



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

# Report on the Census of Production 1963

14 Fruit and vegetable products

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
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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.

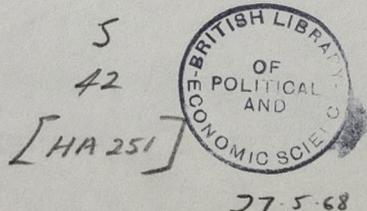
This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during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

# 14 Fruit and vegetable products

This Report on the Fruit and Vegetable Products Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing jam, marmalade, mincemeat, jellies, fruit curd, fruit pulp, crystallised fruit, candied peel, potato crisps, pickles, sauces and other relishes, salad cream, vinegar, soups and homogenised baby foods, and in preserving fruit and vegetables by canning, bottling, drying (except field drying), dehydrating or quick freezing. Honey processing and the canning of macaroni, etc., are included.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 218 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.	378	313
Number of establishments	"	473	410
Gross output	£'000	188,027	269,442
Net output	"	56,331	94,296
Net output per head	£	923	1,401
Sales and work done	£'000	175,812	244,358 (b)
	"	8,363	21,255
Purchases	"	126,249	150,200
	"		18,137
Payments to other organisations	"	945	429
	"	5,818	8,218
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 5,167	+ 5,668
	"	47,860	66,221
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 3,759	+ 3,437
	"	22,478	36,069
Work in progress	"	+ 93	+ 392
	"	2,358	5,824
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 1,315	+ 1,839
	"	23,024	24,829
Average number employed	Th.	61.0	67.3
	"	48.4	51.1
	"	12.5	15.8
Wages and salaries	£'000	18,332	25,980
	"	8,425	13,682
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	3,044
Capital expenditure (e)			
Total	"	..	11,278
New building work	"	1,630	2,794
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	18
Plant and machinery (f)	"	3,470	7,330
Vehicles (f)	"	619	1,136

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 4 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963  
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)	
		Marmalade, jams, fruit peel, jellies, etc. 10	Frozen fruit and vegetables 21
		1963	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	31	8
Number of establishments	"	45	15
Gross output	£'000	47,011	26,053
Net output	"	15,037	12,296
Net output per head	£	1,266	1,546
Sales and work done	£'000	44,244(d)	24,291(d)
	"	2,508	2,370
Sales of characteristic products	"	36,079	19,592
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	82	81
Purchases	£'000	29,939	10,721
	"	2,249	1,909
Payments to other organisations	"	244	1,386
	"	745	
Stocks and work in progress	"		
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 192	- 740
	"	2,561	6,200
Work in progress	"	+ 67	+ 132
	"	884	1,376
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 1,203	+ 260
	"	5,408	1,251
Average number employed	No.	11,875	7,955
	"	9,346	5,338
	"	2,515	2,612
Wages and salaries	£'000	4,440	3,023
	"	2,045	2,188
Wages and salaries per head	£	475	566
	"	813	838
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	281	234
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	206	127
Capital expenditure (j)	"		
New building work	"	310	227
Land and existing buildings	"	- 45	37
	"		
Plant and machinery	"	819	1,085
	"	15	10
Vehicles	"	288	417
	"	166	106

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)			Total	
Fruit and vegetables, canned or bottled, etc. 22	Vegetable products, soups, etc., canned or bottled 23	Pickles, vinegar, potato crisps, etc. 24	1958	1963
36	9	64	168	132
50	16	100	263	226
58,296	74,479	52,255	180,439	258,095
17,856	25,656	19,480	54,057	90,325
1,129	1,891	1,277	923	1,401
50,648(d)	68,947(d)	45,935(d)	168,716	234,067(d)
5,377	3,555	6,550	8,026	20,360
36,186	53,253	43,159	(e)	(e)
71	77	94	94	94
34,577	42,687	25,950	121,154	143,874
4,853	3,195	5,168		
50	2,190	21	906	411
2,118		1,528	5,584	7,872
+ 2,158	+ 1,913	- 229	+ 3,608	+ 3,292
11,946	11,549	2,293	21,571	34,550
+ 114	+ 64	- 1	+ 89	+ 376
1,736	661	443	2,263	5,100
+ 1,157	- 751	- 108	+ 1,262	+ 1,761
4,955	7,927	4,242	22,095	23,783
15,815	13,564	15,248	58,539	64,457
12,642	9,537	12,325	46,490	49,188
3,163	4,025	2,872	12,013	15,187
5,731	5,983	5,812	17,613	24,990
2,538	3,744	2,645	8,095	13,160
453	627	472	379	508
802	930	921	674	867
375	375	381	..	1,646
203	486	261	..	1,282
367	596	1,176	1,565	2,676
68	6	249	..	386
214		84	..	369
1,712	1,435	2,045	3,481	7,095
12	15	21	152	73
432	221	414	914	1,772
157	144	111	319	684

For notes to this table - see page 14/7

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

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	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	24	24	964	2,903	936	971	57	527
50 - 99	38	39	2,500	6,942	2,268	907	211	994
100 - 199	16	18	2,198	8,006	2,239	1,018	821	1,662
200 - 299	15	19	3,567	12,171	4,028	1,129	488	3,586
300 - 399	14	18	4,728	17,722	5,908	1,250	1,259	3,915
400 - 499	5	8	2,314	7,926	1,991	860	119	2,099
500 - 749	4	12	2,518	10,968	3,669	1,457	217	2,869
750 - 1,499	4	12	3,944	16,316	6,948	1,762	1,631	3,099
1,500 - 1,999	4	16	6,757	21,687	6,464	957	354	7,037
2,000 - 3,999	5	41	14,717	59,757	19,813	1,346	1,979	11,584
4,000 and over	3	19	20,250	93,697	36,060	1,781	3,668	26,062
Total	132	226	64,457	258,096	90,325	1,401	10,805	63,433

(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	807	137	314	133	21	3	389	968
50-99	2,083	385	774	322	52	26	372	836
100-199	1,729	452	766	444	61	31	443	982
200-299	3,060	500	1,283	406	75	20	419	811
300-399	3,967	759	1,944	669	113	104	490	882
400-499	1,893	419	814	334	50	15	430	797
500-749	1,720	798	828	840	65	54	481	1,052
750-1,499	2,796	1,147	1,332	1,034	112	39	477	902
1,500-1,999	5,242	1,515	2,305	1,116	158	41	440	737
2,000-3,999	11,827	2,889	6,089	2,269	380	203	515	785
4,000 and over	14,064	6,186	8,541	5,593	559	745	607	904
Total	49,188	15,187	24,989	13,160	1,646	1,281	508	867

(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 £190,000.

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	5	7
18 and over	39	54	93
All ages	41	59	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 4 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 5 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	209	177
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	2,422	282
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. Owing to changes in coverage of sub-divisions between 1958 and 1963 it is only possible to show a total column for 1958.

(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) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(j) 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
Preserved fruit						
10 Marmalade	1,342	8,809	1,357	9,845	37	48
10 Jams (including jams in jelly form)	2,830	19,939	2,742	19,773	51	62
10 Mincemeat	398	2,771	417	2,922	27	34
22 Fruit, excluding pulp, canned or bottled (including rhubarb)	1,889	14,685	2,018	13,287	63	80
	..	85				
10 Fruit, crystallised, glace or Metz, and drained	77.0	945	60.2	891	12	13
10 Candied or drained peel	68.0	549	52.7	405	9	11
10 Fruit pulp	148	551	196	810	32	36
21 Fruit, frozen	18.0	229	38.6	475	11	13
Table jellies						
10 Tablets	617	5,547	622	5,631	19	21
10 Powders, crystals and compounds	99.4	1,183	77.3	925	29	31
10 Fruit curd	229	1,798	334	3,229	34	41
10 Honey, processed and packed	98.0	1,085				
24 Potato crisps	431	8,441	927	19,905	19	24
Vegetables, etc., preserved in airtight containers (other than homogenised baby foods)						
23 Beans in sauce, with or without added meat	3,282	15,218	4,465	21,232	28	30
Peas						
22 Fresh ('garden' peas)	1,337	8,602	1,564	8,355	25	31
22 Processed	3,488	12,185	3,516	11,394	24	29
23 Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products, canned, in tomato sauce, cheese sauce, etc.	571	2,882	869	4,552	12	14
22 Other descriptions (excluding rhubarb)	1,176	6,518	1,993	10,317	27	34
	..	847				
Vegetables, frozen						
21 Peas	453	3,765	1,258	13,259	11	15
21 Other	209	2,077	637	8,089	11	14
24 Vegetables, including olives, preserved in salt or brine; and dried or dehydrated vegetables, including dried herbs (other than peas, beans, etc., air dried and cleaned)	146	1,646	501	4,241	28	35
Pickles, sauces and relishes						
24 Pickles and chutneys	748	5,909	1,031	8,655	57	64
	..	582				
24 Salad cream (including mayonnaise)	214	2,827	263	3,367	18	20
24 Sauces	948	10,031	1,205	11,160	41	54
24 Sandwich spread, and other relishes not elsewhere specified			68.8	989	10	11

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.gal.	£'000	Th.gal.	£'000	Number	Number
24 Vinegar of all kinds	14,372	2,536	14,940	2,847	24	27
23 Homogenised baby foods	397	3,489	710	7,465	*	*
Soups						
23 Canned or bottled	2,993	15,778	4,786	24,673	22	23
24 Other (including soup squares and powders)	199	4,703	339	8,887	11	11
23 Vegetable juices (including tomato juice)	..	(b)	..	936	15	18
Other products	..	913	..	536	35	39
Waste products	..	318	..	285	41	52
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		323		526	9	9
Total		167,764		229,864	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		8,829		10,868	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		158,935		218,996	132	179(c)

(a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are the total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.

(b) Not recorded separately in 1958.

(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 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)
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Preserved fruit						
Marmalade and jams (including jams in jelly form)	89.0	668	228	1,371	15	12, 13, 17, 20
Mincemeat	-	-				
Fruit, excluding pulp, canned or bottled (including rhubarb)	51.6	477	64.4	577	7	10, 17
Fruit, crystallised, glace or Metz, and drained	..	202(b)				
Candied or drained peel	34.1	316	16.6	198	*	13, 17
Fruit, frozen and fruit pulp	26.0	89	36.0	184	*	13, 20
Fruit curd	12.4	79				
Table jellies						
Tablets	265	2,475	382	3,346	11	11, 13, 16, 17
Powders, crystals and compounds	51.4	600	39.1	446	19	13, 17
Honey, processed and packed	24.3	215	-	-	-	-
Potato crisps	..	34	13.7	270	*	11, 13, 17
Vegetables, etc., preserved in airtight containers (other than homogenised baby foods)						
Beans in sauce, with or without added meat; and peas, processed	31.0	153(c)	30.5	247	5	10, 17
Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products, canned, in tomato sauce, cheese sauce, etc.	-	-	117	895	5	10, 11, 17, 20
Other descriptions (excluding rhubarb)	..	492(b)				
Homogenised baby foods						
Vegetables, frozen						
Peas			31.0	270	*	10
Other			58.8	356	*	8, 10
Vegetables, including olives, preserved in salt or brine, and dried or dehydrated vegetables, (including dried herbs) other than peas, beans, etc. air dried and cleaned	234	1,807	48.3	632	7	11, 17
Pickles, sauces and relishes						
Pickles and chutneys	..	72	16.3	171	7	10, 17
Salad cream (including mayonnaise) and sauces	44.5	464(d)	59.9	585	6	10, 11

TABLE 6 (continued)

	1958		1963			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Th.gal.	£'000	Th.gal.	£'000	Number	
Vinegar of all kinds	308	77	691	239	..	20
Soups						
Canned or bottled	108	571	36.2	263	9	7, 10, 11
Other (including soup squares and powders)	9.0	39				
Vegetable juices (including tomato juice)	..	(e)	..	818	*	20
Total		8,829		10,868	..	

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

(b) In 1958 rhubarb was included in 'Vegetables, etc. preserved in airtight containers - other descriptions'.

(c) Included fresh peas in 1958.

(d) Included other relishes in 1958.

(e) Not recorded separately in 1958.

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
Farinaceous preparations for use as foods, excluding proprietary food drinks				
Starch food powders (including blancmange powder, custard powder and pre-packed cornflour)	32.4	176	48.5	255
Rice puddings, canned	-	(a)	149	543
Other puddings and trifles (excluding meat and fish puddings)				
Canned	76.8	669	104	951
Uncanned	61.0	645	92.0	963
	..	193		
Other flour confectionery	-	-		
Other farinaceous preparations	..	69	..	54
Meat products packed otherwise than in hermetically sealed rigid containers				
Sausages, uncooked			6.9	85
Sausages, cooked (breakfast sausage, polony, etc.)	4.1	46	-	-
	..	324		
Meat puddings and pies	9.2	105	32.0	232
Other meat products			-	-
Preserved meat in cans, glasses, etc.			235	3,614
Carcass meat and poultry, and pre-cooked foods and specialities containing meat and poultry, frozen	..	2,354	31.7	488
Fish and fish products, frozen				
White fish				
Uncooked			58.1	918
Cooked (consumer packs)	24.0	794	142	2,705
Other			8.9	178
Preserved fish in cans, glasses, etc.	87.6	725	64.6	409
	..	107		
Meat and fish pastes in cans, glasses, etc.				
Poultry and/or meat	..	190	3.1	96
Fish	18.3	248	2.6	89
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.1	349(b)	31.4	324
Condiments and ground spices	6.0	163	7.6	249
Gravy salt and other preparations for gravy making	10.1	108	10.8	139
Soft drinks (except fruit juices), concentrated	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
In liquid form (including squashes and cordials and unsweetened concentrated drinks)	2,544	1,285	3,403	1,735
	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.	
In solid or powder form	8.0	132	4.0	60

TABLE 7 (continued)

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Fruit juices	-	-	..	124
Flavouring essences	..	172	..	233
Refined vegetable and seed oils	..	128	..	268
Other food and drink products	..	748		
Other goods made	..	48	..	133
Services rendered to other organisations (c)		..		225
Goods merchanted or factored	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Vinegar, purchased and bottled	1,548	798	1,976	1,411
Other goods merchanted or factored		6,802		18,182
Canteen takings		426		767
Total		17,807(d)		35,430

(a) Not separately recorded.

(b) Including other cocoa preparations.

(c) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and 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: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Vegetables				
Potatoes and potato flour (a)	..	1,098	..	5,918
Peas, fresh				
Home grown			..	6,039
Imported			..	649
Peas, dried				
Home grown			..	439
Imported			..	1,789
Beans				
Home grown	..	11,470	..	1,507
Imported			..	4,845
Other vegetables (b)				
Fresh			..	4,580
Frozen			..	364
Dried or otherwise preserved			..	3,544
Tomato puree	..	3,088	..	4,419
Fresh fruit (including rhubarb)				
Citrus	..	1,098	..	1,455
Soft, home grown			..	4,098
Other		5,942	..	1,863
Fruit pulp				
Home produced	..	1,286	..	1,043
Imported	..	1,955	..	2,011
Preserved fruit				
Canned	..	(c)	..	2,882
Other (including dried) (d)	..	887	..	1,772
Apple pectin	..	692	..	1,125
Sugar (including invert sugar)	..	11,773	..	11,698
Glycerine	..	(c)	..	10
Honey (d)	..	180	..	840
Margarine and compound fat (including shortening)	..	175	..	647
Refined vegetable and seed oils (e)	..	1,797	..	4,020
Gelatine	..	656	..	725
Starch and dextrine (d)	..	43	..	782
Meat (including poultry and game) (d)	..	1,663	..	5,440
Fish	..	362	..	1,723

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing (continued)		£'000		£'000
Vinegar of all kinds	..	510	..	667
Flavouring essences and compounds, confectioners' colours and other dyes for foods, etc.	..	(c)	..	1,349
Flavour intensifiers and thickening agents, not elsewhere specified (e.g. sodium hydrogen glutamate)	..	(c)	..	1,484
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	Th. tons	31.6	Th. tons	50.1
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(c)	Th. gal.	95.0
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	(c)	..	33
All other materials for processing	..	9,168	..	2,013
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	4,340	..	8,385
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)	..	(c)	..	4,200
Metal				
Cans and boxes	..	10,434	..	21,816
Aluminium collapsible tubes, aluminium foil, and any laminates incorporating aluminium foil and aluminium foil labels and closures	..	(c)	..	1,848
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.	..	(c)	Th. cu. ft.	9.1
Glass containers (including glass syphons)	Th. gross	135	Th. gross	6,482
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..	5,057	..	7,418
Plastics				
Moulded and fabricated packs and containers (e.g. bottles and bottle caps)				
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene	..	(c)	..	88
Other (including polystyrene)	..	..	..	248
Sheet, film, foams, etc. (including bags)				
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including lay flat tubing)	..	(c)	..	231
Other plastic sheet, film and foams (whether or not laminated but excluding laminates to metal, foil or paper)	..	(c)	..	158
All other packaging materials	..	4,454	..	1,843

Continued on next page.

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Coal	217	908	168	963
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	9.8 ..	54 6	2.5 ..	27 6
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th. gal. 2,581 ..	509 57	Th. gal. 3,006 ..	564 91
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	3,738	162	21,218 ..	886 128
Gas	Th. therms 3,668	212	Th. therms 2,262	259
Electricity	Th. kWh. 62,823 ..	330 37	Th. kWh. 142,541	1,142
Total cost of materials and fuel		83,041		143,874
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		16,623
Canteen purchases		..		750
Total cost of purchases		..		161,247

- (a) Described in 1954 as 'Potatoes' only.
- (b) Included rhubarb in 1954.
- (c) Not recorded separately.
- (d) So far as recorded separately in 1954.
- (e) Described in 1954 as 'Refined vegetable oils' only.
- (f) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 2,575 Th.kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity of electricity generated in 1963 cannot be given.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	2,352
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,897
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	655
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	7,872
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	94
Vehicle licences	"	112
Depreciation	"	623
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	482
Total	"	11,735

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	462
Road goods vehicles	482
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	988
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	828
Rates, excluding water rates	1,101
Hire of plant and machinery	578
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	726
Total	5,164

- (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)	15.9	November	0.6
May	7.9	December	40.0
June	2.4	1964	
July	0.6	January	5.8
August	0.6	February	1.0
September	5.2	March	17.3
October	2.6	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.

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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