



BOARD OF TRADE

5
42
[HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

72 Cans and metal boxes

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
THREE SHILLINGS NET

The figures include persons engaged in... The figures in the industry reports... (The figures in the industry reports...)

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

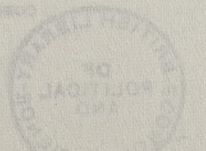
of the value of the principal products of the... industry accounted for a greater proportion of... the total value than in any of the... years since the application of this rule...

72 Cans and metal boxes

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)

Products of the very important industry... were found to have increased... (The figures show an increase...)

Capital expenditure... (The figures show an increase...)



Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

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

Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

- (i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.
- (ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

- (i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

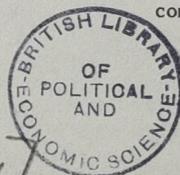
Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

72 Cans and metal boxes

This Report on the Cans and Metal Boxes Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing tin cans, metal boxes and other small metal containers and parts. Cash and deed boxes are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 395 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).



5
42
[HA 251]
27.5.68

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
1	Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963	72/3
2	Summary of returns received from larger firms, 1958 and 1963	72/4
3	Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963	72/5
4	Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom	72/6
5	Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	72/7
6	Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	72/8
7	Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963	72/9
8	Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	DOES NOT APPLY
9	Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963	DOES NOT APPLY
10	Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963	72/10
11	Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963	72/11
12	Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963	72/12
13	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963	72/12
14	Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	DOES NOT APPLY

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

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	137	93	
Number of establishments	"	171	127	
Gross output	£'000	78,516	103,367	
Net output	"	23,888	29,739	
Net output per head	£	845	994	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	77,699	102,383 (b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	788	742
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	50,995	69,942
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"			631
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	419	479
	for transport	"	2,230	2,666
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year	"	- 965	+ 332
	at end of year	"	12,784	17,342
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 171	+ 34
	at end of year	"	1,111	2,563
Work in progress	change during year	"	- 152	+ 209
	at end of year	"	3,989	4,013
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 984	+ 89
	at end of year	"	7,684	10,766
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	Th.	28.3	29.9
	operatives	"	23.4	24.6
	other employees (c)	"	4.9	5.3
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	8,818	12,299
	of other employees (c)	"	3,805	4,842
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,195	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	4,106	
New building work	"	520	487	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	7	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	1,658	3,385	
Vehicles (f)	"	110	227	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 2 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 3 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Summary of returns received from larger firms, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	63	44
Number of establishments	"	96	77
Gross output	£'000	76,477	101,197
Net output	"	23,269	29,114
Net output per head	£	845	994
Sales and work done	£'000	75,681	100,233 (b)
Index of specialisation (c)	Per cent.	95	93
Purchases	£'000		68,473
		49,671	
			618
Payments to other organisations	"	408	469
	"	2,172	2,610
Stocks and work in progress			
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 167	+ 33
	"	1,082	2,510
Work in progress	"	- 148	+ 205
	"	3,885	3,929
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 958	+ 87
	"	7,485	10,540
Average number employed	No.	27,528	29,281
	"	22,780	24,093
	"	4,741	5,159
Wages and salaries	£'000	8,595	12,064
	"	3,514	4,749
Wages and salaries per head	£	377	501
	"	741	921
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (e)	£'000	..	739
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (f)	"	..	434
Capital expenditure (g)			
New building work	"	506	477
Land and existing buildings	"	..	10
	"	..	3
Plant and machinery	"	1,973	3,647
	"	358	334
Vehicles	"	150	281
	"	43	59

For notes to this table - see page 72/6

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 at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	6	6	207	541	175	846	37	137
50-99	14	15	970	2,090	882	909	108	276
100-199	8	8	1,246	2,500	940	754	54	476
200-499	8	12	2,962	4,600	1,909	645	126	1,472
500 and over	8	36	23,896	91,466	25,209	1,055	3,696	14,617
Total	44	77	29,281	101,197	29,114	994	4,019	16,978

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Oper-atives	Others (c)	Oper-atives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Oper-atives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	180	20	84	16	5	1	466	824
50-99	878	79	366	66	24	2	417	833
100-199	1,128	112	466	103	28	10	413	923
200-499	2,472	488	988	371	67	22	400	760
500 and over	19,435	4,460	10,159	4,193	616	398	523	940
Total	24,093	5,159	12,064	4,749	739	434	501	921

(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 £138,000.

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

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	2	6	8
18 and over	41	51	92
All ages	43	57	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

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

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 8 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 9 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	72	44
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	630	56
Other persons employed		378

(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) This is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(e) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number	Number
Cans and metal boxes made wholly or mainly from tinsplate, blackplate or terneplate						
Complete						
Open top hermetically sealed	220	30,726	324	41,754	8	26
Other						
For food	65.8	10,470	56.2	9,710	37	55
For other products	95.6	16,896	109	20,109		
	..	1,828	..	2,952	71	91
Covers and other components, sold separately	..	6,004	..	7,859	13	18
Unclassified	..	193	..	197	*	*
Cans and metal boxes, wholly or mainly of aluminium						
Complete	3.1	1,571	2.8	1,843	21	32
	..	668	..	426		
Covers and other components, sold separately	..	88	..	213	5	7
Tinned plates, sheets and strips, decorated, printed, etc., sold in the flat or partially shaped, for boxes and other containers	48.8	4,263	85.8	7,958	10	20
Other products	..	1,177	..	532	13	27
Waste products sold						
Scrap iron and steel	65.1	628	80.9	610	35	55
Scrap non-ferrous metals	4.6	202	..	180	9	15
	..	30				
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		1,036		579	9	15
Total		75,779		96,084	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		3,624		2,874	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		72,155		93,210	44	64(b)

(a) In addition to the sales shown the following quantities of cans and metal boxes were made in 1963, for their own use by firms making returns in the following industries:

	Th. tons
Milk Products Industry	18.4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Industry	
Fruit and Vegetable Products Industry	
Biscuits Industry	51.5
Sugar Industry	
Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products Industry	
	4.7

(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.

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. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number	
Cans and metal boxes made wholly or mainly from tinplate, black-plate or terneplate						
Complete						
Open top hermetically sealed	0.3	49	1.1	183	9	55, 74
Other	..	38				
For food	2.9	426	4.3	1,001	37	51, 62, 74, 111
For other products	..	566				
Covers and other components, sold separately	..	13	..	213	*	74, 111, 112
Unclassified	..	133				
Cans and metal boxes made wholly or mainly of aluminium						
Complete	1.0	389	..	601	14	74
Covers and other components, sold separately	..	275				
Tinned plates, sheets and strips, decorated, printed, etc., sold in the flat or partially shaped for boxes and other containers	..	66				
Total		3,624		2,874	..	

(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		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Pressings in sheet metal				
Of iron and steel		-	5.8	808
Of aluminium and aluminium alloys		-	..	26
Stampings and pressings in the rough or machined, unclassified	..	574		-
Hollow-ware of metal other than cans and metal boxes but including dishes, trays, moulds and similar articles				
Domestic	..	1,215	..	871
Other			..	2,756
Metallic closures for bottles, jars, cans and similar containers (excluding heavy grade steel closures, crown corks, covers for metal and composite containers and cork stoppers partially manufactured from metal)	..	1,139	..	433
Other goods produced and work done	..	599	..	2,129(a)
Services rendered to other organisations		
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	483	..	272
Canteen takings		294		453
Total		4,304(b)		7,750

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

(b) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Materials for processing				
Steel				
Tinplate, terneplate and blackplate	355	23,304	629	48,697
Sheets under 3 mm. thick (including electrical sheets)	17.4	767	33.2	2,075
Iron and steel not elsewhere specified except finished parts, wire and scrap	4.8	278	1.4	111
Aluminium and aluminium alloys in all forms except finished parts, wire and scrap	5.4	1,274	2.8	916
Purchased components for goods produced for sale				
Ends, lids and other metal components for cans and metal boxes	..	5,049	..	7,757
Other	..	232	..	678
Plating compounds	..	4	..	548
Lining compounds	..	223	..	..
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Paint and varnish (including lacquers and stains)	744	853	1,361	1,765
Printers' inks	..	186	..	262
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic and organic chemicals, compressed gases, etc.)	..	(a)	..	18
Lubricating oils and greases (including cutting oils and emulsions)	..	..	75.9	22
			..	7
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	819	..	1,396
All other materials for processing	..	4,866	..	1,840
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	363	..	454
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)	..	(b)	..	287
All other packaging materials	..	257	..	58

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity (c)	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Coal	17.4	71	17.1	96
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	3.3	18	1.9	16
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	562	113	789	156
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	202	10	2,772	164
	Th. therms		Th. therms	
Gas	4,970	257	8,690	633
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	38,181	219	81,880	516
Total cost of materials and fuel		39,164		68,473
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		237
Canteen purchases		..		381
Total cost of purchases		..		69,090

(a) Not recorded separately for 1954.

(b) Included in 'All other packaging materials'.

(c) In 1954 the total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 223 Th. kWh. None was recorded for 1963.

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

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	475
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	385
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	156
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	2,610
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	14
Vehicle licences	"	27
Depreciation	"	112
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	46
Total	"	3,350

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	123
Road goods vehicles	46
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	254
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	153
Rates, excluding water rates	448
Hire of plant and machinery	21
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	185
Total	1,230

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.

(b) For details see Table 11.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	0.4	November	0.4
May	0.5	December	78.0
June	1.8	1964	
July	0.0	January	5.8
August	0.0	February	0.0
September	5.4	March	7.7
October	0.0	Total	100

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

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Notes - continued from page ii

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

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

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

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

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

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

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis.

Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

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

Stocks and Work in Progress

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

Transport Payments

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

Wages and Salaries

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

Work given out

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

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

.. Not available

- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

* Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

Rounding of Figures

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

List of Industry Reports, etc

Part No. and title

- 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 Foods
- 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 General Chemicals
- 28 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 29 Toilet Preparations
- 30 Explosives and Fireworks
- 31 Paint and Printing Ink
- 32 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 33 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 34 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 35 Polishes
- 36 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 37 Iron and Steel (General)
- 38 Steel Tubes
- 39 Iron Castings, etc.
- 40 Non-ferrous Metals
- 41 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 42 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 43 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 44 Industrial Engines
- 45 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 46 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 47 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 48 Office Machinery
- 49 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 50 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 51 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 52 General Mechanical Engineering
- 53 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 54 Watches and Clocks
- 55 Electrical Machinery
- 56 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 57 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 58 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 59 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 60 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 61 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 62 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 63 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 64 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 65 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 66 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 67 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 68 Tools and Implements

Part No. and title

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

© Crown copyright 1968

Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
49 High Holborn, London W.C.1
423 Oxford Street, London W.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazenose Street, Manchester 2
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1
258-259 Broad Street, Birmingham 1
7-11 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY
or through any bookseller

Printed in England