



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

8 Bread and flour confectionery

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
THREE SHILLINGS NET

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

8 Bread and flour confectionery

*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 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.

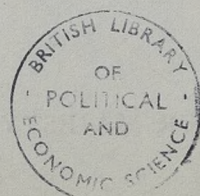
This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during 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.

8 Bread and flour confectionery

This Report on the Bread and Flour Confectionery Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in making bread, cakes, pastries, pies (other than meat pies), puddings (other than meat or canned puddings), etc. Production at small bakehouses attached to bakers' shops is excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 212 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.	2,037	1,003	
Number of establishments	"	2,371	1,507	
Gross output	£'000	300,218	381,334	
Net output	"	113,988	159,800	
Net output per head	£	820	998	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	270,023	327,508(b)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	30,184	53,737
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	181,911	176,797
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"			43,415
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	397	69
	{ for transport	"	3,977	2,268
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 67	+ 1,103
	{ at end of year	"	10,266	13,802
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	-	+ 91
	{ at end of year	"	842	3,328
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 11	- 2
	{ at end of year	"	67	96
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	+ 56	+ 1,014
	{ at end of year	"	9,357	10,378
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	139.0	160.2
	{ operatives (c)	"	124.3	142.8
	{ other employees (d)	"	14.2	16.3
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives (c)	£'000	58,105	81,493
	{ of other employees (d)	"	8,408	12,262
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	"	..	6,028
Capital expenditure (f)				
Total	"	"	..	17,818
New building work	"	"	3,260	3,936
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	"	..	563
Plant and machinery (g)	"	"	5,322	9,407
Vehicles (g)	"	"	3,191	3,912

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns, accounted for 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 10 per cent. at most, and less for those items which a sample of small firms were asked to report for 1958.) 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) Including roundsmen and shop assistants.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(g) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Summary of returns received, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	554	272	
Number of establishments	"	839	729	
Gross output	£'000	272,317	364,379	
Net output	"	102,635	152,694	
Net output per head	£	821	998	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	246,278	312,946(b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	26,029	51,348
Index of specialisation (c)	Per cent.	97	96	
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	£'000	165,852	168,936
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"		41,484
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	301	66
	for transport	"	3,579	2,167
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	-	+ 87
	at end of year	"	758	3,180
Work in progress	change during year	"	+ 10	- 2
	at end of year	"	60	92
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	+ 50	+ 969
	at end of year	"	8,421	9,916
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	No.	125,075	153,076
	operatives (d)	"	112,168	137,185
	other employees (e)	"	12,790	15,677
Wages and salaries	of operatives (d)	£'000	52,446	78,303
	of other employees (e)	"	7,589	11,782
Wages and salaries per head	operatives (d)	£	468	571
	other employees (e)	"	593	752
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (f)	£'000	..	4,157	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (g)	"	..	1,634	
Capital expenditure (h)				
New building work	"	2,934	3,761	
Land and existing buildings	acquisitions	"	..	1,934
	disposals	"	..	1,396
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	5,157	9,232
	disposals	"	367	242
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	3,209	4,180
	disposals	"	337	442

For notes to this table - see page 8/6

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 in connection with the bakehouse: 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 expendi-ture (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	32	33	1,312	3,336	1,381	1,052	186	118
50-99	99	125	7,104	16,298	6,719	946	429	584
100-199	75	98	10,447	23,969	10,068	964	1,508	851
200-299	23	38	5,553	11,958	5,024	905	431	368
300-399	9	11	3,029	7,263	2,870	947	310	328
400-499	6	10	2,744	6,536	2,547	928	560	219
500-749	9	12	5,638	12,546	5,591	992	670	589
750-999	4	17	3,541	10,690	3,839	1,084	495	409
1,000-1,499	6	26	7,878	16,318	6,762	858	482	643
1,500-1,999	3	7	5,152	11,157	4,424	859	322	574
2,000-9,999	3	64	15,347	37,257	14,173	924	2,532	1,471
10,000 and over	3	288	85,331	207,052	89,298	1,046	9,101	7,033
Total	272	729	153,076	364,379	152,694	998	17,026	13,188

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons in connection with the bakehouse: 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 (c)	Others (d)	Oper-atives (c)	Others (d)	National Insurance (e)	Private pension schemes, etc. (f)	Oper-atives (c)	Others (d)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	1,156	126	607	78	35	4	525	619
50-99	6,433	591	3,315	437	180	39	515	740
100-199	9,658	722	5,134	593	275	77	532	821
200-299	5,059	488	2,856	309	154	37	564	633
300-399	2,740	287	1,373	168	87	29	501	585
400-499	2,336	408	1,537	327	77	38	658	803
500-749	5,000	632	3,026	546	161	78	605	864
750-999	3,180	361	1,845	261	92	38	580	723
1,000-1,499	7,145	733	3,757	520	200	91	526	709
1,500-1,999	4,705	442	2,663	303	120	43	566	684
2,000-9,999	13,289	2,058	7,956	2,196	455	274	599	1,067
10,000 and over	76,484	8,829	44,232	6,044	2,321	885	578	685
Total	137,185	15,677	78,303	11,782	4,157	1,634	571	752

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Including roundsmen and shop assistants.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(e) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(f) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £301,000.

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	5	5	10
18 and over	55	35	90
All ages	60	40	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 21 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 5 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	1,498	751
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	} 12,694	{ 892
Other persons employed			4,799

(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) Including roundsmen and shop assistants, etc. particulars for whom are as follows:

	Number employed	
	1958	1963
Operatives other than those employed in the bakehouse and/or making flour confectionery, including roundsmen	32,245	48,973
Shop assistants	14,440	23,213

(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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
Bread, sold in loaves of over 10 ozs.						
White	39,662	111,844	40,807	140,667	218	427
Other (including wholemeal and speciality breads)	5,934	20,938	6,326	25,277	218	426
Bread, sold in loaves not exceeding 10 ozs. or in rolls	2,689	11,994	..	17,502	216	414
..	..	2,123				
Flour confectionery (other than frozen)						
Slab and size cake, sold by weight	1,739	17,119	2,061	18,985	194	307
Sponge goods	1,486	17,817	2,023	24,877	233	399
..	..	1,756				
Tea-bread and scones, including crumpets, muffins, etc.	1,876	13,459	2,212	20,221	229	423
Puddings and trifles (excluding meat and fish puddings) uncanned	193	2,068	337	4,040	124	186
..	..	291				
Other flour confectionery	..	37,371	..	53,684	217	399
Unclassified flour confectionery	..	4,746	-	-		
Other bakery products	128	960	306	3,289	72	96
..	..	506				
Flour confectionery (mousse, sponge goods, etc.) pre-cooked and frozen not elsewhere specified	..	(a)	155	2,186	21	21
Other products	..	384	..	271	21	30
Waste products including bakery products sold as waste	..	638	..	836	206	431
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	71	..	21	..	..
Total		244,087		311,857	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		6,088		9,114	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		237,999		302,743	272	524(b)

(a) Not recorded separately.

(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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Flour confectionery						
Slab and size cake, sold by weight, sponge goods, tea-bread and scones, including crumpets, muffins, etc.	303	3,586	441	5,020	15	9,10,14
Puddings and trifles, not canned	..	1,411	201	2,421	9	9,10,14,17
Other flour confectionery	..	708	..	1,278	12	9,10,11,13
Unclassified flour confectionery	..	153	-	-		
Other bakery products	..	75	..	176	5	10
Pre-cooked foods and specialities, frozen						
Flour confectionery (mousse, sponge goods, etc.)	..	(b)	14	219	11	10,14
Total		6,088		9,114	..	

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

(b) Not recorded separately.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000
Self-raising flour	117	358	67.1	249
Biscuits for human consumption				
Rusks (infants', diabetic, breakfast, etc.) crispbread, matzos and matzo meal, oatcakes and dry wafers (including cones, cornets, etc.)	11.2	95	13.0	123
All other biscuits	227	1,943	121	1,121
Cereal filler (sausage meal)	88.3	221	..	335
Sausages, uncooked				
Pork	..	188	20.8	221
Beef	..	136	5.0	81
Pre-cooked foods and specialities, frozen, containing meat, poultry, etc.		(b)	23.3	458
Meat puddings and pies	397	4,343	504	6,864
Other goods	..	507	..	606
Services rendered (c)		..		143
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	25,308	..	50,541
Canteen takings		721		807
Total		34,308(d)		61,549

(a) Oatcakes only. Rusks (infants', diabetic, breakfast, etc.) are included with other goods for 1958.

(b) Not recorded separately.

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

(d) 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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost £'000	Quantity	Cost £'000
Materials for processing				
Wheat meal and flour (other than self-raising flour and semolina)				
Home milled	..	76,092	..	72,609
Imported	10,631
Self-raising flour	..	137	..	270
Other cereal meals and flours including semolina	..	988	..	1,528
Eggs, not in shell				
Home produced	..	5,751	..	4,122
Imported	3,104
Dairy butter and butter fat (a)	..	255	..	1,148
Margarine and compound fat (including shortening)	..	6,957	..	6,974
Lard	..	124	..	1,137
Refined vegetable and seed oils (b)	..	945	..	1,295
Milk powder	..	275	..	1,195
Dairy cream	..	(c)	..	1,639
Imitation cream	1,098
Sugar	..	4,650	..	7,133
Glucose, syrup and treacle	..	256	..	539
Dried fruits (including candied or dried peel)	..	3,011	..	4,359
Other fruit, fresh or preserved (including curds and pulp) (d)	..	403	..	1,889
Marmalade and jams (including jams in jelly form)	..	1,364	..	2,488
Nuts (including flaked and desiccated coconut)	..	(c)	..	1,187
Chocolate couverture, block chocolate and chocolate powder	..	1,360	..	1,341
Cocoa butter	104
Soft sugar confectionery (including almond paste, marzipan, fondant, cream paste and turkish delight)	..	(c)	..	1,857
Confectioners' novelties and sundries (edible) including cake decorations	..	(c)	..	554
Chemical and mineral additives (including vitamins, phosphates, calcium, etc.)	614
Flavouring essences and compounds and confectioners' colours and other dyes for foods, etc.	..	345	..	525
Fresh meat				
Home produced	..	1,411	..	2,006
Imported	348

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost £'000	Quantity	Cost £'000
Materials for processing (continued)				
Aerating powder	..	216	..	265
Yeast	..	1,378	..	2,035
Salt	..	263	..	300
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	Th.gal. 433	139
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	(c)	Th.cwt. 12.5	84
All other materials for processing	..	8,869	..	47
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	1,670	..	4,484
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)	..	3,640	..	6,159
Metal				
Cans and boxes	..	106	..	157
Aluminium collapsible tubes, aluminium foil, and any laminates incorporating aluminium foil and aluminium foil labels and closures	..	(c)	..	491
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..		..	2,255
Sheet, film, foams, etc., wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)	..		..	176
All other packaging materials	..	1,660	..	731
Fuel and electricity (e)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	63.0	271	28.0	155
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	105	570	19.4	181
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal. 12,371	2,323	Th.gal. 20,838	3,911
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	Th.therms 21,511	1,002	Th.therms 46,548	2,048
Gas	Th.therms 31,756	1,688	Th.therms 25,620	1,789
	..	194	..	334

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.kWh	£'000	Th.kWh	£'000
Fuel and electricity (e) (continued)				
Electricity	137,101	757	261,394	1,686
	..	112	..	448
Total cost of materials and fuel		129,024		168,936
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		40,830
Canteen purchases		..		654
Total cost of purchases		..		210,421

- (a) Described in 1954 as 'butter' only.
- (b) 'Seed oils' were not included in 1954.
- (c) Not recorded separately.
- (d) 'Fruit curds and fruit pulp' only in 1954.
- (e) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1963 was 1,047 Th.kWh. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity for 1954 cannot be given.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	30,204
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	22,271
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	3,911
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	2,167
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	834
Vehicle licences	"	875
Depreciation	"	3,487
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	1,579
Total	"	35,124

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	889
Road goods vehicles	1,579
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	1,768
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	5,196
Rates, excluding water rates	2,229
Hire of plant and machinery	60
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	690
Total	12,411

- (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 in connection with the bakehouse: United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed (a)	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed (a)
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (b)	6.2	November	0.6
May	0.2	December	20.2
June	1.8	1964	
July	0.0	January	11.7
August	19.2	February	8.5
September	5.0	March	23.9
October	2.7	Total	100

- (a) Based on total employment, less the number of operatives employed outside the bakehouse, (e.g. roundsmen and shop assistants).
- (b) 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 merchanting 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 (merchanting 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 merchanting 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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