



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

18 Brewing and malting

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BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

18 Brewing and malting

*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.

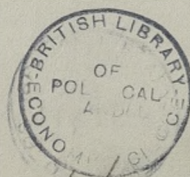
18 Brewing and malting

This Report on the Brewing and Malting Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in brewing ale, porter and other beers and in malting barley. Bottling and canning by brewers is included, but establishments engaged wholly or mainly in bottling or canning drinks purchased from other firms (or in bottling or canning on commission) are not included.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 231 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

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

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.	311	196	
Number of establishments	"	674	582	
Gross output	£'000	612,091	724,444	
Net output	"	156,718	218,369	
Net output per head	£	1,977	2,514	
Sales and work done	{			
	goods produced and work done	£'000	453,317	523,165(b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	158,132	200,440
Customs and Excise duty (net)	"	252,571	254,376	
Purchases	{			
	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	92,290	
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"	155,920	
			195,455	
Payments to other organisations	{			
	for work done on materials given out	"	473	606
	for transport	"	6,972	5,272
Stocks and work in progress	{			
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year	"	+ 741	+ 3,228
	at end of year	"	56,594	65,592
Goods on hand for sale	{			
	change during year	"	+ 725	+ 780
	at end of year	"	23,619	25,428
Work in progress	{			
	change during year	"	- 83	+ 58
	at end of year	"	5,516	9,683
Materials, stores and fuel	{			
	change during year	"	+ 99	+ 2,389
	at end of year	"	27,459	30,481
Average number employed	{			
	total, including working proprietors	Th.	79.3	86.9
	operatives	"	60.3	64.5
	other employees (c)	"	19.0	22.3
Wages and salaries	{			
	of operatives	£'000	30,870	45,698
	of other employees (c)	"	15,224	21,650
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	7,191	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	32,217	
New building work	"	5,115	15,371	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 659	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	7,744	14,860	
Vehicles (f)	"	1,598	2,645	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 2 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 Summary of returns received from larger firms, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	233	142	
Number of establishments	"	543	499	
Gross output	£'000	599,214	714,719	
Net output	"	153,421	215,438	
Net output per head	£	1,977	2,514	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	443,780	516,142(b)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	154,806	197,750
Index of specialisation (c)	Per cent.	100	99	
Customs and Excise duty (net) (d)	£'000	247,259	250,962	
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	191,343	91,051
	{ goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"		153,827
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	463	597
	{ for transport	"	6,825	5,201
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 709	+ 770
	{ at end of year	"	23,122	25,087
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 81	+ 58
	{ at end of year	"	5,400	9,553
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	+ 97	+ 2,357
	{ at end of year	"	26,881	30,072
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	No.	77,621	85,697
	{ operatives	"	59,033	63,632
	{ other employees (e)	"	18,577	22,060
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	30,240	45,112
	{ of other employees (e)	"	14,913	21,372
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	512	709
	{ other employees (e)	"	803	969
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (f)	£'000	..	2,558	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (g)	"	..	4,541	
Capital expenditure (h)				
New building work	"	5,007	15,165	
Land and existing buildings	{ acquisitions	"	..	4,214
	{ disposals	"	..	4,865
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	7,722	16,126
	{ disposals	"	140	1,466
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	2,029	3,531
	{ disposals	"	464	921

For notes to this table - see page 18/6

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)	Enter-prises	Estab-lish-ments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expendi-ture (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
25-49	24	33	909	7,185	1,991	2,190	245	1,004
50-99	39	59	2,736	21,949	5,983	2,187	1,524	3,060
100-199	28	45	3,871	36,425	10,549	2,725	1,726	3,708
200-299	19	40	4,675	45,797	13,433	2,873	1,790	3,846
300-399	5	24	1,712	17,243	4,487	2,621	725	2,032
400-749	10	32	5,527	46,571	13,630	2,466	1,614	4,551
750-999	3	8	2,475	18,743	5,846	2,362	730	1,467
1,000-1,499	4	64	5,248	42,865	10,623	2,024	1,237	5,466
1,500-1,999	3	22	5,479	67,565	17,924	3,271	1,633	4,053
4,000-7,499	4	90	24,124	187,737	58,893	2,441	10,331	16,020
7,500 and over	3	82	28,941	222,639	72,080	2,491	10,229	19,505
Total	142	499	85,697	714,719	215,438	2,514	31,785	64,712

(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)
25-49	697	212	413	240	28	27	593	1,130
50-99	2,109	625	1,288	653	80	84	611	1,046
100-199	2,826	1,042	1,850	1,040	115	135	655	998
200-299	3,553	1,122	2,398	1,248	147	192	675	1,112
300-399	1,348	364	882	369	50	35	654	1,015
400-749	4,044	1,483	2,600	1,357	158	245	640	914
750-999	1,726	749	1,104	685	92	105	639	915
1,000-1,499	3,934	1,314	2,859	1,179	153	211	727	897
1,500-1,999	3,599	1,880	2,641	2,331	154	506	734	1,240
4,000-7,499	17,482	6,642	12,717	5,590	729	1,369	727	842
7,500 and over	22,314	6,627	16,358	6,681	853	1,632	733	1,008
Total	63,632	22,060	45,112	21,372	2,558	4,541	709	969

(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 £1,297,000.

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	2	5
18 and over	77	18	95
All ages	80	20	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 just over 1 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and less than 1 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	128	79
Average persons employed:		
Working proprietors	1,500	46
Other persons employed		886

(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) This is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(d) For 1963 the total amount of drawbacks and allowances on all liquors was £7,408,000; for 1958 drawbacks receivable only on beer brewed or purchased and bottled, and exported, deposited etc., and allowances receivable for spoilt beer returned by customers amounted to £4,330,000.

(e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(f) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(h) 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. bulk barrels of 36 gal.	£'000	Th. bulk barrels of 36 gal.	£'000	Number	Number
Beer (including ale, stout, porter, etc., but excluding black beer) brewed						
Bottled	6,279	133,790	6,343	134,769	111	177
Canned	18,812	286,266	342	7,110	33	49
Other			21,821	342,161	105	183
	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
Malt	7,475	19,531	11,038	26,227	48	77
Malt flour						
Grains						
Wet	6,737	1,379	8,048	1,057	109	176
Dry			..	543	952	1,113
Malt commings and other offals, including cereal screenings and other cereal offals	..	611	..	616	74	118
Other products	..	200	..	58	15	21
Waste products			..	141	25	32
Work done						
Malting		298		569	22	25
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		401		124	11	11
Total		443,017		513,946
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		692		1,628
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		442,326		512,318	142	238(a)

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
		£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Malt			586	1,332	6	7, 15, 17, 19
Malt flour			}	296	5	7, 11, 27, 28
Malt commings and other offal						
Work done						
Total		692(b)		1,628	..	

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

(b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000
Yeast	556	295	} 549	438
	..	72		
Soft drinks (except fruit juices)	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Concentrated, in liquid form (including cordials and unsweetened concentrated drinks)	} 3,888	889	} 3,443	926
Unconcentrated (including soda water, and non-alcoholic wines and cider)				
Casks and other products	..	199	..	981
Services rendered (a)		..		1,227
Merchanted goods				
Purchased liquors, etc., bottled or canned	Th. bulk barrels of 36 gal.		Th. bulk barrels of 36 gal.	
Beer (including ale, stout, porter, etc.)	1,652	43,356	} 2,780	69,295
	..	1,447		
	Th.proof gal.		Th.proof gal.	
Whisky	242	3,215	} 288	4,253
Gin	60	754	} 240	2,957
	..	142		
Other	241	3,214	} 357	5,623
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Imported wines	946	3,567	1,224	4,141
			..	1,084
Alcoholic cider and perry	726	255	3,279	1,294
			..	329
Soft drinks (except fruit juices)	} 193	145	} 1,582	742
Other purchased liquors, etc. (including vinegar)				
			86.4	147
			..	202
Other goods merchanted or factored	..	98,446	..	103,588
Canteen takings		217		477
Total		156,260 (b)		201,575

(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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963					
	Quantity returned in this industry	Quantity returned in all industries	Returned in this industry			Returned in all industries		
			Quantity	Enterprises	Entries	Quantity	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.cwt.	Th.cwt.	Th.cwt.	Number	Number	Th.cwt.	Number	Number
Malt	9,939	11,634	12,950	67	101	15,373	82	127

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
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Barley, unprocessed				
Home grown	..	16,716	..	20,245
Imported	..	273	..	699
Other cereals and cereal products				
Home grown or manufactured in the U.K.	}	1,386	..	999
Imported			..	97
Malt	..	17,587	..	20,424
Malt extract (including malt extract syrup)	..	731	..	745
Sugar (including liquid sugar)	..	3,821	..	5,499
Syrup (excluding malt extract syrup) and saccharum and glucose	..	788	..	736
Hops	..	6,235	..	8,914
Fruit juices	101
Citric, tartaric and phosphoric acids	59
Finings (excluding isinglass)	}	379	..	367
Isinglass			..	245
Water	..	327	..	666
Lubricating oils and greases	Th.gal. 165	65
			..	15
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	2,373	..	3,241
All other materials for processing	..	6,930	..	5,217
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	344
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)	854
Metal				
Cans and boxes (including crates)	}	427	..	1,735
Casks, kegs and drums			Th. 266	3,568
Other packaging materials of metal (except aluminium) including crown corks, wire, foil and any laminates incorporating foil, foil labels and closures, tensional steel strappings, etc.	..	2,168	..	2,283

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Packaging materials (continued)		£'000		£'000
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood				
Casks	..	1,053	..	484
Crates, cases, etc.			..	1,456
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture or repair of casks, cases, etc.	Th.cu.ft.		Th.cu.ft.	
	259	347	271	428
	..	311	..	108
	Th.gross		Th.gross	
Glass containers (including glass syphons)	..	1,325	1,020	1,923
Jute and hessian piece goods, sacks and bags	..	72(a)	..	89
All other packaging materials	..	1,000	..	274
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	609	2,546	471	2,842
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	33.2	196	22.3	196
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	6,599	1,246	9,797	1,905
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	18,698	789	46,693	1,850
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	1,559	95	1,416	116
			..	21
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	163,527	1,016	267,298	1,940
			..	301
Total cost of materials and fuel.		70,137		91,051
Goods purchased for merchandising				
Liquors, etc. purchased for bottling or canning		25,481		65,155
Other goods purchased for merchandising		..		88,051
Canteen purchases		..		621
Total cost of purchases		..		244,878

(a) Piece goods were not included in 1954.

(b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity of electricity generated in 1954 cannot be given. In 1963 the total was 42,236 Th.kWh.

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.	15,094
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	13,009
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	1,905
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	5,201
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	343
Vehicle licences	"	524
Depreciation	"	1,923
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	695
Total	"	23,600

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	6,854
Road goods vehicles	695
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	2,144
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	2,790
Rates, excluding water rates	2,372
Hire of plant and machinery	257
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	834
Total	15,945

(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)	9.2	November	0.9
May	0.5	December	22.6
June	0.7		
July	2.0	1964	
August	0.8	January	1.4
September	44.1	February	1.1
October	0.6	March	16.1
		Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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Notes - continued from page ii

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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