# Report on the Census of Production 1963 

63 Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing

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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)

## Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry report
(More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the
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 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 basis of major activity in conformity with
the second edition of the Standard Industrial the second edition of the Standard Industria
Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1 ). Each industry was
basically defined in terms of its principal basically defined in terms of its principal
products, these being of a similar nature or products, these being of a similar nature or
commonly associated in product ion. Normally, an establishment whas classified to an industry
if its sales of the principal products of that if its sales of the principal products of that
industry accounted for a greater proportion of industry accounted for a greater proport
its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. How
ever, where the application of this rule would ever, 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 princ anal reclassif ied only if the sales of principal
products of the newly predominant industry more than one third greater thant ine saltes of
mores
principal products of the previously predo principal products of the previously predominan
industry. This modification of the general 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 analys is by sub-divisions of an industry
In certain industries, classificat ion was In certain industries, classification was
dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the intro
ductions to the relevant industry

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT
Average number employed
Firms were required to state the number of Firms were required to state the number of
persons on the payroll (i.e. whose Nationa persons on the payrol (i.e. whose Nat iona
Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-
$t$ ime or part-time employees. Separate figures $t$ ime or part-time employees. Separate figures
were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated fro
figures relating to the last Calendar month; figures shown in respect of the
cale 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 in total
excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in
merchant ing or factoring and canteen workers
where particulars in respect of these activitie where particulars in respect of these
could not be excluded from the return
Working Proprietors
These inc lude all persons regarded as 'selfemployed 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 exclu
For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage Shading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958 .
hear heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958
For Northern Ireland, directors of 1 imited
companies, other than the companies, other than those paid by fee only,
are included for both years. are included for both years. in
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, experiment and works forem, research, experimental deve opment, technical and design employees
(other than operat ives); draughtsmen and
tracers; ed tracers: editorial staff, staff reporters canvassers, competition and advert is ing
staff; travellers; and office (including works of fice) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they
include also managing and other directors include also managing and other directors
in receipt of a definite wage, salary or in rece ipt
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 shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers
and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc.
also included, but outworkers (i.e. ars inn employed by the firm who worked in
persons 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 of fice 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 o
on the extension or reconstruction of old on the extension or reconstruct ion of old
buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms, own staff, and
the cost of any newly constructed build ings the cost of any newly constructed buildings
purchased. The figures shown include any
legal chares legal charges, stamp duties, agents'
Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

$$
5
$$

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Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and
pedal cycle manufacturing
This Report on the Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufactur ing Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing motor cycles, three-wheel vehicles (except tractors, battery-electric vehicles and works trucks), bicycles, tricycles, sidecars, and parts and accessor ies for such venictes (other than linings), gear boxes, wheels, windscreen wipers (not electrical) and other non-electrical parts and accessories except gaskets and jointings. Engine parts and accessories other than those specif ied, and electrical instruments, accessories and other electrical equipment for vehicles are excluded. less than bicycles (with and Sports Equipment Industry (Part 122).
This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 382 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).
There were no establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954 and 1958, and no small establ ishments in 1963.

## METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure except that the following special treatment was given to sales of parts of engines: when sold in conjunction with complete motor cycle or three-wheel vehicle engines parts were treated as principal products or his industry, otherwise they whical Eng treated as
(Part 52).
The classification of returns to the sub-divisions of the industry followed the standard procedure, a change from 1958 when a return was classified to a particular sub-division only if more than a half of its total output compr ised character ist products of thedivision.
sub-din In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind
the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).

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

|  | Unit | 1958 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of enterprises | No. | 146 | 120 |
| Number of establishments | * | 175 | 134 |
| Gross output | £.000 | 77,130 | 53,153 |
| Net output | * | 28,379 | 25,042 |
| Net output per head | $\varepsilon$ | 796 | 1,021 |
| \{ goods produced and work done | £.000 | 65,708 | 53,365(b) |
| Sales and work done $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { gerchanted goods and canteen takings } \\ \text { mech }\end{array}\right.$ | . | 9,144 | 909 |
| Purchases $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { materials for processing and } \\ \text { packaging, and fuel }\end{array}\right.$ | * | 46,259 | 26,365 |
| Purchases $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { goods for merchanting and } \\ \text { canteen purchases }\end{array}\right.$ | * |  | 752 |
| Payments to other $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { for work done on materials given out }\end{array}\right.$ | - | 542 | 334 |
| organisations $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { for transport }\end{array}\right.$ | * | 716 | 565 |
| Stocks and work in progress |  |  |  |
| Total stocks and work in \{ change during year | * | + 1,045 | -1,216 |
|  | - | 16,385 | 13,830 |
| \{ change during year | * | + 1,878 | + 71 |
| Goods on hand for sale $\quad$ at end of year | * | 4,951 | 5,284 |
| change during year | - | + 400 | -1,191 |
| Work in progress $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { at end of year }\end{array}\right.$ | * | 5,596 | 4,278 |
|  | * | - 1,233 | - 95 |
| Materials, stores and fuel $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { at end of year }\end{array}\right.$ | - | 5;838 | 4,268 |
| total, including working proprietors | Th. | 35.6 | 24.5 |
| Average number employed $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { operatives }\end{array}\right.$ | , | 29.0 | 19.4 |
| other employees (c) |  | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| \{ of operatives | £ 000 | 15,459 | 13,259 |
| Wages and salaries $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { of other employees (c) }\end{array}\right.$ | - | 4,137 | 3,784 |
| Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d) | * | . | 1,093 |
| Capital expenditure (e) |  |  |  |
| Total |  | . | 825 |
| New building work | * | 894 | 149 |
| Land and existing buildings (f) | * | . | - 552 |
| Plant and machinery ( $f$ ) |  | 1,243 | 1,148 |
| Vehicles (f) |  | 103 | 80 |

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the
comparable figure was 2 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Comparable
Table 2.
(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant,
machinery and other goods, for providing transport
(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees. from pension funds
(d) Including pensions and gratuities paider not yet in production.
(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

|  | Unit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sub-divisions of } \\ & \text { the industry (b) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bicycles and tricycles and motor cycles complete 01, 02 |  |
|  |  | 1958 | 1963 |
| Number of enterprises (c) | No. | 19 | 14 |
| Number of establishments | " | 30 | 19 |
| Gross output | £'000 | 45,136 | 37,981 |
| Net output | " | 17, 175 | 17,760 |
| Net output per head | \& | 813 | 1,015 |
| Sales and work done $\quad$ goods produced and work done | £'000 | 42,106 | 38,415(d) |
| Sales and work done $\quad$ merchanted goods and canteen takings | " | 1,600 | 437 |
| Sales of characteristic products | " | 34,808 | 28,670 |
| Index of specialisation (f) | Per cent. | 83 | 75 |
| materials for processing. and packaging, and fuel | £'000 |  | 19,074 |
| Durchases $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { goods for merchanting and canteen } \\ \text { gurchases }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 26,161 | 403 |
|  | " | 275 | 82 |
| Payments to other organisations $\left\{_{\text {for transport }}\right.$ | " | 445 | 470 |
| Stocks and work in progress |  |  |  |
| Goods on hand for sale $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { change dur ing year }\end{array}\right.$ | " | + 1,154 | + 248 |
| Goods on hand for sale $\{$ at end of year | " | 2,771 | 4,554 |
| Work in progress $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { change during year }\end{array}\right.$ |  | + 276 | -1,118 |
| Work in progress $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { at end of year }\end{array}\right.$ | " | 3,930 | 3,162 |
| Materials, stores and fuel $\quad$ change during year | " | -1,079 | - 192 |
| Materials, stores and fuel ${ }_{\text {at end }}$ of year |  | 3,414 | 2,802 |
| total, including working propr ietors | No. | 21, 134 | 17,498 |
| Average number employed $\quad$ operatives | " | 17,017 | 13,867 |
| other employees ( g ) |  | 4,117 | 3,624 |
| Wages and salaries $\{$ of operatives | £'000 | 9,552 | 9,713 |
| Wages and salaries $\{$ of other employees (g) | " | 2,461 | 2,705 |
| Werstives | \& | 561 | 700 |
| Wages and salaries per head \{ other employees (g) | " | 598 | 746 |
| Employers' contributions to National Insurance ( h ) | £ 000 | .. | 452 |
| Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i) | ${ }^{\prime}$ | . | 359 |
| Capital expenditure ( j ) |  |  |  |
| New building work |  | 681 | 23 |
| Land and existing buildings $\{$ acquisitions | " | .. | * |
| Land and existing buildings $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { disposals }\end{array}\right.$ | " |  | 588 |
| acquisitions | " | 1,002 | 330 |
| Plant and machinery $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { disposals }\end{array}\right.$ | " | 233 | 64 |
| ates acquisitions | ${ }^{*}$ | 98 | 96 |
| 隹 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { disposals }\end{array}\right.$ | " | 29 | 53 |


| Sub-divisions of the industry (b) |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Three-wheel motor vehicles and chassis with engines therefor |  | Parts of motor cycles, three-wheel vehicles, bicycles and tricycles |  |  |  |
| 1958 | 1963 | 1958 | 1963 | 1958 | 1963 |
| 4 | 5 | 51 | 28 | 71 | 46 |
| 6 | 9 | 64 | 31 | 100 | 59 |
| 1,642 | 5,065 | 28,431 | 7,722 | 75,209 | 50,768 |
| 478 | 2,211 | 10,019 | 3,947 | 27,673 | 23,918 |
| 710 | 1,350 | 774 | 918 | 796 | 1,021 |
| 1,557 | 4,865 | 20,409 | 7,689 | 64,072 | 50,970(d) |
| 65 | 397 | 7,251 | 34 | 8,916 | 868 |
| 1,401 | 3,249 | 16,070 | 5,142 | (e) | (e) |
| 90 | 67 | 79 | 67 | 94 | 87 |
| 1,148 | 2,530 | 17,799 | 3,578 | 45,108 | 25,182 |
|  | 279 |  | 37 |  | 719 |
| 45 | 121 | 208 | 116 | 529 | 319 |
| 14 | 10 | 239 | 59 | 698 | 540 |
| + 15 | - 182 | + 662 | + 2 | + 1,831 | + 68 |
| 52 | 205 | 2,005 | 288 | 4,828 | 5,047 |
| + 5 | - 16 | + 109 | - 4 | + 390 | -1,138 |
| 31 | 356 | 1,495 | 568 | 5,456 | 4,086 |
| + 43 | + 86 | - 166 | + 16 | -1,202 | - 91 |
| 207 | 670 | 2,072 | 604 | 5,693 | 4,076 |
| 673 | 1,638 | 12,944 | 4,301 | 34,751 | 23,437 |
| 588 | 1,286 | 10,650 | 3,456 | 28,255 | 18,609 |
| 85 | 348 | 2,294 | 821 | 6,496 | 4,793 |
| 315 | 963 | 5,217 | 2,039 | 15,085 | 12,714 |
| 54 | 339 | 1,522 | 584 | 4,037 | 3,629 |
| 536 | 749 | 490 | 590 | 534 | 683 |
| 637 | 975 | 663 | 711 | 621 | 757 |
| . | 49 | .. | 118 | .. | 618 |
| .. | 14 | . | 57 | .. | 430 |
| 23 | 65 | 168 | 54 | 872 | 143 |
| .. | * | .. | * | .. | 97 |
|  | * |  | * | .. | 625 |
| 16 | 73 | 509 | 816 | 1,527 | 1,219 |
| 1 | - | 82 | 59 | 315 | 123 |
| 6 | 9 | 57 | 43 | 162 | 148 |
| 3 | 3 | 29 | 15 | 61 | 72 |

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 enterpr industry (a) | Enter- prises | Estab- lish- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { number } \\ & \text { employed } \\ & \text { (a) } \end{aligned}$ | Gross output | Net output | Net output per head | Capital expenditure (b) | Total salue of stocks and rork in proges end of of year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Number | Number | £'000 | \&'000 | $\varepsilon$ | \& 000 | \& 000 |
| 25-49 | 6 | 6 | 200 | 432 | 141 | 704 | 6 | 63 |
| 50-99 | 14 | 15 | 1,079 | 2,815 | 1,192 | 1,105 | 21 | 583 |
| 100-199 | 13 | 15 | 1,808 | 4,064 | 1,872 | 1,036 | 77 | 813 |
| 200-299 | 5 | 6 | 1,167 | 2,132 | 904 | 775 | 88 | 558 |
| 300-499 | 3 | 3 | 1,213 | 2,352 | 1,103 | 909 | 30 | 793 |
| 500 and over | 5 | 14 | 17,970 | 38,973 | 18,705 | 1,041 | 565 | 10,399 |
| Total | 46 | 59 | 23,437 | 50,768 | 23,918 | 1,021 | 787 | 13,209 |

(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 ${ }^{\circ}$ contributions |  | Wages and salaries per head |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oper- } \\ & \text { atives } \end{aligned}$ | Others (c) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oper- } \\ & \text { atives } \end{aligned}$ | Others <br> (c) | National Insurance <br> (d) | Private pension schemes schemes; etc. (c) | Oper atives | Others (c) |
|  | Number | Number | £'000 | £'000 | \& 000 | \& 000 | \& |  |
| 25-49 | 161 | 29 | 74 | 17 | 5 | - | 459 | 585 |
| 50-99 | 896 | 172 | 517 | 128 | 30 | 5 | 577 | 742 |
| 100-199 | 1,483 | 316 | 876 | 262 | 53 | 17 | 590 | 830 |
| 200-299 | 945 | 217 | 559 | 156 | 32 | 15 | 591 | 719 |
| 300-499 | 887 | 326 | 537 | 352 | 35 | 25 | 606 | 1,080 |
| 500 and over | 14,237 | 3,733 | 10,152 | 2,714 | 464 | 367 | 713 | 727 |
| Total | 18,609 | 4,793 | 12,714 | 3,629 | 618 | 430 | 683 | 757 |

(a) Including working proprietors
(b) Acquisitions less disposals.
(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
(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

| TABLE 4 | Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ages | Males | Females | All employees |
| Under 18 | Per cent. <br> 6 | Per cent. $2$ | Per cent. <br> 8 |
| 18 and over | 66 | 26 | 92 |
| All ages | 72 | 28 | 100 |

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

Footnotes to Table 2,
(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an
estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 1 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and $8^{\circ}$ per cent. for 1958 .

Number of firms
$1958 \quad 1963$
Average number employed:
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\begin{array}{l}\text { Working proprietors } \\ \text { Other persons employed }\end{array}\end{array}\right\} 722\left\{\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 599\end{array}\right.$
b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the he character istic products of each sub-division repo identified in Table 5 .
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.
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 character istic products to total sales of goods
produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, 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
(j) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and $1963^{\circ}$ Firus employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom


TABLE 5 (continued)

| Industry sub-division (a) |  | 1958 |  | 1983 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Enter- | Entries |
|  | Cycles (not mechanically propelled) and parts | Thousands | £ 000 Th | Thousands | \& 000 | Number | Nunber |
| 01 | Complete bicycles and tricycles (other than children's) (d) | 2,214 | 20.229 | 2,163 | 19,567 | 12 | 12 |
| 04 | Parts and accessories of cycles, sold separately |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Frames and parts including tubing, forks, fork crowns, lugs and head fittings (e) |  | 220 | .. | 825 | 14 | 14 |
|  | Wheels (with or without fitted tyres) and parts of wheels, not elsewhere specified (except tyres sold separately) (f) | .. | 1,501 | .. | 522 | 9 | 9 |
|  | Handlebars and bends, stems and parts there of (including grips); brakes and brake controls and parts thereof (g) |  | 1,836 | .. | 283 | 7 | 7 |
|  | Hubs (other than for variable gears, including coaster hubs) |  |  | .. | 165 | * | * |
|  | Variable gears (including all forms of multi-speed gears) | .. | 1,604 |  | 1,451 | * | * |
|  | Free-wheel mechanisms | 3,201 | 482 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mudguards | $\begin{array}{r}1,813 \\ \hline .\end{array}$ | 232 184 | 1,472 | 358 | 6 | 6 |
|  | Inflators | 3,167 | 388 | 1,095 | 120 64 |  | 5 |
|  | Parts and accessories, not elsewhere specified |  | 6,785 |  | 2,062 | 25 | 25 |
|  | Other products | .. | 2,178 |  | 745 | 17 | 17 |
|  | Waste products |  |  | Th.tons |  |  |  |
|  | Scrap iron and steel | 21.5 | 189 | $\stackrel{24.7}{.}$ | 199 | \} 30 | 33 |
|  | Other waste products including scrap metal other than iron and steel |  | 273 |  | 108 | 17 | 19 |
|  | Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc. other than repair work <br> Total |  | 1,034 |  | 1,274 | 13 | 13 |
|  |  |  | 64,136(h) |  | 47,417 | .. | .. |
|  | Sales in other industries (see Table 6) |  | 4,706 |  | 3,023 | . | .. |
|  | Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry |  | 59,431(h) |  | 44,394 | 46 | 51(i) |

For notes to this table - see page $63 / 10$

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963
Firms eaploying 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

|  | 1958 |  | 1963 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Entries | Principal industries produced (a) |
|  |  | \&'000 |  | $£^{\prime} 000$ | Number |  |
| Complete motor cycles (including mopeds and motor scooters), <br> three-wheel vehicles and chassis with engines (excluding threewheel battery electric vehicles, works trucks, tractors and mechanically propelled invalid carriages) and complete bicycles and tricycles (other than children's) not mechanically propelled | . | 2,618 | .. | 1,215 | 6 | 59,62,84,122 |
| Parts and accessories of bicycles and tricycles (other than children's) |  |  | .. | 329 | 11 | 44,49,53,62 |
| Parts and accessories of motor cycles and three-wheel vehicles (excluding tractors) | .. | 2,088 | .. | 1,479 | 21 | 44,47,60,62 |
| Total |  | 4,706 |  | 3,023 |  |  |

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

## Footnotes to Table 5.

(a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms not merely sales by estab
(b) Three-wheel battery electric vehicles, works trucks and mechanically propelled invalid
carriages were not specifically excluded in 1958.
(c) So far as recorded separately in 1958.
(d) Children's bicycles are those with frames less than 15 inches and tricycles with wheels less than 14 inches and these are included in the report on the Toys, Games and Sports
(e) Described as 'Frames and frame
(f) 'With or without fitted tyres' not included in 1958 description.
(g) Described as 'Handlebars with or without brake fittings and head and bracket fittings'
in 1958.
(h) Revised figure. Repair work, included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry
is now included in Table 7.
is now included in Table 7
(i) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry,
which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

|  | 1958 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value |
|  | £'000 | £ 000 |
| Motor vehicles, including tractors and motorised caravans complete, and parts and accessories of motor vehicles | 1,187(a) | 1,122 |
| Non-electrical machinery, parts and accessories | 835 \{ | 508 |
| Other mechanical engineering products |  | 1,367 |
| Miscellaneous metal manufactures | 205 | 370 |
| Toys and sports equipment and parts | 142 | 1,477 |
| Miscellaneous electrical goods |  | 115 |
| Invalid carriages (not mechanically propelled) and perambulators, complete and parts | 1,692 | 177 |
| Other products |  | 1,246 |
| Services rendered to other organisations (b) |  |  |
| Work done |  |  |
| Repair work | 580 | 194 |
| Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) | 8,794 | 841 |
| Canteen takings | 122 | 27 |
| Total | 13,558(c)(d) | 7,444 |

(a) Including fork lift and platform trucks, internal combustion engines new and reconditioned, trailers a
motor ised caravans, for 1958 .
(b) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing
(b) transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.
(c) Revised figure. Repair work was included in the principal products table of
the report on this industry for 1958.
(d) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger fims, 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 |
| Materials for processing | Th.tons | £'000 | Th.tons | \& 000 |
| Iron castings | 8.7 | 968 | 1.3 | 224 304 |
| Stee 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Bars and rods (including wire rods), angles, shapes and sections, girders, beams, joists and pillars rolled (not fabricated), including tube rounds and squares (a) | 48.0 | 3,737 418 | 21.2 | 1,502 428 |
| Sheets under 3 mm . thick (including electrical sheets) | 20.6 | 1,229 | $\}\left\{\begin{array}{c}7.2 \\ . .\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{231}^{423}$ |
| Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate | 3.0 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c}179 \\ 35\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
| Forgings | 2.0 | 216 \{ | 3.2 . | 519 153 |
| Castings \{ | 0.2 | ${ }_{36}^{92}$ | \} .. | 55 |
| Iron and steel not elsewhere specified except finished parts, wire and scrap |  |  |  |  |
| Wrought tubes and fittings for tubes \{ | 6.1 | 476 150 | \} 9.2 | 1,282 |
| Other | 27.3 | 2,157 | 21.4 | 1,749 |
| Light metals and non-ferrous metals in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 3.3 | 938 131 | 1.3 | ${ }_{424} 5$ |
| Brass and other copper alloys (including nickel silver and cupro-nickel, but excluding all other nickel alloys) (b) | 2.2 | 614 201 | \} 1.2 | 324 |
| Copper (excluding blister) (c) | 0.1 | 52 | .. | 9 |
| Wire and wire manufactures (excluding insulated wires and cables bought as such) |  |  |  |  |
| Single wire of steel | .. | 485 | . | 196 |
| Other wire and wire manufactures | .. | 132 | .. | 153 |
| Bolts, rivets, nuts and washers, screws, nails, tacks, etc. | . | 649 | . | 431 |
|  | Th.gal. |  | Th.gal. 195 | 244 |
| Paint and varnish (including lacquers and stains) \{ | 321 | $\left.\begin{array}{c}408 \\ . .\end{array}\right\}$ | Th. ${ }_{\text {cwt }}$. | $8^{8}$ |
|  | Th. sq.yds. |  | Th.sq.yds. |  |
| Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of cotton | 27.3 .. | ${ }_{11}^{11}$ | \} 25.0 | 6 |
| Rubber tyres and other rubber products, other than replacement parts for your own machinery, plant and vehicles |  |  |  |  |
| New covers |  |  |  |  |
| For motor cycles, scooters and three-wheel vehicles (d) | .. | 574 | .. | 352 |
| For pedal cycles (including mopeds) (e) | .. | 1,431 | .. | 1,031 |

TABLE 10 (continued)

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## TABLE 10 (cont inued)


(a) Including hollows and shells in 1954. Pillars rolled (not fabricated) were not included.
(b) 'Wire' was not specifically excluded in 1954.
(c) 'Blister' was not specifically excluded in 1954.
(d) Described as 'Other than for pedal cycles' in 1954.
(e) 'Mopeds' were not specifically included in 1954.
(f) Decorative thermoplastic sheet was not included in 1954
(g) Not recorded separately for 1954.
(h) 'Laminated' springs were not excluded in 1954
(i) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity of electricity generated in 1954 and 1963 cannot be given.


TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

| Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom |  |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | Amounts <br> payable |
| Repairs and maintenance to | £'000 |
| Buildings | 106 |
| Road goods vehicles | 22 |
| Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment | 149 |
| Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods <br> vehicles (b) | 93 |
| Rates, excluding water rates | 336 |
| Hire of plant and machinery | 21 |
| Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables | 147 |

(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 <br> total number <br> employed | Year ended | Percentage of <br> total number <br> employed |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1963 | Per cent. | 1963 <br> (contd.) | Per cent. |
| April (a) | 0.5 | November | 0.0 |
| May | 0.0 | December | 10.1 |
| June | 0.3 | 1964 |  |
| July | 68.9 |  |  |
| August | 8.2 | January | 1.7 |
| September | 4.1 | February | 0.0 |
| October | 3.3 | March | 2.9 |

(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 estab-
lishments classified to other industries, Tishments clas
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 o 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 the ir 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 dis-
during the year of return less any dis-
counts received, but including the cost
counts received, but including the cost of
transport and installation. No deduct ion
is made for depreciation, amort isation or
is made for depreciat ion, amort $t$ isation or
The proceeds of items
obsolescence.
obsolescence. The proceeds of items
disposed of during the year exclude amount
disposed of during the year exc
witten off for items scrapped
Capital expenditure during the year in respec
of manufactur ing establ ishments where pro-
duction had not started before the end of
ear is excluded in this report for both 1958 nd 1963
Characteristic Products
The characteristic products of a sub-division defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most case
the characteristic products of each subthe character ist ic products of each sub-
division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries fo which an analysis by sub-divisions has been
nade, Table 2 shows the total sales of such character ist ic products for each sub-division
The totals include, besides the products whic The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output
assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. aste 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 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 Establishment
The census was based on the establishmen comprising in most cases the whole of the
premises under the same ownership or managemen 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 proaccounts. Where separate accounts were not accounts. Where separate accounts were no
kept, they were asked to include merchanting factoring, canteens operated by them and other
ancillary activities such as bottling, packing
and the manufacture of containers for packing the ir 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 transGross Output
The gross output of an industry is the aggre gate value of goods made and other work done
dur ing the year by the establishments classi dur ing the year by the establishments classi-
fied 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 begining of the

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

Net Output
The net output of an industry represents the alue added to materials by the process of pro-
uction. It includes the gross margin on any erchanted or factored goods sold: it on any titutes the fund from which wages, salarie insurance, pensions, hire of plant and achinery, 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 e met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net out
ut. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases
adjusted for stock changes, payments for work iven out to
tansport.
Normally any customs or excise duty on
naterials purchased is included in the cost naterials purchased is included in the cost of
naterials. 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 calculat ing et output
Net output per person employed
The figures for net output per person employed verage number of perg the net output by the nd part-time) on all activities covered time returns, including operatives, administrative proprietors, but excluding outworkers
Principal Products
The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is def ined. They are products commonly associated in pro-
duction, and are usually similar in nature or duction, and ade usua.
manner of production.

## Production

This means the total quantity of a product made dur ing the year, whether sold in the yart, added
to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of
the other products within the business covered by 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 uel and electricity for all purposes; of pack
aging materials, including the full cost of re turnable cases and containers when $f$ irst purchased; of workshop materials, office
materials and mater own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried
out by their own workpeople included in the out by their own workpeople included in the
return; of consumable tools; and of parts fo return; of consumable tools; and of parts fo
machinery purchased during the year as replace ments. Water charges are also included. In
general purchases of goods for merchanting or general purchases of goods. for merchant ing or
factor ing and canteen supplies are included. Mater iall supplied by customers for processing
are excluded. Mare excluded.
The values shown include any duty paid (less
rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts
allowed. The cost of transport is in included
only if included in the cost of materials as
only if included in the cost of materials as
invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms, own separate transport
organisations, for del ivery of materials and organisations, for del ivery of materials and
fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials
purchased overseas are included at their c. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the
invoiced price, but at the ir full delivered cost if invoiced carriage paid home'. Materials
ind fuel transferred from another department of and fuel transferred from another department of
the firm not covered by the same return are 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 describe
as goods made on commission) and waste products. as goods made on commission) and waste product
Any machinery or other capital items produced Any machinery or other capital items produced
for use in the business covered by the return
are included the value being that are included, the value being that adopted in
the firn's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufactur ing
process (merchanted or factored) and canteen process (merchanted or factored) and canteen
takings are included as in 1958 . The value shown for sales is the net selling value, def ined as the amount charged to
customers whether on an ex-works or delivered
basis, net of any trade discounts, agents. 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 on a delivered basis to customers overseas are
included at the f.ob. Value. For work done on commission or for the tr
the net amount charged. the net amount charged.
Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another departmept of the same
firm not covered by the return, these transfers firm not covered by the return, these transfers
were treated as sales by the producing depart--
ment and valued as far as possible as if they were treated as sales by the producing depart-
ment and valued as far as possible as if they
had been sold to an independent purchaser. had been sold to an independent purchaser.
Goods transferred to wholesale or retail sell
ing Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selt
ing organisations for which separate account ing organisations ior which separate ac
were kept were valued on the same basis
Estimations of a similar kind were also Estimations of a similar kind were also. some-
times necessary in valuing transfers between times 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 finished products of one establishment may
constitute the materials purchased by another constitute the mater ials 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 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

Small Firms
These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five
persons were employed on the average during the Stocks and Work in Progress
alues are given of stocks of goods on hand fo ale, and of materials and fue 1 , at the beinning 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 dutiabie 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 de-
duction is made on account of progress payment duct ion is
received.
Transport Payment
These represent the total amount paid or ransport of finished goods sold and wards ransport of materials and fuel purchased.
They include payments to 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 nland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, 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 and clerical employees. Payments to workin propriectors, whether called salaries or not,
are excluded: in Northern are excluded; in Northern Ireland this directors of 1 imited companies. The values
shown include all overtime payment shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whe ther paid regularly or not
and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. Th value of any payments in pensions, travelt.ing
expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and expenses, lodg ing allowances, etc. and
employers. contribut ions to National Insurance
and pens and pension schemes is excluded.
Work given out
The figures shown represent the total amount
paid for work done by other firms on materials paid for work done by other firms on, materials
supplied to then, and also by firms' own supplied to then, 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. and other service
Symbols used
The following symbols are used throughout the
report: .. Not available

Nil or negligible (less than half the - final digit shown cannot be

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
betwren the sums of the constituent items and
the totals shown.

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