



BOARD OF TRADE

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[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

10 Bacon curing, meat and fish products

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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 to the Census of Production' published by the Central Statistical Office.)

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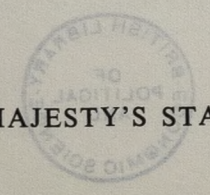
Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)

Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductory notes 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. 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. Information 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.

Note - continued on pages 11 and 12



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.

10 Bacon curing, meat and fish products

This Report on the Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in curing bacon and ham, canning, quick freezing and otherwise preserving meat or fish, and making sausages, meat pasties, pies and puddings, meat extracts and essences, and meat and fish pastes. Production at distributive establishments is excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 214 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).

	1958	1963
Total value added	1,000	1,200
Value added in gross value added	800	950
Value added in net value added	600	700
Value added in gross value added at basic prices	750	900
Value added in net value added at basic prices	550	650
Value added in gross value added at current prices	1,000	1,200
Value added in net value added at current prices	800	950
Value added in gross value added at constant prices (1958)	750	900
Value added in net value added at constant prices (1958)	550	650
Total employment (000)	100	120
Administrative, technical and clerical employees (000)	10	15
Operatives (000)	90	105
Working proprietors (000)	5	5
Total value added per employee (£)	10	10
Value added per administrative, technical and clerical employee (£)	100	63
Value added per operative (£)	11	9
Value added per working proprietor (£)	200	200
Total value added per employee (£)	10	10
Value added per administrative, technical and clerical employee (£)	100	63
Value added per operative (£)	11	9
Value added per working proprietor (£)	200	200
Total value added per employee (£)	10	10
Value added per administrative, technical and clerical employee (£)	100	63
Value added per operative (£)	11	9
Value added per working proprietor (£)	200	200

(a) For 1958, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns were based for about 7 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1963 the comparable figure was 13 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.

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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.	979	651	
Number of establishments	"	1,121	858	
Gross output	£'000	269,657	335,362	
Net output	"	55,590	89,275	
Net output per head	£	941	1,229	
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	220,785	265,652(b)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	47,211	67,721
Payments under Fatstock Guarantee Scheme	"	11,088	9,613	
Purchases	"	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	223,361	206,163
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases			44,732
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	95	122
		for transport	3,616	4,487
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	"	change during year	+ 3,578	+ 1,792
		at end of year	20,448	28,373
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 1,173	+ 1,689
		at end of year	7,217	13,787
Work in progress	"	change during year	+ 488	+ 300
		at end of year	2,153	2,789
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 1,917	- 197
		at end of year	11,078	11,796
Average number employed	Th.	total, including working proprietors	59.1	72.6
		operatives	48.3	58.4
		other employees (c)	10.4	13.5
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	20,670	32,276
		of other employees (c)	7,059	11,234
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	3,132	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	8,203	
New building work	"	1,667	2,795	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 204	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	2,921	4,380	
Vehicles (f)	"	760	1,231	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 7 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 13 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)		
		Bacon and ham (cured and smoked), sausages and sausage meat	Frozen meat, fish, pre-cooked foods, etc.	
		01	02	
		1963	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	97	19	
Number of establishments	"	159	35	
Gross output	£'000	174,637	41,017	
Net output	"	38,522	13,273	
Net output per head	£	1,106	1,273	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	136,956(d)	34,329(d)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	37,363	6,515
Sales of characteristic products	"	100,086	30,381	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	73	88	
Payments under Fatstock Guarantee Scheme	£'000	8,522	*	
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	121,836	21,176
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"	21,203	5,312
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	32	*
	for transport	"	1,586	1,334
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 136	+ 99
	at end of year	"	2,845	4,121
Work in progress	change during year	"	+ 182	+ 74
	at end of year	"	1,206	708
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	+ 21	+ 32
	at end of year	"	3,105	1,242
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	No.	34,833	10,430
	operatives	"	28,648	8,366
	other employees (g)	"	6,121	2,048
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	17,601	3,869
	of other employees (g)	"	4,901	1,718
Wages and salaries per head	operatives	£	615	462
	other employees (g)	"	801	839
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	1,005	263	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	658	159	
Capital expenditure (j)				
New building work	"	1,740	252	
Land and existing buildings	acquisitions	"	206	102
	disposals	"	432	1
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	2,354	662
	disposals	"	129	14
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	822	88
	disposals	"	182	26

For notes to this table - see page 10/7

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				
Fish, cured, smoked or salted, fish cakes, etc.	Preserved meat or fish (including pastes) in cans, glasses, etc. meat extracts and essences	Other meat products, offal, lard, etc.	Total	
03	04	05	1958	1963
1963	1963	1963	1958	1963
16	38	90	281	247(c)
26	52	144	387	416
6,064	47,674	41,419	233,816	310,812
1,742	17,538	11,664	48,201	82,740
1,176	1,768	1,097	941	1,229
5,825(d)	38,519(d)	30,576(d)	191,427	246,205(d)
157	8,111	10,618	40,949	62,764
5,032	33,829	(e)	(e)	(e)
86	88	..	97	98
-	*	303	9,614	8,909
4,032	21,428	22,598	193,673	191,070
141	7,468	7,332		41,457
3	*	36	83	113
222	651	366	3,135	4,158
+ 94	+ 1,075	+ 161	+ 1,017	+ 1,565
489	4,387	935	6,257	12,778
- 12	- 30	+ 64	+ 423	+ 278
36	396	239	1,867	2,585
+ 76	- 585	+ 274	+ 1,662	- 182
268	4,958	1,360	9,606	10,933
1,481	9,921	10,636	51,224	67,301
1,234	7,768	8,503	42,081	54,519
234	2,136	2,066	9,074	12,605
605	3,472	4,566	17,991	30,113
165	2,003	1,694	6,145	10,481
491	447	537	428	552
707	938	820	677	832
42	239	288	..	1,836
10	161	97	..	1,086
59	153	386	1,446	2,590
-	1	44	..	353
39	37	33	..	542
43	523	663	2,631	4,245
8	27	7	98	185
24	196	372	912	1,503
7	77	69	253	362

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		Average number employed (a)	Gross output £'000	Net output £'000	Net output per head £	Capital expenditure (b) £'000	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year £'000
	Number	Establishments						
25-49	73	82	2,731	12,604	2,993	1,097	198	779
50-99	64	82	4,291	21,003	4,646	1,083	470	1,033
100-199	53	77	7,449	38,667	8,082	1,085	614	2,944
200-299	24	54	5,997	34,981	6,782	1,131	802	1,822
300-399	12	28	4,266	21,209	4,985	1,168	543	1,517
400-749	8	19	4,761	26,446	6,680	1,403	391	4,072
750-1,499	8	30	9,849	47,140	15,466	1,570	1,088	6,225
1,500 and over	5	44	27,957	108,762	33,106	1,184	3,497	7,904
Total	247	416	67,301	310,812	82,740	1,229	7,601	26,295

(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)
25-49	2,266	399	1,058	309	72	13	465	779
50-99	3,641	592	1,802	487	115	32	495	822
100-199	6,169	1,243	3,130	1,039	200	58	507	836
200-299	4,943	1,046	2,547	814	153	60	515	778
300-399	3,512	748	1,786	601	136	49	509	804
400-749	3,619	1,141	1,852	1,142	127	111	512	1,001
750-1,499	8,076	1,773	4,295	1,299	242	88	532	733
1,500 and over	22,293	5,663	13,642	4,789	792	675	612	846
Total	54,519	12,605	30,113	10,481	1,836	1,086	552	832

- (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 £106,000.

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	4	9
18 and over	49	42	91
All ages	54	46	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963.

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 5 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 5 per cent. also for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	726	423
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	7,591	491
Other persons employed		3,980

- (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 specific 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
01 Bacon						
Cured only (green weight after cure)	3,532	49,441	2,983	40,782	90	115
Smoked	1,042	19,830	1,102	20,202	63	86
01 Ham						
Cured only (green weight after cure)	37.1	748	83.8	1,399	39	46
Smoked	48.9	908	46.2	1,195	30	34
Total bacon and ham	4,660	70,927	4,215	63,577	..	..
Meat products packed otherwise than in hermetically sealed rigid containers (other than meat extracts and essences, and frozen meat and meat products)						
05 Cooked ham and other cooked meats	484	12,279	620	16,484	134	167
05 Meat puddings and pies	1,831	20,204	2,492	30,504	284	414
05 Black puddings	131	810	108	761	96	119
05 Tripe, dressed	106	585	68.9	471	25	25
Offals and by-products, not elsewhere specified						
05 Edible	718	3,614	842	4,986	76	99
05 Inedible (including bones)	475	713	1,166	1,184	108	137
01 Sausage meat	77.8	875	113	1,232	115	136
01 Sausages (other than black puddings)						
Uncooked						
Pork	1,681	23,030	2,035	28,608	160	201
Beef	952	9,496	1,090	12,496	128	163
01 Cooked (breakfast sausage, polony, etc.)	163	2,078	180	2,317	93	109
05 Poultry	157	1,818	27.0	355	21	25
05 Other	..	529	50.8	777	19	20
04 Meat extracts and essences	160	5,262	218	11,246	10	10
04 Preserved meat in cans, glasses, etc. (including ready-prepared meals)	652	10,253	1,274	21,087	58	66
04 Meat and fish pastes in cans, glasses, etc.						
Poultry and/or meat	108	3,410	174	4,039	35	36
Fish	100	2,907	102	3,353	22	24
02 Carcase meat and poultry, frozen	..	(c)	274	4,493	22	23

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
05 Bladders, casings and sausage skins						
Sheep	..	1,256	..	1,778	23	28
Other and unclassified	..	1,044	..	1,593	54	63
03 Fish, cured, smoked or salted						
White fish	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.			
Smoked	88.1	819	125	1,417	14	16
Wet or dry salted	105	781	160	1,262	8	9
Kippers, bloaters and bucklings	71.3	481	199	1,790	12	16
Other	109	1,202	39.5	1,283	9	11
03 Fish cakes and fish puddings (other than frozen) (d)	70.5	735	27.4	223	10	11
04 Preserved fish in cans, glasses, etc.	222	2,856	108	1,366	15	19
02 Fish and fish products, frozen						
White fish						
Uncooked	347	3,597	569	8,181	15	22
Cooked (consumer packs)	86.2	1,425	606	10,978	9	11
Other	270	2,920	216	3,084	16	20
02 Pre-cooked foods and specialities, frozen, containing meat, poultry, etc., not elsewhere specified	27.9	942 (e)	414	9,324	24	26
05 Lard made at the factory and sold unblended	338	2,167	2,052	8,938	79	104
05 Lard blended	..	1,113	871	3,861	5	5
Other products	..	744	..	659	45	51
Waste products	..	749	..	992	86	107
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	214	..	316	10	10
Total		196,235		266,046	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		11,373		25,380	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		184,861		240,666	247	314 (f)

(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) Described as brawn and other and unclassified open pack meat products in 1958.

(c) Not recorded separately in 1958.

(d) Described as fish cakes in 1958.

(e) Described as other preserved meat and poultry including some quick frozen meat and poultry in 1958.

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
		£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Meat products packed otherwise than in hermetically sealed rigid containers (other than meat extracts and essences, and frozen meat and meat products)						
Cooked ham and other cooked meats (b)	..	61	4.5	116	5	8
Meat puddings and pies	405 ..	4,425 553	536	7,096	267	8, 14
Sausages (other than black pudding) uncooked						
Pork	13.8	213	28.5	330	26	8, 11, 14
Beef	11.9	154	7.3	111	13	8, 11, 14
Other meat products (c)	..	2,411	..	79	*	15, 32
Preserved meat and fish in cans, glasses, etc. (including ready-prepared meals)	113 ..	860 1,091	301	4,045	25	8, 14
Meat and fish pastes in cans, glasses, etc.						
Poultry and/or meat	..	190	3.1	96	6	14
Fish	17.9	248	2.6	89	5	14
Bladders, casings and sausage skins	..	362	..	181	5	32
Fish and fish products, frozen						
White fish						
Uncooked			58.1	918	*	14
Cooked (consumer packs)	62.8	805	142	2,705	5	14
Other			8.8	178	*	14
Carcass meat and poultry frozen			1.5	21	*	8, 14, 17
Pre-cooked foods and specialities, frozen, not elsewhere specified containing meat, poultry, etc.	..	(d)	54.7	944	12	8, 14
Lard made at the factory and sold unblended, and lard blended			1,997	8,472	12	16, 26, 32
Total		11,373		25,380	..	

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
- (b) Described in 1958 as cooked ham and other cooked meats (including brawn).
- (c) Described in 1958 as other and unclassified open pack meat products, the 1958 figures also include cured bacon and ham, other preserved meat and unblended lard.
- (d) 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
Bakery products				
Flour confectionery and other bakery products	..	515	..	723
Fruit, excluding pulp, canned or bottled	22.5 ..	217 141	32.8	306
Pickles, sauces and relishes	7.4 ..	86 43	..	216
Soups, canned or bottled	108	569	28.0	189
Feeding stuffs for animals, poultry etc. (except dog foods)	Th.tons 5.5	214	Th.tons 1.5	62
Prepared or manufactured fertilizers	1.4 ..	61 22	3.9	97
Animal (except marine animal) oils, fats and greases				
Dripping	2.8 ..	322 12	10.3	483
Suet and other edible fats	1.6	173	8.6	668
Tallow	3.3	248	9.8	496
Other food products	..	3,577	..	1,198
Other products	..	364	..	898
Services rendered to other organisations (a)		..		201
Goods merchanted or factored				
Fresh pork	..	13,364	..	22,988
Other fresh meat	..	4,451	..	8,594
Other merchanted or factored goods	..	22,911	..	30,732
Canteen takings		222		449
Total		47,515(b)		68,302

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

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing				
Bacon and ham purchased for smoking				
Home produced	..	5,857	..	5,591
Imported	..	9,132	..	5,363
Pigs, live or dressed carcasses (whole or part)				
Home produced	..	94,489	..	91,028
Imported	..	2,498	..	1,526
Cattle, live or dressed carcasses (whole or part)	..	6,828	..	13,072
Sheep, live or dressed carcasses (whole or part)			..	1,330
Poultry (dressed weight equivalent)			..	3,197
Other fresh meat, including offals and blood	..	7,443		
Home produced			..	4,852
Imported			..	4,937
Other forms of meat (including extracts, essences, dehydrated, canned, etc.)	..	1,985	..	3,432
Bladders, casings and sausage skins				
Sheep	..	2,883	..	4,900
Hog	..	1,052	..	1,969
Other	..	596	..	865
Fish				
White fish	..	2,257	..	9,562
Herrings	..	695	..	1,430
Salmon, migratory trout, eels and fresh water fish	..	490	..	1,596
Other fish	..	850	..	1,793
Cereal filler (sausage meal)	..	1,145	..	2,043
Seasonings, stuffings and forcemeat (a)	..	547	..	1,617
Flour	..	843	..	2,152
Fats, including compound fat and dripping	..	1,091	..	4,469
Vegetables			..	912
Fruit		(b)	..	311
	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	2.7	207	0.3	30
			Th. gal.	
			77.1	28
			..	24
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	Th. cwt.	
			0.7	5
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	800	..	1,334
All other materials for processing	..	4,671	..	4,415

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	806	..	3,448
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)	..	371	..	1,221
Metal				
Cans and boxes	..	1,169	..	3,176
Aluminium collapsible tubes, aluminium foil, and any laminates incorporating aluminium foil and aluminium foil labels and closures	..	(b)	..	681
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	204(c)	..	267
	Th. gross		Th. gross	
	931	697	1,578	1,416
	..	42	..	1,466
Glass containers				
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..	(b)	..	823
Sheet, film, foams, etc., wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)	..		..	973
All other packaging materials	..	1,679	..	
Fuel and electricity (d)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	108	474	79.9	451
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	15.1	83	9.8	60
	..	16	..	11
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	2,525	485	4,966	1,051
	..	64	..	141
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	3,085	149	14,217	587
	Th. therms		Th. therms	
Gas	2,160	131	2,710	214
	..	..	..	78
	Th. kWh		Th. kWh	
Electricity	51,634	313	166,735	1,032
	..	75	..	189
Total cost of materials and fuel		153,116		191,070
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		41,001
Canteen purchases		..		456
Total cost of purchases		..		232,528

(a) Described in 1954 as 'seasonings'.

(b) Not recorded separately in 1954.

(c) So far as recorded separately.

(d) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantities of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1963 and 1954 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.	3,617
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	2,898
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	1,192
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	4,158
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	222
Vehicle licences	"	193
Depreciation	"	983
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	691
Total	"	10,338

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	520
Road goods vehicles	691
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	1,035
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	1,399
Rates, excluding water rates	892
Hire of plant and machinery	214
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	750
Total	5,500

(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)	4.5	November	0.1
May	10.4	December	46.6
June	1.4	1964	
July	1.7	January	5.9
August	2.7	February	0.4
September	8.4	March	17.1
October	0.8		
		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 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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