



BOARD OF TRADE

5
42
[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

12 Sugar

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
THREE SHILLINGS NET

12 SUGAR

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

12 Sugar

*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)*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1968

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.

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

12 Sugar

This Report on the Sugar Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or refining of sugar, syrup and treacle, molasses and invert sugar.

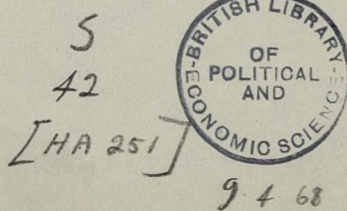
This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 216 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

There were no establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954, 1958 and 1963.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure, but in classifying returns to the sub-divisions of the industry, establishments of the British Sugar Corporation Ltd. were allocated to the group headed 'Beet sugar' and all other establishments to the other group.

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).



LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
1	Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963	12/3
2	Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963	12/4
3	Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963	12/5
4	Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom	12/6
5	Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	12/7
6	Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	12/7
7	Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963	12/8
8	Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	DOES NOT APPLY
9	Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963	DOES NOT APPLY
10	Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963	12/9
11	Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963	12/11
12	Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963	12/11
13	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963	12/12
14	Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	DOES NOT APPLY

TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	23	19	
Number of establishments	"	47	44	
Gross output	£'000	209,983	230,151	
Net output (b)	"	16,998	37,362	
Net output per head (b)	£	905	2,345	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	202,081	223,207(c)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	1,852	3,235
Customs duty and surcharge (net of distribution repayments)(d)	"	32,754	- 17,479	
Net payments to the Sugar Board from the British Sugar Corporation	"	..	15,323	
Net receipts from the Sugar Board by the British Sugar Corporation	"	..	2,293	
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	145,155	190,747
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"			3,362
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	-	9
	{ for transport	"	7,278	8,706
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 1,748	+ 9,294
	{ at end of year	"	35,342	48,045
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 6,011	+ 3,692
	{ at end of year	"	15,777	23,278
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 39	+ 17
	{ at end of year	"	800	856
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 7,798	+ 5,585
	{ at end of year	"	18,765	23,911
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	18.8	15.9
	{ operatives	"	15.3	12.8
	{ other employees (e)	"	3.5	3.1
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	9,341	10,565
	{ of other employees (e)	"	3,226	3,832
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (f)	"	..	1,985	
Capital expenditure (g)				
Total	"	..	5,759	
New building work	"	1,045	1,325	
Land and existing buildings (h)	"	..	99	
Plant and machinery (h)	"	2,762	4,165	
Vehicles (h)	"	133	171	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for less than 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also less than 1 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) The figures against these headings are not strictly comparable as between the two census years: in arriving at net output for 1963, payments to and receipts from the Sugar Board by the British Sugar Corporation were taken into account. Similar information was not available for 1958 but it was estimated that receipts by the British Sugar Corporation amounted to £10,143,000.

(c) 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).

(d) Including Excise duty for 1958.

(e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(h) 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)				Total	
		Beet sugar		Other sugar		1958	1963
		01	02	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises	No.	1	1	16	12	17	13
Number of establishments	"	18	18	23	20	41	38
Gross output	£'000	58,272	67,750	151,319	161,448	209,592	229,198
Net output	"	- 2,039(c)	12,678(c)	19,005	24,539	16,966(c)	37,217(c)
Net output per head	£	..(c)	2,360(c)	1,501	2,338	905(c)	2,345(c)
Sales and work done	£'000	54,111	65,848(d)	147,593	156,435(d)	201,704	222,283(d)
Sales of characteristic products	"	206	183	1,643	3,034	1,849	3,217
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	100	99	99	98	99	98
Customs duty and surcharge (net of distribution repayments) (g)	£'000	11,046	-13,020	21,647	- 4,433	32,693	-17,453
Net payments to the Sugar Board from the British Sugar Corporation	"	..	15,323	..	-	..	15,323
Net receipts from the Sugar Board by the British Sugar Corporation	"	..	2,293	..	-	..	2,293
Purchases	"	43,642	48,975	101,243	140,939	144,885	189,915
			132		3,211		3,343
Payments to other organisations	"	-	9	-	-	-	9
		1,662	2,206	5,602	6,462	7,264	8,668
Stocks and work in progress	"						
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 3,955	+ 1,719	+ 2,044	+ 1,962	+ 6,000	+ 3,681
		11,434	18,343	4,313	4,906	15,747	23,249
Work in progress	"	-	-	+ 39	+ 17	+ 39	+ 17
		-	-	798	851	798	851
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 3,961	- 3,741	- 3,823	+ 9,271	- 7,784	+ 5,530
		4,056	5,305	14,674	18,497	18,730	23,802
Average number employed	No.	6,078	5,373	12,660	10,497	18,738	15,870
		4,624	4,082	10,675	8,650	15,299	12,732
		1,454	1,291	1,985	1,843	3,439	3,134
Wages and salaries	£'000	2,818	3,368	6,506	7,159	9,324	10,527
		1,054	1,353	2,166	2,465	3,220	3,819
Wages and salaries per head	£	609	825	609	828	609	827
		725	1,048	1,091	1,338	936	1,218
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	170	..	312	..	482
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	447	..	1,049	..	1,496
Capital expenditure (k)	"						
New building work	"	239	837	804	485	1,043	1,322
Land and existing buildings	"	..	145	..	23	..	168
		..	24	..	45	..	69
Plant and machinery	"	979	1,966	1,813	2,225	2,792	4,191
		7	9	27	31	35	40
Vehicles	"	9	59	154	148	162	207
		4	2	26	35	29	37

For notes to this table - see page 12/6

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
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-99	6	7	381	2,636	821	2,154	29	291
100-499	3	3	377	5,004	1,127	2,989	107	584
500 and over	4	28	15,112	221,558	35,269	2,334	5,607	47,026
Total	13	38	15,870	229,198	37,217	2,345	5,743	47,901

(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)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-99	268	109	147	103	10	17	550	943
100-499	269	108	205	102	12	15	761	943
500 and over	12,195	2,917	10,175	3,614	459	1,463	834	1,239
Total	12,732	3,134	10,527	3,819	482	1,496	827	1,218

(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 £173,000.

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	2	4
18 and over	73	23	96
All ages	75	25	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

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

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	6	5
Average persons employed:		
Working proprietors	} 35	{ 7
Other persons employed			22

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the introduction to this report.

(c) The figures against these headings are not strictly comparable as between the two census years: in arriving at net output for 1963, payments to and receipts from the Sugar Board by the British Sugar Corporation were taken into account. Similar information was not available for 1958 but it was estimated that receipts by the British Sugar Corporation amounted to £10,143,000.

(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) Including Excise duty for 1958.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(k) 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

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
Sugar, unrefined	5,717	9,742	3,162	13,008	*	*
Sugar, refined or rendered by any process equivalent thereto	57,116	165,946	56,214	182,222	7	10
Sugar, ground or otherwise prepared for icing, fondants, etc.	1,305	4,748	1,346	5,464	24	27
Syrup and treacle	1,345	5,193	1,169	4,622	8	11
Invert sugar, other than syrup and treacle	857	3,020	989	3,362	7	10
Molasses	3,738	2,173	3,368	2,465	5	8
Caramel	188	880	222	1,010	7	9
Sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by polariscope, not included in any of the headings above	211	548	92.4	285	*	*
Beet pulp (including wet pulp in terms of dry pulp)	9,139	8,791	8,654	8,965	*	*
Other products	..	58	..	1,092	8	9
Waste products	..	98	..	194	5	6
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		104	-	-		
Total		201,300		222,689	..	..
Sales in other industries, (see Table 6)		1,374		1,935	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		199,926		220,754	13	19(a)

(a) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 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			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Sugar, ground or otherwise prepared for icing, fondants, etc.	207	841	} 510	1,935	25	11, 13, 17
Invert and other sugar molasses, syrup, treacle etc.	..	533				
Total	..	1,374	510	1,935	25	

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

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
		£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000
Sugar confectionery	..	236	31.3	229
	Th.		Th.	
Second-hand sacks and bags of jute repaired and sold	7,908	373	1,784	94
Other goods including the sale of electricity	..	1,169	..	1,206(a)
Services rendered to other organisations	..	..	..	..
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,481	..	2,874
Canteen takings		368		343
Total		3,627(b)		4,746

(a) Including 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				
Sugar beet	..	27,538	..	34,793
Sugar unrefined				
Home produced	..	11,996	..	10,709
Imported	..	86,540	..	126,783
Sugar refined				
Home refined	..	1,364	..	1,354
Imported	..	..	..	373
Limestone and lime	..	398	..	492
Charcoal	..	258	..	191
Carbon	..	..	..	205
	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	5.1	286	4.8	323
			Th.gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	89.8	27
			Th.cwt.	
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,053	..	1,508
All other materials for processing	..	2,214	..	1,996
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	499	..	1,712
Multiwall paper sacks	..	..	20.5	968
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	2,465 (a)	..	1,180(a)
Cans and metal boxes	..	255	..	182
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	..	..	5
Jute and hessian piece goods, sacks and bags	..	2,899(b)	..	1,469
All other packaging materials	..	675	..	297

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Fuel and electricity (c)				
Coal	925	3,723	833	4,519
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	25.2	179	55.9	318
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	276	51	371	59
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	317	18	5,666	229
	Th. therms		Th. therms	
Gas	248	15	289	24
	Th. kWh		Th. kWh	
Electricity	13,094	87	32,594	191
Total cost of materials and fuel		142,513		189,915
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		2,920
Canteen purchases		..		422
Total cost of purchases		..		193,257

(a) Includes paper and board purchased for making bags, cases and cartons.

(b) Described as 'Hessian and jute sacks and bags' in 1954.

(c) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 230,820 Th.kWh in 1954 and 319,263 Th.kWh in 1963.

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.	167
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	158
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	59
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	8,668
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	16
Vehicle licences	"	17
Depreciation	"	58
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	14
Total	"	8,989

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	115
Road goods vehicles	14
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	226
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	90
Rates, excluding water rates	776
Hire of plant and machinery	39
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	94
Total	1,354

(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)	0.0	November	0.0
May	0.5	December	4.2
June	0.2		
July	0.0	1964	
August	0.0	January	0.0
September	59.7	February	0.0
October	0.4	March	35.0
		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.

DM 50742/1/137230 K6 2/68 LB

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 merchandising 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.

List of Industry Reports, etc

Part No. and title

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Foods
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 General Chemicals
- 28 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 29 Toilet Preparations
- 30 Explosives and Fireworks
- 31 Paint and Printing Ink
- 32 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 33 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 34 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 35 Polishes
- 36 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 37 Iron and Steel (General)
- 38 Steel Tubes
- 39 Iron Castings, etc.
- 40 Non-ferrous Metals
- 41 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 42 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 43 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 44 Industrial Engines
- 45 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 46 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 47 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 48 Office Machinery
- 49 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 50 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 51 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 52 General Mechanical Engineering
- 53 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 54 Watches and Clocks
- 55 Electrical Machinery
- 56 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 57 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 58 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 59 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 60 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 61 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 62 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 63 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 64 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 65 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 66 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 67 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 68 Tools and Implements

Part No. and title

- 69 Cutlery
- 70 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 71 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 72 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 73 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 74 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 75 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 76 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 77 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Woollen and Worsted
- 79 Jute
- 80 Rope, Twine and Net
- 81 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 82 Lace
- 83 Carpets
- 84 Narrow Fabrics
- 85 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 86 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 87 Textile Finishing
- 88 Asbestos
- 89 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 90 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 91 Leather Goods
- 92 Fur
- 93 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 94 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 95 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 96 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 97 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 98 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 99 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 100 Gloves
- 101 Footwear
- 102 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 103 Pottery
- 104 Glass
- 105 Cement
- 106 Abrasives
- 107 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 108 Timber
- 109 Furniture and Upholstery
- 110 Bedding and Soft Furnishings
- 111 Shop and Office Fitting
- 112 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 113 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 114 Paper and Board
- 115 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 116 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 117 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 118 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 119 Rubber
- 120 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 121 Brushes and Brooms
- 122 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 123 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 124 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 125 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 126 Construction
- 127 Gas
- 128 Electricity
- 129 Water Supply
- 130 Index of Products
- 131 Summary Volume
- 132 Summary Volume
- 133 Summary Volume

© Crown copyright 1968

Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
49 High Holborn, London W.C.1
423 Oxford Street, London W.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester 2
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1
258-259 Broad Street, Birmingham 1
7-11 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY
or through any bookseller

Printed in England