

BOARD OF TRADE

# Report on the Census of Production 1963

42 [HA 251]

13 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery

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

## Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery

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

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BOARD OF TRADE

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# Report on the Census of Production

1963

## 13 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery

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

The principle of classification by safer surprive series of classification by safer the avaiysis by sub-divisions of an industry. In certain industries, classification was least with in a different way. Setails of any horizons to the relevant industry reports.

### EXMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

### Average amber capioyed

Firms serve required to state the number of persons on the payroli (1.c. whose National Inserance cards ware beid by them) on the tries or part-time amplements. Separate (ligures were required for (a) administrative, technical and tierical amployees and (b) operatives (are below). Averages could be calculated from there relating to the last week of each calendar month: ligures, shown in respect of the article amployed relate to the sum of these averages. Firm were also required to atte the number of working proprietors (ese atte to real appropriate and index of actions), averages could be calculated to be area to the sum of these averages. Firm were also required to atte the number of working proprietors (ese atto a to an index of actions).

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### Capital Expenditure

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other naw constructional work (including office constructions with the business covered by the performance of the second of the return but not dwelling bouses for compiled account during the year of return contail account during the year of return on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any isgal charges, stamp duties, agents'

es - continued on pages iil and iv

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE 1968

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

ii

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 fulltime 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 'selfemployed' 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

## **13** Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery

#### Exclusion for all firms, 1958 and

This Report on the Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing cocoa powder, drinking chocolate, chocolate confectionery of all kinds, boiled sweets, toffee, caramels, marzipan, licorice, chewing gum and all other types of sweets. Cocoa butter is included.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 217 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).

		awril 199	
ERCENTE BALLARISAN AL			
	o National Insurance and private		

(4) For 1865, estimates for scall firms and for films are asking estimatory results Accounted for about 4 per cast. of the toral figures in which they were incorporated. For 1908 the comparable figure was blen about 6 per cast.) A summary of the detailed repares escalted by given in Table 2.

sachizery and other goods, for providing transport, or for tacheros of other dervices rendered

ful ancientif hauaring and figuration have ofthe resu tion hearing transf

(a) Employed and expenditure for establishments and get in production.

Acquicitions less dispossio.

#### COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY 13/2

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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

					T	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	21	IL and	10	198.86		No.	664	454
Number of establishmen	ts				Not I		7 28	540
Gross output						000'3	261,857	265,445
Net output			1 BY		1 mm	n	95,804	116,543
Net output per head			164.240			2	945	1,269
	( go	ods produce	d and work	done	1.986	£'000	249,438	254,851(b)
Sales and work done	me de la me	rchanted go	ods and car	teen taki	ings		9,726	11,715
Customs duty and surch	arge (net)				l strone ba	a bearb	400	- 422
		terials for ckaging, an	processing	and	096 bra	abb. 898	) (	134,605
Purchases	1	- CIC2 Bog	chanting an	d	12400		> 155,495 <	101,000
		nteen purch			1.488	830.000	0178278236	10,038
Payments to other	∫ fo	r work done	on materia	als given	out	•0(1	456	4, 127
organisations	( fo	r transport			1.808	(300)0	5,390	5,636
Stocks and work in pro	gress				Lang Pr	ister pri	laitetemin Long bise	A CONTRACTOR
Total stocks and	∫ ch	ange during	year		ani ri	aris non	- 1,620	+ 3,959
work in progress	lat	end of yea	ır			00 0000	53,667	56,089
Totel 05		ange during	year		4.431. 304		+ 3,268	- 1,206
Goods on hand for sa		end of yea	ır		•		15,592	14,567
- 24 + 3,127 -	ch	ange during	year			av .noi s	- 575	+ 84
Work in progress	{ at	end of yea	r 890.57				5,482	5,360
+ 055		ange during	year		and a sorry		- 4,313	+ 5,082
Materials, stores and		end of yea	r det te se a		Eas	loyers	32,593	36,162
	( to	tal, includ	ling working	propriet	ors	Th.	101.4	91.8
Average number employe	d op	eratives				n	84.5	74.2
	lot	her employe	es (c)			gal worth	16.8	17.1
	( of	operatives	1 2000	121000		£'000	33,489	37,476
Wages and salaries	{ of	other empl	oyees (c)			H	12,346	15,108
Employers' contribution		l Insurance	and privat	e		BBBYOL	185 18420/ 300	A States - Anna
pension schemes, etc.	the man					New 1	1000 10	4,519
Capital expenditure (e Total						esployes	radia to) 50%	1
						2		11,175
New building work	1111 (6)					Loy ede	2,045	3,056
	A P ALLER					1.78.4 0.5	100150011100	- 600
Plant and machinery	(1)					site or	5,349	8,102
Vehicles (f)							802	617

(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 also about 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.

(a) including pensions and gratatics production (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)

			Sub-d	ivisions of	the indust	ry (b)		annen -
		Unit		chocolate 0		fectionery 21	To	al
		1903	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)		No.	53	41	171	108	221	142
Number of est	ablishments		75	65	203	146	278	211
Gross output		£'000	164,246	174,779	86,315	76,747	250,561	251,525
Net output	1 See ole 900'1	. 980	56,717	77,781	34,954	32,650	91,671	110,431
Net output pe	r head	3	1,027	1,385	835	1,058	945	1,269
Sales and	goods produced and work done	£'000	157,222	17 1, 299 (d)	81,456	70, 188(d)	238,677	241,487(d)
work done	merchanted goods and	2.000	rocessing	ICI SIRII	2820	13/9		
- 1 Saller	(canteen takings	distant by	4,905	4,573	4,401	6,529	9,307	11,102
	acteristic products		129,819	139,650	68,599	59,312	(e)	(e)
a line and	ialisation (f)	Per cent.	83	82	84	85	94	94
Customs duty	and surcharge (net) (materials for processing	000'3	540	- 338	- 157	- 63	382	- 400
Purchases	and packaging, and fuel		100,698	89,325	48,089	38,221	148,787 5	127,546
rurchases	goods for merchanting and canteen purchases		J 100,038 ]	3,915	<b>5</b> 40,000	5,597	J 140,101	9,512
Payments	for work done on materials given out	rodou ery	403	3,881	33	30	436	3,911
to other organisations	4	l exper	Addition of the Bar	during shi	noda y	10/20		
TOR. MI PAYME	for transport rk in progress	r. by has	3,407	3,999	1,750	1,342	5,157	5,340
Goods on	change during year	1. O	+ 2,687	- 1,167	+ 440	+ 24	+ 3,127	- 1, 143
hand for sale	at end of year		12,099	10,653	2,820	3,150	14,919	13,803
Work in	Change during year		- 568	+ 74	+ 18	+ 6	- 550	+ 79
progress	at end of year	n - to a	4,720	4,660	525	419	5,246	5,079
Materials,	change during year	propriet	- 2,481	+ 3,784	- 1,646	+ 1,031	- 4,127	+ 4,815
stores and fuel	at end of year	н	23,869	26,760	7,318	7,505	31, 187	34, 265
2.17	total, including working proprietors	No.	55,212	56,150	41,829	30,855	97,041	87,005
Average number	operatives		46,039	45,851	34,878	24,802	80,917	70,653
employed	other employees (g)		9,173	10,283	6,938	5,986	16,111	16,269
Q18.4	(of operatives	£'000	20,221	25, 371	11,865	10,327	32,086	35,698
Wages and salaries	of other employees (g)		6,602	9,325	5,227	5,067	11,829	14,391
Wages and	(operatives	2	439	553	340	416	397	505
salaries per head	other employees (g)		720	907	753	846	734	885
	ntributions to National	£'000		1,432	(1) sza.	747	ine bas bas	2, 179
Employers' con	tributions to private	* 000				570	en bas tasl	
pension schemes, etc. (i) Capital expenditure (j)			••	1,555		510	(1) selaide	2, 125
New building	the second se	and the second s	1,529	2,188	428	708	1,957	2,896
Land and	acquisitions	gnisies a	a astil.to	168	linm wit	34	a).Por 1963	202
existing buildings	disposals	alistadi -	and double the	543	0-101 201 0-10011	228	sbout &	771
Plant and	(acquisitions	singers	3,975	6,101	1,399	1,995	5,374	8,096
machinery	{disposals	н	140	261	115	158	255	419
	(acquisitions	tansı ası	4 15	456	856	675	1,270	1, 131
Vehicles	disposals	product1	151	175	351	371	502	546

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

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enter- prises	Estab- lish- ments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expendi- ture (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress a end of year
Cécus prepa	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	000'3	£'000
25-49	45	46	1,667	4,289	1,445	867	60	443
50-99	34	37	2,248	5,616	2,266	1,008	96	619
100-199	20	26	3,076	10,314	3,273	1,064	263	1,479
200-299	9	10	2,297	10,237	4,459	1,941	229	1,328
300-399	6	7	1,972	6,686	2,096	1,063	153	1,170
400-499	6	9	2,635	5,742	2,490	945	170	860
500-749	3	5	1,713	5,951	1,468	857	210	1,299
750-999	5	9	4,219	8,676	3,911	927	267	1,291
1,000-1,499	3	8	4,086	8,900	3,803	931	347	1,340
1,500-1,999	3	17	5,501	12,348	5,378	978	115	1,507
2,000-2,999	3	13	7,567	19,582	8,475	1,120	1,130	4,392
3,000 and over	5	24	50,024	153, 184	71,369	1,427	7,551	37,418
Total	142	211	87,005	251,525	110,431	1,269	10,589	53, 147

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

10	Average number	Employees		Wages and	Wages and salaries		yers' outions	Wages and salaries per head	
	employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Oper- atives	Others (c)	Oper- atives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Oper- atives	Others (c)
-	confection	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£°000	£'000	en ante	<b>2</b> ) 140
	25-49	1,386	247	559	185	39	9	403	748
	50-99	1,753	476	683	420	49	29	390	883
	100-199	2,396	660	1,038	547	74	29	433	829
	200-299	1,850	443	933	428	57	44	504	965
	300-399	1,582	388	667	428	43	51	421	1,103
	400-499	2,081	550	920	444	69	29	442	808
	500-749	1,228	485	524	458	45	46	427	945
	750-999	3,560	659	1,498	586	97	49	421	890
	1,000-1,499	3,262	824	1,443	840	98	82	442	1,020
	1,500-1,999	4,426	1,075	1,857	872	131	90	420	811
	2,000-2,999	6,374	1, 193	2,801	983	173	155	439	824
	3,000 and over	40,755	9,269	22,776	8,200	1,304	1,512	559	885
21	Total	70,653	16,269	35,698	14,391	2, 179	2, 125	505	885

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions <u>less</u> 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 £259,000.

For notes to this table - see page 13/6

### 13/6 COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY

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

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
istai	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	2	6	8
18 and over	40	52	92
All ages	42	58	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

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

### Footnotes to Table 2.

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e) (f)

(g)

(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 8 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963	
Number of firms	445	312	
Average number employed:			
Working proprietors Other persons employed	} 4,170	485 2,544	
The method of classifying retu industry is explained in the n products of each sub-division	otes; the	e characteristic	
The sum of the figures for the total for the industry to the returns for more than one sub-	extent that	ions exceeds the at enterprises made	
Including services rendered to charged for hiring out plant, for providing transport, or fo rendered).	machinery	and other goods,	
Characteristic products relate industry.	only to s	ub-divisions of the	
For sub-divisions of the indus sales of characteristic produc produced and work done. For t is the ratio of total sales of industry to total sales of goo	ts to tota he industr principal	al sales of goods ry as a whole, this l products by the	
Administrative, technical and	clerical e	employees.	
Including both flat rate and g	raduated o	contributions.	

- (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.

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## TABLE 5Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including<br/>sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

### Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry	sestid on the Karaumah survey	18	958		(5)		
sub- division (a)	a' 000 Theorem a' 000 Manhar	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter- prises	Entries
		Th.cwt.	000'3	Th.cwt.	000'3	Number	Number
	Cocoa preparations	1.1 808 E. D	13 1 20.4	and fully long	astankant!	Part	121
	Cocoa powder		a fac	us hoisteva	e la tanoi a	Conf	21
10	Proprietary cocoa powder packed for retail sale	143	2,521	102	1,983	7	9
10	Other cocoa powder sold in bulk	106	964	117	1,184	9	12
10	Drinking chocolate (including chocolate in flake or other forms intended for drinking purposes)	115	1,856	132	2,141	inal 7	8
10	Chocolate intended for further manufacturing purposes (block,			phopstees -	gau in tot		
11	couverture, bakers' covering compounds, granulettes, etc.)	918	13,052	966	9,792	29	36
10	Solid milk or blended chocolate bars or blocks, with or without fruit or nuts	1,443	30,519	1,454	28,704	20	28
10	Solid plain chocolate bars or blocks with or without fruit or nuts	94.4	1,934	171	3,559	16	23
10	Filled bars, blocks and other chocolate count lines (including enrobered lines) with hard, soft		15 25	sas uubai isar	legot		<u></u>
**	or cereal centres (excluding chocolate biscuits sold as 'biscuits')	1,734	27,237	2,539	41,552	41	55
10	Chocolate novelties and composite packs	245	6,388	278	6,635	30	39
10	Chocolate assortment and 'straight' lines whether prepacked or not	2,328	50,081	1,995	45,835	54	66
10	Milk crumb	]		584	3,999	Contes and	6
10	Other and unclassified cocoa preparations and chocolate confectionery	{ 73.1 	1,071 3,447	58.5	845	6	6
	contectionery	Contraction and a second		00.0	610		0
	Total cocoa preparations		139,071		146,229		
10	Cocoa butter	26.2	933	1			
10	Cocoa cake (residue)	41.9	115	J	848	8	8
	Total cocoa products		140,119		147,077		
	Sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery)						
21	Boiled sugars	2,377	27,133	2,271	26,839	69	93
21	Toffee and caramels, not chocolate covered	1,531	17,574	1,282	15,404	59	73
21	Licorice confectionery	632	5,661	568	4,893	17	18
21	Soft goods (including almond paste, marzipan, fondant, cream paste and turkish delight)	823	7,904	795	7,419	53	61

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)		

Industry	and a second	19	58		1963		
sub- livision (a)	1963 1	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter- prises	Entries
ALL IN	Sugar confectionery (except chocolate	Th.cwt.	٥00 ع	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
diameters a	confectionery) (continued)	Th. cwt.					
21	Pastilles, gums and jellies	806	10,297	663	9,336	48	52
21	Confectioners' novelties and sundries (edible) including cake decorations Other non-medicated sugar	145 Labor	605	ane poster tall sale	361	9900 15 69	15
21	confectionery including chewing gum and panned goods and lozenges	1,129	15,764	1, 154	18,911	60	65
21	Unclassified sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery)	145	1,245 {	42.7	582 424	} 8	8
	Total sugar confectionery		86,183	(d) 301 000	83,670	Choc ••wanu	10
	Other products	818 	994	dietten, et	68	10	11
	Waste products	••	529	ta io qiix	802	43	53
	Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	Although an Lui	1,638	colate bát	1, 348	10	10
	Total		229,463	to bas size	232,964	ing.	.uz
	Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		5,702	and and f and doky ( Sulows) an s blog sol	5 <b>,9</b> 68	opodo lothe lothe lotho	
	Principal products of this industry sold by establish- ments in the industry	1.734 45 245	223,760	o bus usid	226,997	142	176(b)

(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.

Constituted on page 2300

## TABLE 6Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified<br/>to other industries, 1958 and 1963

### Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	19	958			1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
Caco gagana 821 000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	ana baayyy aysaa
Cocoa preparations	115	(1877	i glist al	Jun F Stell	buloal) e	
Chocolate intended for further manufacturing purposes (block, couverture, bakers' covering compounds, granulettes, etc.)	93.8	1,391	143	1,271	alderege To have 7.54	9, 11, 14, 17
Other and unclassified cocoa preparations and chocolate confectionery (including milk crumb, etc.)	67.0	1,054 689	} 121	1,293		9, 11, 17
Total cocoa preparations		3,133	264	2,564	Gota sai	th had boot their
Sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery)		Aut	gnibulors	ang darit	odi hen Çankiro	anicates contect herappetic doses ontaining antibi
Boiled sugars		261	15.2	187	bas +sau	8, 17, 28
Soft goods (including almond paste, marzipan fondant cream paste and turkish delight)	79.5	448	231	1,534	16	11, 12, 16, 17
Confectioners' novelties and sundries (edible) including cake decorations		168	and galve	53	plde ebo	11, 12, 125
Pastilles, gums and jellies	40.0	394	h			antidat nebing
Other non-medicated sugar confectionery including chewing gum and panned goods and			70.6	6 24	10	9, 12, 14, 17
lozenges	54.5	328	P	Construction and Construction	a second anno anno 1	
Unclassified sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery)	102	971	42.7	582 424	} 8	17, 27, 28
Total	sio regio o	5,702	and Ly The	5,968		walking and

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

indefecting oils and greases

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products on the industry by defected principal and the selected principal products on the industry by defected principal and the industry by defected principal and the selected principal and the se

All other materials for processing

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

### 13/10 COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY

## TABLE 7Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the<br/>industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

(4) 5801	19	58	1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(a) Executive and the second s	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000
Sugar, ground and otherwise prepared for icing, fondants, etc.		362	129	552
farmalade and jams (including jams in jelly form)	21.1	128	21.8	135
Other fruit and vegetable products		2,716	The made a	2,631
Nuts, shelled, ground or otherwise prepared, and coconut desiccated and flaked but not sugared	10 25,164	1, 172(a)	53.8	1,437
lilk products		496	Lize. ioug	122
udding and cake mixtures, bun flours and similar products		277	na sod ebi 1901). vie	324
Soft drinks concentrated in solid or powder form		195	}	6.604
Other food and drink products		7,928	J	0,001
edicated confectionery (including that containing therapeutic doses and the like but excluding any containing antibiotics)	0.59	1,160	Nogery (	1,723
Chemical manufactures and products		76		86
lanufactures of paper and cardboard		299		188
Other goods		109		3 15
Services rendered to other organisations (b)			anda Sara	373
otal value of goods sold without having been subjected o any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)		8,865	ettblej f	10,344
Canteen takings	P gan preo	442	puls Filling	758
Total	-	24,224(c)		25,592

(a) Excluding desiccated coconut for 1958.

(b) 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

Quantity Cost Quantity Cost	19	54	190	53
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity ( ) (continued)		000'3	aisizete	000'3
Materials for processing	1 8,073	10.0	A. Betwood	
Cocoa beans	and ignore and	50,360	( ()	20,003
Chocolate milk crumb	ng o (abus lug	8,418		6,604
Chocolate couverture, block chocolate, chocolate mass	da in baland an	SES TRUCT		in the second second
and chocolate base (a)	ag perer but no	3,902	abianimi'	2,458
Liquid milk	brandardl1.bna	5,495	reded. to st	2,428(b)
Condensed milk		1,998	Caspes 11	1,418
Milk powder	••	1,246		2,832
Eggs (liquid, dried and powdered and egg albumen)	Others References	239	85.00 3	542
Cocoa butter	chant of to htabit	12,046	tegalico au	7,240
Dairy butter and butter fat		1,179	beis and c	1,701
Illipe butter		(c)		7 10
Margarine and compound fat (including shortening)	lbulpai ,bouw ]	211	ginon erg	1,028
Refined vegetable and seed oils (d)	for 1954	4,527		3,045
Sugar	an log to links	22,195	Carlo Innea )	20,598
Glucose		7,207		5,675
Syrup and treacle		455		383
Gelatine		1,169		1,303
Gum arabic		589	nt cellello	471
Fruit, peel, and ginger	argen († cms. )	Left S		abi ing 19
Fresh	All the Loop All	(e)	and fabri	375
Dried (including candied or dried peel)		298	yiene	384
Other preserved fruit	to y also no yi	398	film. form	232
Jam, fruit curd and fruit pulp		388	and and and a	327
Nuts (including flaked and desiccated coconut)		8,776	and an about	7,193
Starch 390,1 395	\$ 000	239		189
inte des basisses weight	i be utos linan	606		533
Chewing gum base		(e)	and British	602
Licorice de la	an han at an	192		124
Flavouring essences and compounds, confectioners'	- Harden and and and and and and and and and an	a antipulari	ALLERSPORT LOSS	
colours and other dyes for foods, etc.	issei	(c)	asi3mpii	1,577
Essential oils		1,466	ananan ta ta ana	1,019
	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	{ 2.9	260 31	5.3	490
		314	Th.gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases		(c)	48.6	16 7
	,	Tarka.		
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought				1
as replacement		3,005		1,868
All other materials for processing	••	8,559		4,759

Continued on next page

nengini balika kingdon	19	54	1963		
2001	Quantity	Çost	Quantity	Cost	
Quantity Cost Quantity Cost		£,000	L'HOR	£,000	
ackaging materials	an tanàn amin'ny faritr'i An		and the second		
Paper and board	78.692.	21000 D	8.0001 1 E		
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	33	7,127	135 an mili ceum	8,003	
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)	colate, Ch	6,706	couverturi late base lk s.c. milk	7,747	
Metal			15	MALE POR	
Cans and boxes	s 332 joins bi	2,263	beitb blug	1,341	
Aluminium collapsible tubes, aluminium foil and any laminates incorporating aluminium foil and aluminium foil labels and closures		(c)	ter and bu	2,840	
Timber		1.560	peral		
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	indiag and	249	 Th.cu.ft.	109	
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.	ļ		123	79	
the value of side and the set in the set overset		526	Th.gross 30.5	201	
Glass containers	1	3,377		2,801	
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)		0,011	al	Gun af 35	
Plastics		a manufatt	18.500 . 107	Restinat	
Moulded and fabricated packs and containers (e.g. bottles and bottle caps), wholly or mainly of polyethylene		(c)		193	
Sheet, film, foams, etc. wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including bags and lay flat tubing)	e poole h	(c)	110000000000	479	
All other packaging materials	e seguilas	3,258	bas brus th	1,558	
Fuel and electricity (f)	Th.tons	sob has bo	Th.tons	Nute (in	
Coal	295	1,066	150	779	
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	17.3	92	103	536	
(2) 502	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	gaiwod3 ·	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	2,087	421	2,205	443	
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, { etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	3,353	140 44	} 8,766	354	

TABLE 10 (continued)

	19	54	1963		
breview bakepte to. Tease seminanteressing	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	
In faking over as existing businedic vega	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000	
Fuel and electricity (f) (continued)	Plan Continues	11.2 × 11.2	anones in Las"		
Gas , of control	3,070	186 21	} 4,548	266	
	Th.kWh	adverty.	Th.kWh		
Electricity	186,981	948	301,524	1,683	
Total cost of materials and fuel	0.003.10.083	171,874	le fution it	127,546	
Goods purchased for merchanting			Anna aniha	8,931	
Canteen purchases	alger Fline been and 1910		alizen bre 19	581	
Total cost of purchases	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1912 A 194 1 90	ter seconder	137,058	

(a) Described in 1954 as 'Chocolate couverture and block chocolate' only.

(b) Net of milk subsidy received.

(c) Not recorded separately.

(d) Described in 1954 as 'Refined vegetable oils' only.

(e) Included in 'All other materials for processing'. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars for 1954, cannot be given. (f) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity of electricity generated in 1954 and 1963 cannot be given.

## TABLE 11Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Averagé number employed mainly on transport	No.	1,914
Iransport costs	The design of the	an chicag
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,435
Derv fuel and motor spirit	i finnen fo	443
Payments to other organisations for transport	en Communitation of	5,340
Costs of operating road goods vehicles	e trans. Anola entre (Briggeria	darar m
Insurance		68
Vehicle licences	and and an and a second se	65
Depreciation	a fille a fille	406
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	aloss of pro-	214
Total	to a guarda sha Mang sta yan	7,972

### 13/14 COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY

## TABLE 12Payments for certain services, etc. by larger<br/>firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and the second s	and a second second	the second second
270	Amounts payable	78. therea	000*2	The thorns	000"1
(bauaisno	£'000		e to	d maintenance	Repairs and
	390	8,070		5.548.0d	Building
	214	and a state of the state		is vehicles	Road good
	909	pital equipment	l other cap	achinery, and	Plant, ma
	540	ation of road	d deprecia		Insurance, goods vehic
	1,268	and Thereby and	rates	luding water	Rates, exc.
	224		inery	ant and machi	Hire of pla
	625	d cables	egrams and	elephone, tel	Postage, te
	4,170	den ante ante ante ante		Total	
and and an address	CONTRACTOR OF A		CALCULAR DESIGNATION OF THE OWNER		and the second second second second

(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 13Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods<br/>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)	5.6	November	verse maker sapioyal maisly an tradigot 1.0
May	0.6	December	74.0
June	0.9	1964	Targes and sai ar ion
July	0.2		Dery fuel and motor spirit
August	0.3	January	6.7
September	0.6	February	Fayments to Other organisations foretraisport
October	0.5	March	Costs of ppersting toad goods vehicles 7.1
	tied percenters.	Total	· 100

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

apreclation

TABLE 14Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by<br/>larger firms, including sales by establishments<br/>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 subdivision 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 packaging materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

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

### Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (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 depart-ment and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

### Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

### Small Firms

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

### Stocks and Work in Progress

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

### Transport Payments

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

### Wages and Salaries

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

#### Work given out

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

#### Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

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

### individual enterprises.

### Rounding of Figures

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

## List of Industry Reports, etc

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