



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

68 Tools and implements

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet 'Interpreting the Census' which is available from the Board of Trade.)

The figures in the industry reports are based on the Census of Production 1963. The figures for 1962 are given in the industry reports for 1963. The figures for 1961 are given in the industry reports for 1962.

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BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

The Census of Production 1963 is the first census of production since 1958. It provides a comprehensive picture of the manufacturing and construction industries in Great Britain. The census covers all manufacturing and construction activities, except those of the Government, the armed forces, and the public utilities.

The census is based on a sample of establishments. The sample is selected on the basis of the value of production. The sample is representative of the total production of the industry.

The census provides information on the following:

- Output of principal products
- Value added
- Employment
- Capital expenditure
- Research and development

68 Tools and implements

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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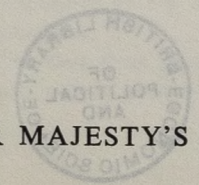
- Output of principal products
- Value added
- Employment
- Capital expenditure
- Research and development

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed—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). Average number employed is calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month: figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Figures 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.

Capital expenditure—(1) 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 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



Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in 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.

68 Tools and implements

This Report on the Tools and Implements Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing chisels, hammers, saws, axes, shears (including sheep shears), scythes, spades, agricultural forks, hoes, rakes, spanners, wrenches, vices and other hand tools. Power tools and engineers' small tools are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 391 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

In 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 2(ii) and 5(i). Similar information was not collected from small firms in this industry for 1958.

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

	1958	1963
Wages and salaries	9,275	9,180
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	2,743	3,200
Capital expenditure (e)		
Total	12,018	12,380
New building work	300	671
Land and existing buildings (f)	10	181
Plant and machinery (g)	848	828
Vehicles (h)	10	181

(a) For 1958, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 2 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1963 estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 23 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated.) A summary of the detailed returns received from larger firms is given in Table 2(i), and a summary for all small firms, based on information collected from a sample, is given in Table 2(ii).

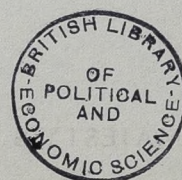
(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than for pension funds.

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.



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TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Employment: The number of persons employed in the industry 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. These figures should be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each quarter. Figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the use of the number of working proprietors less those whose establishments and those are included in total employees figures. Overworks are included.

Capital expenditure: This represents the cost incurred during the year of the building work and other non-current work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the census but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return. It includes expenditure on buildings or on the acquisition or replacement of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firm's 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 111 and 112

TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	678	510
Number of establishments	"	716	552
Gross output	£'000	36,249	41,215
Net output	"	20,372	22,645
Net output per head	£	855	1,087
Sales and work done	£'000	33,363	37,001(b)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	4,038
Purchases	"	14,727	13,942
		materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	3,331
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	
Payments to other organisations	"	364	668
		for transport	512
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 99	+ 58
		at end of year	8,319
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 359	+ 121
		at end of year	3,064
Work in progress	"	+ 55	+ 55
		at end of year	2,185
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 315	- 118
		at end of year	3,070
Average number employed	Th.	23.8	20.8
		total, including working proprietors	
		operatives	19.8
		other employees (c)	4.0
Wages and salaries	£'000	9,275	9,163
		of operatives	
		of other employees (c)	2,743
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	881
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	1,521
New building work	"	309	671
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 131
Plant and machinery (f)	"	648	828
Vehicles (f)	"	101	152

(a) For 1963, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 3 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 22 per cent. of the total figure in which they were incorporated.) A summary of the detailed returns received from larger firms is given in Table 2(i), and a summary for all small firms, based on information collected from a sample, is given in Table 2(ii).

(b) 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).

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2(i) 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)	
		Files and rasps	
		01	
		1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	20	16
Number of establishments	"	24	17
Gross output	£'000	2,789	2,328
Net output	"	1,761	1,466
Net output per head	£	774	812
Sales and work done	£'000	2,460	2,278(d)
		175	71
Sales of characteristic products	"	1,797	1,492
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	73	65
Purchases	£'000	990	703
			56
Payments to other organisations	"	47	85
		32	
Stocks and work in progress			
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 37	- 23
		243	264
Work in progress	"	+ 117	+ 2
		300	188
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 42	- 19
		223	174
Average number employed	No.	2,275	1,806
		1,897	1,498
		378	300
Wages and salaries	£'000	751	757
		243	238
Wages and salaries per head	£	396	505
		643	794
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	42
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	17
Capital expenditure (j)			
New building work	"	16	8
Land and existing buildings	"	..	4(k)
		..	
Plant and machinery	"	93	57
		4	-
Vehicles	"	8	10
		3	5

For notes to this table - see page 68/8

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)							
Saws and saw blades (excluding slitting, surgical and portable power driven saws, and blades for metal-cutting saws)		Edge and similar tools		Other tools and implements		Total	
02		03		04			
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
9	7	47	39	47	45	121	104
14	10	66	55	53	54	157	136
2,762	2,627	12,975	16,162	9,684	12,285	28,210	33,403
1,806	1,209	6,859	8,685	5,628	7,075	15,854	18,435
1,128	1,033	872	1,247	806	1,057	855	1,108
2,502	1,998(d)	11,590	14,239(d)	9,412	11,563(d)	25,964	30,078(d)
278	653	1,223	1,748	248	713	1,924	3,185
1,149	829	9,698	12,393	6,944	9,705	(e)	(e)
46	41	84	87	74	84	85	90
1,007	816	5,731	5,668	3,733	4,058	11,461	11,245
	473		1,542		615		2,686
45	111	58	49	133	359	283	507
45		169	194	120	142	366	432
- 10	- 23	+ 189	+ 159	+ 63	+ 28	+ 279	+ 142
113	249	1,220	1,482	809	1,028	2,384	3,022
- 8	- 2	- 27	+ 16	- 39	- 19	+ 43	- 2
51	100	729	738	621	639	1,701	1,664
- 59	- 18	- 157	- 24	- 70	- 36	- 245	- 97
204	281	1,066	1,267	896	1,243	2,389	2,965
1,424	1,171	7,863	6,965	6,981	6,696	18,543	16,638
1,111	853	6,516	5,691	5,852	5,407	15,376	13,449
313	315	1,346	1,257	1,126	1,253	3,163	3,125
505	508	3,236	3,297	2,775	2,963	7,267	7,525
211	272	877	1,088	818	1,106	2,149	2,704
455	596	497	579	474	548	473	559
675	863	651	865	726	883	679	865
..	33	..	190	..	177	..	443
..	19	..	196	..	49	..	281
28	*	161	265	35	*	240	595
..	- 13(k)	..	- 97(k)	..	39	..	66
					62	..	194
26	51	210	380	194	245	523	733
1	-	10	47	4	15	19	62
24	23	63	87	50	57	145	176
12	18	29	33	22	26	67	81

TABLE 2(ii) Summary for small firms, 1963

Firms employing fewer than 25 persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1963	
Number of firms	No.	407	
Gross output	£'000	7,136	
Net output	"	3,836	
Net output per head	£	992	
Sales and work done	£'000	6,313(b)	
		merchanted goods	789
Purchases of goods and fuel (c)	"	3,059	
Payments to other organisations	"	151	
	"	for transport	71
Stocks and work in progress			
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 24	
	"	at end of year	170
Work in progress	"	+ 57	
	"	at end of year	198
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 19	
	"	at end of year	593
Average number employed	No.	593	
	"	other persons employed	3,273
Capital expenditure			
New building work	£'000	64	
Land and existing buildings	"	-	
	"	disposals	-
Plant and machinery	"	150	
	"	disposals	6
Vehicles	"	90	
	"	disposals	34

(a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment the figures are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 19 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963. The following information relates to small firms in the industry for 1958:

Number of firms 554

Average number employed including working proprietors 5,154

Estimates are included for small firms not making satisfactory returns.

(b) 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) which amounted to £53,000.

(c) Including goods purchased for merchanting.

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	32	32	1,161	2,126	1,173	1,010	29	390
50-99	40	44	2,844	5,194	2,818	991	132	1,036
100-199	13	20	1,687	3,373	1,629	966	47	760
200-299	8	10	1,979	3,615	1,852	936	168	552
300-399	3	6	1,107	2,081	1,127	1,018	50	603
400-749	3	7	1,817	3,533	2,013	1,108	30	949
750 and over	5	17	6,043	13,481	7,822	1,294	837	3,360
Total	104	136	16,638	33,403	18,435	1,108	1,233	7,651

(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)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	955	187	490	182	31	8	513	975
50-99	2,356	453	1,252	418	75	23	531	923
100-199	1,396	282	763	245	46	13	547	868
200-299	1,604	374	859	292	50	22	536	781
300-399	948	159	599	144	33	15	632	906
400-749	1,390	427	735	335	45	95	529	785
750 and over	4,800	1,243	2,825	1,087	164	106	589	874
Total	13,449	3,125	7,525	2,704	443	281	559	865

(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 £75,000.

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	7	3	10
18 and over	61	29	90
All ages	68	32	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963.

Footnotes to Table 2(i).

- (a) For small firms' summary see Table 2(ii).
- (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) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.
- (d) 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).
- (e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.
- (i) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.
- (j) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.
- (k) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 5(i) Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1963 (a)

All firms: United Kingdom

	1963		1958	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
			£'000	Small firms in the industry(c)
			1963	1963
Files and rasps	2,245			88
Saws for use by hand, hacksaw frames and saw blades (excluding hacksaw blades, portable power driven saws, circular saw blades fitted with toothed segments of metal and toothed segments therefor, other circular saw blades for metal cutting, metal-cutting bandsaw blades, and slitting and surgical saws and saw blades)	2,182			563
Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edge tools	10,070			710
Light edge tools and other carpenters' and builders' tools	7,752			691
Spanners and wrenches	3,594			81
Pliers, pincers, nippers and wire strippers	1,019			62
Engineers' and similar hand tools (excluding cutting and forming small tools and parts therefor, and lifting jacks)	2,595			1,035
Other products (d)	9,822			2,173
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	1,225			857
Total	40,505			6,280

- (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 19 per cent. of the total employment of small firms in the industry for 1963. No information was collected for small firms in the industry for 1958.
- (d) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchanted 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	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
Files and rasps						
01 Precision files	183	153	194	195	*	*
01 Other files and rasps of all types	1,074	1,691	1,011	1,620	26	27
	..	249	..	307		
Saws and saw blades (other than slitting and surgical saws) (b)						
Saws for use by hand and blades therefor (excluding hacksaw blades and portable power driven saws) (c)						
02 Hand, back, crosscut and pit saws	45.1	200	32.2	143	10	10
	..	268	..	453		
02 Other (including hacksaw frames)	..	316	130	363	14	15
			..	114		
Blades sold separately for use in machines (excluding hacksaw blades)						
02 Wood-cutting bandsaw blades	4.9	36	4.8	26	9	9
	..	117	..	190		
02 Circular saw blades for wood-cutting (d)						
02 Other machine saw blades (excluding hacksaw blades, circular saw blades fitted with toothed segments of metal and toothed segments therefor, other circular saw blades for metal cutting and metal-cutting bandsaw blades)	22.1	66	28.5	134	9	9
	..	470	..	178		
Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edge tools						
03 Axes, hatchets and adzes	59.6	280	51.5	327	9	10
	..	10				
03 Matchets (including cutlasses, pengas and dhaws)	514	728	605	900	*	*
Forks (excluding weeding forks)						
03 Digging, potato, manure, trenching and beet	..	609	62.4	652	10	13
03 Ballast, stone, coke, hay, etc.	..	142	11.6	123	8	9
03 Weeding forks and garden trowels	..	84	..	92	9	10
03 Hammers	215	666	192	739	15	17
	..	32	..	94		
03 Hoes, including Dutch, Paxton and torpedo, garden and field but excluding plantation hoes	42.6	125	26.3	76	8	9
			..	68		
03 Secateurs	26.2	153	46.3	431	9	9
03 Scythes, sickles and hooks (e)	5.0	26	33.0	159	10	11
	..	156	..	137		

TABLE 5(ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number
Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edge tools (continued)						
Shears (excluding tailors' shears) (f)						
03 Garden, border, lawn, lopping or pruning	65.2	566	..	599	10	11
03 Tinmen's	34.8	133	32.5	135	5	5
03 Shovels and spades	..	2,096	25.3	1,634	11	14
			..	444		
03 Agricultural and horticultural tools not elsewhere specified, including plantation hoes (i.e. tanged and eyed)	..	1,509	..	2,365	19	21
Light edge tools and other carpenters' and builders' tools						
03 Augers, auger bits and other woodboring tools for hand use, wood-boring machine bits and cutters of all types (excluding saws) for use in woodworking machinery	..	510	..	938	9	9
03 Wood chisels and gouges	..	327	..	425	10	10
03 Cold chisels	..	120	..	292	20	20
03 Trowels (builders', plasterers', pointing, etc., but excluding garden trowels)	..	250	..	595	*	*
03 Screwdrivers	354	638	315	820	18	18
	..	124				
03 Carpenters' and joiners' tools not elsewhere specified	..	1,146	..	2,273	14	14
04 Spanners and wrenches	..	2,228	..	3,448	25	25
04 Pliers, pincers, nippers and wire strippers	..	817	..	942	13	14
04 Engineers' and similar hand tools (including bench vices but excluding machine vices and lifting jacks)	..	840	..	1,536	16	16
04 Tool blanks and parts of tools not elsewhere specified	..	244	..	1,241	12	12
03 Unclassified heavy and light edge tools			..	1,835	10	10
04 Other types of hand tools and implements (including sheep shears for use by hand, blow lamps and brazing lamps, drills, hand or breast, glass cutters, measuring tapes, rules of all types, spirit levels and any other hand tools not specified above)	..	5,697	..	5,727	59	60
Other products			..	373	29	31

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (ii) (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number
Waste products						
Scrap iron and steel	13.5	120	13.5	112	72	79
Other waste products	..	15	..	63	16	17
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	119	..	16	16	17
Total		24,845(g)		33,697	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		3,044(g)		6,657	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		21,801(g)		27,040	104	116(h)

- (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) Slitting saws are included in the Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industry and surgical saws in the Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Industry.
- (c) Hacksaw blades are included in the Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industry, and portable power driven saws in the Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery Industry.
- (d) Excluding circular saw blades fitted with toothed segments of metal and toothed segments therefor which are included in the Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industry.
- (e) For 1958 sickles are included in 'Agricultural and horticultural tools not elsewhere specified'.
- (f) Tailors' shears are included in the Cutlery Industry.
- (g) Revised figure.
- (h) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2(i) 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.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Files and rasps	155	259	119	266	9	43, 51, 52, 69
Saws for use by hand and blades therefor (excluding hacksaw blades and portable power driven saws)	..	367	..	159	..	..
Blades sold separately for use in machines (excluding circular saw blades fitted with toothed segments of metal and toothed segments therefor, metal-cutting bandsaw blades and hacksaw blades)	..	271	..	271	..	..
Light edge tools and other carpenters' and builders' tools	..	271	..	271	..	..
Spanners and wrenches	..	271	..	271	..	..
Engineers' and similar hand tools (including bench vices but excluding machine vices and lifting jacks), pliers, pincers, nippers and wire strippers, tool blanks and parts of tools not elsewhere specified and other types of hand tools and implements (including sheep shears for use by hand, blow lamps and brazing lamps, drills, hand or breast, glass cutters, measuring tapes, rules of all types, spirit levels and any other hand tools not specified above)	..	1,535	..	1,535	..	..
Unclassified types of hand tools and implements	..	1,535	..	1,535	..	..
Total		3,044(c)		6,657	..	..

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries shown at the back of this report.
- (b) Production is widely distributed.
- (c) Revised figure.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Steel manufacture	..	361	8.2	512
Engineers' small tools and gauges (except hacksaw frames and blades) and engineers' measuring instruments and machines	..	742	..	593
Lifting jacks (non-hydraulic)	..	387	..	197
Non-electrical industrial machinery	..	612	..	248
Cutlery				
Knives for use in machines	..	90	}	443
Other knives made wholly or partly of iron or steel and parts (including blades and blanks) sold separately	..	236		
Other cutlery	..	330		
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	..	338	..	316
Wooden tool handles sold separately	..	115	..	29
Other products	..	679	..	350
Repair work		273		343
Services rendered to other organisations (a)		..		6
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,855	..	3,094
Canteen takings		69		91
Total		6,087(b) (c)		6,223

(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 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
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Materials for processing				
Iron castings	5.0	382	4.8	450
Steel	..	49	..	103
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet and tinplate bars	12.5	404	5.8	297
Bars and rods (including wire rods), angles, shapes and sections, girders, beams, joists and pillars rolled (not fabricated), including tube rounds and squares (a)	..	112	..	692
Plates, 3mm. thick and over	36.0	1,655	41.0	2,465
Sheets under 3mm. thick (including electrical sheets)	3.3	185(b)	0.8	41
Drop forgings (c)	..	249	3.3	169
Iron and steel not elsewhere specified except finished parts, wire and scrap (d)	5.3	512	2.4	576
Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap	..	..	..	83
Aluminium and aluminium alloys (e)	2.9	261	2.8	213
Brass and other copper alloys (including nickel silver and cupro-nickel, but excluding all other nickel alloys) (d)	..	..	..	225
Hardwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	..	..	0.2	69
Purchased components	0.5	145	0.4	137
Wooden handles for tools and implements	..	49	..	..
Electric motors and parts	Th.cu.ft.	221	Th.cu.ft.	191
Other electrical components and parts thereof	..	45	..	26
Lubricating oils and greases (including cutting oils and emulsions)	..	691	..	804
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	18	..	26
All other materials for processing	..	17	..	8
Packaging materials	..	..	Th.gal.	26
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	..	91.4	..
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	..	Th.cwt.	4
All other packaging materials	..	..	0.4	17
	..	579	..	533
	..	1,702	..	2,441
	..	178	..	355
	..	159	..	195
	..	84	..	69

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Fuel and electricity (f)				
Coal	{ 27.5 ..	{ 99 12	{ 6.6 ..	{ 37 7
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	{ 13.4 ..	{ 75 17	{ 4.2 ..	{ 35 7
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	{ 118 ..	{ 26 6	{ 159 ..	{ 34 15
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	953	48	{ 2,707 ..	{ 133 38
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	{ 3,323 ..	{ 162 66	{ 3,656 ..	{ 206 93
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	{ 35,224 ..	{ 185 47	{ 44,794 ..	{ 276 149
Total cost of materials and fuel		8,438		11,245
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		2,585
Canteen purchases		..		102
Total cost of purchases		..		13,931

- (a) 'Pillars rolled (not fabricated), including tube rounds and squares' were not included in 1954.
- (b) Includes 'Hoop and strip (including tape) of all thicknesses'.
- (c) Described in 1954 as 'of iron and steel'.
- (d) 'Wire' was not excluded in 1954.
- (e) Not recorded separately for 1954.
- (f) 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.	105
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	70
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	49
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	432
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	7
Vehicle licences	"	5
Depreciation	"	30
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	12
Total	"	605

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	76
Road goods vehicles	12
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	143
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	42
Rates, excluding water rates	230
Hire of plant and machinery	3
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	160
Total	666

- (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)	2.9	November	0.6
May	0.0	December	34.8
June	10.8		
July	3.1	1964	
August	1.0	January	0.0
September	14.5	February	0.2
October	7.5	March	24.6
		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 packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

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

Sales

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

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

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

Services rendered

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

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

Small Firms

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

Stocks and Work in Progress

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

Transport Payments

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

Wages and Salaries

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

Work given out

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

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

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

Rounding of Figures

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

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