



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

11 Milk products

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
Price 3s. 6d. net

Milk products

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 - 'Introduction' - Part I of the report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION The statistics in this report are based on the Census of Production for 1963. The figures are based on the Census of Production for 1963. The figures are based on the Census of Production for 1963.

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

11 Milk products

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)

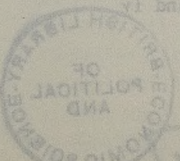
TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

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.

Capital expenditure

(1) 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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Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

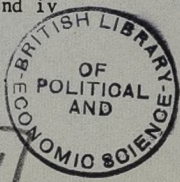
(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv



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11 Milk products

This Report on the Milk Products Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing butter, cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, dried milk, etc. (including infant and invalid foods with a milk base), and ice cream. It excludes ice cream production carried on on a small scale by retailers and caterers and the processing of whole milk and milk bottling by wholesalers and retailers.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 215 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.	411	301
Number of establishments	"	536	432
Gross output	£'000	220,638	257,261
Net output	"	43,466	46,782
Net output per head	£	1,441	1,723
Sales and work done	£'000	150,674	179,148 (b)
	"	70,898	79,132
Milk subsidy	"	48,176(c)	55,151
Transport subsidy	"	1,252	1,820
Purchases	"	222,419(c)	193,339
	"		64,460
Payments to other organisations	"	31	199
	"	4,699	9,141
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 385	- 1,330
	"	17,513	19,252
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 961	- 1,027
	"	9,903	11,463
Work in progress	"	+ 27	+ 8
	"	255	327
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 549	- 312
	"	7,355	7,462
Average number employed	Th.	30.2	27.1
	"	22.2	20.2
	"	7.9	6.6
Wages and salaries	£'000	11,227	12,414
	"	4,925	5,498
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	..	1,198
Capital expenditure (f)	"	..	4,868
Total	"	..	4,868
New building work	"	1,254	918
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	..	75
Plant and machinery (g)	"	4,411	3,429
Vehicles (g)	"	660	446

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 10 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 11 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 4.

(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) Revised figures.

(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 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)			
		Butter 11		Cheese and processed cheese 12	
		1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	26	21	29	21
Number of establishments	"	42	43	64	63
Gross output	£'000	56,493	80,100	50,966	63,770
Net output	"	5,142	7,094	10,939	11,859
Net output per head	£	1,179	1,517	1,536	1,654
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done			
		43,488	55,873(d)	31,260	41,785(d)
	"	merchanted goods and canteen takings			
	"	12,909	24,526	19,852	22,465
Sales of characteristic products	"	39,160	45,456	23,283	31,423
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	90	81	74	75
Milk subsidy	£'000	5,551(g)	14,530	20,002(g)	17,810
Transport subsidy	"	177	616	388	505
Purchases	"	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel			
		56,985	63,078	59,640	50,020
	"	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases			
	"	22,925		18,275	
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out			
		2	116	6	48
	"	for transport			
	"	923	1,977	1,080	1,294
Stocks and work in progress					
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year			
		+ 96	- 299	- 147	- 493
	"	at end of year			
	"	1,254	1,689	2,832	3,553
Work in progress	"	change during year			
		-	-	+ 1	+ 13
	"	at end of year			
	"	6	2	11	81
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year			
		+ 831	- 57	+ 309	- 590
	"	at end of year			
	"	1,665	1,266	1,714	2,265
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors			
		4,360	4,677	7,120	7,168
		operatives			
	"	3,198	3,610	5,138	5,281
	"	other employees (i)			
	"	1,152	1,056	1,982	1,879
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives			
		1,529	2,159	2,619	3,220
	"	of other employees (i)			
	"	540	781	1,199	1,549
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives			
		478	598	510	610
	"	other employees (i)			
	"	469	739	605	824
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (j)	£'000	..	133	..	202
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (k)	"	..	70	..	80
Capital expenditure (l)					
New building work	"	144	199	380	240
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions			
		..	16	..	13
	"	disposals			
	"	..	2	..	2
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions			
		661	575	888	1,112
	"	disposals			
	"	14	13	92	36
Vehicles	"	acquisitions			
		141	111	76	224
	"	disposals			
	"	20	9	20	120

For notes to this table - see page 11/7

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)								Total	
		Condensed milk 13		Milk powder 14		Other milk products 15		Ice cream 20		1958	1963
		1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963		
		7	6	5	3	12	15	14	13	74	60
		19	15	9	5	21	27	22	22	177	175
Gross output	£'000	33,129	33,161	11,568	7,897	18,039	27,675	26,086	18,891	196,280	231,494
Net output	"	4,600	8,122	1,095	1,320	5,048	6,804	11,844	6,898	38,668	42,096
Net output per head	£	1,238	2,632	1,131	1,785	1,595	1,489	1,580	1,648	1,441	1,723
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done									
		24,541	27,575(d)	5,872	6,064(d)	10,762	13,638(d)	18,118	16,269(d)	134,040	161,204(d)
	"	merchanted goods and canteen takings									
	"	9,127	5,569	6,009	1,737	7,229	14,148	7,944	2,760	63,071	71,206
Sales of characteristic products	"	18,310	19,168	4,018	3,602	8,300	10,185	17,523	15,184	(e)	(e)
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	75	70	68	59	77	75	97	93	96	92
Milk subsidy	£'000	8,597(g)		4,481(g)		3,433		17		42,857(g)	49,627
Transport subsidy	"	297		121		164		25		1,114	1,638
Purchases	"	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel									
		35,720	18,870(h)	14,645	4,664(h)	12,433(h)	16,217	14,084(h)	6,961	197,865	173,974
	"	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases									
	"	5,378		1,711		7,558		2,158		58,004	
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out									
		-	5	-	2	2	4	17	4	27	179
	"	for transport									
	"	1,025	1,161	425	185	564	754	164	2,854	4,180	8,225
Stocks and work in progress											
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year									
		- 553	+ 23	- 317	+ 109	+ 48	- 123	+ 19	- 141	- 855	- 924
	"	at end of year									
	"	3,037	3,128	517	539	655	875	514	531	8,809	10,315
Work in progress	"	change during year									
		+ 14	- 6	+ 4	- 13	-	+ 11	+ 5	+ 3	+ 24	+ 7
	"	at end of year									
	"	147	71	7	31	29	91	28	19	227	294
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year									
		- 678	+ 375	- 6	- 15	+ 9	+ 64	+ 24	- 58	+ 489	- 280
	"	at end of year									
	"	1,354	1,322	153	90	508	797	1,149	974	6,543	6,714
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors									
		3,717	3,086	968	740	3,164	4,570	7,497	4,186	26,826	24,427
		operatives									
	"	3,072	2,409	759	608	2,175	3,197	5,446	3,294	19,788	18,399
	"	other employees (i)									
	"	645	677	208	131	989	1,366	2,045	880	7,021	5,989
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives									
		1,531	1,531	382	330	1,129	2,031	2,831	2,045	10,020	11,316
	"	of other employees (i)									
	"	402	508	111	103	696	1,257	1,448	814	4,396	5,012
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives									
		498	635	504	542	519	635	520	621	506	615
	"	other employees (i)									
	"	624	750	532	783	704	920	708	925	626	837
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (j)	£'000	..	87	..	18	..	121	..	129	..	690
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (k)	"	..	44	..	20	..	113	..	74	..	402
Capital expenditure (l)											
New building work	"	48	77	9	62	47	135	488	113	1,116	826
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions									
		..	10	..	1	..	78	..	9	..	127
	"	disposals									
	"	..	4	..	-	..	50	..	2	..	59
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions									
		511	543	43	183	348	485	1,714	318	4,165	3,216
	"	disposals									
	"	83	4	-	1	8	4	45	73	241	130
Vehicles	"	acquisitions									
		55	88	3	8	143	182	324	43	743	655
	"	disposals									
	"	17	46	1	1	40	57	57	20	155	254

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	11	13	406	2,445	533	1,313	69	168
50-99	15	16	1,076	6,008	1,243	1,155	194	303
100-199	14	24	1,801	16,756	3,111	1,728	397	728
200-299	3	7	772	4,621	937	1,214	126	226
300-399	3	11	1,020	16,548	3,320	3,255	450	1,181
400-499	3	12	1,361	20,677	1,918	1,409	282	1,295
500-749	4	13	2,324	16,078	3,655	1,573	546	1,294
750-1,499	3	15	3,226	32,986	9,558	2,963	496	2,855
1,500 and over	4	64	12,441	115,375	17,820	1,432	1,819	9,273
Total	60	175	24,427	231,494	42,096	1,723	4,380	17,323

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	316	81	188	61	11	2	595	750
50-99	903	164	473	147	28	8	523	894
100-199	1,495	293	818	210	51	36	547	718
200-299	655	110	344	84	28	6	525	767
300-399	734	286	500	315	31	13	681	1,100
400-499	1,094	266	677	215	39	20	619	807
500-749	1,820	504	1,115	397	59	51	613	789
750-1,499	2,346	880	1,586	906	100	95	676	1,030
1,500 and over	9,036	3,405	5,616	2,676	343	171	622	786
Total	18,399	5,989	11,316	5,012	690	402	615	837

(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 £48,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	2	4	6
18 and over	64	30	94
All ages	66	34	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 7 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 3 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
--	------	------

Number of firms	357	253
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Average number employed:

Working proprietors	} 3,273	{ 352
Other persons employed		

(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) 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.

(d) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

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

(f) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(g) Revised figures.

(h) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate details cannot be given: the figures shown represent the value of materials and fuel purchased less the amount of subsidy received.

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(j) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(l) 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

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
Butter						
11 Unblended, excluding whey butter	924	12,193	1,395	22,827	23	54
11 Whey butter			40.0	551	16	35
11 Blended			1,652	27,514	17	26
Total butter	3,269	43,235	3,086	50,892	..	..
Cheese (other than processed cheese)						
12 Cheddar	847	7,880	875	11,136	16	37
12 Cheshire	474	4,660	387	5,205	8	23
12 Other varieties	171	1,976	357	5,666	13	27
Processed cheese						
12 Cheese spread	605	10,505	324	6,765	6	7
12 Other processed cheese			238	4,248	7	10
Total cheese	2,097	25,020	2,181	33,020	..	..
Cream	Th.gal.		Th.gal.			
15 Fresh, including pasteurised and clotted cream	3,797	4,144	3,250	5,129	30	58
	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
	13.9	458	23.7	879	7	17
15 Other, including whey cream, sterilised cream and reconstituted cream, but excluding imitation cream	167	1,931	365	4,315	12	35
	..	430				
Condensed milk, including evaporated milk						
13 Sweetened (including block milk)	1,447	7,051	1,217	7,321	6	16
13 Unsweetened	2,116	12,105	2,543	14,163	8	14
Milk powder (including milk based patent and proprietary foods and food drinks and infants' and invalids' foods and food drinks, not specifically medicinal, containing not less than 90 per cent. milk powder), whey powder and buttermilk powder						
14 Full cream, unsweetened	688	8,074	772	9,130	9	22
14 Separated or skimmed, unsweetened	602	2,110	649	2,500	16	38
14 Whey powder and buttermilk powder, unsweetened and sweetened milk powder	..	1,505	317	1,124	12	27
			..	143		
15 Milk based proprietary foods and food drinks, not specifically medicinal, not elsewhere specified	265	4,000(b)	332	4,828	7	10
	..	250(b)				
15 Imitation cream including imitation cream powder	150	963	317	2,054	8	11
	..	944				

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.gal.	£'000	Th.gal.	£'000	Number	Number
Ice cream						
Sold in bulk						
20 Dairy (fat content entirely butter or milk fat)	3,179	1,210	1,579	513	15	15
20 Other			154	3,826	1,269	19	19
Pre-packed for retail sale						
20 Choc ices	2,838	2,296	2,516	1,516	11	11
Other						
20 Dairy (fat content entirely butter or milk fat)	27,096	10,279	4,623	2,439	10	10
20 Other			14,502	5,527	12	12
20 Ice lollies (including those containing cream)	..	3,883	8,030	4,124	15	15
Total ice cream, etc.	33,113	13,785	35,076	15,387	..	..
15 Lactose and other milk products, not elsewhere specified	..	2,770	..	4,801	21	51
Other products	..	314	..	761	20	48
Waste products	..	395	..	187	24	51
Work done	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
11 Butter blended on commission	748	339	253	126	*	5
Other work done, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	873	..	29	8	8
Total	..	134,736	..	156,787	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)	..	5,768	..	7,885	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry	..	128,968	..	148,902	60	147(c)

(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) Revised figures.

(c) 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 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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)
Butter, cheddar and other varieties of cheese, including processed cheese	Th.cwt. 111	£'000 1,554	Th.cwt. 84.0	£'000 1,384	5	10, 14, 16, 17
Ice cream, sold in bulk and ice lollies (including those containing cream)	Th.gal. 28.4	16 96	Th.gal. 362	142	9	8, 20, 28
Imitation cream including imitation cream powder	Th.cwt. ..	4,102	Th.cwt. 20.1	155	5	8, 13
Other milk products including milk powder, cream etc.	..	..	..	6,204	*	13, 17, 27
Total		5,768		7,885	..	

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cocoa preparations and sugar confectionery and confectioners' novelties and sundries (edible) including cake decorations	..	£'000 1,194	..	£'000 519
Rice puddings and other puddings and trifles (excluding meat and fish puddings) canned	..	3,437	..	3,034
Ice cream mixes and powders	..	..	..	710
Other food products	..	..	..	6,692
Soft drinks and fruit juices, and fruit drink base (a)	..	11	..	155
Other products	..	429	..	616
Services rendered to other organisations (b)	..	..	..	575
Merchanted goods	Th.Imp.gal	..	Th.Imp.gal	..
Whole milk				
Bottled	78,758	18,381	75,939	17,465
Processed or brine cooled but not bottled	159,735	31,381	201,045	40,378
Other merchanted or factored goods	..	12,028	..	13,111
Canteen takings	..	99	..	251
Total		68,142(c)		83,506

(a) Excluding fruit drink base in 1958.

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

(c) 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
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Milk				
Whole	..	92,893	..	97,520
Separated, whey and buttermilk	..	546	..	1,143
Milk powder, unsweetened	..	717	..	483
Butter				
Imported	..	15,869	..	31,655
Manufactured or blended in U.K.	..	2,435	..	2,620
Dairy cream	..	2,740	..	3,744
Cheese	..	2,743	..	5,382
Sugar	..	2,345	..	3,063
Malt extract	..	(a)	..	81
Wheat meal and flour and maize flour	..	(a)	..	142
Margarine and compound fat (including shortening)	..	755	..	111
Refined vegetable and seed oils (b)	..	699	..	3,468
Chocolate couverture, block chocolate and chocolate powder	..	634	..	600
Flavouring essences and compounds, and confectioners' colours and other dyes for foods, etc.	..	(c)	..	341
Fruit, fresh or preserved, including pulp, etc.	..	(c)	..	191
	Th. sq. yds.		Th. sq. yds.	
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of cotton	1,466	61	924	46
	..	79	..	22
			Th. tons	
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	..	(c)	14.0	1,403
			Th. gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(c)	70.2	24
			..	7
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	837	..	1,018
All other materials for processing	..	4,383	..	3,752
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	2,053	..	3,680
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)	..	401	..	1,566
Metal				
Cans and boxes	..	1,748	Thousands	4,663
Barrels, kegs and drums (including milk churns)	..		48.8	129
Aluminium collapsible tubes, aluminium foil, and any laminates incorporating aluminium foil and aluminium foil labels and closures	..	(d)	..	923

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Packaging materials (continued)		£'000		£'000
Metal (continued)				
Other packaging materials of metal including crown corks, wire, foil and any laminates incorporating foil (other than aluminium foil), foil labels and foil closures, tensional steel strappings, etc.	..	291	..	196
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	(d)	..	38
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.	..	(d)	..	278
Plywood for manufacture into packing cases	..	(d)	..	
Other wood products for packaging, including wood wool	..	(d)	..	
	Th. gross		Th. gross	
Glass containers (including glass syphons)	67.6	139	245	409
			..	239
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..	(d)	..	324
Plastics				
Moulded and fabricated packs and containers (e.g. bottles and bottle caps)				
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene	..	(d)	..	149
Other (including polystyrene)	..	(d)	..	
Sheet, film, foams, etc., wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)	..	(d)	..	191
All other packaging materials	..	3,332	..	526
Fuel and electricity (e)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	360	1,375	192	1,143
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	6.5	39	0.6	6
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	2,652	494	3,035	565
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	2,569	106	24,562	939
	Th. therms		Th. therms	
Gas	323	23	357	32
	Th. kWh		Th. kWh	
Electricity	92,435	526	170,920	1,046
			..	117
		138,265		173,974
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		57,805
Canteen purchases		..		198
		..		231,977

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual returns separate particulars cannot be given and have been included with all other materials for processing.

(b) Described in 1954 as 'refined vegetable oils' only.

(c) Not recorded separately.

(d) Included in all other packaging materials.

(e) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 6,584 Th. kWh in 1954 and 5,838 Th. kWh in 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	2,475
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,845
Derv fuel and motor spirit	▪	565
Payments to other organisations for transport	▪	8,225
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	▪	61
Vehicle licences	▪	84
Depreciation	▪	368
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	▪	219
Total	▪	11,368

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	369
Road goods vehicles	219
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	595
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	514
Rates, excluding water rates	533
Hire of plant and machinery	135
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	273
Total	2,639

(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)	3.4	November	0.8
May	0.2	December	41.3
June	2.3		
July	0.0	1964	
August	0.7	January	4.4
September	8.5	February	2.4
October	0.3	March	35.7
		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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Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

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

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a parent company together with its subsidiary companies.

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchandising or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

Transport Payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

Wages and Salaries

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

Work given out

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- * Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

Rounding of Figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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