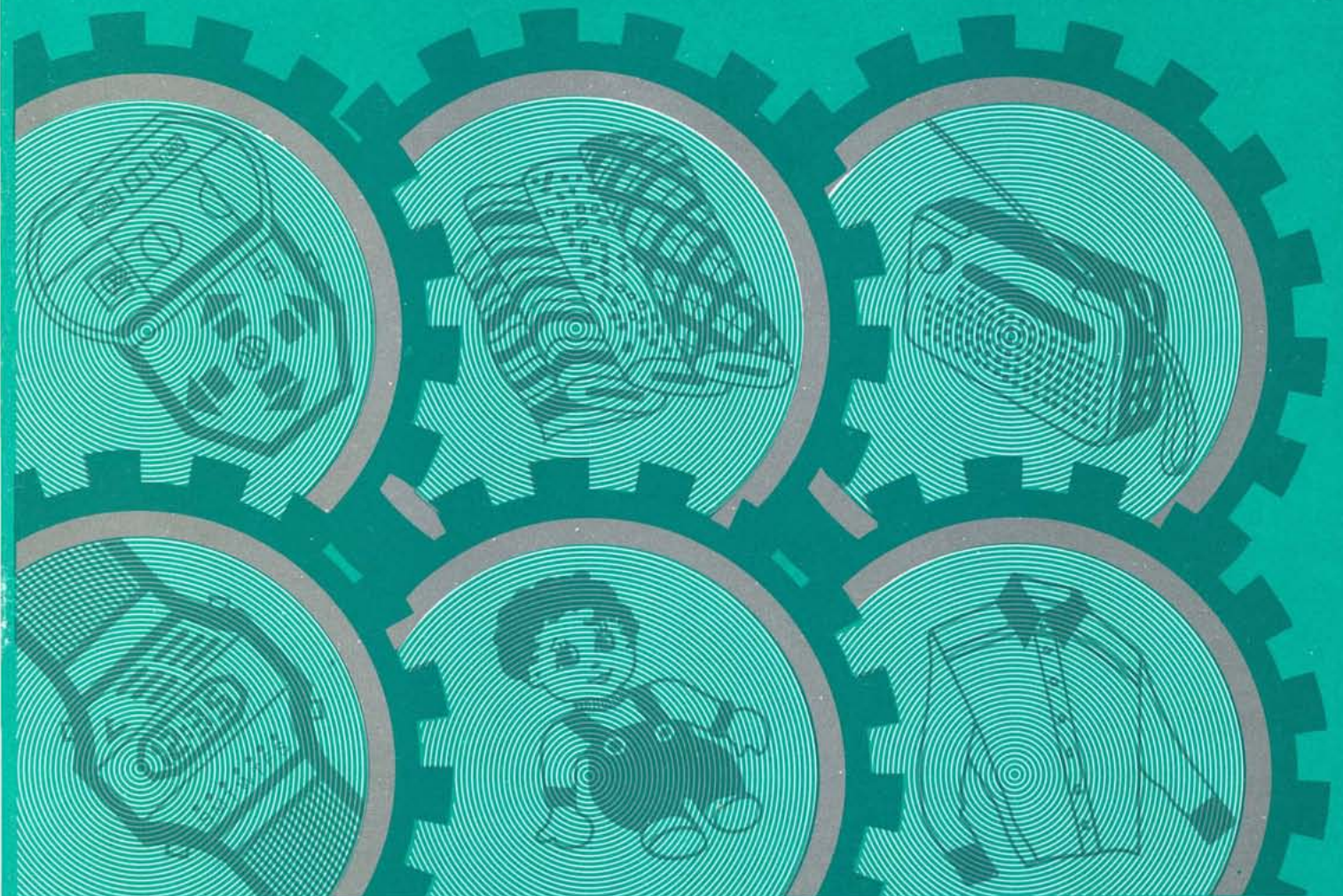


1978 Survey of Industrial Production

Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong

Volume I

■ Report and Summary Statistics



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FOREWORD

This report documents a Survey of Industrial Production carried out during 1979 and early 1980 in respect of the year 1978. The Survey is the second benchmark industrial census ever taken in Hong Kong, the first being conducted in 1974 in respect of 1973. It covers the economic sectors of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water supply.

The report is published in two volumes. Volume I describes the summary results, survey methodology, and statistical concepts and measures. Volume II is arranged in five parts and provides more detailed statistics for the constituent industries. Only a small portion of all tabulations compiled are selected for publication but the remaining data are available on request.

I would like to place on record my gratitude to all those who have contributed to the conduct of this complex statistical project. They include the various industrial associations consulted prior to the Survey, management personnel in responding establishments, and staff of this and other Government departments involved in the operation. The Survey could not have been successfully implemented without their efforts.

C.C. Greenfield
Commissioner for Census & Statistics

April, 1981

1.1 Scope of the Survey

In 1979, the Census and Statistics Department conducted a comprehensive economic survey covering mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and the supply of electricity, gas and water in respect of 1978. This was the first benchmark census carried out since the 1973 Census of Industrial Production to collect information for

- (a) ascertaining the operating characteristics, input content, value of production, output mix, and other salient features of the industrial sector;
- (b) assessing structural changes in the industrial sector since 1973;
- (c) updating estimates of the industrial contribution to Hong Kong's Gross Domestic Product;
- (d) compiling recurrent statistical indicators, notably an Index of Industrial Production, and
- (e) sustaining industrial research and analysis.

The Survey of Industrial Production adopted the calendar year 1978 as the reference period. In practice, industrialists participating in the Survey were allowed to use their own accounting year provided that the reporting period of twelve months ended anywhere between 31st December 1978 and 31st March 1979, both dates inclusive. Establishments which commenced or ceased business during 1978 were required to report on that part of the reference period in which they were in operation.

The Survey covered Major Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the United Nations International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities (I.S.I.C.), 1968 Edition. Industrial establishments in Hong Kong are overwhelmingly private but the Government also operates several industrial undertakings, e.g. waterworks, abattoirs, and a few quarries. Figures relating to Government industries are separately presented in this Report. Also separately presented are figures relating to non-profit industrial workshops operated by welfare institutions.

1.2 Programme of industrial censuses/surveys

A development programme for the collection, processing, compilation, and analysis of economic statistics relating to the industrial sector began in 1971 when a Census of Manufacturing Establishments was conducted. Results of this Census provided a comprehensive register of manufacturing establishments for the first time whereby a benchmark industrial census could be carried out once every five years, with an abridged annual enquiry to collect more up-to-date statistics for the intervening period. Following the 1973 Census of Industrial Production, two annual enquiries, namely the 1976 and 1977 Censuses of Industry, were conducted. For the years 1974 and 1975, the survey was confined to the textiles and clothing sectors. An annual enquiry in respect of 1979, which is now in progress, follows the 1978 Survey of Industrial Production.

1.3 Legislation

The Survey was conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics (Survey of Industrial Production for 1978) Order 1978 made by the Governor-in-Council under section 11 of the Census and Statistics Ordinance (Chapter 316 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and published in the Government Gazette as Legal Notice 297 of 1978 on 15th December 1978. The Ordinance requires every respondent in a particular survey thereby gazetted to give reliable and accurate information to the best of his knowledge and belief, within the time specified, and in accordance with a survey questionnaire designed for the purpose.

1.4 Confidentiality

As a reciprocal obligation, the Census and Statistics Department is responsible for preserving the confidentiality of information supplied by individual reporting establishments. This involves not only restrictions upon access to completed questionnaires and the direct disclosure of establishment data, but also the necessity for selective data suppression in the published statistical tables.

2.1 Overall view

This chapter contains an analysis of selected tabulations relating to the industrial sector as a whole. Similar tabulations for individual industries are presented in Volume II of this Report. Enquiries on detailed or unpublished statistics may be directed to the Industrial Production Statistics Section of the Census and Statistics Department.

A. The industrial sector (Table 1)

The 1978 Survey of Industrial Production showed that 44 903 establishments had operated in the manufacturing sector for the whole or part of 1978. These establishments had an average workforce of 863 334 persons who worked a total of 2 040 million man-hours in the year. The total gross output was estimated at \$68 117 million, of which \$67 340 million corresponded to sales and work done, and the balance of \$777 million to an increase in stocks of finished goods and work-in-progress. Deducting \$46 298 million expended in the purchases of materials, supplies, energy and industrial services and after allowing for an increase of \$1 719 million worth in material stocks, these establishments yielded a Census value added § of \$23 539 million, of which \$13 432 million was attributable to labour cost, \$4 951 million to miscellaneous operating expenses, \$1 300 million to depreciation of fixed assets, and \$3 856 million to operating surplus resulting from production. Fixed assets acquired during the year for replacement and expansion purposes amounted to \$2 867 million. The total stock of fixed assets in the manufacturing sector was reckoned, in terms of book values, to be \$11 494 million by the end of the year.

In the electricity and gas sector, 4 establishments were in operation during 1978 with 6 978 persons engaged. They generated \$2 116 million worth of gross output, giving a Census value added of \$1 078 million. Some \$619 million was invested in fixed assets, bringing their year-end capital stock to \$3 199 million.

In the mining and quarrying sector, 10 establishments operated in 1978 with a workforce of 1 023, a gross output of \$274 million and a Census value added of \$178 million. This sector possessed capital assets worth \$71 million. Its capital investment for the year amounted to \$26 million.

For the manufacturing sector, establishments are sub-divided into those reporting and those not in operation during the enumeration period. Reporting establishments were defined as those establishments selected for the Survey that were able to provide completed returns upon enumeration. Where sampling methods were employed, the data obtained from the reporting establishments sampled were grossed up so as to incorporate those not selected. Establishments that had failed to provide complete returns due to closure or suspension of business were regarded as not in operation. The share attributable to non-operating establishments, which was imputed by reference to the data provided by reporting establishments of the same employment size within the same industry sector, was only 6% of the manufacturing sector total in terms of gross output and 7% in terms of Census value added.

§ In national accounts, the contribution of the industrial sector to the Gross Domestic Product is measured in terms of 'national accounts value added', which is different from 'Census value added' in a number of respects.

Firstly, gross output in 'national accounts value added' is defined as the value of sales and work done, adjusted for physical changes in stocks of finished goods and work-in-progress, plus the value of non-industrial services rendered by the establishments included in the sector. In calculating 'Census value added', gross output does not include the value of the non-industrial services rendered, and adjustment for changes in stocks is made on the basis of book values only without further adjusting for stock appreciation.

Secondly, in calculating 'national accounts value added', the value of non-industrial services purchased is deducted from gross output, in addition to deducting the consumption of materials, supplies, energy and industrial services. In calculating 'Census value added', only the latter items are deducted.

It follows that 'Census value added' for the industrial sector is normally somewhat larger than the corresponding 'national accounts value added'.

Information on Government industries, and workshops in non-profit institutions is also presented. The coverage is indicated in the footnotes to Table 1.

Table 1 Principal statistics for all establishments covered in the 1978 survey of industrial production, classified by major division and analysed by average number of persons engaged

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Industry division/ average number of persons engaged	Number of esta- blish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man- hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscel- laneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Division 3													
Reporting manufacturing establishments													
1-9 persons	20 626	86 957	191 789	976 414	2 418 750	354 974	4 189 108	4 212 788	69 271	1 839 629	225 860	91 233	765 378
10-19 persons	5 671	76 746	177 459	1 146 758	2 897 390	353 632	4 582 360	4 612 513	106 997	1 791 967	232 477	99 141	810 427
20-99 persons	5 818	246 227	580 243	3 978 272	12 589 285	1 356 338	18 208 310	18 458 676	704 922	6 323 947	825 137	350 307	2 725 030
100 or more persons	1 374	384 461	932 215	6 341 324	25 508 585	2 560 241	36 017 444	36 444 963	1 473 599	11 982 456	1 390 364	676 245	6 549 698
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533
Manufacturing establishments not in operation during survey enumeration													
1-9 persons	8 034	16 155	35 358	177 539	411 311	63 657	734 071	738 052	11 728	334 488	41 340	16 711	139 273
10-19 persons	1 846	14 125	32 279	204 673	512 726	61 103	806 574	812 057	19 446	313 294	41 303	17 129	137 395
20-99 persons	1 489	29 646	68 699	465 447	1 405 825	148 489	2 036 945	2 064 019	76 573	707 692	87 167	37 924	278 164
100 or more persons	45	9 018	21 600	141 279	553 933	52 948	765 086	773 843	33 886	245 042	23 502	11 638	88 657
Total	11 414	68 943	157 936	988 938	2 883 795	326 198	4 342 677	4 387 972	141 633	1 600 515	193 313	83 402	643 488
All manufacturing establishments													
1-9 persons	28 660	103 112	227 147	1 153 953	2 830 061	418 631	4 923 179	4 950 840	80 999	2 174 117	267 200	107 944	904 651
10-19 persons	7 517	90 871	209 738	1 351 431	3 410 116	414 735	5 388 934	5 424 570	126 443	2 105 261	273 780	116 270	947 822
20-99 persons	7 307	275 873	648 942	4 443 719	13 995 110	1 504 827	20 245 255	20 522 695	781 495	7 031 639	912 304	388 231	3 003 194
100 or more persons	1 419	393 479	953 815	6 482 603	26 062 518	2 613 189	36 782 530	37 218 806	1 507 485	12 227 498	1 413 866	687 883	6 638 355
Total	44 903	863 334	2 039 643	13 431 706	46 297 805	4 951 383	67 339 898	68 116 912	2 496 422	23 538 515	2 867 150	1 300 329	11 494 021
Division 2													
Mining and quarrying establishments													
	10	1 023	3 065	31 615	96 874	50 673	261 045	274 352	13 673	177 843	26 093	14 580	71 331
Division 4													
Electricity and gas establishments													
	4	6 978	15 860	232 119	1 053 040	70 187	2 116 096	2 115 675	14 922	1 077 978	618 577	233 539	3 199 265
Government industries and non-profit institutions													
Government industries	7	7 695	18 187	172 806	202 594	34 176	374 921	376 826	-1 589	170 738	161 304	82 936	3 827 597
Workshops in non-profit institutions	18	1 183	2 367	6 315	3 872	553	7 714	7 908	-112	3 730	2 525	603	2 505
Grand total	44 942	880 213	2 079 122	13 874 561	47 654 185	5 106 972	70 099 674	70 891 673	2 523 316	24 968 804	3 675 649	1 631 987	18 594 719

Footnotes to Tables 1 to 27

- The economic contributions of non-reporting establishments were imputed from their employment levels as recorded in a regular employment enquiry, with due reference to the cost and production patterns displayed by reporting establishments of the same industry and employment size. Establishments operating for only part of 1978 were imputed with a lesser economic contribution than a similar one operating throughout the year.
- The number of non-reporting establishments, however, denotes an actual count of those factories which are known to be in operation for either the whole or part of 1978, but have ceased business prior to the commencement of the Survey.
- Sampling method was employed for the stratum of manufacturing establishments engaging less than 20 persons. Data obtained from the sample were, nevertheless, grossed up to account for those establishments in the survey frame but not selected, so that the aggregate results, when merged with data relating to manufacturing establishments engaging 20 or more persons, could encompass the economic contribution of the entire manufacturing sector.
- Government industries consist of 2 quarries, 1 printing house, 16 prison workshops, 2 abattoirs and 1 water works establishment.
- Workshops in non-profit institutions are those run by the Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Hong Kong Society for the Blind, New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association, Po Leung Kuk, Social Welfare Department, St. James' Settlement, Tang King Po Trade School, Caritas Hong Kong, and Christian Family Service Centre.
- In the case of mining and quarrying, the figures include one sand dredging establishment being permitted to work on the fringe territory of mainland China. In the monthly trade statistics, the sand thus obtained is reckoned as a merchandise import.
- For all tables in this chapter, individual entries may not add up exactly to the respective totals due to rounding.

B. Consolidated operating accounts (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

In Tables 2, 3 and 4, the survey results are re-aligned in the form of operating accounts to illustrate the concepts of gross output, Census value added, national accounts value added, and net operating surplus. They show the inter-relationships among these statistical concepts, the component outlays associated with each, and the relative importance attached to such outlays. Component items of principal statistics included in the operating accounts are tabulated as detailed statistics in Volume II of the Report.

Table 2 Consolidated operating account for the manufacturing sector

(HK\$ million)

Component outlays		Output and income	
Consumption of materials and supplies	39 944	Value of gross output	68 117
<u>comprising</u> Purchases	41 663	<u>comprising</u> Value of all sales	61 989
<u>less</u> Increase in material stocks	- 1 719	<u>plus</u> Increase in stocks of work-in-progress and finished goods	777
Electricity, gas and water	1 019	<u>plus</u> Receipts for work performed or industrial services rendered to others	5 351
Payments for work done by other establishments	3 615		
<u>Balance</u> : Census value added	23 539		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Operating expenses	4 100	Census value added	23 539
<u>comprising</u> Rentals paid	1 453	Other business receipts	406
Rates	177	<u>comprising</u> Rentals received	141
Payments for non-industrial services	2 470	<u>plus</u> Insurance claims	50
<u>Balance</u> : National accounts value added	19 844	<u>plus</u> Other income	215
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Labour cost	13 432	National account value added	
Other payments	664	(amount reduced to \$18 686 million if price appreciation is netted out when calculating changes in the value of stocks)	19 844
<u>comprising</u> Interest on operating loans	556		
Quota transfer payments (net of receipts)	49		
Royalty payments	59		
Depreciation of fixed assets	1 300		
<u>Balance</u> : Net operating surplus	4 448		

Footnotes to Table 2

1. Since the long-form and short-form of the survey questionnaire differ in the level of detail, certain distortions may have been introduced into selective entries of this table in the process of merging data. Notably, other income may have embraced the rental receipts and insurance claims of those manufacturing establishments engaging less than 20 persons, and likewise their outlays on interest, quota and royalty payments may have been included under operating expenses instead of under other payments. Nevertheless, the distortions are expected to be minor since small manufacturing establishments do not often have dealings of this kind.

2. The two columns of the account may not balance out exactly due to rounding. This is also the case in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 Consolidated operating account for the mining and quarrying sector

				(HK\$ million)	
Component outlays			Output and income		
Consumption of materials and supplies		69	Value of gross output		274
<u>comprising</u>	Purchases	69	<u>comprising</u>	Value of all sales	261
<u>less</u>	Increase in material stocks	<u>*</u>	<u>plus</u>	Increase in stocks of work-in-progress and finished goods	<u>13</u>
Electricity, gas and water		10			
Payments for work done by other establishments		18			
<u>Balance</u> : Census value added		178			
Operating expenses		24	Census value added		178
<u>comprising</u>	Rentals paid	13	Other business receipts		2
	Rates	1			
	Payments for non-industrial services	<u>10</u>			
<u>Balance</u> : National accounts value added		157			
Labour cost		32	National accounts value added (before deducting stock appreciation)		157
Payments on mining rights		27			
Depreciation of fixed assets		15			
<u>Balance</u> : Net operating surplus		83			

* less than \$0.5 million in value.

Table 4 Consolidated operating account for the electricity and gas sector

				(HK\$ million)	
Component outlays			Output and income		
Consumption of materials and supplies		996	Value of gross output		2 116
<u>comprising</u>	Purchases	1 011	<u>comprising</u>	Value of all sales	2 103
<u>less</u>	Increase in material stocks	<u>- 15</u>	<u>plus</u>	Increase in stocks of work-in-progress and finished goods	*
Electricity, gas and water		11	<u>plus</u>	Receipts for work performed or industrial services rendered to others	<u>13</u>
Payments for work done by other establishments		31			
<u>Balance</u> : Census value added		1 078			
Operating expenses		65	Census value added		1 078
<u>comprising</u>	Rentals paid	9	Other business receipts		23
	Rates	11			
	Payments for non-industrial services	<u>45</u>			
<u>Balance</u> : National accounts value added		1 036			
Labour cost		232	National accounts value added (before deducting stock appreciation)		1 036
Interest on operating loans		5			
Depreciation of fixed assets		234			
<u>Balance</u> : Net operating surplus		565			

* less than \$0.5 million in value

2.2 Changes over the period 1973 to 1978 (Table 5)

Comparative figures are presented for labour cost, value of purchases, sales and work done, gross output, Census value added, and gross additions to fixed assets for reporting establishments in the manufacturing sector, classified by broad industry groups, for the years 1973, 1976, 1977 and 1978. Here analysis is confined to the changes between 1977 and 1978.

A. Analysis according to industries

Industries attaining relatively higher growth in 1978, in terms of gross output and Census value added at current prices, were metal products and machinery (43% for output and 29% for Census value added); leather, wood and cork products (32% for output and 26% for Census value added); paper products, printing and publishing (32% for output and 26% for Census value added); and chemical, rubber and non-metallic mineral products (29% for both output and Census value added). The predominant manufacturing industries, namely wearing apparel, textiles, electrical and electronic products, and plastic products, though not enjoying the highest growth, nevertheless performed very well during 1978, their Census value added having increased by 17%, 27%, 13% and 19% respectively. The textiles industry, in particular, achieved this increase with a corresponding increase of only 17% in gross output. The metal products and machinery industry, on the other hand, experienced a much higher increase in gross output than in Census value added.

B. Analysis according to principal statistics

The value of gross output for the manufacturing sector, when expressed in current prices, increased by 23% in 1978 over that of 1977. The value of sales and work done increased by 0.6% less than gross output, which implies a relative increase in stocks of finished goods. Purchases of materials, supplies and industrial services increased by 28% in value terms, while the consumption of such inputs, after allowing for a fairly substantial accumulation in material stocks, increased by 25%. Since the rate of increase in gross output was less than that of material consumption, the growth rate in Census value added, at 21%, was even less. Labour cost, as a component of Census value added, increased by 19%.

The highest increase in labour cost occurred in metal products and machinery (30%), followed by paper products, printing and publishing (24%), the rates of increase being comparable to those of Census value added in these two industries. The manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco experienced a 22% increase in labour cost against a 10% increase in Census value added, whereas the manufacture of leather, wood and cork products, and of chemical, rubber and non-metallic products had corresponding increases of 22% and 19% against 26% and 29% respectively. Resembling the latter two industries, the textiles industry registered a 16% increase in labour cost, which was much less than its concurrent increase in Census value added, at 27%.

With regard to gross capital investment, the highest percentage increases occurred in wearing apparel (69%); leather, wood and cork products (45%); metal products and machinery (42%); electrical and electronic products (38%); and textiles (35%). On the other hand, the food, beverages and tobacco, and plastics industries registered decreases in gross capital investment to the extent of -8% and -4% respectively. Capital investment for the entire manufacturing sector in 1978 was 31% higher than in 1977, representing a growth which more than offset the decline of 5% in such investment between 1976 and 1977.

Table 5 Comparison of selected principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by broad industry group for the years 1973, 1976, 1977 and 1978

(HK \$'000)

Industry group	Labour cost				Purchases of materials and supplies; fuel, electricity and water; and industrial services				Sales and work done			
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1973	1976	1977	1978	1973	1976	1977	1978
Food, beverages and tobacco	174 019	248 586 (43)	286 148 (15)	350 252 (22)	860 654	1 161 552 (35)	1 430 585 (23)	1 714 316 (20)	1 328 502	2 059 227 (55)	2 464 034 (20)	2 818 199 (14)
Textiles (including knitting)	1 342 091	1 793 336 (34)	1 686 113 (-6)	1 958 072 (16)	5 905 365	8 776 740 (49)	7 491 322 (-15)	8 937 936 (19)	8 328 525	11 645 108 (40)	10 432 132 (-10)	12 202 543 (17)
Wearing apparel, except knitwear and footwear	1 359 029	2 917 300 (115)	3 189 918 (9)	3 712 444 (16)	4 388 405	8 105 443 (85)	8 460 259 (4)	10 172 216 (20)	6 331 227	12 603 196 (99)	12 963 624 (3)	15 220 640 (17)
Leather, wood and cork products	203 494	287 464 (41)	331 614 (15)	404 163 (22)	540 104	641 785 (19)	743 058 (16)	1 024 561 (38)	877 241	1 082 605 (23)	1 224 913 (13)	1 625 347 (33)
Paper products, printing and publishing	276 313	393 732 (42)	460 985 (17)	570 404 (24)	772 361	1 000 925 (30)	1 099 477 (10)	1 543 176 (40)	1 289 372	1 750 638 (36)	1 956 185 (12)	2 574 356 (32)
Chemicals, rubber and non-metallic mineral products	157 785	199 514 (26)	223 866 (12)	266 916 (19)	548 475	843 360 (54)	1 146 435 (36)	1 539 090 (34)	833 330	1 248 516 (50)	1 721 311 (38)	2 216 035 (29)
Plastic products	632 541	876 018 (38)	977 622 (12)	1 165 045 (19)	1 520 127	2 102 700 (38)	2 122 193 (1)	2 775 755 (31)	2 418 862	3 511 370 (45)	3 661 717 (4)	4 542 686 (24)
Basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	937 025	1 474 889 (57)	1 666 460 (13)	2 162 756 (30)	2 033 406	4 150 539 (104)	4 892 978 (18)	7 591 915 (55)	3 435 167	6 611 573 (92)	7 615 169 (15)	10 648 977 (40)
Electrical and electronic products	589 450	937 361 (59)	1 210 633 (29)	1 365 851 (13)	2 332 857	4 553 635 (95)	5 323 252 (17)	6 550 365 (23)	3 173 125	6 026 214 (90)	7 553 155 (25)	8 874 976 (18)
Other manufacturing industries	202 934	361 487 (78)	407 842 (13)	486 865 (19)	659 771	1 048 162 (59)	1 145 747 (9)	1 564 677 (37)	972 560	1 614 990 (66)	1 769 697 (10)	2 273 464 (28)
All manufacturing industries	5 874 682	9 489 687 (62)	10 441 197 (10)	12 442 768 (19)	19 561 527	32 384 841 (66)	33 855 302 (5)	43 414 010 (28)	28 987 908	48 153 436 (66)	51 361 938 (7)	62 997 221 (23)

(Continued)

Industry group	Gross output				Census value added				Gross additions to fixed assets			
	1973	1976	1977	1978	1973	1976	1977	1978	1973	1976	1977	1978
Food, beverages and tobacco	1 332 114	2 068 671 (55)	2 472 131 (20)	2 836 992 (15)	494 162	931 322 (88)	1 060 011 (14)	1 169 890 (10)	28 200	80 162 (184)	172 751 (116)	159 279 (-8)
Textiles (including knitting)	8 517 835	11 861 383 (39)	10 412 754 (-12)	12 175 726 (17)	2 951 047	3 322 470 (13)	2 813 392 (-15)	3 578 067 (27)	306 552	703 984 (130)	342 644 (-51)	464 238 (35)
Wearing apparel, except knitwear and footwear	6 383 129	12 661 381 (98)	13 090 968 (3)	15 417 129 (18)	2 156 210	4 597 398 (113)	4 784 511 (4)	5 593 417 (17)	77 626	361 556 (366)	301 462 (-17)	510 494 (69)
Leather, wood and cork products	874 761	1 091 677 (25)	1 240 416 (14)	1 642 647 (32)	346 184	462 122 (33)	511 591 (11)	644 148 (26)	9 416	22 004 (134)	32 529 (48)	47 324 (45)
Paper products, printing and publishing	1 296 361	1 755 050 (35)	1 966 168 (12)	2 585 654 (32)	568 732	752 709 (32)	873 249 (16)	1 096 498 (26)	63 882	89 374 (40)	159 068 (78)	200 588 (26)
Chemicals, rubber and non-metallic mineral products	837 965	1 293 254 (54)	1 740 686 (35)	2 248 823 (29)	332 938	476 493 (43)	586 925 (23)	759 679 (29)	22 840	94 129 (312)	82 162 (-13)	81 321 (-1)
Plastic products	2 432 948	3 534 237 (45)	3 689 384 (4)	4 586 901 (24)	998 052	1 443 482 (45)	1 590 316 (10)	1 898 514 (19)	88 210	223 576 (153)	277 998 (24)	265 612 (-4)
Basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	3 520 678	6 634 393 (88)	7 660 816 (15)	10 923 714 (43)	1 567 020	2 641 625 (69)	2 853 360 (8)	3 674 397 (29)	131 880	277 930 (111)	357 120 (28)	507 240 (42)
Electrical and electronic products	3 232 145	6 193 586 (92)	7 639 671 (23)	8 999 272 (18)	1 023 782	1 860 336 (82)	2 387 861 (28)	2 704 234 (13)	77 605	233 097 (200)	247 774 (6)	341 595 (38)
Other manufacturing industries	994 877	1 656 980 (67)	1 796 012 (8)	2 312 083 (29)	356 968	631 026 (77)	688 175 (9)	819 156 (19)	14 301	44 548 (212)	60 560 (36)	96 148 (59)
All manufacturing industries	29 422 811	48 750 612 (66)	51 709 006 (6)	63 728 940 (23)	10 795 091	17 118 983 (59)	18 149 392 (6)	21 938 000 (21)	820 512	2 130 360 (160)	2 034 067 (-5)	2 673 837 (31)

Footnotes to Table 5

- Figures for metal products and machinery and for electrical and electronic products relating to 1973 differ from that published in the 1973 Census of Industrial Production Report because those establishments producing electronic computing equipment have been taken out from non-electrical machinery and re-classified under electronic products.
- Figures on purchases, sales and gross output for other manufacturing industries as well as the grand total relating to 1973 have been adjusted downwards by deducting transactions of gold smelting shops. However, charges for providing gold smelting services still remain in the Census value added figures.
- Figures on purchases and Census value added for the tobacco industry as well as the grand total relating to 1976 have been adjusted retrospectively upon further correspondence with a tobacco firm.
- Figures in brackets shown under the columns of 1976, 1977 and 1978 denote percentage changes of 1976 over 1973, 1977 over 1976, and 1978 over 1977, respectively.

2.3 Analysis of industrial structure

The structure of Hong Kong's manufacturing industries may be analysed by type of industrial activity, type of ownership, geographic location, type of premises occupied, and the size of operation, among other things. The size of operation, in turn, is subject to a variety of classification criteria such as the number of persons engaged, floor area, sales and work done, gross output, material consumption, Census value added, and the stock of fixed assets. The analysis in this section is confined to manufacturing establishments.

A. By industry group (Table 6 and Chart 1)

Whether in terms of employment, gross output or Census value added, the five most important industry groups were wearing apparel, textiles, electrical appliances and electronics, plastics, and fabricated metal products. Their contributions to total Census value added in manufacturing were: wearing apparel \$5 593 million or 25%, textiles \$3 578 million or 16%, electrical appliances and electronics \$2 704 million or 12%, plastics \$1 899 million or 9%, and fabricated metal products \$1 684 million or 8%. Together they absorbed 76% of the manufacturing workforce, consumed 76% of the total man-hours spent on manufacturing, disbursed 74% of the overall manufacturing labour cost, and purchased 71% of the bulk of direct manufacturing inputs. They also accounted for 68% of the manufacturing sector's total capital stock and 67% of its gross capital investment during 1978.

The textiles and wearing apparel industries, often regarded as a single industrial sector, still maintained the biggest share of employment, output and income as compared with all other production activities. Their gross output amounted to \$27 593 million, from which \$9 171 million accrued as Census value added with the rest spent on material inputs. The return to labour represented \$5 671 million or 62% of the Census value added. Nevertheless, the operating characteristics of these two industries differed considerably, at least as regards mechanization. The textiles industry was generally more capital intensive and the wearing apparel industry more labour intensive. This was illustrated by the fact that, whereas the workforce in wearing apparel was twice as that in textiles, the stock of fixed assets was only about half as much. Presumably because of less promising prospects, gross capital investment in textiles, at \$464 million or 15% of the year-end capital stock, was appreciably less than the corresponding amount of \$510 million in wearing apparel, which represented 30% of its capital assets.

The manufacture of electrical appliances and electronics are, likewise, often analysed together with the manufacture of professional and optical equipment, given that electronic watches and clocks are classified under the latter industry. With a combined gross output of \$12 915 million and Census value added of \$3 566 million, the sector matched textiles closely but was still far behind wearing apparel as the leading local manufacturing industry. Labour cost accounted for \$1 366 million or 51% of the Census value added in electrical appliances and electronics. In the case of professional and optical equipment, it was \$468 million or 54%, implying a higher labour intensity than the former industry. This was further supported by the ratio of capital consumption (or depreciation) to gross output, which was 1.6% for electrical appliances and electronics and 1.3% for professional and optical equipment. The difference in labour intensity might be traced to the making of complex electronic products as opposed to the assembly of components and parts.

The plastics, and fabricated metal products industries both assumed roughly the same economic significance when measured by gross output and Census value added. The boundary between these two industries has probably become less distinct in recent years, particularly with regard to toys, as a wider assortment of plastics and metal parts were incorporated in the products of each industry. The two industries resembled each other in labour intensity (labour cost to Census value added being 61% for plastics and 60% for metal products) and material intensity (material consumption to gross output being 59% for plastics and 60% for metal products).

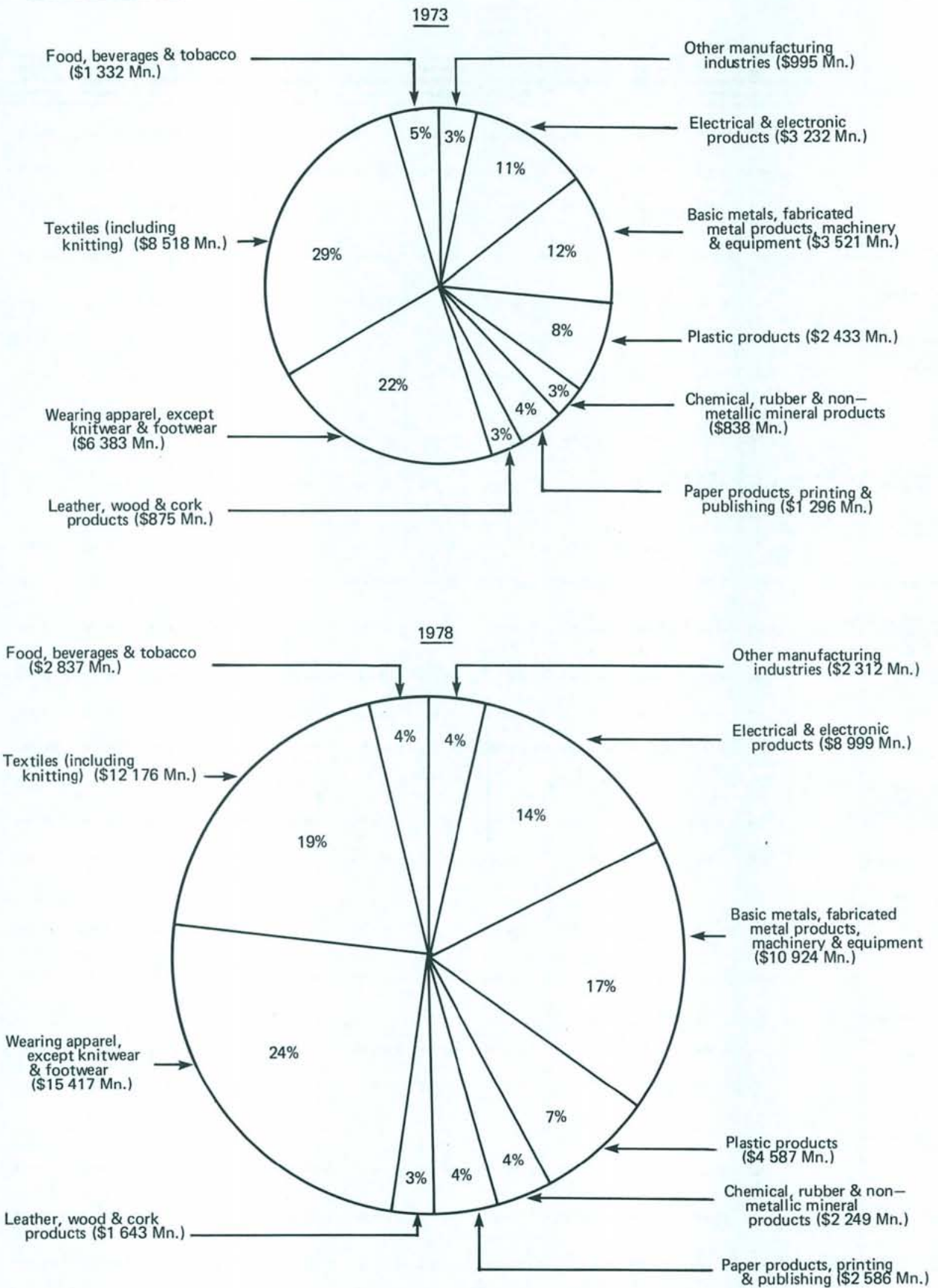
The industries producing food, beverages and tobacco and those undertaking printing and publishing, catered largely for the local market. Their shares of total Census value added in manufacturing were \$1 170 million or 5%, and \$813 million or 4% respectively. Other industries attaining a Census value added in between \$200 million and \$500 million were: transport equipment \$469 million, non-electrical machinery \$415 million, chemical products \$405 million, paper products \$283 million, non-metallic mineral products \$277 million, basic metals \$244 million, and furniture and fixtures \$219 million. The remaining industries with Census value added not exceeding \$200 million were: wood and cork products \$195 million, footwear \$128 million, leather products \$102 million, and rubber products \$78 million.

Table 6 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments,
analysed by industry group

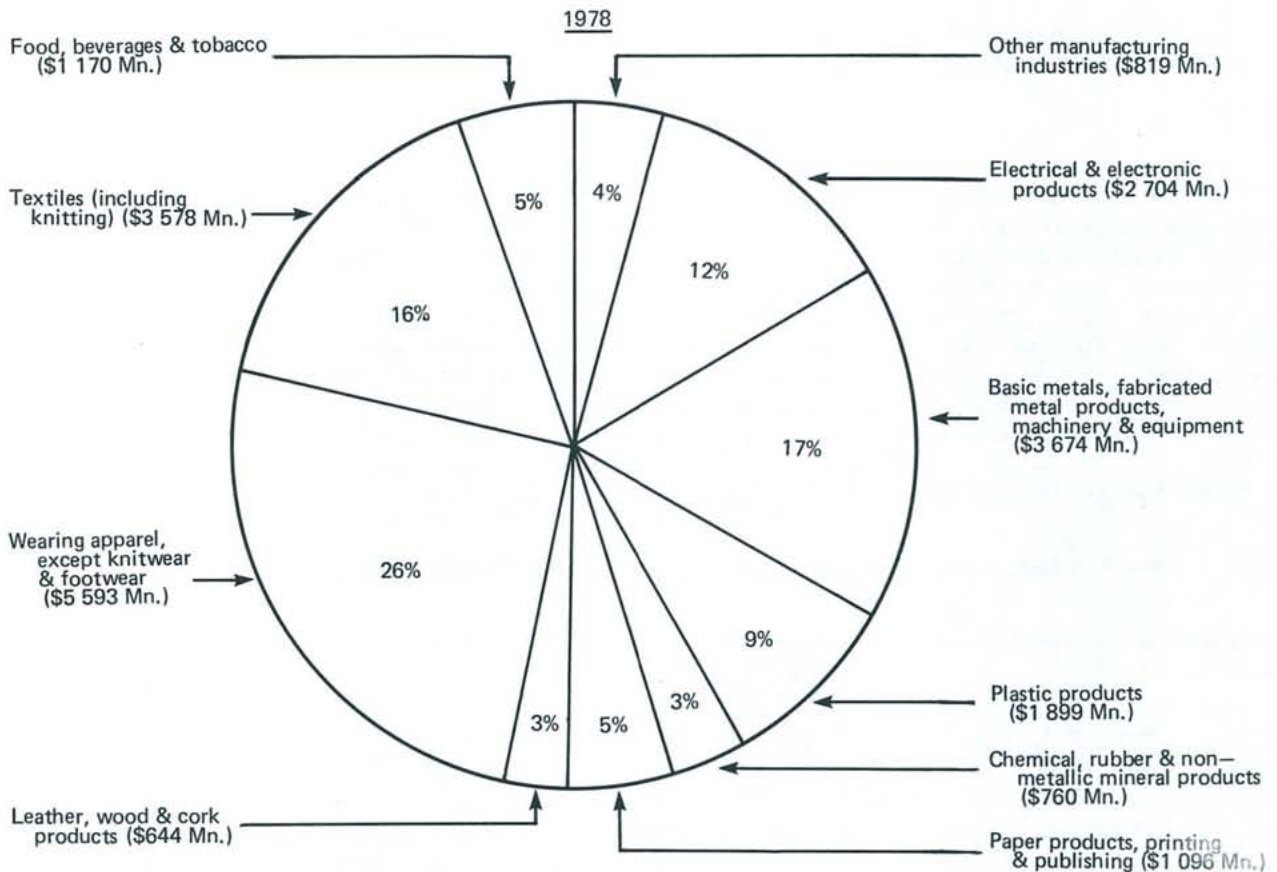
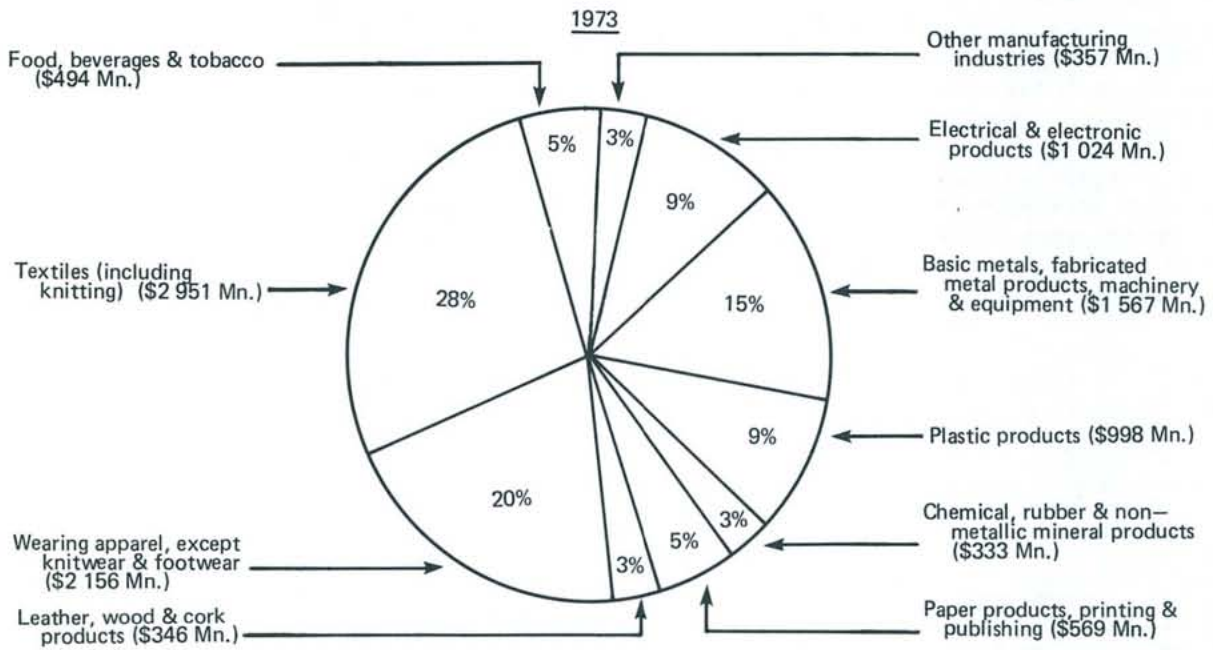
(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Industry group	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Gross value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Food	798	14 165	33 840	233 252	1 274 996	150 593	1 776 472	1 796 156	35 420	536 896	102 647	34 028	460 372
Beverages	17	4 158	10 754	98 654	232 707	86 208	564 193	565 585	16 827	348 313	50 718	17 354	297 128
Tobacco	3	763	1 664	18 346	206 613	41 776	477 534	475 251	13 760	284 681	5 914	3 720	82 462
Wearing apparel, except knitwear and footwear	6 997	246 589	572 755	3 712 444	10 172 216	1 244 778	15 220 640	15 417 129	544 994	5 593 417	510 494	164 051	1 686 316
Textiles (including knitting)	3 910	117 437	278 286	1 958 072	8 937 936	834 917	12 202 543	12 175 726	313 461	3 578 067	464 238	289 317	2 999 321
Leather and leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel	256	4 374	10 128	65 385	228 706	21 145	315 534	321 716	15 606	102 434	8 762	3 144	26 832
Footwear, except rubber, plastic and wooden footwear	352	5 843	13 388	89 392	169 490	21 157	286 256	289 516	11 243	128 008	11 059	3 456	23 823
Wood and cork products, except furniture	1 013	6 712	15 529	103 354	358 214	44 113	547 042	549 100	5 946	194 774	17 410	4 374	64 248
Furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal	989	8 756	20 782	146 032	268 151	38 322	476 515	482 315	10 568	218 932	10 093	4 951	50 925
Paper and paper products	1 010	9 953	23 703	150 362	588 858	80 282	847 451	851 202	24 568	283 161	51 029	13 963	163 278
Printing, publishing and allied industries	2 041	24 206	58 033	420 042	954 318	152 993	1 726 905	1 734 452	40 749	813 337	149 559	78 517	572 648
Chemicals and chemical products	570	7 457	17 305	133 093	761 333	109 663	1 124 168	1 139 002	42 433	405 268	15 102	21 411	335 452
Rubber products	216	3 476	8 049	52 801	142 174	16 614	210 015	212 169	9 815	77 656	10 825	4 754	42 326
Plastic products	3 517	78 491	186 647	1 165 045	2 775 755	366 806	4 542 886	4 586 901	131 584	1 898 514	265 612	140 325	971 906
Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	268	4 617	12 531	81 022	635 583	66 166	881 852	897 652	30 486	276 755	55 394	22 155	141 335
Basic metal industries	188	4 162	10 607	88 301	850 352	37 224	1 012 272	1 041 695	86 616	243 535	55 253	9 571	154 409
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4 627	67 423	162 287	1 010 115	2 574 274	315 809	4 112 075	4 168 541	146 105	1 683 906	210 508	116 199	806 909
Machinery, except electrical	2 289	15 022	37 366	235 091	492 949	77 092	885 268	896 192	23 173	415 491	44 740	23 276	186 506
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies (including electronics)	1 218	94 694	226 449	1 365 851	6 550 365	501 795	8 874 976	8 999 272	379 623	2 704 234	341 595	147 377	901 292
Transport equipment	284	14 800	37 672	361 392	463 191	97 528	827 176	901 140	105 333	469 318	76 286	29 441	291 069
Professional and scientific equipment not elsewhere classified, and photographic and optical goods	661	31 233	74 129	467 857	3 206 149	182 324	3 812 186	3 916 146	256 110	862 147	120 453	49 339	302 915
Other manufacturing industries	2 265	30 060	69 804	486 865	1 564 677	137 880	2 273 464	2 312 083	110 370	819 156	96 148	36 202	289 060
All manufacturing industries	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

A. Value of gross output



B. Census value added



B. By ownership (Tables 7 and 8)

As shown in Table 7, private limited companies accounted for about two thirds of the overall business in manufacturing. They took up 69% of the entire sector's sales or gross output, and 65% of total Census value added. Even though fewer in number, they were generally larger in size than those establishments operating under sole proprietorship and partnership, whose shares in sales and gross output were 17% and 9% respectively. Compared with their corresponding shares of 19% and 10% in total Census value added, sole proprietorships derived more net value per dollar of production than partnerships, and both types of unincorporated business derived more net value per dollar of production than private limited companies. A possible explanation was that the unincorporated businesses, being smaller establishments in general, were often engaged in sub-contract work upon materials supplied by other firms, thereby giving a lower material content in their gross output along with a higher proportion ascribed to Census value added. The quoted or public limited companies, which contributed 6% to the entire sector's Census value added, were mostly large factories engaging over 500 persons.

Table 7 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by type of ownership

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Type of ownership	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Limited company, quoted on stock exchanges	41	32 114	77 400	580 386	2 202 556	242 775	3 397 560	3 430 331	120 393	1 315 397	149 895	90 749	966 799
Limited company, unquoted	4 798	469 780	1 131 229	7 776 071	30 891 069	3 244 205	43 236 529	43 824 528	1 889 888	14 235 348	1 861 440	846 955	7 569 274
Sole proprietorship	22 618	197 650	452 888	2 669 673	6 664 280	739 549	10 689 916	10 754 940	207 443	4 233 080	397 284	175 862	1 610 801
Partnership	6 032	94 847	220 190	1 416 638	3 656 105	398 655	5 673 216	5 719 141	137 064	2 154 175	265 218	103 362	703 658
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

Statistics relating to the percentage share of overseas interest in Hong Kong's manufacturing industry are not identical with those released by the Trade Industry and Customs Department owing to different methods of recording and collation. The statistics in Table 8 are confined to larger reporting manufacturing establishments with 20 or more persons engaged as in December 1978. They reveal that 142 establishments were owned entirely by foreign interests, representing 11% of the gross output and Census value added, and 8% of the stock of fixed assets of the larger establishments. Another 37 establishments had foreign participation of three quarters or more, while a further 69 establishments had foreign participation ranging between a half and three quarters. They together contributed 4% to the total Census value added of the larger establishments. The majority of reporting manufacturing establishments tabulated in Table 8, i.e. 6 210 or 95% of the total, were locally owned.

Table 8 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by percentage share of overseas interest (confined to establishments with 20 or more persons engaged as in December 1978)

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Percentage share of overseas interest	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Nil	6 210	534 309	1 276 543	8 714 022	29 957 919	3 138 237	42 723 685	43 218 124	1 774 784	14 540 550	1 870 375	794 454	7 667 291
1 - 24%	40	6 791	16 515	117 346	432 002	50 370	672 999	690 261	28 435	269 431	35 175	13 255	159 889
25 - 49%	54	10 547	26 370	194 574	966 742	91 060	1 308 824	1 333 439	67 492	409 574	18 628	42 138	231 670
50 - 74%	69	12 096	29 254	191 792	851 958	105 939	1 173 098	1 195 979	57 263	378 403	27 943	38 698	168 063
75 - 99%	37	5 455	12 960	101 450	786 083	58 734	1 007 993	1 023 340	30 120	252 031	58 207	26 828	205 323
100%	142	42 038	105 222	700 562	4 186 123	383 429	5 993 424	6 082 499	186 363	1 993 665	169 920	91 341	685 388
Total	6 551	611 236	1 466 864	10 019 745	37 180 826	3 827 770	52 880 023	53 543 643	2 144 457	17 843 654	2 180 247	1 006 714	9 117 626

C. By geographic location (Table 9 and Chart 2)

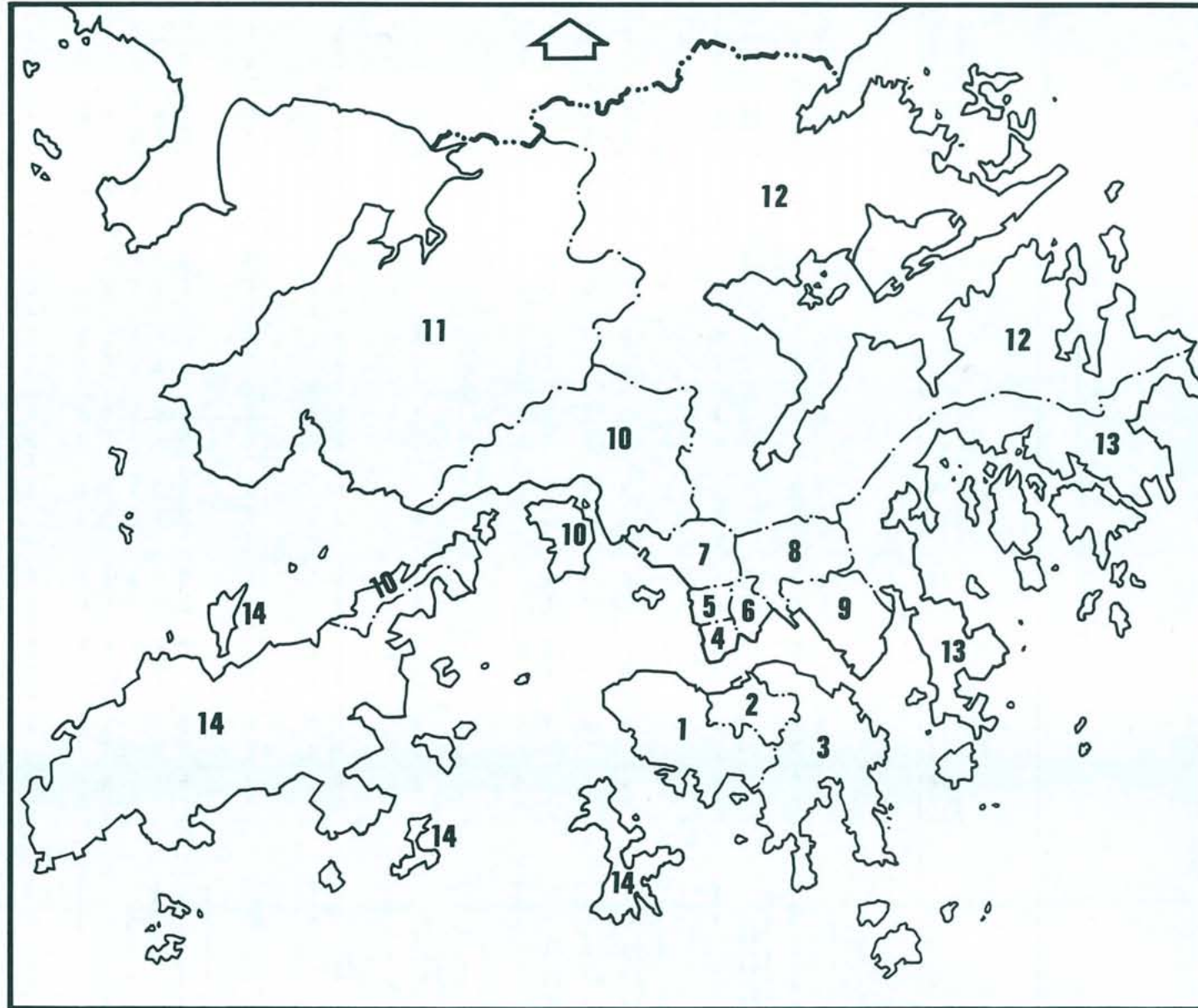
New Kowloon remained the most important manufacturing zone in 1978, followed by the Tsuen Wan and Kwai Chung District. Both regions already accounted for 53% of the number of establishments, 64% of the persons engaged, 66% of the gross output, and 64% of the Census value added in manufacturing. Factories in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon were responsible for another 30% of the manufacturing employment and of total Census value added, while those in the rest of the New Territories took up the remaining 6% employment and Census value added.

Table 9 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by census district

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)													
Census district	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Hong Kong Island													
Central, Sheung Wan, West, Mid-levels, Aberdeen, Wong Chuk Hang	2 608	46 522	108 916	696 304	3 269 576	305 731	4 819 812	4 859 032	162 123	1 712 359	131 678	74 887	551 376
Wan Chai, Tai Hang	1 159	8 202	18 774	114 791	362 391	39 591	543 103	544 952	10 495	191 207	14 011	7 668	63 110
North Point, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Hong Kong South	2 051	60 943	143 638	952 436	2 714 349	336 877	4 229 439	4 279 926	175 852	1 690 943	212 351	116 604	924 782
Sub-total	5 818	115 667	271 328	1 763 531	6 346 316	682 199	9 592 354	9 683 910	348 470	3 594 509	358 040	199 159	1 539 268
Kowloon													
Tsim Sha Tsui, Yau Ma Tei	1 409	11 725	27 771	185 956	540 762	50 228	801 543	813 901	39 428	300 209	8 878	6 482	53 913
Mong Kok, Tai Kok Tsui	3 074	43 727	103 194	616 352	1 597 355	190 700	2 427 040	2 456 575	93 405	923 089	67 839	32 671	269 236
Hung Hom, To Kwa Wan	2 773	66 938	166 669	1 053 607	3 005 943	376 885	4 579 750	4 655 701	181 037	1 754 844	200 287	78 461	661 032
Sub-total	7 256	122 390	297 634	1 855 915	5 144 060	617 813	7 808 333	7 926 177	313 870	2 978 142	277 004	117 614	984 181
New Kowloon													
Sham Shui Po, Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei	5 834	109 043	255 558	1 667 881	4 989 185	551 394	7 423 829	7 465 911	180 208	2 614 852	223 614	115 633	1 041 616
Kai Tak, San Po Kong	3 808	105 214	247 615	1 668 732	4 552 071	546 191	6 993 157	7 075 480	262 864	2 703 949	237 067	129 850	926 974
Ngau Tau Kok, Kwun Tong, Lei Yue Mun	3 333	137 766	324 329	2 180 171	8 676 225	884 754	12 067 324	12 228 161	426 046	3 817 144	573 943	226 365	2 263 377
Sub-total	12 975	352 023	827 502	5 516 784	18 217 481	1 982 339	26 484 310	26 769 552	869 118	9 135 945	1 034 624	471 848	4 231 967
Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi	4 746	156 285	371 805	2 587 902	10 762 777	1 090 400	14 982 676	15 143 641	617 556	4 837 455	803 845	330 206	3 267 804
Rest of New Territories													
Yuen Long, Tuen Mun	1 231	23 140	55 679	346 600	1 457 519	130 698	2 025 763	2 043 542	61 460	629 704	109 718	45 321	401 935
Sha Tin, Tai Po, North	1 053	18 251	41 853	258 227	810 777	81 617	1 221 669	1 249 523	49 680	460 572	41 893	22 268	214 571
Sai Kung, Hang Hau	182	4 713	11 632	93 980	622 308	34 882	795 442	825 363	93 091	266 226	46 559	28 591	168 652
Islands	229	1 921	4 275	19 830	52 771	5 238	86 674	87 232	1 544	35 446	2 154	1 922	42 157
Sub-total	2 695	48 025	113 439	718 637	2 943 375	252 435	4 129 548	4 205 660	205 775	1 391 948	200 324	98 102	827 315
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

Chart 2 Analysis of manufacturing gross output and Census value added by Census district for 1978

1. Central, Sheung Wan, West, Mid-levels, Aberdeen, Wong Chuk Hang
Gross output \$4 859 Mn. or 8%
Census value added \$1 712 Mn. or 8%
2. Wan Chai, Tai Hang
Gross output \$545 Mn. or 1%
Census value added \$191 Mn. or 1%
3. North Point, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Hong Kong South
Gross output \$4 280 Mn. or 7%
Census value added \$1 691 Mn. or 8%
4. Tsim Sha Tsui, Yau Ma Tei
Gross output \$814 Mn. or 1%
Census value added \$300 Mn. or 1%
5. Mong Kok, Tai Kok Tsui
Gross output \$2 457 Mn. or 4%
Census value added \$923 Mn. or 4%
6. Hung Hom, To Kwa Wan
Gross output \$4 656 Mn. or 7%
Census value added \$1 755 Mn. or 8%
7. Sham Shui Po, Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei
Gross output \$7 466 Mn. or 12%
Census value added \$2 615 Mn. or 12%
8. Kai Tak, San Po Kong
Gross output \$7 075 Mn. or 11%
Census value added \$2 704 Mn. or 12%



9. Ngau Tau Kok, Kwun Tong, Lei Yue Mun
Gross output \$12 228 Mn. or 19%
Census value added \$3 817 Mn. or 18%
10. Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi
Gross output \$15 144 Mn. or 24%
Census value added \$4 837 Mn. or 22%
11. Yuen Long, Tuen Mun
Gross output \$2 044 Mn. or 3%
Census value added \$630 Mn. or 3%
12. Sha Tin, Tai Po, North
Gross output \$1 250 Mn. or 2%
Census value added \$461 Mn. or 2%
13. Sai Kung, Hang Hau
Gross output \$825 Mn. or 1%
Census value added \$266 Mn. or 1%
14. Islands
Gross output \$87 Mn. or 0.1%
Census value added \$35 Mn. or 0.2%

All districts
Gross output \$63 729 Mn.
Census value added \$21 938 Mn.

D. By type of premises (Table 10)

A large proportion of manufacturing operations were carried out in industrial buildings. Such premises accommodated 76% of total employment, 82% of total gross output, and 80% of total Census value added in manufacturing. Establishments situated in industrial buildings were not as numerous as those situated in residential, commercial and composite buildings. However, they were generally of a much larger size: the average workforce per factory being 60 persons in industrial premises as against 7 persons in residential or commercial premises. Many establishments operating in non-industrial buildings were family undertakings rendering support industrial services. The economic contribution of the group was: 15% towards manufacturing employment, 11% towards total gross output, and 12% towards total Census value added.

Workshops in temporary structures (including squatter factories and cottage industries) accounted for 6% of total gross output and Census value added, while workshops in Government resettlement factory blocks contributed only 1% to total gross output and 2% to total Census value added in manufacturing.

Table 10 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by type of premises

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Type of premises	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Residential building	14 744	103 249	233 896	1 323 387	3 091 019	369 767	5 118 834	5 155 899	113 197	2 141 012	132 603	74 763	622 387
Commercial building	796	11 003	25 000	171 444	1 160 488	93 445	1 447 543	1 456 823	57 431	344 486	31 750	16 008	110 101
Residential/commercial building	796	7 177	16 006	103 659	247 152	26 801	396 260	399 942	14 428	163 535	8 907	3 829	46 142
Industrial building	10 081	607 299	1 450 241	9 774 428	35 883 456	3 829 878	51 464 820	52 025 867	1 927 410	17 508 775	2 294 156	1 029 077	9 270 010
Resettlement factory block	2 851	16 633	38 989	211 554	449 510	41 836	782 081	785 102	7 195	339 766	28 801	17 487	103 272
Temporary structure	3 276	45 150	109 278	816 515	2 522 294	254 621	3 657 695	3 774 944	233 216	1 368 616	174 581	73 959	685 737
Others	946	3 880	8 297	41 781	60 090	8 838	129 988	130 363	1 912	71 810	3 039	1 802	12 883
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

E. By floor area (Table 11)

When analysed according to the effective floor area of the factory premises, 142 establishments, or 0.4% of the total, were located in premises measuring 10 000 m² or more, and generated some 20% of the total gross output and Census value added in manufacturing. The concentration of manufacturing activities in establishments with large floor space was also seen in the size group of 1 000 m² to 9 990 m², from which 2 032 establishments, or 6% of the total, generated 44% of total gross output and 41% of total Census value added.

Smaller manufacturing establishments in terms of floor space were large in number but not as prominent in gross output and Census value added contributions, their shares of the latter totals in manufacturing being 7% and 9% for factories occupying a floor area of less than 100 m², and 5% in both cases for those occupying a floor area in between 100 m² and 190 m². Medium-sized establishments with floor areas from 200 m² to 990 m² accounted for 25% of the sector's gross output and Census value added.

Table 11 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by total effective floor area

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Total effective floor area ('000 m ²)	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Under 0.5	11 150	38 153	82 512	352 815	672 692	116 389	1 358 393	1 365 438	21 822	707 524	57 032	26 348	211 490
0.5 - 0.9	8 783	63 666	143 340	833 760	1 791 936	215 330	3 059 506	3 076 421	56 855	1 324 425	109 223	50 920	408 811
1.0 - 1.9	4 179	50 885	116 052	720 577	1 853 149	190 173	2 869 668	2 894 002	63 066	1 079 585	129 130	50 053	378 591
2.0 - 4.9	4 831	115 869	269 232	1 771 251	4 723 766	512 454	7 107 476	7 186 092	234 638	2 618 348	341 874	140 527	1 071 331
5.0 - 9.9	2 373	116 063	273 591	1 888 878	5 923 229	642 693	8 481 922	8 599 676	342 026	2 900 718	361 432	146 065	1 083 736
10.0 - 19.9	1 232	115 091	276 453	1 916 350	6 856 172	737 173	9 661 189	9 787 183	389 124	3 194 141	404 788	162 174	1 229 972
20.0 - 49.9	615	110 974	276 554	1 858 478	7 895 048	801 954	10 776 496	10 924 688	495 041	3 376 489	384 738	199 924	1 648 240
50.0 - 99.9	185	68 403	164 966	1 110 939	5 231 112	461 783	7 343 604	7 428 533	233 058	2 345 550	414 792	146 444	1 493 177
100.0 and over	142	115 286	279 007	1 989 719	8 466 907	947 234	12 338 967	12 466 906	519 161	4 391 221	470 828	294 471	3 325 185
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

F. By persons engaged and working shifts (Tables 12 and 13 and Chart 3)

The concentration of manufacturing activities in large establishments may also be illustrated by relative employment size. As indicated in Table 12, some 159 establishments, each engaging 500 or more persons, together generated 23% of total gross output and Census value added in manufacturing. In contrast, from the group of establishments engaging less than 50 persons, 27% of the manufacturing sector's gross output and 31% of its Census value added were generated by 30 373 establishments. Other manufacturing establishments in the size groups of 50 to 99 persons, 100 to 199 persons, and 200 to 499 persons accounted for 15%, 15% and 17% of total Census value added, respectively.

Labour productivity, expressed in Census value added per person engaged, tended to increase with employment size. It amounted to \$21 thousand for establishments engaging fewer than 10 persons, \$25 thousand for those engaging between 20 and 49 persons, \$28 thousand for those engaging between 100 and 199 persons, and \$33 thousand for those engaging 500 or more persons. The increase in productivity was brought about, at least in part, by the availability of more capital assets at the workers' disposal in the larger manufacturing establishments, the amount of fixed assets per capita being \$9 thousand for establishments with fewer than 10 persons, \$10 thousand for those with 20 to 49 persons, \$13 thousand for those with 100 to 199 persons, and \$20 thousand for those with 500 or more persons engaged. Higher capital intensity was often associated with more advanced production techniques, although economies of scale and better organization and management could also contribute towards higher productivity.

Except for the size group of fewer than 10 persons, labour cost per person engaged did not seem to display any appreciable disparity across the employment size spectrum. It ranged from \$16 thousand to \$17 thousand for any size group above the 20 persons mark, and was \$15 thousand for the size group of 10 to 19 persons. The ratio of only \$11 thousand for those establishments engaging 1 to 9 persons might be explained by the relative abundance of working proprietors and unpaid family workers, who drew on the operating surplus but not the payroll of employees.

Table 12 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by average number of persons engaged

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Average number of persons engaged	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
1 - 9	20 626	86 957	191 789	976 414	2 418 750	354 974	4 189 108	4 212 788	69 271	1 839 629	225 860	91 233	765 378
10 - 19	5 671	76 746	177 459	1 146 758	2 897 390	353 632	4 582 360	4 612 513	106 997	1 791 967	232 477	99 141	810 427
20 - 49	4 076	125 531	293 378	2 001 857	5 758 581	644 935	8 572 914	8 685 668	291 376	3 105 709	432 516	175 700	1 316 733
50 - 99	1 742	120 696	286 865	1 976 415	6 830 704	711 403	9 635 396	9 773 008	413 546	3 218 238	392 621	174 607	1 408 297
100 - 199	823	113 548	272 992	1 907 143	7 102 690	722 662	9 805 349	9 970 921	490 135	3 192 794	380 259	171 924	1 474 594
200 - 499	392	116 534	279 540	1 910 727	8 277 238	849 404	11 572 444	11 690 619	460 142	3 755 347	373 817	202 469	1 991 468
500 - 999	116	80 427	203 265	1 335 101	6 373 955	578 453	9 028 177	9 159 093	347 759	3 001 980	282 640	182 467	1 736 829
1 000 and over	43	73 952	176 418	1 188 353	3 754 702	409 722	5 611 474	5 624 330	175 563	2 032 335	353 648	119 385	1 346 807
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

Chart 3 Analysis of manufacturing gross output and Census value added by average number of persons engaged and of operatives for the years 1973 and 1978

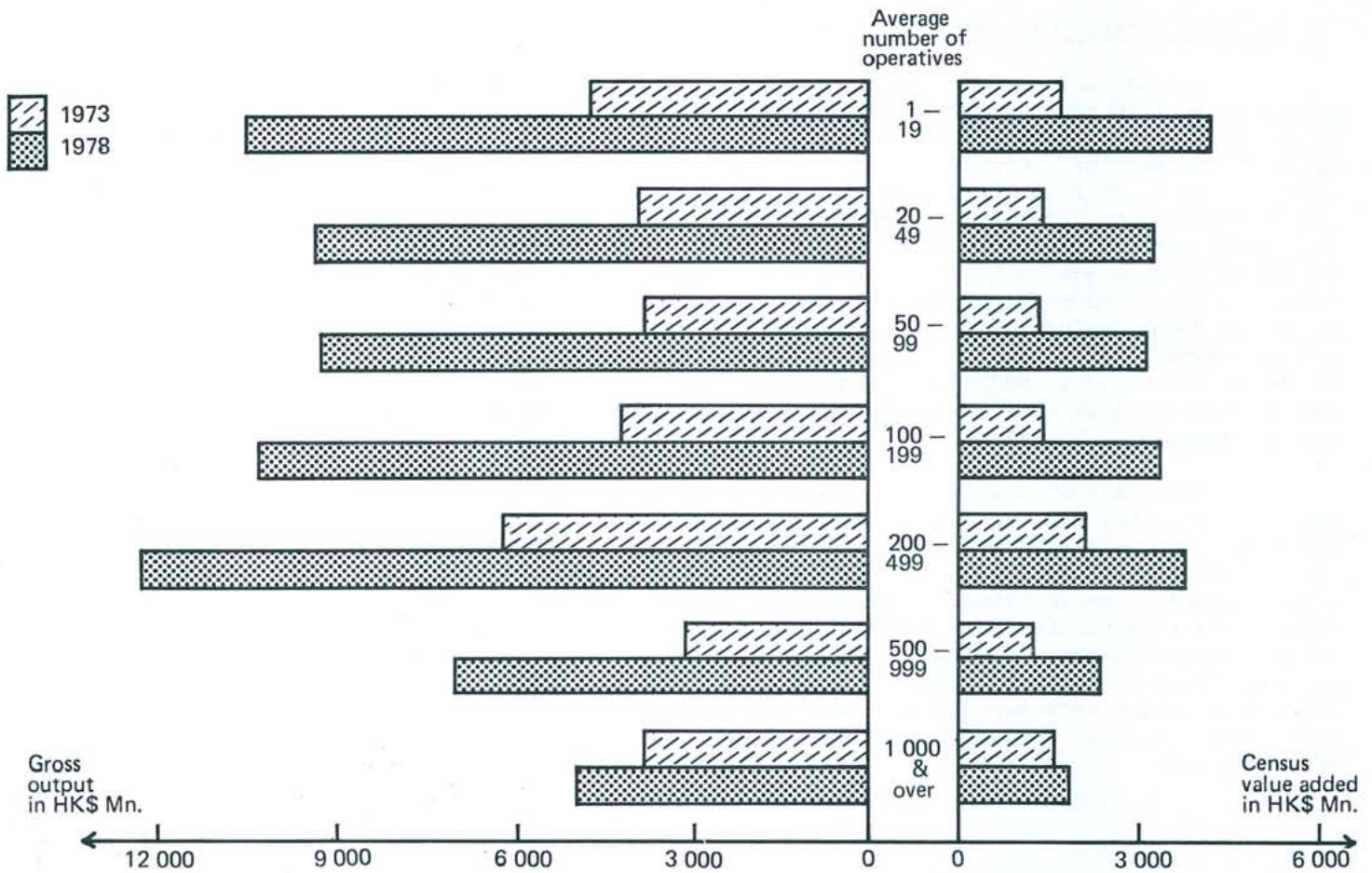
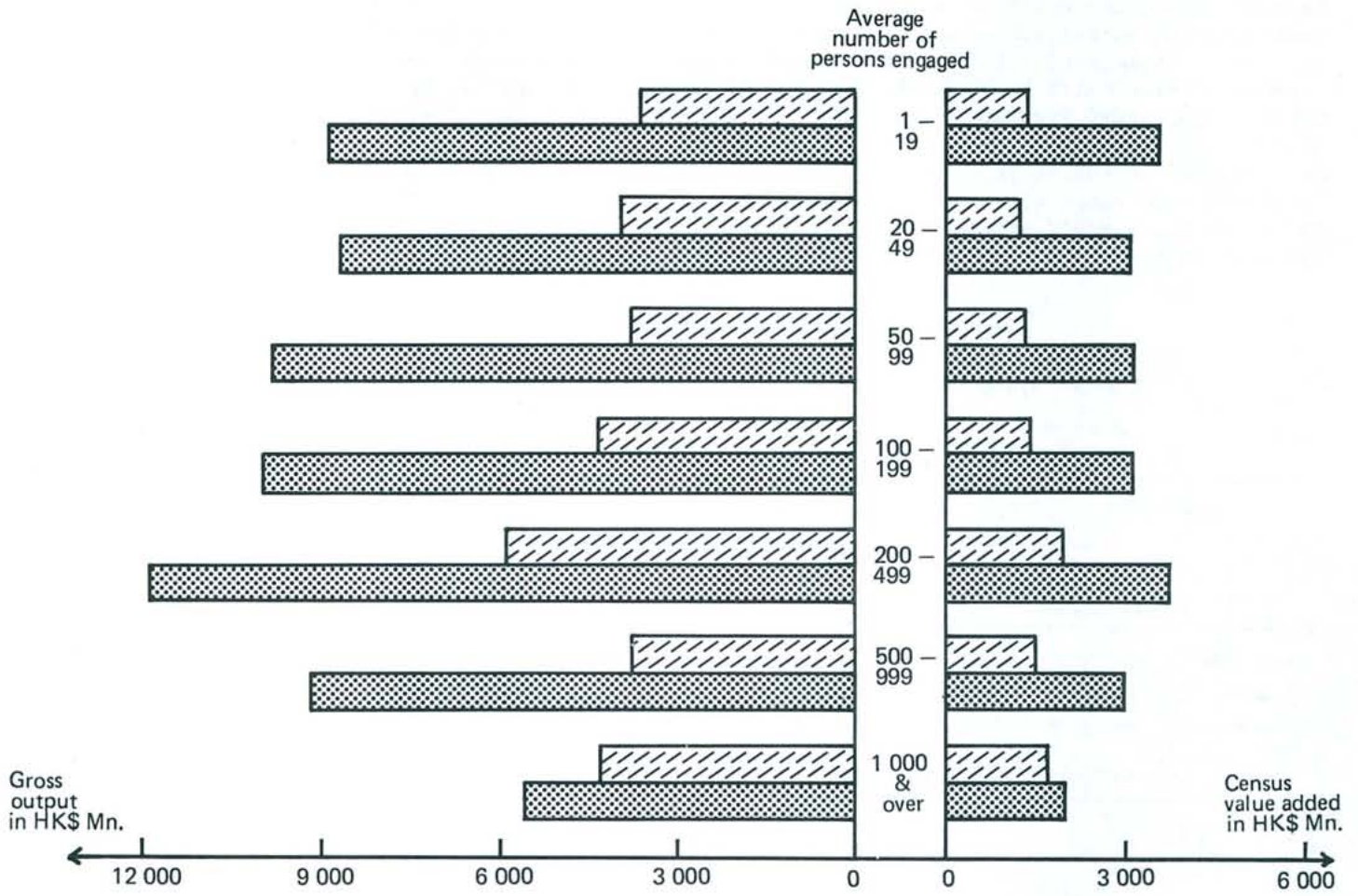


Table 13 analyses the larger manufacturing establishments with 20 or more persons according to the number of shifts worked each day. It should be noted that the number of persons engaged is classified by reference to the shift pattern of each establishment, and not according to each particular shift in which the workers participated. The vast majority of Hong Kong's manufacturing activities were run on a single shift, their share being 76% of Census value added and 81% of employment for the larger establishments. The economic contribution of factories operating three shift was greater than those operating two shifts, as may be seen from the Census value added figures relating to the two groups, viz. \$2 735 million compared with \$1 627 million, as well as the size of their workforce. Factories operating three shifts were also more capital intensive than those operating two shifts, which were in turn more capital intensive than those operating a single shift, as evidenced by both the ratio of fixed assets to Census value added and the amount of fixed assets per person engaged. Multiple shifts are commonly found in the textiles industry, and to a less extent also in plastics.

Table 13 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by number of working shifts
(confined to establishments with 20 or more persons engaged as in December 1978)

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Number of working shifts	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services		Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Single shift	5 835	496 245	1 183 955	8 043 040	26 723 792	2 936 110	38 425 080	39 078 199	1 780 578	13 481 867	1 656 710	643 652	5 737 850	
Two shifts	380	37 818	100 439	681 389	2 941 886	299 008	4 498 179	4 503 537	70 434	1 626 727	184 202	134 393	827 239	
Three shifts	336	77 173	182 471	1 295 316	7 515 148	592 651	9 956 764	9 961 908	293 445	2 735 061	339 335	228 670	2 552 537	
Total	6 551	611 236	1 466 864	10 019 745	37 180 826	3 827 770	52 880 023	53 543 643	2 144 457	17 843 654	2 180 247	1 006 714	9 117 626	

G. By gross output and Census value added (Tables 14 and 15 and Charts 4 and 5)

Because the value of gross output and Census value added were correlated with the number of persons engaged, a similar pattern of industrial concentration is expected in the higher size groups when manufacturing establishments were analysed according to the magnitude of these two economic attributes. Thus in the size group of \$10 million or more in gross output, some 1 104 factories, or 3% of the total number of reporting establishments, contributed \$37 492 million or 59% to total gross output in manufacturing. Also, in the size group of \$5 million or more in Census value added, 659 or 2% of all reporting establishments contributed \$9 983 million or 46% to total Census value added. On the other hand, the multitude of small establishments, numbering around 21 606 below the gross output limit of \$0.5 million and 22 629 below the Census value added limit of \$0.25 million, which amounted to roughly two-thirds of all reporting establishments, accounted for only 6% or 7% of the aggregate gross output and 9% or 10% of Census value added in the manufacturing sector. The contrast between the largest few and the smallest cluster might also be seen from their relative employment, fixed assets, and the various cost outlays.

The share of Census value added in gross output became less pronounced when proceeding towards the higher size groups. It was 55%, 38% and 30% respectively for establishments with less than \$0.5 million, between \$1 million and \$5 million, and \$20 million or more in gross output. Such disparity also gave rise to a somewhat different distribution when the reporting establishments were analysed by Census value added instead of gross output. Most establishments of a larger size manufactured products out of their own materials and relied on the smaller establishments to provide support services, thereby entailing a higher proportion of purchases of both materials and industrial services in their production accounts. By contrast, the smaller establishments were often sub-contractors working on principal materials furnished by the larger concerns, so that their business receipts could have a much higher Census value added content.

The share of labour cost in Census value added was highest in the size group of \$0.5 million to \$5 million in gross output, being around 68%. It declined to 36% in the size group of less than \$0.1 million in gross output, and to 46% in the size group with gross output exceeding \$20 million. The return to labour in the lower size groups was obviously affected by a smaller proportion of employed workers relative to working proprietors and unpaid family workers, given that the rewards to the latter, albeit largely earned from manual effort, were still recorded as an operating surplus rather than as a labour return. For the higher size groups, the ratio was smaller because the return to capital became correspondingly higher on account of more capital assets being committed to the production process, as may be seen from the ratio of fixed assets to Census value added, which was 40% or so in the middle strata but averaged 61% for the largest establishments.

Table 14 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by the value of gross output

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

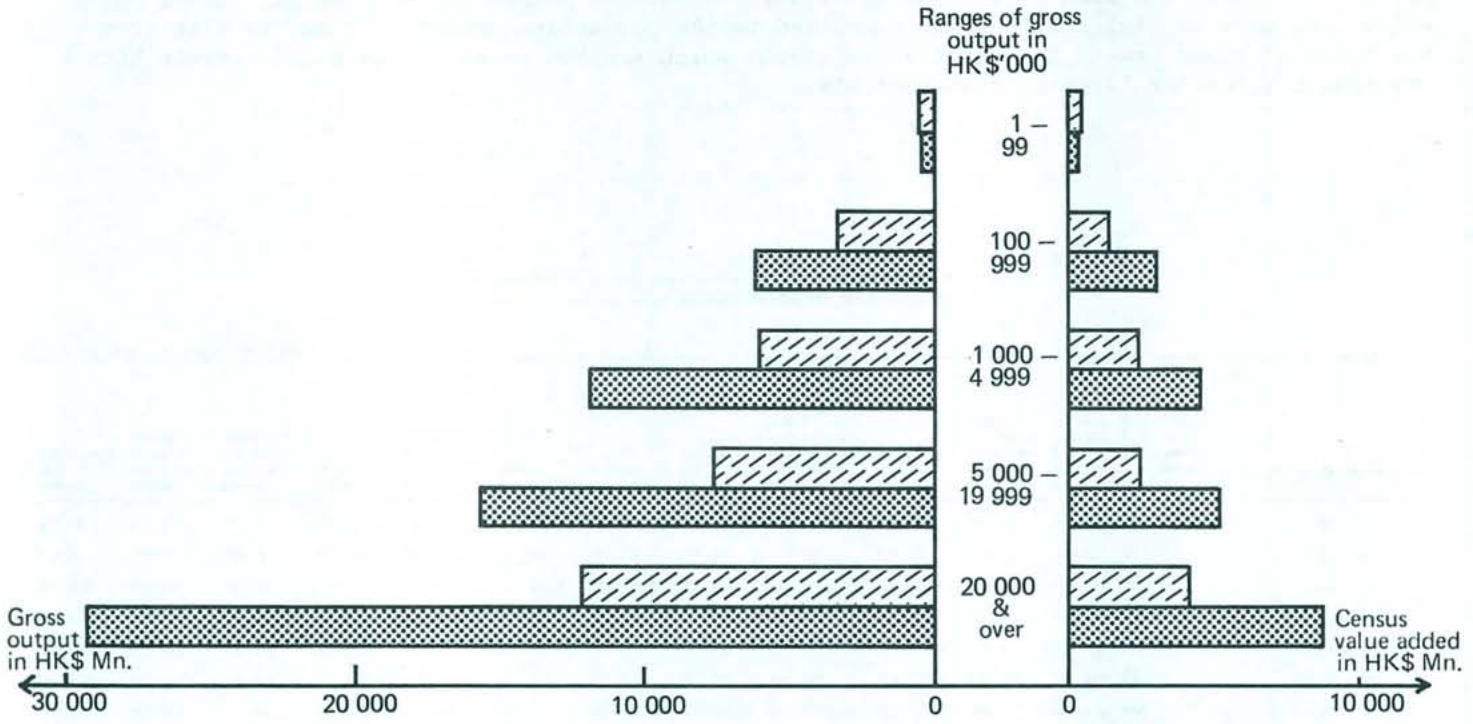
Value of gross output (\$'000)	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
1 - 49	4 294	8 846	16 359	19 793	32 804	21 762	125 330	125 565	1 778	94 305	28 443	5 919	61 736
50 - 99	4 119	13 968	27 070	87 865	106 856	39 232	303 951	305 527	7 190	204 284	37 887	10 736	96 154
100 - 499	13 193	89 401	197 088	1 072 428	1 512 733	307 328	3 169 454	3 188 992	52 733	1 709 454	220 525	84 880	677 416
500 - 999	4 277	60 640	140 282	886 393	1 754 210	239 930	2 988 410	3 017 536	75 423	1 309 623	178 418	68 297	569 608
1 000 - 4 999	5 407	193 307	459 187	3 116 484	7 627 155	928 216	11 838 593	11 964 486	370 687	4 582 125	542 680	248 708	1 892 695
5 000 - 9 999	1 093	100 113	240 712	1 681 920	5 190 380	581 418	7 548 460	7 634 563	287 134	2 645 213	301 209	133 135	1 047 463
10 000 - 19 999	588	91 056	221 364	1 537 933	5 818 217	606 812	8 096 349	8 169 626	306 862	2 584 994	236 023	136 885	1 094 612
20 000 and over	516	237 061	579 645	4 039 951	21 371 655	1 900 487	28 926 676	29 322 645	1 252 982	8 808 002	1 128 651	528 367	5 410 849
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

Table 15 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by Census value added

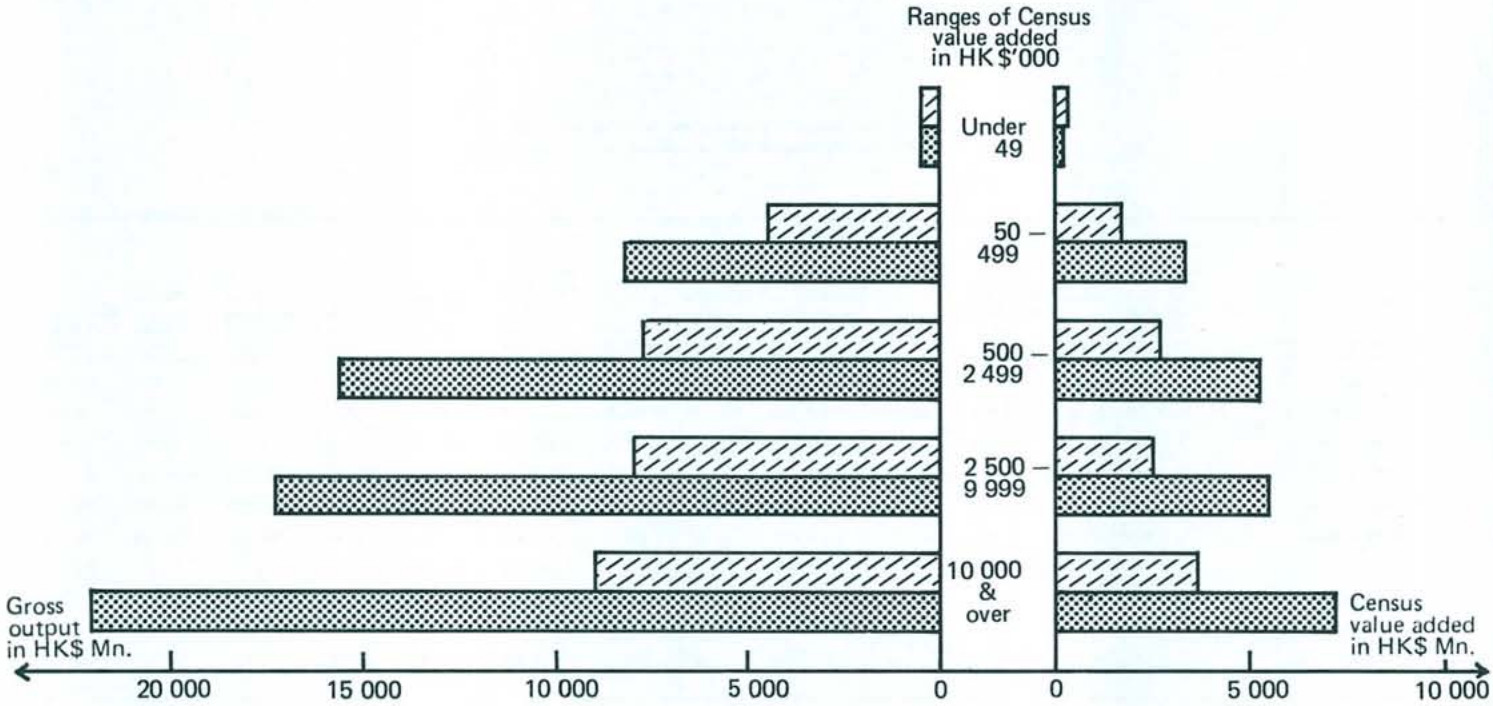
(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census value added (\$'000)	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Under 25	2 860	7 708	14 289	32 625	180 919	37 797	252 403	198 927	-41 617	29 867	18 187	13 036	191 386
25 - 49	4 347	11 897	21 997	52 346	153 908	38 625	306 240	307 811	6 522	158 854	33 240	9 297	87 102
50 - 249	15 422	100 144	220 156	1 163 883	2 416 230	351 931	4 227 153	4 261 253	89 688	1 900 611	236 710	90 772	763 493
250 - 499	4 344	71 152	165 784	1 046 586	2 445 659	287 816	3 881 204	3 914 633	93 964	1 529 510	212 088	86 140	662 056
500 - 2 499	5 006	220 928	527 078	3 611 884	10 607 467	1 151 495	15 462 313	15 636 512	514 423	5 369 269	607 111	292 892	2 257 251
2 500 - 4 999	851	106 979	257 784	1 820 717	6 394 257	667 704	8 997 164	9 103 922	364 045	2 966 952	300 686	147 478	1 189 155
5 000 - 9 999	376	85 841	208 619	1 451 593	5 874 399	619 838	8 098 146	8 206 823	350 676	2 574 424	259 763	139 810	1 179 760
10 000 and over	283	189 742	466 000	3 263 133	15 341 172	1 469 979	21 772 597	22 099 058	977 088	7 408 513	1 006 050	437 503	4 520 330
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

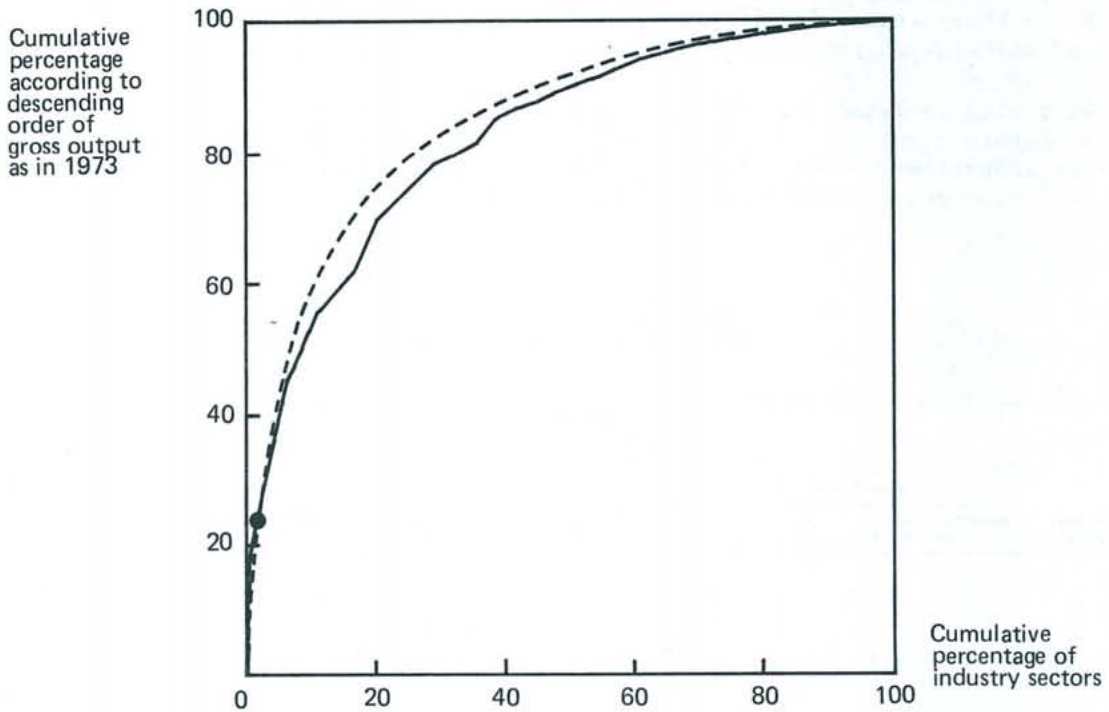
Chart 4 Analysis of manufacturing gross output and Census value added by size ranges of gross output and of Census value added for the years 1973 and 1978



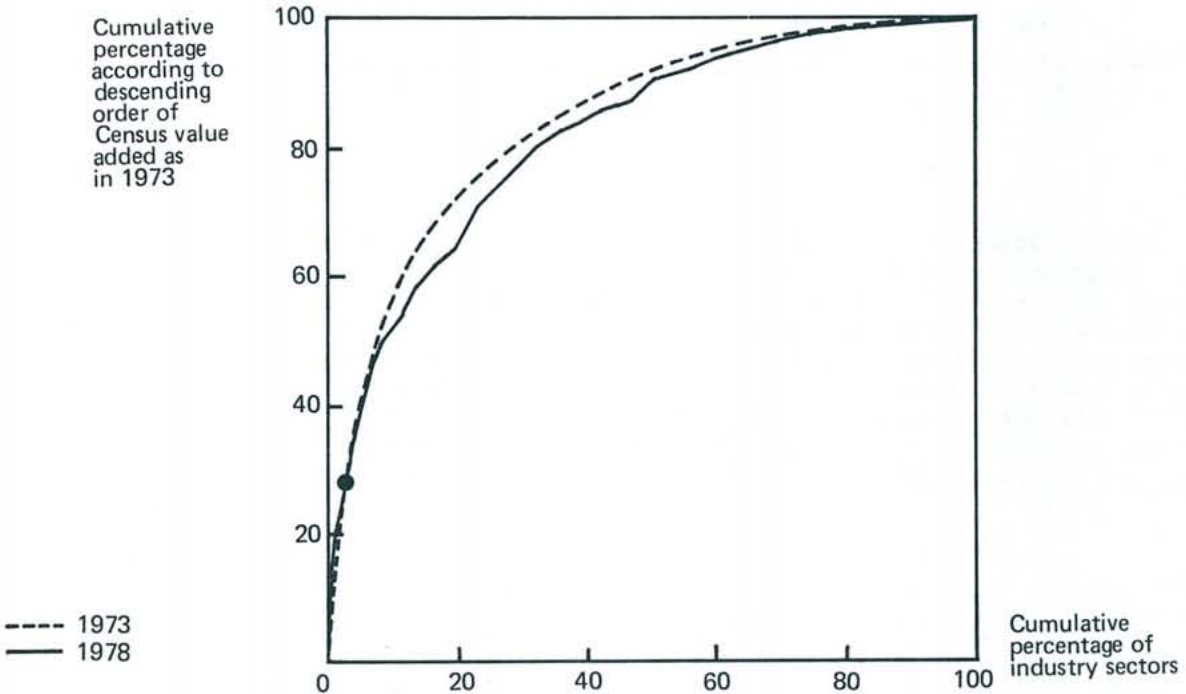
1973
1978



A. According to gross output



B. According to Census value added



Notes: (1) In graph (A), industry sectors are first ranked according to a descending order of their gross output as in 1973 to give a smooth curve (the dotted line), which is then compared with the kinky curve (the solid line) obtained by following an identical ranking of industry sectors, but substituting the 1973 gross output data with those for 1978. Graph (B) is also drawn by the same method except that Census value added data are used in place of gross output.

(2) The black dot on each graph signifies a point of transition separating those leading industries which have apparently become even more dominant in terms of economic contribution over the period 1973 to 1978, from the other industries which have become less so over the same period. For graph (A), industries in the former category are the manufacturing of outer garments and cotton weaving. For graph (B), they are the manufacture of outer garments, knit outerwear mills and cotton spinning.

H. By sales and work done (Tables 16, 17 and 18)

The analysis of manufacturing establishments according to the value of sales and work done should largely resemble that of their gross output, after allowing for changes in stocks of finished goods and work-in-progress. The changes in such stocks were normally minor, being around 1% of manufacturing gross output in 1978, although there could be inter-industry differences, with the heavy industries like shipbuilding and engineering maintaining a larger proportion of work-in-progress.

According to Table 16, 1 094 establishments, each with a business turnover exceeding \$10 million, together put out \$36 929 million or 59% of the total sales and work done in all manufacturing industries, while 21 666 establishments, each with a business turnover not exceeding \$0.5 million, accounted for only 6% of that total.

Table 16 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by value of sales and work done

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Value of sales and work done (\$'000)	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
1 - 49	4 334	9 100	16 765	21 549	37 415	22 968	126 449	129 272	7 273	96 307	32 504	6 989	66 258
50 - 99	4 129	14 038	27 230	88 514	105 663	39 102	306 489	307 616	4 520	205 346	36 744	10 432	95 919
100 - 499	13 203	90 200	198 527	1 082 473	1 534 726	310 913	3 191 948	3 218 092	64 674	1 721 897	226 570	85 105	683 078
500 - 999	4 258	60 662	140 469	890 598	1 756 325	237 333	2 997 804	3 026 872	71 711	1 313 189	176 505	68 887	569 356
1 000 - 4 999	5 388	194 268	461 604	3 140 430	7 704 902	938 438	11 895 399	12 060 889	431 010	4 621 507	555 881	254 491	1 934 907
5 000 - 9 999	1 083	99 553	240 335	1 674 205	5 186 543	582 260	7 550 074	7 649 479	292 024	2 655 554	296 799	132 907	1 045 095
10 000 - 19 999	584	90 913	220 944	1 540 488	5 850 109	604 842	8 084 226	8 188 234	358 090	2 592 207	223 623	134 724	1 050 817
20 000 and over	510	235 657	575 832	4 004 509	21 238 327	1 889 329	28 844 833	29 148 486	1 125 486	8 731 993	1 125 211	523 392	5 405 103
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

Table 17 analyses the extent to which manufacturing establishments produce goods for sale or render industrial services to others. Each establishment is classified according to the percentage of its total sales and work done (excluding resales) attributable to the sales of goods produced. The value added content of gross output decreased along with a higher percentage of goods produced in the production receipts, as the share of material inputs became correspondingly larger. The proportion of Census value added in gross output was 65% for establishments performing purely industrial services, 50% for those with less than half of their receipts derived from sales, 33% for those with more than half of their receipts derived from sales, and 32% for those specializing entirely in producing goods for sale.

Table 17 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by percentage of production receipts attributable to the sales of goods produced

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Percentage of production receipts attributable to the sales of goods produced	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services			Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
				Labour cost										
Nil	8 111	84 483	191 090	1 191 127	1 038 339	335 164	2 895 001	2 899 354	23 787	1 880 449	209 312	96 465	719 459	
1 - 24%	474	18 485	45 155	356 667	433 256	93 058	887 602	905 599	36 153	490 498	90 003	45 709	352 260	
25 - 49%	764	12 229	27 856	207 076	451 387	78 809	778 690	784 225	22 725	350 027	37 119	22 295	214 272	
50 - 74%	1 264	19 120	44 416	297 908	842 860	94 503	1 254 207	1 322 735	95 050	506 396	55 371	27 375	263 714	
75 - 99%	2 910	116 744	277 930	1 867 744	7 219 252	711 780	10 139 210	10 224 070	338 835	3 258 793	362 047	213 376	1 518 242	
100%	19 966	543 329	1 295 260	8 522 245	33 428 915	3 311 870	47 042 512	47 592 957	1 838 239	15 451 836	1 919 984	811 707	7 782 586	
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533	

Footnote to Table 17

Production receipts refer to the value of sales and work done excluding the value of goods resold in same condition as purchased.

Table 18 analyses larger manufacturing establishments with 20 or more persons according to their inclination towards exports as against local sales. Establishments catering solely for the local market were much more capital intensive than those catering solely for overseas markets. In the former category, capital stock as a proportion of Census value added was 87% and the depreciation of such assets represented an 8% share of Census value added. In the latter category, the corresponding proportions were only 29% and 4%. There was a gradual decline in the ratio of capital stock to Census value added when proceeding towards the more export-oriented groups of establishments, and this, to a considerable extent, also occurred when depreciation was substituted for capital stock in the ratio. Except for the group with entirely local sales, labour cost as a percentage of Census value added also increased with proportionately more export sales.

Table 18 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by percentage of goods produced attributable to export sales
(confined to establishments with 20 or more persons engaged as in December 1978)

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Percentage of goods produced attributable to export sales	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services			Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
				Labour cost										
Nil	1 011	60 385	145 312	1 100 195	4 273 406	488 657	6 013 616	6 089 854	245 678	1 985 888	355 314	165 402	1 720 447	
1 - 24%	432	47 368	114 685	893 911	5 012 758	480 504	6 990 485	7 026 323	318 840	2 296 567	323 302	184 975	1 889 298	
25 - 49%	234	22 933	56 215	413 774	2 085 585	185 538	2 823 764	2 852 312	81 510	819 689	142 464	72 188	562 993	
50 - 74%	273	32 984	80 247	544 709	1 881 491	198 092	2 773 567	2 791 281	112 841	1 004 918	77 692	70 913	677 136	
75 - 99%	833	125 997	304 610	1 963 073	8 315 430	778 000	11 379 392	11 567 005	526 756	3 590 719	570 136	190 863	1 771 422	
100%	3 051	281 089	671 177	4 425 242	14 972 984	1 510 368	21 255 282	21 569 434	840 569	7 122 867	593 988	268 677	2 096 970	
Not applicable	716	40 481	94 618	678 841	639 173	186 611	1 643 918	1 647 434	18 263	1 023 007	117 351	53 695	399 359	
Total	6 551	611 236	1 466 864	10 019 745	37 180 826	3 827 770	52 880 023	53 543 643	2 144 457	17 843 654	2 180 247	1 006 714	9 117 626	

Footnote to Table 18

Establishments engaged solely in rendering industrial services are classified as "not applicable".

I. By consumption of materials, supplies and industrial services (Tables 19 and 20)

Consumption of materials and supplies for production was derived from the value of such purchases by deducting changes in material stocks, which accounted for only 4% of the total purchases of materials, supplies and industrial services in 1978.

According to Table 19, of the \$2 355 million worth of commodities added to the manufacturers' overall stocks, \$1 623 million or 69% were materials while \$732 million or 31% were finished goods and work-in-progress. The large accumulation of material stocks was probably due to anticipated price increases in industrial raw materials.

Some 1 467 establishments, whose consumption of materials, supplies and industrial services exceeded \$5 million, together absorbed \$29 511 million or 68% of the corresponding purchases by the manufacturing sector. Their Census value added contribution, at 55%, was not as much since a portion of such materials was given to smaller establishments for sub-contract work, thereby raising the Census value added contribution of the latter group above its share in total material purchases.

Table 19 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by consumption of materials, supplies and industrial services

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Consumption of materials, supplies and industrial services (\$'000)	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services			Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
				Labour cost	Miscellaneous operating expenses								
1 - 24	7 862	30 732	62 187	240 614	72 503	73 885	527 215	528 349	2 995	457 707	47 868	17 564	156 832
25 - 49	3 444	17 338	36 231	174 355	130 098	52 455	424 764	427 454	9 285	303 950	52 861	15 510	124 295
50 - 249	10 007	73 412	164 423	946 624	1 263 199	267 257	2 707 925	2 722 166	45 600	1 490 326	213 389	78 333	651 023
250 - 499	3 782	52 393	119 792	751 926	1 382 111	206 055	2 432 871	2 458 856	62 149	1 112 910	148 750	60 945	468 656
500 - 2 499	5 678	173 263	411 007	2 772 309	6 473 423	813 101	10 298 744	10 394 597	285 505	4 110 826	481 390	218 191	1 702 284
2 500 - 4 999	1 249	91 458	220 928	1 529 108	4 581 888	529 448	6 694 806	6 796 471	293 684	2 406 602	278 117	126 526	910 498
5 000 - 9 999	733	88 675	216 076	1 508 471	5 317 588	577 572	7 511 753	7 618 884	317 762	2 511 927	249 072	132 649	1 070 198
10 000 and over	734	267 118	651 065	4 519 362	24 193 200	2 105 413	32 399 143	32 782 162	1 337 810	9 543 753	1 202 391	567 208	5 766 745
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

Table 20 analyses larger manufacturing establishments with 20 or more persons according to their reliance on local or overseas sources of material supply. Establishments depending more on overseas sources for materials together contributed 69% to total Census value added of the larger establishments, while those depending more on local sources for materials contributed only 31%.

Table 20 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by percentage of material purchased attributable to local sources
(confined to establishments with 20 or more persons engaged as in December 1978)

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Percentage of material purchased attributable to local sources	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services			Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
				Labour cost	Miscellaneous operating expenses								
Nil	548	36 742	88 953	667 523	3 595 445	300 961	5 060 393	5 148 945	259 610	1 724 558	250 265	88 578	894 525
1 - 24%	2 296	227 581	549 660	3 879 324	14 452 702	1 640 491	20 939 522	21 172 012	831 498	7 318 318	794 664	474 506	4 260 048
25 - 49%	1 275	125 186	305 473	1 983 365	6 512 936	672 433	9 411 215	9 540 911	381 470	3 279 748	414 533	167 173	1 339 149
50 - 74%	969	98 484	232 421	1 556 490	5 538 501	546 752	7 629 031	7 749 629	382 805	2 473 335	423 379	121 118	1 280 059
75 - 99%	855	84 699	200 625	1 342 315	5 328 078	471 322	7 244 521	7 309 104	228 751	2 145 195	186 701	111 213	920 900
100%	608	38 544	89 732	590 728	1 753 165	195 811	2 595 342	2 623 042	60 322	902 500	110 704	44 126	422 945
Total	6 551	611 236	1 466 864	10 019 745	37 180 826	3 827 770	52 880 023	53 543 643	2 144 457	17 843 654	2 180 247	1 006 714	9 117 626

J. By stock of fixed assets (Table 21)

Although figures on the stock of fixed assets relate to book values and not to market or replacement values, they should still be able to distinguish the larger and more substantially capital-endowed establishments from the smaller ones in broad terms.

As analysed in Table 21, 161 establishments, being 0.5% of the total, together possessed 42% of the total capital stock employed in manufacturing. These capital intensive establishments accounted for only 21% of the total Census value added and absorbed a yet smaller fraction of labour (14% by number of persons engaged and man-hours worked) to complement the fixed assets. On the other hand, 19 827 establishments, representing 59% of the total, together owned merely 3% of the total capital stock; their shares in manufacturing employment, man-hours and Census value added revealed that they were relatively more labour intensive in operation.

The high concentration of fixed assets in large establishments tends to be diluted to an extent if land and buildings are excluded from the analysis. A rationale for their exclusion stems from the fact that whereas plant and equipment are often an essential pre-requisite for production, a factory can operate on leased premises if it does not possess its own premises. It is likely that the larger establishments with greater financial strength are more capable of acquiring their own factory premises than the smaller workshops. Thus, when analysed according to the stock of plant and equipment, the top 161 establishments took a somewhat reduced share of 39% while the 19 827 establishments in the lowest strata had their share elevated to 5%.

Table 21 Principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by book value of fixed assets

(HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Book value of fixed assets (\$'000)	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
1 - 24	14 424	73 016	160 161	812 851	1 663 932	255 001	3 022 672	3 035 442	43 704	1 402 444	20 625	22 839	130 246
25 - 49	5 403	47 749	107 615	646 985	1 562 306	170 505	2 492 183	2 509 779	49 134	979 011	56 211	31 407	192 289
50 - 249	8 667	170 515	394 819	2 555 899	6 689 243	746 031	10 141 368	10 248 914	310 705	3 762 831	302 786	161 400	982 459
250 - 499	2 161	91 086	214 875	1 468 828	4 403 412	494 820	6 413 309	6 488 956	239 864	2 249 761	248 826	115 822	751 389
500 - 2 499	2 249	193 648	467 410	3 196 419	11 887 410	1 230 065	16 603 969	16 836 806	709 707	5 426 266	676 120	304 238	2 317 717
2 500 - 4 999	284	60 908	147 356	1 029 712	4 055 695	409 064	5 590 659	5 707 060	298 450	1 833 414	284 660	126 371	968 753
5 000 - 9 999	140	46 671	122 890	773 244	3 243 481	342 770	4 820 859	4 841 823	120 202	1 697 580	222 046	100 527	959 849
10 000 and over	161	110 797	266 582	1 958 830	9 908 531	976 931	13 912 203	14 060 160	583 022	4 586 694	862 562	354 324	4 547 830
Total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

2.4 Cost structure and factor productivity comparisons

This section discusses the cost structure, and relative productivity of major factors of production by means of analytical ratios.

A. Input contents (Table 22)

The gross output of a manufacturing establishment may be segregated into consumption of materials, supplies and industrial services; labour cost; miscellaneous operating expenses; and gross operating surplus (excluding non-production income). The latter three components together constitute Census value added.

Industries with a material consumption ratio of 70% or over relative to gross output in 1978 were professional and optical equipment, basic metals, textiles, food products, and electrical appliances and electronics. The beverages and tobacco industries had the lowest material consumption ratio of 38% and 40% respectively, followed by transport equipment at 48%. Between 1977 and 1978, the transport equipment industry increased its material consumption ratio markedly from 33% to 48%. The increase was also marked in furniture and fixtures (from 48% to 55%). This was probably due to more shipbuilding as against ship repairing activities, and the rise of timber prices in 1978. The tobacco, beverages, and non-electrical machinery industries also consumed more materials and industrial services relative to their gross output in 1978 as compared with 1977.

On labour cost, only the transport equipment, footwear, and furniture and fixtures industries had a share of 30% or more in their gross output in 1978. The highest ratio, at 40%, occurred in the transport equipment industry. The basic metals and non-metallic mineral products industries spent 8% to 9% of their gross output on labour while the tobacco industry, operating with highly automated machines, had a labour cost ratio of only 4%. Comparing the 1978 ratio with that of 1977, a marked decrease was observed in the manufacture of transport equipment and of furniture and fixtures, coinciding with their increase in the ratio of material consumption to gross output.

Miscellaneous operating expenses did not represent more than 10% of the gross output in 1978, except for the beverages and transport equipment industries whose ratios were 15% and 11% respectively. The ratio was only 4% for basic metals and 5% for professional and optical equipment. An appreciable change in this ratio between 1977 and 1978 was recorded in the beverages industry.

The ratio of gross operating surplus to gross output was notably high in 1978, at 47% and 30% respectively, in the tobacco and beverages industries, the reason being that excise duties on alcoholic drinks and tobacco were incorporated along with the business gains. The ratio ranged between 11% and 15% for the non-metallic mineral products, printing, chemical products, basic metals, and non-electrical machinery industries, all of which were relatively more capital intensive. For the more labour intensive industries like wearing apparel, rubber products, leather products, and professional and optical equipment, the ratio was only 4% or 5%. The transport equipment industry recorded a drop in the gross operating surplus ratio from 7% in 1977 to 1% in 1978, the drop being largely ascribable to the prominent shipyards. A notable decrease in the share of gross operating surplus in gross output was also found in the beverages and tobacco industries, while a notable increase occurred in the basic metal industry.

For the manufacturing sector as a whole in 1978, the split in total gross output was approximately two to one between material consumption and Census value added. In the latter segment, approximately three fifths were returns to labour, one fifth was miscellaneous operating expenses, and one fifth was gross operating surplus.

Table 22 Input contents of manufacturing output, analysed by industry group for the years 1977 and 1978

Industry group	Components of gross output (%)									
	Consumption of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services		Labour cost		Miscellaneous operating expenses		Gross operating surplus (excluding non-production income)		Census value added as a percentage of gross output	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Food	71	70	13	13	8	8	8	9	29	30
Beverages	34	38	15	17	18	15	33	30	66	62
Tobacco	35	40	4	4	10	9	51	47	65	60
Wearing apparel, except knitwear and footwear	63	64	24	24	8	8	5	4	37	36
Textiles (including knitting)	73	71	16	16	7	7	4	6	27	29
Leather and leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel	68	68	21	20	6	7	5	5	32	32
Footwear, except rubber, plastic and wooden footwear	54	56	32	31	8	7	6	6	46	44
Wood and cork products, except furniture	63	65	21	19	8	8	8	8	37	35
Furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal	48	55	36	30	9	8	7	7	52	45
Paper and paper products	65	67	20	18	10	9	5	6	35	33
Printing, publishing and allied industries	51	53	25	24	10	9	14	14	49	47
Chemicals and chemical products	64	64	12	12	10	10	14	14	36	36
Rubber products	62	63	25	25	8	8	5	4	38	37
Plastic products	57	59	27	25	8	8	8	8	43	41
Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	71	69	9	9	6	7	14	15	29	31
Basic metal industries	76	77	11	8	6	4	7	11	24	23
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	58	60	25	24	8	8	9	8	42	40
Machinery, except electrical	50	54	28	26	10	9	12	11	50	46
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies (including electronics)	69	70	16	15	6	6	9	9	31	30
Transport equipment	33	48	47	40	13	11	7	1	67	52
Professional and scientific equipment not elsewhere classified, and photographic and optical goods	76	78	13	12	5	5	6	5	24	22
Other manufacturing industries	62	65	23	21	6	6	9	8	38	35
All manufacturing industries	65	66	20	20	7	7	8	7	35	34

Footnote to Table 22

Figures on miscellaneous operating expenses and gross operating surplus for the beverages industry in 1977 have been adjusted retrospectively upon further correspondence with a beverage factory.

B. Factor productivity (Table 23)

The analysis made in Table 23 relates to partial factor productivity (i.e. an individual factor input being taken in isolation) for a cross-section of industries in a given period. It takes into account the manufacturing workforce (in terms of all persons engaged, operatives, and man-hours worked), fixed assets (in terms of all fixed assets, plant and machinery, and the capital consumption or depreciation of such plant installations), and factory floor space as major factor inputs. For the output measure, the value of gross output and Census value added are both employed, although the latter measure is preferred since it is net of material inputs which are products of other factories.

On labour productivity, the beverages and tobacco industries were exceptional with regard to Census value added per capita or man-hour owing to the inclusion of excise duties in the output measure. The ratio would be closer to that of other industries if the duties were eliminated, the resultant figures being \$129 thousand per operative for beverages and \$257 thousand per operative for tobacco. The productivity of operatives, with the two fore-running industries excluded, was highest in the case of chemical products (\$78 thousand per head), basic metals (\$73 thousand per head), and non-metallic mineral products (\$72 thousand per head), which operated at a relatively higher capital intensity. It was lower than average notably for footwear and wearing apparel (both \$26 thousand per head), leather and rubber products (both \$27 thousand per head), plastic products (\$28 thousand per head), and fabricated metal products (\$30 thousand per head). The same picture emerged when labour productivity was expressed in terms of all persons engaged or man-hours worked instead of operatives.

On capital productivity, the ratios derived are less precise than those relating to labour input and floor area, on account of the common practice to record fixed assets at book values. Census value added per dollar of plant and machinery was highest in the furniture and fixtures industry (\$17), followed by footwear (\$14), wood and cork products (\$13), wearing apparel (\$12), and leather products (\$10). The high capital productivity ratio in these industries was the result of a large labour complement in the manufacturing process. It followed that the ratio was lower than average for those industries where capital stock was more abundant, as might be seen from the textiles, printing, transport equipment, basic metals, chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, beverages, and non-electrical machinery industries, which generated between \$2 and \$4 worth of Census value added per dollar of plant and machinery installed.

A slightly different picture was displayed when depreciation was substituted for the year-end stock of plant and machinery in analysing capital productivity. Industries with the highest Census value added per dollar written off as depreciation in plant and machinery were furniture and fixtures, and tobacco (both \$86), and wood and cork products (\$81). Industries with the lowest ratio were printing (\$13), textiles (\$15), and non-metallic mineral products (\$19). The difference brought about by the use of depreciation in place of year-end capital stock in comparing capital productivity was at least in part due to the varied depreciation methods being followed by establishments in different industries.

To use the stock of all fixed assets as opposed to plant and machinery in the present analysis would introduce the influence of owned or leased factory premises, which distorted the capital productivity ratios. The significance attached to real estate property held as fixed assets might be appreciated from the ratios for all manufacturing industries, which was \$2 considering all fixed assets, but was \$4.60 when the scope was confined to plant installations.

On floor area productivity, a very intensive use of factory space was observed in the tobacco, professional and optical equipment, electrical appliances and electronics, wearing apparel, and printing industries, the amount of Census value added generated per square metre being \$5 637, \$3 071, \$2 845, \$2 410, and \$2 233 respectively. The more space-consuming industries were wood and cork products (including sawmills), transport equipment (including boatyards and shipyards), and food products (including preserved fruits and soya sauce factories), for which the Census value added per square metre did not exceed \$1 000.

Table 23 Inter-industry comparison of factor productivity

(HK \$'000)

Industry group	Value of gross output							Census value added						
	per person engaged	per man-hours operative	per \$'000 of all fixed assets	per \$'000 of plant & machinery	per \$'000 depreciation in plant & machinery	per \$'000 of effective floor area	per person engaged	per man-hours operative	per \$'000 of all fixed assets	per \$'000 of plant & machinery	per \$'000 depreciation in plant & machinery	per \$'000 of effective floor area		
Food	126.8	173.9	53.1	3.9	13.8	83.4	310.5	37.9	52.0	15.9	1.2	4.1	24.9	92.8
Beverages	136.0	242.6	52.6	1.9	6.1	57.4	312.3	83.8	149.4	32.4	1.2	3.8	35.4	192.3
Tobacco	622.9	960.1	285.6	5.8	10.7	143.3	941.1	373.1	575.1	171.1	3.5	6.4	85.9	563.7
Wearing apparel, except knitwear and footwear	62.5	70.2	26.9	9.1	32.4	160.6	664.2	22.7	25.5	9.8	3.3	11.8	58.3	241.0
Textiles (including knitting)	103.7	121.1	43.8	4.1	7.7	49.9	442.3	30.5	35.6	12.9	1.2	2.3	14.7	130.0
Leather and leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel	73.6	85.2	31.8	12.0	30.5	159.4	331.3	23.4	27.1	10.1	3.8	9.7	50.8	105.5
Footwear, except rubber, plastic and wooden footwear	49.5	57.7	21.6	12.2	30.5	152.4	478.5	21.9	25.5	9.6	5.4	13.5	67.4	211.6
Wood and cork products, except furniture	81.8	109.0	35.4	8.5	37.8	229.3	202.7	29.0	38.7	12.5	3.0	13.4	81.3	71.9
Furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal	55.1	68.0	23.2	9.5	37.8	190.3	267.8	25.0	30.9	10.5	4.3	17.1	86.4	121.6
Paper and paper products	85.5	112.8	35.9	5.2	14.4	85.3	325.0	28.4	37.5	11.9	1.7	4.8	28.4	108.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	71.7	97.3	29.9	3.0	5.1	27.0	476.1	33.6	45.6	14.0	1.4	2.4	12.7	223.3
Chemicals and chemical products	152.7	219.1	65.8	3.4	10.1	74.3	353.7	54.3	78.0	23.4	1.2	3.6	26.4	125.9
Rubber products	61.0	74.6	26.4	5.0	11.7	62.6	367.7	22.3	27.3	9.6	1.8	4.3	22.9	134.6
Plastic products	58.4	68.4	24.6	4.7	11.1	53.7	354.0	24.2	28.3	10.2	2.0	4.6	22.2	146.5
Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	194.4	234.6	71.6	6.4	11.5	62.2	396.5	59.9	72.3	22.1	2.0	3.6	19.2	122.2
Basic metal industries	250.3	311.0	98.2	6.7	12.8	130.9	457.7	58.5	72.7	23.0	1.6	3.0	30.6	107.0
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	61.8	73.3	25.7	5.2	12.0	54.0	424.6	25.0	29.6	10.4	2.1	4.9	21.8	171.5
Machinery, except electrical	59.7	75.4	24.0	4.8	8.4	48.8	403.7	27.7	35.0	11.1	2.2	3.9	22.6	187.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies (including electronics)	95.0	110.2	39.7	10.0	20.0	95.5	946.9	28.6	33.1	11.9	3.0	6.0	28.7	284.5
Transport equipment	60.9	72.6	23.9	3.1	5.0	44.6	148.3	31.7	37.8	12.5	1.6	2.6	23.2	77.2
Professional and scientific equipment not elsewhere classified, and photographic and optical goods	125.4	143.8	52.8	12.9	26.0	119.0	1 395.1	27.6	31.7	11.6	2.8	5.7	26.2	307.1
Other manufacturing industries	76.9	94.7	33.1	8.0	23.4	109.4	650.2	27.3	33.5	11.7	2.8	8.3	38.8	230.4
All manufacturing industries	80.2	94.2	33.9	5.9	13.2	75.1	503.9	27.6	32.4	11.7	2.0	4.6	25.9	173.5

2.5 Commodity sales and purchases

Statistics on commodity sales and purchases are classified by industrial origin according to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), 1968 Edition. They may not be directly comparable, item by item, with the domestic exports and imports figures published in the Hong Kong Trade Statistics, which are classified according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev. 2 because of differences in classification, coverage, timing of recording, collection mechanism, reporting method, and basis of valuation. A discrepancy in classification can often be reduced by aggregating data. The coverage differs because the sales of final products to local consumers and those of intermediate products to establishments are counted in the commodity sales statistics but not in domestic exports, and likewise because the purchases of intermediate products manufactured locally are counted in the commodity purchases statistics but not in imports. The external trade statistics are compiled on a monthly basis from trade declarations relating to individual shipments whereas the commodity data of this Survey are compiled from establishment accounting records covering a year's manufacturing activity with numerous commodity transactions. A statistical discrepancy occurs, moreover, in the wearing apparel industry where certain establishments perform a CMT service (i.e. comprising the cost of cutting, making and trimming garments but excluding the cost of fabrics, which are furnished by the client) for overseas customers. In this respect, the 1978 Survey treated the CMT services as work done and not as commodity transactions, but the trade statistics system requires the values of commodity flows to be declared in full, initially as an import of fabrics and subsequently as a domestic export of finished garments. Lastly, the basis of valuation may differ in the two sets of data when there are intermediaries (e.g. importers and exporters) involved, so that the prices of the goods are marked up by a resale margin. Intermediaries, stockpiling may also lead to timing differences in the data.

Nevertheless, the commodity sales and purchases statistics are extremely useful for analysing the input-output pattern of individual industries.

A. Products sold (Table 24)

The products shown hereunder are chosen because of their significance in value, with items being aggregated for the sake of concise presentation. Altogether, they accounted for 75% of the total sales of manufactured products. Unidentified or uncoded commodities represented less than 0.1% of total sales.

Table 24 Sales statistics of major commodities produced by reporting manufacturing establishments

Commodity	Unit of measurement	Quantity	Value of sales (HK\$'000)	Commodity	Unit of measurement	Quantity	Value of sales (HK\$'000)
Edible oil	tonne	24 544	144 985	Drugs and medicines	-	-	172 067
Flour, wheat	tonne	90 413	109 882	Plastic flowers, foliage and fruits	-	-	270 985
Noodle products	tonne	37 892	107 047	Plastic dolls	-	-	411 004
Aerated waters	kilolitre	127 563	237 500	Plastic toys and accessories for toys	-	-	1 688 057
Cigarettes	million	2 478	199 589	Plastic utensils and household articles	-	-	217 123
Jackets, coats and suits for men	'000	26 922	994 913	Plastic packing bags (including tubing)	tonne	42 065	220 393
Jackets, coats and suits for women	'000	18 641	708 802	Decorative articles of plastic (excluding costume jewellery)	-	-	155 271
Trousers and shorts for men	'000	99 943	2 000 111	Plastic stationery	-	-	100 589
Trousers and shorts for women	'000	57 258	1 142 522	Plastic chassis and parts for radios, calculators, cassette recorders and other electrical appliances	-	-	377 420
Shirts and T-shirts for men	'000	148 267	2 009 095	Iron and steel bars and rods (excluding wire rod)	'000 tonne	283	348 485
Blouses for women	'000	138 790	1 856 812	Aluminium plates, sheets, strip and foil	tonne	13 100	100 915
Dresses and skirts for women	'000	28 350	671 678	Metal toys and accessories for toys	-	-	274 131
Raincoats	'000	8 348	262 749	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, washers, etc.	-	-	142 556
Underwear, pyjamas and nightwear for men	'000	77 745	338 080	Domestic utensils and sanitary fittings of iron and steel	-	-	219 394
Underwear, pyjamas and nightwear for women	'000	202 902	633 500	Padlock and other locksmith's ware	'000	68 350	134 979
Clothing of leather and leather substitutes	'000	842	167 384	Structural metal products	-	-	321 190
Clothing and articles of genuine furskin	'000	768	419 052	Domestic utensils of aluminium	-	-	100 926
Infants' wear (age under 6)	'000	77 238	310 010	Lanterns and torches, battery operated	'000	85 141	186 522
Gloves of leather and leather substitutes	'000 pr.	116 993	438 622	Metal watch bands	'000	148 037	448 306
Gloves of textile fabrics	'000 pr.	124 705	178 208	Plastics working machinery	'00	49	134 362
Handbags, purses and wallets of leather and leather substitutes	'000	95 908	463 165	Transistorized radios (including clock radios)	'000	38 641	1 580 825
Handbags, purses and wallets of textile materials	'000	26 685	116 826	Electric fans	'000	2 016	188 377
Travelling bags	'000	14 193	118 600	Electric hair driers and curlers	'000	18 131	412 066
Footwear of leather and leather substitutes	'000 pr.	11 871	173 367	Television games	'000	3 394	236 870
Cotton yarn	tonne	192 698	1 976 006	Portable cassette recorders	'000	4 621	723 803
Yarn of man-made fibres	tonne	28 879	380 374	Recording tapes, cassette type	'000	223 771	214 199
Woven fabrics of cotton, grey	km ²	281 424	889 463	Electronic calculators	'000	11 682	439 979
Denim of cotton	km ²	165 918	870 636	Electric motors for toys and small houseware	'000	128 006	282 883
Corduroy and other woven fabrics of cotton (including towelling, and pile and chenille fabrics)	km ²	209 908	1 075 421	Cameras	'000	2 882	220 468
Woven fabrics of man-made fabrics (including pile and chenille fabrics)	km ²	80 140	274 736	Mechanical watches and movements	'000	25 957	999 804
Knitted cotton fabrics	tonne	13 792	252 393	Metal watch cases	'000	105 160	473 615
Knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	tonne	11 490	238 482	Electronic watches and movements	'000	27 541	1 430 242
Knitted sweaters and cardigans	'000	69 539	1 529 685	Transistors	'000	1 566 247	447 372
Threads	tonne	4 293	146 014	Plates, modules and arrays for computers	-	-	567 496
Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with plastic materials	km ²	41 274	144 749	Integrated circuits, mounted, not for computers	'000	197 064	349 314
Sawnwood	km ²	325	200 563	Printed circuit boards	'000	153 034	126 554
Wooden furniture and fixtures (including camphor wood chests)	-	-	268 899	Plugs, sockets, switches, etc. (electric)	-	-	115 787
Rattan furniture	-	-	109 588	Jewellery and related precious articles	-	-	701 695
Corrugated paperboard and other paperboard	tonne	65 558	139 724	Artificial pearls, costume jewellery and other imitation jewellery	-	-	231 812
Packing containers and boxes of corrugated paperboard	-	-	462 783	Zippers or slide fasteners	'000	398 411	123 736
Newspaper	'000	543 503	107 780	Fabric flowers and foliage	-	-	291 251
Books, magazines and other printed matters	-	-	1 223 653	Ivory ware	-	-	109 370
Paints, lacquers and varnishes	tonne	14 417	122 405				

B. Materials purchased (Table 25)

The materials shown hereunder are similarly chosen according to their significance in terms of purchase value. Altogether, they accounted for 84% of the total purchases of materials and supplies for production and business operation. Material items were categorized into those for processing and those for packaging purposes. Certain residual items were merged into a balancing group of small tools, machine parts, minor consumables and office supplies.

Table 25 Purchases statistics of major commodities consumed in production by reporting manufacturing establishments

Commodity	Unit of measurement	Quantity	Value of purchases (HK\$'000)	Commodity	Unit of measurement	Quantity	Value of purchases (HK\$'000)
Agricultural and livestock products	-	-	1 983 894	Iron and steel primary products (incl. scrap)	-	-	1 459 131
Logging products (e.g. woodlogs)	-	-	128 507	Copper primary products (incl. scrap)	-	-	695 552
Mining and quarrying products	-	-	352 854	Aluminium primary products (incl. scrap)	-	-	273 608
Leather, dressed	-	-	451 070	Non-ferrous metal primary products n.e.s. (incl. scrap)	-	-	643 227
Furs, dressed	-	-	343 155	Metal accessories for toys	-	-	171 923
Cotton yarn	tonne	261 248	2 658 969	Metal accessories for electronic products	-	-	171 896
Wool yarn	tonne	14 468	535 745	Parts for engines and turbines	-	-	186 431
Yarn of man-made fibres	tonne	73 935	1 014 447	Electric motors for toys and small housewares	'000	252 029	161 121
Woven fabrics of cotton	km ²	715 497	3 251 457	Parts for radios (except plastic cabinets and electronic components)	-	-	372 945
Woven fabrics of wool	km ²	9 073	145 882	Electronic transistors, diodes, resistors, capacitors, transformers and other constituent electronic parts	-	-	1 476 630
Woven fabrics of silk	km ²	7 533	132 189	Integrated circuits (incl. hybrid and other similar micro electronic circuits), mounted, not for computer	-	-	563 729
Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	km ²	458 309	2 030 069	Printed circuit boards	'000	159 128	152 264
Knitted fabrics of cotton	tonne	10 848	214 505	Displays (e.g. LCD, LED)	-	-	348 082
Knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	tonne	14 616	341 692	Parts for sound reproducing and recording equipment and apparatus (except plastic cabinets and electronic components)	-	-	242 899
Threads	-	-	254 154	Wire and cable, insulated	-	-	136 139
Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with plastic materials	-	-	270 697	Parts for photographic and optical goods	-	-	120 372
Wood, shaped or simply worked	-	-	212 063	Metal watch cases	'000	80 724	330 337
Rattan canes, core and peel, processed	tonne	20 962	104 269	Movements for mechanical watches	'000	12 592	508 122
Paper of all types	-	-	1 084 180	Parts for mechanical watches and clocks (except watch cases, watch movements and watch bands)	-	-	300 061
Dyestuffs and pigments	-	-	439 020	Movements for electronic watches	'000	16 701	392 235
Dyeing auxiliary compounds	-	-	105 328	Parts for electronic watches and clocks (except electronic components, watch cases, watch movements and watch bands)	-	-	291 387
Electroplating chemicals	-	-	130 968	Buttons and studs	-	-	123 803
Other basic industrial chemicals	-	-	482 307	Zippers	-	-	257 662
Polyethylene (P.E.)	tonne	144 251	469 365	Packaging materials of paper	-	-	798 751
Polystyrene (P.S.)	tonne	185 098	700 610	Packaging materials of plastic	-	-	305 640
Polyvinyl chloride (P.V.C.)	tonne	42 861	151 766	Packaging materials of other materials (e.g. metal, wood, glass, textiles)	-	-	191 469
Man-made fibres	tonne	41 353	220 148				
Elastic chassis and parts for radios, calculators, cassette recorders and other electrical appliances	-	-	418 408				
P.V.C. film, sheets and sheeting	-	-	171 318				
Plastic sheets and plates (other than P.V.C.)	-	-	134 166				
Glass and glass products	-	-	123 780				
Cement	-	-	163 492				
Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	203 667				

C. Product specialization and coverage (Table 26)

The product specialization and coverage ratios are defined more precisely in Section 6.3 of this report. The first ratio measures the extent to which establishments classified to a certain industry specialize in manufacturing products typical of that industry. The second ratio depicts the extent to which a certain class of products is manufactured by an industry typical of that class. Since manufacturing establishments seldom diversify to the extent of producing radically different products, the specialization and coverage ratios are expected to be higher when a broader boundary is defined for industries and product classes. For instance, ratios at the 3-digit industry group level are generally higher than those at the 4-digit industry sector level. Thus in any comparison of such ratios between periods or between countries, the analytical boundary should be carefully checked for conformity.

Except for the fabricated metal products, leather products, furniture and fixtures, plastic products, and electrical appliances and electronics industries, the product specialization ratios for all industry groups listed in Table 26 exceeded 95%. A complete specialization in primary products occurred in the tobacco industry.

The product coverage rendered by their typical manufacturing industries to basic metals, transport equipment, professional and optical equipment, leather products, rubber products, and non-electrical machinery was in the region of 89% to 93%, which was lower than the corresponding coverage ratios for other product classes listed in Table 26. Product coverage was complete in the beverages and tobacco industries.

Table 26 Specialization and coverage ratios for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by industry group

Industry group/product class	Sales of primary products by industry group specified	Total sales of all goods produced in industry group specified	Specialization ratio	Total sales of the corresponding primary products by all industry groups	Coverage ratio
	I (HK\$ million)	II (HK\$ million)	I/II (%)	III (HK\$ million)	I/III (%)
Food	1 555	1 566	99	1 574	99
Beverages	498	515	97	498	100
Tobacco	200	200	100	200	100
Wearing apparel, except knitwear and footwear	13 180	13 368	99	13 299	99
Textiles (including knitting)	9 823	9 938	99	9 983	98
Leather and leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel	283	297	95	309	92
Footwear, except rubber, plastic and wooden footwear	271	275	99	280	97
Wood and cork products, except furniture	470	488	96	493	95
Furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal	413	436	95	430	96
Paper and paper products	795	802	99	806	99
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1 321	1 335	99	1 331	99
Chemicals and chemical products	1 036	1 060	98	1 072	97
Rubber products	183	190	96	196	93
Plastic products	4 063	4 281	95	4 221	96
Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	844	858	98	856	99
Basic metal industries	816	839	97	916	89
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3 274	3 486	94	3 456	95
Machinery, except electrical	698	712	98	752	93
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies (including electronics)	7 581	8 008	95	7 716	97
Transport equipment	188	194	97	209	90
Professional and scientific equipment not elsewhere classified, and photographic and optical goods	3 305	3 387	98	3 651	91
Other manufacturing industries	1 929	1 991	97	1 982	97

2.6 Precision attached to principal statistics

The errors affecting the results of a statistical survey are of several kinds : sampling error and non-sampling error including biases in the statistics derived. They are briefly discussed below.

A. Sampling error

The precision associated with a particular sample design is influenced by the sample size, the detailed sample structure, and the variability of the statistics enumerated, and is commonly measured by a standard error. Assuming that there is no bias inherent in the statistical estimation process, the standard error will indicate the extent to which a sample estimate obtained from a particular design is likely to differ from the corresponding measure obtained when all units of the survey population are enumerated. The precision of the sample design for the 1978 Survey should have been improved by industrial and employment size stratification, by using a larger sampling fraction for the higher employment size strata entailing greater variabilities, and by employing auxiliary variables in the statistical estimation process.

Table 27 presents precision indicators on labour cost; purchases of materials, supplies and industrial services; sales and work done; gross output; Census value added; and gross additions to fixed assets for reporting manufacturing establishments of all sizes. The relative standard error compares the standard error originally computed in absolute magnitude with the corresponding statistical aggregate, and is intended to show in percentage terms the sampling error that is likely to exist in the principal statistics published. The confidence interval indicates, with a probability of 19 out of 20, the limits within which the exact principal statistic (i.e. the one obtained from a full enumeration) is expected to fall. Both indicators are given for the grand total as well as for broad industry groups. Relative standard errors at the 3-digit industry group level are typically larger than those of the overall total, while relative standard errors for the 4-digit industry sectors and other finer tabulating strata are, in turn, typically larger than those of their group totals.

Table 27 Standard errors of selected principal statistics for reporting manufacturing establishments, analysed by broad industry group

Industry group	Labour cost		Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services		Sales & work done		Gross output		Census value added		Gross additions to fixed assets	
	Relative standard error %	95% confidence interval HK\$'000	Relative standard error %	95% confidence interval HK\$'000	Relative standard error %	95% confidence interval HK\$'000	Relative standard error %	95% confidence interval HK\$'000	Relative standard error %	95% confidence interval HK\$'000	Relative standard error %	95% confidence interval HK\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	0.46	347 098 - 353 406	0.67	1 691 809 - 1 736 823	0.48	2 791 602 - 2 844 796	0.48	2 810 361 - 2 863 623	0.30	1 162 952 - 1 176 828	0.85	156 615 - 161 943
Textiles (including knitting)	0.17	1 951 494 - 1 964 650	0.23	8 897 776 - 8 978 096	0.18	12 159 356 - 12 245 730	0.18	12 131 981 - 12 219 471	0.16	3 566 821 - 3 589 313	1.53	450 236 - 478 240
Wearing apparel, except knitwear and footwear	0.17	3 700 265 - 3 724 623	0.23	10 125 478 - 10 218 954	0.18	15 165 742 - 15 275 538	0.18	15 361 951 - 15 472 307	0.15	5 576 986 - 5 609 848	0.46	505 886 - 515 102
Leather, wood and cork products	1.07	395 719 - 412 607	1.85	987 322 - 1 061 800	1.32	1 583 248 - 1 667 446	1.31	1 600 421 - 1 684 873	0.93	632 385 - 655 911	3.87	43 731 - 50 917
Paper products, printing and publishing	0.51	564 730 - 576 078	1.04	1 511 615 - 1 574 737	0.74	2 537 149 - 2 611 563	0.74	2 548 379 - 2 622 929	0.43	1 087 203 - 1 105 793	3.56	186 597 - 214 579
Chemicals, rubber and non-metallic mineral products	0.67	263 394 - 270 438	0.83	1 513 979 - 1 564 201	0.64	2 188 090 - 2 243 980	0.64	2 220 624 - 2 277 022	0.60	750 686 - 768 672	1.66	78 672 - 83 970
Plastic products	0.34	1 157 148 - 1 172 942	0.83	2 730 158 - 2 821 352	0.58	4 490 715 - 4 594 657	0.58	4 533 987 - 4 639 815	0.34	1 885 749 - 1 911 279	2.17	254 317 - 276 907
Basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	0.30	2 150 000 - 2 175 512	1.05	7 434 964 - 7 748 866	0.78	10 485 870 - 10 812 084	0.76	10 760 240 - 11 087 188	0.33	3 650 952 - 3 697 842	1.38	493 504 - 520 976
Electrical and electronic products	0.10	1 363 261 - 1 368 441	0.15	6 530 919 - 6 569 811	0.12	8 853 594 - 8 896 358	0.12	8 977 266 - 9 021 278	0.12	2 698 135 - 2 710 333	1.15	333 890 - 349 300
Other manufacturing industries	1.04	476 608 - 497 122	5.52	1 389 963 - 1 739 391	3.97	2 090 866 - 2 456 062	3.91	2 129 456 - 2 494 710	0.91	804 142 - 834 170	7.78	81 234 - 111 062
All manufacturing industries	0.10	12 417 186 - 12 468 350	0.30	43 159 188 - 43 668 832	0.22	62 727 725 - 63 266 717	0.21	63 458 764 - 63 999 116	0.10	21 896 462 - 21 979 538	0.61	2 641 619 - 2 706 055

B. Non-sampling errors

Non-sampling errors may arise in the course of both data collection and office processing, resulting in erroneous data being accepted, mis-classifications, duplications or omissions. Non-sampling errors can also arise from "interviewer variability" since a fairly large team of field officers were engaged in soliciting returns. Individual differences in alertness, tact, field experience and appreciation of survey concepts are contributory factors. No systematic attempt was made to measure interviewer variability as such in the 1978 Survey but, instead, considerable resources were devoted to performing sample quality checks on the output of survey staff, conducting careful edits of individual returns, executing computer validation programs, and carrying out temporal and inter-firm comparisons so as to rectify inconsistent and incredible data to the fullest extent possible.

C. Biases

There is a possible bias due to non-operating establishments, whose economic contributions were imputed on the basis of similar establishments in operation during the survey period. While care was taken not to over-assess the contributions of those establishments operating for only part of 1978, biases could arise since their average performance must be poorer than others which could continue their business. A further source of bias could also arise if, for certain reasons, manufacturers tended to over-state or under-state the reported data. Biases of this nature, unless gross, are not easily discernable.

3.1 The Register of Manufacturing Establishments

For the purpose of conducting regular employment enquiries, the Department maintains a comprehensive and up-to-date Register of Manufacturing Establishments. It is updated by reference to information obtained notably from the Business Registration Office of the Inland Revenue Department and from the factory registration system of the Labour Department. In addition, field visits are paid to new undertakings to ascertain their precise nature of business. This Register served as a frame for the 1978 Survey.

Experience has shown that new business entities may sometimes register themselves after they have existed for some time. For such late registrations, efforts were made during 1979 to incorporate all those newly registered manufacturing establishments which were known to have commenced operation in 1978.

Particulars of mining and quarrying establishments were furnished by the Mines Division of the Labour Department, and of welfare institution workshops, by the Social Welfare Department. The list of Government industrial undertakings and of electricity and gas companies was compiled by the Department.

3.2 Sample design

It would not have been justifiable in terms of cost-effectiveness to conduct the 1978 Survey on a full coverage basis. Of the 43 189 manufacturing establishments listed in the frame (inclusive of late registrations), 8 246 engaged 20 or more persons and 34 943 engaged fewer than 20 persons immediately before the survey. To enumerate each and every establishment in the latter group using the staff resources allotted to the project and within the operational period stipulated, would have been an impossible task as well as unnecessary. Sampling was therefore employed for smaller establishments.

The sample design adopted for the 1978 Survey was one of proportional sampling. The frame was stratified by industry sector (147 in all) and within industry sector by employment size. Manufacturing establishments engaging 20 or more persons were enumerated fully whereas a one-in-two and one-in-six sample was drawn from among those engaging 10 to 19 persons, and 1 to 9 persons respectively. The method of systematic selection with a random start was used to determine specific sample units. A summary of the sample structure is given below :-

Size of establishments (in terms of persons engaged)	Number of manufacturing establishments		Percentage selected overall
	On register	Selected in sample	
1 to 9 persons	28 544	4 753	16.7
10 to 19 persons	6 399	3 181	49.7
20 persons and over	8 246	8 246	100.0
All sizes	43 189	16 180	37.5

The level of precision obtained from this sample design is described in Section 2.6. In terms of Census value added by manufacturing, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the corresponding aggregate value compiled from a full census would differ from that of the 1978 Survey by not more than 0.1% or \$42 million on either side. This error assessment would, however, become 0.5% if the uppermost stratum of 20 or more persons, for which there was no sampling error, were discarded.

A complete enumeration was made of mining and quarrying establishments, Government industries, electricity and gas companies, and welfare institution workshops.

3.3 Survey questionnaire

Two versions of the Survey questionnaire were used : a long form for manufacturing establishments engaging 20 or more persons and a short form for those engaging fewer than 20 persons. The main topics surveyed were : type of ownership; number of persons engaged; man-hours worked; labour cost; contract and commission work; purchases of material and supplies and their commodity breakdown; consumption of fuel, electricity and water; rental and interest payments; cost of non-industrial services rendered by others; sales and work done; commodity breakdown of products sold; receipts other than from production; stocks; capital expenditure; depreciation and book value of fixed assets; and effective floor area of factory premises. All these topics were included in both the full and the abridged questionnaires, although the two versions differed significantly in the component breakdowns. Adequate explanatory notes were given. For each version, respondents could choose to complete either an English or a Chinese language form.

A specimen copy of the Survey questionnaire long-form is enclosed at Appendix 1. In this specimen are also shown the abridgements introduced to the short form. The concepts underlying each major topic surveyed are discussed in Chapter 6.

3.4 Consultations with industrial associations and manufacturers

In August 1978, a draft Survey questionnaire was circulated to four Government departments/bodies and fifteen industrial associations for comments and suggestions. They included notably the Economic Services Branch of the Government Secretariat, Trade Industry and Customs Department, Labour Department, Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Hong Kong Productivity Centre, Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong. Furthermore, in October 1978 consultative discussions were held with some 300 manufacturing establishments of various sizes to test the Survey documents and to ascertain if there were any reporting problems likely to be encountered with the proposed questionnaire design. Results of these consultations led to a simplified, coded material list, a looser requirement for the breakdown of purchases and sales by local and overseas segments, a further abridged short-form questionnaire, and some other modifications.

4.1 Organization of enumeration work

Questionnaires were despatched by recorded delivery to the selected establishments during the latter half of April and early May 1979 and were accompanied by a covering letter, a Material List, and a Product List. The covering letter served to explain to respondents the background and objectives of the 1978 Survey, the type of information sought, and the need to co-operate promptly as required by the Census and Statistics Order already gazetted.

Although respondents were requested to return the completed forms by mail, the complexity of a benchmark census with an elaborate questionnaire was such that many did not do so. In many cases, managements needed to discuss with the Department their specific data reporting problems associated with a particular format and timing for drawing up their summary accounts. They also needed to be briefed of the definitions underlying certain data entries for the sake of furnishing information appropriate to the census requirement. A team of field officers, comprising permanent employees of the Department, was therefore engaged to visit the establishments concerned to give explanations, render assistance, and thus speed up the return of outstanding questionnaires. Field assignments were allotted by geographic locality.

Most field officers acquired considerable enumeration experience in the course of conducting the 1976 and 1977 Censuses of Industry. They were given an eight-day training session and a written test on the census concepts and procedures prior to the commencement of duties. A number of field officers were also sent to attend an Accounting and Finance Course organized by the Hong Kong Polytechnic specifically for the Department so as to equip them with practical knowledge of manufacturing and trading accounts.

4.2 Publicity

A good proportion of establishments included in the 1978 Survey had been enumerated in the preceding industrial censuses. The remainder should have had the experience of at least an employment enquiry or a field updating operation carried out by the Department. Some factory managements would also have had advance notice of the enquiry during consultation visits in October 1978, or via industrial associations. General publicity was promoted through the press and broadcasting media.

4.3 Progress control

The progress of enumeration work was co-ordinated and monitored by a Senior Census and Survey Officer. Field officers were required to report daily the number of visits made and forms collected. An office record was maintained of every questionnaire received either by post or by field collection and a review was made from time to time of the cases outstanding so as to provide field officers with directives for follow-up action.

Two reminders were issued to factory managements, the first in November 1979 and the second in February 1980. These reminders re-iterated the Department's desire to secure returns by the earliest possible date. The same message was conveyed to management when a repeat visit was made.

Field officers were issued with a set of standard enumeration procedures together with a resumé of the methodological treatments to be adopted for those special reporting situations not explicitly mentioned in the general definitions. The latter resumé was the accumulated result of bi-weekly field progress meetings convened during the preceding industrial censuses and in the course of the 1978 Survey itself. These meetings, attended by all field officers concerned, provided a forum in which all specific operational problems were raised, discussed and resolved. Problems of particular difficulty were referred to senior officers for attention.

4.4 Summary of response

Enumeration for the Survey started as from the end of May 1979 and was completed by June 1980. Of the 8 246 long forms and 7 934 short forms despatched, 6 505 and 6 265 completed returns were received respectively. The balance of 3 410 cases were mainly closures, untraceable removals, branches with data already incorporated into the return of the main establishment, and non-manufacturing establishments. A brief summary of response is given below :-

Allotments	long form	short form	Returns	long form	short form
<u>Cases despatched</u>	8 246	7 934	<u>Cases received</u>	6 505	6 265
for the main sample	7 410	6 849	completed returns	6 488	6 236
for the supplementary sample of late registrations	817	1 085	incomplete returns requiring imputation of a few minor entries		
additional forms for separate production departments of leading establishments	19	-		17	29
less <u>Cases deleted</u>	1 741	1 669			
closures/suspensions	190	278			
removals untraceable	302	564			
non-manufacturing establishments	137	392			
branch establishments without separate returns	803	255			
duplications	221	82			
establishments commencing operation after 1978	88	98			
Total	6 505	6 265	Total	6 505	6 265

Apart from the cases deleted which were either irrelevant or else not accessible due to cessation of business, all establishments selected in the Survey furnished the Department with completed questionnaires. Cases were written off under the "removals untraceable" category only when efforts had been spent in vain to locate their new addresses, if any, from various possible sources, including the telephone company, the Business Registration Office, and the Post Office.

Respondents were generally very co-operative and many of them were able either to return the form by post or to have it ready for collection after one or two follow-up visits. Delays in the submission of returns were usually due to the late winding up of business accounts, for which an extension of the form completion date was often granted upon application. Although reluctance was at times encountered in those establishments which were too busy or else not entirely familiar with the purposes of the enquiry, field officers were successful in soliciting response and in no case was it necessary to invoke the powers of the Census and Statistics Ordinance in proceedings.

5.1 Coding and classification

Completed questionnaires received in the office were first handled by a small team of coding staff who were responsible for assigning codes for industry sectors, materials, products, and locations. The industry coding was in accordance with the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, 1968 Edition, the classification being expanded to suit the local industrial structure. The commodity coding was performed by reference to industrial origin, and commodities produced by a manufacturing establishment were segregated into principal products and secondary products. The coding of establishments by geographic location followed the Tertiary Planning Unit (T.P.U.) system designed by the Town Planning Office of the Public Works Department but in the computer processing stage it was converted to a Census district by merging relevant T.P.U.'s. Coding schemes are discussed in detail in Sections 6.2 to 6.4.

Establishments were asked to provide particulars of commodities purchased and sold according to the classification and coding system provided in the Material and Product Lists. They were also asked to describe the nature of industrial services rendered to others, if any.

5.2 Computer validation

The checking of completed questionnaires for consistency and credibility of the data reported was a complex task. For the 1978 Survey, data editing was a computer-aided process. Questionnaires were first input onto computer in batches and then screened individually by means of a validation program specifically developed for the project, which isolated all arithmetical and logical inconsistencies. Errors were shown on a validation report for office rectification. Examples were : discrepancy between a section total and its constituent entries, unspecified code numbers, failure of concomitant relationships (such as working proprietors in a limited company, salary payments but without any employees, depreciation but with no fixed assets), and absurdity in the magnitudes of two related variables (e.g. other labour costs being larger than wages and salaries, value of resales being larger than sales of goods produced). Some errors would result in a whole record being rejected by the computer while others would only lead to a caution signal about their improbable (but not entirely impossible) nature, the record being accepted by computer in the first instance.

5.3 Detailed editing

The elimination of errors arising from inconsistency by means of computer validation enabled office editors to concentrate on the identification and correction of incredible entries, i.e. entries abnormally high or low relative to similar figures reported for the preceding year, or to other major characteristics of the establishment in question. For this purpose, the computer was required to print establishment data sheets. Each sheet contained principal statistics of an establishment for the 1978 Survey matched with those obtained from the same source in the 1977 Census of Industry. Examples were : persons engaged, labour cost, material purchases, gross output, and Census value added. In addition, a set of analytical ratios and unit values of commodities was computed and shown alongside some pre-determined averages appropriate to each specific industry sector or commodity item. The latter averages were derived from summary statistics of the 1977 Census. Deviations were shown in percentages. Analytical ratios included labour cost, material consumption or operating expenses per \$'000 gross output; labour cost per \$'000 Census value added; wages per operative; gross output per person engaged; employees other than operatives as a percentage of all employees; and floor area per person engaged. The data sheet provided a key reference to detailed editing of a completed questionnaire.

To examine a return for likely omissions, mis-entries and double-counting was no straightforward task in view of the varied characteristics and mixed performance of manufacturing establishments. Comparisons with the industry or commodity average could not be conclusive. Figures which appeared unreasonable might subsequently be confirmed correct with special supporting reasons, while figures which were deemed acceptable at first sight might contain errors. The absence of a rigid yardstick by which to appraise reported data implied that, even though a systematic reference such as an establishment data sheet was available, the actual editing process must be left largely to the judgement, intelligence and experience of the editing staff. Statistical Assistants were engaged in the detailed edits. They were required to clarify with establishments any doubts about the returns and to rectify the entailing errors. A Statistician and a Statistical Officer led the office editing team.

5.4 Follow-up enquiries and field verification

Ambiguous entries detected in the detailed edits were followed up with the establishments concerned. Minor queries were sorted out by telephone but where major defects were apparent, a field verification visit was arranged.

Questionnaires collected by field officers generally required less checking than those returned by post, and so did the short form as against the long form. Cases requiring thorough field verification amounted to about 2% of the long forms and 1% of the short forms completed.

5.5 Summary checking and comparisons

A further step in quality assurance was taken after the detailed edits. This comprised checking the summary statistics compiled in preliminary tabulations against those produced from related economic enquiries on the one hand, and comparing the characteristics and performance of an establishment with similar establishments classified to the same industry sector on the other hand. Summary checking was initiated after all records had been input and was supported by computer printouts by industry sector and listings of analytical ratios. Any record which was found out of place in the summary checks or inter-firm comparison, was flagged for further scrutiny. Final amendment inputs were made where necessary so as to obtain a "clean" data file for the full tabulation runs.

5.6 Data processing system

Three computer systems were designed for the 1978 Survey, namely, sample selection, validation and tabulation. The sample selection phase embraced a systematic selection utilizing the sampling parameters supplied, and a printing process whereby address labels field assignment cards and office control listings were produced. The validation phase included the application of various consistency checks, printing of error reports, and compilation of establishment data sheets for the detailed edits. The tabulation phase related to the production of printout tabulations and data listings, whether preliminary or final, and to the suppression of statistical data for confidentiality reasons prior to the direct offset printing of summary tables in the Report.

The computer systems were developed and programs in COBOL and FORTRAN written by the Data Processing Branch of the Department. Raw data were punched and verified in batches using the Department's XL40 key-to-tape input device. Live runs were carried out on the ICL 2970 computer installed in the Data Processing Division of the Government Secretariat.

Regular liaison was maintained with project officers of the Data Processing Branch to ensure that the computer specifications were understood and correctly implemented. All programs were subject to test runs and the output thus emerging was carefully checked in the office for conformity with stipulated procedures and formats, and for arithmetic accuracy. Another purpose of the liaison was to exert close data input/output controls on the records and to facilitate speedy processing.

5.7 Statistical estimation method

The method of ratio estimates was employed to gross up the sample data to a level representative of the performance of each of the industry sectors surveyed, and of the entire manufacturing industry. The number of persons engaged was adopted as the auxiliary variable under this method. A grossing-up factor was first calculated for each size stratum within an industry sector on the basis of a ratio of employment in the sampled establishments to employment of those included in the sampling frame. These parameters were then input onto computer and assigned to the respective records individually, to be used during the tabulation phase.

Corresponding to this estimation method, mathematical formulae are available for computing standard errors attached to the principal statistical measures and analytical ratios. Standard errors are a measure of the precision attained as a result of a certain sample design being adopted but cannot adequately reflect errors brought about by factors other than sampling. For the main industry aggregates, the relative standard errors are given in Section 2.6.

Besides statistics estimated from manufacturing establishments which participated in the 1978 Survey, there was also a need to take account of those establishments which had operated during the survey reference period but were closed shortly afterwards, thereby making direct enumeration impossible. The assessment of economic contributions due to these "non-reporting" establishments involved adjusting the grossing-up factors upwards with regard to the number of such establishments and their related employment, and to the duration in 1978 during which they were in operation. This second set of grossing-up factors was supposed to yield a better coverage of industrial activities. The outcome upon the application of either set of grossing-up factors is shown in Section 2.1.

Statistics for mining and quarrying establishments, Government industries, electricity and gas companies, and welfare institution workshops were aggregated by simple tallying as the relevant concerns were fully enumerated.

5.8 Tabulation programme

The tabulation programme of the 1978 Survey comprises eight series. Within each series, the tables are stratified by industry sector and further by an establishment characteristic such as average number of persons engaged, average number of operatives, type of ownership, Census district, material consumption, sales and work done, gross output, Census value added, value of fixed assets, floor area, and type of premises. Details of some of the major stratification characteristics for rows are given in Appendix 4. The titles of these series are as follows :-

Series 1	Principal statistics
Series 2	Detailed statistics
Series 3	Concentration ratios
Series 4	Structural ratios
Series 5	Variabilities attached to principal statistics
Series 6	Miscellaneous industry statistics
Series 7	Commodity purchases statistics
Series 8	Commodity sales statistics

Standard column headings are used for tables of each series although their stratifying variables for the row entries necessarily differ. Thus "principal statistics" in Series 1 are key economic aggregates corresponding largely to the section totals in the survey questionnaire, while "detailed statistics" in Series 2 are component breakdowns of these aggregates corresponding to individual data entries. Definitions of terms used in the column headings are given in Appendix 5. The tables in Series 1 cover manufacturing establishments of all sizes while those in series 2 are presented in two parts, one for establishments with 20 or more persons engaged (i.e. the long form) and the other for establishments engaging fewer than 20 persons (i.e. the short form). Each table in Series 2 is arranged into 11 sections of data for the long form or 6 sections for the short form. Besides the list of tables relating to reporting manufacturing establishments, Series 1 and 2 also contain parallel tables relating to all manufacturing establishments known to the Department, with imputed values for non-reporting establishments incorporated.

Series 3 depicts concentration ratios for establishments engaging 20 or more persons, expressed as percentage shares accounted for by the 3, 6 and 9 largest establishments or as quartiles denoting 25%, 50% and 75% contribution by establishments ranked in descending order of importance in the industry sector. Series 4 presents structural ratios for establishments of all sizes, computed in respect of their input contents, cross-sectional labour productivity, ratios of fixed assets and current stocks to gross output, and per capita remunerations. Series 5 tabulates standard deviation and standard error data for each principal statistic, by industry sector or group as well as for the entire manufacturing industry. The data are useful for analysis of precision and variability and are indispensable for sample design in subsequent industrial enquiries.

Series 6 presents a number of principal statistics tables relating to the presence or otherwise, or the relative significance, of specific operating characteristics, to the use of structural ratios as a means of stratification in the row entries, and to three-way classifications (as against the two-way classification scheme adopted in all preceding series).

Series 7 and 8 are devoted to commodity statistics. Emphasis is given to an industry sector by reference to the commodity pattern of sales and purchases, but other statistical tables are available for such topics as the degree of concentration in commodity sales due to large establishments, product specialization and coverage, and standard error in the commodity measures.

Altogether 227 tabulations have been produced. Among these, 10 tables are published in Volume I and 15 in Parts 1 to 5 in Volume II of this Report. A list of the published tables is given on the contents page of both Volumes. Unpublished data may be obtained from the Industrial Production Statistics Section of the Census and Statistics Department.

6.1 The statistical unit

The United Nations 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics recommended that the "establishment" be used as the statistical unit for industrial enquiries. The establishment is defined as an economic unit which engages, under a single ownership or control, in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single physical location. This concept has been followed as far as possible in the Register of Manufacturing Establishments, and in regular employment and economic surveys.

In practice, however, a business entity may operate at two or more locations and have subordinate units or departments engaged in different production processes. In other cases, a business entity may engage in more than one kind of economic activity at a single location. The organization set-up and record-keeping practice of these entities may be such that a separate return for each individual location or activity is not available.

In operational terms, therefore, the "establishment" was defined for the Survey as the combination of economic activities and resources directed by a single owning or controlling entity towards the production of the most homogeneous group of goods and services, often at one location but sometimes spreading over several locations, for which separate records were available that could provide data concerning the production of these goods and services, and the materials, labour and other physical resources used in production.

An analysis of reporting manufacturing establishments by the number of locations covered in each return is given below :-

Number of locations covered per return	Number of reporting establishments	Total number of locations covered
1	30 312	30 312
2	2 608	5 216
3	394	1 182
4	129	516
5	27	135
6	10	60
7 or more	9	89
Total	33 489	37 510

Note : For establishments engaging fewer than 20 persons which were enumerated on a sample basis, figures on reporting establishments and locations covered have been grossed up to represent similar establishments not sampled.

Special efforts were, however, made for 17 prominent multi-activity establishments (virtually all in the textiles and clothing industries) in order to obtain separate returns on various economic activities. This was done for the sake of maintaining consistency with the reporting practice of related industrial enquiries and for avoiding large distortions in the pattern of production at the detailed industry level.

Outworker and home-worker units were excluded from enumeration. They were mostly engaged in sewing, assembly and packaging work which required largely manual labour.

6.2 Classification of industries

The United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, 1968 Edition, was adopted in principle for the purpose of classifying establishments into industries. In order to provide a more detailed classification to suit the local industrial structure, certain industry groups at the 3-digit level were expanded as follows :-

<u>Industry</u>	<u>ISIC code</u>	<u>Codes actually used</u>
Textiles (including knitting)	321	325 to 329
Wearing apparel	322	320 & 322
Fabricated metal products	381	380 & 381
Electrical & electronic products	383	383 & 389

In addition, certain industry sectors at the 4-digit level were split into several sectors, thereby giving a more refined industry description. This occurred in the four industry groups mentioned above, as well as in those groups manufacturing wood and cork products, furniture and fixtures, printed matters, chemical products, rubber products, plastic products, basic metal products, transport equipment, professional and scientific equipment, and other miscellaneous manufactured goods. Notwithstanding the elaborations introduced, the industrial classification used in Hong Kong was compatible with and readily convertible to the ISIC at the 4-digit level.

The classification of industries was divided into three levels : the industry division at 1-digit level, the industry group at 3-digit level, and the industry sector at 4-digit level. In the 1978 Survey, 3 industry divisions, namely mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and the supply of electricity, gas and water, were covered. Within the manufacturing division, 23 industry groups and 147 industry sectors were delineated. The entire industrial classification is shown in Appendix 2.

"Manufacturing" is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation by power-driven machines or by hand of any substance into new products. Also included are services of an industrial nature rendered to client establishments, such services being part of the afore-said transformation process. Examples of industrial services performed are : bleaching and dyeing, photo-engraving, welding, and electroplating.

The products manufactured have to fulfil two conditions. The first is that they are not served to customers for immediate consumption at the same premises. Thus, restaurants are not regarded as manufacturing establishments. The second is that they can be delivered by ordinary means of transport. This differs from the construction of immobile structures.

The assembly of component parts of products, such as transistorized radios, toys, watches and clocks, is regarded as manufacturing.

Establishments specializing in the repair of industrial machinery and equipment, aircraft engineering, and boat and ship repairing, are included in the manufacturing division, and are classified by industry sector in the same manner as the manufacture of the respective products. On the other hand, establishments primarily engaged in the repair of household appliances, motor vehicles, watches, television receivers and radios, are grouped under personal and household services and thus fall outside the scope of the 1978 Survey.

Certain establishments are engaged in manufacturing as well as retailing. To distinguish a manufacturing establishment from a retail establishment, reference must be made to the gross margins derived from both activities. The gross production margin is defined as the value of goods produced (sales adjusted by changes in stocks) and of industrial services rendered to others, less the value of all materials and supplies consumed in production. The gross resale margin is obtained by subtracting the cost of goods resold, from the value of resales of goods in the same condition as purchased. An establishment will be included under manufacturing if its production margin exceeds its resale margin.

An establishment having a manufacturing workshop and retail outlet at the same location will be included under manufacturing if its sales are derived mainly from wholesaling, but will be treated as a retail establishment if its sales are derived mainly from retailing. Examples of such establishments are bakery shops and noodle makers.

6.3 Classification of products and materials

For the purpose of analysing products sold and materials purchased by commodity, a Product List (comprising 807 items) and a Material List (comprising 211 items) were devised. Both lists originated from the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, 1968 Edition, and the United Nations 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics, Part II, List of Selected Products and Materials.

The 6-digit code numbers employed in the Product List linked products to the industry sector which was supposed to be their primary producer. For example, the code number 320151 referred to men's and boys' shirts and T-shirts. The first four digits 3201 referred to the industry sector specialized in manufacturing outer garments, in which the articles in question were typically produced. An industry sector could then be interpreted as comprising a group of establishments whose primary products were of similar characteristics, largely determined by the type of material used, production process, type of customer and end use of the product. The establishment concerned might, of course, produce secondary products as well.

A parallel coding system was employed in the Material List. As an example, the code number 325013 referred to cotton yarn purchased as material. The first four digits 3250 referred to the industry sector of cotton spinning, in which cotton yarn was a primary product. However, the Material List was more abridged than the Product List with fewer coded items. Except for a few cases where a material code was exactly equivalent to a product code (for instance item 325013 mentioned above), each material code normally covered several product codes. For example, the material code 322900 relating to clothing accessories, actually covered all product codes within industry sector 3229, viz. manufacture of wearing apparel not elsewhere classified. The Material List was divided into two parts, one for basic and auxiliary materials, and another for packaging materials.

The Department regularly compiles external trade statistics on the basis of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Rev. 2. To facilitate cross-analysis between the external trade statistics and industrial survey data, a reconciliation table between the ISIC-based Product and Material Lists and the SITC-based Trade Classification List was compiled. Generally speaking, compatibility between the two classification systems was better established at an aggregate level than for refined itemized breakdowns.

The industrial classification system adopted for the 1978 Survey was such that the goods produced by an establishment determined its industry sector classification. In cases where an establishment was engaged solely in rendering industrial services, the type of services rendered was the criterion. The classification process would be straightforward where single products or uniform services were involved. Complication could arise in the case of diversified products as may be seen from the following example :-

<u>Type of product or industrial service</u>	<u>Value of sales or work done (HK\$'000)</u>	<u>Product code</u>	<u>Industry sector code</u>
Wrist watches, mechanical, in metal case	6 500	385302)))	3853
Clocks, spring-driven	4 000	385312)	
Electric cooking apparatus	2 500	383333))	3833
Electric hair driers	2 000	383326)	
Cigarette lighters	1 500	381928	3819
Electro-plating	1 000		3818
Total	17 500		

This hypothetical establishment should be classified under industry sector 3853 since the sales of wrist watches and clocks together accounted for the largest share of production receipts, being 60% of the total sales and work done.

Total sales by an industry sector therefore comprised the sales of primary products as well as secondary products. The industry statistics excluded products which were characteristic of an industry sector, but were produced by establishments classified to other industry sectors. Conversely, they included products which were characteristic of other industry sectors, but were produced by establishments classified to this industry sector. Nevertheless, the significance of secondary production should be much reduced at a broad 3-digit industry group level.

Commodity sales and purchases statistics were compiled and collated by industry sector, and then by product/material item so as to study the commodity input and output mix of individual industries. The same statistics were also collated by product/material item and then by industry sector so as to study the contribution of each industry sector to a specific product, and the demand for a specific material by various industry sectors. In an attempt to further analyse product composition, the commodity sales statistics could be matched with the industry statistics by means of two ratios. The first ratio was a product specialization ratio which denoted the proportion of sales of primary products by an industry sector in relation to total sales of primary and secondary products by the same industry sector. The second ratio was a coverage ratio which denoted the proportion of sales of primary products by an industry sector in relation to total sales of the corresponding products by all industry sectors. In summary, commodity sales and purchases statistics analysed by industry sector were essential data inputs for compiling matrices of inter-industry transactions and commodity flows.

6.4 Geographic classification

For the purpose of analysing industry statistics by geographic location, reporting establishments were coded in terms of the Tertiary Planning Unit (T.P.U.) numbers designed by the Town Planning Office of the Public Works Department. They were then consolidated into 14 Census Districts during the tabulation stage. The consolidation scheme is shown in Appendix 3 and an outline map showing the boundaries of these Census Districts is given in Chart 2 of Chapter 2.

In the case of an establishment operating in several physical locations with different TPU codes, the location having the largest number of persons engaged, as shown in Section C of the Survey questionnaire, was chosen for coding purposes. Town offices were not regarded as a location appropriate for the assignment of TPU codes, although they were frequently the venue for completing industrial survey returns.

6.5 Reference period for the Survey

Information sought from establishments should ideally cover the calendar year 1978. In practice, however, many establishments did not use a calendar year as accounting period. It was hence decided to accept returns for a twelve-month period ending anywhere between 31st December 1978 and 31st March 1979, both dates inclusive. Accounting periods ending beyond the prescribed interval (say in June or September) had to be aligned to the Survey requirement by means of apportionment from the firm's half-yearly interim accounting summary, or else by reference to the monthly ledger totals.

The accounting period of a new establishment commencing business during 1978 was, necessarily, shorter than a complete year. The same applied to an establishment which terminated its operation during 1978. If the accounting period of an establishment was shortened due to a change of ownership or a change in the composition of partnership which did not actually affect its routine operation, figures were obtained from its preceding management or else a scaling adjustment was applied so as to produce a return representing the entire year.

The following analysis shows a distribution of reporting establishments, together with their corresponding Census value added, according to the month in which their reporting period ended :-

Month in which reporting period ended	Number of reporting establishments	Census value added	
		HK\$ Million	%
December 1978	17 811	8 941	40.8
January 1979	680	486	2.2
February 1979	216	127	0.6
March 1979	14 656	12 357	56.3
Other months	126	27	0.1
Total	33 489	21 938	100.0

Note : For establishments engaging fewer than 20 persons which were enumerated on a sample basis, figures on reporting establishments and Census value added have been grossed up to represent similar establishments not sampled.

6.6 Persons engaged

Persons engaged comprised working proprietors and active partners, unpaid family workers, operatives, and other employees, and encompassed full-time and part-time workers.

The 1978 Survey was concerned with analysing labour inputs as a factor of production and hence the interest was focused on average employment during the reporting period. A quarterly average of employment was therefore obtained for the four reference dates falling within the reporting period.

Active partners of an establishment who drew regular director's fees were recorded as employees. Inactive partners, though still drawing director's fees, were not so recorded, since these fees should better be counted as part of the company profit rather than as salary payment. Unpaid family workers of age 14 and above who worked in the establishment for three hours or more each day, were reckoned as persons engaged.

Operatives normally accounted for a predominant proportion of the employed workforce. Since some local manufacturers tended to divide employees into "workers" who were daily-rated or piece-rated, and "staff" who were monthly-rated, it was possible that certain chargehands, foremen, technicians and operatives of long service might be mistaken for "other employees", thereby giving a reporting error. Hence it was often necessary to stress to respondents that the distinction between "operatives" and "other employees" should be based on the nature of work performed, and not the method of payment of remuneration. Employees performing both production and administrative work were classified to either category depending on the allocation of time to each duty. As a general rule, professional, managerial, administrative, clerical and sales personnel were classified as other employees.

Persons working for five hours or more each day were counted as full-time workers. Part-time workers were those who devoted three to five hours each day in the establishment, and were obliged to be so engaged under their conditions of employment. Persons working for less than three hours a day were not regarded as the firm's employees, on the ground that they could have a main employment elsewhere. All workers so reported were counted in terms of physical bodies and not as full-time equivalents, irrespective of the duration of their working hours.

Some establishments might sub-contract a certain phase of the production process to gang-leaders who were not regular employees of the establishment concerned (e.g. ironing of shirts). If the gang-leader and his workers performed the job in the same factory premises, the whole team was counted as operatives of the establishment. But if the gang-leader distributed the job to his workers for completion in their own homes, they were excluded from the employment figures. The remuneration involved would then be reckoned as payments to out-workers and not as wages.

6.7 Man-hours worked

The total number of man-hours worked was obtained by first multiplying the average employment by the normal working hours per day as well as the number of days worked in a year, and then adding the total man-hours of overtime worked. Figures were computed for man-hours worked by operatives, by other employees, and by all persons engaged in the establishment. In the latter case, the working hours of an active proprietor or partner were assumed to approximate that of an office employee, while an unpaid family worker was assumed to work five hours daily.

In accordance with the Employment Ordinance, industrial workers were entitled to 52 weekly rest days, 10 statutory holidays, and 7 days of paid annual leave in a year. It followed that the number of effective working days for an establishment per annum should, in principle, not exceed 296 days. However, for establishments which scheduled the rest days of workers by rotation, and which induced some of its employees to work on rest days at a premium pay, the whole factory could actually operate for more than 296 days in a year, even though an average worker tended to work somewhat less. A strict adherence to the initial definition for number of days worked would then lead to an upward bias in the calculation of total man-hours as a measure of labour input. The following adjustments were therefore made to the reported figures :-

- (a) For workers taking rest days on rotation, the number of rest days thereby taken by each worker per year was deducted from the reported number of days worked.
- (b) For workers attending work on rest days at a premium pay, the consequent number of extra working days was deducted from the reported number of days worked. This was treated as overtime work instead and was converted to man-hours of overtime.

6.8 Labour cost

In the long form of the Survey questionnaire, labour cost was sub-divided into wages and salaries, payments in kind, employer's social security expenditure, cost of welfare services, and payments to outworkers. In the short form, labour cost was broken down into wages and salaries, other labour costs, and payments to outworkers. The scope of labour cost was, nevertheless, identical.

Wages and salaries represented the summed total of all employee's remunerations in cash. This comprised basic wages and salaries, overtime pay, bonuses and gratuities, cash allowances, and severance pay. Non-cash rewards and other fringe benefits were entered into payments in kind, employer's social security expenditure, and cost of welfare services respectively depending on the nature of the benefit given. Free or subsidized meals, transport and accommodation were examples of payments in kind. Social security expenditure included employer's contributions to provident funds, retirement funds and other contingency schemes, direct payments to make up for a loss of earnings due to injury or health reasons, and the cost of providing medical care to employees. Workmen's compensation for occupational injury or disease, for instance, was a social security expenditure by the employer. It might be met either by a discrete payment when the incident arose, or through an insurance policy. The cost of welfare services included expenses for providing sports and recreational facilities, educational grants to children of employees, bulk purchase arrangements and the like.

Payments to outworkers were made on jobs allotted to homeworkers who worked in their own residence. They differed from contract and commission work where the sub-contractors typically operated as industrial establishments. Payments to outworkers were included in labour cost because outworkers were not enumerated in any economic census. It was not desirable to put them under contract and commission work because this would omit them from the Census value added. In one special case, free-lance writers and columnists serving newspaper and magazine publishers were also treated as outworkers and their remuneration recorded as outworker payments.

6.9 Purchases of materials, supplies and industrial services

Purchases were recorded on a delivery basis. Deposits or pre-payments for materials ordered during the reporting year but not yet delivered for use, were not included under the value of purchases. On the other hand, deposits paid in a preceding year for materials delivered during the reporting year, were counted as purchase payments of the reporting year. Direct imports were valued on a c.i.f. basis.

If commodities were purchased below cost by an establishment from its branch factory or subsidiary concern, an upward adjustment was required so that the material costs, labour wages and factory overhead charges incurred in producing the commodities were adequately covered, in order to represent more closely their market value.

Purchases were analysed by (a) materials and supplies for use in production as against commodities for resale without transformation, (b) domestically produced as against imported materials and supplies, and (c) coded commodity items.

In the course of conducting the 1978 Survey, it was revealed that the purchases accounts of many establishments were not detailed enough to provide the required breakdown by commodity. In order to speed up the field work, three methods of estimating the breakdown figures were devised, as follows :-

- (a) By breakdown of figures obtainable in the purchases ledgers showing separate values on basic materials, auxiliary materials, minor consumables and packaging materials. For each ledger sub-total, the respondent was asked to stipulate the relevant commodity codes and to provide a percentage apportionment of their respective purchase values. These would be reconciled with the total value of all purchases for the entire establishment.
- (b) By costing of materials for those establishments engaged in just one or two product lines. Material descriptions and their corresponding cost proportions were sought. In this case, the costing information actually reflected the material consumption pattern rather than the purchases pattern, so that if there was a significant change in material stocks, adjustments were made according to the respondent's advice.
- (c) By type of material supplier for those establishments having only a few suppliers each providing a specific class of material for manufacturing purposes. Where supplier ledgers were available, the respondent was asked to associate each supplier with a particular material description and report the value of such purchases. Percentage apportionments were applied if a supplier rendered more than one commodity item.

The general principle underlying these three methods was to make use of the total purchases in the accounting summary as a control total, within which the field officer could choose a reasonably reliable and expedient estimation method to derive the itemized breakdown. The estimated commodity purchases figures so derived were screened by the respondent, who could make further adjustments if desired.

Materials were recorded in a return covering the entire establishment and no attempt was made to ascertain how much of the materials were used in each of the products manufactured. Thus the total purchases for an industry sector represented material input requirements for primary products as well as secondary products. The extent of secondary production is measured by the product specialization and coverage ratios.

Purchases of materials, supplies and industrial services were so defined as to include the expenditure on fuels, electricity and water, contract and commission work, and repair and maintenance charges. Basic materials supplied to sub-contractors to work upon were not included under payments for contract and commission work. However, the cost of auxiliary materials directly purchased by the sub-contractors for incorporation into the goods of the contracting establishment was included in full. Repair and maintenance charges corresponded to current repairs with a view to rectifying minor irregularities and keeping the machinery and equipment in smooth operation. Major alterations, fittings and replacement of major parts designed to improve a machine's efficiency or prolong its economic life were regarded as capital repairs and were recorded under capital expenditure instead of current maintenance.

6.10 Rental and interest payments

Rentals for the use of land and buildings, rates for buildings, and rentals for hiring machinery and equipment were asked for separately in the long form, whereas rentals for hiring machinery and property were combined in the short form. For premises rented by an establishment, their corresponding rental and rates payments were verified against the locations recorded in Section C of the questionnaire. Rents and rates for town offices and private warehouses were also included. Similar payments for staff quarters were reckoned as labour cost.

In principle, rates were charged by the Government to the occupiers of premises. For industrial buildings, the general practice was that building owners asked tenants to make separate payments for rents and rates; for other types of premises, rates were often included in the rent payment. In the latter instance, the element of rates was segregated from the gross rental according to the following formula :-

$$\text{Imputed rates} = \text{gross rental} \times \frac{r}{100+r}$$

where $r\%$ was the percentage charge of rates stipulated by the Rating and Valuation Department. This percentage charge ranged from 11.5% in the urban areas to 7% or 8% in the New Territories (excluding Islands for which no rates were yet raised) for the year 1978/79.

If a flat was used for both domestic and manufacturing purposes, the rent and rates of the entire flat and related expenses would be apportioned accordingly. If two or more establishments shared the premises by means of sub-letting, any surplus rental income secured by the main tenant from the sub-tenants was recorded as other business receipts, the rationale being to preserve a more realistic relationship between the rental figure and floor area.

For land under private ownership, there should be a Title Deed held by the landowner specifying the duration of the lease and the Crown rent payable each year. Crown rent paid to the Government was entered in the same way as rates. For land under Government possession, users might apply for a Short Term Permit authorizing temporary occupancy upon payment of a regular permit fee. This permit fee was regarded as rent. Property tax payable by the owner of a leased property was not treated as a rental and rates payment.

Interest payments referred to the procurement of working capital in the form of loans, advances and overdrafts for the furtherance of production, e.g. funds for purchasing materials and paying wages. Those incurred for acquiring fixed assets were not counted as operating expenses but were reckoned as an element of capital expenditure.

6.11 Payments for non-industrial services

In the long form, payments for non-industrial services were sub-divided into eight categories, namely, brokerage fees and commissions to agents, transportation, storage, insurance, advertising and sales promotion, technical consultancy and business advisory services, staff recruitment and training, and other non-industrial services. In the short form, they were recorded as a combined entry along with interest payments on operating loans, quota transfer payments, and royalty payments.

Brokerage fees and commissions were given out to middlemen for effecting transactions of benefit to an establishment. They were different from discounts and rebates granted to the buyers of goods.

Transportation charges were paid for the service of delivering products and materials within Hong Kong. Also included were payments for packing goods into containers as well as services rendered by stevedores. For establishments producing goods for export, transportation charges were reckoned up to the point of on board a ship. Onward ocean and air freights were not counted as operating expenses, since they were not included as a component of sales receipts under the f.o.b. basis of reporting. For establishments importing materials direct from overseas, the ocean and air freight inwards were also not counted as operating expenses, since they were already included in the purchase payments under the c.i.f. basis of reporting.

Some establishments might at times find it necessary to employ air forwarding to avoid late delivery of goods, thereby incurring extra transport costs as a result. The differential between air freight and normal ocean freight was conceived as transportation cost in this case.

Travelling expenses incurred by staff of an establishment in carrying out errands and journeys within Hong Kong were entered as transportation charges. The same applied to reimbursements of travelling expenses for official business locally. Expenses on business trips overseas were regarded as sales promotion.

Storage represented payments for hiring commercial storage facilities such as warehouses and cold storage. Rentals for leasing premises to be used as a private storage space were entered as rents for buildings.

In recording insurance payments, premiums for marine/air cargo insurance were excluded, given the requirement to report direct imports on a c.i.f. basis and direct exports on an f.o.b. basis. Also excluded were workmen's compensation, medical insurance, accident insurance and group insurance for employees, which should be recorded as employer's social security expenditure.

Recorded under other non-industrial services were payments for professional and support services rendered by private business concerns not mentioned under the other headings. Examples were : accounting and auditing services, legal services, bank services (other than interest charges), entertainment and cleaning services. All types of registration and licence fees, excise duties, declaration charges, levies and penalty payments made to the Government were also included here.

Bad debts were not written off as a payment for non-industrial services. Also not considered as operating expenses were provisions for doubtful debts, and reserves for profits and property taxes.

6.12 Sales and work done

Sales of goods included both goods produced by the establishment itself, and goods produced by other establishments on its behalf from materials owned by the reporting establishment. Resales of goods in the same condition as purchased were recorded as a separate entry. Receipts for work performed or industrial services rendered to others upon their own materials were recorded separately.

For an establishment producing goods for direct export, the sales value was reported on an f.o.b. basis. If an appreciable portion of the sales was given on a c.i.f. or c. & f. basis, the relevant charges for insurance and/or freight were netted out.

Sales were recorded on a delivery basis. Thus deposits or pre-payments made by a buyer in the reporting year for goods due for delivery in a subsequent year were not included under the value of sales. On the other hand, deposits received in a preceding year for goods delivered during the reporting year were counted as sales revenue of the reporting year.

When products were sold at cost to a subsidiary or associated establishment, the price represented the summed total of labour, material and overhead costs for producing the goods sold in such a way as to approximate their actual market value. For some electronics factories which adopted a "sell and buy back" system (i.e. the local subsidiary establishment bought component parts from its parent enterprise overseas and had the finished products sold back after fabrication and assembly), the value of imported components was often reported as purchases whereas only the assembly charges were reported as sales. In this case, the full value of imported components was incorporated in the final sales figure.

Sales of samples, specimens, scraps and residues produced from a firm's own materials were regarded as sales of goods produced. Yet if these items were made from materials supplied by others, the revenue derived was treated as income from other sources. If work was performed to convert those scraps and residues (originating from materials supplied by other establishments) into useful commodities, the sales were still reckoned as sales of goods produced.

Machinery previously sold by hire-purchase arrangements, if returned to the establishment, was entered into the stocks of finished goods. Correspondingly, the net value of the returned machinery, after deducting paid-up instalments, was subtracted from the value of sales of goods produced for the current year. Machinery produced by an establishment for its own use was treated as part of the total sales and was recorded under capital expenditure on own account at the same time.

Sales were analysed by (a) goods produced as against commodities resold without transformation, (b) sales for further local production or local consumption as against export sales, and (c) coded commodity items. Most establishments were able to provide precise descriptions on commodities produced, thus facilitating accurate product coding.

The value of auxiliary materials and supplies, labour cost, overhead expenses and profit margin were basic components in determining the receipts for work done by a service establishment. When an industrial service was completed and the workpiece delivered, the amount thus charged was recorded in full. However, if the workpiece was only half-completed, or completed but not yet delivered, the entailing charge was entered into closing stocks as work-in-progress. Deposits and pre-payments for securing services in the future were not counted as receipts for work done in the current year.

Compensation paid to clients for unsatisfactory work were netted out from the total receipts for work performed. In connection with this, the sales of unwanted damaged goods left behind by clients were recorded as income from other sources.

In differentiating the value of work done between local and overseas customers, work done for a local manufacturer was classified as local even though the goods thus produced by that manufacturer were destined for export. In other words, export work done was confined to work performed for foreign-based customers.

The rendering of an after-sale maintenance service on machinery, equipment and other durable goods produced by an establishment was recorded under work done for others. Advertising in newspapers was regarded as an industrial service furnished by the newspaper publishing industry.

6.13 Other business receipts

In the long form, business receipts derived from other than production, comprised rents received for letting out building premises and machinery, quota transfer receipts, insurance claims, and income from other sources. In the short form, all these receipts were combined.

Insurance claims, though of a non-recurrent nature, were included in the Survey questionnaire for matching against the cost of maintaining insurance policies, which was a recurrent operating expense. Hence the claims arising from incidents of fire and theft were reported. Claims arising from workmen's compensation, medical insurance, accident insurance and group insurance policies were, however, excluded since employees of an establishment which maintained such policies, were the actual beneficiaries.

Income from other sources included receipts and commissions for non-industrial services rendered to others, interest derived from loans and bank deposits, royalties received from lease of patent rights, industrial design charges, and technical consultation fees. On the other hand, excluded were dividends received by virtue of proprietorship rights in another establishment (since they were already included as part of the operating surplus generated by that establishment). Also excluded were financial gains from reserve holdings kept in foreign currency, from commodity futures trading and share transactions, and from property speculation.

In general, where an establishment was engaged in other economic activities besides industrial production, receipts from such secondary activities, if recorded under the same account, were entered into the questionnaire as other business receipts.

6.14 Gross output and value added

Gross output was equal to the value of sales and work done adjusted for changes in the stocks of finished goods and of work-in-progress. It represented an overall sum to be distributed among all categories of outlays, including intermediate consumption and factor returns, incurred in the course of production.

Since the output of some industries was often used as intermediate input by other industries, a straightforward aggregation of gross output figures across establishments would give rise to an element of double counting. The extent of duplication might not be significant within an industry sector but would probably be considerable within the broader scope of an industry group. For instance, products of the spinning industry (textile yarns) were purchased by the weaving and knitting industries, whose products (textile fabrics) were in turn purchased by the garment industry. As another example, the services rendered by bleaching and dyeing, and textile stencilling and printing establishments were essential inputs to the textile spinning, weaving and knitting sectors. The consequent duplication would result in the total value of gross output exaggerating the actual level of industrial activity. Moreover, such a measure would be of limited use in illustrating the relative economic importance of individual industries, because of wide variations in the operating ratios of material, labour and other costs to gross output among different industry sectors. The United Nations 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics therefore recommended an alternative measure, namely, the Census value added to materials by the process of industrial production.

The Census value added of an establishment was derived by subtracting from gross output, the total consumption of materials and supplies, fuels, electricity and water, and industrial services rendered by other establishments. The total consumption value was obtained by adjusting total purchases by the changes in stocks of materials and supplies. It represented the summed total of those production inputs construed as intermediate, i.e. primary materials or semi-manufactures which were in turn outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water supply. Goods resold in the same condition as purchased, were first included in the consumption of materials and supplies, and then in the gross output. Deduction of material consumption from gross output therefore gave a Census value added net of such resales. The resale profit margin thereby retained in the Census value added could further be seen by matching the resale value with the cost of goods resold.

The Census value added consists of four components, namely, labour cost, operating expenses, depreciation of fixed assets, and net operating surplus. It describes, without internal double-counting, the contribution of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water supply (ISIC Major Divisions 2, 3 and 4) to the economy's total output.

However, the Census value added includes various operating expenses which are intermediate inputs not directly related to production. These inputs relate to services rendered by non-industrial sectors, such as transport, storage and communication (ISIC Major Division 7), and financing, insurance, real estate, and business services (Major Division 8). Furthermore, industrial establishments might obtain business receipts from activities other than industrial production, which would not be enumerated directly by economic censuses of other ISIC Major Divisions, but are nonetheless part of the economy's total output. When payments for non-industrial services (including rentals) are deducted from, and other service receipts added to, the Census value added figure, a more refined value added measure in the national accounting sense, which is more appropriate for estimation of the Gross Domestic Product, is obtained.

6.15 Stocks

Establishments were asked to report the stocks of materials and supplies, work-in-progress, and goods on hand for sale as at the beginning and end of the reporting period on the basis of book values. As a result, these stocks included an element of price appreciation which must be netted out in order to calculate changes in stocks in physical terms. The method employed was an indirect one, involving a conversion formula using the respondent's estimated percentage change in the prices of his current stocks.

The question of stocks valuation was particularly important in the ship building and repairing industry and, to a lesser extent, in the manufacture of machinery and equipment. They usually took on substantive contracts requiring a long period of time for completion, and normally by the close of the reporting period, a considerable amount of work had been put in place to those contracts yet unfinished. As a result, the opening and closing stocks of work-in-progress were often large in relation to total production receipts. Establishments were therefore advised that the value of work-in-progress should include the cost of materials and direct labour, and preferably overhead charges as well.

For establishments rendering industrial services, if the workpiece was completed but not yet delivered to the client by the close of the reporting period, the charges receivable were counted as closing stocks of work-in-progress (rather than as stocks of finished goods). Materials and supplies owned by others but deposited in the premises of an establishment were not regarded as its current stocks. Conversely, materials and supplies owned by an establishment but deposited with others were included as current stocks regardless of where they were placed.

6.16 Acquisitions and disposals of fixed assets

In the long form, fixed assets were divided into five categories, namely, land and buildings, plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures, transport equipment, and other fixed assets. In the short form, fixed assets were divided into three categories, namely, land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixed assets.

Acquisitions of fixed assets were valued at the delivery price plus the cost of installation, interests paid and other incidental charges. If deposits or pre-payments were incurred prior to the reporting year, such amounts were not taken into account on the grounds that they should have been reported in a preceding industrial census. On the other hand, all periodic instalments made under a hire-purchase arrangement should be aggregated and recorded in full at the moment of acquisition. Disposals of existing fixed assets were valued at their sales proceeds.

Capital repairs and major improvements that extended the economic life or raised the productivity of existing fixed assets were tantamount to an acquisition of fixed assets. Where difficulty arose in differentiating between current maintenance and capital repairs, the cost of repair, whether of insignificant or appreciable magnitude relative to the value of the fixed asset, was used as a distinguishing criterion. New fixed assets were those that had never been used in Hong Kong, whether they were freshly made or previously in use elsewhere. Otherwise they were classified as second-hand fixed assets. Research and development outlays were reckoned as a capital expenditure rather than as an operating expense.

6.17 Depreciation and book value of fixed assets

Depreciation is a measure of capital consumption in the economic sense. But in reality, the extent to which fixed assets depreciated in value each year due to utilization and obsolescence could not be quantified precisely without a detailed study of the characteristics of the fixed assets concerned. The 1978 Survey collected depreciation figures at book rates. Some supplementary information was also obtained about the method of calculating depreciation from individual establishments, which can be used for subsequent research.

Reporting establishments encountered little difficulty in providing depreciation figures at book rates for fixed assets since the same figures were required for taxation purposes. The Inland Revenue Department prescribes annual depreciation allowances for a multitude of fixed assets, generally at a rate ranging from 5% to 30%, to be applied along with the reducing balance method. There is, in addition, an initial allowance of 20% for most fixed assets upon acquisition. These allowance rates might be altered by Government from time to time.

The depreciation of land and buildings was not asked for in the 1978 Survey because in a state of property boom it was the price appreciation in land and buildings that attracted the most attention in the real estate market. Any depreciation value attached to buildings would become trivial, if not irrelevant, when compared with the steep rise in market price of the premises during the year. In connection with this, the book value of land and buildings at the end of the reporting period could fall short of their marketable price by a substantial margin. The bias could give a rather misleading interpretation if one was concerned with property re-valuation, but might not be as serious for factory operators who used such premises as a site for production.

6.18 Floor area and type of premises

The effective or usable floor area of an establishment included not only factory premises but also the open space it occupied for current usage, e.g. the drying ground of a bleaching and dyeing factory or a preserved food factory. The figures embraced space for production processes, and for use as administrative offices, warehouses, staff canteens and quarters. For some small establishments, part of the premises was used by their proprietors as a private residence. The portion for domestic usage was netted out from the effective floor area.

Seven types of premises were delineated, namely, residential building, commercial building, residential/commercial (composite) building, industrial building, Government resettlement factory blocks, temporary structures, and a miscellaneous category (e.g. workshops on the ground floor of certain public housing estate). Residential/commercial (composite) buildings were modern-type buildings with at least two storeys purposely built for commercial use and the other storeys for residential use. Where an establishment occupied several types of premises, coding was done by reference to the location containing the largest workforce.

CONFIDENTIAL 機 密

Form Type 1

1978 SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT****HONG KONG**

Addressee:

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This questionnaire is issued under authority conferred by the **Census and Statistics Ordinance, 1978**. Under that Ordinance the addressee is required to complete this form or cause it to be completed by some other persons. Failure to complete the form or the supply of false information is an offence. In accordance with the Ordinance all answers given will be treated as confidential.

This form should be completed not later than **30 June 1979** by answering the questions in ALL sections in accordance with the explanatory notes thereto. After the form has been completed, it should be returned to the **Census and Statistics Department at Kai Tak Commercial Building, 317 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong** by hand or registered post.

If any difficulty is experienced in interpreting the explanatory notes or furnishing the required data, you should consult **Mr. LEE Hon-kiu** (at 5-444716) or **Mr. YIU Kit-fei** (at 5-444794) of the Census and Statistics Department and if necessary, they will arrange to have a survey officer call to assist you in completing the form.

COVERAGE OF THE RETURN

- 1 This return should cover ALL activities of the undertaking the name and address of which is at the head of this form. If the undertaking comprises more than one physical location for which separate accounting records are not available, the activities of all constituent locations should be included, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 below. The activities of other undertakings should not be dealt with in this form.
- 2 If separate figures relating to the activities of different undertaking cannot be provided, a combined return may be made on one form.
- 3 You should EXCLUDE from all sections, details of any department NOT engaged in production, (e.g. merchandising, transport, warehousing, etc.) for which you keep a separate set of accounts. If however there are any non-production activities for which you do not keep separate accounts, you should INCLUDE details of all these activities in ALL sections of the return.
- 4 If your HEAD OFFICE staff are mainly engaged in the administration of the undertaking(s) for which you are making one or more returns, ALL details of your head office should be included; otherwise these particulars should be excluded from all sections of the return. Where details of the head office are being included and more than one return is being made, the information should be apportioned among them.
- 5 In all sections of this form, the words undertaking and establishment convey similar meanings.

A PERIOD COVERED BY RETURN

- 1 Particulars should be given for the calendar year 1978. If this is not reasonably practicable, then you are authorised to give the particulars for a 12-month period ending on any date between 1 January 1979 and 31 March 1979. All figures should relate to the same period of 12 months. Please specify the period covered on the opposite page.
- 2 If production at the establishment covered by this questionnaire commenced or ceased during the calendar year 1978 you should give particulars for that part of the year 1978 during which production was carried on.

B TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND ORIGIN OF INVESTMENT

- 1 Please check the appropriate type of ownership of your establishment on the opposite page. The type of ownership reported should agree with the registration of your establishment in the Companies Registry and the Business Registration Office, and should refer to the position as at the end of the reporting period.
- 2 For limited companies, the amount of paid-up capital should correspond to that as reported to the Companies Registry. In the case of sole proprietorships and partnerships, the amount of committed capital denotes the summed total of money having invested into the business by its owners since its commencement. For family businesses where the amount of committed capital is not exactly known, estimates may be given on the basis of money tied up in the form of fixed assets, stocks and working capital.
- 3 Investment from overseas sources denotes overseas participation in the ownership and control of your establishment arising from
 - (a) licensing arrangements for the manufacture of products
 - (b) provision of technical know-how
 - (c) provision of skilled management personnel, and
 - (d) provision of capital.

C LOCATIONS COVERED BY RETURN

- 1 Please list all locations engaged in production, and warehouses, offices, etc. covered in this return.
- 2 Persons working in more than one location during 4 December 1978 should be allocated individually to specific locations at which the largest proportion of time was spent.

D PARTICULARS OF HOLDING COMPANIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATED ESTABLISHMENTS

- 1 If your establishment was owned either wholly or partially by some enterprises or organizations as at the end of the reporting period, please supply the name and address, nature of activity (if any), and percentage share holding of each holding company on the opposite page.
- 2 If your establishment was not owned by any parent enterprise, please state "Not Applicable".
- 3 Please also supply the name and address and nature of activity of all associated establishments under the same ownership (i.e. under the same group of proprietors, partners or holding companies) but not covered by this return. Establishments linked to you by ordinary business relationships but not under a common ownership and control should not be listed.

A PERIOD COVERED BY RETURN

1 January 1978 to 31 December 1978

1 April 1978 to 31 March 1979

Other period (*please specify*)
 from to

B TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND ORIGIN OF INVESTMENT

LIMITED COMPANY, PUBLIC 1

LIMITED COMPANY, PRIVATE 2

SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP 3

PARTNERSHIP 4

OTHER (*please specify*) 5

AMOUNT OF PAID-UP OR COMMITTED CAPITAL AS AT 31
 DECEMBER 1978

HK\$
 †† , ,

†† COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF INVESTMENT	†† PERCENTAGE OF SHARE HOLDING
HONG KONG	
OUTSIDE HONG KONG:	
NATIONALITIES (a)	
(b)	
(c)	
TOTAL	100%

C LOCATIONS COVERED BY RETURN

FOR OFFICIAL USE

NAME AND ADDRESS	WHETHER RENTED OR OWNED	USE OF PREMISES/ NATURE OF WORK CARRIED ON	NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AS AT 4 DECEMBER 1978

D PARTICULARS OF HOLDING COMPANIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATED ESTABLISHMENTS

(a) HOLDING COMPANIES OF YOUR ESTABLISHMENT

NAME AND ADDRESS	NATURE OF ACTIVITY (<i>if any</i>)	PERCENTAGE OF SHARE HOLDING

(b) ASSOCIATED ESTABLISHMENTS NOT COVERED BY THIS RETURN

NAME AND ADDRESS	NATURE OF ACTIVITY

E WORKING PROPRIETORS

- 1 **WORKING PROPRIETORS AND ACTIVE BUSINESS PARTNERS** mean all individual proprietors and partners who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment. You should exclude silent or inactive partners.
- 2 **UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS** represent all persons living in the household of any of the proprietors and working in the establishment without regular pay (i.e. without an agreed amount to be paid for work done) for at least three hours each day during the reporting period.
- 3 Persons included in this Section should not again be enumerated in Section F.

F EMPLOYEES

- 1 Include all persons paid by your establishment who are either at work, or are temporarily absent from work, i.e. persons on short term leave, such as sick leave, maternity leave, annual vacation or casual leave, and persons on strike.
- 2 Exclude all persons on indefinite leave and on pension, outworkers who work on material supplied by you in their own premises, working proprietors and partners, and unpaid family workers.
- 3 **OPERATIVES** include all employees directly engaged in manufacturing processes such as fabricating, processing or assembling and those engaged in activities directly auxiliary to these processes such as shop messengers, stokers, repairmen, shop testing and record-keeping personnel, chargehands, foremen and inspectors. Please ensure that employees of your establishment are classified as operatives in accordance with the nature of work performed and not the method of payment of remuneration (e.g. some workers should be regarded as operatives despite the fact that they are receiving monthly pay.)
- 4 **OTHER EMPLOYEES** include administrative, technical and clerical personnel such as salaried managers and directors, laboratory and research workers, clerks, typists, office watchmen, book-keepers, administrative supervisors, salesmen and the like.
- 5 **PART-TIME WORKERS** are those employees who worked for less than five hours each day around the reference dates quoted on the opposite page, and were obliged to be so engaged under their conditions of employment in your establishments. Casual employees who worked for less than three hours each day around these reference dates are not counted under the number of employees.
- 6 The number of **DAYS WORKED** is the number of days your establishment actually operated during the period covered by this return. Half-days worked should be counted as half a day.
- 7 **NORMAL WORKING HOURS** represent the number of hours per day or shift, in excess of which any time worked is counted as overtime.
- 8 Estimate, in terms of man-hours (i.e. overtime hours times the number of persons involved), the number of **MAN-HOURS OF OVERTIME WORKED** by operatives and other employees separately during the period covered by this return.
- 9 **DATES FOR WHICH EMPLOYMENT IS REPORTED.** Returns in respect of the calendar year 1978 should provide employment figures as at 15th March 1978, 15th June 1978, 15th September 1978 and 4th December 1978 respectively, while returns in respect of the financial year ending 31st March 1979 should provide employment figures as at 15th June 1978, 15th September 1978, 4th December 1978 and 15th March 1979 respectively. For other reporting periods, the dates for which employment is reported should be those falling within the period specified in Section A of this return.

E WORKING PROPRIETORS (Not to be completed if your establishment is a limited company)

Number of WORKING PROPRIETORS AND ACTIVE BUSINESS PARTNERS	Male <input type="text"/>	Female <input type="text"/>
Number of UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F EMPLOYEES
(a) OPERATIVES

FOR OFFICIAL USE

DATE FOR WHICH EMPLOYMENT IS REPORTED (i.e. those dates covered by the reporting period)	Number of OPERATIVES							
	Full-time workers						Part-time workers	
	†† Single shift/ first shift		†† Second shift		†† Third shift			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15th March 1978								
15th June 1978								
15th September 1978								
4th December 1978								
15th March 1979								
FOR OFFICIAL USE								
Number of DAYS WORKED during the reporting period	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Number of NORMAL WORKING HOURS PER DAY/SHIFT	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

Total number of MAN-HOURS OF OVERTIME WORKED BY OPERATIVES of all shifts during the reporting period ,

(b) OTHER EMPLOYEES

DATE FOR WHICH EMPLOYMENT IS REPORTED (i.e. those dates covered by the reporting period)	Number of OTHER EMPLOYEES			
	Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15th March 1978				
15th June 1978				
15th September 1978				
4th December 1978				
15th March 1979				
FOR OFFICIAL USE				
Number of DAYS WORKED during the reporting period	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Number of NORMAL WORKING HOURS PER DAY	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

Total number of MAN-HOURS OF OVERTIME WORKED BY OTHER EMPLOYEES during the reporting period ,

G LABOUR COST

- 1 **WAGES AND SALARIES** include:
 - (a) basic wages and salaries including commission paid to sales staff;
 - (b) premium pay for overtime, late or night shift and holidays work;
 - (c) bonuses and gratuities, such as year-end or seasonal bonuses, good attendance bonus, production or efficiency bonus, profit-sharing bonus, long service bonus and retirement gratuities;
 - (d) severance and termination pay;
 - (e) cash allowances, such as cost of living allowances, and food, accommodation and transport allowances; and
 - (f) payments for work performed inside your establishment by gang leaders and their assistants, if such workers are counted under the number of operatives in Section F for either of the listed reference dates.
- 2 **PAYMENTS IN KIND** is the net cost to the employer in providing housing, food, drink, fuel and other goods and services to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced prices, e.g. cost incurred in providing free or subsidized meals including the cost of maintaining canteens, free or subsidized accommodation, free transport etc.
- 3 **EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE** includes:
 - (a) contributions to provident funds and retirement funds, and other schemes covering old age, invalidity and survivors, sickness and maternity, and workmen's compensation due to employment injury or diseases.
 - (b) direct payments other than paid sick and maternity leaves to employees, in respect of absence from work due to sickness, maternity, employment injury or occupational diseases, to compensate for loss of earnings; and
 - (c) cost of medical care and health services, including the cost of operating clinical and first aid services, hospitalization and surgery expenses, and reimbursement of medical and dental consultation fees. Wages and salaries for personnel engaged in the provision of these services are, however, not included.
- 4 **COST OF WELFARE SERVICES** includes:
 - (a) cost incurred in the provision of sports, recreational and cultural facilities and services;
 - (b) educational grants to children of employees; and
 - (c) subsidies to credit unions, purchasing co-operatives and related services for employees.
- 5 **PAYMENTS TO OUTWORKERS** include the amounts paid (generally on piece-rate basis) to workers who do their work in their own homes or outside the establishment.

H CONTRACT AND COMMISSION WORK

- 1 **PAYMENTS FOR WORK DONE BY OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS** cover the amounts paid to other establishments for carrying out processing work or providing industrial services on materials controlled and supplied by your establishment. Work done by branch establishments not covered by this return should also be included.
- 2 **COST OF REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHERS** covers the total cost of repair and maintenance work done on buildings and other fixed assets of the establishment. Current repairs and maintenance carried out by other establishments or by an ancillary repair and maintenance unit which has been treated as an independent establishment should be included. Capital repair should be excluded.

I OPERATING EXPENSES

- 1 **RENTS AND RATES** include payments incurred for the use of land, buildings, machinery and equipment owned by others. Rates paid to the Government, if already included as part of the monthly rental, should be netted out from rent and be separately recorded under rates for buildings. Direct payment or reimbursement of rentals for dwellings provided to employees are, however, excluded and should be entered as payments in kind in Section G. Charges for hiring storage space in warehouses should be included under payments for non-industrial services.
- 2 **INTEREST PAYMENTS ON OPERATING LOANS** include interest paid on those loans, advances and overdrafts secured for the purpose of paying wages, purchasing materials and supplies, and procuring services of various forms on a recurrent basis. Interest incurred in the course of acquiring fixed assets are not included.
- 3 **ROYALTY** includes payments for the use of patents, trade marks, copyright or similar exclusive rights owned by others.
- 4 **TRANSPORTATION** includes payments to transport firms for hire of goods vehicles and for transportation of materials/supplies and finished products within the Colony, but excludes the cost of transport carried out by your own employees.
- 5 **STORAGE** includes remuneration paid to storage facilities such as warehouses, cold storage and safe deposits, when such storage is offered as an independent service.
- 6 **INSURANCE** covers payments for maintaining insurance policies of all kinds (e.g. fire, theft) except cargo insurance on direct imports and exports. Also excluded are workmen's compensation and group insurance policies, the premium for which should be recorded under employer's social security expenditure in Section G.
- 7 **STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING** is the cost incurred in advertising vacancies, engaging the service of employment agencies, selecting candidates for appointment, organizing apprenticeship schemes and providing various training facilities. Also included is the reimbursement of course fees for institutional education or training. Wages and salaries for personnel engaged in conducting recruitment and training activities should, however, be included under Section G.
- 8 Examples of **OTHER NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES** are: communication, accounting and auditing services, legal services, bank services (other than the charging of interest), entertainment and cleaning services.
- 9 Exclude contract and commission work done on materials you supplied and repair and maintenance services, which should be entered into Section H. Depreciation allowances should be entered into Section O.

G LABOUR COST

		HK\$	
WAGES AND SALARIES			□□□, □□□, □□□
		HK\$	
to operatives	□□□, □□□, □□□		
to other employees	□□□, □□□, □□□		
PAYMENTS IN KIND			□□□, □□□, □□□
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE		††	□□□, □□□, □□□
COST OF WELFARE SERVICES			□□□, □□□, □□□
PAYMENTS TO OUTWORKERS			□□□, □□□, □□□
TOTAL LABOUR COST			□□□, □□□, □□□

H CONTRACT AND COMMISSION WORK

		HK\$	
PAYMENTS FOR WORK DONE BY OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS			□□□, □□□, □□□
Nature of work carried out		††	
COST OF REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHERS			□□□, □□□, □□□
TOTAL			□□□, □□□, □□□

I OPERATING EXPENSES

		HK\$	
RENTS AND RATES			□□□, □□□, □□□
		HK\$	
RENTALS (EXCLUDING RATES) FOR THE USE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS	†† □□□, □□□, □□□		
RATES FOR BUILDINGS	□□□, □□□, □□□		
RENTALS FOR HIRING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	†† □□□, □□□, □□□		
INTEREST PAYMENTS ON OPERATING LOANS			□□□, □□□, □□□
QUOTA TRANSFER PAYMENTS		††	□□□, □□□, □□□
ROYALTY PAYMENTS			□□□, □□□, □□□
PAYMENTS FOR NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES			□□□, □□□, □□□
BROKERAGE FEES AND COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS	□□□, □□□, □□□		
TRANSPORTATION	□□□, □□□, □□□		
STORAGE	□□□, □□□, □□□		
INSURANCE	□□□, □□□, □□□		
ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION	†† □□□, □□□, □□□		
TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY AND BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES	□□□, □□□, □□□		
STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING	□□□, □□□, □□□		
OTHER NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	□□□, □□□, □□□		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES			□□□, □□□, □□□

J PURCHASES

- 1 PURCHASES OF MATERIALS/SUPPLIES FOR PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS OPERATION. State the total value of all purchases made to you during the reporting period of materials and supplies used for production purposes and for office consumption. The value of payments should be net of trade discounts. The cost of transport should be excluded unless it is accounted for as part of the purchase price. Direct imports by you should be reported on c.i.f. basis.
- 2 Purchases should be recorded on a delivery basis. Thus pre-payments or down-payments made to the supplier in the reporting period for goods due for delivery on a subsequent occasion outside the reporting period should not be included in this return. On the other hand, similar payments made in a preceding year for goods delivered during the period covered by this return should be included as part of the total purchase value. Once a delivery is made, the actual purchase value of the goods should be reckoned in full, irrespective of the debt outstanding to the supplier and timing in which such a debt is eventually settled.
- 3 Include all transfers of goods to you from other branch establishments not covered by this return. The value should correspond to the estimated selling value recorded by the branch establishment, and should preferably be close to the actual market price for such commodities.
- 4 Include, under BREAKDOWN OF MATERIAL PURCHASES BY ITEM, all purchases of raw materials, components, parts and semi-manufactures which are physically incorporated in the products of your establishments. Also included are auxiliary materials provided by you when performing sub-contract work on goods supplied by your client establishments, as well as materials for producing machinery and other fixed assets for your own use.
- 5 Exclude materials owned by other establishments but delivered to you for processing on contract and commission basis. Exclude machinery and other capital equipment purchased by you, which should be included in Section O.
- 6 Please supply the description, quantity, unit of measurement and value of purchases of all basic and auxiliary materials used in production. A list of principal materials likely to be consumed by your establishment is provided under Code Number on page of the attached Material List. If you purchase any of these materials please enter them separately according to the 6-digit commodity groups delineated in the List. Since the Material List furnished herewith is not meant to be exhaustive, material items not described in the List should also be included in order that the summed total of all itemized purchases, together with sundry purchases, agrees with the aggregate purchase value recorded at the beginning of Section J. In case of doubt, please consult the officers whose names and telephone numbers are printed on the cover of this questionnaire.
- 7 COST OF GOODS RESOLD IN SAME CONDITION AS PURCHASED includes
 - (a) surplus materials and supplies which were sold without further processing.
 - (b) finished goods purchased expressly for resale.
- 8 The value sought for the cost of goods resold should be the actual purchase price net of trade discounts. Resale margins earned in the course of the transaction should also be excluded.
- 9 For packaging materials, commodities may be grouped into broad categories by reference to the type of constituent materials, such as those made of paper, plastic materials, metal, glass, wood or fabrics.

K FUEL, ELECTRICITY AND WATER

- 1 Expenditure on FUELS represents the total value of fuels purchased by your establishment for use in the production of heat, power or the generation of electricity. Fuels for transport vehicles should also be included. Items of fuels which are physically incorporated into the products of your establishment as raw materials are excluded here and should instead be reported under Section J.
- 2 Expenditure on ELECTRICITY includes all electric energy consumed by your establishment, whether for the purpose of driving prime movers and other production equipment, or for heating, lighting, ventilation, etc.
- 3 Expenditure on WATER should relate purely to charges paid in acquiring water from Government or private sources. Chemicals, etc. consumed in the process of purifying water should not be reckoned; they should be reported under Section J.

J PURCHASES

VALUE OF ALL PURCHASES OF MATERIALS/SUPPLIES FOR PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS OPERATION

* HK\$
 , ,

Of these purchases,

- †† { Estimate of the proportion of domestically produced materials/supplies%
 Estimate of the proportion of imported materials/supplies (including purchases through local dealers of commodities produced overseas)%

COST OF GOODS RESOLD IN SAME CONDITION AS PURCHASED

, ,

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL PURCHASES

, ,

BREAKDOWN OF MATERIAL PURCHASES BY ITEM (excluding goods for resale):
 (please refer to the coded Material List)

DESCRIPTION	FOR OFFICIAL USE	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE	HK\$
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

+ In case of insufficient space, additional entries are to be provided on a separate sheet affixed to this return.

SUNDRY PURCHASES

SMALL TOOLS, MACHINE PARTS, MINOR CONSUMABLES AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

PACKAGING MATERIALS

†† Please list the first 3 major categories and indicate roughly their shares of the total value of packaging materials purchased.

1.(%) 2.(%) 3.(%)

†† { , ,
 , ,

TOTAL PURCHASES OF MATERIALS/SUPPLIES FOR PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS OPERATION

* , ,

* Figures in these two entries should be identical

K FUEL, ELECTRICITY AND WATER

EXPENDITURE ON FUELS (e.g. coal, coke, coal gas, LPG, gasoline, diesel oil, etc.)

ELECTRICITY

WATER

HK\$

†† { , ,
 , ,
 , ,
 TOTAL , ,

L SALES

- 1 State the **TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED** in the year of this return, whether or not the goods were actually produced in the year. The value should be the actual selling value, net of any discount or rebate allowed to the buyer. Direct export sales by you should be reported on f.o.b. basis.
- 2 Sales should be recorded on a delivery basis. Thus pre-payments or down-payments made by the buyer in the reporting period for goods due for delivery on a subsequent occasion outside the reporting period should not be included in this return. On the other hand, similar payments made on a preceding year for goods delivered during the period covered by this return should be included as part of the total sales value. Once a delivery is made, the actual selling value of the goods should be reckoned in full, irrespective of the debt outstanding from the buyer and timing in which such a debt is eventually settled.
- 3 Include
 - (a) sales of goods made by you, or made for you by other firms or outworkers from materials given out to them by you.
 - (b) sales of waste products, residues, etc.
 - (c) all transfers in the year, of goods made by you, to any other department of your firm which is not covered by this return. These transfers should be regarded as sales and valued, as far as possible, as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser.
- 4 Exclude receipts for work done on materials supplied by other establishments which should be entered into Section M.
- 5 **RESALES OF GOODS IN SAME CONDITION AS PURCHASED** is the sales value of goods resold inclusive of purchase price and the resale margin. For each item of goods recorded under the value of resales, a corresponding entry should be made under the cost of goods resold in Section J.
- 6 Please supply the description, quantity, unit of measurement and value of sales of all goods produced by your establishment. A list of commodities likely to be produced is provided under Code Number on page of the attached Product List. Please enter your products separately according to the 6-digit commodity groups delineated in the List. Since the Product List furnished herewith is not meant to be exhaustive, product items not described in the List should also be included in order that the summed total of all itemized sales agrees with the aggregate sales value recorded at the beginning of Section L. Further lists of products manufactured by other industries will be supplied to you on request. In case of doubt, please contact the officers whose names and telephone numbers are printed on the cover of this questionnaire.

M RECEIPTS OTHER THAN SALES OF GOODS

- 1 **RECEIPTS FOR WORK PERFORMED OR INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED TO OTHERS** include receipts for work or services performed of an industrial nature, such as processing and assembly using materials supplied by the contracting establishment, repair, maintenance, installation, construction, designing and testing.
- 2 **OTHER RECEIPTS** include rentals for the letting of premises, machinery and equipment owned by you, quota transfer receipts, interest received for providing loans and advances, claims received for insurance policies of various forms, and receipts and commissions for non-industrial services rendered to others.

L SALES

* HK\$

VALUE OF ALL SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED □□□ , □□□ , □□□

Of this sales revenue,

†† { Estimate of proportion of sales for further local production or local consumption%
 Estimate of proportion of export sales (including direct exports as well as sales to local exporters)%

MACHINERY PRODUCED FOR OWN USE □□□ , □□□ , □□□

VALUE OF REALES OF GOODS IN SAME CONDITION AS PURCHASED □□□ , □□□ , □□□

Description of commodities resold.....

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL SALES □□□ , □□□ , □□□

BREAKDOWN OF SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED BY ITEM (excluding resales):
 (Please refer to the coded Product List)

DESCRIPTION	FOR OFFICIAL USE	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE	HK\$
1	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
2	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
3	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
4	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
5	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
6	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
7	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
8	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	
9	□□□□□□	□□□ , □□□ , □□□		□□□ , □□□ , □□□	

+ In case of insufficient space, additional entries are to be provided on a separate sheet affixed to this return.

* Figures in these two entries should be identical.

TOTAL

* □□□ , □□□ , □□□

M RECEIPTS OTHER THAN SALES OF GOODS

RECEIPTS FOR WORK PERFORMED OR INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED TO OTHERS □□□ , □□□ , □□□

Of these receipts,

†† { proportion derived from work performed for local customers%
 proportion derived from work performed for overseas customers and exporters%

Nature of work carried out and type of commodity processed (for work of different nature, please indicate their approximate percentage contributions to the total receipts recorded above)

OTHER RECEIPTS □□□ , □□□ , □□□

RENTS RECEIVED FOR LETTING BUILDING PREMISES □□□ , □□□ , □□□

RENTS RECEIVED FOR LETTING MACHINERY □□□ , □□□ , □□□

QUOTA TRANSFER RECEIPTS †† □□□ , □□□ , □□□

INSURANCE CLAIMS □□□ , □□□ , □□□

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES □□□ , □□□ , □□□

Nature.....

N BOOK VALUE OF STOCKS

- 1 Include the value of all stocks owned by you regardless of where they are placed.
- 2 Exclude the value of all stocks held by any establishment or branch not covered by this return.
- 3 Supply the book value for stocks of all categories regardless of how they were/will be disposed of.
- 4 The value of **WORK IN PROGRESS** represents the value of all goods and materials that have entered into the production process but are not finished as of the reference date. If the book value is not available, valuation should be at the cost of work put in place, including at least the cost of materials and direct labour and preferably also overhead charges.
- 5 In calculating the **AVERAGE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES OF ALL STOCKS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**, you should take into consideration, as far as possible, the extent of change in the prices of all materials/supplies, work in progress and finished goods kept as stocks over the period covered by this return, as well as their relative importance in terms of value in your stocks account.

O CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND STOCKS OF FIXED ASSETS

- 1 Include the value of all acquisitions during the reporting year of fixed assets which are expected to have a productive life of more than one year, whether obtained from other establishments or produced on own account.
- 2 Include capital repair, major additions, alterations, and improvements that extend the normal economic life or raise the productivity of the assets.
- 3 Include pre-payments and progress payments made during the reporting period for fixed assets ordered by your establishment but not yet delivered for use.
- 4 Exclude acquisitions of fixed assets on a rental basis.
- 5 Exclude current hire-purchase payments for fixed assets acquired in previous years.
- 6 Acquisitions should be valued at the delivery price plus the cost of installation, including the relevant fees, taxes and interest charges. But if pre-payments or progress payments have been incurred in the preceding years, the total amount of such payments should be deducted from the full asset price so as to provide the acquisition value desired. For fixed assets acquired on a hire-purchase basis during the reporting period, you should give the full value of the assets instead of just the hire-purchase payments made.
- 7 **NEW FIXED ASSETS** are capital goods of the various category that have not been previously used in Hong Kong, including all fixed assets that have been imported, whether new or used.
- 8 **FIXED ASSETS ON OWN ACCOUNT** are capital goods produced by you for your own use in the establishment.
- 9 **EXISTING/SECOND-HAND FIXED ASSETS** are capital goods that have been previously used in Hong Kong.
- 10 **BUILDINGS** include factories, warehouses, office buildings, residential buildings, stores, canteens, etc. owned by you and covered in this return.
- 11 **PLANT AND MACHINERY** include all plant installations, power-driven machinery, manual machinery and equipment for direct production.
- 12 **TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT** includes road vehicles, ships, aircraft, railway rolling stock, tractors for haulage, carts and wagons.
- 13 **OTHER FIXED ASSETS** include moulds, office equipment and the like.
- 14 **PROCEEDS FROM SALES OF FIXED ASSETS** represent the value of all disposals of fixed assets (except those produced by you for sale) regardless of their condition, valued at the cash prices received for them.
- 15 **DEPRECIATION** represents the amount by which the value of your fixed assets has declined during the year owing to utilization and obsolescence. Please indicate briefly the method by which your depreciation figures are arrived at. In the absence of any explicit methods depreciation should be calculated in accordance with the rates allowable by the Inland Revenue Department.
- 16 **EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT** denotes the summed total of costs incurred by your establishment in maintaining staff, acquiring technical information, engaging consultancy services, purchasing materials and utilizing equipment for innovative development connected with new products, new production processes or improvement of existing methods. Expenditures for similar activities performed by specialized research organizations on a contractual basis should also be included. This item relates only to technical research. Market research should instead be placed under sales promotion in Section I.

P FLOOR AREA

- 1 Supply the effective or usable floor area (being less than building floor area) of all occupied premises covered in Section C of this return as at end of the reporting period. Space for common usage within the building, such as corridors and staircase, should not be included.
- 2 Specify the type of your occupied premises according to the following categories: residential building, commercial building, industrial building, resettlement factory blocks, temporary structures. If your occupied premises do not fall into either of these categories, please describe their nature in greater detail.

N BOOK VALUE OF STOCKS	AT BEGINNING OF REPORTING PERIOD	AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD
	HK\$	HK\$
MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
WORK IN PROGRESS	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
GOODS ON HAND FOR SALE	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
TOTAL	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□

†† ESTIMATE OF AVERAGE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES OF ALL STOCKS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Up/down* by%

* delete inappropriate

O CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND STOCKS OF FIXED ASSETS

	ACQUISITIONS OF FIXED ASSETS					
	NEW		ON OWN ACCOUNT		EXISTING/SECOND-HAND	
	††	HK\$	††	HK\$	††	HK\$
LAND AND BUILDINGS	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
PLANT AND MACHINERY	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT ††	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
OTHER FIXED ASSETS	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
TOTAL	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□

	PROCEEDS FROM SALES OF FIXED ASSETS	DEPRECIATION OF FIXED ASSETS DURING REPORTING PERIOD	BOOK VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
LAND AND BUILDINGS	□□□, □□□, □□□		□□□, □□□, □□□
PLANT AND MACHINERY	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT ††	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
OTHER FIXED ASSETS	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□
TOTAL	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□	□□□, □□□, □□□

Method of calculating depreciation HK\$

EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT †† □□□, □□□, □□□

P FLOOR AREA

EFFECTIVE FLOOR AREA Sq. ft.
□, □□□, □□□

FOR PRODUCTION PROCESSES †† { □, □□□, □□□ Sq. ft.

FOR OTHER PURPOSES { □, □□□, □□□

Type of premises

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Q DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all particulars given in answer to this questionnaire are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Person to be consulted if questions arise about this questionnaire:

Name:.....

Address:

Telephone number:

* This declaration is made by authority and on behalf of

.....
(name of sole proprietor, partnership or company)

Signature

Full name

Designation

Date

* delete if form signed by sole proprietor.

DIRECTORY OF HONG KONG INDUSTRIES

The Directory of Hong Kong Industries is an annual publication of the Hong Kong Productivity Centre, providing overseas buyers, importers and local exporters with comprehensive and up-to-date information on manufacturing and supporting industries in Hong Kong.

Would you like to include the name, address, telephone number, employment size and manufactured products of your establishment in the Directory of Hong Kong Industries? This service is provided free of charge unless you want to include extra information; in this case, please contact the Hong Kong Productivity Centre at 5-443181, Ext. 36.

Yes	No
-----	----

(Please tick as appropriate)

Industrial Classification

<u>Group Code</u>	<u>Sector code</u>	<u>Description</u>
311 - 312		FOOD MANUFACTURING
	3111	Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat
	3112	Manufacture of dairy products
	3113	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables
	3114	Canning, preserving and processing of fish and crustacea
	3115	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats, except lard
	3116	Grain mill products
	3117	Bakery products
	3118	Sugar factories and refineries
	3119	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
	3121	Manufacture of food products n.e.c.
	3122	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
313		BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES
	3131	Distilling, rectifying and blending spirits
	3133	Breweries and manufacture of malt
	3134	Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries
314		TOBACCO MANUFACTURE
	3140	Tobacco manufacture
320 & 322		MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL, EXCEPT KNITWEAR AND FOOTWEAR
	3201	Manufacture of outer garments except leather and fur clothing and infants' wear
	3202	Manufacture of under garments and night garments
	3209	Manufacture of leather and fur clothing, infants' wear and garments n.e.c.
	3222	Manufacture of gloves, except rubber and plastic gloves
	3223	Manufacture of handbags, except rattan & straw handbags
	3226	Manufacture of headgear
	3229	Manufacture of wearing apparel n.e.c.
323		MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR AND WEARING APPAREL
	3231	Tanneries and leather finishing
	3233	Manufacture of leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel
324		MANUFACTURE OF FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT RUBBER, PLASTIC AND WOODEN FOOTWEAR
	3240	Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber, plastic and wooden footwear

<u>Group Code</u>	<u>Sector code</u>	<u>Description</u>
325 - 329		MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES (INCLUDING KNITTING)
	3250	Spinning - cotton
	3251	Spinning - wool
	3252	Spinning - man-made fibres
	3258	Texturizing
	3259	Spinning - others
	3260	Weaving - cotton
	3261	Weaving - wool
	3262	Weaving - silk
	3263	Weaving - labels
	3268	Weaving - man-made fibres
	3269	Weaving - others
	3270	Knitting of fabrics - cotton
	3271	Knitting of fabrics - wool
	3272	Knitting of fabrics - others
	3273	Manufacture of gas mantles
	3274	Manufacture of hosiery
	3275	Knit outerwear mills
	3276	Knit underwear mills
	3280	Bleaching and dyeing
	3281	Textile stencilling and printing
	3282	Textile finishing-others
	3292	Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel
	3294	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
	3295	Cordage, rope and twine industries
	3296	Manufacture of threads
	3297	Manufacture of embroideries
	3299	Manufacture of textile n.e.c.
331		MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND CORK PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE
	3311	Sawmill, planing and other wood mills
	3313	Manufacture of trunks and cases
	3314	Manufacture of wooden containers and barrels
	3315	Manufacture of wooden articles
	3316	Manufacture of wooden toys
	3317	Manufacture of rattan articles
	3318	Manufacture of cane wares and straw wares
	3319	Manufacture of wood and cork products n.e.c.
332		MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, EXCEPT PRIMARILY OF METAL
	3321	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures
	3322	Manufacture of rattan furniture
	3329	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures n.e.c.

<u>Group Code</u>	<u>Sector code</u>	<u>Description</u>
341		MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS
	3411	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
	3412	Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard
	3419	Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard n.e.c.
342		PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
	3421	Newspaper printing
	3422	Job printing
	3429	Other printing, publishing and allied industries
351 - 352		MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
	3511	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers
	3512	Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides
	3513	Manufacture of synthetic rubber, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass
	3521	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers
	3522	Manufacture of drugs and medicines
	3523	Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations
	3524	Manufacture of candle
	3529	Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.
355		MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS
	3551	Tyre retreading and manufacture of rubber inner tubes
	3552	Manufacture of rubber footwear
	3553	Manufacture of rubber toys
	3559	Manufacture of rubber products n.e.c.
356		MANUFACTURE OF PLASTIC PRODUCTS
	3561	Manufacture of plastic flowers and foliage
	3562	Manufacture of plastic toys
	3569	Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.
361 - 369		MANUFACTURE OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL
	3610	Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware
	3620	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	3691	Manufacture of structural clay products
	3692	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
	3699	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
371 - 372		BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES
	3710	Iron and steel basic industries
	3721	Non-ferrous metal basic industries - copper
	3722	Non-ferrous metal basic industries - aluminium
	3723	Non-ferrous metal basic industries - others

<u>Group Code</u>	<u>Sector code</u>	<u>Description</u>
380 - 381		MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
	3801	Manufacture of metal toys
	3802	Manufacture of nails, screws and hinges
	3803	Manufacture of tin cans and domestic utensils and metal, except aluminium
	3804	Manufacture of vacuum flasks
	3810	Manufacture of cutlery
	3811	Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware
	3812	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal
	3813	Manufacture of structural metal products
	3814	Manufacture of aluminium utensils and articles
	3815	Manufacture of pressure and kerosene stoves and lanterns and accessories
	3816	Manufacture of torches and parts except torch bulbs
	3817	Manufacture of metal wrist watch bands
	3818	Buffing and polishing and electro-plating
	3819	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.
382		MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL
	3821	Manufacture of engines and turbines
	3822	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment
	3823	Manufacture of metal and wood working machinery
	3824	Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery
	3825	Manufacture of office machinery and equipment, except computing and accounting machinery
	3829	Manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical n.e.c.
383		MANUFACTURE OF CONSUMER ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS
	3831	Manufacture of electronic toys
	3832	Manufacture of transistorized radios
	3833	Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares
	3834	Manufacture of television receivers and communication equipment
	3835	Manufacture of sound reproducing and recording equipment and apparatus
	3838	Manufacture of computing machinery and equipment
	3839	Manufacture of consumer electrical and electronic products n.e.c.
384		MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
	3840	Ship building and repairing - boatyards
	3841	Ship building and repairing - shipyards
	3843	Manufacture of motor vehicles
	3844	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
	3845	Manufacture of aircraft
	3846	Ship-breaking
	3847	Motor vehicle breaking
	3849	Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.

<u>Group Code</u>	<u>Sector code</u>	<u>Description</u>
385		MANUFACTURE OF PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC, MEASURING AND CONTROLLING EQUIPMENT NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED, AND OF PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS
	3851	Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment n.e.c.
	3852	Manufacture of photographic and optical goods
	3853	Manufacture of watches and clocks - mechanical
	3854	Manufacture of watches and clocks - electronic
389		MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC PARTS, ACCESSORIES AND MACHINERY
	3890	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus
	3894	Manufacture of electronic parts and components
	3896	Manufacture of dry batteries
	3897	Manufacture of torch and electric bulbs and tubes
	3899	Manufacture of electrical accessories n.e.c.
390		OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
	3900	Manufacture of toys n.e.c.
	3901	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
	3902	Manufacture of musical instruments
	3903	Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods
	3904	Manufacture of wigs and hair products
	3905	Manufacture of bakelite ware
	3906	Manufacture of artificial pearls and imitation jewellery
	3907	Manufacture of buttons and studs
	3908	Manufacture of umbrellas
	3909	Manufacturing industries n.e.c.

Consolidation of Tertiary Planning Units into Census Districts

<u>Census District</u>	<u>Tertiary Planning Units*</u>										
Central, Sheung Wan, West, Mid-levels, Aberdeen, Wong Chuk Hang	111	112	113	114	115	116					
	121	122	123	124							
	140	141	142	143							
	171	172	173	174	175	176					
	181	182	183	184							
Wan Chai, Tai Hang	131	132	133	134	135						
	144	145	146	147	148	149					
North Point, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Hong Kong South	151	152	153	154	155	156					
	161	162	163	164							
	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	
Tsim Sha Tsui, Yau Ma Tei	211	212	213	214							
	225	226									
Mong Kok, Tai Kok Tsui	221	222	223	224							
Hung Hom, To Kwa Wan	231	232	233	234	235	236					
	241	242	243	244	245						
Sham Shui Po, Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei	253	254	255	256							
	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269		
	271	272									
Kai Tak, San Po Kong	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289		
	824										
Ngau Tau Kok, Kwun Tong, Lei Yue Mun	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299		
	833										
Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi	251	312									
	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	
	331	332	340	350							
	972	974	975								
Yuen Long, Tuen Mun	411	412	413								
	421	422	423	424							
	431	432	433	434	440						
	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	
	521	522	523	524	525	526	527				
	531	532	533								
	541	542	543	544	610						
Sha Tin, Tai Po, North	252	311									
	621	622	623	624	625	626	627				
	631	632	633	634	635						
	641	642	651	652	653						
	711	712	721	722	723	724	725				
	731	732	733	734	735	736					
	741	742	743	750							
Sai Kung, Hang Hau	811	812	813	814							
	821	822	823	825	826						
	831	832	834								
Islands	911	912	913	920							
	931	932	933	934							
	941	942	943	944	950						
	961	962	963								
	971	973	976								

* in accordance with the TPU boundary demarcation adopted by the Town Planning Office prior to July 1978.

Other Classification Systems

Code	Census district	Total effective floor area '00 m ²	Average number of persons engaged	Value of gross output \$'000
1	Central, Sheung Wan, West, Mid-levels, Aberdeen, Wong Chuk Hang	Under 0.5	1-9	1-49
2	Wan Chai, Tai Hang	0.5-0.9	10-19	50-99
3	North Point, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Hong Kong South	1.0-1.4	20-49	100-499
4	Tsim Sha Tsui Yau Ma Tei	1.5-1.9	50-99	500-999
5	Mong Kok Tai Kok Tsui	2.0-4.9	100-199	1 000-4 999
6	Hung Hom, To Kwa Wan	5.0-9.9	200-499	5 000-9 999
7	Sham Shui Po, Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei	10.0-19.9	500-999	10 000-19 999
8	Kai Tak, San Po Kong	20.0-49.9	1 000 & over	20 000 & over
9	Ngau Tau Kok, Kwun Tong, Lei Yue Mun	50.0-99.9		
10	Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi	100.0 & over		
11	Yuen Long, Tuen Mun			
12	Shatin, Tai Po, North			
13	Sai Kung, Hang Hau			
14	Islands			

Cont'd

Code	Census value added \$'000	Book value of fixed assets \$'000	Type of premises	Type of ownership
1	under 25	1-24	Residential building	Limited company, quoted on stock exchanges
2	25-49	25-49	Commercial building	Limited company, unquoted
3	50-249	50-249	Residential/commercial building	Sole proprietorship
4	250-499	250-499	Industrial building	Partnership
5	500- 2 499	500-2 499	Resettlement factory block	Others
6	2 500-4 999	2 500-4 999	Temporary structure	
7	5 000-9 999	5 000-9 999	Others	
8	10 000 & over	10 000 & over		

Definitions of Statistical Terms

1. Establishment

An establishment is ideally an economic unit which engages, under a single ownership or control, in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single physical location.

Where separate figures relating to different activities or different locations under the same management are not available, a combined return is accepted and in this case, the reporting unit is treated as an establishment.

Reporting establishments refers to those factories that have actually completed a return for the Survey. For the stratum of establishments engaging fewer than 20 persons, a sample was drawn and the data obtained were grossed up to account for those establishments in the survey frame but not selected. The economic contributions of non-reporting establishments were imputed from their employment levels as recorded in a regular employment enquiry, with due reference to the cost and production patterns displayed by reporting establishments of the same industry and employment size. Establishments operating for only part of 1978 were imputed with a lesser economic contribution than a similar one operating throughout the year. The number of non-reporting establishments, however, denotes an actual count of those factories which are known to be in operation for either the whole or part of 1978, but have ceased business prior to the commencement of the Survey.

2. Average number of persons engaged (averaging over the four quarters covered by the reporting period)

equals number of working proprietors and active business partners (male and female)

plus number of unpaid family workers (male and female)

plus average number of employees, comprising
 operatives (by shift*, full-time and part-time, male and female)
 other employees (full-time and part-time, male and female)

3. Total number of man-hours worked by operatives (likewise in respect of other employees)

equals average number of operatives (male and female)

times number of days worked during the reporting period

times number of normal working hours per day

(to be computed separately by shift* of full-time/part-time operatives and summed)

plus total man-hours of overtime worked by operatives

4. Total number of man-hours worked

equals total number of man-hours worked by operatives

plus total number of man-hours worked by other employees

plus estimated number of man-hours worked by working proprietors and unpaid family workers

5. Labour cost	equals	wages and salaries to operatives and to other employees
	plus	payments to outworkers
	plus	other labour costs*, <u>comprising</u> payments in kind employer's social security expenditure cost of welfare services
6. Purchases of materials and supplies; fuel, electricity and water; and industrial services	equals	purchases of materials and supplies for production and business operation
	plus	cost of goods resold in same condition as purchased
	plus	expenditure on fuel, electricity and water*
	plus	payments for industrial services rendered*, <u>comprising</u> work done by other establishments repair and maintenance services
7. Consumption of materials and supplies; fuel, electricity and water; and industrial services	equals	purchases of materials and supplies; fuel, electricity and water; and industrial services
	less	changes in stocks of materials and supplies
8. Miscellaneous operating expenses	equals	rental payments*, <u>comprising</u> rentals for use of land and buildings rentals for hiring machinery and equipment
	plus	rates for buildings
	plus	other operating expenses*, <u>comprising</u> interest payments on operating loans quota transfer payments royalty payments payments for non-industrial services (brokerage fees and commission to agents, transportation, storage, insurance, advertising and sales promotion, technical consultancy and business advisory services, staff recruitment and training, and other non-industrial services)
9. Sales and work done	equals	sales of goods produced (including machinery produced for own use)
	plus	resales of goods in same condition as purchased
	plus	receipts for industrial services rendered
10. Gross output	equals	sales and work done
	plus	changes in stocks of work in progress and goods on hand for sale

11. Other receipts*	equals	rents for letting buildings
	plus	rents for letting premises
	plus	quota transfer receipts
	plus	insurance claims
	plus	income from other sources
12. Census value added	equals	gross output
	less	consumption of materials and supplies; fuel, electricity and water; and industrial services
13. National accounts value added	equals	Census value added
	plus	other receipts (except quota transfer receipts)*
	less	miscellaneous operating expenses (except interest payments on operating loans, quota transfer payments, and royalty payments)*
14. Book value of stocks at beginning/end of year	equals	stocks at beginning/end of year of materials and supplies work in progress goods on hand for sale
15. Changes in stocks (for all stocks as well as by components)	equals	stocks at end of year
	less	stocks at beginning of year
16. Acquisitions of fixed assets (likewise in respect of disposals, depreciation, and book value of fixed assets; depreciation not calculated for land and buildings)	equals	acquisitions of land and buildings plant and machinery other fixed assets*, <u>comprising</u> furniture and fixtures transport equipment other miscellaneous items
17. Acquisitions of fixed assets* (for all fixed assets as well as by components)	equals	acquisitions of new fixed assets fixed assets produced on own account existing or second-hand fixed assets
18. Gross additions to fixed assets	equals	acquisitions of fixed assets
	less	disposals of fixed assets
19. Effective floor area*	equals	floor area for production processes
	plus	floor area for other purposes

* item breakdowns being not available for establishments engaging fewer than 20 persons, i.e. those completing a short-form questionnaire.

TABLE A1 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY CENSUS DISTRICT AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census district/ average number of persons engaged	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Central, Sheung Wan, West, Mid-levels, Aberdeen, Wong Chuk Hang													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	1 738	6 961	15 140	80 470	407 375	35 640	570 006	572 352	7 971	170 601	18 042	8 719	66 236
10 - 19	438	5 926	*										
20 - 49	266	8 172	19 065	130 398	439 311	46 236	634 461	638 063	17 484	212 635	22 133	11 200	91 175
50 - 99	91	6 263	14 799	98 199	547 479	45 663	698 044	717 043	45 735	196 300	20 811	10 509	75 643
100 - 199	43	5 974	14 430	97 460	498 971	35 627	646 773	654 706	33 847	181 649	24 765	16 108	96 191
200 - 499	24	7 237	17 029	109 711	626 378	78 016	1 010 392	1 016 895	34 427	418 442	21 435	12 506	122 262
500 - 999	6	4 230	10 060	61 181	326 373	24 825	651 836	650 848	6 675	332 138	11 805	7 162	40 957
1 000 and over	1	1 760	*										
Total	2 608	46 522	108 916	696 304	3 269 576	305 731	4 819 812	4 859 032	162 123	1 712 359	131 678	74 887	551 376
Kwun Chai, Tai Hang													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	942	3 618	8 060	46 047	90 193	17 964	173 386	173 798	3 142	86 336	7 892	4 108	30 412
10 - 19	163	2 074	4 815	30 419	67 780	10 198	115 849	115 557	583	48 652	3 584	1 871	14 566
20 - 49	43	1 284	2 960	18 056	66 477	6 152	94 744	95 344	2 358	30 626	1 836	754	8 771
50 - 99	6	360	*										
100 - 199	4	598	1 297	10 507	97 528	3 085	107 404	108 593	2 088	11 964	197	223	1 149
200 - 499	1	268	*										
Total	1 159	8 202	18 774	114 791	362 391	39 591	543 103	544 952	10 495	191 207	14 011	7 668	63 110
North Point, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Hong Kong South													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	1 094	4 797	10 289	54 222	110 506	22 805	209 378	210 819	3 706	102 578	18 968	7 048	46 613
10 - 19	381	5 315	12 016	82 415	190 318	28 453	308 250	311 981	8 772	126 704	22 702	10 417	72 625
20 - 49	348	10 479	24 678	172 350	462 853	60 756	721 970	731 508	23 714	282 831	38 832	19 521	137 813
50 - 99	124	8 490	20 276	131 359	433 430	49 106	622 930	632 596	33 689	223 189	27 007	13 554	107 853
100 - 199	59	8 347	19 537	137 040	507 415	47 837	690 227	706 669	41 397	224 210	20 867	12 761	136 714
200 - 499	33	11 143	26 757	175 842	549 306	66 030	834 680	842 244	41 738	327 112	37 123	20 058	217 347
500 - 999	9	5 697	13 507	105 374	312 812	37 033	546 026	545 377	14 085	247 299	32 410	22 993	160 606
1 000 and over	4	6 676	16 577	93 835	147 709	24 857	295 978	298 732	8 750	157 020	14 443	10 251	45 209
Total	2 051	60 943	143 638	952 436	2 714 349	336 877	4 229 439	4 279 926	175 852	1 690 943	212 351	116 604	924 782
Tsim Sha Tsui, Yau Ma Tei													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	1 034	4 524	10 341	55 425	119 925	17 794	215 061	218 646	5 986	101 122	2 171	2 278	28 113
10 - 19	269	3 549	8 398	57 819	130 794	13 995	211 312	212 296	5 340	85 857	3 751	2 462	13 913
20 - 49	94	2 637	6 496	51 325	166 243	11 012	222 569	227 178	20 060	76 386	2 231	1 242	9 218
50 - 99	10	653	1 636	12 360	40 255	3 458	59 356	58 566	520	19 621	310	255	998
100 - 199	3	361	900	9 027	83 545	3 968	93 246	97 214	7 522	17 223	414	245	1 670
Total	1 409	11 725	27 771	185 956	540 762	50 228	801 543	813 901	39 428	300 209	8 878	6 482	53 913
Mong Kok, Tai Kok Tsui													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	2 011	8 074	18 296	83 644	202 027	36 358	356 107	358 623	5 641	159 661	13 895	6 355	56 429
10 - 19	560	7 422	17 003	106 834	228 995	26 795	369 293	372 580	11 334	151 632	7 381	6 382	46 193
20 - 49	330	10 122	24 182	153 122	385 440	39 960	585 820	592 092	16 371	216 751	14 937	7 436	54 480
50 - 99	119	8 149	19 768	126 330	324 424	37 069	487 395	494 636	17 008	179 978	16 565	6 348	44 606
100 - 199	38	4 854	11 378	71 459	236 328	20 496	320 623	325 011	17 238	101 534	7 743	2 761	26 726
200 - 499	14	3 746	*										
500 - 999	2	1 360	*										
Total	3 074	43 727	103 194	616 352	1 597 355	190 700	2 427 040	2 456 575	93 405	923 089	67 839	32 671	269 236

TABLE A1 (CONT'D)

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census district/ average number of persons engaged	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Hung Hom, To Kwa Wan													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	1 871	7 909	18 122	92 868	178 058	32 753	347 856	350 554	6 427	176 224	15 510	6 705	64 689
10 - 19	380	4 963	*										
20 - 49	261	8 020	18 709	122 288	278 638	34 671	449 627	455 518	15 278	186 267	16 481	7 543	61 695
50 - 99	135	9 361	22 959	149 925	453 191	52 453	664 484	678 729	36 861	248 154	22 453	9 383	76 205
100 - 199	76	10 422	25 401	170 485	463 075	59 008	693 030	711 335	43 972	273 927	22 060	10 787	98 640
200 - 499	34	9 632	23 107	164 039	626 635	67 759	939 229	946 200	36 593	349 187	47 247	17 179	127 230
500 - 999	12	8 850	28 148	123 054	572 371	55 700	794 937	819 203	39 753	262 320	14 866	12 163	68 827
1 000 and over	4	7 781	*										
Total	2 773	66 938	166 669	1 053 607	3 005 943	376 885	4 579 750	4 655 701	181 037	1 754 844	200 287	78 461	661 032
Sham Shui Po, Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	3 942	15 650	33 522	159 958	368 932	53 986	661 128	663 542	6 801	298 997	21 772	12 470	96 609
10 - 19	890	12 166	28 082	164 039	352 733	37 483	575 452	578 497	11 107	233 826	25 224	9 381	81 325
20 - 49	564	17 475	40 420	274 841	693 943	73 748	1 053 307	1 066 066	31 199	390 563	35 658	16 966	130 761
50 - 99	247	17 011	39 481	278 608	775 886	82 222	1 122 019	1 137 020	47 237	393 370	31 818	17 637	111 642
100 - 199	133	18 487	44 456	316 315	1 104 534	116 168	1 537 639	1 545 365	49 080	482 186	43 188	16 865	159 772
200 - 499	44	12 136	29 793	210 512	906 473	103 184	1 232 776	1 241 168	46 576	372 879	41 008	21 531	162 602
500 - 999	7	5 729	14 901	101 761	288 812	37 149	443 193	478 362	23 458	177 839	8 750	5 180	40 916
1 000 and over	7	10 388	24 902	161 848	497 873	47 454	798 315	755 890	-35 250	265 192	16 195	15 604	257 988
Total	5 834	109 043	255 558	1 667 881	4 989 185	551 394	7 423 829	7 465 911	180 208	2 614 852	223 614	115 633	1 041 616
Kai Tak, San Po Kong													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	2 490	10 343	22 642	125 759	241 854	32 168	448 673	449 750	5 545	212 365	17 175	8 683	66 916
10 - 19	514	6 984	16 271	107 086	180 083	24 217	328 962	330 454	4 457	153 335	6 814	7 227	56 200
20 - 49	390	12 461	29 376	207 236	546 254	57 127	832 114	835 969	15 216	301 076	26 158	15 589	109 248
50 - 99	225	15 453	35 793	257 914	693 326	77 452	1 053 094	1 062 480	25 261	385 028	42 904	15 529	134 000
100 - 199	112	15 127	36 041	247 683	855 533	93 747	1 167 888	1 199 827	89 143	401 498	32 839	15 739	117 128
200 - 499	54	16 079	38 225	247 377	744 456	92 203	1 108 116	1 123 163	43 844	407 505	52 937	15 650	144 068
500 - 999	13	8 350	21 024	137 528	391 339	49 991	631 432	633 271	8 860	248 952	21 182	14 624	105 086
1 000 and over	10	20 417	48 240	338 148	899 225	119 284	1 422 878	1 440 566	70 538	594 191	37 058	36 808	194 328
Total	3 808	105 214	247 615	1 668 732	4 552 071	546 191	6 993 157	7 075 480	262 864	2 703 949	237 067	129 850	926 974
Ngau Tau Kok, Kwun Tong, Lei Yue Mun													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	1 518	6 808	14 997	77 624	180 149	29 316	310 995	312 257	4 184	135 030	31 208	9 278	82 925
10 - 19	612	8 420	19 854	128 764	388 154	51 308	587 792	592 004	15 044	214 682	37 883	15 486	135 056
20 - 49	612	19 027	43 916	308 811	854 647	113 765	1 294 085	1 310 646	42 012	481 450	92 587	30 501	246 628
50 - 99	308	22 092	52 348	370 104	1 312 532	137 772	1 826 780	1 852 143	67 604	581 852	87 068	32 062	275 672
100 - 199	166	22 941	54 899	385 195	1 399 622	163 203	1 977 411	2 008 830	94 504	672 294	129 003	41 539	413 019
200 - 499	79	23 947	56 521	380 560	1 566 266	166 928	2 207 839	2 241 381	52 556	694 129	72 427	35 145	494 701
500 - 999	29	20 251	48 432	322 323	2 118 195	149 830	2 675 738	2 712 955	91 430	648 973	75 687	40 715	345 586
1 000 and over	9	14 281	33 363	206 790	856 661	72 632	1 186 683	1 197 946	58 713	388 735	48 080	21 639	269 790
Total	3 333	137 766	324 329	2 180 171	8 676 225	884 754	12 067 324	12 228 161	426 046	3 817 144	573 943	226 365	2 263 377
Touen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	2 383	10 995	24 281	119 182	306 711	51 462	530 287	535 372	16 144	239 720	66 912	17 152	157 932
10 - 19	938	13 029	29 738	199 719	519 898	79 954	833 671	843 287	23 571	337 344	86 251	25 715	200 859
20 - 49	779	24 260	56 856	393 577	1 253 849	144 821	1 811 696	1 836 252	68 392	626 239	141 275	50 645	350 375
50 - 99	363	25 174	60 644	428 197	1 752 040	186 855	2 419 989	2 462 413	121 300	789 249	113 793	57 064	468 243
100 - 199	148	20 483	49 886	360 820	1 349 826	141 450	1 910 113	1 934 549	72 550	632 838	82 100	41 475	295 505
200 - 499	95	28 487	68 165	485 308	2 560 212	217 954	3 337 331	3 348 948	99 314	876 434	20 406	58 388	518 332
500 - 999	33	22 638	55 965	415 329	2 085 074	189 551	2 861 267	2 887 786	149 460	925 653	112 716	58 027	832 407
1 000 and over	7	11 219	26 270	185 769	935 167	78 352	1 278 322	1 295 034	66 824	409 979	180 392	21 740	444 151
Total	4 746	156 285	371 805	2 587 902	10 762 777	1 090 400	14 982 676	15 143 641	617 556	4 837 455	803 845	330 206	3 267 804

TABLE A1 (CONT'D)

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census district/ average number of persons engaged	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Yuen Long, Tuen Mun													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	708	3 386	7 652	41 710	122 404	12 746	196 392	197 192	1 702	75 690	6 827	4 068	29 325
10 - 19	255	3 340	8 386	52 820	171 149	14 576	252 037	253 320	2 766	83 654	12 145	3 861	31 316
20 - 49	187	5 470	12 912	83 229	389 459	32 070	520 358	525 971	12 941	143 839	21 333	7 107	59 160
50 - 99	55	3 713	8 911	58 690	251 083	24 320	348 118	344 621	9 876	106 911	21 054	8 850	82 768
100 - 199	17	2 503	6 024	41 780	229 835	17 563	299 794	302 926	11 030	80 989	10 415	6 901	61 850
200 - 499	5	1 285	*										
500 - 999	3	2 012	4 956	29 151	119 044	15 988	190 990	195 461	322	72 268	5 868	4 838	84 208
1 000 and over	1	1 430	*										
Total	1 231	23 140	55 679	346 600	1 457 519	130 698	2 025 763	2 043 542	61 460	629 704	109 718	45 321	401 935
Sha Tin, Tai Po, North													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	603	2 703	5 907	29 233	69 900	9 038	131 042	131 223	1 581	62 724	4 166	3 081	30 129
10 - 19	209	2 694	5 867	37 376	113 567	11 556	174 565	176 134	2 747	63 746	5 271	3 320	22 271
20 - 49	167	5 128	11 523	74 001	193 646	21 217	305 032	322 894	24 626	136 013	16 690	6 203	52 024
50 - 99	48	3 134	7 314	44 081	173 946	10 857	225 528	227 234	9 267	60 848	7 619	2 135	18 167
100 - 199	21	2 968	7 410	50 349	143 460	16 631	227 277	229 207	5 518	89 335	6 461	4 265	55 862
200 - 499	3	1 086	*										
500 - 999	1	538	*										
Total	1 053	18 251	41 853	258 227	810 777	81 617	1 221 669	1 249 523	49 680	460 572	41 893	22 268	214 571
Sai Kung, Hang Hau													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	106	477	*										
10 - 19	41	576	1 260	8 371	23 272	2 258	40 502	40 858	956	18 186	1 026	531	3 962
20 - 49	19	581	1 364	8 178	15 953	2 344	28 715	29 837	1 598	14 360	2 167	835	4 150
50 - 99	7	527	1 263	10 737	20 585	2 082	41 136	39 045	-3 516	17 035	247	550	5 971
100 - 199	3	482	1 333	9 023	133 020	3 880	133 923	146 690	22 245	23 148	208	2 256	10 367
200 - 499	4	1 297	3 537	35 280	338 949	15 120	412 910	429 881	65 459	139 420	40 772	7 738	112 522
500 - 999	1	773	*										
Total	182	4 713	11 632	93 980	622 308	34 882	795 442	825 363	93 091	266 226	46 559	28 591	168 652
Islands													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	185	712	*										
10 - 19	23	286	581	2 662	5 609	895	10 611	10 658	262	5 264	845	761	32 357
20 - 49	16	414	922	4 446	11 868	1 056	18 415	18 332	126	6 674	195	159	1 234
50 - 99	5	317	*										
200 - 499	1	192	*										
Total	229	1 921	4 275	19 830	52 771	5 238	86 674	87 232	1 544	35 446	2 154	1 922	42 157
All Census districts													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	20 626	86 957	191 789	976 414	2 418 750	354 974	4 189 108	4 212 788	69 271	1 839 629	225 860	91 233	765 378
10 - 19	5 671	76 746	177 459	1 146 758	2 897 390	353 632	4 582 360	4 612 513	106 997	1 791 967	232 477	99 141	810 427
20 - 49	4 076	125 531	293 378	2 001 857	5 758 581	644 935	8 572 914	8 685 668	291 376	3 105 709	432 516	175 700	1 316 733
50 - 99	1 742	120 696	286 865	1 976 415	6 830 704	711 403	9 635 396	9 773 008	413 546	3 218 238	392 621	174 607	1 408 297
100 - 199	823	113 548	272 992	1 907 143	7 102 690	722 662	9 805 349	9 970 921	490 135	3 192 794	380 259	171 924	1 474 594
200 - 499	392	116 534	279 540	1 910 727	8 277 238	849 404	11 572 444	11 690 619	460 142	3 755 347	373 817	202 469	1 991 468
500 - 999	116	80 427	203 265	1 335 101	6 373 955	578 453	9 028 177	9 159 093	347 759	3 001 980	282 640	182 467	1 736 829
1 000 and over	43	73 952	176 418	1 188 353	3 754 702	409 722	5 611 474	5 624 330	175 563	2 032 335	353 648	119 385	1 346 807
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A2 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY CENSUS DISTRICT AND CENSUS VALUE ADDED

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census district/ Census value added	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Central, Sheung Wan, West, Mid-levels, Aberdeen, Wong Chuk Hang													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	287	668	1 268	3 228	39 467	3 421	26 543	28 500	16 448	3 524	3 125	3 329	29 559
25 - 49	346	785	1 509	3 359	12 173	3 287	24 729	24 746	266	12 822	1 657	572	6 887
50 - 249	1 150	6 742	14 839	77 629	261 310	29 407	394 498	397 992	9 691	142 879	10 955	6 932	53 317
250 - 499	381	5 767	13 252	85 897	264 537	24 181	383 022	384 985	10 637	129 122	17 470	7 066	47 755
500 - 2 499	351	12 459	29 335	211 014	911 976	78 687	1 213 808	1 223 681	44 576	346 408	34 341	20 033	143 878
2 500 - 4 999	55	6 524	15 613	107 728	544 497	44 721	714 647	723 673	26 025	196 175	23 324	12 584	84 110
5 000 - 9 999	22	4 799	11 827	75 143	361 801	33 484	485 590	495 160	26 348	150 136	16 784	8 270	56 180
10 000 and over	16	8 778	21 273	132 307	873 815	88 542	1 576 975	1 580 296	28 132	731 292	24 022	16 101	129 689
Total	2 608	46 522	108 916	696 304	3 269 576	305 731	4 819 812	4 859 032	162 123	1 712 359	131 678	74 887	551 376
Kwai Chai, Tai Hang													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	92	184	319	736	2 077	480	3 155	3 157	36	1 114	155	95	923
25 - 49	187	390	719	1 824	5 797	1 705	12 050	12 109	205	6 458	287	318	3 063
50 - 249	702	3 614	8 173	47 237	88 145	16 362	167 085	167 412	3 097	82 037	9 091	3 725	28 785
250 - 499	124	1 731	4 082	27 620	60 768	8 592	101 800	102 396	1 771	42 803	2 426	1 828	11 148
500 - 2 499	47	1 467	3 526	23 112	172 160	8 432	206 690	206 326	3 057	37 587	1 706	950	11 141
2 500 - 4 999	6	816	1 955	14 262	33 443	4 020	52 323	53 553	2 329	21 209	337	752	8 050
Total	1 159	8 202	18 774	114 791	362 391	39 591	543 103	544 952	10 495	191 207	14 011	7 668	63 110
North Point, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Hong Kong South													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	152	375	650	2 085	7 350	1 503	8 956	9 063	-650	956	2 263	906	4 329
25 - 49	213	801	1 346	4 091	18 713	4 633	26 530	26 712	-27	7 790	3 515	756	6 359
50 - 249	821	5 234	11 165	59 809	109 612	22 117	204 574	206 718	4 272	99 234	13 847	6 333	42 947
250 - 499	326	5 233	12 038	76 859	161 574	24 867	269 838	272 829	8 540	116 804	24 685	9 706	67 200
500 - 2 499	416	16 938	40 363	274 660	783 317	89 351	1 155 795	1 174 703	55 238	427 716	59 003	29 435	222 858
2 500 - 4 999	71	8 854	21 244	145 063	484 120	52 519	706 746	715 383	24 641	247 267	23 500	12 682	131 872
5 000 - 9 999	33	9 089	22 009	144 059	501 232	53 445	691 871	704 403	47 209	237 848	21 513	14 685	94 782
10 000 and over	19	14 420	34 822	245 810	648 431	88 442	1 165 128	1 170 116	36 630	553 327	64 024	42 102	354 435
Total	2 051	60 943	143 638	952 436	2 714 349	336 877	4 229 439	4 279 926	175 852	1 690 943	212 351	116 604	924 782
Tsim Sha Teui, Yau Ma Tei													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	158	304	*										
25 - 49	165	424	853	1 911	6 735	1 349	12 727	12 769	137	6 129	31	172	4 171
50 - 249	788	4 912	11 377	58 550	134 090	16 908	227 408	230 428	6 067	99 385	2 590	2 364	25 928
250 - 499	186	2 662	6 410	45 259	85 454	9 244	148 707	149 491	2 252	65 505	2 660	1 889	10 466
500 - 2 499	104	2 853	7 135	65 447	186 369	15 554	268 350	272 741	14 058	96 039	2 599	1 544	10 197
2 500 - 4 999	6	390	997	8 210	45 457	2 486	53 884	53 991	9 091	17 518	362	242	1 084
10 000 and over	1	179	*										
Total	1 409	11 725	27 771	185 956	540 762	50 228	801 543	813 901	39 428	300 209	8 878	6 482	53 913
Mong Kok, Tai Kok Teui													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	314	575	*										
25 - 49	425	1 231	2 284	5 108	15 905	3 967	29 194	29 388	1 938	15 227	2 551	748	7 382
50 - 249	1 555	10 014	22 787	117 154	247 694	37 849	427 824	431 175	8 133	188 264	14 540	6 535	60 426
250 - 499	368	6 191	14 641	91 315	215 243	24 534	337 248	340 048	8 496	130 501	4 521	4 858	36 697
500 - 2 499	365	16 935	40 889	262 663	691 039	72 654	1 021 023	1 036 324	37 218	367 202	26 465	12 215	87 514
2 500 - 4 999	33	4 071	9 877	65 115	205 411	24 284	296 644	299 432	14 524	105 757	10 960	4 238	30 500
5 000 - 9 999	13	3 350	8 415	57 694	145 870	17 632	218 754	221 261	13 742	86 627	8 017	2 528	28 451
10 000 and over	2	1 360	*										
Total	3 074	43 727	103 194	616 352	1 597 355	190 700	2 427 040	2 456 575	93 405	923 089	67 839	32 671	269 236

TABLE A2 (CONT'D)

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census district/ Census value added	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Hung Hom, To Kwa Wan													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	172	312	598	997	3 523	1 069	5 032	5 599	1 383	2 892	445	184	2 090
25 - 49	427	970	1 886	4 099	11 554	3 872	27 088	27 044	364	15 898	2 847	846	6 746
50 - 249	1 428	8 971	20 640	110 376	182 903	32 155	358 216	361 199	7 095	182 408	15 070	6 787	66 304
250 - 499	291	4 527	10 700	67 929	142 666	18 825	239 861	241 891	4 380	101 576	7 303	4 500	43 711
500 - 2 499	318	15 363	37 336	237 001	601 894	68 160	915 445	924 698	34 408	347 959	27 862	14 128	108 093
2 500 - 4 999	84	11 702	28 017	191 141	497 505	62 699	740 561	760 130	50 710	293 765	26 383	11 642	99 164
5 000 - 9 999	26	5 582	13 442	89 326	209 468	37 234	356 647	363 901	15 054	162 232	9 714	6 377	74 416
10 000 and over	27	19 511	54 050	352 738	1 356 429	152 870	1 936 902	1 971 237	67 643	648 115	110 664	33 996	260 508
Total	2 773	66 938	166 669	1 053 607	3 005 943	376 885	4 579 750	4 655 701	181 037	1 754 844	200 287	78 461	661 032
Sham Shui Po, Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	658	2 756	5 214	12 768	82 591	17 532	147 820	91 315	-63 919	1 310	-18 983	4 112	109 774
25 - 49	1 048	2 858	5 358	12 309	30 375	8 332	67 515	67 780	967	38 107	5 084	1 953	14 227
50 - 249	2 687	18 173	39 231	206 493	409 659	55 481	720 458	724 825	13 265	324 063	20 909	12 568	99 216
250 - 499	621	11 084	25 710	157 294	382 454	36 483	590 117	592 879	9 406	217 069	26 092	8 922	77 711
500 - 2 499	635	31 188	73 619	501 853	1 267 355	138 007	1 889 752	1 913 033	66 168	688 565	57 871	29 971	227 625
2 500 - 4 999	116	15 330	37 133	268 540	891 593	95 653	1 242 801	1 258 485	54 715	405 923	34 768	14 419	123 544
5 000 - 9 999	43	9 561	23 604	171 825	699 619	69 515	963 103	967 686	28 507	291 991	18 268	13 383	100 044
10 000 and over	25	18 094	45 689	336 799	1 225 540	130 389	1 802 262	1 849 908	71 100	647 822	79 606	30 307	289 475
Total	5 834	109 043	255 558	1 667 881	4 989 175	551 394	7 423 829	7 465 911	180 208	2 614 852	223 614	115 633	1 041 616
Kai Tak, San Po Kong													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	300	580	1 118	796	4 459	1 079	9 268	9 243	128	4 937	1 351	359	2 990
25 - 49	607	1 621	3 002	7 466	20 468	3 647	41 641	41 860	873	22 046	3 261	1 210	10 942
50 - 249	1 747	10 709	23 722	135 832	225 837	30 587	426 778	427 834	4 082	205 024	14 961	8 039	59 752
250 - 499	416	7 139	16 414	106 624	187 864	25 695	330 267	332 358	5 886	148 289	9 286	8 303	61 117
500 - 2 499	547	26 293	61 901	435 587	1 141 033	122 956	1 709 460	1 720 610	42 778	611 205	47 624	25 855	199 692
2 500 - 4 999	106	13 812	33 470	234 648	694 257	75 858	1 026 875	1 035 012	24 227	356 845	31 890	16 045	118 013
5 000 - 9 999	54	14 182	33 510	236 008	799 757	92 834	1 099 333	1 126 413	86 448	386 024	25 245	15 798	116 228
10 000 and over	31	30 877	74 478	511 771	1 478 396	193 536	2 349 534	2 382 151	98 442	969 580	103 447	54 241	358 239
Total	3 808	105 214	247 615	1 668 732	4 552 071	546 191	6 993 157	7 075 480	262 864	2 703 949	237 067	129 850	926 974
Ngau Tau Kok, Kwun Tong, Lei Yue Mun													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	264	668	1 136	2 763	8 362	1 990	10 031	10 609	1 533	3 203	5 056	663	6 193
25 - 49	291	808	1 595	3 966	9 059	2 219	19 477	19 548	392	10 810	3 314	661	7 479
50 - 249	1 180	8 858	19 114	100 591	186 169	31 260	328 806	331 931	8 093	150 731	34 349	10 094	88 575
250 - 499	477	8 184	19 010	115 597	270 278	37 152	426 101	431 913	13 966	169 790	37 722	12 342	94 863
500 - 2 499	817	38 677	91 610	632 328	1 767 103	218 768	2 613 312	2 642 393	77 746	923 955	148 088	56 304	478 094
2 500 - 4 999	161	20 513	48 365	344 289	1 316 161	138 291	1 802 322	1 826 552	77 340	563 500	64 615	30 450	247 106
5 000 - 9 999	75	16 757	40 947	283 069	1 121 669	128 109	1 612 690	1 614 717	16 556	507 577	81 366	27 827	306 860
10 000 and over	68	43 301	102 552	697 567	3 997 424	326 967	5 254 584	5 350 499	230 419	1 487 578	199 433	88 024	1 034 206
Total	3 333	137 766	324 329	2 180 171	8 676 225	884 754	12 067 324	12 228 161	426 046	3 817 144	573 943	226 365	2 263 377
Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	254	785	1 465	4 979	20 252	6 804	19 350	19 653	3 785	2 883	12 664	1 772	16 338
25 - 49	424	1 356	2 338	6 361	15 897	4 347	30 612	31 150	1 200	15 915	9 010	1 480	14 420
50 - 249	1 976	13 487	28 638	147 578	339 943	52 482	569 824	577 945	20 724	250 606	86 388	18 410	172 683
250 - 499	749	11 973	27 568	176 873	420 966	56 945	668 285	677 102	22 529	269 848	66 301	20 476	158 619
500 - 2 499	996	42 356	102 254	709 536	2 215 544	264 402	3 221 790	3 262 581	100 972	1 107 218	151 909	81 604	565 304
2 500 - 4 999	182	21 462	52 519	382 574	1 393 577	145 839	1 962 611	1 988 548	79 247	648 280	71 029	38 876	276 910
5 000 - 9 999	88	18 862	45 805	324 602	1 594 429	146 241	2 117 670	2 137 126	81 750	604 991	64 984	40 309	305 191
10 000 and over	78	46 004	111 217	835 399	4 762 169	413 340	6 392 534	6 449 535	307 349	1 937 714	341 560	127 278	1 758 339
Total	4 746	156 285	371 805	2 587 902	10 762 777	1 090 400	14 982 676	15 143 641	617 556	4 837 455	803 845	330 206	3 267 804

TABLE A2 (CONT'D)

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census district/ Census value added	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Yuen Long, Tuen Mun													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	82	241	329	757	1 873	776	3 204	3 236	-287	1 044	8 438	398	10 529
25 - 49	68	240	385	544	2 830	472	5 048	5 058	125	2 344	537	209	1 943
50 - 249	651	4 387	9 943	52 836	135 437	14 069	219 310	220 218	2 224	86 097	8 079	4 572	28 620
250 - 499	204	3 242	8 173	47 456	151 381	10 958	216 222	218 187	4 396	69 237	5 977	3 537	25 286
500 - 2 499	191	7 586	18 421	125 089	438 127	38 575	619 094	625 102	19 840	200 807	27 878	10 208	100 277
2 500 - 4 999	16	1 694	4 107	28 927	171 612	13 440	228 814	222 127	-1 209	55 992	9 829	3 774	47 304
5 000 - 9 999	12	1 717	4 264	30 383	237 362	23 118	307 806	311 129	5 579	76 023	11 391	6 593	45 776
10 000 and over	7	4 034	10 056	60 608	318 897	29 290	426 265	438 485	30 792	138 160	37 590	16 030	142 200
Total	1 231	23 140	55 679	346 600	1 457 519	130 698	2 025 763	2 043 542	61 460	629 704	109 718	45 321	401 935
Sha Tin, Tai Po, North													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	43	104	194	565	1 947	461	2 060	2 064	143	255	2 956	235	2 918
25 - 49	110	273	495	893	3 762	576	7 858	7 879	67	4 163	1 120	250	2 901
50 - 249	523	3 508	7 249	34 734	68 528	9 715	133 158	133 966	1 892	66 521	4 282	3 105	28 009
250 - 499	175	2 902	6 622	41 370	92 158	8 937	151 027	152 003	1 584	60 454	6 151	2 378	24 630
500 - 2 499	178	7 426	17 370	112 018	367 922	30 012	523 547	527 996	15 968	171 593	18 956	8 291	58 546
2 500 - 4 999	12	1 548	3 827	23 947	98 674	6 792	136 078	136 641	5 007	42 411	3 340	1 369	17 729
5 000 - 9 999	7	1 310	3 239	26 504	117 950	13 674	155 296	163 000	13 218	50 564	1 340	3 539	46 160
10 000 and over	4	1 181	2 857	18 196	59 835	11 450	112 645	125 973	11 801	64 612	3 749	3 101	33 677
Total	1 053	18 251	41 853	258 227	810 777	81 617	1 221 669	1 249 523	49 680	460 572	41 893	22 268	214 571
Sai Kung, Hang Hau													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	5	5	12	0	34	10	49	49	0	15	3	8	289
25 - 49	6	6	14	0	97	65	241	241	0	145	0	51	207
50 - 249	118	839	1 786	9 358	16 282	2 258	29 400	29 676	792	13 910	1 605	1 011	5 536
250 - 499	13	244	561	3 887	4 439	599	9 057	9 046	160	4 778	1 478	296	2 355
500 - 2 499	30	994	2 390	16 199	44 029	4 584	74 819	76 829	2 044	32 833	1 612	1 443	9 954
2 500 - 4 999	2	183	*										
5 000 - 9 999	2	440	*										
10 000 and over	5	2 002	5 385	50 879	469 675	23 163	584 399	602 743	77 721	192 445	41 143	25 419	144 366
Total	182	4 713	11 632	93 980	622 308	34 882	795 442	825 363	93 091	266 226	46 559	28 591	168 652
Islands													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	77	150	*										
25 - 49	29	135	214	415	542	154	1 529	1 529	14	1 001	26	70	375
50 - 249	98	695	1 492	5 706	10 620	1 280	19 813	19 936	260	9 453	45	295	3 395
250 - 499	12	275	605	2 607	5 878	850	9 652	9 506	-41	3 734	16	40	498
500 - 2 499	12	394	930	5 377	19 597	1 352	29 427	29 494	352	10 182	1 198	913	34 078
2 500 - 4 999	1	81	*										
5 000 - 9 999	1	192	*										
Total	229	1 921	4 275	19 830	52 771	5 238	86 674	87 232	1 544	35 446	2 154	1 922	42 157
All Census districts													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	2 860	7 708	14 289	32 625	180 919	37 797	252 403	198 927	-41 617	29 867	18 187	13 036	191 386
25 - 49	4 347	11 897	21 997	52 346	153 908	38 625	306 240	307 811	6 522	158 854	33 240	9 297	87 102
50 - 249	15 422	100 144	220 156	1 163 883	2 416 230	351 931	4 227 153	4 261 253	89 688	1 900 611	236 710	90 772	763 493
250 - 499	4 344	71 152	165 784	1 046 586	2 445 659	287 816	3 881 204	3 914 633	93 964	1 529 510	212 088	86 140	662 056
500 - 2 499	5 006	220 928	527 078	3 611 884	10 607 467	1 151 495	15 462 313	15 636 512	514 423	5 369 269	607 111	292 892	2 257 251
2 500 - 4 999	851	106 979	257 784	1 820 717	6 394 257	667 704	8 997 164	9 103 922	364 045	2 966 952	300 686	147 478	1 189 155
5 000 - 9 999	376	85 841	208 619	1 451 593	5 874 399	619 838	8 098 146	8 206 823	350 676	2 574 424	259 763	139 810	1 179 760
10 000 and over	283	189 742	466 000	3 263 133	15 341 172	1 469 979	21 772 597	22 099 058	977 088	7 408 513	1 006 050	437 503	4 520 330
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A3 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Type of ownership/ average number of persons engaged	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Limited company, quoted on stock exchanges													
Average number of persons engaged													
10 - 19	2	28	*										
50 - 99	5	358	844	8 810	50 666	1 441	64 369	63 897	814	14 517	1 689	4 413	55 833
100 - 199	2	307	*										
200 - 499	10	3 616	9 327	69 781	416 744	53 959	583 461	607 180	39 155	205 872	85 385	17 409	298 111
500 - 999	11	8 488	21 204	169 389	631 153	71 463	1 080 467	1 079 244	35 434	484 748	39 915	32 873	356 174
1 000 and over	11	19 318	45 229	326 935	1 014 483	113 757	1 566 874	1 582 237	48 111	600 503	22 898	34 649	234 261
Total	41	32 114	77 400	580 386	2 202 556	242 775	3 397 560	3 430 331	120 393	1 315 397	149 895	90 749	966 799
Limited company, unquoted													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	300	1 912	*										
10 - 19	730	10 585	*										
20 - 49	1 439	47 258	111 094	814 743	2 760 386	348 612	3 966 405	4 039 971	185 664	1 391 684	266 475	101 684	733 113
50 - 99	1 137	80 085	190 992	1 337 445	4 999 165	549 875	6 972 756	7 087 684	339 678	2 313 270	318 905	136 857	1 097 910
100 - 199	694	96 237	231 041	1 622 078	6 180 513	645 069	8 480 593	8 643 531	461 150	2 761 230	344 593	156 240	1 333 135
200 - 499	361	107 131	256 145	1 754 314	7 625 214	766 912	10 626 064	10 719 301	410 696	3 411 546	274 323	179 720	1 643 427
500 - 999	105	71 939	182 061	1 165 711	5 742 802	506 990	7 947 710	8 079 849	312 325	2 517 232	242 724	149 594	1 380 655
1 000 and over	32	54 634	131 189	861 418	2 740 219	295 964	4 044 600	4 042 093	127 451	1 431 833	330 750	84 736	1 112 546
Total	4 798	469 780	1 131 229	7 776 071	30 891 069	3 244 205	43 236 529	43 824 528	1 889 888	14 235 348	1 861 440	846 955	7 569 274
Sole proprietorship													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	17 217	69 360	152 744	755 910	1 842 988	265 425	3 247 557	3 261 333	40 968	1 445 537	140 338	63 701	595 007
10 - 19	3 412	45 509	105 118	654 366	1 447 074	157 041	2 383 833	2 395 439	42 845	979 605	101 321	43 063	404 466
20 - 49	1 561	46 393	108 554	696 481	1 706 580	167 766	2 650 097	2 668 688	47 299	990 816	86 039	39 826	349 870
50 - 99	348	23 622	55 726	361 773	1 047 819	90 402	1 511 516	1 524 502	45 168	508 864	40 848	18 502	156 712
100 - 199	66	8 982	21 742	150 304	478 673	40 527	688 653	693 527	22 741	232 720	23 650	8 238	82 978
200 - 499	14	3 783	9 005	50 837	141 146	18 389	208 260	211 451	8 423	75 537	5 087	2 532	21 767
Total	22 618	197 650	452 888	2 669 673	6 664 280	739 549	10 689 916	10 754 940	207 443	4 233 080	397 284	175 862	1 610 801
Partnership													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	3 109	15 686	*										
10 - 19	1 528	20 623	47 762	302 806	701 175	83 642	1 135 944	1 143 929	19 084	453 852	70 117	25 488	172 460
20 - 49	1 076	31 880	73 730	490 632	1 291 614	128 557	1 956 411	1 977 009	58 412	723 209	80 003	34 190	233 750
50 - 99	253	16 630	39 303	268 387	733 054	69 684	1 086 755	1 096 925	27 886	381 587	31 178	14 835	97 842
100 - 199	60	8 023	*										
200 - 499	7	2 005	5 064	35 795	94 135	10 144	154 658	152 686	1 869	62 391	9 021	2 809	28 163
Total	6 032	94 847	220 190	1 416 638	3 656 105	398 655	5 673 216	5 719 141	137 064	2 154 175	265 218	103 362	703 658
All types of ownership													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	20 626	86 957	191 789	976 414	2 418 750	354 974	4 189 108	4 212 788	69 271	1 839 629	225 860	91 233	765 378
10 - 19	5 671	76 746	177 459	1 146 758	2 897 390	353 632	4 582 360	4 612 513	106 997	1 791 967	232 477	99 141	810 427
20 - 49	4 076	125 531	293 378	2 001 857	5 758 581	644 935	8 572 914	8 685 668	291 376	3 105 709	432 516	175 700	1 316 733
50 - 99	1 742	120 696	286 865	1 976 415	6 830 704	711 403	9 635 396	9 773 008	413 546	3 218 238	392 621	174 607	1 408 297
100 - 199	823	113 548	272 992	1 907 143	7 102 690	722 662	9 805 349	9 970 921	490 135	3 192 794	380 259	171 924	1 474 594
200 - 499	392	116 534	279 540	1 910 727	8 277 238	849 404	11 572 444	11 690 619	460 142	3 755 347	373 817	202 469	1 991 468
500 - 999	116	80 427	203 265	1 335 101	6 373 955	578 453	9 028 177	9 159 093	347 759	3 001 980	282 640	182 467	1 736 829
1 000 and over	43	73 952	176 418	1 188 353	3 754 702	409 722	5 611 474	5 624 330	175 563	2 032 335	353 648	119 385	1 346 807
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A4 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND CENSUS VALUE ADDED

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Type of ownership/ Census value added	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Limited company, quoted on stock exchanges													
Census value added (\$'000)													
250 - 499	2	28	*										
500 - 2 499	4	322	765	4 590	83 169	1 100	88 951	89 091	397	6 180	19	935	43 220
2 500 - 4 999	1	298	*										
5 000 - 9 999	3	343	806	8 950	56 820	2 431	76 743	71 515	-2 704	17 219	1 679	4 813	33 320
10 000 and over	31	31 124	75 013	561 896	2 056 841	238 034	3 219 840	3 258 058	123 346	1 286 345	149 917	84 706	882 265
Total	41	32 114	77 400	580 386	2 202 556	242 775	3 397 560	3 430 331	120 393	1 315 397	149 895	90 749	966 799
Limited company, unquoted													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	59	2 506	*										
25 - 49	15	147	174	1 161	1 623	689	1 521	1 721	553	451	1 926	300	2 024
50 - 249	375	4 818	8 695	54 722	121 471	23 951	162 441	169 502	16 815	57 785	34 238	8 130	46 035
250 - 499	631	12 128	*										
500 - 2 499	2 418	122 799	292 600	1 990 908	6 175 745	742 130	8 819 833	8 941 138	370 695	3 014 783	399 443	195 492	1 444 387
2 500 - 4 999	705	89 908	216 023	1 517 428	5 310 710	574 540	7 484 387	7 580 694	307 881	2 481 558	263 977	129 660	1 046 701
5 000 - 9 999	345	79 670	193 609	1 339 198	5 495 975	584 996	7 531 754	7 644 446	342 584	2 378 363	243 645	128 423	1 084 597
10 000 and over	249	157 804	388 952	2 683 713	13 211 101	1 226 475	18 437 279	18 726 170	853 956	6 080 134	848 248	351 623	3 618 420
Total	4 798	469 780	1 131 229	7 776 071	30 891 069	3 244 205	43 236 529	43 824 528	1 889 888	14 235 348	1 861 440	846 955	7 569 274
Sole proprietorship													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	2 605	4 517	*										
25 - 49	3 849	9 935	18 584	40 863	121 880	30 794	257 149	258 173	5 112	140 381	23 150	7 437	72 459
50 - 249	12 036	73 368	164 269	857 808	1 746 925	248 030	3 143 529	3 160 341	46 212	1 442 816	134 126	60 452	572 295
250 - 499	2 511	39 315	92 554	591 885	1 319 467	141 990	2 154 830	2 165 921	34 350	869 713	78 351	38 146	326 229
500 - 2 499	1 519	57 112	136 535	940 114	2 598 746	235 995	3 876 852	3 905 141	83 232	1 361 338	115 233	53 175	478 071
2 500 - 4 999	78	9 285	22 487	160 795	601 201	48 966	825 289	831 043	30 108	254 195	24 342	9 646	86 566
5 000 - 9 999	18	3 940	9 432	68 286	201 563	21 229	307 352	309 448	8 229	114 019	10 589	3 860	47 228
10 000 and over	1	178	*										
Total	22 618	197 650	452 888	2 669 673	6 664 280	739 549	10 689 916	10 754 940	207 443	4 233 080	397 284	175 862	1 610 801
Partnership													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	196	685	1 147	3 021	8 779	2 116	10 115	10 011	598	1 934	12 703	995	15 481
25 - 49	483	1 815	3 239	10 322	30 405	7 142	47 571	47 917	856	18 022	8 164	1 560	12 618
50 - 249	3 011	21 958	47 192	251 353	547 833	79 950	921 183	931 410	26 661	400 011	68 346	22 190	145 163
250 - 499	1 199	19 681	46 529	286 528	683 223	79 174	1 088 547	1 096 121	19 809	425 134	58 547	23 530	155 779
500 - 2 499	1 064	40 696	97 178	676 272	1 749 807	172 270	2 676 677	2 701 142	60 099	986 969	92 416	43 290	291 573
2 500 - 4 999	67	7 488	*										
5 000 - 9 999	10	1 888	4 772	35 159	120 040	11 182	182 296	181 415	2 567	64 823	3 851	2 715	14 614
10 000 and over	2	636	*										
Total	6 032	94 847	220 190	1 416 638	3 656 105	398 655	5 673 216	5 719 141	137 064	2 154 175	265 218	103 362	703 658
All types of ownership													
Census value added (\$'000)													
Under 25	2 860	7 708	14 289	32 625	180 919	37 797	252 403	198 927	-41 617	29 867	18 187	13 036	191 386
25 - 49	4 347	11 897	21 997	52 346	153 908	38 625	306 240	307 811	6 522	158 854	33 240	9 297	87 102
50 - 249	15 422	100 144	220 156	1 163 883	2 416 230	351 931	4 227 153	4 261 253	89 688	1 900 611	236 710	90 772	763 493
250 - 499	4 344	71 152	165 784	1 046 586	2 445 659	287 816	3 881 204	3 914 633	93 964	1 529 510	212 088	86 140	662 056
500 - 2 499	5 006	220 928	527 078	3 611 884	10 607 467	1 151 495	15 462 313	15 636 512	514 423	5 369 269	607 111	292 892	2 257 251
2 500 - 4 999	851	106 979	257 784	1 820 717	6 394 257	667 704	8 997 164	9 103 922	364 045	2 966 952	300 686	147 478	1 189 155
5 000 - 9 999	376	85 841	208 619	1 451 593	5 874 399	619 838	8 098 146	8 206 823	350 676	2 574 424	259 763	139 810	1 179 760
10 000 and over	283	189 742	466 000	3 263 133	15 341 172	1 469 979	21 772 597	22 099 058	977 088	7 408 513	1 006 050	437 503	4 520 330
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A5 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND BOOK VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Type of ownership/ book value of fixed assets	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Limited company, quoted on stock exchanges													
Value of fixed assets (\$'000)													
25 - 49	1	145	*										
500 - 2 499	3	93	207	1 835	2 716	550	5 309	5 233	-11	2 582	19	189	2 380
2 500 - 4 999	3	3 287	7 773	50 079	142 276	12 409	208 381	205 681	4 590	70 695	1 703	4 384	12 561
5 000 - 9 999	2	383	*										
10 000 and over	32	28 206	*										
Total	41	32 114	77 400	580 386	2 202 556	242 775	3 397 560	3 430 331	120 393	1 315 397	149 895	90 749	966 799
Limited company, unquoted													
Value of fixed assets (\$'000)													
1 - 24	147	4 855	10 042	68 775	197 983	26 509	289 650	291 145	9 422	101 090	-4 843	1 064	1 635
25 - 49	226	4 042	9 283	64 510	174 039	22 106	253 064	255 811	12 033	91 058	2 396	2 118	8 369
50 - 249	1 504	60 397	138 974	944 268	2 718 801	319 784	3 930 984	3 992 882	179 231	1 391 413	76 135	49 647	212 940
250 - 499	928	57 908	136 330	935 002	2 864 539	352 972	4 137 689	4 192 281	173 736	1 446 886	123 354	67 877	330 691
500 - 2 499	1 475	159 466	385 035	2 640 594	10 097 727	1 055 369	13 967 060	14 182 124	642 133	4 511 466	464 238	243 630	1 658 697
2 500 - 4 999	260	55 064	133 150	936 870	3 721 032	380 552	5 121 529	5 240 768	287 139	1 687 636	275 090	117 028	882 862
5 000 - 9 999	131	45 915	121 068	759 705	3 169 547	339 908	4 726 921	4 747 451	117 614	1 674 989	218 069	97 768	892 340
10 000 and over	127	82 133	197 347	1 426 348	7 947 400	747 005	10 809 631	10 922 067	468 580	3 330 811	707 001	267 822	3 581 741
Total	4 798	469 780	1 131 229	7 776 071	30 891 069	3 244 205	43 236 529	43 824 528	1 889 888	14 235 348	1 861 440	846 955	7 569 274
Sole proprietorship													
Value of fixed assets (\$'000)													
1 - 24	12 332	54 701	120 119	583 868	1 117 078	179 846	2 129 898	2 138 065	23 101	1 035 921	20 447	17 936	107 179
25 - 49	3 905	30 603	69 188	402 406	935 264	104 585	1 539 748	1 548 402	23 313	627 798	36 371	21 134	137 319
50 - 249	5 000	69 171	160 695	993 837	2 453 736	258 396	3 861 955	3 883 914	68 405	1 476 624	130 306	69 916	531 620
250 - 499	841	18 906	44 603	299 247	850 582	75 514	1 255 790	1 270 798	42 525	447 733	71 653	26 130	284 811
500 - 2 499	514	21 602	51 772	346 325	1 133 890	106 755	1 656 563	1 667 288	44 770	567 444	128 819	35 500	426 645
2 500 - 4 999	17	2 067	5 081	33 729	138 388	11 953	192 606	192 687	4 034	58 252	4 922	3 003	58 220
5 000 - 9 999	7	373	*										
10 000 and over	1	226	*										
Total	22 618	197 650	452 888	2 669 673	6 664 280	739 549	10 689 916	10 754 940	207 443	4 233 080	397 284	175 862	1 610 801
Partnership													
Value of fixed assets (\$'000)													
1 - 24	1 945	13 460	30 000	160 208	348 870	48 646	603 123	606 232	11 180	265 433	5 021	3 838	21 433
25 - 49	1 271	12 959	*										
50 - 249	2 163	40 947	95 150	617 794	1 516 706	167 851	2 348 429	2 372 117	63 070	894 793	96 344	41 837	237 898
250 - 499	392	14 273	33 942	234 579	688 290	66 334	1 019 829	1 025 876	23 604	355 143	53 818	21 814	135 887
500 - 2 499	256	12 488	30 396	207 665	653 078	67 391	975 037	982 160	22 815	344 775	83 044	24 918	229 995
2 500 - 4 999	4	489	1 353	9 034	53 999	4 149	68 143	67 924	2 687	16 831	2 946	1 957	15 109
10 000 and over	1	232	*										
Total	6 032	94 847	220 190	1 416 638	3 656 105	398 655	5 673 216	5 719 141	137 064	2 154 175	265 218	103 362	703 658
All types of ownership													
Value of fixed assets (\$'000)													
1 - 24	14 424	73 016	160 161	812 851	1 663 932	255 001	3 022 672	3 035 442	43 704	1 402 444	20 625	22 839	130 246
25 - 49	5 403	47 749	107 615	646 985	1 562 306	170 505	2 492 183	2 509 779	49 134	979 011	56 211	31 407	192 289
50 - 249	8 667	170 515	394 819	2 555 899	6 689 243	746 031	10 141 368	10 248 914	310 705	3 762 831	302 786	161 400	982 459
250 - 499	2 161	91 086	214 875	1 468 828	4 403 412	494 820	6 413 309	6 488 956	239 864	2 249 761	248 826	115 822	751 389
500 - 2 499	2 249	193 648	467 410	3 196 419	11 887 410	1 230 065	16 603 969	16 836 806	709 707	5 426 266	676 120	304 238	2 317 717
2 500 - 4 999	284	60 908	147 356	1 029 712	4 055 695	409 063	5 590 659	5 707 060	298 450	1 833 414	284 660	126 371	968 753
5 000 - 9 999	140	46 671	122 890	773 244	3 243 481	342 770	4 820 859	4 841 823	120 202	1 697 580	222 046	100 527	959 849
10 000 and over	161	110 797	266 582	1 958 830	9 908 531	976 931	13 912 203	14 060 160	583 022	4 586 694	862 562	354 324	4 547 830
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A6 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY TYPE OF PREMISES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Type of premises/average number of persons engaged	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operation expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Residential building													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	11 687	47 687	105 735	525 056	1 186 871	191 313	2 159 237	2 167 679	27 318	999 684	69 618	39 183	348 314
10 - 19	2 269	29 549	67 464	409 855	893 195	91 106	1 461 500	1 468 192	23 334	591 639	32 477	19 539	153 926
20 - 49	712	19 970	46 264	286 450	653 555	60 046	1 023 851	1 034 471	28 729	399 025	19 460	11 759	87 768
50 - 99	64	4 175	9 863	62 590	204 987	14 935	273 229	279 121	19 755	87 997	4 964	2 447	14 045
100 - 199	10	1 425	*										
200 - 499	2	443	*										
Total	14 744	103 249	233 896	1 323 387	3 091 019	369 767	5 118 834	5 155 899	113 197	2 141 012	132 603	74 763	622 387
Commercial building													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	466	2 046	4 309	27 045	198 402	13 099	243 955	244 940	4 371	49 924	4 417	2 271	13 938
10 - 19	215	3 054	6 732	45 701	248 118	19 517	311 898	312 125	16 586	80 366	9 437	2 521	20 489
20 - 49	93	2 781	6 511	42 830	252 579	14 623	302 869	307 953	23 144	63 435	3 328	1 786	22 873
50 - 99	10	684	*										
100 - 199	8	1 046	2 431	20 022	108 633	5 564	131 432	131 993	3 415	26 213	860	790	6 383
200 - 499	3	800	2 001	14 053	198 780	28 117	255 532	255 525	346	57 098	7 921	6 222	31 455
500 - 999	1	591	*										
Total	796	11 003	25 000	171 444	1 160 488	93 445	1 447 543	1 456 823	57 431	344 486	31 750	16 008	110 101
Residential/commercial building													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	573	2 508	5 624	31 411	59 638	10 247	113 851	116 890	4 456	58 669	3 558	1 779	19 633
10 - 19	156	2 060	4 483	31 314	48 242	5 191	89 601	90 196	1 519	42 878	1 588	920	10 264
20 - 49	57	1 533	3 475	24 438	71 203	7 422	106 601	105 438	3 021	38 419	1 393	649	6 603
50 - 99	8	593	1 392	9 030	43 024	1 871	52 667	52 632	2 682	12 325	609	307	3 832
100 - 199	3	484	1 033	7 467	25 045	2 070	33 539	34 786	2 749	11 243	1 758	176	5 809
Total	796	7 177	16 006	103 659	247 152	26 801	396 260	399 942	14 428	163 535	8 907	3 829	46 142
Industrial building													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	2 216	12 520	27 108	156 526	444 148	81 207	710 641	718 643	22 347	288 841	114 696	26 496	235 205
10 - 19	2 123	30 148	69 896	468 138	1 284 448	199 331	2 014 859	2 035 680	60 699	791 109	172 806	63 778	520 370
20 - 49	2 856	90 901	212 365	1 466 035	4 127 685	500 653	6 195 141	6 268 036	202 293	2 269 749	383 928	148 378	1 096 689
50 - 99	1 577	109 608	260 160	1 796 614	6 074 568	658 463	8 651 663	8 779 020	369 529	2 946 625	371 689	164 444	1 317 192
100 - 199	776	106 986	256 857	1 786 793	6 617 858	690 100	9 177 288	9 327 050	451 498	3 010 929	367 777	163 212	1 417 173
200 - 499	379	112 927	270 230	1 831 600	7 518 843	788 967	10 681 025	10 758 077	343 377	3 505 559	318 571	182 939	1 826 028
500 - 999	113	78 114	196 892	1 287 323	6 261 415	568 048	8 870 053	8 965 362	309 942	2 918 580	277 976	179 822	1 723 204
1 000 and over	40	66 094	156 732	981 399	3 554 492	343 108	5 164 149	5 173 999	167 727	1 777 384	286 712	100 008	1 134 149
Total	10 081	607 299	1 450 241	9 774 428	35 883 456	3 829 878	51 464 820	52 025 867	1 927 410	17 508 775	2 294 156	1 029 077	9 270 010
Resettlement factory block													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	2 436	9 762	21 831	104 503	226 735	23 873	410 282	411 662	4 261	187 808	19 522	11 458	66 656
10 - 19	330	4 325	11 060	64 386	118 578	9 523	207 317	208 259	1 819	90 558	5 228	3 852	21 568
20 - 49	79	2 084	4 982	34 892	88 445	6 992	137 599	138 183	922	50 037	1 950	1 637	11 423
50 - 99	5	351	*										
100 - 199	1	112	*										
Total	2 851	16 633	38 989	211 554	449 510	41 836	782 081	785 102	7 195	339 766	28 801	17 487	103 272
Temporary structure													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	2 367	9 636	21 387	108 266	265 199	29 319	467 284	468 907	5 205	207 290	11 757	8 747	73 477
10 - 19	521	6 930	16 279	116 686	290 412	27 433	468 378	469 075	2 626	180 593	10 358	8 240	81 867
20 - 49	277	8 173	19 562	144 599	563 712	54 691	802 192	826 888	33 267	271 747	22 431	11 456	91 144
50 - 99	73	4 972	12 183	86 123	370 475	27 749	492 809	494 708	11 767	134 101	6 205	6 055	60 055
100 - 199	24	3 495	8 893	63 805	270 856	18 890	345 956	359 122	28 574	103 674	7 295	6 586	37 677
200 - 499	8	2 364	*										
500 - 999	2	1 722	*										
1 000 and over	3	7 858	19 687	206 954	200 209	66 614	447 325	450 331	7 836	254 951	66 936	19 377	212 658
Total	3 276	45 150	109 278	816 515	2 522 294	254 621	3 657 695	3 774 944	233 216	1 368 616	174 581	73 959	685 737
Others													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	881	2 798	5 793	23 608	37 756	5 915	83 857	84 066	1 313	47 414	2 290	1 301	8 155
10 - 19	57	679	1 544	10 679	14 398	1 531	28 808	28 986	415	14 825	584	292	1 942
20 - 49	3	89	219	2 612	1 403	507	4 700	4 700	0	3 298	28	36	233
50 - 99	5	314	741	4 882	6 534	884	12 624	12 611	185	6 274	137	174	2 553
Total	946	3 880	8 297	41 781	60 090	8 838	129 988	130 363	1 912	71 810	3 039	1 802	12 883
All types of premises													
Average number of persons engaged													
1 - 9	20 626	86 957	191 789	976 414	2 418 750	354 974	4 189 108	4 212 788	69 271	1 839 629	225 860	91 233	765 378
10 - 19	5 671	76 746	177 459	1 146 758	2 897 390	353 632	4 582 360	4 612 513	106 997	1 791 967	232 477	99 141	810 427
20 - 49	4 076	125 531	293 378	2 001 857	5 758 581	644 935	8 572 914	8 685 668	291 376	3 105 709	432 516	175 700	1 316 733
50 - 99	1 742	120 696	286 865	1 976 415	6 830 704	711 403	9 635 396	9 773 008	413 546	3 218 238	392 621	174 607	1 408 297
100 - 199	823	113 548	272 992	1 907 143	7 102 690	722 662	9 805 349	9 970 921	490 135	3 192 794	380 259	171 924	1 474 594
200 - 499	392	116 534	279 540	1 910 727	8 277 238	849 404	11 572 444	11 690 619	460 142	3 755 347	373 817	202 469	1 991 468
500 - 999	116	80 427	203 265	1 335 101	6 373 955	578 453	9 028 177	9 159 093	347 759	3 001 980	282 640	182 467	1 736 829
1 000 and over	43	73 952	176 418	1 188 353	3 754 702	409 722	5 611 474	5 624 330	175 563	2 032 335	353 648	119 385	1 346 807
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A7 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ANALYSED BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND CENSUS VALUE ADDED

(In HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Average number of persons engaged/ Census value added	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Establishments with 1 to 9 persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	2 812	5 094	9 586	10 486	45 113	12 553	83 129	83 141	3 362	41 378	17 581	4 328	36 661
25 - 49	4 302	11 236	21 240	48 823	137 898	35 749	289 726	291 134	5 380	157 208	30 152	8 686	81 999
50 - 249	12 884	65 982	149 885	803 689	1 801 801	266 711	3 185 158	3 205 119	53 247	1 436 605	149 199	66 606	573 603
250 - 499	586	4 373	10 514	96 854	304 299	35 440	474 575	475 957	5 414	175 690	26 959	11 137	69 624
500 - 2 499	43	271	565	16 562	129 639	4 519	156 520	157 436	1 868	28 749	1 968	476	3 491
Total	20 626	86 957	191 789	976 414	2 418 750	354 974	4 189 108	4 212 788	69 271	1 839 629	225 860	91 233	765 378
Establishments with 10 to 19 persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	31	370	474	2 982	7 142	1 887	6 332	6 585	-334	-1 144	11 702	978	12 199
25 - 49	40	489	555	2 253	7 269	1 137	6 422	6 795	2 268	1 421	2 690	396	2 474
50 - 249	2 353	29 045	62 198	322 438	537 686	74 713	943 457	951 766	23 965	429 735	67 117	20 615	165 902
250 - 499	2 639	37 223	90 391	597 019	1 422 874	164 419	2 284 324	2 299 098	48 432	909 882	101 965	49 275	398 514
500 - 2 499	604	9 547	23 665	219 348	886 585	106 664	1 287 170	1 294 647	33 302	433 888	46 915	26 895	228 916
2 500 - 4 999	4	72	177	2 717	35 834	4 812	54 655	53 621	-637	18 184	2 088	983	2 421
Total	5 671	76 746	177 459	1 146 758	2 897 390	353 632	4 582 360	4 612 513	106 997	1 791 967	232 477	99 141	810 427
Establishments with 20 to 49 persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	11	308	634	4 144	18 589	4 648	15 433	15 922	2 064	-1 092	8 440	1 252	9 648
25 - 49	5	114	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
50 - 249	173	4 360	7 308	33 587	66 089	9 590	88 118	93 238	10 267	32 296	17 522	3 158	21 294
250 - 499	1 098	28 325	63 034	343 897	694 835	85 282	1 097 209	1 111 379	33 550	435 924	74 422	24 488	185 857
500 - 2 499	2 747	90 819	218 377	1 576 478	4 553 946	6 497 723	6 818 078	6 885 128	204 574	2 468 706	314 334	139 798	1 034 099
2 500 - 4 999	36	1 422	3 513	38 920	286 710	33 279	382 355	392 353	26 182	121 828	15 598	6 201	40 214
5 000 - 9 999	5	154	358	3 555	133 043	12 807	161 498	163 497	243	28 697	1 092	548	23 867
10 000 and over	1	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	4 076	125 531	293 378	2 001 857	5 758 581	644 935	8 572 914	8 685 668	291 376	3 105 709	432 516	175 700	1 316 733
Establishments with 50 to 99 persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	3	191	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 49	1	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
50 - 249	12	758	766	4 168	10 654	916	10 420	11 130	2 209	1 975	2 871	393	2 693
250 - 499	21	1 229	1 846	8 815	23 652	2 675	25 096	28 199	6 568	8 012	8 743	1 240	8 060
500 - 2 499	1 409	95 361	226 422	1 457 040	4 022 451	437 684	5 844 403	5 924 004	225 476	2 047 429	225 680	100 306	778 365
2 500 - 4 999	269	21 075	52 496	446 596	2 028 364	200 938	2 791 645	2 818 355	108 076	871 357	127 519	53 352	433 097
5 000 - 9 999	20	1 501	3 759	37 766	344 472	29 508	422 620	442 678	44 457	122 605	8 670	10 002	45 594
10 000 and over	7	522	1 169	19 036	388 929	36 535	529 259	536 490	26 814	167 145	18 527	9 124	135 264
Total	1 742	120 696	286 865	1 976 415	6 830 704	711 403	9 635 396	9 773 008	413 546	3 218 238	392 621	174 607	1 408 297
Establishments with 100 to 199 persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	1	134	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
500 - 2 499	199	23 972	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 500 - 4 999	465	65 040	156 872	1 076 911	3 401 770	351 880	4 830 114	4 903 017	210 577	1 638 920	149 482	70 854	587 644
5 000 - 9 999	140	21 588	53 002	433 728	2 167 487	235 459	2 915 689	2 976 951	165 001	913 203	149 571	59 502	523 244
10 000 and over	17	2 814	7 109	67 762	615 612	44 791	830 665	845 963	42 576	257 629	25 188	17 706	166 433
Total	823	113 548	272 992	1 907 143	7 102 690	722 662	9 805 349	9 970 921	490 135	3 192 794	380 259	171 924	1 474 594
Establishments with 200 to 499 persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	1	324	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
500 - 2 499	4	958	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 500 - 4 999	77	19 371	44 726	255 574	641 579	76 794	938 395	936 576	19 848	316 663	5 999	16 088	125 780
5 000 - 9 999	204	58 936	142 471	924 691	3 107 260	327 522	4 420 224	4 457 675	150 113	1 463 076	101 494	66 103	562 825
10 000 and over	105	36 946	89 498	713 419	4 381 044	427 135	6 038 434	6 130 448	316 132	1 973 523	304 127	115 558	1 251 406
Total	392	116 534	279 540	1 910 727	8 277 238	849 404	11 572 444	11 690 619	460 142	3 755 347	373 817	202 469	1 991 468
Establishments with 500 to 999 persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
5 000 - 9 999	6	3 661	9 030	51 853	122 137	14 543	178 117	166 022	-9 137	46 843	-1 064	3 656	24 230
10 000 and over	110	76 766	194 235	1 283 247	6 251 818	563 910	8 850 060	8 993 071	356 895	2 955 137	283 703	178 811	1 712 599
Total	116	80 427	203 265	1 335 101	6 373 955	578 453	9 028 177	9 159 093	347 759	3 001 980	282 640	182 467	1 736 829
Establishments with 1 000 or more persons engaged													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	1	1 287	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10 000 and over	42	72 664	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	43	73 952	176 418	1 188 353	3 754 702	409 722	5 611 474	5 624 330	175 563	2 032 335	353 648	119 385	1 346 807
All establishments													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	2 860	7 708	14 289	32 625	180 919	37 797	252 403	198 927	-41 617	29 867	18 187	13 036	191 386
25 - 49	4 347	11 897	21 997	52 346	153 908	38 625	306 240	307 811	6 522	158 854	33 240	9 297	87 102
50 - 249	15 422	100 144	220 156	1 163 883	2 416 230	351 931	4 227 153	4 261 253	89 688	1 900 611	236 710	90 772	763 493
250 - 499	4 344	71 152	165 784	1 046 586	2 445 659	287 816	3 881 204	3 914 633	93 964	1 529 510	212 088	86 140	662 056
500 - 2 499	5 006	280 928	527 078	3 611 884	10 607 467	1 151 495	15 462 313	15 636 512	514 423	5 369 269	607 111	292 892	2 257 251
2 500 - 4 999	851	106 979	257 784	1 820 717	6 394 257	667 704	8 997 164	9 103 922	364 045	2 966 952	300 686	147 478	1 189 155
5 000 - 9 999	376	85 841	208 619	1 451 593	5 874 399	619 838	8 098 146	8 206 823	350 676	2 574 424	259 763	139 810	1 179 760
10 000 and over	283	189 742	466 000	3 263 133	15 341 172	1 469 979	21 772 597	22 099 058	977 088	7 408 513	1 006 050	437 503	4 520 330
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A8 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ANALYSED BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND BOOK VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

(In HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Average number of persons engaged/book value of fixed assets	Number of establishments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depreciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Establishments with 1 to 9 persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	12 889	46 710	101 960	454 769	1 040 624	176 016	1 920 664	1 929 077	23 975	904 015	21 901	18 305	109 540
25 - 49	3 775	18 217	40 389	234 281	646 890	78 105	1 042 242	1 048 790	19 246	414 598	39 042	20 401	133 459
50 - 249	3 509	19 183	42 978	245 485	598 420	86 528	1 021 811	1 028 354	20 437	443 828	99 797	39 763	340 874
250 - 499	357	2 202	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
500 - 2 499	96	645	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	20 626	86 957	191 789	976 414	2 418 750	354 974	4 189 108	4 212 788	69 271	1 839 629	225 860	91 233	765 378
Establishments with 10 to 19 persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	1 284	16 273	36 415	219 588	355 394	43 088	649 847	653 140	12 416	306 869	4 192	3 084	17 469
25 - 49	1 188	16 088	36 039	218 263	421 200	50 027	709 329	714 036	15 340	303 468	13 495	7 245	42 346
50 - 249	2 362	32 280	76 167	501 141	1 445 857	159 871	2 182 665	2 198 529	52 337	789 146	77 228	43 943	267 763
250 - 499	513	7 395	17 497	120 423	335 108	45 826	535 084	538 213	16 267	216 243	56 094	21 037	179 321
500 - 2 499	314	4 578	11 028	84 982	331 647	52 662	492 398	495 405	9 430	170 181	78 966	22 003	247 087
2 500 - 4 999	4	49	123	1 263	4 499	1 388	6 040	6 040	1 043	2 584	1 312	952	11 230
5 000 - 9 999	6	83	190	1 099	3 684	770	6 997	7 150	164	3 477	1 190	876	45 211
Total	5 671	76 746	177 459	1 146 758	2 897 390	353 632	4 582 360	4 612 513	106 997	1 791 967	232 477	99 141	810 427
Establishments with 20 to 49 persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	219	5 737	12 856	80 012	148 588	19 527	251 385	254 511	5 468	108 266	-9	1 029	2 983
25 - 49	404	11 046	25 423	157 860	304 157	33 156	501 700	507 025	12 641	210 184	3 366	3 143	15 121
50 - 249	2 047	62 795	145 361	960 196	2 422 652	269 277	3 697 515	3 704 510	130 139	1 365 020	86 922	50 021	297 599
250 - 499	701	22 363	53 227	375 373	1 221 709	133 360	1 786 085	1 803 909	46 489	610 864	81 031	40 629	248 638
500 - 2 499	666	22 112	52 969	398 130	1 470 253	167 925	2 129 524	2 164 520	83 519	742 791	208 762	71 741	632 060
2 500 - 4 999	36	1 356	3 281	27 656	167 949	19 139	216 182	218 473	10 863	59 096	41 234	8 440	119 058
5 000 - 9 999	2	72	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10 000 and over	2	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	4 076	125 531	293 378	2 001 857	5 758 581	644 935	8 572 914	8 685 668	291 376	3 105 709	432 516	175 700	1 316 733
Establishments with 50 to 99 persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	24	1 669	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 49	32	1 937	4 665	30 287	100 167	7 114	141 901	142 701	1 192	42 926	290	550	1 227
50 - 249	653	43 465	100 280	656 482	1 674 087	175 395	2 470 150	2 501 831	86 648	882 711	32 608	23 257	98 951
250 - 499	369	26 165	60 345	427 410	1 280 913	137 880	1 817 725	1 844 695	92 603	629 415	51 061	25 147	127 951
500 - 2 499	565	40 206	99 732	686 164	2 662 253	276 904	3 700 899	3 761 749	174 805	1 213 450	171 415	78 771	606 574
2 500 - 4 999	71	5 205	12 897	108 445	632 146	62 845	851 859	867 423	29 923	249 637	74 012	26 866	240 825
5 000 - 9 999	22	1 698	4 277	32 890	211 993	18 495	296 579	292 104	6 791	91 377	57 571	10 242	144 680
10 000 and over	6	351	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	1 742	120 696	286 865	1 976 415	6 830 704	711 403	9 635 396	9 773 008	413 546	3 218 238	392 621	174 607	1 408 297
Establishments with 100 to 199 persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	3	418	1 084	7 137	7 039	951	16 093	15 949	944	9 997	16	9	12
25 - 49	4	460	1 098	6 295	89 891	2 103	97 012	97 227	715	7 836	18	68	136
50 - 249	91	11 586	27 196	171 840	472 004	45 674	694 347	701 724	24 308	246 651	6 051	3 958	16 423
250 - 499	196	26 148	62 412	414 717	1 217 344	139 238	1 742 726	1 765 502	71 497	596 879	19 644	17 083	71 389
500 - 2 499	387	54 554	130 956	930 327	3 269 143	342 893	4 595 717	4 672 653	202 779	1 529 353	128 696	68 728	467 702
2 500 - 4 999	84	11 683	28 604	208 195	1 016 686	90 530	1 309 086	1 348 253	108 565	400 965	79 847	33 532	272 095
5 000 - 9 999	36	5 436	13 607	105 288	559 591	55 126	753 075	761 993	40 544	234 028	64 570	23 321	297 634
10 000 and over	21	3 264	8 036	63 344	470 992	46 147	597 294	607 619	40 783	167 085	81 419	25 227	409 203
Total	823	113 548	272 992	1 907 143	7 102 690	722 662	9 805 349	9 970 921	490 135	3 192 794	380 259	171 924	1 474 594
Establishments with 200 to 499 persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	4	1 323	1 928	16 141	7 443	2 946	32 146	26 729	-5 688	19 014	-4 396	118	0
25 - 49	5	1 207	2 837	20 756	76 222	9 286	114 880	113 966	-3 164	35 493	181	457	889
50 - 249	24	6 129	14 709	87 756	243 144	26 160	397 934	361 500	10 443	125 233	2 577	2 524	9 259
250 - 499	200	57 353	137 354	889 787	3 313 074	323 297	4 564 293	4 625 083	196 491	1 447 710	48 434	48 919	258 833
500 - 2 499	63	19 891	47 783	327 220	1 166 370	130 084	1 626 612	1 650 025	80 677	540 919	57 257	34 676	233 327
2 500 - 4 999	44	13 344	32 408	228 176	931 970	113 540	1 306 571	1 306 068	44 112	418 713	25 928	25 639	300 766
5 000 - 9 999	44	13 344	32 408	228 176	931 970	113 540	1 306 571	1 306 068	44 112	418 713	25 928	25 639	300 766
10 000 and over	52	17 288	42 521	340 892	2 539 015	244 092	3 570 007	3 607 248	137 272	1 168 264	243 835	90 136	1 188 394
Total	392	116 534	279 540	1 910 727	8 277 238	849 404	11 572 444	11 690 619	460 142	3 755 347	373 817	202 469	1 991 468
Establishments with 500 to 999 persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	1	888	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 49	1	685	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
50 - 249	20	12 728	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 500 - 4 999	21	14 541	35 805	230 146	684 056	74 509	1 018 368	1 055 884	55 611	389 923	22 786	15 905	72 799
5 000 - 9 999	24	15 800	46 394	263 976	1 258 419	116 608	1 954 442	1 968 694	22 465	718 487	50 145	29 847	174 898
10 000 and over	49	35 785	86 948	639 546	3 587 863	320 855	4 943 196	5 020 778	221 822	1 577 155	197 114	126 832	1 452 589
Total	116	80 427	203 265	1 335 101	6 373 955	578 453	9 028 177	9 159 093	347 759	3 001 980	282 640	182 467	1 736 829
Establishments with 1 000 or more persons engaged													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
500 - 2 499	1	1 473	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 500 - 4 999	5	8 184	18 863	126 788	383 989	30 568	562 510	560 963	11 769	190 290	8 212	6 001	19 418
5 000 - 9 999	6	10 237	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10 000 and over	31	54 058	128 059	902 739	3 065 456	338 163	4 494 330	4 510 822	162 344	1 591 217	333 451	102 148	1 280 374
Total	43	73 952	176 418	1 188 353	3 754 702	409 722	5 611 474	5 624 330	175 563	2 032 335	353 648	119 385	1 346 807
All establishments													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	14 424	73 016	160 161	812 851	1 663 932	255 001	3 022 672	3 035 442	43 704	1 402 444	20 625	22 839	130 246
25 - 49	5 403	47 749	107 615	646 985	1 562 306	170 505	2 492 883	2 509 779	49 134	979 011	56 211	31 407	192 289
50 - 249	8 667	170 515	394 819	2 555 899	6 689 243	746 031	10 141 368	10 248 914	310 705	3 762 831	302 786	161 400	982 459
250 - 499	2 161	91 086	214 875	1 468 828	4 403 412	494 820	6 413 309	6 488 956	239 864	2 249 761	248 826	115 822	

TABLE A9 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT AND CENSUS VALUE ADDED

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Gross output/ Census value added	Number of establish- ments	Average number of personns engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Gross value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Establishments with gross output under \$50 000													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	2 583	4 575	8 416	7 156	21 885	10 625	58 749	58 900	1 428	38 292	21 485	3 201	35 513
25 - 49	1 711	4 271	7 943	12 637	10 919	11 137	66 581	66 665	350	56 012	6 958	2 719	26 224
Total	4 294	8 846	16 359	19 793	32 804	21 762	125 330	125 565	1 778	94 305	28 443	5 919	61 736
Establishments with gross output between \$50 000 and \$99 999													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	174	508	887	2 029	11 734	1 713	11 427	11 625	2 567	2 260	5 149	568	5 995
25 - 49	1 974	5 342	9 928	25 281	64 124	17 338	136 915	137 846	3 086	75 977	17 725	4 446	39 173
50 - 249	1 972	8 118	16 255	60 554	30 999	20 182	155 609	156 056	1 537	126 147	15 013	5 722	50 985
Total	4 119	13 968	27 070	87 865	106 856	39 232	303 951	305 527	7 190	204 284	37 887	10 736	96 154
Establishments with gross output between \$100 000 and \$499 999													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	89	517	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
25 - 49	659	2 173	3 915	13 191	66 389	8 255	90 039	90 925	3 188	26 838	8 795	1 895	19 677
50 - 249	11 640	74 648	164 864	878 194	1 345 609	255 136	2 733 523	2 751 485	46 363	1 434 277	170 205	68 190	560 827
250 - 499	806	12 063	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	13 193	89 401	197 088	1 072 428	1 512 733	307 328	3 169 454	3 188 992	52 733	1 709 454	220 525	84 880	677 416
Establishments with gross output between \$500 000 and \$999 999													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	2	93	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
25 - 49	1	14	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
50 - 249	1 618	15 354	34 549	196 472	773 680	66 358	1 047 649	1 058 240	30 381	304 350	48 197	14 840	134 819
250 - 499	2 294	35 352	82 846	530 758	839 356	139 981	1 650 162	1 666 444	38 997	789 802	104 165	42 445	335 295
500 - 2 499	362	9 827	22 730	158 203	78 242	33 158	289 047	290 848	4 815	215 620	23 644	10 830	97 206
Total	4 277	60 640	140 282	886 393	1 754 210	239 930	2 988 410	3 017 536	75 423	1 309 623	178 418	68 297	569 608
Establishments with gross output between \$1 000 000 and \$4 999 999													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	8	226	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
25 - 49	2	40	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
50 - 249	193	2 023	4 488	28 663	265 942	10 255	290 372	295 472	11 406	35 836	3 295	2 019	16 862
250 - 499	1 229	23 564	55 121	337 602	1 367 307	107 285	1 800 921	1 817 160	50 488	484 102	73 742	30 798	240 567
500 - 2 499	3 924	161 479	384 474	2 638 988	5 909 716	784 928	9 512 266	9 616 303	303 988	3 906 538	448 456	207 739	1 574 922
2 500 - 4 999	52	5 975	14 528	107 176	66 337	23 031	221 212	221 218	1 448	156 323	14 416	7 472	53 969
Total	5 407	193 307	459 187	3 116 484	7 627 155	928 216	11 838 593	11 964 486	370 687	4 582 125	542 680	248 708	1 892 695
Establishments with gross output between \$5 000 000 and \$9 999 999													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	1	44	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
25 - 49	1	58	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
50 - 249	16	173	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
250 - 499	609	42 218	101 019	687 851	3 017 080	257 240	3 918 146	3 968 500	152 735	1 053 800	150 062	57 529	445 439
500 - 2 499	441	52 817	127 648	910 073	1 990 395	291 691	3 302 133	3 337 669	129 731	1 441 469	134 069	69 247	538 200
2 500 - 9 999	25	4 802	11 387	80 017	71 852	28 830	209 649	210 053	5 667	143 464	17 500	6 026	60 631
Total	1 093	100 113	240 712	1 681 920	5 190 380	581 418	7 548 460	7 634 563	287 134	2 645 213	301 209	133 135	1 047 463
Establishments with gross output between \$10 000 000 and \$19 999 999													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	2	458	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
500 - 2 499	94	6 135	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
2 500 - 4 999	299	40 295	97 155	674 243	2 991 362	280 897	3 958 073	4 000 202	166 350	1 133 062	118 481	58 865	470 426
5 000 - 9 999	184	40 397	98 578	695 395	1 651 200	255 156	2 749 894	2 780 244	95 132	1 193 825	89 413	58 830	467 810
10 000 and over	9	3 771	9 102	62 042	47 860	15 799	145 890	146 416	2 138	100 168	6 178	4 524	34 608
Total	588	91 096	221 364	1 537 933	5 818 217	606 812	8 096 349	8 169 626	306 862	2 584 994	236 023	136 885	1 094 612
Establishments with gross output \$20 000 000 and over													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	1	1 287	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
500 - 2 499	16	1 269	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
2 500 - 4 999	59	7 892	18 453	129 225	1 346 162	72 084	1 515 746	1 544 833	66 516	236 099	33 720	11 894	126 561
5 000 - 9 999	167	40 642	98 654	676 181	4 151 347	335 852	5 138 703	5 216 526	249 878	1 237 134	152 850	74 955	651 319
10 000 and over	274	185 971	456 898	3 201 091	15 293 312	1 454 220	21 626 707	21 952 642	974 950	7 308 345	999 372	432 979	4 485 722
Total	516	237 061	579 645	4 039 951	21 371 655	1 900 487	28 926 676	29 322 645	1 252 982	8 808 002	1 128 651	528 367	5 410 849
All establishments													
Census value added (HK\$'000)													
Under 25	2 860	7 708	14 289	32 625	180 919	37 797	252 403	258 927	-41 617	29 867	18 187	13 036	191 386
25 - 49	4 347	11 897	21 997	52 346	153 908	38 625	306 240	307 811	6 522	158 854	33 240	9 297	87 102
50 - 249	15 422	170 144	270 156	1 163 883	2 416 230	351 931	4 727 173	4 261 253	89 688	1 900 611	236 710	90 772	763 493
250 - 499	4 344	21 152	165 784	1 046 586	2 445 659	287 316	3 881 204	3 914 633	93 964	1 529 510	212 088	86 140	662 056
500 - 2 499	5 006	220 928	527 078	3 611 884	10 607 467	1 151 495	15 462 313	15 636 512	514 423	5 369 269	607 111	292 892	2 257 251
2 500 - 4 999	851	106 979	257 784	1 820 717	6 294 257	667 704	8 997 164	9 103 922	364 045	2 966 952	300 686	147 478	1 189 155
5 000 - 9 999	376	85 841	208 619	1 451 593	5 874 399	619 838	8 098 146	8 206 823	350 676	2 574 424	259 763	139 810	1 179 760
10 000 and over	283	189 742	466 000	3 263 133	15 341 172	1 469 979	21 772 597	22 099 058	977 088	7 408 513	1 006 050	437 503	4 520 330
Grand total	33 489	794 391	1 881 707	12 442 768	43 414 010	4 625 185	62 997 221	63 728 940	2 354 789	21 938 000	2 673 837	1 216 927	10 850 533

TABLE A10 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR REPORTING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS,
ANALYSED BY CENSUS VALUE ADDED AND BOOK VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

(in HK\$'000 unless otherwise specified)

Census value added/ book value of fixed assets	Number of establish- ments	Average number of persons engaged	Total number of man-hours worked ('000)	Labour cost	Purchases of materials & supplies; fuel, electricity & water; & industrial services	Miscell- aneous operating expenses	Sales & work done	Gross output	Changes in book value of stocks	Census value added	Gross additions to fixed assets	Depre- ciation of fixed assets	Book value of fixed assets
Establishments with Census value added under \$25 000													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	2 445	4 129	7 931	6 246	30 871	9 434	66 631	66 730	722	36 482	2 880	1 604	10 663
25 - 49	196	465	777	1 945	5 264	1 335	7 333	7 531	857	2 927	3 890	858	6 846
50 - 249	186	941	1 501	6 223	22 280	4 084	20 580	21 131	2 545	745	12 662	1 983	18 467
250 - 499	18	184	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
500 - 2 499	11	149	204	1 478	5 173	982	3 992	4 010	831	-350	9 884	846	12 736
2 500 - 4 999	2	95	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10 000 and over	3	1 745	3 313	12 865	106 200	17 160	145 256	90 546	-48 004	-8 948	-20 791	6 413	129 332
Total	2 860	7 708	14 289	32 625	180 919	37 797	252 403	198 927	-41 617	29 867	18 187	13 036	191 386
Establishments with Census value added between \$25 000 and \$49 999													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	3 429	8 774	16 762	35 483	102 475	27 578	224 246	225 015	2 887	124 657	6 642	4 073	25 520
25 - 49	530	1 581	2 784	8 400	22 623	5 047	41 015	41 274	1 417	19 808	7 980	2 321	18 224
50 - 249	370	1 382	2 151	6 927	18 605	4 016	29 228	29 775	2 936	13 559	16 885	2 546	35 264
250 - 499	16	89	148	595	1 448	363	1 740	1 928	413	704	1 052	156	5 165
500 - 2 499	3	70	152	941	8 755	1 620	10 012	9 818	-1 131	126	684	201	2 930
Total	4 347	11 897	21 997	52 346	153 908	38 625	306 240	307 811	6 522	158 854	33 240	9 297	87 102
Establishments with Census value added between \$50 000 and \$249 999													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	7 728	43 357	97 165	495 957	975 051	150 746	1 792 961	1 802 679	25 296	843 206	15 551	14 300	83 323
25 - 49	3 599	24 672	54 478	289 655	588 656	81 358	1 030 962	1 037 866	21 040	463 346	35 275	20 397	127 755
50 - 249	3 602	27 435	59 263	325 055	714 824	104 527	1 197 522	1 211 213	32 282	514 980	104 251	44 746	350 858
250 - 499	383	3 598	7 042	40 202	99 407	10 902	152 022	155 192	7 984	60 599	46 541	7 917	124 233
500 - 2 499	111	1 082	2 207	13 013	38 291	4 398	53 686	54 303	3 085	18 481	35 091	3 412	77 324
Total	15 422	100 144	220 156	1 163 883	2 416 230	351 931	4 227 153	4 261 253	89 688	1 900 611	236 710	90 772	763 493
Establishments with Census value added between \$250 000 and \$499 999													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	651	9 148	21 484	149 715	300 376	33 708	508 375	509 863	8 160	216 159	1 395	1 738	8 867
25 - 49	811	12 678	29 567	193 982	434 136	45 305	693 560	699 583	14 419	273 843	7 482	5 330	29 365
50 - 249	2 154	36 853	86 264	526 937	1 237 842	148 177	1 964 094	1 981 569	45 677	771 928	67 582	41 758	250 025
250 - 499	472	8 306	18 287	111 563	285 342	34 873	443 500	447 625	12 629	170 787	53 810	19 805	165 187
500 - 2 499	252	4 090	10 006	62 911	185 498	24 613	268 275	272 379	12 549	95 325	74 625	16 458	196 578
2 500 - 4 999	4	78	177	1 477	2 464	1 140	3 401	3 613	530	1 468	7 196	1 051	12 033
Total	4 344	71 152	165 784	1 046 586	2 445 659	287 816	3 881 204	3 914 633	93 964	1 529 510	212 088	86 140	662 056
Establishments with Census value added between \$500 000 and \$2 499 999													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	162	4 931	11 542	90 065	176 789	23 994	298 070	301 010	6 521	127 802	-1 424	832	1 849
25 - 49	266	8 126	19 475	147 696	458 708	34 535	697 227	661 441	11 211	209 730	1 579	2 462	9 992
50 - 249	2 274	94 857	224 002	1 516 450	4 050 902	418 228	6 010 732	6 080 076	199 941	2 159 772	96 881	66 282	314 402
250 - 499	1 054	49 644	118 070	800 644	2 332 363	256 792	3 393 972	3 435 843	129 088	1 190 697	122 457	67 725	371 977
500 - 2 499	1 162	57 332	139 319	959 884	3 178 687	367 061	4 577 157	4 618 924	148 949	1 547 419	320 447	127 757	1 111 605
2 500 - 4 999	62	3 967	9 638	66 329	274 509	31 331	344 442	353 173	26 510	96 443	69 098	16 222	202 975
5 000 - 9 999	19	1 283	3 032	17 881	60 171	9 890	78 209	83 278	8 202	26 240	36 597	5 675	124 270
10 000 and over	7	787	2 000	12 936	75 338	9 665	102 504	102 267	-16 001	11 165	-38 524	5 937	120 180
Total	5 006	220 928	527 078	3 611 884	10 607 467	1 151 495	15 462 313	15 636 512	514 423	5 369 269	607 111	292 892	2 257 251
Establishments with Census value added between \$2 499 999 and \$4 999 999													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	7	1 343	*	*	52 918	2 925	62 087	62 084	189	9 358	6	40	107
25 - 49	3	226	535	5 307	487 490	52 313	702 789	707 969	27 212	242 512	3 810	3 535	12 076
50 - 249	74	7 786	18 655	150 361	4 426 773	139 545	1 820 786	1 842 169	79 912	633 926	16 679	16 072	68 166
250 - 499	189	24 003	57 486	412 698	3 435 935	348 313	4 811 517	4 881 567	213 380	1 588 962	140 575	82 528	554 410
500 - 2 499	149	58 017	140 586	964 435	3 435 935	348 313	4 811 517	4 881 567	213 380	1 588 962	140 575	82 528	554 410
2 500 - 4 999	100	11 650	*	*	232 722	22 422	328 220	323 032	4 763	100 261	57 199	9 073	177 139
5 000 - 9 999	27	3 470	8 683	58 665	45 463	2 831	54 990	55 784	2 880	11 374	2 780	571	47 219
10 000 and over	3	484	1 241	8 341	232 722	22 422	328 220	323 032	4 763	100 261	57 199	9 073	177 139
Total	851	106 979	257 784	1 820 717	6 394 257	667 704	8 997 164	9 103 922	364 045	2 966 952	300 686	147 478	1 189 155
Establishments with Census value added between \$5 000 000 and \$9 999 999													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	1	447	*	*	339 820	46 629	502 523	507 674	6 241	168 944	4 234	3 033	10 328
25 - 49	5	818	*	*	3 012 757	329 291	4 260 971	4 330 007	186 792	1 435 006	65 607	53 912	282 495
50 - 249	27	4 814	11 709	89 602	1 205 589	106 721	1 651 957	1 691 236	114 098	4 770 467	60 914	34 964	237 201
250 - 499	211	49 980	120 486	822 231	776 188	80 299	1 039 609	1 041 481	33 066	296 486	43 136	27 151	274 990
500 - 2 499	67	14 901	37 097	263 303	392 617	47 496	547 539	541 256	10 913	165 835	85 396	20 543	373 813
2 500 - 4 999	41	9 993	24 829	172 056	339 820	46 629	502 523	507 674	6 241	168 944	4 234	3 033	10 328
5 000 - 9 999	23	4 890	11 923	80 565	339 820	46 629	502 523	507 674	6 241	168 944	4 234	3 033	10 328
10 000 and over	376	85 841	208 619	1 451 593	5 874 399	619 838	8 098 146	8 206 823	350 676	2 574 424	259 763	139 810	1 179 760
Total	376	85 841	208 619	1 451 593	5 874 399	619 838	8 098 146	8 206 823	350 676	2 574 424	259 763	139 810	1 179 760
Establishments with Census value added \$10 000 000 and over													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	1	888	*	*	2 022 314	153 787	2 618 359	2 665 797	145 252	741 297	29 207	19 124	79 638
25 - 49	2	443	*	*	1 624 092	169 459	2 418 178	2 466 306	115 054	909 140	56 502	38 269	178 782
50 - 249	49	30 216	72 150	492 279	2 174 400	230 158	3 374 822	3 394 032	74 171	1 274 959	85 113	58 629	383 450
250 - 499	53	31 926	86 347	524 642	2 174 400	230 158	3 374 822	3 394 032	74 171	1 274 959	85 113	58 629	383 450
500 - 2 499	125	102 892	248 105	1 844 124	9 288 913	899 778	13 061 909	13 269 807	634 271	4 407 267	834 701	320 899	3 877 286
2 500 - 4 999	51	22 629	54 450	371 525	2 022 314	153 787	2 618 359	2 665 797	145 252	741 297	29 207	19 124	79 638
5 000 - 9 999	49	30 216	72 150	492 279	1 624 092	169 459	2 418 178	2 466 306	115 054	909 140	56 502	38 269	178 782
10 000 and over	125	102 892	248 105	1 844 124	9 288 913	899 778	13 061 909	13 269 807	634 271	4 407 267	834 701	320 899	3 877 286
Total	283	189 742	466 000	3 263 133	15 341 172	1 469 979	21 772 597	22 099 058	977 088	7 408 513	1 006 050	437 503	4 520 330
All establishments													
Value of fixed assets (HK\$'000)													
1 - 24	14 424	73 016	160 161	812 851	1 663 932	255 001	3 022 672	3 035 442	43 704	1 402 444	20 625	22 839	130 246
25 - 49	5 403	47 749	107 615	646 985	1 562 306	170 505	2 492 183	2 509 779	49 134	979 011	56 211	31 407	192 289
50 - 249													

