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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 17
STARCH AND MISCELLANEOUS FOOD INDUSTRIES

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

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1960

TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years 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 offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to 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 were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

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 and, for 1958, 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 on materials

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was 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 were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, 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 was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchanting and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those 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 sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

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. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. 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, that is 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. 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. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

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.

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.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 17

STARCH AND MISCELLANEOUS FOOD INDUSTRIES

This report on the Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of starch, starch products, self-raising flour, ice, and foods such as corn-flour, glucose, blancmange and custard powders, cake mixtures, macaroni, etc., yeast, coffee extracts and essences, vegetarian foods and mustard. Blending flour, grinding pepper and spices, shelling and grinding nuts, etc., are included; the canning of macaroni, etc. is excluded. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 229(2) of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry corresponds to Industries 9E, F and G, (Starch, Ice and Miscellaneous Preserved Foods) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954. It also includes glucose which was formerly included in Industry 8H (Sugar and Glucose), self-raising flour produced at milling establishments which formed part of Industry 8A (Grain Milling), and yeast which formed part of Industry 9J (Spirit Distilling). Meat and fish pastes in tins, glasses, etc., formerly included in this industry, are now included in the report on the Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Industry (Part 10) while preserved fruit, honey, soup, canned macaroni, salad cream and vinegar are included in the report on the Fruit and Vegetable Products Industry (Part 14).

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but the correspondence is not exact, especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited information. Some other changes introduced in the 1958 Census also affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4. A census return was classified to this industry if the sales of the principal products of this industry accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry. Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses. Sales of merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products, work done and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

Sales of self-raising flour, which is produced by some firms otherwise engaged in this industry and also by firms in the Grain Milling Industry, were not taken into account in determining to which of the two industries the return should be classified, unless they accounted for more than eighty-five per cent. of total sales, in which case the return was classified to this industry.

A procedure similar to that described above for classifying to the industry was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2, the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The numbers shown in the left-hand column of Table 4 identify the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The total value of sales of characteristic products shown in Table 2 includes, besides the products which define the sub-divisions, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and non-specific work done, but such items were not generally taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	..	307
Number of establishments	"	..	342
Sales	£'000	80,364	94,575
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	..	7,301
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	54,115	65,354
Products on hand for sale (b)	"	+ 197	+ 679
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	2,540	3,857
Work in progress	"	+ 23	+ 182
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	333	694
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	"	+ 139	- 586
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	8,220	9,404
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	131	463
Payments for transport	"	1,952	2,577
Net output	"	24,524	33,757
Average number employed (c)	Th.	16.2	15.5
	{ operatives		
	{ other employees	5.9	6.3
	{ total, including working proprietors	22.2	21.8
Wages and salaries	£'000	5,425	6,743
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees	3,568	4,675
Capital expenditure (d)	"		
New building work	"	436	1,072
Plant and machinery	"	1,393	2,422
	{ acquisitions		
	{ disposals	116	50
Vehicles	"	422	635
	{ acquisitions		
	{ disposals	174	288

- (a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about eleven per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.
- (b) Goods for merchanding and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (c) Persons engaged in merchanding or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (d) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by sub-divisions
Firms employing 25 or more

TABLE 2

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)					
		Starch (including dextrine and laundry blue)		Glucose		Self-raising flour	
		21	22	23	23	23	23
		1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	10	8	7	6	20	13
Number of establishments	"	17	12	7	6	25	14
Sales	£'000	10,422	8,599	10,552	11,151	7,323	4,915
{ goods produced and work done							
{ merchanted goods and canteen takings		..	184	..	1,553	..	725
Sales of characteristic products	"	8,421	5,980	9,013	7,118	6,821	4,553
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	6,775	5,363	8,449	8,596	6,060	4,487
Products on hand for sale (d)							
{ change during year	"	+ 62	+ 13	+ 36	+ 59	+ 8	+ 13
{ at end of year	"	422	417	147	388	63	59
Work in progress							
{ change during year	"	- 11	+ 15	+ 3	- 2	-	-
{ at end of year	"	59	68	51	58	2	1
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)							
{ change during year	"	+ 206	- 63	+ 304	+ 11	+ 59	- 10
{ at end of year	"	925	746	863	1,007	255	149
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1	1	-	-	4	5
Payments for transport	"	229	253	289	355	102	39
Net output	"	3,674	3,131	2,157	3,821	1,226	1,112
Average number employed (e)	No.	1,813	1,185	1,002	1,249	1,203	761
{ operatives	"	638	425	367	884	349	345
{ other employees	"	638	425	367	884	349	345
{ total, including working proprietors	"	2,451	1,610	1,369	2,133	1,553	1,106
Net output per person employed	£	1,500	1,945	1,576	1,792	789	1,006
Wages and salaries	£'000	787	671	490	833	352	301
{ of operatives	"	466	309	256	734	166	203
{ of other employees	"	466	309	256	734	166	203
Wages and salaries per head	£	434	566	489	667	293	395
{ operatives	"	729	727	698	830	475	588
{ other employees	"	729	727	698	830	475	588
Capital expenditure (f)							
New building work	£'000	78	54	107	107	41	39
Plant and machinery							
{ acquisitions	"	115	149	345	384	95	37
{ disposals	"	3	5	3	4	1	3
Vehicles							
{ acquisitions	"	47	17	56	102	40	91
{ disposals	"	8	8	7	24	12	23

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry:

Number of returns	1958
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	209
Males	1,367
Females	950

of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)								Total	
		Coffee, and coffee and chicory extracts and essences		Condiments (except vinegar) including ground spices		Ice		Other			
		24	25	26	27	26	27	27	27	27	27
		1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
		7	7	8	6	7	8	63	54	118	97
		9	10	9	6	9	9	85	67	161	124
	£'000	9,298	20,163	3,832	5,410	627	776	29,280	32,935	71,335	83,950
		..	78	..	1,374	..	-	..	2,565	..	6,481
		9,289	16,175	2,983	2,909	627	776				
		6,830	14,725	2,148	4,228	185	227	17,588	20,385	48,035	58,012
		- 113	+ 269	+ 8	- 25	-	-	+ 174	+ 273	+ 175	+ 602
		280	748	158	248	1	1	1,184	1,562	2,255	3,424
		+ 17	+ 101	+ 7	+ 1	-	-	+ 5	+ 47	+ 21	+ 162
		26	210	65	111	-	-	92	169	296	616
		- 713	- 523	- 212	+ 148	- 2	+ 2	+ 481	- 86	+ 123	- 520
		1,165	2,087	1,042	1,268	22	34	3,024	3,056	7,296	8,348
		23	276	6	64	-	-	83	65	117	411
		163	318	109	249	1	1	840	1,072	1,733	2,287
		1,473	4,769	1,372	2,367	439	550	11,429	14,213	21,770	29,964
		644	1,245	663	954	387	412	8,725	7,971	14,437	13,777
		300	596	332	454	70	82	3,212	2,815	5,268	5,601
		944	1,841	995	1,408	457	494	11,939	10,789	19,708	19,381
		1,560	2,590	1,379	1,681	961	1,113	957	1,318	1,105	1,546
		244	667	242	392	156	214	2,561	2,928	4,832	6,005
		231	553	186	350	41	60	1,833	1,954	3,178	4,164
		379	536	366	411	403	519	294	367	335	436
		770	928	559	771	582	732	571	694	603	743
		25	8	22	344	6	-	90	247	371	799
		60	327	41	264	94	49	486	849	1,236	2,058
		4	8	1	-	1	-	90	24	103	45
		-	55	17	26	3	3	211	264	375	558
		-	51	7	12	1	-	120	138	154	256

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 4.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(d) Goods for merchandising and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(e) Persons engaged in merchandising or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(f) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b) £'000	Net output £'000	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c) £'000	Net output per person employed (a) £
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	Number			Number	Number	£'000	£'000		
25 - 49	29	29	4,278	1,527	748	341	329	267	145	1,403
50 - 99	20	21	4,844	1,105	925	378	354	272	90	848
100 - 199	24	29	12,203	3,386	2,561	743	1,034	534	460	1,024
200 - 299	7	8	8,935	3,043	1,300	444	626	364	229	1,745
300 - 399	6	10	18,017	3,097	1,520	565	657	449	330	1,485
400 - 499	3	6	3,111	1,583	938	385	403	263	135	1,197
500 - 1,999	8	21	39,042	16,221	5,785	2,745	2,603	2,015	2,027	1,904
Total	97	124	90,430	29,964	13,777	5,601	6,005	4,164	3,416	1,546

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchant goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 4 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958		Enterprises	Entries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value			
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number	
21	Maize starch and rice starch, whether or not for use as food, including pre-packed cornflour	1,119	4,276	731	3,081	20	24
	Maize starch products						
21	Maize oil	687	1,320	151	787	7	8
21	Gluten feed			1,218	1,407	..	6
	Wheat starch						
21	For use as food	32.6	73	..	129	..	..
21	Not for use as food			..	113	30.0	56
21	Dextrine (including soluble starch, thin boiling starch and 'British gum') and starch wholly or partly dextrinised or gelatinised	847	3,760	1,210	3,908	10	10
21	Laundry blue			37.2	307	..	75
	Glucose						
22	Solid	180	589	204	641	6	7
22	Liquid	2,963	8,537	2,852	7,076	8	9
22	Powdered	58.7	288	75.1	384	..	..
	Farinaceous preparations for use as foods, excluding proprietary food drinks						
27	Starch food powders (including blancmange powder and custard powder, but excluding cornflour)	600	5,093	627	5,356	38	39
27	Pudding and cake mixtures, bun flours and similar products	316	2,471	472	3,887	40	40
		..	461				
27	Sweet puddings, including Christmas puddings, canned	..	804	..	2,851	20	21
23	Self-raising flour	6,465	15,602	6,158	15,438	141	161
27	Aerating (baking) powders	122	1,018	107	888	23	24
		..	173				
27	Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products, sold as such	148	849	135	821	8	8
27	Gluten (wheat, maize, etc.)	..	677	36.6	657	5	6
27	Ice cream mixes and powders			..	390	7	7
27	Other farinaceous preparations for use as foods, excluding proprietary food drinks	..	2,129	..	2,689	16	19
27	Bread improvers, cake extenders and similar products	..	703	133	1,018	10	10
				..	110		
27	Proprietary food drinks, not elsewhere specified	261	4,694	288	5,782	19	21

TABLE 4 (contd.)

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	Number
27 Gravy salt and other preparations for gravy making	258	2,437	279	2,827	13	14
27 Yeast	1,499	2,702	1,467	2,528	146	178
27 Yeast or vegetable extracts (including hydrolysed proteins)	62	1,136	57	1,564	5	5
	..	119				
Coffee, and coffee and chicory extracts and essences						
24 Chicory, dried (in terms of single dried)			110	269	..	..
24 Soluble coffee powder (dry extract)	..	9,341	136	9,316	..	..
24 Liquid essences of coffee, and coffee and chicory			..	3,361	..	..
			Th.gal.			
			1,945	3,429	..	..
			Th.cwt.			
25 Mustard, ground pepper and pepper substitute, compound, etc.	119	3,049	120	2,502	11	12
27 Nuts, shelled, ground or otherwise prepared, excluding desiccated coconut	161	3,332	406	5,985	33	34
	..	1,516				
27 Coconut, desiccated and flaked but not sugared	28.6	264	22.3	231	8	8
Ice sold						
26 For fishing	Th.tons 604	523	Th.tons 685	674	7	7
26 For other purposes including retail and domestic use	81.7	116	38.8	102	7	7
			Th.cwt.			
27 Seasonings, stuffings and forcemeat			113	1,290	13	13
			..	142		
25 Spices, ground			23.3	506	13	13
			..	457		
27 Tin greasers, emulsifiers and similar products	..	3,228	71.1	468	..	..
27 Isinglass (excluding brewers' finings)			..	339	..	..
Other products			..	1,880	41	42
27 Waste products	..	324	..	110	23	23
Work done on commission, sub-contract, etc.		401		436	12	12
Total		82,119		96,152	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		18,907		23,709	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		63,212		72,443	97	109(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.

(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 shown in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 5

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
Maize starch and maize starch products			3.9	20	..	7
Dextrine (including soluble starch, thin boiling starch and 'British gum') and starch wholly or partly dextrinised or gelatinised	37.2	146	..	396	..	26, 33, 37
Laundry blue						
Farinaceous preparations for use as foods, excluding proprietary food drinks						
Starch food powders (including blancmange powder and custard powder, but excluding cornflour)	58.0	430	48.8	303	17	7, 13, 14, 29
Pudding and cake mixtures	23.5	178	..	2,536	35	7, 3, 13, 14
	..	89				
Sweet puddings, including Christmas puddings, canned	..	804				
Self-raising flour	3,516	8,382	4,225	10,463	140	7
Aerating (baking) powders	13.0	101	5.0	36	5	13, 28
	..	162				
Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products, sold as such	104	620	86.5	600	..	7, 9
Ice cream mixes and powders			..	84	..	11, 30,
Other farinaceous preparations for use as foods, excluding proprietary food drinks	..	944	..	994	10	13, 28, 29
Proprietary food drinks, not elsewhere specified	94.7	1,418	102	1,807	14	11, 13, 28, 29
Gravy salt and other preparations for gravy making	243	2,415	296	3,192	14	6, 7, 9, 14
Seasonings, stuffings and forcemeat						
Yeast	421	237	..	..	..	..
	..	63				
Yeast or vegetable extracts (including hydrolysed proteins)	27	118	585	384	176	18, 28
	..	61				
Coffee, and coffee and chicory extracts and essences	..	61	-	-	-	-
Mustard, ground pepper and pepper substitute, compound, etc.	..	148	..	46	..	14
Nuts, shelled, ground or otherwise prepared, excluding desiccated coconut	54.7	1,283	53.2	1,168	21	8, 12, 13, 14
			..	132		
Bread improvers, cake extenders and similar products			..	488	5	7, 11, 13, 28
Spices, ground	..	1,247	..	377	..	9, 13, 14, 28
Other products			..	683	9	7, 8, 12, 33
Total		18,907		23,709	..	

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

Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Adhesives	13.5	928	13.8	907
Breakfast cereals, packeted for retail sale	3.1	615	2.9	450
Wheat, maize, barley, rice, soya, pea and bean products and by-products, other than breakfast cereals	5.1	172	5.5	368
	Th.cwt.		Th.cwt.	
Sugar, syrup and treacle, and invert sugar	321	1,047	329	1,219
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	..	1,649	..	1,514
Jam, marmalade, jelly, fruit curd, etc.	}	1,312	23.2	168
Honey			1.5	19
Table jellies			76.0	802
Preserved fruit and vegetables	..	57	103	561
Flavouring essences and dyes for foods, etc.	..	233	..	421
Soft drinks in solid or powder form	22	250	26	403
Other food and drink products	..	1,330	..	3,520
Other goods	..	530	..	1,154
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	..	..	6,368
Canteen takings		..		112
Total		..		17,987

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, details cannot be given.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	3	-	3
Operatives	7,013	6,778	13,791
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	3,335	2,343	5,678
Total employees	10,348	9,121	19,469
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 17.6	£ 7.1	£ 13.4

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC.

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 128 Construction
- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-

ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials;

cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber;

packing materials; replacement parts for plant

etc. (Information about purchases of other

materials is given in The Report on the Census

of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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