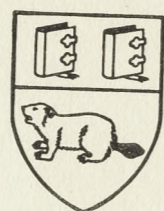


STATISTICS
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

Report on the Census of Production 1968

50-86

Presented by the Department of Trade and Industry
to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947
(10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)

STATISTICS
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(HA 251)

NOTES

1. These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the Census figures. More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Description of the Census': Part I of the Report on the Census of Production for 1968.

SCOPE OF THE 1968 CENSUS AND CHANGES COMPARED WITH 1963

2. The Census for 1968 was taken within the framework of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) and covered all industries listed in Orders II to XXI, ie industries engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and gas, electricity and water supply. As a result of the revision to the Standard Industrial Classification there have been changes compared with 1963 in the definitions of individual industries (details of which are given in the separate parts of the Report relating to them) and their allocation to Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. Details are now given for some industries (in particular in the chemical and engineering sectors) which have not been separately distinguished before; while for the production of perambulators, hand trucks, etc for which there was a separate report for 1963, the particulars are now mainly included in the Report on the Toys, Games, etc Industry.

3. The number of separate industry reports has increased from 128 in the 1963 Census to 153 for the 1968 Census. Apart from the increase in the number of industries identified in the 1968 Census the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification also led to changes in the scope of the Census and the following activities, which were out of scope of the 1963 Census are included in the Census for 1968. The minimum list heading to which each is classified is shown in brackets.

Peat cutting and digging	(109/4)
Heat treatment of milk	(215/1)
Coffee blending, grinding and roasting	(229/2)
Tea blending	(229/2)
Jacquard card cutting and designing	(335)
Preparation of oven ready poultry at packing stations	(214/2)

Agricultural machinery repairing; boiler and motor-car breaking; and the sorting and cleaning of woollen and worsted hair rags which was in scope of the 1963 Census were excluded for 1968.

4. The rules used in classifying establishments to industries and to sub-divisions of industries were slightly changed for 1968. The most general change concerned the dropping of the rule by which in 1963 the classification of an establishment was only changed if the pattern of its output had altered considerably between two consecutive censuses. A number of changes which had limited application were also made, the most notable being

the treatment given to parts of machines, principal products of the mechanical engineering group of industries.

5. Another change concerned the exemption from the requirement to complete a detailed return. In this Census exemption applied to the establishment and not, as in previous censuses, to the firm. This meant that a firm with more than one establishment employing fewer than 25 persons at each, but with 25 or more persons in total, was exempted for 1968 from completing a detailed return (except in industries in which short forms were used - see paragraph 19). In previous censuses such a firm would have been required to provide a combined detailed return covering all establishments.

6. There were a number of differences in the information collected compared with 1963, notably that the questions asked about employers' contributions to National Insurance, private pension schemes, etc for 1963 were not asked for 1968. Instead information was obtained from the Department of Employment resulting from their Labour Costs Survey, 1968 upon which estimates could be based.

7. The method of collection of information on small establishments also differed between the 1963 and 1968 Censuses in selected industries where a short form was used; for the 1963 Census only a sample of small establishments was approached to give detailed information on their businesses, the remainder being required to provide simply a statement of the nature of work done and the average number of persons employed. For the 1968 Census all the small establishments in the selected 'short form' industries (with the exception of the Construction Industry (other than Public Authorities) where a 1 in 12 sample was used) were asked to provide detailed information.

8. Additional information about payments for certain services was obtained from a sample of enterprises in a supplementary inquiry into business expenses and receipts. This was in respect of payments for advertising, market research, professional services, royalties, etc and commercial insurance premiums. Receipts from royalties, etc were also collected in the supplementary inquiry. Similar data (except for that relating to professional services) were collected in 1963. The information is incorporated with Census data in Summary Tables 4 and 5 in Part 156.

9. For the purpose of this Report the 1963 returns for larger establishments have been reclassified to bring them into line with the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) wherever possible, but because of the nature of the questions asked in the 1963 Census it was not always possible to do so and the correspondence therefore is not always exact. It was more difficult to reclassify the 1963 forms for small establishments because of the absence of sales data and in such cases the pattern of reclassification

of returns from larger establishments was taken as a guide. Nevertheless the figures for 1963 in the reports are fairly closely comparable with those for 1968, except for some industries where new activities have been included or where significant changes were made in the coverage of sales headings. All important changes in classification are described in the introduction to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

Average number employed

10. Establishments were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (ie 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. Establishments were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Information on outworkers (ie persons employed by firms, who worked in their own homes on materials supplied by the establishment making the return) are excluded. The figures also include persons engaged in merchanting and factoring and canteen workers where particulars 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. Directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading, but directors paid by fee only are excluded.

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission; 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.

(ii) Operatives cover all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking all manual wage earners. They include those employed in or about the factory or works; in power houses, transport work, stores warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc are

also included, but outworkers 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 and reconstruction of old buildings, the value of works of a capital nature carried out by the establishment's own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. Figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

(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.

(iv) Capital expenditure during the year in respect of establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded from the figures for both 1963 and 1968.

Combined returns

11. A combined return is one which covers two or more establishments in the same census industry and in the same country (England, Scotland or Wales); the number of operatives employed in each of the establishments covered by the return was required to be given.

Enterprise

12. The term enterprise is used in this Report to mean one or more establishments under common ownership or control. An enterprise consists of a single establishment, more than one establishment owned by the same firm

or a number of establishments owned by a parent company and its subsidiary companies. Information about the relationship between constituent companies of enterprises was obtained mainly from published sources, such as the Stock Exchange Year Book, supplemented by information from company reports and information supplied by establishments. The information available is not complete, but covers the largest and most important groups of industrial establishments and is believed sufficient to provide a worthwhile basis for analysis.

Establishment

13. For the 1968 Census an establishment is defined in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) as being the smallest unit which can provide information normally required for an economic census, for example employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Establishments were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which separate records were kept. Where separate accounts were not kept, returns included details of merchanting or factoring, and other ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, building and engineering maintenance, selling and transport and the operation of canteens.

Larger establishments are establishments in which 25 or more persons were employed on average during the year.

Small establishments are establishments in which fewer than 25 persons were employed on average during the year.

Gross output

14. The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by 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.

Net output

15. The net output of an industry represents the value added to the 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, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, cost of operating the road goods 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 involved in adding together the net output of several establishments.

Net output has been obtained by deducting from gross output (see paragraph 14) the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other establishments and payments for transport.

Normally any customs duty 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 duties, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance to the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

16. 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.

Purchases

17. 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 establishment's own buildings, plants and vehicles when carried out by their own work people included in the returns; of consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year of return 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, as are all purchases charged to capital account.

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 an establishment's own separate transport organisation, for delivery of materials and fuels 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 delivery cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the establishment not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

18. Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other establishments 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 by the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the establishment's asset accounts. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included.

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, excluding any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowance for returnable cases, purchase tax etc; the net amount charged for packaging materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value.

Goods produced in one establishment and transferred to another establishment of the same firm not covered by the return were treated as sales by the producing establishment 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.

To the extent that sales of 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.

Short form

19. This term is used to mean the simplified version of the full census forms sent to small establishments in industries where small establishments account for a relatively high proportion of total employment.

Standard Industrial Classification

20. The industries to which establishments and enterprises are classified are defined in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968).

Stocks and work in progress

21. Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of 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 beginning and end of the year is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received. Separate detail is,

however, given for progress payments received by manufacturers in industries producing capital items. In practice, figures of stock and work in progress normally show the end of year values and the change, plus or minus, during the year.

Transport payments

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

Wages and salaries

23. These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments made 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 and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pensions schemes is excluded.

Symbols used

24. 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

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

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC

The symbol * indicates a report which includes additional tables containing particulars for small firms. In the report marked // the additional analysis for small establishments relates to a part of the industry only.

Report Part No.	Description	Standard Industrial Classification Reference
1	Description of the Census	
MINING AND QUARRYING		
2	Coal mining	101
3	*Stone and slate quarrying and mining	102
4	*Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	103
5	Metalliferous mining and quarrying	109/1 and 2
6	Petroleum and natural gas, salt and miscellaneous non-metalliferous mining and quarrying	104, 109/3 and 4
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO		
7	Grain milling	211
8	Bread and flour confectionery	212
9	Biscuits	213
10	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214
11	Milk and milk products	215
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13	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217
14	Fruit and vegetable products	218
15	Animal and poultry foods	219
16	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221
17	Margarine	229/1
18	Starch and miscellaneous foods	229/2
19	Brewing and malting	231
20	*Soft drinks	232
21	Spirit distilling and compounding	239/1
22	British wines, cider and perry	239/2
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24	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261
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31	Toilet preparations	273
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34	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276
35	Dyestuffs and pigments	277
36	Fertilizers	278
37	Polishes	279/1
38	Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc	279/2
39	Explosives, fireworks and matches	279/3
40	Formulated pesticides and disinfectants	279/4
41	Printing ink	279/5
42	Surgical bandages, etc	279/6
43	Photographic chemical materials	279/7
ORDER II		
ORDER III		
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Report
Part
No.

Standard
Industrial
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Report
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Standard
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METAL MANUFACTURE

- 44 Iron and steel (general)
- 45 Steel tubes
- 46 Iron castings, etc
- 47 Aluminium and aluminium alloys
- 48 Copper, brass and other copper alloys
- 49 Miscellaneous base metals

ORDER VI

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

- 50 Agricultural machinery (except tractors)
- 51 Metal-working machine tools
- 52 Pumps, valves and compressors
- 53 Industrial engines
- 54 Textile machinery and accessories
- 55 Construction and earth moving equipment
- 56 Mechanical handling equipment
- 57 Office machinery
- 58 Mining machinery
- 59 Printing, bookbinding and paper goods making machinery
- 60 Refrigerating machinery (except domestic type refrigerators)
- 61 Space heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment
- 62 Food and drink processing machinery
- 63 Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery
- 64 Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork
- 65 Ordnance and small arms
- 66 General mechanical engineering

ORDER VII

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- 339/1
- 339/2
- 339/3
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- 339/7
- 339/5,6,8 and
- 341
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INSTRUMENT ENGINEERING

- 67 Photographic and document copying equipment
- 68 Watches and clocks
- 69 Surgical instruments and appliances
- 70 Scientific and industrial instruments and systems

ORDER VIII

- 351
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

- 71 Electrical machinery
- 72 Insulated wires and cables
- 73 Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment
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- 75 Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment
- 76 Electronic computers
- 77 Radio, radar and electronic capital goods
- 78 Electric appliances primarily for domestic use
- 79 Miscellaneous electrical goods

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VEHICLES

- 81 Wheeled tractor manufacturing
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- 84 Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
- 85 Locomotives and railway track equipment
- 86 Railway carriages, wagons and trams

ORDER XI

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- 87 Engineers' small tools and gauges
- 88 *Hand tools and implements
- 89 Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc
- 90 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc
- 91 Wire and wire manufactures
- 92 Cans and metal boxes
- 93 //Jewellery and precious metals
- 94 Metal furniture
- 95 Drop forgings, etc
- 96 Metal hollow-ware
- 97 Miscellaneous metal goods

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- 395
- 396
- 399/1
- 399/5
- 399/6 and 7
- 399/2,3 and 4
- and 399/8,9,
- 10,11 and 12

TEXTILES

- 98 Production of man-made fibres
- 99 Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems
- 100 Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres
- 101 Woollen and worsted
- 102 Jute
- 103 Rope, twine and net
- 104 Hosiery and other knitted goods
- 105 *Lace
- 106 Carpets
- 107 Narrow fabrics
- 108 Made-up household textiles and handkerchiefs
- 109 *Canvas goods and sacks, etc
- 110 Textile finishing
- 111 Asbestos
- 112 *Miscellaneous textiles

ORDER XIII

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- 415
- 416
- 417
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- 419
- 421
- 422/1
- 422/2
- 423
- 429/1
- 429/2

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR

- 113 Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
- 114 *Leather goods
- 115 *Fur

ORDER XIV

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- 433

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

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- 117 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
- 118 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
- 119 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc
- 120 *Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc
- 121 *Hats, caps and millinery
- 122 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries
- 123 Gloves
- 124 Footwear

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- 449/2
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- 126 Pottery
- 127 Glass
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- 129 Abrasives
- 130 *Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products

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165	Directory of Businesses: Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Vehicles	ORDERS X and XI
166	Directory of Businesses: Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	ORDER XII
167	Directory of Businesses: Textiles	ORDER XII
168	Directory of Businesses: Leather, Leather Goods and Fur; Clothing and Footwear	ORDERS XIII and XV
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50 Agricultural machinery (except tractors)

This Report on the Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors) Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing agricultural machinery and parts thereof and implements (including self-propelled agricultural machinery) such as ploughs, harrows, combine harvesters, elevators, etc. Milking machines are included but dairy machinery and appliances, tractors and hand tools such as spades are excluded. Specialist repairers of agricultural machinery are also excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 331 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) which has been used for the first time as a basis of classification in the 1968 Census. The definition of this industry however is unchanged from the last detailed Census of Production for 1963 in which it was reported (Part 41) but the treatment of parts has been altered considerably for 1968 for this and other mechanical engineering industries. The distinction made in the 1963 reports between parts sold in association with the sale of complete machines, and other parts sold, has been discontinued for 1968 and all parts are now treated in the same way as the complete machines for classification ie as principal products of their respective mechanical engineering industries and shown in Table 5.

Throughout this Report, the figures given for 1963 have been reclassified, as far as possible, according to the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) and to take account of the different treatment of parts adopted for 1968, so that data for 1963 and 1968 are on the same industrial basis. However the reclassification of small firms, which provided limited information only, has been arbitrary.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

In classifying returns to this industry repair of agricultural machinery was regarded as out of scope of the 1968 census, but not for 1963, and the value of other repair work and unspecified work done (other than structural and installation work) was not taken into account unless it amounted to 80 per cent. or more of the total output of the return in which case the return was classified to General Mechanical Engineering (Part 66). The amount charged for erecting and installing machinery and plant (other than air conditioning, heating and ventilating plant) was treated as part of the selling value of these items in determining the industrial classification of returns. The standard classification procedure as outlined in the notes on page (i) was further modified where a return would have been classified to one of the mechanical engineering industries relating to a specific class of machinery (viz Parts 50 to 66) but where the sales of the principal products of the industry concerned (including parts) accounted for less than 20 per cent. of the total output: in such cases the return was classified to the residual sub-division of the General Mechanical Engineering Industry (Part 66).

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

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

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 1 Industry summary, 1963 and 1968

United Kingdom (a) (b)

	Unit	All establishments	
		1963	1968
Number of enterprises	No.	367	406
Number of establishments	"	381	438
Gross output	£'000	70,405	95,457
Net output	"	31,737	41,714
Net output per head	£	1,474	1,922
Goods produced and work done	£'000	62,259	81,359
		8,867	15,242
Purchases	"	29,443	40,680
	"	6,989	11,574
Payments to other organisations	"	1,177	872
	"		943
	"	981	576
Stocks and work in progress	"	- 799	- 242
Total stocks and work in progress	"	21,236	28,589
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 810	- 1,382
	"	8,442	10,754
Work in progress	"	+ 88	+ 238
	"	4,211	8,237
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 77	+ 902
	"	8,583	9,599
Number employed on average during the year	Th.	21.5	21.7
	"	15.6	15.1
	"	5.5	6.1
Wages and salaries	£'000	10,821	14,095
	"	4,435	7,190
Capital expenditure (e)	"		
Total	"	1,803	1,891
New building work	"	573	655
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	- 108	- 456
Plant and machinery (f)	"	1,135	1,327
Motor vehicles (f)	"	203	365

a) For 1968, estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns and for small establishments, from which only employment data were collected, accounted for 16 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated: of this, unsatisfactory returns accounted for 3 per cent. For 1963 the comparable figures were 13 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively.

b) The following information relates to small establishments (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small establishments not making satisfactory returns.

	1963	1968
Number of establishments	271	349
Average number employed		
Working proprietors	376	396
Other persons employed	1,926	2,860

Footnotes continued on page 50/2.

TABLE 2 Analysis by size of establishment within the industry, 1968

(i) Output and employment

All establishments: United Kingdom

Number employed on average during the year by the establishment (a)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (b)	Total number employed on average during the year (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£
1-5	119	119	351	..	..	..
6-10	78	75	616	..	..	..
11-24	116	109	2,025	..	..	..
25-49	25	25	1,025	3,712	1,814	1,770
50-99	26	26	1,874	7,885	3,534	1,886
100-199	15	14	2,172	9,240	4,360	2,008
200-299	4	3	1,009	3,642	1,762	1,746
300-399	6	6	2,131	9,617	3,730	1,750
400-499	3	3	1,287	7,167	2,477	1,925
500 and over	6	6	8,492	37,630	16,875	1,987
Unsatisfactory returns	40	40	717	..	..	..
Total	438	406	21,699	95,457(c)	41,714(c)	1,922(c)

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries

All establishments: United Kingdom

Number employed on average during the year by the establishment (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Wages and salaries per head	
	Oper-atives	Others (d)	Oper-atives	Others (d)	Oper-atives	Others (d)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£
1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-10	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-24	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-49	759	241	629	238	828	986
50-99	1,380	456	1,172	577	849	1,266
100-199	1,496	666	1,389	684	928	1,027
200-299	804	204	783	240	974	1,177
300-399	1,395	736	1,227	793	879	1,078
400-499	815	472	690	503	846	1,066
500 and over	6,098	2,394	6,003	3,039	984	1,270
Unsatisfactory returns	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,112(c)	6,115(c)	14,095(c)	7,190(c)	933(c)	1,176(c)

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) The sum of the figures for the size groups exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for establishments in more than one size group.

(c) Including estimates for establishments employing fewer than 25 persons and for establishments not making satisfactory returns.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

TABLE 3 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, 1969(a)

All establishments: United Kingdom

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	4	1	5
18 and over	82	13	95
All ages	86	14	100

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at June 1969, the earliest date for which the information is available on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968).

Footnotes to Table 4.

(a) Some establishments employing fewer than 25 persons were included in returns for larger establishments. These amounted to 12 establishments in 1968 and 3 in 1963.

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

(c) Direct sales of goods (excluding canteen takings) made to and work done for, the general public by larger establishments are included. These amounted to £44,000 in 1968. Similar information is not available for 1963.

(d) This is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

TABLE 4 Analysis of larger establishments, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons: Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1963	1968	
Number of enterprises	No.	95	77	
Number of establishments	"	106	97	
Gross output	£'000	61,088	79,796	
Net output	"	27,537	34,871	
Net output per head	£	1,474	1,922	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done (b) (c)	£'000	54,020	68,011
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	7,693	12,741
Index of specialisation (d)	Per cent.	81	83	
Purchases	{ materials for use in production and packaging, and fuel	£'000	25,547	34,006
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"	6,064	9,675
	{ for work done on materials given out for transport	"	1,022	729
Payments to other organisations	{ by road	"	789	
	{ by rail and other means excluding postal services	"	851	482
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	- 703	- 1,155
	{ at end of year	"	7,324	8,989
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 77	+ 199
	{ at end of year	"	3,654	6,886
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 67	+ 754
	{ at end of year	"	7,447	8,024
Number employed on average during the year	{ total, including working proprietors	No.	18,679	18,139
	{ operatives	"	13,765	12,861
	{ other employees (e)	"	4,852	5,204
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	9,552	11,996
	{ of other employees (e)	"	3,916	6,119
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	694	933
	{ other employees (e)	"	807	1,176
Capital expenditure (f)				
New building work	£'000	497	548	
Land and existing buildings	{ acquisitions	"	16	21
	{ disposals	"	109	402
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	1,010	1,171
	{ disposals	"	25	61
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	283	451
	{ disposals	"	107	146

For notes to this table - see page 50/5

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger establishments, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons: Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	1963		1968		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Cultivating machinery, complete	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	Number
Tractor ploughs	27,857	2,251	11,314	1,772	12	13
Cultivators, harrows (excluding disc harrows), and tractor hoes	42,268	3,847	55,588	5,522	29	31
Disc harrows	5,198	589	3,942	513	11	12
Parts for cultivating machinery	..	4,620	..	4,711	34	35
Sowing and distributing machinery, complete						
Seed drills, planters, fertiliser distributors and broadcasters	27,465	2,467	14,855	2,256	31	35
			..	416		
Spraying machines for insecticides and herbicides	..	532	9,744	906	19	21
			..	111		
Parts for sowing and distributing machinery	..	662	..	716	40	43
Harvesting machinery, complete						
Hay and grass mowers, including mowing attachments for tractors, other than rotary blade type	..	984	18,510	2,250	19	21
			..	255		
Pick-up balers	..	6,480	14,049	6,822	5	6
Combine harvesters	3,895	7,374	3,767	10,112	7	8
Potato and sugar beet harvesters, diggers (all types), lifters, spinners and ploughs	..	1,141	3,841	1,910	15	18
Parts for harvesting machinery	..	2,100	..	3,827	54	57
Other agricultural machinery, complete						
General purpose (agricultural) elevators, grain augers and conveyors	12,230	1,363	6,479	1,458	38	40
	..	223	..	851		
Grain and grass driers	3,885	2,789	2,389	2,428	26	28
Milking machines	..	444	..	4,941	8	11
Other agricultural machinery, including sheep shearers and clipping machines (excluding dairy machinery and tractors)	..	11,980(a)	..	10,897	70	80
Parts for other agricultural machinery	..	5,574	..	8,588	120	131
Other products	..	14	..	137	7	7
Waste products						
Scrap metals	Th.tons		Th.tons			
Iron and steel	16.3	194	14.7	127	23	27
			..	20		
Brass	..	4	..	9	6	6
Copper	..	4	..	3	*	*
Other scrap metals	..	9	..	23	7	7
Other waste products	..	4	..	7	*	*

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

	1963		1968			
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000	Enter- prises Number	Entries Number
Work done						
Agricultural machinery and plant erected and installed	..	964	..	410	7	7
Total		57,779		71 996	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		14,074		15,391	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establish- ments in the industry		43,705		56,606	77	84(b)

(a) Including unclassified agricultural machinery and some parts of complete machines.

(b) This figure represents the total number of returns made for larger establishments in this industry which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 4 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger establishments classified to other industries, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons: Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	1963		1968			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000	Entries Number	
Cultivating machinery, complete: tractor ploughs, and cultivators, harrows (excluding disc harrows), and tractor hoes	..	192	..	531	17	63,64,81,82
Parts for cultivating machinery	..	435	..	229	12	(b)
Sowing and distributing machinery, complete						
Seed drills, planters, fertiliser distributors and broadcasters	9,712	933	..	1,249	10	53,55,82
Spraying machines for insecticides and herbicides	..	71	1,219	214	12	56,63,69,97
Parts for sowing and distributing machinery	..	51	..	104	16	55,63,70,82
Harvesting machinery, complete						
Hay and grass mowers, including mowing attachments for tractors, other than rotary blade type	..	595	3,974	360	6	53,55,56
Combine harvesters	..	(c)	466	1,487	*	52,55,62
Parts for harvesting machinery	..	561	..	1,001	31	(b)
Other agricultural machinery, complete						
General purpose (agricultural) elevators, grain augers and conveyors	..	648	167	20	16	53,61,64,82
Grain and grass driers	980	518	..	696	10	53,56,61,63
Parts for other agricultural machinery	..	1,276	..	376	79	(b)
Other agricultural machinery, including pick- up balers, sheep shearers and clipping machines, milking machines (excluding dairy machinery and tractors)	..	8,257(d)	..	2,745	36	53,55,81,82
Work done						
Agricultural machinery and plant erected and installed	..	421	..	261	*	
Total		14,074		15,391	..	

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

(b) Production is widely distributed.

(c) Included in 'Other agricultural machinery' for 1963.

(d) Including unclassified agricultural machinery and some parts of complete machines.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger establishments in the industry, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	1963	1968
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Metal-working machine tools complete and parts	315	260
Pumps, valves and compressors complete and parts	223	262
Construction and earth moving equipment		
Excavators, trenchers and similar digging machinery (including buckets and grabs and dragline excavators)		
Complete and parts	568	630
Other complete and parts		286
Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery		
Lawn mowers complete and parts	2,473	4,207
Other complete and parts		394
General mechanical engineering		
Repair and jobbing work	337	123
Repairs to agricultural machinery (except tractors)		463
Other work done on commission		35
Other miscellaneous mechanical engineering	481	62
Motor vehicle tractors, clutches, gears and gear wheels complete and parts	1,281	801
Hand tools and implements	3,846	234
Other products		3,517
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	16	131
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	7,627	12,640
Canteen takings	67	101
Total	18,009	24,147

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

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger establishments, 1963 and 1968

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases by larger establishments of selected principal products of the industry, 1968

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger establishments in the industry, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons: Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	1963		1968	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Materials for use in production				
Iron				
Pig iron, including refined pig iron and other irons for re-melting	9.1	205	5.6	121
Castings	9.6	865	..	191
Steel				
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs (including sheet/plate mills slabs and sheet bars)	8.6	386	7.5	403
Bars and rods (including wire rods), angles, shapes and sections, girders, beams, joists and pillars rolled (not fabricated), including tube rounds and squares	55.0	3,235	55.3	3,515
Plates, 3mm. thick and over	25.1	1,396	32.9	1,839
Sheets under 3mm. thick (including electrical sheets)	..	1,105	23.1	1,524
Hoop and strip (including tape of all thicknesses)	..	141	2.4	133
Forgings (except drop forgings)	0.8	138	0.4	58
Castings	2.0	387	3.1	552
Tyres, wheels and axles (rail type)	..	177	2.3	337
Drop forgings	1.8	291	..	241
Iron and steel not elsewhere specified except finished parts, wire and scrap			3.4	516
Wrought tubes and fittings for wrought tubes (including welded, seamless, conduits, etc)	3.9	290	..	57
Other	..	73	7.1	586
Precision chain (eg transmission and timing)	..	352	..	87
Springs, laminated and other types	..	84	1.1	73
Steel wire and wire manufactures (excluding insulated wires and cables)			..	122
Wire (single wire)	..	10	..	462
Wire manufactures (including wire cables and ropes and stranded wire of two or more ply)	..	9	..	140
Ferro-alloys	..	(a)	..	93
Iron and steel scrap	..	22	..	47
Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap				
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	0.3	93	0.5	190
Brass and other copper alloys (including nickel silver and cupro-nickel, but excluding all other nickel alloys and cadmium copper) (b)	..	48	..	83
Copper (including cadmium copper) (c)	..	119	..	165
Glass in all forms (including finished parts)	..	55	..	32
General chemicals (d)				189
Inorganic (including inorganic gases)			..	40
Organic (including organic gases)	..	48	..	9
Other (eg mixtures of inorganic and organic chemicals)			..	11

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1963		1968	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for use in production (continued)		£'000	Th.gal.	£'000
Paint and varnish (including lacquers and stains)	..	389	337	447
Synthetic resins and plastics materials (excluding leathercloth and reinforced plastics)	..	42	..	44
Refractory materials	..	11	..	18
Manufactures wholly or mainly of rubber (including synthetic rubber), balata and gutta-percha, including sheeting, but excluding replacement parts for your own machinery, plant, vehicles, etc	..	1,262	..	925
Timber			Th.stds.	
Softwood, sawn or planed but not further prepared or manufactured	..	113	0.5	64
			..	28
			Th.cu.ft.	
Hardwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	..	53	25.3	46
			..	62
Plywood, including blockboard, laminboard and battenboard	Th.sq.ft. 371	28	..	28
Other thermal insulating materials	..	1	..	14
Insulated wires, cables, strips and strands	..	17	..	44
Bolts, rivets, nuts and washers, screws, nails, tacks, etc	..	653	..	931
Machinery and plant bought for installation and erection	..	380	..	102
Purchased components for incorporation in firms' own products				
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof	..	787	..	1,042
Electric motors				
Of less than 1 h.p.	..	92	..	208
Of 1 h.p. and over	..	436	..	544
	Number		Number	
Internal combustion engines	51,312	1,395	53,747	1,715
Industrial valves	..	450	..	371
Gears and gear wheels of metal	..	198	..	678
Pumps	..	157	..	513
Measuring instruments and gauges and parts				
Industrial process measuring and control instruments and equipment	..	113	..	224
Other	..	29	..	81
Plastics goods moulded and fabricated	..	71	..	163
Other components not elsewhere specified (excluding those of rubber and asbestos)	..	5,775	..	6,988
Purchased second-hand machinery for reconditioning	..	(a)	..	218
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases (including cutting oils and emulsions)	222	61	240	76
	..	14	Th.cwt.	
			2.0	10
			..	25
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement				
Tyres and other spare parts for firms' own road goods vehicles	..	533	..	53
Other	..		..	480
All other materials for use in production	..	1,633	..	2,655

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1963		1968	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Packaging materials		£'000		£'000
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper and cardboard	..	81	..	115
Fibreboard packing cases	..		..	10
Wrapping and packing paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminate incorporating paper but not metal)	..	40	..	27
Other packaging materials of paper and paperboard (including moulded pulp units and labels, but excluding bags, multiwall paper sacks and paper and board for converting into packaging materials)	..		..	15
Packaging materials of metal (other than aluminium) including crown corks, wire, foil and any laminates incorporating foil, foil labels and closures, tensional steel strappings, etc, but excluding cans, boxes, barrels, kegs and drums	..	(e)	..	9
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood (including plywood boxes and drums), baskets and wickerwork crates	..	155	..	149
			Th.cu.ft.	
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc	..	59	148	64
			..	14
Other wood products for packaging (including wood wool but excluding plywood for manufacture into packing cases)	..	(e)	..	15
Jute and hessian piece-goods, sacks and bags	..	(e)	..	12
All other packaging materials	..	21	..	20
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	10.8	66	6.6	49
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	7.4	76	4.0	59
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	454	90	719	186
	..	23	..	35
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc and liquefied petroleum gases)	2,457	111	1,573	97
			..	14
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	3,402	230	2,953	259
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	45,381	309	32,211	309
	..	64	..	142
All other fuels	..	(g)	..	110
Total cost of materials and fuel		25,547		34,006
Goods purchased for merchanting		5,984		9,561
Canteen purchases		80		114
Total cost of purchases		31,610		43,681

(a) Included in 'All other materials for use in production'.

(b) Cadmium copper was not specifically excluded for 1963.

(c) Blister was specifically excluded for 1963.

(d) Described as 'Heavy chemicals' for 1963.

(e) Included in 'All other packaging materials'.

(f) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in 1963 cannot be given. None was recorded for 1968.

(g) Not recorded separately for 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger establishments, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	Unit	1963	1968
Average number mainly employed on transport	No.	219	330
Transport costs			
Wages and salaries	£'000	164	334
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	112	221
Tyres and other spare parts for road goods vehicles	"	..	53
Payments to other organisations for transport	by road	851	789
			by rail and other means excluding postal services	482
Costs of operating road goods vehicles			
Insurance	"	19	30
Vehicle Licences	"	19	48
Depreciation	"	100	178
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	60	108
Total	"	1,325(a)	2,243

(a) Excluding tyres and other spare parts for road goods vehicles, not collected separately for 1963.

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc by larger establishments, 1963 and 1968 (a)

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	Amounts payable	
	1963	1968
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000	£'000
Buildings	81	101
Road goods vehicles	60	108
Plant, machinery and other capital equipment	84	168
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	137	256
Rates, excluding water rates	330	522
Hire of plant and machinery	20	56
Postage, telephone, telegrams, cables and telex (c)	264	381
Total	976	1,592

(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.

(c) Excluding Telex for 1963.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger establishments, 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
1968	Per cent.	Per cent.
April (a)	1.2	0.3
May	0.0	0.0
June	6.0	12.1
July	6.0	9.9
August	0.0	0.0
September	17.9	12.8
October	9.5	15.5
November	0.0	0.0
December	41.7	18.4
1969		
January	3.6	18.9
February	1.2	0.4
March	11.9	11.4
April (b)	1.2	0.2
	100	100

(a) From 6 April.

(b) To 5 April.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
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