



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

115 Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard
packing cases

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Price 3s. 6d. net

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

115 Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases

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 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 merchandising 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.

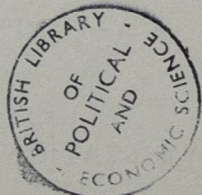
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Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases

This Report on the Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibreboard Packing Cases Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing all types (whether printed or not) of rigid or folding cardboard and paper boxes, canisters and other containers (including composite containers of board and metal) except paper bags and fibre card and sliver cans.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 482 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

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 firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	496	468
Number of establishments	"	588	594
Gross output	£'000	123,278	178,862
Net output	"	48,121	71,845
Net output per head	£	857	1,134
Sales and work done	£'000	120,775	172,910(b)
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	1,895	5,257
Purchases	"	70,661	96,992
	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases		4,884
Payments to other organisations	"	1,120	1,606
	{ for work done on materials given out		
	{ for transport	2,262	3,675
Stocks and work in progress	"		
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	- 506	+ 836
	{ at end of year	19,533	27,986
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	+ 279	+ 447
	{ at end of year	2,303	5,402
Work in progress	{ change during year	+ 329	+ 248
	{ at end of year	4,810	7,384
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	- 1,114	+ 140
	{ at end of year	12,420	15,199
Average number employed	Th.	56.2	63.4
	{ total, including working proprietors		
	{ operatives	46.8	51.8
	{ other employees (c)	9.2	11.1
Wages and salaries	£'000	20,673	29,601
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees (c)	6,993	10,238
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	2,892
Capital expenditure (e)	"		
Total	"	..	7,008
New building work	"	1,192	1,433
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 265
Plant and machinery (f)	"	3,988	5,179
Vehicles (f)	"	359	661

(a) For 1963, 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 1958 the comparable figure was 6 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)(c)				
		Rigid boxes		Cartons		
		01	02	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	177	155	72	74	
Number of establishments	"	216	189	91	101	
Gross output	£'000	20,460	21,356	48,842	68,056	
Net output	"	10,277	10,787	19,770	28,661	
Net output per head	£	592	727	881	1,152	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	19,710	19,977(e)	47,341	65,286(e)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	575	1,361	1,035	2,282
Sales of characteristic products	"	16,196	16,385	36,618	51,284	
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	82	82	77	79	
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	£'000	9,455	8,904	26,935	35,154
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"	"	1,250	"	2,119
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	297	331	699	1,004
	{ for transport	"	242	170	663	920
Stocks and work in progress						
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 87	- 8	+ 212	+ 318
	{ at end of year	"	445	511	1,328	3,541
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 88	+ 26	+ 254	+ 170
	{ at end of year	"	682	517	3,220	5,418
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 189	+ 86	- 774	- 197
	{ at end of year	"	2,172	1,933	4,848	6,014
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	No.	17,371	14,833	22,444	24,886
	{ operatives	"	15,079	12,936	18,496	20,247
	{ other employees (h)	"	2,245	1,754	3,945	4,600
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	4,884	4,950	9,362	13,054
	{ of other employees (h)	"	1,639	1,508	3,186	4,562
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	324	383	506	645
	{ other employees (h)	"	730	860	808	992
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	329	..	710	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	102	..	543	
Capital expenditure (k)						
New building work	"	324	102	397	394	
Land and existing buildings	{ acquisitions	"	..	..	501	
	{ disposals	"	..	+ 2(1)	813	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	423	+ 444(1)	2,349	2,629
	{ disposals	"	23	..	111	135
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	156	132	187	316
	{ disposals	"	57	38	75	90

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)(c)					
Fibreboard packing cases		Other		Total	
03	04	1958	1963	1958	1963
26	47	20	7	283	260
45	77	21	9	373	376
43,047	75,761	3,778	4,175	116,126	169,348
13,676	26,681	1,607	1,895	45,329	68,024
1,261	1,422	717	1,256	857	1,134
42,984	74,309(e)	3,733	4,142(e)	113,768	163,713(e)
140	1,290	36	44	1,785	4,977
40,557	68,708	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
94	92	..	..	91	92
28,092	45,622	2,080	2,153	66,562	91,833
..	1,213	..	42	..	4,624
40	179	18	7	1,055	1,521
1,155	2,274	71	116	2,131	3,479
- 33	+ 114	- 4	- 1	+ 263	+ 424
345	1,010	52	53	2,170	5,115
- 44	+ 47	+ 13	- 9	+ 310	+ 235
541	1,036	88	21	4,531	6,992
- 84	+ 207	- 2	+ 37	- 1,049	+ 133
4,268	5,979	411	465	11,699	14,391
10,847	18,760	2,241	1,508	52,903	59,987
8,703	14,876	1,922	1,192	44,200	49,251
2,137	3,843	315	312	8,642	10,509
4,516	9,369	744	771	19,506	28,145
1,532	3,394	242	271	6,598	9,735
519	630	387	647	441	571
717	883	768	867	764	926
..	545	..	42	..	1,626
..	449	..	30	..	1,124
281	832	121	30	1,123	1,357
..	+ 59(1)	..	-	..	593
..	..	..	..	..	844
1,117	2,014	215	+ 156(1)	4,105	5,337
210	205	4	..	348	433
137	355	19	46	499	848
25	88	4	6	162	222

For notes to this table - see page 115/7

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)	Enter-prises	Estab-lishments	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
25-49	75	79	2,862	5,283	2,225	778	278	557
50-99	88	95	6,283	11,397	5,247	835	522	1,415
100-199	49	64	7,031	16,700	7,174	1,020	1,043	2,333
200-299	17	32	3,868	7,858	3,380	874	435	1,157
300-399	6	7	2,059	4,674	1,922	933	270	893
400-499	6	9	2,547	6,963	2,905	1,141	- 339	1,231
500-749	5	6	3,127	9,376	3,643	1,165	368	1,460
750-999	5	29	4,809	11,609	4,895	1,018	958	2,117
1,000-1,999	3	7	4,136	15,640	6,256	1,513	620	1,925
2,500-3,999	3	23	9,420	31,823	12,249	1,300	976	4,549
4,000 and over	3	25	13,845	48,025	18,127	1,309	1,503	8,860
Total	260	376	59,987	169,348	68,024	1,134	6,635	26,497

(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	
	Oper-atives	Others (c)	Oper-atives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Oper-atives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	2,475	308	978	253	83	12	395	822
50-99	5,426	775	2,225	718	155	33	410	926
100-199	5,963	1,034	2,984	994	181	72	500	962
200-299	3,304	541	1,532	496	87	21	464	918
300-399	1,648	402	824	339	47	15	500	844
400-499	2,094	453	1,323	392	64	50	632	866
500-749	2,709	418	1,520	450	82	62	561	1,078
750-999	3,971	838	2,251	699	127	98	567	834
1,000-1,999	3,586	550	2,409	577	118	72	672	1,049
2,500-3,999	7,347	2,073	4,879	1,863	272	185	664	899
4,000 and over	10,728	3,117	7,220	2,953	431	504	673	947
Total	49,251	10,509	28,145	9,735	1,626	1,124	571	926

(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 £157,000.

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	3	7	10
18 and over	46	44	90
All ages	49	51	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. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 5 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 1 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	203	210
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	} 2,691	{ 279
Other persons employed			2,533

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

(c) For 1958 a number of firms classified to this industry did not separately distinguish between sales of specific products and were classified to the 'other' sub-division, but for 1963 they were able to give more detail and were consequently classified to specific sub-divisions. Sub-divisional data for 1958 is not therefore strictly comparable with that for 1963.

(d) 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.

(e) 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).

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

(g) 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.

(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.

(l) Acquisitions less disposals.

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		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
Boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard						
01 Rigid boxes (including rigid boxes delivered in the flat, and round boxes)	1,848	13,543	2,113	15,418	243	271
	..	6,940	..	7,168		
02 Cartons	4,709	34,311	5,781	50,978	205	232
	..	6,816	..	10,548		
Unclassified	76.0	468	-	-		
	..	652				
03 Fibreboard packing cases						
Solid (including solid sleeves, fittings, etc., sold separately)	4,373	12,569	4,171	12,157	46	52
			..	1,472		
Corrugated (including corrugated sleeves, fittings, etc., sold separately)	7,768	36,417	14,059	65,205	77	94
Unclassified	..	100	-	-		
Boxes, cartons, etc. of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	-	-	..	278	6	6
04 Composite containers of board and metal, etc., (including parts)	229	1,858	207	1,901	16	16
	..	2,148	..	2,861		
Other products	..	229	..	284	19	26
Waste products						
Paper and board	1,951	748	3,079	1,315	213	278
	..	276	..	295		
Other waste products		82		120	23	32
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		167		115	9	9
Total		117,323		170,115	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		13,596		19,301	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		103,727		150,814	260	328(b)

(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) 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		
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard						
Rigid boxes (including rigid boxes delivered in the flat, and round boxes)	89.6	846	63.9	587	44	116,118,125
	..	570	..	449		
Cartons	235	1,987	479	4,334	68	33,116,118
	..	893(b)	..	2,141		
Fibreboard packing cases (solid and corrugated), composite containers of board and metal and unclassified boxes and cartons of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	2,959	8,617	3,136	10,389	15	13,74,109,114
	..	684	..	1,402		
Total		13,596		19,301	..	

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

(b) Amended figure.

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		£'000
Wrapping paper (including oil, waxed, waterproof and tissue)	..	1,633	..	1,614
Single faced corrugated paper	..		Th.cwt. 154	427
Other paper and board	1,124
Paper bags (including carrier bags)	Th.cwt. 100	593	139	1,197
Labels and tags, plain or printed	..	1,610	..	1,976
Other manufactured stationery	..	229	..	188
Bobbins and tubes of paper and cardboard	157
Bags and wrappers of transparent regenerated cellulose film	..	2,252	1.7	45
Other manufactures of paper and cardboard not elsewhere specified	1,234
Show cards, price tickets, etc.	..	728	..	1,313
Other printing and publishing work done (books, book-binding, etc.)	..	2,117	..	2,464
Products wholly or mainly of plastics materials	..	560	..	581
Other goods and other work done	366
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	212
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,440	..	4,488
Canteen takings	..	344	..	489
Total		11,827(b)		17,876

(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				
Board				
Uncoated				
Strawboard and chipboard	..	13,598	..	14,984
Liner board	..	(a)	..	12,036
Other uncoated board	..	11,472	..	11,340
Coated board	..	5,001	..	9,915
Paper				
Uncoated				
Strawpaper	..	3,895	..	4,230
Other uncoated paper	..	8,229	..	16,905
Coated paper	..	1,103	..	4,868
Fancy paper (crêped, corrugated, crinkled, etc.)	..	393	..	363
Glues and adhesives (including compound synthetic resin adhesives, but excluding synthetic resins bought as such)	..	1,060	..	1,522
Wax, refined, blended, bleached, etc.	..	223(b)	..	516
Tinned plates and sheets	..	429	..	405
Printers' inks	..	1,134	..	2,734
Timber			Th.stds.	
Softwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	..	345	{ 0.1	16
			{ ..	10
Softwood and hardwood manufactured or semi-manufactured (i.e. further prepared than sawn or planed)	..		..	65
			Th.gal.	
			93.9	28
			Th.cwt.	
			0.6	5
			..	54
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(a)		
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,007	..	1,560
All other materials for processing	..	3,871	..	6,950
Packaging materials				
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 (except multiwall sacks and boxes, cartons, packing cases, drums and canisters)	..	(a)	..	421
All other packaging materials	..	525	..	819
Fuel and electricity (c)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	80.9	330	37.5	209
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	6.2	35	{ 3.4	30
			{ ..	16

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity (c) (continued)	Th.gal.	£'000	Th.gal.	£'000
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	1,308	261	1,491	295
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	2,538	107	10,512	414
	..	18	..	62
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	1,489	90	803	64
	..	..	..	49
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	43,567	297	104,336	721
	..	33	..	191
Total cost of materials and fuel		53,459		91,833
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		4,152
Canteen purchases		..		472
Total cost of purchases		..		96,457

(a) Not recorded separately for 1954.

(b) So far as recorded separately.

(c) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry for 1954 and 1963 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.	2,772
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	843
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	335
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	3,479
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	63
Vehicle licences	"	56
Depreciation	"	370
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	191
Total	"	5,337

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	261
Road goods vehicles	191
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	750
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	489
Rates, excluding water rates	1,139
Hire of plant and machinery	70
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	484
Total	3,384

(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)	3.8	November	1.7
May	1.6	December	44.4
June	2.1	1964	
July	1.9	January	2.2
August	1.3	February	3.8
September	6.8	March	23.0
October	7.4	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.

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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