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Business Monitor

**Report on the
Census of Production**

**Cutlery, spoons,
forks and plated
tableware, etc.**

HMSO



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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Commencing with the 1971 Census, the Census of Production reports are being numbered in a uniform series embracing all industrial inquiries in the Business Monitor series. Business Monitors have a code P (for production) followed first by A (indicating that it is an annual series) or O (occasional) or Q (quarterly) or M (monthly) or R (repetative — i.e. at regular intervals of less than one year but not monthly or quarterly): and then by a number indicating the minimum list heading, or sub-division of a minimum list heading, of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).

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Enquiries:

Business Statistics Office
Newport, Gwent
NPT 1XG

Newport 56111 (STD code 0633) ext 2455
Telex 497121

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PA392

Business Monitor

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1979

Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.

Presented by the Secretary of State for Industry
to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947
(10 & 11 Geo.6 Cha.39 sec 7)

Department of Industry
Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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PA392 CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS AND PLATED TABLEWARE

PA392

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc., industry, minimum list heading 392 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:—

Manufacturing spoons and forks, table knives, pocket and sheath knives, pruning knives, razors (not electric), razor blades, scissors, manicure sets, etc. The manufacture of tableware of precious metals (other than of gold or platinum) or plated with precious metals (e.g. silver plated on nickel silver) and electroplated and stainless steel tableware is included but surgical cutlery is excluded and is classified in minimum list heading 353(1) (part PA353).

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page (iii).

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TABLE 1

PA392

Output and costs, 1975-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Enterprises	Number	234	235	236	246	250
Establishments	"	244	246	250	258	265
Sales of goods produced	£ thousand	89,368(b)	101,199	115,214	130,317	151,072
Receipts for work done and industrial services rendered	"	(b)	79	378	534	283
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"	208	217	409	579	628
Non-industrial services rendered	"	454	633	345	229	266
Goods merchanted or factored	"	13,794	17,412	27,736	25,516	31,370
Total sales and work done (c)	"	103,824	119,540	144,083	157,175	183,618
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	1,731	3,447	3,140	5,917	1,884
Gross output	"	105,556	122,987	147,223	163,092	185,501
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel	"	35,744	36,668	45,952	52,784	62,224
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"	9,437	14,572	22,385	17,932	19,669
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	316	955	3,023	-525	3,445
Cost of industrial services received	"	1,698	1,749	4,425	5,305	4,311
Net output	"	58,992	70,954	77,484	86,546	102,741
Total employment (d)	Thousands	13.6	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.9
Net output per head	£	4,325	5,450	6,136	6,814	7,939
Payments for non-industrial services						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ thousand	374(e)	200	138	225	364
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	(e)	258	413	567	666
Commercial insurance premiums	"	529	588	725	768	970
Bank charges	"	155	126	146	160	170
Other non-industrial services (f)	"	6,190	8,916	10,857	11,504	15,533
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	22	37	37	40	55
Rates, excluding water rates	"	795	914	982	976	1,226
Gross value added at factor cost	"	50,928	59,914	64,186	72,307	83,756
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	3,733	4,602	5,083	5,693	6,472

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census. Satisfactory returns accounted for 73 per cent of employment within the industry.

(b) Receipts for work done and industrial services rendered included in sales of goods produced.

(c) Details of manufacturers' quarterly sales of principal products are published regularly in Business Monitor PQ392.

(d) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.

(e) Rents of industrial and commercial buildings (not recorded separately) included in hire of vehicles, plant and machinery.

(f) For 1975-1978 transport of goods by road (within the United Kingdom) was not recorded separately. For 1979 the amount payable was £2,101 thousand.

TABLE 2

PA392

Capital expenditure, 1975-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)(b)

	£ thousand				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Land and buildings					
New building work	305	226	125	925	1,714
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	100	242	235	572	603
Disposals	15	3	118	260	258
Vehicles					
Acquisitions	588	829	1,227	1,338	1,211
Disposals	230	323	390	506	957
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	1,961	2,719	4,231	5,958	5,629
Disposals	78	155	53	166	130
Total net capital expenditure	2,630	3,535	5,257	7,861	7,811

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

(b) Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1975-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	£ thousand				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Increase				Value at end of year
Materials, stores and fuel	316	955	3,023	-525	3,445
Work in progress	941	1,103	1,590	865	2,062
Goods on hand for sale	790	2,345	1,550	5,052	-178
Total	2,047	4,402	6,163	5,392	5,328
					48,712

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

TABLE 4

PA392

Analysis of establishments by size, 1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (c)	Employment			Wages and salaries (f)				
			Number	Number	Number	Operatives		Others (e)		
						Total (d)	Opera-tives	Others (e)	Total	per head
1-10	114	114	551							
11-19	47	47	692							
20-49	50	48	1,618	3,329	796	10,121	3,040	3,672	4,613	
50-99	21	20	1,475							
100-199	20	20	2,965	2,407	546	6,933	2,880	2,571	4,708	
200-299	7	7	1,586	1,191	393	3,258	2,735	1,668	4,243	
300 and over	6	6	4,055	2,901	1,154	11,168	3,850	6,891	5,971	
Total	265	250	12,942	9,828	2,889	31,479	3,203	14,801	5,123	

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.
- (b) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.
- (c) The count of enterprises shown in each row represents the number of enterprises, irrespective of size, owning the establishments shown in the previous column, i.e. the number of enterprises owning the establishments within the size group indicated by the row heading. It should be noted that because an enterprise may own establishments in more than one size group, the sum of the individual enterprise counts may exceed the total for the industry.
- (d) Including working proprietors.
- (e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

PA392

Total sales and work done (g)	Gross output	Net output	Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure (h)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year		
			Total	per head				
							Total	per head
£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£	£ thousand		
52,016	53,815	28,681	6,615	(j)	(j)	2,100		
29,323	29,968	18,036	6,083	39,970(j)	5,475(j)	1,202		
19,272	20,291	11,334	7,146	9,836	6,202	739		
83,007	81,427	44,690	11,021	33,949	8,372	3,770		
183,618	185,501	102,741	7,939	83,756	6,472	7,811		
						48,712		

- (f) The cost of employers' contributions to national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens, is estimated for the industry at £8,011 thousand. The remuneration of outworkers on returns received was £902 thousand.
- (g) Sales of goods produced, capital goods manufactured and buildings constructed by establishments for their own use, work done, industrial and non-industrial services rendered and merchanted goods.
- (h) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.
- (j) Gross value added data relate to establishments employing 1-199.

TABLE 5

PA392

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Area	Total employment (b)		Net capital expenditure (c)		Net output (d)	Gross value added at factor cost (d)	Gross value added at factor cost returned by establishments with 80 per cent or more of their employment in the region as a proportion of total gross value added at factor cost in the region
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	£ thousand	percentage
Standard regions of England							
North	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yorkshire and Humberside	6.4	49.4	2,126	27.2	38,066	31,917	61.7
East Midlands	0.7	5.3	355	4.6	4,900	4,301	77.3
East Anglia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South East	2.0	15.8	3,358	43.0	26,420	19,131	85.4
South West	0.1	0.6	10	0.1	*	*	*
West Midlands	2.3	17.9	1,648	21.1	18,876	15,725	58.5
North West	0.3	2.3	62	0.8	1,563	1,389	41.4
England	12.6	97.6	7,707	98.7	99,744	81,341	
Wales	0.1	0.4	64	0.8	282	231	53.5
Scotland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Great Britain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom	12.9	100.0	7,811	100.0	102,741	83,756	

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

(b) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.

(c) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

(d) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions, an estimate of the net output attributable to each address was made by assuming that net output was proportionate to employment. An estimate for each region was obtained by aggregating estimates of net output for addresses located in that region. Gross value added at factor cost is treated similarly.

TABLE 6

PA392

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments, 1979

Accounting year ended		Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
		per cent	per cent
1979	April (a)	2.6	0.8
	May	1.3	1.8
	June	4.0	1.0
	July	—	—
	August	4.0	1.7
	September	2.6	3.0
	October	1.3	1.2
	November	5.3	16.4
	December	64.5	56.1
1980	January	1.3	1.4
	February	—	—
	March (b)	13.2	16.5

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1980.

TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part-time employment and sex, 1977(a)

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	56	2	58
Female	29	13	42

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom at mid-June, 1977, the latest date for which information is available.

TABLE 8

PA392

Operating ratios, 1978-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1978	1979
Gross output per head	£	12,841	14,333
Net output per head	£	6,814	7,939
Gross value added per head	£	5,693	6,472
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	44	45
Ratio of gross output to stocks (b)		3.9	3.8
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	57	55
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		3.3	3.4
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	4,564	5,123
Wages and salaries per operative	£	2,885	3,203
Net capital expenditure per head	£	619	604
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	11	9

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

(b) Stocks include materials, stores and fuel, work in progress and goods on hand for sale at the end of the business year.

NOTES

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors: more detailed information about the census is given in a separate Business Monitor - PA 1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Census of Production, 1979.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes made for 1979
The Census for 1979 is in line with similar inquiries being conducted in other member countries of the European Community.

The census differed from the 1978 census in three respects. A question on the leasing of capital assets was removed from the form and a question on road transport costs was added. The sample of units in the 10 to 19 employment size band included for the 1978 census was not repeated.

Suppression of information relating to individual undertakings Section 9(5) (b) of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 states - "The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any report, summary or other communication to the public of information obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act-

in compiling any such report, summary or communication the competent authority shall so arrange it as to prevent any particulars published therein from being identified as being particulars relating to any individual person or undertaking except with the previous consent in writing of that person or the person carrying on that undertaking, as the case may be; but this provision shall not prevent the disclosure of the total quantity or value of any articles produced, sold or delivered; so, however, that before disclosing any such total the competent authority shall have regard to any representations made to them by any person who alleges that the disclosure thereof would enable particulars relating to him or to an undertaking carried on by him to be deduced from the total disclosed."

If a figure involved disclosure the contributor concerned was sometimes asked to give permission for its publication. In the majority of cases permission was given. When it was refused and where contributors were not approached the figure has been suppressed, either by combining it with other figures, or as in the regional tables, by omitting the figure altogether.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the PA series of Business Monitors:

- .. not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- * figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.
- R revised

Rounding of figures

Figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. Where figures have been so rounded, the sum of the constituent items may not always agree exactly with the total shown.

Industrial classification

The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first issued in 1948 and was subsequently revised in 1958, 1968 and 1980. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom.

Prior to the 1980 revision the general principles followed were those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Statistical Office but the United Kingdom SIC has reflected the organisation and structure of industry and trade as it existed in the United Kingdom. For the 1980 revision an attempt was made to align the United Kingdom classification as closely as practicable with NACE, the classification in use by the Statistical Office of the European Community. The SIC is a classification by activity and is not a commodity classification. An index, based on the 1968 SIC for all commodity headings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors is published in Business Monitor PO 1000.

Statistical units

The statistical unit for the purpose of the Census is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the classification (eg steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address eg a mine or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities. Frequently distinct activities characteristic of different industries are carried on at one address, but normally these are not classified separately and the whole establishment is classified according to the main activity. If, however, the required range of data can be provided for each activity, each is taken to constitute a separate establishment. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses. Where this is so, businesses are asked to provide the full range of information in respect of each address, whether or not the activities are different. Their activities may, however, be integrated to such an extent that they constitute a single establishment. In the latter case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at these addresses (termed local units). Separate figures are obtained of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit in order to compile regional tables.

Efforts are made by the Business Statistics Office (BSO) to ensure, by negotiating with respondents, that the return from an establishment does not cover local units in more than one of the countries of the United Kingdom.

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production eg merchandising, transport, warehousing, for which they keep a separate set of accounts. Transfers of goods produced to such departments are treated as sales and respondents are asked to value them as far as possible as if sold to an independent purchaser. Where separate accounts are not kept they are asked to include details of all these activities in their return.

Particulars relating to head offices mainly engaged in the administration of the production units within the scope of the census were included. Where more than one return was made the information in respect of the head office was apportioned among them.

For certain purposes in the annual censuses of production (especially the enterprise analyses of Business Monitor PA 1002) related establishments are combined. An enterprise group is defined as a business consisting of either a single establishment or two or more establishments under common ownership or control. Bringing together establishments into enterprise groups is also necessary for the purpose of ensuring that there will be no disclosure of the activities of any one enterprise group. Information about the relationship of establishments, the changing structure of groups of companies and about common ownership links is obtained from many sources, including the Stock Exchange Year Book, company reports, press reports and information supplied by individual establishments.

THE REGISTER

The register permits a questionnaire to be sent direct to the reporting establishment on which the latter can include information relating to all the manufacturing (or local) units which it comprises. The inquiries provide a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and act as a check on its detail and structure. For the establishments on the register making returns to the quarterly inquiries, the industrial classification is derived from an analysis of their sales of commodities and is reviewed annually. Employment data are entered on the register from returns to the annual census of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these inquiries the employment data are based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment. New additions to the register are obtained from various sources including the Department of Employment and HM Customs and Excise. The 1973 Finance Act allows the latter to pass lists of businesses registered for VAT to the BSO. Where necessary details are sought directly from new businesses. Units which cease to trade are removed from the live register.

Coverage

In recent censuses returns have been required from all establishments employing 20 or more. For the 1979 Census in 68 selected manufacturing industries coverage of establishments in the 20 to 49

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