



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

32 Vegetable and animal oils and fats

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These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (more detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introduction to the Census of Production 1963').

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

Industrial production in the United Kingdom has risen steadily since 1950. The rate of increase has been particularly rapid since 1955. The Census of Production 1963 provides a detailed picture of the industrial production of the United Kingdom in 1963.

32 Vegetable and animal oils and fats

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed picture of the production of vegetable and animal oils and fats in the United Kingdom in 1963. The report is presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7).

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT
Average number employed
Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose national insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month. Figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the end of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) who were also employed. Outworkers are included.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

Notes

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

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

Industrial Classification

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

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

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

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

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

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The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

32 Vegetable and animal oils and fats

This Report on the Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the production of crude oil from oil seeds, nuts or fish; the refining and hydrogenation (hardening) of vegetable and marine oils, including olive oil, whale oil and fish liver oils and the manufacture of dripping, suet, tallow, premier jus, oleo-stearine and other animal oils and greases. Seed-crushing establishments producing animal and poultry feeding-stuffs are also included as indicated below.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 275(1) in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

There were no larger establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954 and 1958.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The following adaptation was made to the standard classification procedure to bring within scope of this industry seed-crushing firms with substantial sales of animal and poultry foods, which otherwise would have been classified to the Animal and Poultry Foods Industry. In returns where sales of vegetable and animal oils and fats accounted for at least 15 per cent. of the total output sales of feeding stuffs for animals, poultry, etc. (other than canned foods for dogs and cats) were counted equally as principal products of the Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats Industry and the Animal and Poultry Foods Industry.

The classification of returns to the sub-divisions of this industry followed the standard procedure.

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

	1958	1963
Average number employed	1,217	1,217
Operatives	1,187	1,187
Other employees (a)	30	30
Value and salaries of other employees (b)	1,217	1,217
Value and salaries of other employees (c)	1,217	1,217
Value of contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	1,217	1,217
Capital expenditure (e)	1,217	1,217
New building work	1,217	1,217
Old and existing buildings (f)	1,217	1,217
Machinery (g)	1,217	1,217
Stocks (h)	1,217	1,217

(a) For 1958, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 5 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1963 the comparable figure was 7 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.



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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	124	121
Number of establishments	"	157	158
Gross output	£'000	158,300	158,140
Net output	"	19,847	25,568
Net output per head	£	1,679	2,324
Sales and work done	£'000	147,638	143,710(b)
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	11,092	13,596
Purchases	"	135,262	118,959
	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases		12,734
Payments to other organisations	"	146	53
	{ for work done on materials given out		
	{ for transport	1,864	1,919
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	- 1,612	+ 1,925
	{ at end of year	18,968	22,412
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	- 207	+ 792
	{ at end of year	5,574	6,253
Work in progress	{ change during year	- 223	+ 42
	{ at end of year	581	672
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	- 1,182	+ 1,092
	{ at end of year	12,813	15,487
Average number employed	Th.	11.8	11.0
	{ operatives	8.7	8.0
	{ other employees (c)	3.1	2.9
Wages and salaries	£'000	5,245	6,259
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees (c)	2,682	3,001
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	844
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	2,332
New building work	"	613	472
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	14
Plant and machinery (f)	"	2,008	1,617
Vehicles (f)	"	127	258

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 8 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 7 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)		
		Vegetable and seed oils and oil seed cake and meal 11		
		1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	15	13	
Number of establishments	"	33	29	
Gross output	£'000	126,293	126,506	
Net output	"	14,444	17,637	
Net output per head	£	1,880	2,591	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	118,693	117,052(d)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	7,709	8,689
Sales of characteristic products	"	76,417	82,289	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	64	70	
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	£'000	109,982	100,054
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"		8,390
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	99	
	{ for transport	"	1,457	1,346
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	- 47	+ 706
	{ at end of year	"	4,615	5,074
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 62	+ 59
	{ at end of year	"	218	388
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 312	+ 921
	{ at end of year	"	10,077	13,536
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	No.	7,683	6,807
	{ operatives	"	5,562	4,945
	{ other employees (g)	"	2,121	1,858
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	3,598	4,187
	{ of other employees (g)	"	1,902	2,027
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	647	847
	{ other employees (g)	"	897	1,091
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	237	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	373	
Capital expenditure (j)				
New building work	"	540	286	
Land and existing buildings	{ acquisitions	"	..	8
	{ disposals	"	..	*
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	1,703	1,075
	{ disposals	"	68	26
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	98	151
	{ disposals	"	33	72

For notes to this table - see page 32/7

	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)					
	Fish and marine oils 12		Animal (except marine animal) oils, fats, greases, etc. 13		Total	
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
	4	4	27	28	44	43
	6	8	37	40	76	77
	9,139	3,138	11,446	15,085	146,878	144,729
	1,116	957	2,855	4,807	18,415	23,400
	1,304	1,655	1,175	1,791	1,679	2,324
	8,783	3,143(d)	9,509	11,329(d)	136,985	131,523(d)
	562	22	2,021	3,733	10,292	12,443
	7,071	2,367	7,351	7,329	(e)	(e)
	81	75	77	65	71	79
Purchases	{ 7,201	{ 2,089	{ 8,319	{ 6,727	{ 125,502	{ 108,871
		{ 21		{ 3,242		{ 11,654
Payments to other organisations	{ 29	{ 108	{ 7	{ -	{ 135	{ 48
	{ 67		{ 204	{ 351	{ 1,729	{ 1,756
Goods on hand for sale	{ - 64	{ - 4	{ - 81	{ + 22	{ - 192	{ + 725
	{ 250	{ 219	{ 307	{ 430	{ 5,172	{ 5,723
Work in progress	{ - 142	{ - 23	{ - 3	{ + 2	{ - 207	{ + 38
	{ 275	{ 167	{ 46	{ 60	{ 539	{ 615
Materials, stores and fuel	{ - 725	{ + 37	{ - 60	{ + 42	{ - 1,097	{ + 999
	{ 1,366	{ 246	{ 446	{ 392	{ 11,889	{ 14,174
Average number employed	{ 856	{ 578	{ 2,430	{ 2,684	{ 10,969	{ 10,069
	{ 626	{ 406	{ 1,932	{ 2,041	{ 8,120	{ 7,392
	{ 230	{ 170	{ 497	{ 626	{ 2,848	{ 2,654
Wages and salaries	{ 304	{ 234	{ 974	{ 1,362	{ 4,877	{ 5,782
	{ 166	{ 141	{ 426	{ 604	{ 2,494	{ 2,772
Wages and salaries per head	{ 486	{ 575	{ 504	{ 667	{ 601	{ 782
	{ 723	{ 830	{ 857	{ 964	{ 876	{ 1,044
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	..	15	..	86	..	338
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	..	14	..	54	..	441
New building work	3	-	26	146	569	432
Land and existing buildings	{ ..	{ -	{ ..	{ 12	{ ..	{ 20
	{ ..	{ -	{ ..	{ *	{ ..	{ 33
Plant and machinery	{ 59	{ 3	{ 175	{ 438	{ 1,936	{ 1,517
	{ *	{ -	{ *	{ 11	{ 73	{ 37
Vehicles	{ 3	{ 8	{ 73	{ 184	{ 175	{ 343
	{ *	{ 4	{ *	{ 32	{ 56	{ 108

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
25-49	16	18	575	3,617	1,137	1,977	162	252
50-99	8	12	631	4,311	1,148	1,819	168	242
100-199	11	22	1,600	17,392	2,426	1,516	470	2,107
200-399	3	7	812	4,127	1,032	1,272	23	862
400 and over	5	18	6,451	115,282	17,657	2,737	1,311	17,049
Total	43	77	10,069	144,729	23,400	2,324	2,134	20,512

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
25-49	466	97	309	113	19	7	663	1,163
50-99	535	93	391	103	21	10	731	1,111
100-199	1,144	452	845	413	48	41	739	914
200-399	577	235	354	163	21	11	613	895
400 and over	4,670	1,777	3,883	1,979	229	373	831	1,114
Total	7,392	2,654	5,782	2,772	338	441	782	1,044

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £74,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	2	3	5
18 and over	67	28	95
All ages	69	31	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963 in the 'Vegetable and Animal Oils, Fats, Soap and Detergents Industry' - Minimum List Heading 275.

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for less than 1 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963. (For 1958 no unsatisfactory returns were recorded.)

	1958	1963
Number of firms	81	80

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	} 853	{ 103
Other persons employed		

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the introduction to this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

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

(e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.

(f) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(g) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries	
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number	
11	Vegetable and seed oils (other than lubricating oils) (b)						
	Unrefined, whether partly processed or not						
	Unhydrogenated		215	20,149	8	14	
	Hydrogenated		2.6	335	*	5	
	Refined (other than linseed oil)						
	Unhydrogenated		307	34,265	15	22	
	Hydrogenated		84.6	10,577	9	14	
	Linseed oil, refined or boiled		44.5	5,136	7	9	
	Unclassified refined oils		24.8	3,084	5	5	
	Total vegetable and seed oils (other than lubricating oils)		679	73,546	..	..
12	Fish and marine animal oils (other than lubricating oils)						
	Unrefined						
	10.8	994	19.8	1,188	7	10	
	Refined						
	Whale oil, including hydrogenated		32.7	2,497	5	8	
	Cod and other fish liver oils		47.4	3,687	6	7	
	Other and unclassified		58.1	4,694	9	13	
	Total fish and marine animal oils (other than lubricating oils)		158	12,065	..	..
13	Animal (except marine animal) oils, fats and greases (other than lard, compound fat and lubricating oils and greases)						
	Dripping						
	23.4	2,192	30.8	1,928	112	126	
	Tallow						
	58.8	4,253	112	5,754	68	80	
	Suet and other edible fats not elsewhere specified						
	17.6	2,777	26.9	3,280	32	33	
	Other animal oils, fats and greases (inedible)						
	Unrefined		16.0	811	17	20	
	Refined		2.7	220	9	10	
13	Acid oils, excluding fatty acids		37.7	1,717	15	22	
13	Raw (including degreased) bones and bone pieces		..	1,195	13	15	
	Total animal (except marine animal) oils, fats and greases (other than lard, compound fat and lubricating oils and greases), etc.		226	13,711	..	..

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number
11	Oil seed cake and meal (including extracted meals)		536	18,397	7	13
11	Edible emulsifiers (monoglycerides, etc.)		2.6	385	*	*
	Other products		2.0	62	20	25
	Waste products		..	246	13	14
	Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		..	105	*	5
	Total		109,389	119,935	..	..
	Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		..	16,147	..	..
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		..	103,788	43	56(c)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) The data for 1963 and 1958 are not strictly comparable; because of a change in the establishment structure between the census years, a greater proportion of the output has been recorded as a final sale in 1963 than was the case in 1958.
- (c) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	
Vegetable and seed oils (other than lubricating oils)						
Unrefined and refined (other than refined linseed oil)						
Unhydrogenated			35.4	3,838	8	14, 15, 16, 33
Hydrogenated	{ 69.5	{ 6,669	27.6	3,011	7	16, 27, 28, 33
Linseed oil, refined or boiled, and unclassified refined oils	{ ..	{ 101	20.8	2,641	8	9, 15, 27, 31
Total vegetable and seed oils (other than lubricating oils)	{ 69.5	{ 6,669	{ 83.9	{ 9,490	..	
..	..	101				
Fish and marine animal oils (other than lubricating oils)	..	414	7.5	412	6	10, 15, 33
Animal (except marine animal) oils, fats and greases (other than compound fat and lubricating oils and greases)						
Dripping	4.2	419	12.6	650	107	10, 26, 36
Tallow	21.6	1,467	48.0	2,477	45	10, 26, 36
Suet and other edible fats not elsewhere specified	5.5	722	13.3	1,128	25	8, 10, 15, 16
Other animal oils, fats and greases (inedible)						
Unrefined	..	984(b)	9.8	513	11	24, 36
Refined	4.1	330	1.4	76	5	24, 26, 36
Acid oils, excluding fatty acids; oil seed cake and meal; edible emulsifiers	25.1	1,127(c)	..	1,013	7	10, 11, 15, 16
Raw (including degreased) bones and bone pieces	..	(d)	31.0	388	6	10, 36
Total		12,233		16,147	..	

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

(b) Including raw bones (including degreased), hollow bones and bone pieces.

(c) Excluding edible emulsifiers in 1958.

(d) Included with other unrefined animal oils, fats and greases (inedible) in 1958.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Bladders, casings and sausage skins	..	275	..	181
Fertilizers, prepared or manufactured	{ 14.7	{ 464	{ 9.4	{ 252
	{ ..	{ 52	{ ..	{ 250
			Th.cwt.	
Compound fat (including shortening) for trade use			374	2,051
Feeding stuffs for animals, poultry, etc.			Th.tons	
Meat meal, meat and bone meal, bone meal and sterilised bone flour (other than for use as fertilizer)	..	39,039	47.9	1,816
Other			393	12,784
Other products			..	10,088
Services rendered to other organisations (a)		..		312
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	10,199	..	12,328
Canteen takings		93		115
Total		50,122(b)		40,179

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

(b) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing				
Seeds, nuts and kernels	..	45,853	..	44,634
Oils, imported as such, not processed in any way in the United Kingdom (excluding lubricating oils and greases specifically bought as such)				
Vegetable oils				
Palm	..	4,744	..	6,453
Linseed	3,280
Groundnut	3,006
Cotton	764
Soya	..	6,710	..	1,778
Coconut	2,045
Castor	558
Other	1,239
Whale oil	..	7,276	..	2,410
Other oils (e.g. sperm oil, fish oils)	..	5,031	..	5,021
Oils produced or processed in the United Kingdom (excluding lubricating oils and greases specifically bought as such) (a)	..	7,589	..	11,128
Molasses	..	135	..	265
Oil seed cake and meal (including extracted meals)	..	1,573	..	1,244
Cereals and cereal products and by-products				
Home milled	..	1,755	..	2,546
Other	2,008
Animal fats and greases	..	2,421	..	8,255
Bones, slaughterhouse inedible offals and dried residues of animal origin	..	659	..	2,494
Chemical and mineral additives for edible oils and animal feeding stuffs (including vitamins, phosphates, calcium, etc.)	..	(b)	..	1,110
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic and organic chemicals, compressed gases, etc.) including activated earths	..	(b)	..	988
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(b)	Th.gal. 27.6	9
			Th.cwt. 13.5	21
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	614	..	620
All other materials for processing	..	8,537	..	2,936

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Packaging materials				
Paper and board (c)				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	375	..	539
Multiwall paper sacks			Thousands 11,736	306
Metal				
Cans and boxes	..	(d)	..	108
Barrels, kegs and drums	..	(d)	433	223
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates (e)	..	172	..	1
Glass containers	..	(d)	Th.gross 42.4	78
Jute and hessian piece goods, sacks and bags	..	(d)	..	531
All other packaging materials	..	1,346	..	139
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	233	872	53.7	274
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	25.5	101	..	51
			1.0	8
			..	4
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal. 483	92	Th.gal. 829	165
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	1,369	42	16,862	611
	..	5	..	97
Gas	Th.therms 584	35	Th.therms 554	36
Electricity	Th.kWh 126,854	589	Th.kWh 161,230	742
			..	126
Total cost of materials and fuel		96,526		108,871
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		11,543
Canteen purchases		..		111
Total cost of purchases		..		120,525

(a) Described in 1954 as 'Unrefined oils'.

(b) Not recorded separately in 1954.

(c) Described in 1954 as 'Paper, board and containers made of paper and board'.

(d) Included in 'All other packaging materials' in 1954.

(e) Described in 1954 as 'Timber and containers made of timber'.

(f) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantities of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry cannot be given.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	654
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	549
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	185
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	1,756
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	24
Vehicle licences	"	35
Depreciation	"	129
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	74
Total	"	2,751

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	149
Road goods vehicles	74
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	296
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	188
Rates, excluding water rates	294
Hire of plant and machinery	20
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	107
Total	1,127

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.
 (b) For details see Table 11.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	1.1	November	0.3
May	1.4	December	75.8
June	2.2		
July	0.0	1964	
August	0.4	January	5.5
September	1.8	February	0.4
October	1.5	March	9.7
		Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended 1st to 5th April, 1964.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a parent company together with its subsidiary companies.

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

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

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

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

Sales

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

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

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

Services rendered

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

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

Small Firms

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

Stocks and Work in Progress

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

Transport Payments

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

Wages and Salaries

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

Work given out

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

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

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

Rounding of Figures

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

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