BOARD OF TRADE

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## Report on the Census of Production 1963

13 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery

## Report on the

 Census of Production 196313 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)

## Notes

These notes give the main information needed for More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - Introductory
is
Notes ${ }^{\prime}$ : Part 1 of the Report on the Census of 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 an
only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with of 1958 . Any such changes are explained in the introductions to
the industry reports concerned or by footnotes the industry re
to the tables.
Industrial Classification
Establishments were classified to industries on
the basis of major activity in conformity Establishments were classified to industries on
the basis of major activity in conformity with the second editition of the Standard Industria
Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963 . Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963,
incorporat ing Amendment 1). Each industry was
basically defined in terms of its principal incorporat ing Amendment 1). Each industry
basically def ined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or
commonly associated in product ion. Normally commonly associate in production. Normally,
an establishment was classified to an industry
if its sales of if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proport ion
its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry.
ever, where the application of this rule ever, whesulted applicatio this rule would have resulted in a change of classificat ion
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 more than one third greater than the sales of
principal products of the previously predominant
industry. This mod if ication of the general industry. This modificat ion of the general
rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid disrule was introduced for 1958 to avoid dis-
continuit ies which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses. The principle of classification by major
output was also normally followed in compiling output was also normaly followed in compiing
the analysis by sub-divis ions of an industry. In certain industries, classification was
dealt with in a different way. Details of dealt with in a different way. Details of any
nonstandard 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 persons on the payroll (i.e. whose Nat iona
Insurance cards were held by them) on the average dur ing the year of return, whether full-
time or part-time employees. $t$ ime or part-time employees. Separate figures
were required for (a) administrative, technical 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 show in respect of the
average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. emplirms were also required to state the number of working propr ietors (see
below) where appropriate and these are included below) where appropr iate 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 activitie could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors These include all persons regarded as self-
employed for Nat ional Insurance purposes. and
members of the ir families members of their families who worked in th
business without receiving a fixed wage or 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 For Great Britain, directors working in the
business but not in receipt of a definite salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963 , but are excluded for 1958 .
For Northern Ireland, directors of limited For Northern Ireland, directors of 1 imited
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 by fee only are not included in any of th
employment figures for either year.) Employees
(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, super intendents
and works foremen; research, experimental and works foremen; research, experimental,
development, technical and design employes deve lopment, technical and design employee
(other than operat ives); draughtsmen and (other than operatives); draughtsmen and
tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, tracers; editorialtaf, staf reporters,
canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including
works of fice) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they
include also managing and other directors include also managing and other directors
in receipt of a definite wage, salary or in receipt
commission.
(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all
manual wage earners. They include those manual wage earners. They include th
employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses,
shops and canteens: insectors, iewers shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers
and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are persons employed by the firm who worked in the ir own homes, etc. on materials
supplied by the firm) are excluded. supplied by the firm) are excluded.
Information about the numbers of outworkers
employed employed was collected only for the gloves
industry. industry.
Capital Expenditure
(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new
constructional work (including of fice buildings, canteens and the like used in connect ion with the business covered by the
return but not dwelling houses for return but not dwe lling 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 reconstruct ion of old on the extension or reconstruction of old
buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms, own staff, and
ne cost of any newly constructed buildings the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown inc lut
legal charges, stamp duties, agents
commiss ions, etc. commissions, etc.

This Report on the Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing cocoa powder, drinking chocolate, marzipan,
included.

This industry corresponds to minimum 1 ist 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).

TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Table } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Title | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 | 13/3 |
| 2 | Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963 | 13/4 |
| 3 | Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise mithin the industry, 1963 | 13/5 |
| 4 | Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom | 13/6 |
| 5 | Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 | 13/7 |
| 6 | Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 | 13/9 |
| 7 | Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963 | 13/10 |
| 8 | Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DoEs } \\ & \text { Nort } \\ & \text { APPLY } \end{aligned}$ |
| 9 | Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DOES } \\ & \text { NOT } \\ & \text { APPLY } \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963 | 13/11 |
| 11 | Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963 | 13/13 |
| 12 | Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 | 13/14 |
| 13 | Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963 | 13/14 |
| 14 | Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DOES } \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { APPLY } \end{aligned}$ |



[^0]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) |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cocoa and chocolate |  | Sugar confectionery |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1958 | 1963 | 1958 | 1963 | 1958 | 1963 |
| Number of enterprises (c) | No. | 53 | 41 | 171 | 108 | 221 | 142 |
| Number of establishments | " | 75 | 85 | 203 | 146 | 278 | 211 |
| Gross output | \&'000 | 164,246 | 174,779 | 86,315 | 76,747 | 250,561 | 251,525 |
| Net output | * | 56,717 | 77,781 | 34,854 | 32,650 | 91,671 | 110,431 |
| Net output per head | $\varepsilon$ | 1,027 | 1,385 | 835 | 1,058 | 945 | 1,269 |
| Sales and $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { goods produced and work } \\ \text { done }\end{array}\right.$ | E'000 | 157, 222 | 171,299() | 81,456 | 70, 188 (1) | 238,677 | 241,487(d) |
| $\text { work done }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { merchanted goods and } \\ \text { canteen takings } \end{array}\right.$ | n | 4,905 | 4,573 | 4,401 | 6,529 | 9,307 | 11, 102 |
| Sales of characteristic products | * | 129,819 | 139,650 | 68,599 | 58,312 | (e) | (e) |
| Index of specialisation ( $f$ ) | Per cent | 83 | 82 | 84 | 85 | 94 | 94 |
| Customs duty and surcharge (net) | \& 000 | 540 | - 338 | - 157 | - 63 | 382 | 400 |
| $\text { Purchases } \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { mater ials for processing } \\ \text { and packag ing, and fuel } \\ \text { goods for merchant ing } \\ \text { and canteen purchases } \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 100,698 | $\begin{array}{r} 89,325 \\ 3,915 \end{array}$ | \} 48,089 | 38,221 5,597 | $\} 148,787\{$ | 127,546 9,512 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Payments } \\ & \text { to other } \end{aligned} \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { for work done on } \\ \text { materials given out } \end{array}\right.$ | " | 403 | 3,881 | 33 | 30 | 436 | 3,911 |
| organisations for transport | " | 3,407 | 3,989 | 1,750 | 1,342 | 5,157 | 5,340 |
| Stocks and work in progress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods on hand for $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { change during year }\end{array}\right.$ |  | + 2,687 | - 1,167 | + 440 | + 24 | + 3,127 | - 1,143 |
| sale ${ }^{\text {at end of year }}$ |  | 12,099 | 10,653 | 2,820 | 3, 150 | 14,919 | 13,803 |
| Work in \{change during year | " | - 568 | + 74 | + 18 | + | 550 | + 79 |
| progress at end of year |  | 4,720 | 4,660 | 525 | 419 | 5,246 | 5,079 |
| Materials, fchange during year | " | - 2.481 | + 3.784 | - 1.646 | + 1,031 | - 4,127 | + 4.815 |
| sand fuel | " | 23,869 | 26,760 | 7,318 | 7,505 | 31, 187 | 34,265 |
| Average $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { total, including working } \\ \text { proprietors }\end{array}\right.$ | No. | 55,212 | 56,150 | 41,829 | 30,855 | 97.041 | 87,005 |
| Alurer numper employed $\quad\{$ operatives | " | 46,039 | 45,851 | 34,878 | 24,802 | 80,917 | 70,653 |
| Other employees (g) | " | 9,173 | 10,283 | 6,938 | 5,986 | 16,111 | 16, 269 |
| Wages and $\quad$ of operatives | \& 000 | 20, 221 | 25, 371 | 11,865 | 10,327 | 32,086 | 35,698 |
| salaries (of other employees (g) | " | 6,602 | 8,325 | 5,227 | 5,067 | 11,829 | 14,391 |
| Wages and operatives | \& | 439 | 553 | 340 | 416 | 397 | 505 |
| ser head (other employees (g) | " | 720 | 907 | 753 | 846 | 734 | 885 |
| Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h) | £'000 | .. | 1,432 | .. | 747 |  | 2, 179 |
| Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i) | ${ }^{*}$ | .. | 1,555 | .. | 570 | .. | 2, 125 |
| Capital expenditure (j) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New building work |  | 1,529 | 2,188 | 428 | 708 | 1,957 | 2,896 |
| Land and acquisitions | " |  | 188 | .. | 34 |  | 202 |
| existing buildings $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { disposals }\end{array}\right.$ | " | .. | 543 |  | 228 |  | 771 |
| Plant and $\{$ acquisitions |  | 3,875 | 6, 101 | 1,399 | 1,895 | 5,374 | 8.088 |
| machinery ${ }^{\text {disposals }}$ | " | 140 | 261 | 115 | 158 | 255 | 419 |
| acquisitions | " | 415 | 456 | 856 | 675 | 1,270 | 1,131 |
| Venicles ${ }_{\text {disposals }}$ | " | 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 industry (a) | Enter- <br> prises | Estab- lishments | Average number employed (a) | Gross output | Net output | Net output per head | Capital ture (b) | Total <br> value of stocks and work in progress at end of year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Number | Number | £ 000 | \& 000 | \& | £'000 | £'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

| Average number employed by the in the industry $\qquad$ | Employees |  | Wages and salaries |  | Employers ${ }^{\circ}$ contributions |  | Wages and salaries per head |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oper- atives | Others (c) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oper- } \\ & \text { atives } \end{aligned}$ | Others (c) | National Insurance <br> (d) | Private pension schemes, etc. (e) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oper- } \\ & \text { ative } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Others } \\ & \text { (c) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Number | Number | \& 000 | \& ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \& 000 | \& 000 | \& | $\varepsilon$ |
| 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 |
| Total | 70,653 | 16,269 | 35,698 | 14,391 | 2,179 | 2,125 | 505 | 885 |

(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 259,000 .
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { TABLE } 4 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Percentage analysis of employees, by age an } \\ \text { sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a) }\end{array}\end{array}$

|  |  | Males | Females |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ages | All employees |  |  |
| Under 18 <br> 18 and over | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
|  | 20 | 6 | 8 |
|  | 42 | 52 | 92 |
| Source: Ninistry 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 feerer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an
estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, 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 .

$$
\begin{array}{lrc} 
& 1958 & 1963 \\
\text { Number of firms } & 445 & 312 \\
\text { Average number employed: } & &
\end{array}
$$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { Working proprietors } \\
\text { Other persons employed }
\end{array}\right\} 4,170\left\{\begin{array}{r}
485 \\
2,544
\end{array}\right.
$$

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes; the characteristic
products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5 .
(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the
total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made total for the industry to the extent that
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)
industry.
(f) For sub-divisions sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, thi
is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the 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 enploying 25 or more persons: United Kingdom


Continued on next page

| Industry subdivision (a) |  | 1958 |  | 1983 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Enter- | Entries |
|  | Sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery) (continued) | Th.cwt. | £'000 | Th.cwt. | \&'000 | Number | Number |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Pastilles, gums and jellies Confectioners' novelties and sundries (edible) including cake decorations | 806 | 10,297 | ${ }^{663}$ | 9,336 | 48 | 52 |
| 21 |  | .. | 605 | . | 361 | 15 | 15 |
| 21 | Other non-medicated sugar 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 | $\begin{array}{r}582 \\ 424 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \} 8 | 8 |
| 蹈 | Total sugar confectionery <br> Other products <br> Waste products <br> Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc. | .. | 86, 183 | .. | 83,670 | .. | . |
|  |  | .. | 994 | .. | 68 | 10 | 11 |
|  |  |  | 529 | . | 802 | 43 | 53 |
|  |  |  | 1,638 |  | 1,348 | 10 | 10 |
|  | Total |  | 229,463 |  | 232,964 | .. | .. |
|  | Sales in other industries (see Table 6) <br> Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry |  | 5,702 |  | 5,968 | .. | .. |
|  |  | -61 | 223,760 |  | 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 sales shown
sub-division.
b) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number
more than one establishment.

TABLE 6
Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified
to other industries, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

|  | 1958 |  | 1963 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Entries | Principal industries in which produced (a |
|  | Th.cwt. | \& 000 | Th.cwt. | ع'000 | Number |  |
| Cocoa preparations <br> Chocolate intended for further manufacturing purposes (block, couverture, bakers' covering compounds, granulettes, etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 93.8 | 1,391 | 143 | 1,271 | 7 | 9, 11, 14, 17 |
| Other and unclassified cocoa preparations and chocolate confectionery (including milk | 67.0 | 1,054 689 | \} 121 | 1,293 | * | 9, 11, 17 |
| Total cocoa preparations | . | 3,133 | 264 | 2,564 |  |  |
| Sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery) |  |  |  |  | sis |  |
| Boiled sugars | .. | 261 | 15.2 | 187 | * | 8, 17, 28 |
| Sof $t$ 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 |  | 53 |  | 11, 12, 125 |
| Pastilles, gums and jellies | 40.0 | 394 |  |  |  |  |
| Other non-medicated sugar confectionery including chewing gum and panned goods and |  |  | 70.6 | 624 | 10 | 9, 12, 14, 17 |
| Unclassified sugar confectionery (except chocolate confectionery) | 102 | 971 \{ | 42.7 | 582 424 | $\}$ | 17, 27, 28 |
| Total |  | 5,702 |  | 5,968 |  |  |

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

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

|  | 1958 |  | 1983 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
|  | Th.cwt. | \& 000 | Th.cwt. | \& 000 |
| Sugar, ground and otherwise prepared for icing, fondants, etc. | .. | 362 | 128 | 552 |
| Marmalade and jams (including jams in jelly form) | 21.1 | 128 | 21.8 | 135 |
| Other fruit and vegetable products | . | 2,716 |  | 2,631 |
| Nuts, shelled, ground or otherwise prepared, and coconut desiccated and flaked but not sugared | .. | 1,172(a) | 53.8 | 1,437 |
| Milk products | .. | 496 |  | 122 |
| Pudding and cake mixtures, bun flours and similar products | .. | 277 |  | 324 |
| Soft drinks concentrated in solid or powder form | .. | 195 |  | 6,604 |
| Other food and drink products | .. | 7.928 |  |  |
| Medicated confectionery (including that containing therapeutic doses and the like but excluding any containing antibiotics) | . | 1,180 | .. | 1,723 |
| Chemical manufactures and products | .. | 76 | .. | 88 |
| Manufactures of paper and cardboard | .. | 299 | . | 188 |
| Other goods | .. | 109 |  | 315 |
| Services rendered to other organisations (b) |  | .. |  | 373 |
| Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) | .. | 8,865 | .. | 10,344 |
| Canteen takings |  | 442 |  | 758 |
| Total |  | 24,224(c) |  | 25,582 |

(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 large 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, 196

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


| TABLE 10 (continued) |
| :--- |

TABLE 10 (continued)

(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 particular 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 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

|  | Unit | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aver age number employed mainly on transport | No. | 1,914 |
| Transport costs |  |  |
| Wages and salaries | £ 000 | 1,435 |
| Derv fuel and motor spirit | " | 443 |
| Payments to other organisations for transport | " | 5,340 |
| Costs of operating road goods vehicles |  |  |
| Insur ance | * | 88 |
| Vehicle licences | " | 65 |
| Depreciation | - | 408 |
| Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance | * | 214 |
| Total | * | 7.972 |

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

|  | Amounts <br> payable |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Repairs and maintenance to | $£^{\prime} 000$ |  |
| Buildings | 390 |  |
| Road goods vehicles | 214 |  |
| Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment | 909 |  |
| Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road | 540 |  |
| goods vehicles (b) | 1,268 |  |
| Rates, excluding water rates | 224 |  |
| Hire of plant and machinery | 625 |  |
| Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables | 4,170 |  |
| Total |  |  |

(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

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended
1st to 5 th April, 1864 .

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishment
this industry

## Notes - cont inued from page ii

Capital Expenditure (continued) (ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of
freeholds purchased and the capital 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 the amounts receivable for any freeholds or
leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year
(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and
machinery and of vehicles acquired, both mach inery and of vehicles acquired, b
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 the ir own use in connect ion ith the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc, acquired is the
expenditure charged to capital account expenditure charged to capital account
during the year of return less any dis-
counts received, but including the cost of
transport and installation. No deduct ion
ransport and installation. No deduct ion
is made for depreciation, amortisation or
obsolescence. The proceeds of items
disposed of dur ing the year exclude amount
disposed of during the year exclude amounts
Writen off for items scrapped.
of manufacturing establishments where pro-
duction had not started before the end of the
year is excluded in this report for both 1958 year is exc
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 associa
ted 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 industry reports. For those industries fo
which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made. Table 2 shows the total sales of such
characteristic product 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 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
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 managemen at a particular address (e.g. a factory or
mine); but firms were asked to exclude from
all sections of the all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in pro-
duction for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchant ing or
ancillary activities such as bottling, packing
and the manufacture of containers for 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 transmaintenance departments and selling and trans-
port departments were treated similarly.
Gross Output
The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done
dur ing the year by the establishments classi$f$ ied to the industry. It is der ived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done
the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale
and work in progress at the beginning of the and wor
year
year.

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

Net Output
The net output of an industry represents the
value added to materials by the process of pro value added to materials by the process of pro-
duction. It includes the gross margin on any duction. 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 insurance, pensions, hire of plant and nachinery, payments for repairs and mainten-
nce, costs of operating road vehicles, 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 out
put. Net output has been obtained by deductput. Net output has been obtained by deduct-
ing from the gross output the cost of purchase ing from the gross output the cost of purchase
adjusted for stock changes, payments for work adjusted for stock changes, payments for wor
iven out to other firms, and payments for
Normally any customs or excise duty on
Naterials materials purchased is included in the cost of
materials. Similarly, finished goos sold 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, alowances and levies receivable or payable, 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
Principal Products
The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is def ared. They are products commonly associated in pro-
duction, 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 stock, transferred to ano the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by
the return. It includes goods produced from the return. It includes goods pro.
materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases
Purchases include the cost of materials and
components bought for use in production;
fuel and electricity for
cuponant electricity for all purposes; of pack-
fuel and elo aging materials, including the full cost purchased; of workshop materials, off ice 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 fo machinery purchased during the year as replace
ments. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchanting or actor ing and canteen supplies are included. Mater ials suppli 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 organisa tions, including firms own separate transpor
organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.
oost plus any duty payable if the cost of cost plus any duty payable if the cost of
transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full
if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Mater ials 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 Sales
Sales are in respect of goods made by the
business covered by the return, goods made for business coovered by the return, goods made for
it by out workers or by other firms from 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 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 without being subjected to any manufactur ing
process (merchanted or factored) and canteen process (merchanted or factored)
takings are included as in 1958 .
The value shown for sales is the net selling
value, def ined as the amount charged to value, def ined as the amount charged to
customers whether on an ex-works or delivered bas is, net of any trade discounts, agents ${ }^{\prime}$ 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 ncluded at the f.o.b. value. For work done on he net amount charged
Where goods produced in one department were rransferred 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 sell-
ing organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. times necessary in valuing transfers between
tin tif ferent firms belonging to the same enter
dif
prise. prise. To the extent that the sales of
finished products of one establishment may constitute the mater ials purchased by another,
chat total figures of the value of sales (and of
materials and fuel purchased) include an materials and fuel purc
elemert of duplication.
Services rendered
This represents the amounts charged for hiring transport, or for any technical or other

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Part No. and title

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Part No. and title
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    Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets,
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Cans and Metal Boxes Refining of Precious
Cans and Metal Boxes Refining of Precious
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4. Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
4. Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
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Production of Nan-made Fibres 
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lo Wooden Containers and Baskets
lo Wooden Containers and Baskets
13 Miscellaneous Wood
13 Miscellaneous Wood
13 Miscellaneous Wood
15 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board
15 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board
15 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board
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Miscell lanouses Manufactures of Paper and Board
Miscell lanouses Manufactures of Paper and Board
16 Miscellaneous Nanufactures of Paper and Board
16 Miscellaneous Nanufactures of Paper and Board
16 Miscellaneous Nanufactures of Paper and Board
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Periodicals Publishing of Newspapers and
Periodicals Publishing of Newspapers and
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Meriodicals s, Publishing, Bookbinding,
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Mngraving, er
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Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
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Brushes and Brooms 
Brushes and Brooms 
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Miscellaneous Stat ioners Goods
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Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
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l31 Summary Volume 
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Woollen and %orsted
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Woollen and %orsted

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Woollen and %orsted
78 %ool
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78 %ool
7 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
7 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
7 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
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Timber

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Mining and Quarrying
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\$ Biscuits
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2 Sugar
2 Sugar
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S Sugar, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
3 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar
3 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar
lo Mamari ine Poultry Foods
lo Mamari ine Poultry Foods
17 Starch and Miscellan
17 Starch and Miscellan
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20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider
20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider
22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
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24 Lubricat ing Oils and Greases
24 Lubricat ing Oils and Greases
26 Fertilizers and Chemicals for Pest Control
26 Fertilizers and Chemicals for Pest Control
28 Gharmal Cheutical Preparations
28 Gharmal Cheutical Preparations
29 Toilet preparations
29 Toilet preparations
O Explosives and Fireworks
O Explosives and Fireworks
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35 Polishes, Adhesives, etc,
35 Polishes, Adhesives, etc,
38 Steel Tubes
38 Steel Tubes
9 Iron Castings, etc.
9 Iron Castings, etc.
40 Non-ferfous Metals
40 Non-ferfous Metals
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4 Industrial Engines and Gauges
4 Industrial Engines and Gauges
44 Industr ial Engines (and Accessor ies
44 Industr ial Engines (and Accessor ies
7 Mechanical Handl ing Equipment
7 Mechanical Handl ing Equipment
48 Office Machinery
48 Office Machinery
0 Industrial Plant and Steelmor
0 Industrial Plant and Steelmor
52 General Mechanical Engineering
52 General Mechanical Engineering

# Instruments, etc.

# Instruments, etc.

4 Watches and Clocks
4 Watches and Clocks
56 Insulated Wires and Cables
56 Insulated Wires and Cables
\$7 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
\$7 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
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S90.l.l
61 Shipbuilding and Mar ine Engineering
61 Shipbuilding and Mar ine Engineering
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64 Aircraft Manufactur ing and Repairing
64 Aircraft Manufactur ing and Repairing
65 Locomot ives and Railway Track Equipment
65 Locomot ives and Railway Track Equipment
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Coal Mining
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Coal Mining
M1k Products
M1k Products
Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery

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Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
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services rendered to other organisations. It endered to other departments of the same firm ot covered by the return.
Small Firms
hese are firms in which fewer than twenty-five year.
Stocks and Work in Progress
alues are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the be-
inning and end of the year of any stocks of goods held for merchanting or actoring. The values include duty in the case ork in progress at the of bo date. The value sually in phown. This excludes any at progress
The dates is also
and payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments
received. eceived.
Transport Payments
These represent the total amount paid or redited during the year for both outwards
ransport of $f$ inished goods sold and inward ransport 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 inwarns and outwards carriage by all orms of canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc.
Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to 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 peratives 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 1 imited companies. The values
shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not
and no deduction is made for income tax, and no deduction is made for income tax, The
insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The insurances, contributory pensions, etc.
value of any payments in kind, travelling
expenses, lodging allowances. etc. and expenses, lodg ing allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to Nation
and pension schemes is excluded.
Work given out
The figures shown represent the total amount
paid for work done by other firms on materials paid for work done by other firms on material
upplied to them, and also by firms' own stabl ishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to
individual outworkers or payments for business ndividual outwork
and other services
Symbols used
The following symbols are used throughout the report:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Not available } \\
& \text { Nil or negligible (less than half the }
\end{aligned}
$$

final digit shown)
Figures cannot be shown owing to the Figures cannot be shown owing to the
risk of disclosing information about risk of disclosing ins.
individual enterprises.
Rounding of Figures
The figures in the tables have, where necessary, seen rounded to the nearest final digit. There bet ween the sums of the constituent items and
bet ween the sums
the totals shown.

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[^0]:    (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
    (e) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production
    (f) Acquisitions less disposals.

