BOARD OF TRADE

## Report on the Census of Production 1963

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Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the
Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 \& 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)

## Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry rep
(More detaiied informat ion about the Census is given in a separate booklet - Introductory
Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of 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
to the Standard Industrial Classification a
only minor changes in the scope of certain only minor changes in the scope of certain
industey reports compared with 1958. Any suc changes are explained in the introductions to
the industry reports concerned or by footnotes the industry re
to the tables.
Industrial Classification
Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with Classif fication (Consolidated Edition Industrial Classif ication (Consolidated Edition 1963
incorporat ing Amendment 1). Each indust incorporat ing Amendment 1). Each industry was
basically def ined in term 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 proport ion
its total sales than did its sales of the principal prosucts of any other industry. How-
ever, where the application of this rule would ever, where the application of this rule. woul
have resulted in a change of classification have resulted in a change of classificat ion
between 1958 and 1963 , the establishment wa 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 predominan principal products of the previously predemina
industry. This modification of the general ule was introduced for 1958 to avoid dischanges in sales between successive censuses. The principle of classification by ma jor
output was also normally followed in compiling output was also normally followed in compiling
the analys is 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 intro-non-standard treatment are given in the in
ductions 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 Nat ional
Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-
time or part-time employees. Separate figure $t$ ime or part-time employees. Separate figures
were required for (a) administrative, technical were required for (a) administrative, technica
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 average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to
state the number of working proprietors (see seate the number of working propriteors (see
below) where appropriate and these are included
in in total employment $f$ igures. Outworkers are

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these
could not be excluded from the return. Working Proprietors
These include all persons regarded as 'selfemployed' for Nat ional Insurance purposes, and
members of their familises who worked in the members of the ir 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. the normal number of working hours are excluded For Great Britain, directors working in the
business but not in receipt of a def inite 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 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

## Employees

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendent and works foremen; research, experimental,
development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters canvassers, compet tition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (includin
works of fice) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Nor thern Ireland, they
include also managing and other directors include also managing and other directiors
in receipt of a definite wage, salary or in receipt
commission.
(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all
manual wage earners. They include those manual wage earners. They include t
employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouse
shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers
and similar workers; maintenance workers;
and cleaners.
Operat ives engage in in outand cleaners. Operatives engaged in out-
side work of erection, fitting, etc. are side work of erection, fitting, etc. are
also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in the ir own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded.
Informat ion about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves
industry. apital Expenditu
(i) New building work

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new
constructional work (including of fice buildings, canteens and the like used in
connection with the business covered by the onnection with the business cover
return but not dwe 11 ing houses for return but not dwe eling houses for
employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return;
it includes expenditure on new buildings or 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 nature carried out by firms, own staff, and
the cost of any newly constructed buildings 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

This Report on the Electricity Industry relates to undertakings engaged wholly or mainly in the production and distribution of electricity for public supply. Establishments producing electricity for railway, tramway and trolleybus operation are included. 'District heating' and electricity showrooms are also included. Establishments (other than those of railway and tramway undertakings) producing ectricity primarily for their own use are excluded, being included in the industries covering the major output of the parent works.
This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 602 in the Standard Industria Classification (Consol idated edition, 1963).

In this report separate particulars are given for the Electricity Boards, and othe undertakings which consisted of the generating stations of transport undertakings in Great Britain and electricity undertakings in Northern Ireland.

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


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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom
Estimates for all undertakings, 1958 and 1963

|  | Unit | Electricity Boards |  | Other undertakings(a) |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1958 (b) | 1963 | 1958 (b) | 1963 | 1958 (b) | 1963 |
| Number of generating stations | No. | 349 | 333 | 19 | 9 | 368 | 342 |
| Gross output | £ 000 | 673,838 | 1, 101,437 | 25,364 | 25,686 | 699, 202 | 1,127, 103 |
| Net output | " | 382,113 | 656,793 | 10,067 | 13, 135 | 392, 180 | 669,928 |
| Net output per head | $\varepsilon$ | 1,928 | 2,888 | 1,472 | 2,021 | 1,913 | 2,864 |
| Sales and $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { electricity, etc. } \\ \text { and work done (c) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\varepsilon^{\prime} 000$ | 634,468 | 1,037,754 | 25, 178 | 25,624 | 659,644 | 1,063,378 |
| merchanted goods and canteen takings | n | 39,372 | 62,623 | 186 | 10 | 39,558 | 62,632 |
| Cost of materials and fuel used | " | 261,450 | 397,428 | 15,151 | 12,233 | 278,601 | 409,662 |
| Cost of merchanted goods and canteen purchases | " | 29,802 | 45,494 | 146 | 294 | 29,948 | 45,788 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Payments } \\ & \text { to other } \end{aligned} \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { for renovation of appli- } \\ \text { ances by other firms } \end{array}\right.$ | " | 111 | 426 | - | - | 111 | 428 |
| organisations for transport (d) | " | 362 | 1,296 | - | 4 | 362 | 1,301 |
| Stocks and work in progress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total stocks change during year | " | .. | + 7,789 | .. | + 163 |  | + 7.952 |
| progress ${ }_{\text {at end }}$ of year | "' | .. | 96,551 | .. | 2,569 |  | 99,120 |
| ds on $\quad$ change during year | " | .. | + 603 | .. | - 6 | .. | + 597 |
| sale ${ }^{\text {at end of year }}$ | " | .. | 11,168 | .. | 76 | .. | 11, 245 |
| change during year | " | .. | + 457 | .. | + 38 | .. | + 495 |
| progress $\{$ at end of year | " |  | 4,119 | .. | 158 | .. | 4,277 |
| Materials, $\quad$ change during year | " | + 2,400 | + 6,729 | - 62 | + 131 | + 2,338 | + 6,860 |
| at end of year | " | 72,600 | 81,265 | 689 | 2,334 | 73, 289 | 83,599 |
| fotal | No. | 198, 163 | 227,431 | 6,838 | 6,499 | 205,001 | 233,930 |
| Aver age number employed | " | 132,704 | 150,817 | 5,427 | 5,110 | 138,131 | 155,927 |
| other employees (e) | " | 85,459 | 78,814 | 1,411 | 1,389 | 86,870 | 78,003 |
| of operatives | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 78,946 | 118,801 | 3,353 | 4. 164 | 82, 299 | 122,985 |
| salaries $\quad$ of other employees (e) | n | 49, 156 | 77,270 | 1,021 | 1,216 | 50,177 | 78,486 |
| Wages and $\quad$ operatives | \& | 595 | 788 | 618 | 815 | 596 | 789 |
| per head ${ }^{\text {dether employees (e) }}$ | " | 751 | 1,009 | 724 | 876 | 750 | 1,006 |
| Employers' contributions to National Insurance (f) | £'000 | .. | 6,243 | .. | 204 | . | 6,447 |
| Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (g) | " |  | 14,815 | .. | 224 | . | 14,839 |

TABLE 1 (cont inued)

(a) Including generating stations of transport undertakings in Great Britain and electricity undertakings in Nor thern Irel and.
(b) Excluding particulars of canteens.
(c) Including sales of electricity, by-products and waste products, charges for work done, rents received and
work of new construction. For details see Tables $5(B)$ and $5(C)$,
(d) Payments for transport inwards are included in the cost of purchased materials and fuel used and excluded
from payments for transport to other organisations. The amounts were as follows.

Payments for transport inwards are included in the cost of purchased materials and
from payments for transport to other organisations. The amounts were as follows:

|  | 1958 | 1963 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $£^{\prime} 000$ | $£^{\prime} 000$ |
| Electricity Boards | 22,704 | 26,933 |
| Other undertakings | 504 | 276 |

(e) Administrative, technital
(f) Including both technical and clerical employees.
(g) Including both flat rate and graduated contribution
(g) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.
(h) Including expenditure for establishments in Great Britain not yet in production.
(i) Including meters, mains and services, and railway sidings owned by electricity undertakings
(j) Issued during year.
(k) Proceeds from disposals of appliances formerly on hire which were sold or scrapped during the year.

TABLE 2 Analysis by sub-divisions within the industry Analysis by su
1958 and 1963

No sub-divisions of this industry were distinguished.

TABLE 3 Analysis by size of enterprise within the

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and

| Ages | Males | Females | All employees |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 18 <br> 18 and over | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
|  | 2 | 1 | 3 |
|  | 85 | 12 | 97 |
|  | Source: Ministry of Labour |  |  |  |

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding

TABLE 5(A) Summary of electricity generated, purchased, used and sold, 1958 and 1963
All undertakings in the industry: United Kingdom

|  | Electricity Boards |  | Other undertakings |  | Total (a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1958 | 1963 | 1958 | 1963 | 1958 | 1963 |
|  | Mn.kwh | Mn. . WWh | Mn.kwh | Mn.kwh | Mn.kwh | Mn. .kWh |
| Electricity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Generated | 98,498 | 153,771 | 2,449 | 3,096 | 100,947 | 156,867 |
| Purchased from outside sources <br> By generating regions <br> By distribution system | 346 407 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,821 \\ & 1,660 \end{aligned}$ | $\}_{1,061}$ | 161 | 1,814 | 3,642 |
| Total | 99, 251 | 157,252 | 3,510 | 3,257 | 102,761 | 160,509 |
| Used on works etc. at generating stations | 5,810 | 10,020 | 165 | 180 | 5,975 | 10,200 |
| Used in offices and showrooms | 307 | 471 | 4 | 3 | 311 | 474 |
| Conversion, transmission and distribution losses andelectricity unaccounted for |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| By generating regions By distribution system | $\begin{aligned} & 2,377 \\ & 6,888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,944 \\ & 8,837 \end{aligned}$ | \} 387 | 342 | 9,652 | 13,123 |
| Sold |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct from generating regions to consumers | 2,946 | 2,059 | 2,954 $\{$ | - | 86, 823 \{ | 2,059 |
| Through distribution system | 80,923 | 131,921 |  | 2,732 |  | 134,653 |
| Total | 99,251 | 157,252 | 3,510 | 3,257 | 102,761 | 160,509 |

(a) Total figures are overstated by the amount of sales between the public supply system of Great Britain and other undertakings and included in the figures of both.

TABLE 5(B) Sales of electricity and other products, charges for work done and rents received, 1958 and 1963
All undertakings in the industry: United Kingdom

| All undertakings in the industry: United Kingdom |
| :--- |

(a) Excluding sales between Electricity Boards in Great Britain.
(b) Including transactions between Electricity Boards and other undertakings in Great Britain

TABLE 5(C) Work of new construction and repair and maintenance carried out by employees of electricity undertakings, 1958 and 1963 (a) All undertakings in the industry: United Kingdom

(a) The amount shown for work of new construction represents the sum chargeable to capital account . Repairs and maintenance are valued at the cost of labour
Divisions and Area Boards is valued at the amount charged.

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

This table is not applicable to this industry

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products, 1958 and 1963 All undertakings in the industry: United Kingdom

No sales of principal products of other industries made by undertakings in this industry were recorded for 1958 or 1963 . The total value of
nerchanted or factored goods (including electrical erchanted or undertakings in the industry was $£ 39,558,000$ in 1958 and $£ 60,794,000$ in
1963 . The total value of canteen takings by such undertakings in 1963 1963. The total value of canteen takings by such undertakings in 19
was $\& 1,838,000$. No particulars of canteen takings were recorded in
this industry for 1958 .
on of certain principal products of the industry ncluding production by establishments classified to other ndustries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry

TABLE 10 Materials and fuel purchased and used, 1954 and 1963

| C\|r|r|r|r|r| |
| :--- |


| Other undertakings |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1954 |  | 1963 |  | 1954 |  | 1963 |  |
| Quantity | Cost | Quantity | Cost | Quantity | Cost | Quantity | Cost |
|  | £'000 | Th.tons | £'000 | Th.tons | £'000 | Th.tons | £'000 |
|  | 1 | 0.3 | 21 | 4.3 | 370 | 3.7 | 370 |
|  | $\{$ |  | 2 | \} | $\{$ | 2.4 | 210 |
|  | , |  | 1 |  | 589 | 0.6 | 100 |
|  | 2 | 0.2 | 9 | 4.4 | 200 | 18 | 492 |
|  | 89 | .. | 345 | . | 16,957 | . | 28, 107 |
|  |  | - | - | Th.stds. |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Th. stds. } \\ \mid \\ \mid \end{array}$ | 630 |
|  |  | - | 2 |  | 115) | 1.7 | 198 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Th.gal. } \\ 24 \end{array}$ | 7 | .. | .. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th. gal. } \\ 1,559 \end{gathered}$ | 346 |
|  |  | Th.cwt. |  |  |  | Th.cwt. |  |
|  |  | 0.1 | 1 | . | .. | 5.2 | 26 |
|  |  |  | 73 | .. | . | .. | 7,860 |
|  | 1,241 | . | 1,760 | .. | 27,207 | .. | 45,381 |
|  | . | - | - |  | . | . | 74 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Th.tons } \\ & 1,552 \end{aligned}$ | 5,854 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th.tons } \\ 1,228 \end{gathered}$ | 6,763 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th. tons } \\ 40,293 \end{gathered}$ | 130,816 | Th. tons 67,547 | 275,310 |
| 4 | 9 | 0.8 | 8 | 1,150 | 2,410 | 700 | 2,480 |
| Th.gal. |  | Th.gal. |  | Th.gal. |  | Th. gal. |  |
| 183 | 36 | 42.7 | 9 | 8,849 | 1,648 | 10,995 | 2,069 |
|  | 1 | 7.7 | - \{ | 7,743 | 363 1 | \} 12,045 | 624 |
| 9,786 | 292 | 78, 266 | 2,399 | 45,901 | 1,605 | 1,205,294 | 40,538 |
| Th.therms |  | Th.therms |  | Th.therms |  | Th.therms |  |
| 37.0 | 3 | 13.7 | 1 | 85.0 | 7 | 35.9 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | 6,708 | 64 | 30.9 | 4 |
| Mn. .kwh |  | Mn.kwh |  | Mn. kWh |  | Mn.kWh |  |
| 925 | 4,401 | 161 | 832 | 1,278 | 5,411 | 3,642 | 10,595 |
|  | 3 | - | - | .. | 34 |  | 92 |
|  | 12,049 |  | 12,233 |  | 188,645 |  | 415,511 |
|  | - |  | - |  | 364 |  | 5,849 |
|  | 12,049 |  | 12,233 |  | 188,281 |  | 409,662 |
|  | 101 |  | 286 |  | 24,255 |  | 44,412 |
|  | . |  | 8 |  | . |  | 1,375 |
|  | 12, 150 |  | 12,527 |  | 212,536 |  | 455,449 |

(a) Described in 1954 as 'Timber excluding plywood and veneers'
(b) Including amounts paid for delivery services.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment, 1963
All undertakings in the industry: United Kingdom


TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. 1963 (a) All undertakings in the industry: United Kingdom

|  | Amounts payable |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Electricity <br> Boards | Other <br> undertakings | Total |
| Repairs and maintenance to | $£^{\prime} 000$ | $£^{\prime} 000$ | $£^{\prime} 000$ |
| Buildings | 1,863 | 81 | 1,945 |
| Road goods vehicles | 359 | 122 | 481 |
| Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment | 9,899 | 73 | 9,972 |
| Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods <br> vehicles (b) | 2,678 | 55 | 2,734 |
| Rates, excluding water rates | 28,296 | 396 | 28,692 |
| Hire of plant and machinery | 1,532 | 1 | 1,533 |
| Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables | 1,399 | 14 | 1,413 |
| $\quad$ Total | 46,026 | 743 | 46,769 |

[^0](b) For details see Table 11.

Notes - continued from page ii

Capital Experiditure (continued)
i) Land and existing buildings.

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

The items shown are the value of plant and
machinery and of vehicles acquired machinery and of vehicles acquired, both
new and second-hand, and the amount 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 connect ion With the business covered by the return.
The value of plant etc acquired is the The value of plant, etc. acquired is the
expenditure charged to capital account expenditure charged to capital account
during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduct ion is madescence. The proceeds of it ems or
obsole
di sposed of obsolescence. The proceeds of items
disposed of during the year exclude amounts
written off for items scrapped. Capital expenditure during the year
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 defined. They are products sub-division is ted in production and are are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases
the characteristic product s of division are indic product $s$ of each sub-
indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for
which an analysis by sub-divisions made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characterist ic 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 o either of an 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
$f$ igures were recorded for that item.
Establishment
The census was based on the establishment
comprising in most cases the whole of the 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 pro-
duction for which they kept a separat duction for which they kept a separate set of
accounts. Where separate accounts were not accounts. Where separate accounts were not
kept, they were asked to include merchant ing factoring, canteens operated by them and other
ancillary activities such as bottling, packing
and the manufacture of containers for packing and the manufacture of containers for packing
their own products, whether or not these their own products, whether or not these
activities are carried on at the same addre as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and trans-

## Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggre dur ing the year by the establisher work done during the year by the establishments class
fied to the industry. It is derived by sub tracting from the value of sales and work done
the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale 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. year.
Net Output
The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of pro duct ion. It includes the gross margin on any
merchanted or factored goods sold: it conmerchanted or factored goods sold; it con-
stitutes the fund from which wages, salaries stitutes the fund from which wages, salaries
insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments, for repairs and mainten-
ance, costs of operating road venicles, rents ance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents,
rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and ali other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net out
put. 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
Normally any customs or excise duty on
materials purchased is included in the cost materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies,
allowances and levies receivablee or 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.
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 technical and clerical employees and working
proprietors, but excluding outworkers. Principal Products
The principal products of an industry are thos in terms of which the industry is defined They are products commonly associated in pro duction, and are usually similar in nature or
Production
This means the total quantity of a product made to stock, transferred to sold in the year, added the same firm, or used in another department of other products within the business covered by materurn. 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 pack
aging materials. including the full aging materials, including the full cost o
turnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, of $f$ ice 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 fo
machinery purchased during the year as replacemachinery purchased during the year as replace-
ments. Water charges are also included. In ments. Water charges are also included. in 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 rebate. etc.) but exclude trade discounts
allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of mater ials as
invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisainvoiced; amounts paid to transport organ isa-
tions, including firms' own separate transport tions, including firms own separate transport
organisations, for del ivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials
purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f.
cost plus any duty payable if the cost of 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 invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost
if invoiced cartiage paid home'. Mater ials if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials
and fuel transferred from another department of
the firm not covered by the same return are and fuer transferred from another department
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 business covered by the return, goods made for
it by out workers or by other firms from it by out workers or by other firms from
materials given out to them (somet imes described
as goods made on commission) and waste products. materials given out to them (sometimes describe
as gods made on commission) and waste products.
Any mach inery 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 manufactur ing without being subjected to any manufactur ing
process (merchanted or factored) and canteen prokings are included as in 1958. The value shown for sales is the net selling
value, def ined as the amount charged to
customers value, def ined 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, commissions, allowances for returnable cases,
purchase tax, etc. the net amount charged for purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for
packing materials is included. Goods charged
on a delivered basis and
on a delivered basis to customers overseas are
included at the f.ob. value. included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on
comission 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 transferred to another department of the same
firm not covered by the return, these transfers
were treated were treated as sales by the producing depart
ment and valued as far as possible as if they ment and valued as far as possible as if they
had been sold to an independent purchaser. had been sold to an independent purchaser.
Goods transferred to wholesale or retail sell
ing or ganisations for which separate accounts ing organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis.
Estimations of a similar kind were also son Esimes necessary in valuing transfers between
timer
difer different firms belonging to the same ente
prise. To the extent that the sales of prise. 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 o
naterials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplicat ion.
Services rendered
This represents the amounts charged for hirirg out plant, machinery and other goods, providing
transport, or for any technical or other
services rendered to other organisations. includes amounts credited for similar services
rendered to other departments of the same firm rendered to other departments of the same firm Small Firms These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons
year.
Stocks and Work in Progress Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for
sale, and of materials and fuel, at the be$g$ inning and end of the year of return, includin any stocks of goods held for merchant ing or
factoring. The values include duty in the case factoring. The values include duty in the cas
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 depayments made to sub-contractors, and no de-
duction is made on account of progress payments
received. Transport Payments
These represent the total amount paid or
credited during the year for both outward credited during the year for both outwards
transport of finished goods sold and inwards 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 any separate transport organisation of the same
firm, not covered by the return, but exclude firm, not covered by the return, but exclude
the value of transport services provided by the
business covered by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired carteage and for
inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inwarns and outwards carriage by all forms of
inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, Payments made for sea freight on goods sold
cust customers overseas and on materials and fuel Wages and Salaries
These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and erieal employees. Payments to working are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to
directors of limited companies. The valu directors of limited companies. The values
shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and comnissions, whether paid regularly or not
and no deduction is made for income tat. and no deduction is made for income tax,
insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The insurances, contributory pensions, etc.
value of any payments in kind, travell ing expenses, lodg ing allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance Work given out
Work given out
The figures shown represent the total amount supplied to them, byd alher firms on material
sirms' 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 Not available
Nil or negligible (less than half the
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 metw, the the sums of the constituent items and
bee metals shown.
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[^0]:    (a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figure of net output given in this report.

