781	285,987	6	7
Rolled gold sheet, other sheet, gold leaf, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms	..	7,181	{ 1,297 .. }	{ 765 615 }	{ 6 .. }	{ 6 .. }
Alloys in sheet, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms			782	6,458	5	6
Platinum	Th.oz.troy		Th.oz.troy			
Refined in bars, ingot, grain or powder	400	8,940	635	16,947	6	7
Alloys in sheet, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms			148	5,472	*	*
Silver						
Refined in bars, grain, etc.	26,615	8,957	14,187	6,388	9	10
Fine silver sheet, wire and other semi-processed forms	{ 2,371 .. }	{ 756 244 }	{ 5,350 .. }	{ 2,626 .. }	{ 7 .. }	{ 8 .. }
Alloys in sheet, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms	{ 10,840 .. }	{ 2,181 1,676 }	{ 17,984 .. }	{ 6,544 .. }	{ 5 .. }	{ 9 .. }
Palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium and ruthenium, and alloys thereof, other than platinum alloys	279	3,109	395	4,507	5	6
Other refinery products including other precious metals	..	397	..	(b)	..	..
Total precious metals refined		105,021		336,309	..	..
01 Jewellery, gem set or not						
Of platinum	{ 86.4 .. }	{ 1,710 1,663 }	{ 1.0 .. }	{ 97 94 }	{ 14 .. }	{ 14 .. }
Of gold (including gold and platinum combined)			{ 118 .. }	{ 2,392 3,184 }	{ 43 .. }	{ 45 .. }
Of silver, whether or not covered with other precious metals	{ 53.5 .. }	{ 89 235 }	{ 92.2 .. }	{ 211 322 }	{ 26 .. }	{ 26 .. }
Of base metals covered with precious metals			..	428	15	15
Of all other materials (including imitation, fashion and costume jewellery) not specified above	..	3,214	..	2,485	24	24
Unclassified			..	344	5	5

TABLE 5(ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.oz.troy	£'000	Th.oz.troy	£'000	Number	Number
01 Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares (including thread, lace and braid, but excluding watch cases)						
Of gold or platinum (e.g. cigarette cases, compacts, pencils)	{ 0.7 .. }	{ 11(c) 251 }	{ .. .. }	{ 266 .. }	{ 12 .. }	{ 12 .. }
Of silver, whether or not covered with other precious metals						
Spoons and forks	{ 208 .. }	{ 144 64 }	{ 184 .. }	{ 215 283 }	{ 21 .. }	{ 21 .. }
Other (e.g. cigarette cases, compacts, pencils)	{ 266 .. }	{ 260(d) 558 }	{ 402 .. }	{ 618 212 }	{ 23 .. }	{ 26 .. }
Of metals other than gold, platinum or silver, whether or not covered with precious metals						
Spoons and forks	Th.doz.		Th.doz.			
Plated with silver	{ 1,187 .. }	{ 1,467 425 }	{ 891 .. }	{ 1,482 374 }	{ 45 .. }	{ 46 .. }
Plated with base metals	1,257	640	1,554	635	18	19
Stainless steel	{ 529 .. }	{ 523 55 }	{ 1,888 .. }	{ 1,904 .. }	{ 37 .. }	{ 38 .. }
Other	{ 1,091 .. }	{ 528 80 }	{ 1,544 .. }	{ 680 174 }	{ 26 .. }	{ 27 .. }
Knives, complete with blades, except steel knives	{ 489 .. }	{ 780 314 }	{ 364 .. }	{ 532 115 }	{ 27 .. }	{ 27 .. }
Table hollow-ware						
Of silver plate on nickel silver	..	1,060	..	1,136	22	23
Of other metals (e)	..	339	..	515	11	12
Other goods						
Of silver plate on nickel silver	..	417	..	652	11	11
Of other metals (e)	..	569	..	1,183	18	19
Unclassified	..	824(f)	..	1,414	8	8
01 Diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, cut or otherwise worked	..	448	..	2,767	8	8
01 Stampings, findings and other semi-processed goods	Th.oz.troy		Th.oz.troy			
Of precious metals	..	223	{ 132 .. }	{ 434 66 }	{ 5 .. }	{ 5 .. }
Of other metals	Th.doz.		Th.doz.			
Blanks for spoons or forks	2,114	615	{ 777 .. }	{ 276 389 }	{ 8 .. }	{ 9 .. }
Other	..	275	..	292	7	7
01 Coinage	..	2,560(g)	..	3,773	*	*
Total jewellery and plate		20,344		29,945	..	..

Continued on next page



TABLE 5(ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
Other products	..	£'000 708	..	£'000 2,063	26	29
Waste products	Th.oz.troy		Th.oz.troy			
Of precious metals	{ 321	217	250	375	47	49
	..	116	..	227		
Other (including concentrates, metallic residues, etc.)	..	329	..	128	35	36
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	508	..	545	9	11
Total		127,244(h)		369,591	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		3,654		5,833	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		123,590(h)		363,758	147	156(i)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are the total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) Not recorded separately for 1963, included in 'Other products'.
- (c) Excluding 'gold thread, lace and braid' for 1958.
- (d) Excluding 'silver thread, lace and braid' for 1958.
- (e) Excluding 'pewterware' for 1958.
- (f) Including 'gold and silver thread, lace and braid and pewterware' for 1958.
- (g) So far as recorded separately.
- (h) Revised figure. Repair work including remounting and mounting of loose stones included in this table in the 1958 report is now shown in Table 7.
- (i) 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)
	Th.do.	£'000	Th.do.	£'000	Number	
Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares (including thread, lace and braid but excluding watch cases)						
Of metals other than gold, platinum or silver, whether or not covered with precious metals						
Spoons and forks						
Plated with silver	149	246	..	85	12	69
Plated with base metals	73.5	74	83.6	60	7	69
Stainless steel	97.1	136	568	483	13	69
Other	{ 276	192	703	386	10	69, 74
	..	24				
Knives, complete with blades, except steel knives	9.0	31	20.6	66	7	69
Of gold, platinum or silver and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares of other metals not elsewhere specified	..	88	..	89	*	74, 82
	Th.oz.troy		Th.oz.troy			
Silver and manufactures of silver	{ 5,558	1,862	7,107	2,985	8	40, 74
	..	174				
Other products	..	826	..	1,650	7	40, 43, 69, 124
Total		3,654		5,833	..	

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



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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958	1963
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Cutlery	177	676
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	3,322	2,453
Manufactures of miscellaneous metals	111	
Chemical manufactures and other products	6,152	8,646
Repair work on customers' goods, including remounting and mounting of loose stones	369	639
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	374
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	5,184	11,533
Canteen takings	73	116
Total	15,389 <sup>(b)</sup> (c)	24,437

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

(b) Revised figure. 'Repair work on customers' goods, including remounting and mounting of loose stones' was included in the principal products table of the 1958 report.

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

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing				
Precious metal concentrates	..	(a)	..	7,606
Gold				
Unrefined in dust and amalgam and in partly refined forms	..	36,130	..	24,174
Refined in bars, grain, etc.	..		..	266,252
Rolled gold sheet, other sheet, gold leaf, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms	..		..	1,622
Alloys in sheet, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms	..	(b)	..	1,468
Platinum (including commercial platinum)				
Bars, ingot, grain or powder	..	(a)	..	15,694
Alloys in sheet, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms	..		..	218
Silver				
Unrefined	..	10,165	..	5,204
Refined in bars, grain, etc.	..		..	10,051
Fine silver sheet, wire and other semi-processed forms	..		..	1,079
Alloys in sheet, wire, tube, strip and other semi-processed forms	..		..	585
Palladium iridium, rhodium, osmium and ruthenium, and alloys thereof, other than platinum alloys	..	(b)	..	2,532
Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap (c)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Brass and other copper alloys (including cupro-nickel, but excluding all other nickel alloys)	1.7	476	2.5	1,223
	..	118		
Nickel silver	0.9	288	0.5	205
	..	32	..	30
Nickel and nickel alloys (excluding nickel silver and cupro-nickel)	0.6	277	1.2	729
Copper (excluding blister) (d)	1.7	460	4.0	951
Stampings, findings and other semi-processed goods not elsewhere specified				
Of precious metals	..	484	..	149
Of other metals	..		..	343
Blanks for knives	..		..	367
Blanks for spoons and forks	..		..	235
Other	..		..	
Diamonds, uncut	..	1,163	..	2,784
Other precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, unset	..	342	..	1,053
Imitation stones, unset	..	427	..	247
Fitted cases for jewellery, cutlery, etc.	..	170	..	192
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(b)	Th. gal. 10.1	4
	..		..	4
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	(b)	..	227
All other materials for processing	..	22,081	..	5,077

Continued on next page



TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Packaging materials		£'000		£'000
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	115	..	243
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)	..	94	..	156
All other packaging materials				99
Fuel and electricity (e)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	12.0	52	8.5	64
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	7.4	49	2.5	25
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	7
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	118	26	172	76
	..	4	..	15
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	1,244	59	5,497	176
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	2,534	140	2,711	172
	..	20	..	26
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	50,175	277	56,592	390
			..	54
Total cost of materials and fuel		73,452		351,809
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		10,817
Canteen purchases		..		167
Total cost of purchases		..		362,793

- (a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate details cannot be given and are included with 'All other materials for processing'.
- (b) Not recorded separately for 1954.
- (c) 'Wire' was not excluded in 1954.
- (d) 'Blister' was not specifically excluded in 1954.
- (e) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the total quantities of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in 1954 and 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.	129
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	101
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	91
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	167
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	8
Vehicle licences	"	5
Depreciation	"	36
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	21
Total	"	429

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	133
Road goods vehicles	21
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	467
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	49
Rates, excluding water rates	319
Hire of plant and machinery	32
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	260
Total	1,281

(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)	2.3	November	0.0
May	0.6	December	50.0
June	0.7	1964	
July	1.4	January	4.8
August	0.8	February	1.8
September	0.4	March	37.0
October	0.5		
		Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

*Capital Expenditure (continued)*

## (ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

## (iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

*Characteristic Products*

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

*Enterprise*

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

*Entries*

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

*Establishment*

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

*Gross Output*

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

*Larger Firms*

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

*Net Output*

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

*Net output per person employed*

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

*Principal Products*

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

*Production*

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.



### Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packaging materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

### Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

### Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

### Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

### Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

### Transport Payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

### Wages and Salaries

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

### Work given out

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

### Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- \* Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

### Rounding of Figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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