

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**KENYA**  
**CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL**  
**PRODUCTION 1963**

**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**STATISTICS DIVISION 1965**

Price: Sh. 10

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1963

STATISTICS DIVISION

1965

# CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1963

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CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1963

INTRODUCTION

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

1.1 Industrial production surveys were carried out in 1954, 1956 and 1957 and reports on these surveys were published\*\* In 1961 a survey was carried out of the manufacturing sector only and again a report was published.+ Over the years some changes have been made in the definitions used and in coverage so care must be exercised in comparing the figures in this report with those in earlier reports. The present report gives full details of the changes in definitions which have taken place since 1961, and similarly the 1961 report describes the difference between 1961. and 1957, and so on.

AUTHORITY

1.2 The census was carried out under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1961, and the Statistics (Census of Industrial Production) Regulations 1964. The latter were published as Legal Notice 96 in the Kenya Gazette Supplement of 31st March, 1964.

DATA COLLECTED

1.3 Copies of the questionnaires used may be found on pages 158 et seq. Firms were sent forms as shown in the following tables-

Distribution of Forms

Industrial Activity	Forms sent to Firms with:-	
	5-19 employees	20 or more employees
Mining and Quarrying	CIP/63/2	cip/63/2
Construction, Electricity, Gas and Steam		} CIP/63/1B
Manufacturing	CIP/63/2	CIP/63/1A CIP/63/1B

\* Survey of Industrial Production 1954  
" " " " 1955  
" " " " 1957

+ Census of Manufacturing, 1961

## **SCOPE, METHODS AND DIFFICULTIES**

1.4 These were very similar to those of the 1961 Census and. as full details are given in the 1961 report only an abbreviated version of the more important points is given here, together with any differences from 1961.

- (a) Scope of the Inquiry. The inquiry was intended to cover "all establishments in Kenya with five or more employees which mined, made, assembled, processed, repaired or installed goods, constructed buildings, roads or bridges, or produced or distributed electricity at any time during 1963"\* The principal difference from 1961 is the inclusion of the mining and quarrying, the construction and the power producing sectors. As in 1961 certain Government and quasi Government organizations which engaged in activities within the scope of the census were included.
- (b) Reporting Unit. This was each geographically separate establishment of a firm, the major activity of the firm being manufacturing,, It should be noted that the major activity of each establishment of a multi-establishment firm need not have been manufacturing. In the case of a few very large firms an exception was made to this ruling and a manufacturing establishment of the firm was included even though the firm's major activity was not manufacturing.
- (c) The statistical unit used in the analysis differed from the reporting unit in that reporting units whose major activity was not manufacturing were excluded except in the calculation of net output. Reporting units whose main activity was manufacturing but who also carried out non manufacturing activities were of course included and the figures used in the analysis include those relating to non manufacturing activities. To this extent the Census differs from that in 1961 when an attempt was made to exclude these figures. It. is thought that when asked to exclude these figures in the past many firms do not (or . cannot) do so and it is therefore better to get consistent figures by not asking for the division between the two types of activity. This means that 'goods bought for resale<sup>1</sup> and 'goods resold in same condition as purchased<sup>1</sup> are included in the purchases and sales of goods, respectively. Their value is, however, given separately in an appendix table.

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\* See note 2 on questionnaires.



## DEFINITIONS

1,5 Throughout this report the following definitions apply:-

- (a) 'Numbers engaged.' means all persons working in a particular establishment or industry at 31st December, 1963. This number includes full time and part time workers and also working proprietors, partners and directors, and family workers.
- (b) 'Numbers employed' means numbers engaged excluding working proprietors, active partners, and unpaid family workers.
- (c) 'Cash labour costs' means the salaries and wages paid in cash (including bonuses, and the cost of ration and housing allowances) to those engaged in production.
- (d) 'Non-cash labour costs' means such costs as rations, the provision of housing, clothing, pension contributions, medical benefits, etc.
- (e) 'Cost of materials purchased'. See question 17  
  
on the forms. When adjusted for stock changes in raw materials held it becomes the 'cost of materials used'. In 1961 cost of materials used was asked for directly but it was found that many firms found it easier to give purchases.
- (f) 'Fuel costs' means the cost of all fuels used in production in the factory or workshop. It does not include fuel used for transport.
- (g) 'Value of Sales' or 'Sales' includes goods resold without any work being done on them as well as the value of sales of goods produced and work done. The valuation is ex-factory or workshop and excludes cost of delivery, other than when delivery was carried out by the firm's own transport. It also excludes excise taxes.
- (h) 'Value of Production.' or 'gross output' means the value of sales plus the net increase in stocks of work in process and finished goods.
- (i) 'Industrial costs' means the cost of materials used in production, plus fuel costs, plus the cost of work, given out to sub-contract plus repair and maintenance work.
- (j) 'Value added' is the value of production less industrial costs.
- (k) 'Non-Industrial costs' means all current costs except labour costs, industrial costs and depreciation. (Payments to transport contractors are not regarded as costs since sales and purchases were, valued 'at the factory door').

- (l) 'Net output\* means value added, less non-industrial costs, plus the margin on any ancillary activities e.g. trading.
- (m) 'Imports' and 'exports\* in the individual industry notes refer to both external and inter-territorial trade. Imports include Government imports and their value excludes import duty paid. The value of exports excludes excise duty paid.

NON RESPONSE

1.6 Estimates were made for non-respondents either by applying the change in employment to the figures supplied in 1961 or by using the method described in paragraph 12 of the 1961 Report. The extent and importance of non response can be seen in appendix table 29. As a general conclusion it can be said that the response was very good and that non response does not seriously affect the reliability of the results of the Census.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION USED

1.7 The following table relates the industrial classification used in this Report to the U.N. 'International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities' (referred to as I.S.I.C. Code).

I.S.I.C. Code	Industry	Remarks
<u>Division 1</u> Group	<u>Mining and Quarrying</u>	
110	Coal Mining	No establish- ments
130	Crude Petroleum	
121 ) 122 )	Metallic Minerals	
191-9	Non-Metallic Minerals	
140	Quarry Products	
<u>Divisions</u> <u>2 and 3</u>	<u>Manufacturing and Repairs</u>	
201	Meat Products	No establish- ments
202	Dairy Products	
203	Canned Fruit and Vegetables	
204	Canned Fish and Other Sea Foods	
205	Grain Mill Products	
206	Bakery Products	Chocolate and Sugar
207	Sugar	
208	"Convectionery	
209	Miscellaneous Foods	
211	Spirits	

I.S.I.C. Code	Industry	i Remarks
212	Wine	No establish- ments
213	Beer and Malt	
214	Soft drinks	
220	Tobacco	
233	Cordage, Rope and Twine	
231 )	Textiles	
232 )		
239 )		
	Clothing	
241 )	Footwear	
242 )		
251	Sawn Timber	
252 )	Other Wood Products	
259 )		
260	Furniture and Fixtures	
271 )	Paper and products	
272 )		
280	Printing and Publishing	
291 )	Tanning and Leather Goods	
292 )		
293 )		
300	Rubber Products	
311	Basic Industrial Chemicals	
313	Paint	
		included in Miscellaneous Chemical Pro- ducts industry in previous censuses
part of 319	Soap	
312 )	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	
rest of ) 319 )		
321 )	Petroleum and Coal Products	
329 )		
331 part of	Clay and Concrete Products	
339		
332	Glass and Products	
		Included in Cement and other Mineral Products' industry in previous Censuses

I.S.I.C. Code	Industry	Remarks
333 334 part of 339	Cement and Other Minerals	
341 342	Basic Metals	No establish- ments
350	Metal Products	
360	Non-Electrical Machinery	Includes repairs
370	Electrical Machinery	
381	Shipbuilding and Repairing	
382	Railway Rolling Stock	Building and repairs
383	Motor Vehicles	Manufacture
384	Motor Repairs	
385 386 389	Motor Cycles, Bicycles, Aircraft and other Transport Equipment	Manufacture. No establish- ments
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	
<u>Division 4</u> Group  400	Building and Construction  Private Public  Electrical Contracting	     In 1957 in- cluded 'Electrical Machinery' industry
<u>Division 5</u> Group	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
511	Electric light and power	
512	Gas manufacture and distribution	No establish- ments
513	Steam heat and power	No establish- ments
521 522	Water and Sanitary Services	Not in the scope of an Industrial Census

II. GENERAL COMMENT

2.1 The 1961 Report included a comment on the structure of manufacturing and it is not proposed to repeat this. Instead there will be found below a comment on the growth of industry as revealed by the Census and then comments on the more important new items of information to be found in the appendix tables. These are -

- (a) Legal ownership of establishments.
- (b) An extended 'size of establishment' table.
- (c) The relationship between establishment and firm.
- (d) Capital expenditure.
- (e) Estimates of the import content of materials used.
- (f) Estimates of proportion of production which is for export.

The Growth of Industry 1957 - 1963 and 1961 - 1963

2.2 The different types of industry are so diverse, and years over which comparisons can be made differ, so that the growth of industry is best considered by sector.

2.3 In the Mining and Quarrying sector, for which the last Census was carried out in 1957 the Quarrying industry has been badly hit by the decline in building and the Mining industry by rising costs, which have forced many smaller mines to close. This has led to the large drop in establishments and employment shown in table 1(a). Oil prospecting however falls within this sector and this meant that gross production and net output did not decline, as would otherwise have been the case. It should however be noted that for security reasons the oil prospecting ceased towards the end of 1963.

Mining and Quarrying

Summary of Results, 1957 and 1963

Text Table 1(a)

	Estab-lish-ments	Persons Engaged	Labour Costs	Gross Pro-duction	Indust-rial costs	Value Added	Net Out-put
	No.	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£000
1957	139	7,864	730	1,656	301	1,355	936
1963-							
Crude Petroleum	1	488	408	1,138	307	831	408
Other	51	2,150	350	1,132	349	783	577
Total	52	2,638	758	2,270	656	1,614	985
(a) include	-18	-20	+1	+5	+14	+3	+1
(b) excluded	-18	-22	-13	-7	+2	-10	-8

2.4 In the Manufacturing sector the position is summarised below. It will be seen that the slight downward trend in the number of establishments continued. As production rose this was obviously in the smaller plants and when analysed by 'number of employees per establishment' those with 5 to 19 employees numbered 14 less than in 1961, those with 20 - 49 employees 8 less and those with fifty or more showed increase of 1. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing showed an insignificant increase in 1963 compared with 1961 and this too is very similar to the period 1961 - 1963, and the average cost per employee was £237 in 1963 compared £201 in 1961. This gives an annual rate of increase 8 1/2 per cent and this seems not unreasonable; the same figure for the period 1957 - 1961 is 4 1/2 per cent.

Manufacturing, Summary of Results  
1957, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 1(b)

	Estab- lish- ments	Persons Engaged	Labour Costs	Gross Pro- duction	Indust- rial costs	Value Added	Net Out- put
	Nb.	Nb.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1961*			10,044	68,245	45,430	24,862	19,376
1963	775	49,829	11,649	74,803	46,223	28,580	22,585
	Average annual percentage change per annum						
1957-196+	-1	+1	+5	+8	+8	+7	+7
1961-1963	-1	-	+8	+5	+3	+7	+8

\* Revised so as to be comparable with 1963. See Appendix Table 2.

+ As calculated from Appendix Tables 1 and 2 in 1961 Report.

2.5 It will be seen that gross production in 1961 - 1963 increased at only 4 1/2 per cent per annum whereas in the period 1957 - 61 it had been rising at 8 per cent. The principal reason for the slowing up was the reduction in the growth of the food manufacturing and processing industries, which in the period 1957-61 had had the stimulus of the canning plant at Athi River. Again growth in the 'rubber and chemical' industries was much reduced with a fall in soda ash and pyrethrum extract production. On the other hand the metal working industries raised their rate of growth from 5 1/2 per cent to nearly 9 per cent and the 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather' group had a growth rate of 16 per cent in 1961 - 1963 which is only a little below the 18 per cent in the preceding four years. This group is by far the fastest growing.' But it is clear that the political uncertainty in 1961 - 1963 did have the effect of slowing down the expansion of the manufacturing sector, though it should be remembered that the oil refinery was being built at this time but came into operation too late in 1963 to be included in the Census.

2.6 Gross production is not the best measure of the contribution of a firm or an industry to the economy, for this the value added or the net output (see definitions on page 3) are preferable. These are shown in the text table and it will be seen that they rose at a more rapid rate between 1961 and 1963 than did gross production, and indeed that this rate was as high or higher than the 1957 - 61 rate. The reason why value added, say, rose more rapidly than gross production is of course that the industrial costs which have to be deducted from the latter

to get the former rose more slowly. It is difficult to be sure of the reason for this, "but it is probably connected with the fact that 1961 - 63 was more a period of consolidation and there was less structural change than in the 1957 - 61 period. Labour costs rose in both periods and as they are not deducted as a cost in calculating value added or net output it is possible that the rise in net output was caused by the increase in labour costs. This was partly so but as the rate of increase in net output and labour costs was very nearly equal it follows that the item obtained by deducting labour costs from net output which is sometimes referred to as 'operating surplus' also increased at the same rate. (Net output, as defined in this report, does not include provision for depreciation, or bad debts, interest or capital costs).

### Building and Construction

1957 and 1963

Text Table 1(c)

	Estab- lish- ments	Persons Engaged	Labour Costs	Gross Pro duction	Indust- rial Costs	Value Added	Net Out- put
	No.	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£000
Public -							
1957	28	30,984	5,23	17,484	11,251	6,233	5,229
1963	)*	22,142	3,733	8,966	4,845	4,121	3,733
Private -							
1957	465	24,312	4,686	18,020	10,761	7,258	6,017
1963	164	7,518	1,766	6,536	3,495	3,041	2,261
Average annual percentage change per annum, 1957 - 1963:-							
Public	..	- 5	- 5	-11	-13	- 7	- 5
Private	-16	-18	-15	-16	-17	-14	-15
Total	..	-11	-10	-14	-15	-11	-11

2.7 Building and Construction reverts to the 1957 and 1963 comparison and the decline in the industry is only too obvious in both the public and private sectors. In the former employment fell by 35 per cent per year and production by 10½ per cent, and in the latter employment by 18 per cent and production by 15½ per cent. These declines are examined more fully in the Industry Notes and it is suggested that 1957 level was helped by a number of special factors which are not likely to repeat themselves so that 1957 cannot be used as a 'normal' year to judge the present level.

2.8 The Electricity Industry presents a somewhat diverse picture as although sales have been rising steadily (the average annual increase between 1957 and 1963 is just over 8 per cent), the amount generated in Kenya fell slightly. The explanation is that in 1958 substantial imports from Uganda began and some of the oldest generating equipment in Kenya was then scrapped. Thus whereas in 1957 Kenya generated over 90 per cent of its requirements, in 1963 this was down to 56 per cent. This is probably also why net output rose by a little less than the value of sales.

2.9 For the Industrial sector as a whole a comparison can only be made between 1957 and 1963 and the decline in the Building and Construction sector is a powerful damping influence. Employment fell in all the main sectors with the exception of manufacturing where there has been a slight rise, but size of the falls in the

Mining and Quarrying sector (5,000 persons) and in Building (26,000) were such as to completely swamp this rise. Gross production and net output however rose in all sectors except building; the former by £7 million (or 8 per cent over the whole period) despite the £20 million fall in the Building sector and the latter by £4 million (12 per cent) despite the £5 million fall in Building.

Legal Ownership of Establishments

2.10 This analysis is derived from question 5 on the forms and the results can be summarised as follows:-

All Industrial Groups - Analysis of Totals

Text Table 2(a)		%s of Total			
	Individual Ownerships	Partner- ships	Registered Company	Other	Total
Number of establish ments	23	22	48	8	100
Persons engaged	5	6	50	38	100
Sales	3	6	70	21	100
Value added	3	5	74	18	100

2.11 Those classified under 'Other\*' were all Government or quasi-Government with the exception of one tannery for the blind and 5 printing establishments run by religious organizations. Some difficulty was encountered in dealing with non-responding firms since these tended to be the smaller firms. The method finally adopted was to allocate the aggregate for the non-responding firms to 'Industrial Ownerships', 'Partnerships', and 'Registered Companies' according to the distribution of establishments which replied. This was done by size strata within industry; the size strata used being '5-19', '20-49' and '50 and over' employees.

Extended 'Size of Establishment' Table

2.12 In Appendix Tables 16(e) and 16(f) will be found usual details for a 'finer' classification by size of establishment (measured in terms of number of employees) than hitherto published. To conform with the Statistics Act this has, however, meant that a boarder industry classification has to be used. It will be seen from the appendix tables that the category '50 employees and over' contains a wide variety of firms and the table below summarizes the results for the manufacturing sector.

2.13 In the summary below the failure of the group '500 and over' to show a similar pattern to that seen in the '250-499' group is because of the railways workshops which, for the number employed, had a relatively low sales and value added.



Manufacturing - Analysis of Totals  
by Size of Establishment

Text Table 2(h) %s of totals

	Establishment and Size						Total
	5- 19	20- 49	50- 99	100- 249	250- 4-99	560 and over	
Number of Establishments	54	24	10	8	3	2	100
Persons Engaged	9	11	11	20	15	33	100
Sales	9	13	10	19	24	25	100
Value Added	8	12	9	17	29	25	100

Analysis by Firms

2.14 An alternative to the use of the establishment as the unit of analysis is to use the firm. The former is the better unit for most purposes but appendix tables 18(a)-(d) give some idea of the importance of the multi-establishment firm. (For the definition of 'establishment' see paragraph 1.4). In the Mining and Quarrying Building and Construction, and Electricity sectors the definitions of establishment and firm tend to coincide so the tables are of interest only for the Manufacturing Sector. Here it will be seen that there were only 21 multi establishment firms and of these 14 had two establishments, 6 had three or four, and only one had more than this, so that their total number of establishments was 56 (out of a total of 775 for manufacturing). Included in the total of 21 are East African Railways and Harbours (with two ship yards), Kenya Meat Commission, and Kenya Co-operative Creameries Limited. Multi-establishment firms occurred in 14 out of the 38 manufacturing industries distinguished in the Census and tended to be in industries processing raw materials in which geographically separate processing plants were necessary. They also occurred in the beverage industries probably because of the relatively high transport costs of beverages and the marketing structure of these industries. Most of the firms concerned were large and in 7 cut of 14 industries they had more than one-third of the sales. However, it should be noted that not all the firms were large for in ascending order of size they had 17, 20, 59, 70 ... persons engaged. In only one industry was there more than two of these firms and that was Saw Milling which had five.

Capital Expenditure

2.15 Details of Capital Expenditure (and Sales) in 1963 were requested in form CIP/63/1B which were sent to all firms with 20 or more employees. The totals for the individual industries derived from the forms returned were then raised up by multiplying by (Sales of all Firms in Industry). This allows for non-response amongst (Sales of Firms returning form) those to whom the form was sent and gives an estimate for the smaller firms. This latter estimate is likely to be on the high side because the smaller firms are likely to have a lower capital output ratio but the fact that the raising up was done by industry reduces this source of error.

2.16 A similar questionnaire was used in the 1961 Census but was not analysed in time for inclusion in the 1961 Report. The results are however, now given in the Report. The only difference between the two questionnaires was that the 1961 question on depreciation was deleted in 1963 and instead one on 'replacement cost' was included. The answers to this however were too poor to warrant analysis. In considering

the figures it must be remembered, that they refer only to firms which were in production for at least part of 1963; thus the oil refinery's capital formation is not included.

2.17 So far as manufacturing is concerned the figures for 1961 and 1963 are broadly similar, though 1963's are a little higher particularly in the case of buildings. 1963's capital expenditure is also more widespread than 1961's.

#### Estimated Import Content of Materials used in Production

2.18 The larger manufacturing firms who received form CIP/63/1A were asked, in question 17, to give the estimated quantity of each material specified as purchased which was imported. The definition of 'imported material' will be found on the form. This question was poorly answered but Appendix Table 26 summarises such information as could be derived from it. The overall figure for the manufacturing sector was  $42\frac{1}{2}$  per cent though, as would be expected, this conceals a great variation between industries. (This aggregate figure includes rough estimates for those industries for which no figures reliable enough to be published could be derived). Whilst the figures must be regarded as provisional and of a lower reliability than usually published it has been thought that in view of the importance of the subject, and the lack of information on it, their release is warranted.

#### Estimated Proportion of Production Exported

2.19 Although no question was asked on the destination of sales this analysis is included (appendix table 27 ) for the sale of completeness. The main source in a survey the results of which are not yet being published. This survey was a sample one and for industries in which small firms are important the results are liable to a fairly large error but, fortunately, such industries are usually unimportant as exporters. The figures, in appendix table may therefore be rated as 'fair to good'; and are more reliable than those of import content. The relevant question in the survey asked for total sales in 1963 and how much of these were exported to (a) Uganda and Tanganyika and (b) to other countries. The analysis is therefore based on values and the results for the individual industries have been checked against the Trade Report. The proportionate breakdown of sales as given in the survey was applied to the same firm's Census return with estimates being made for firms which were in the Census but were not in the survey's sample. The repair industries had to be classified as 'sales within Kenya', although in the important case of the Railway Workshops a proportion of the heavy repairs carried out on rolling stock might best be regarded as exports. With this difficulty noted, the aggregate results for the manufacturing sector are that 19 per cent of the sales of Kenya's manufactures were sold to Uganda and Tanganyika and 16 per cent outside East Africa which leaves 65 per cent for use in Kenya. Or in round figures one-third was exported and two-thirds retained. Industries for which sales to Uganda and Tanganyika amounted to over £1 million were Dairying, Grain Milling, Tobacco, Footwear, Soap\*, and Metal Products; and those for

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\* but note that the soap industry's sales are not all soap - see text table 80.

which they were £<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-1 million were Meat Products. Brewing (excise duty excluded), and Cement. Looked at from the point of view of the importance of the East African market to the industry, the larger industries for which Uganda and Tanganyika took 40 per cent or more of sales were Tobacco, Footwear and Soap\*, and those for which it took 20 - 40 per cent included Dairying, Cordage Rope and Twine, Textiles, Clothing, Sawn Timber, Furniture, Paper Products, Paints, Glass, Cement and Metal Products. The major exports outside East Africa are well known - Meat, Basic Industrial Chemicals (soda ash and wattle) and Miscellaneous Chemicals (mainly pyrethrum) all had over £<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million, and were followed by Dairying, Canning, Grain Milling, Cement and Metal Products.

III. I N D U S T R Y N O T E S

Throughout this part the following remarks apply, unless specifically stated to the contrary:-

- (a) Text tables analysing sales, or purchases, of goods and materials exclude goods sold or bought without work being done on them i.e. wholesale or retail transactions.
- (b) In text tables giving an analysis of materials purchased in 1961 and 1963 those for 1961 are in fact materials used since this was the way the appropriate question was phrased in 1961.
- (c) In text tables showing imports and exports trade with Uganda and Tanganyika is included. The code referred to in the tables is that used in the "Official Import and Export list" and is based on Standard International Trade Classification (original).

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\* Page 13/14 of this report has been deleted.

COAL MINING

3.1 There are no known coal deposits in Kenya. Coal is little used as a fuel except by the cement factory at Bamburi which uses anthracite for the kilns. Practically all of the 42,000 tons of coal and coke imported in 1963 were for this purpose. In 1963 these imports were from South Africa though alternative sources have since been found.

CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

3.2 The only firm which fell within the scope of this industry was engaged in oil prospecting. A second firm was licensed but did no active exploration in 1963. The Mines and Geological Department's Annual Report for 1963 states

"A deep test boring at Walu in the Coast Region was deepened from 9,725 feet to 12,230 feet without encouraging results, and a second deep test at Dodori, in the same region was drilled to a depth of 14,600 feet and eventually abandoned late in the year."

3.3 It will be seen in the appendix tables that over 400 people were employed in the industry and that total expenditure was well over £1 million in 1963. Prospecting has now been suspended for security reasons.

3.4 The value of the output of the industry has been taken as being equal to the sum of all current costs as collected in the Census so that the 'net output' of the industry equals the labour costs.

THE METAL MINING INDUSTRY

3.5 The industry was dominated by the Maccalder-Nyanza mine in South Nyanza which was chiefly a copper mine but from which silver and gold were obtained as by-products. These three metals were the only ones mined and silver and gold were also mined by four other, small, concerns. The Mines and Geological department have records of a further four businesses, who had less than five employees, producing silver and gold but even when they were taken into account the Maccalder-Nyanza mine produced 98 per cent of the gold and 99.9 per cent of the silver. The aggregate figures recorded by the Mines and Geological department for all producers are shown below.

Production, 1957, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 3

Product	Quantity				Value		
	Unit	1957	1961	1963	1957	1961	1963
Copper	ton fine) oz)	2,115	2,524	2,212	422	£'000 583	505
		7,388	22,299	30,193	92	154	129
Silver	troy)	23,051	40,731	52,422	7	14	25
Total		••	••	••	521	751	659

Source: Annual Reports of Mines and Geological Department.

3.6        The products of the industry are" mainly exported - see "below. In 1963 all the copper went to Japan and most of the silver and gold to West Germany. The copper is exported in a semi-refined state and silver and gold as crude ore.

Exports, 1957, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 4

Product		Quantity				Value		
Code	Descrip- tion	Unit	1957	1961	1963	1957	1961	1963
682.01	Copper	ton	2,474	3,667	3,041	412	510	365
991.06	Gold	fine oz.	7,284	12,100	8,868	91	151	111
671.01 (d)	Silver	troy	22,960	37,836	44,114	7	12	17
Total		...	...	...	...	510	673	493

Sources    Annual Trade Reports.

THE NON-METALLIC MINING INDUSTRY

3.7        The industry was a small one but the statistical position is complicated because many of the large firms who are engaged in this activity go on to process the mined material to such an extent that they are classified as manufacturers. This applies to the soda ash mined at Magadi, to the gypsum and limestone mined at the cement manufacturers; diatomite is regarded as a quarry product. The result is that in 1961 only 2 small establishments were included in the Census under this classification. The table below however shows the production of all non-metallic minerals.

Production, 1957, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 5

Product	Quantity			Value		
	1957	1961	1963	1957	1961	1963
		tons			£'00 0	
Asbestos	97	135	70	2	5	2
Beryl -	5	1	-		-	-
Felspar	120	1	-		-	-
Graphite	942	-	-	47	-	-
Gypsum	4,846	71	-	29	-	-
Kaolin	1,140	729	6,558	5	2	5
Magnesite	104	1,723	257	1	4	1
Meerschaum	10	1	6	2	-	1
Mica	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pumice	2,071	69 6	280	7	1	-
Quartz	1,029	10	255	2	-	-
Vermiculite	30	-	91	1	-	-
Total	• •	• •	• •	97	12	10
Materials mined by firms in other industries						
Haw materials for cements-						
Limestone	• •	• •	488,036	• •	• •	129
Clays	• •	• •	72,515	• •		5
Volcanic ash			832	• •	• •	2
Gypsum	• •	19,697	20,401	• •	53	21
Carbon dioxide	666	638	509	47*	44*	54*
Diatomite	4,229	3,158	3,283	81*	48*	71*
Salt	22,602	22,550	32,683	179	183	140
Soda ash	118,440	142,430	101,870	1,339*	1,589*	1,284*
Soda, crushed raw		2,259	2,305	• •	17*	19*

Sources     Annual Reports of Mines and Geological Department.

          \*     valued when sold-after manufacturing process.

3.8           The decline in the industry as shown in the 'total' row in text table 5 needs no emphasis. The graphite mine in South Kitui ceased production in 1960 with the exhaustion of economically extractable rock and gypsum production, by mines independent of the cement manufacturers, has run down steadily since 1957. In the

circumstances it is not altogether surprising that there were only two establishments in the industry as compared with twelve in 1957. Some of the producers of the products given in the upper half of text table had less than five employees and so were outside the scope of the Census.

3.9 Exports of the products of the firms classifiable to the industry were of course negligible; exports of those not so classified will be found under their respective industry's notes. Some non metallic minerals were imported. The 1963 Trade Report records £37,000 of felspar and £36,000 under the heading 'not elsewhere stated'.

THE QUARRYING INDUSTRY

3.10 This industry was much smaller than in 1957 due to the decline in demand for its product from the building trade. The full extent of the decline in construction will be found in the notes on that industry but the number of establishments and the production of this industry fell by over 50 per cent and employment by over 75 per cent. These falls would have been still greater but for the development of a number of new products as shown below:-

Sales, 1957 and 1963

Text Table 6		£'000	
Product	1957	1963	
Ballast	402	285	
Sand	125	60	
Diatomite products	-	50	
Building stone	602	20	
Coral blocks	34	19	
Other	-	79	
Total	1,163	513	

3.11 It will be seen that the almost complete standstill in the building of domestic dwellings which are heavy users of stone, and the change in building techniques to the greater use of cement and glass, led to the greatest fall being in the value of sales being in building stone. Since stone quarrying is very labour intensive this explains why employment in the industry fell by more than production. In 1957 the diatomite producer was included in the 'non-metallic minerals' industry and in both 1957 and 1961 another diatomite mine was operating which went to process the material to such an extent that it was classifiable to the manufacturing sector.

3.12 Material costs (£86,000) were only a small part of the costs of the industry as can be seen in the appendix tables. Transport costs were almost as large (£84,000) and labour costs were double this figure (£170,000). These large labour costs explain why value added and net output were a high proportion of production.

## THE MEAT INDUSTRY

3.13 As usual this industry was dominated by the Kenya Meat Commission and the Uplands Bacon Factory; over 95% of the sales of the industry were from these concerns. There was one less establishment in 1963 than in 1961 due to the closure of the A.L.M.O. abattoir at Archers Post. It should be noted that many small municipal abattoirs were excluded from the Census because of the difficulty of collecting figures for them - though not all of them will employ more than five people and often the work is done by the butchers who pay a fee for the use of the facilities provided..

3.14 The rapid expansion in the period 1957 - 1961 (17 per cent per annum) could not be expected to continue and in the period 1961 to 1963 it fell to 6½ per cent. This reason for this slowing down was fall in pig production on the farms which led to a decline in the production of bacon, pork, ham, etc. See text table 7, from which it will also be seen that beef sales were the only product to show a significant increase.

### Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 7

Product	Quantity			Value
	Unit	1961	1963	1963
				£'000
Cattle and small stock products:-				
Beef	ton	13,400	17,000	2,168
Veal		105	125	24
Mutton		1,380	1,360	190
Lamb		75	175	46
Goat meat		7 00	780	111
Corned beef	'000	12,656	12,810	1,396
Canned tongues	tins	-	32	9
Beef extract	ton	160	250	344
Other (including hides and skins)	• •	• •	• •	909
Pig products:-				
Pork (and offals)	ton		900	167
Cooked meats		1,510	205	93
Bacon			775	272
Ham		1,085	220	82
Pies		945	83	19
Sausages			625	173
Canned meats		40	33	9
Lard		• •	130	24
Other		• •	• •	12
Total	• •	• •	• •	6,046



3.15. The industry is one of Kenya's major exporting industries. After a period of very rapid growth in exports, following the establishment of the canning plant in 1958, growth was slower and 1963 exports were £150,000 more than in 1961; but as those to Uganda and Tanganyika fell by about £130,000 this was achieved by increasing exports to countries outside East Africa by some £280,000 - a 12 per cent increase to these markets. Exports of pork products to hard earned export markets were maintained - although at times this necessitated imports. Beef exports outside East Africa rose by £180,000 (a 43 per cent increase) owing to the development of the Persian Gulf market and also to shipments to the Congo, but were offset by the sharp decline of £90,000 in beef exports to Uganda and Tanganyika. Pork exports to the latter countries also fell sharply. Corned beef exports to the United Kingdom encountered some price competition in 1963 and the average unit value therefore fell.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 8

Product		Quantity		Value		
Code	Description	1961	1963	1957	1961	1963
			tons		£'000	
011.01	Beef and veal	3,417	3,676	324	597	690
011.02	Mutton and lamb	164	161	8	28	28
.03	Pork	418	225	15	134	75
012.01	Bacon, ham and salted pork	523	495	208	166	192
013.01	Sausages	277	282	126	83	86
013.02	Tinned meat	3,965	4,270	21	1,365	1,408
013.09	Meat extract and preparations	163	167	2	293	328
*	Other	265	326	32	57	66
Total		9,194	9,602	736	2,723	2,875
Of which to:-						
	Uganda and Tanganyika	1,872	1,013	362	440	307
	Outside East Africa	7,322	8,589	374	2,283	2,568

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* Remainder of S.I.T.C. division 01 - "meat and meat preparations"

3.16 Imports were naturally small with such a large local industry; however, they were not entirely insignificant (see text table 9). The beef and veal imports were all from Uganda and Tanganyika and although these imports fell, this was offset by a rise in imports of tinned meats from Uganda and Tanganyika'. These trebled in the period so that in 1963 they accounted for over two-thirds of the tinned meat imports. The bacon imports were made to supply the home market when some heavy export orders were being fulfilled, it being' considered desirable not to refuse such orders.

Imports of Finished Products,  
1961 and 1963

Text Table 9

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
011.01	Beef and veal	1,322	509	188	76
011.02,) 03,04 )	Mutton, lamb, pork and poultry	13	13	3	5
012.01	Bacon, ham and salted pork	-	90	-	23
013.02	Tinned meat	234	417	73	109
09	Meat extract and preparations	24	40	15	22
*	Other (including sausages)	I	8	1	2
Total		1,594	1,078	279	237
of which from:-					
	Uganda and Tanganyika	1,422	817	218	150
	Outside East Africa	172	261	61	87

Sources Annual Trade Reports.

\* remainder of S.I.T.C. division 01

3.17 Obviously by far the greater part of the purchases of the industry (£5,039,000) were of local livestock with some packing materials (£360,000) and other small items used in the manufacture of the products listed in table 10. Table 10 below shows livestock purchased by the Kenya Meat Commission and Uplands Bacon Factory. Other producers are small and would not change the trends. Cattle and small stock purchases were still very high in 1963. There is some concern regarding the quantity of stock which will be available in future years and steps are being taken to ensure it is adequate. Pig purchases reached a new low in 1963 and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a recovery to the levels which prevailed a few years ago.

Livestock Slaughtered, 1959, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 10

'000 head

	1959	1961	1963
Cattle	127.3	165.1	162.2
Calves	4.0	2.1	2.0
Sheep	80.6	98.2	93.5
Lambs	4.5	4.4	8.0
Goats	66.0	57.5	68.0
Pigs	94.5	60.9	48.3

Source: Kenya Statistical Digest.

THE DAIRY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.18 This industry consisted very largely of the establishments owned by Kenya Cooperative Creameries Limited with about 93 per cent of the sales being from this organization. In addition two other firms in the industry were subsidiary or associate companies. During the year the creamery at Sotik closed due' to falling sales in that area.

3.19 The industry continued to expand and sales, purchases and employment were all at record levels in 1963 although there were fewer establishments with the closure of some small, marginal, factories. Sales are shown in text table 11. It will be seen that the value of sales of meat products rose. Sales of butter were helped by higher prices in the United Kingdom following a quota agreement; those of ghee rose mainly because of increased exports - see table 13. In addition to the output of the firms in the industry some butter, cheese and ghee were manufactured on farms: the quantities are shown in table 12.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 11

Product	Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1963	1961	1963
			£'000	
Wholemilk	'000 gall.	10,397	1,821	2,086
Butter	ton	5,145	1,696	1,812
Ghee		936	307	413
Cream and buttermilk	.	..	19	24
Cheese	ton	592	186	192
Ice cream	.		103	150
Condensed milk	.	..	23	28
Wholemilk powder	ton	501	64	83
Skim milk powder		330	28	45
Other*	.	• •	64	20
Total	.	..	4,311	4,853

\* Casein, skim milk, frozen foods, tinned milk and mawa.

Marketed Farm Production of Dairy Products, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 12

tons

Product	1961	1963
Butter*	115	129
Ghee	275	127
Cheese*	75	58

Sources Kenya Statistical Abstracts and Department of Agriculture Annual Report.

\* Large farms  
‡ Small farms

3.20 A large part of the production of the industry was for export as is shown in text table 13. Almost all of the fresh condensed milk exports went to Tanganyika and Uganda together with a large part of the cheese exports. But for butter, ghee and dried milk these countries took only one-third of all exports. It will be seen that most of the increase in production was due to increased exports rather than to increased local consumption.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 13

Product		Quantity			Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
					£'000	
021.01	Fresh milk and cream	'000 gOls.	2,209	2,643	378	461
023.01						
(a)	Butter	ton	2,726	3,224	747	968
023.01						
(b)	Ghee	"	528	1,037	210	383
024.01	Cheese	"	217	229	70	73
029.09						
(a)	Ice cream	"	52	62	11	12
022.01	Condensed or evaporated milk and cream	"	52	121	10	12
022.02						
(b)	Skim milk powder	"	475	166	66	24
022.2						
(c)	Other dried milk	"	428	570	79	131
029.09						
(b) & (c)	Other dairy products	"	48	1	5	-
	Total	-	..	..	1,576	2,064
	of which to:-					
	Uganda and Tanganyika	-	..	..	951	1,107
	Outside East Africa	-	..	..	72 5	953

Sources Annual Trade Reports.

3.21 Imports of dairy products were surprisingly large (text table 14) but it is anticipated that these will fall through the production of comparable local products; for example dried milk for infants is now being made by Kenya Cooperative Creameries Limited under licence from a well known English manufacturer. The ghee imports were from Tanganyika but almost all the other imports came from Europe.

Imports of Finished. Products, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 14

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
023.01 00	Ghee	155	226	41	59
024.01	Cheese	53	57	23	25
029.09 (a)	Ice cream	28	31	4	5
022.01	Condensed	1,620	1,414	159	151
	Dried milk:-				
022.02 (a)	Infants	139	167	69	75
(b)	Skimmed	739	674	79	85
(c)	Others	58	38	22	15
029.09 (b),(c)	Other dairy products	93	80	36	32
		2,885	2,687	433	447
	of which from:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	189	250	45	62
	Outside East Africa	2,695	2,436	387	384

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

3.22 Purchases "by the industry were of course largely milk, part of which is in the form of butterfat. These purchases which are shown in text table 15 were equivalent to some 46 million gallons of which 10.4 million gallons were resold as wholemilk (see text table 15)' About 25 per cent of these purchases came from African farmers. About 5 per cent of the butterfat purchases came from the North Mara district of Tanganyika and helped to overcome a shortage of Kenya butterfat. Inevitably there has been a temporary disruption in supplies to the industry because of the massive takeover of dairy farms for Settlement and this was aggravated by a very dry spell in 1963. However, the Kenya Cooperative Creameries' report for the year 1963/4 describes the situation as "satisfactory".

Materials Purchased, 1963

Text Table I5

Material	Quantity	Value
Milk	15,925,000 gallons	£'000 1,712
Butterfat	5,070 tons	1,639
Skim milk powder		4
Ice cream ingredient	..	17
Other	..	1
Packing materials		317
Total	..	3,691

THE CAMEROON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

3.23 Four firms were operating in this industry in 1963 as compared with five in 1961, one of the latter firms now having fewer than 5 employees. The industry, therefore, consisted of two very large firms and two very small ones. Employment fell from 1,165 to 994, "but this is misleading as one firm was employing an unusual amount of casual labour in 1961. The output of the industry rose from £745,000 to £1,011,000, (an increase of 35 per cent), although because of increased costs the increase in net output was only 7 per cent. Sales are shown below.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 16

Product	V a l u e	
	1961	1963
	£ '000	
Pineapples and juice		803
Other fruit and juice		20
Vegetables	660	157
Jam		82
Other		9
Total	660	1,071

3.24 A large part of the output of the industry was exported as may be seen from text table 17. (it should be remembered that the valuation of exports was usually at Mombasa whereas sales were valued ex-factory). From the aggregate figures it is evident that practically all the increase in production was exported. Although pineapples were by far the most important export, other products of the industry had been increasing in importance and most products shared in the 10 per cent increase in exports. Much of the pineapple and fruit concentrate exports were to Europe, and Uganda and Tanganyika took only a small proportion of total exports. But these countries took practically all the exports of jams and jellies and one-third of the tinned vegetables.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 17

Product		Unit	Quantity		Value	
Code	Description		1961	1963	1961	1963
					£'000	
053.01 (a)	Tinned pineapples	ton	4,476	9,391	452	818
053.04 (b)	Pineapple concentrate	'000 galls.	90	210	27	61
053.04 (a)	Passion fruit concentrate	"	3	19	2	14
053.03	Jams, jellies, etc.	ton	145	333	21	49
053.01) (b)	other pre-served	"	..	..	12	12
053.04	fruits and concentrates					
055.02 (b)	Tinned vegetables	"	431	1,167	47	108
Total			..	..	561	1,063
of which tos-						
Uganda and Tanganyika			..	..	56	98
Outside East Africa			..	..	505	965

Sources Annual Trade Reports.

3.25 Imports of products of the industry were substantial but declined a little between 1961 and 1963. Details are shown below. Almost all these imports were from outside East Africa.

Imports of Finished Products, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 18

Product			Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
					£'000	
053.01	Preserved fruits	ton	379	504	56	71
053.04	Fruit juices	'000 galls.	33	31	27	22
053.03	Jams, Jellies, etc.	ton	444	427	69	68
055.02	Tinned Vegetables	"	533	497	131	113
Total			..	..	283	275

Sources Annual Trade Reports.

3.26 The materials used in the industry were mainly local; the fruit and vegetables being grown locally and the tins which are the main packing material being produced at a Thika factory. (See the metal products industry).

Materials purchased, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 19

Materials	Quan- tity	Cost	
	3 963	1961	1963
	tons		
Pineapples	25,740	72	18?
Other fruit	480	71	7
Vegetables	1,900		
Sugar	1,820	(84)	59
Packing materials			
Cans	..	249	285
Other	..		65
Other	.	-	9
Total	..	476	699

3.27 It may be seen that the increase in material costs corresponds reasonably with the increase in production (47 per cent compared with 36 per cent) and the failure of net output to rise by more than 7 per cent was due to a sharp increase in the 'non-industrial' costs.

CANNED FISH AND OTHER SEA FOODS

3.28 There was no fish canning plant in Kenya. There was some quick freezing of both lake and sea fish but the firms engaged in this activity were not within the scope of the Census. Commercial fishing in Kenya has very great possibilities and the current Development Plan states that technical assistance is being sought for an investigation into the potentialities of a fish canning industry. This would exploit the very extensive shoals of tuna known to exist off the Kenya coast.

3.29 At the moment Kenya is a net importer of fish. In 1963 imports were valued at about £200,000 divided fairly evenly between "chilled and frozen", "salted, dried or smoked" and "tinned". Exports were valued at £46,000 and were largely "fresh, chilled and frozen".



THE GRAIN MILLING INDUSTRY

3.30 The number of establishments in the industry again fell with the closure of a number of the smaller mills. Presumably these were not large enough to compete with the very large mills and yet too large to compete with the many very small part-time millers. The latter were exceedingly numerous but as they invariably have less than five employees fell outside the scope of the Census. As a consequence of the fall in establishments, employment and production also fell. In the case of production however the decline was proportionately less than that for employment and may be attributed to a decline in the output of maize products by existing mills as well as to the loss of production through closures.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 20

Product	Quantity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	'000 tons	£'000	
Wheat flour and atta	70.6	3,984	3,934
Maize flour and meal	(70.0)	2,761	2,199
Maize grinding receipts	...	23	70
Wheat feeds and other animal feeds	37.0	683	768
Rice and rice dust	...	224	279
Coffee hulling receipts	...	339	341
Crushed oil and cake	5.5	112	172
Cotton lint		21	21
Other, including spices and dhalls	...	475	664
Total	...	8,623	8,450

3.31 Sales by product are analysed in text table 20 and it will be seen that the reason for the decline in production was a fall in the amount of maize milled. Wheat flour sales show little change and the sales of the other, minor, products increased. In the case of maize 1961 was probably a year in which sales were exceptionally high, whereas in 1963 supplies had fallen to a low level. The situation with regard to wheat flour is set out in text table 21.

Wheat Flour Production and Consumption in Kenya, 1961-1963

Text Table 21

'000 tons

	1961	1963
Production	68.6	70.6
Consumption	51.1	52.6

Source: Economics Division, The Treasury, E.A.C.S.O.

3.32 It will be seen that production and consumption both rose, the former by more than the latter. The difference between the two was entirely due to exports to Uganda and Tanganyika. Whilst consumption can be expected to continue to increase (in 1964 it was 11 per cent higher than in 1963), exports to Tanganyika and Uganda will fall with increased milling capacity in those countries, so that production may fall in the near future. Indeed it probably would have done so in 1963 but for the closure of a mill at Jinja in Uganda and the temporary production of its normal output at a Kenya mill while a new mill was under construction. The recent closure (September 1964) of a mill at Nakuru is confirmation of this trend.

3.33 Exports of all products which belong to the industry are show below. Those outside East Africa were mainly bran, pollard- etc. and, particularly in 1963, maize flour. Exports of the latter fluctuate according to whether there is a domestics surplus and are made at a loss.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 22

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
046.01	Wheat flour and meal	14,165	10,494	765	575
047.02	Maize flour and meal	2,722	9,386	84	227
042.02	Rice (not in the husk)	4,086	2,741	240	190
055.04	Flour and flakes of potatoes, fruit and vegetables	515	899	39	60
081.02	Bran, pollard, etc.	7,929	7,209	115	114
	Total	••	••	1,243	1,167
	of which to:-				
	Tanganyika and Uganda	∴	∴	1,061	839
	Outside East Africa			182	327

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

Materials Purchased, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 23

Material	Quan- tity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	'000 tons	£'000	
Wheat and mixers	86.0	2,707	2,666
Maize	70.0	2,390	1,885
Rice	••	189	242
Groundnuts and copra	••	14	37
Cotton seed and other seeds	••	118	144
Raw feeds	17.0	355	407
Packing	••	200	184
Other	••	395	439
Total	••	6,747	6,005

3.34 The changes in raw material purchased naturally corresponded closely with the changes in the sales of finished products. About 9 per cent of the quantity of wheat used was imported; this was done to improve the baking qualities of the flour but investigations are now taking place (1964) to determine future policy with regard to these importations. Practically all the remaining material purchases were of local produce although a small amount of chemicals were imported for use in the production processes.

TEE BAKERY INDUSTRY

3.35 This industry was another of those in which the trend seen in 1957-61 continued in the period 1961-63 which means that the number of establishments and the number of persons engaged again fell, although the value of production per person engaged continued to rise. In 1963 however the absolute value of production was a little (4 per cent) lower than in 1961; this was mainly due to the closure of firms operating in 1961. Those firms operating in both 1961 and 1963 reported a 4 per cent rise in sales. Although there were a fair number of establishments (37) many of these were small and the 25 with 5-19 employees accounted for just under 20 per cent of sales and the 2 very large establishments, each with over 100 employees, for 50 per cent of the sales. The establishments were well scattered throughout the country and only 8 were in Nairobi.

3.36 In an industry with so many small firms it was difficult to obtain figures of quantity and sales by product but more information was obtained than had been possible in previous years.

Sales. 1961 and 1963

Text Table 24

Product	Quantity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	million lbs.	£'000	
Bread, buns, rolls, scones, etc.	40.2	• •	1,235
	• •	• •	
Biscuits	• •	• •	435
	• •	• •	120
Cakes and pastries			
Total	• •	1,870	1,790

3.37 Biscuits are an established, export and the text table below shows that in 1961/63 there was a modest increase (5 per cent by quantity). There is also a very small export trade in bakery products other than biscuits; it was valued at £7,500 in 1963 and was mostly to Uganda and Tanganyika. There were also some biscuit imports but these fell in 1961/63 by 9 per cent (by quantity) with the increasing diversity of local production.

\*

Biscuit Exports and Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 25

	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	ton		£'000	
<b>Exports to:-</b>				
Uganda & Tanganyika	684	756	156	177
Outside East Africa	99	66	20	15
Total	783	822	177	192
<b>Imports from:-</b>				
Uganda & Tanganyika	212	202	39	35
Outside East Africa	118	99	43	40
Total	330	300	82	74

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

3.38 Raw material purchases were also difficult to analyse by commodity but, as in the case of sales, more detailed figures were obtained in 1963 than previously.

## Materials Purchased., 1963

Text Table 26

Material	Quantity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	tons	£'000	
Flour (wheat)	16,400)		890
Sugar	785)		53
Fats	••	1,281	73
Packing materials	••		125
Other	••		76
Total	• •	1,281	1,218

3.39 As total wheat flour sales in Kenya were about 52,600 tons (see text table 21) bakers' purchases at about " 16,400 tons accounted for 31 per cent of these. In 1963 some flour and sugar were imported (see the grain milling and the sugar industry) so the above purchases were not entirely local.

### THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

3.40 One small jaggery factory which had been operating in 1961 had closed down by 1963 but this makes no significant difference to the industry as it is effectively made up of the two large producers and the fall in employment from 1,666 persons to 1,500 therefore reflects a reduction in employment by the two large firms rather than the closure of the small one. The factory at the Coast had been in some difficulties and was in receivership and it was this which caused the fall in employment. This has affected production in 1964 but did not do so to any appreciable extent in 1963. 1963's production was 14 per cent up on 1961's and this expansion took place entirely in 1963 the figure for 1962 being the same as that for 1961 (see text table 27 below). It should be noted that because the financial year of one of the large producers ended on 30th June, 1963 the figures obtained in the Census do not correspond exactly with those in text table 27 as the latter refer exclusively to the calendar year. As well as refined sugar, spirits and molasses were produced as by-products.

3.41 The expansion in production has been slower than expected and indeed in 1964 fell by 7 per cent. The building of a new factory has, however, been begun at Muhoroni and it is hoped that this will begin production in 1965. Additional new factories are planned and the existing factories' output should rise as they overcome difficulties at present hindering production. 1963 saw the continuation of the trend towards all Kenya's needs being met by production within East Africa and imports from the new sugar projects in Tanganyika began. The fall in consumption in 1963 shown in text table 27 is thought to have been due to a fall in stocks held by retailers and whole salers rather than a real fall in purchases by consumers. Consumption in 1964 picked up to 103,500 tons.

Consumption, Production and Imports, 1961-1963

Text Table 27

tons

	1961	1962	1963
Imports from:-			
Tanganyika	-	-	4,600
Uganda	33,000	35,800	40,300
United Kingdom	14,600	20,700	6,300
Madagascar	6,000	2,000	1,900
Poland	-	200	4,000
South Africa	100	2,900	2,000
Other	5,400	2,600	1,500
Total Imports	59,100	64,100	60,500
Production	32,600	32,600	37,100
Consumption	92,000	98,800	96,600

Sources Economics Division, The Treasury, E.A.C.S.O.

3.42 All the sugar produced was bought at a fixed price (about £46 per ton ex-factory, excluding duty) and its distribution handled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The rise in the value of production of sugar must, therefore, correspond exactly to the increase in production as the basic price in 1963 was the same as in 1961. The value of production as recorded in the Census was £1,643,000 (as mentioned above one financial year ends at the end of June) and in addition to this, £623,000 was paid in excise duty.

3.43 About 90 per cent of the material costs of the industry were the costs of sugar cane but this figure is an approximation as an estimated value has to be placed on the cane grown by the factory. About 6 per cent of the material costs were imported. The industry is a fairly heavy user of fuels.

THE CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY

3.44 The industry appears to be very small - it employed only 87 people in 1963 - but it is one of these in which the output of establishments with less than five employees, and of establishments whose main activity is not confectionery making, is probably significant. No very large producers of the latter kind were known in 1963 but a well known Nairobi firm has since begun to manufacture, under licence, some popular brands of sweets.

3.45 Although the value of production was maintained both employment and net output fell; this was partly because of the closure of one small firm but employment in the remaining firms also fell. Sales are shown in table 28.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 28

Product	Quantity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	tons	£'000	
Sugar confectionery	1,030	123	110
Goods resold	• •	31	56
Total	• •	154	166

3.46 There was a small export trade in sugar confectionery which amounted to £30,000.in 1963; £6,000 of this was to countries outside East Africa. Imports are "shown in text table 29 and clearly accounted for a large proportion of consumer's demand for the products of the industry, even when allowance is made for some manufacturing being carried on by firms Outside the industry. All the chocolate confectionery came from outside East Africa and 70 per cent (by value) of the sugar confectionery.

Imports of Finished Products, 1961 and- 1963

Text Table 29

Item		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
062.01	Sugar confectionery	1,316	1,528	225	268
073.01	Chocolate confectionery	235	256	136	151

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

3.47 Since the industry consisted of only two firms raw material costs cannot be given and have been combined with those of the Sugar Industry. Materials used were chiefly sugar (1,000 tons in 1963) and some chemicals and flavourings.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS

3.48 The contradictory movement in establishments (up from 9 to 13) and production (from £507,000 to £589,000) compared with numbers engaged (down from 672 to 535) was a result of the curtailment of output at one factory with an extremely low (value of production) : (persons employed) ratio.

3.49 As a 'miscellaneous' industry the establishments in it naturally lacked homogeneity and were diverse in product, size, and location. The analysis by the value of sales is shown below:

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 30

£'000

Product	1961	1963
Animal foods	256	371
Rice	82	105
Crisps, peanuts, spices, etc.	59	63
Cashew nuts	39	17
Other	22	42
Total	457	598

3.50 Many of the goods which by themselves are products of this industry were made as subsidiary products by producers whose major activity led them to be classified to some other industry. Thus margarine was made by a firm in the soap industry, spices by firms in the grain milling industry, coffee roasting was carried on by the big trading firms who were outside the Census altogether, and so on. For this reason alone the exports in the table that follows would be greater than the sales figures above. In addition some of the items in the table were made up of goods part of which were not products of the industry but as no subdivision of items shown in the Annual Trade Reports is possible, these cannot be excluded.

Principal Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 31

Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
051.07 (b)	Cashew Nuts*	5,617	5,082	338	234
071.02	Roasted coffee	620	565	159	158
075	Spices, ground or unground	433	1,150	50	125
081.04	Meat meal and fish meal	2,088	1,283	54	35
081.09	Food waste and prepared animal food n.e.s.	1,650	4,668	44	123
091.01	Margarine	340	303	83	67
099.09	Food preparations n.e.s.	• •	• •	3	15
•	Total	• •	• •	732	757
	of which tot-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	• •	• •	319	387
	Outside East Africa			413	370

Source: Annual Trade Reports. \* includes unprocessed nuts.



3.51 There were imports, largely from outside East Africa, of the industry's products but as in the case of exports it is impossible to subdivide items in the Trade Reports part of which belong to the industry and part does not. But it seems best to include them here for the sake of completeness.

Principal Imports of Finished Products, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 32

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
048.03	Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, etc.	225	220	30	27
071.03	Coffee extracts and essences	50	64	70	96
075	Spices, ground or unground	241	221	45	40
081.04	Meat meal and fish meal	361	578	13	30
081.09	Food waste and prepared animal food n.e.s.	1,109	1,478	53	61
091.01	Margarine	54	77	9	14
099.09	Food preparations n.e.s.	..	..	178	194
	Total	..	..	398	463
	of which from:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	..	..	40	71
	Outside East Africa	..	..	358	392

Source: Annual Trade Reports

SPIRITS INDUSTRY

3.52 A local factory "began the production of spirits in 1963. The principal product was gin of which two brands were made, but some brandy and vodka were also produced. The initial planned production capacity was 30,000-40,000 proof gallons annually. That there was scope for import substitution may be seen in text table 33. Customs figures show that stock room receipts (i.e. production) in 1963 were 15,640 proof gallon, (for the first nine months of 1964 the figure was 10,300 proof gallons). Of this amount 4,010 proof gallons valued at £10,000 (excise excluded) were sent to Uganda and Tanganyika. Sales by the industry were valued at £93,000 of which £74,000 was sales of gin (both figures include excise duty) but since stocks were being built up during the year production was much greater than this - £149,000 including excise duty and £52,000 excluding excise duty. (The rate of excise duty in 1963 was Shs.170/- per proof gallon; in the 1964 budget this was reduced to Shs.153/- to assist the industry).

Spirit Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 33

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		'000 proof gallons		£'000	
112 -					
04 (a)	Brandy	44	30	83	73
04 (b)	Gin	33	13	53	16
04 (c)	Whisky	82	62	223	169
04 (d)	Rum	2	1		2
04 (e)	Other distilled			12	13
& (f)	alcoholic beverages	..	..		
		..	..	374	273

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.53 The consumption of spirits has been declining steadily over recent years and in 1963 was only half the level reached in the year of 1955 so the downward trend in imports shown in text table 33 is not wholly due to local production. But the decline in gin imports between 1961 and 1963 is sufficiently sharp for it to be attributable to this factor.

3.54 The costs of an industry consisting of a single firm may not be revealed but purchases were mainly of casked brandy and of neutral spirit; packing materials were also an important item. Disregarding packing materials practically all the other materials used were imported.

WINE INDUSTRY

3.55 There is no wine industry in Kenya. Imports in 1963 amounted to 215,000 imperial gallons valued at £170,000.

# THE BREWERY INDUSTRY

3.56 This is one of the largest industries in the country and indeed, with the industrial classification used, its net output was greater than for any other industry in the manufacturing sector. The industry was made up of two quite different types of firm. Firstly there were the "brewers operating on a large scale for the national market; secondly there were the small scale brewers, whose products were consumed more or less 'on the spot', and who are mainly municipal breweries. Of the large breweries three are in Nairobi (where there is also a malting factory) and one in Mombasa; the eleven small breweries are scattered throughout the country. Their relative sales are shown below; (it should be noted that production increased by more than sales).

## Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 34

	Quantity			Value*	
	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
				£'000	
Beer (large-scale brewers)	'000	8,812	9,336	3,171	3,229
Beer (small-scale brewers)	Imp. Galls.	892	..	226	170
Malt	Tons	4,429	4,462	307	365
Brewery waste	-	..	..	-	7
Total		..	..	3,704	3,772

\* excluding duty.

3.57 A considerable part of the production of Kenya beer is exported and interterritorial trade is shown below. It will be seen that on the whole exports were static, an increase in those to Tanganyika being offset by a fall in those to Uganda. With the need to balance interterritorial trade exports cannot be expected to increase in the immediate future. The increase in imports from outside East Africa reflects the increased quantity of stout (from Eire) imported by one of the breweries for resale.

Exports and Imports of Beer,\* 1961 and 1963

Text Table 35

	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	000 Imp. Gall.		£'000	
Exports to:-				
Uganda	436	313	152	100
Tanganyika	1,585	1,709	546	581
Other countries	25	6	15	4
Total	2,046	2,028	713	685
Imports from:-				
Uganda	20	48	7	18
Tanganyika	12	10	4	4
Other countries	135	176	71	97
Total	166	233	82	109

Sources: Annual Trade Reports

\* S.I.T.C. item 112.03 (includes ale, stout and porter, and other fermented cereal beverages).

3.58 With increased production, and relatively little change imports and exports, consumption must obviously have increased. This is shown in the table below in quantity terms. It should be noted that this table is in units of standard gallons which is a unit of the strength of the beer used for excise purposes whereas the previous text table used the normal liquid volume measure, the imperial gallon).

Consumption in Kenya of Beer Produced in East Africa  
1961 and 1963

Text Table 36

'000 Standard Gallons

	Production	Interterritorial Trade		Other Ex-ports*	Consumption
		Exports	Imports		
1961	6,563	1,497	23	290	4,798
1963	7,196	1,470	42	319	5,449
Percentage change	+ 9.6	- 1.8	+ 83	+ 10	+ 13.6

Sources Annual Trade Report 1963, Table VII;  
1961, Table IX

\* Includes sales to N.A.A.F.I.

3.59 Excise duty paid in 1963 on ,the East African beer consumed in Kenya was £2,154,000 and that on production would he correspondingly more. (Within East Africa excise duty is transferred to the consuming territory when the territory of consumption differs from that of production). Import duty collected was £95,000.

3.60 The malt factory used locally grown barley although it is still necessary to import some malt. As shown in text table 34 malt production in 1963 was much the same as in 1961. Imports of malt in 1963 were 2,386 tons valued at £142,000 compared with 3,311 tons, value £202,000 in 1961.

3.61 The large breweries main inputs are malt, sugar and hops together with some water and chemicals. Bottles, corks and labels are of course an important item of expenditure and the position with regard to such packing materials is complicated by the practice of selling and then buying back the bottles and crates. For this reason the fall in the packing materials costs in the table below should be regarded as a peculiarity of the accounting methods used; with the increased production 'true' packing material costs" in 1963 must have been higher than in 1961.

Materials Purchased, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 37

	Import Content 1963	Quan- tity 1963	Value	
			1961	1963
	%	ton	£'000	
Large scale brewers:-				
Malt	33	5,600	392	457
Sugar	..	640	41	43
Hops and hop concentrate	100	..	50	74
Barley	-	..	157	201
Other	..	..	32	30
Packing materials	..	..	184	159
Total	..	..	856	963
Small scale brewers - total	..	..	67	96*

\* includes material costs of the firm in the Spirits Industry.

3.62 Of the material imports, those of malt have already been mentioned above. Those of barley, for the malt factory, and hops, for the breweries, are shown below. The barley imports in 1961 were abnormally high due to a poor local crop; for the same reason malt imports were also high in that year.

Raw Material Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 38

Material		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		ton		£'000	
048.02	Malt	3,311	2,386	202	142
055.01	Hops, hop cones and lupulin	42	79	77	27
043.01	.Barley	2,740	85	81	2
		..	..	360	171

Source: Annual Trade Reports

THE SOFT DRINKS INDUSTRY

3.63 The trend towards fewer establishments, lower employment, and yet greater production seen in the 1961 Survey was again evident. Establishments fell from 21 to 18, persons engaged from 854 to 752, yet production rose from £1.1 million to £1.3 million, thus indicating a greater degree of concentration in the industry. There were seven establishments with less than twenty employees although they accounted for less than 5 per cent of sales.

3.64 The products of the industry were mineral and soda water, fruit juices and cordials and soft drink concentrates. The breakdown shown below is very approximate; (the quantity shown in the 1961 report is now thought to have been an overestimate.).

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 39

Product	Quantity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
Mineral waters	3 million Imperial Gallons	975	£'000 1,098
Fruit squashes and other products	..	120	183
Total	..	1,095	1,281

3.64(a) There was only a very small export trade in soft drinks and in 1963 total exports were 133,000 imperial gallons valued at £60,000; in 1961 the value of these exports was £52,000.

3.65 The principal material costs of the industry are shown "below.

Principal+ Materials Purchased, 1963

Text Table 40

Material	Import Content	Quantity	Value
	%	Tons	£'000
Essences and concentrates	67		184
Sugar	100	1,850	125
Carbon dioxide gas	-	170	14
Packing materials*	..	..	115*

\* including 200,000 gross crown corks, value £30,000.

+ Total materials purchased cannot be shown as the costs of this industry are combined with those of the Tobacco Industry to comply with the Statistics Act.

3.66 Flavouring essences with a c.i.f. value of £47,000 are recorded as net imports in the Annual Trade Reports. A negligible amount (£7,000) of soft drinks were imported.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

3.67 As usual there was only one firm in the industry and there was also only one factory with the closure of the Nakuru factory in 1962. This closure was the main reason why employment in the industry fell; the fall was also helped by some decline in production. As will be seen in text table 41 the fall in production was in contrast to a moderate increase in consumption in Kenya. The reason for this divergence was the trend towards self sufficiency in the other East African countries which accordingly have been increasing production and reducing imports from Kenya. This trend can be expected to continue until production in each country approximately equals production so that the interterritorial trade flows "balance". Tobacco production, of which a very great part goes to Uganda, is to be transferred to Uganda.

3.68 It should be noted that, following the method outlined in paragraph 1.4, with the exception of net output, all the figures in this report refer to the factory only and not to the extensive distribution network operated by the same company. Because the company operated on an East African basis and because it distributed its own products the value of production is an estimated value at the point when the goods left the factory and entered the distribution network. In 1961 the same procedure was used and so the figure for the value of production of £3.0 million (excluding duty) in 1961 is comparable with that of £2.7 million in 1963. The quantities are shown below; in terms of numbers the fall in the production of cigarettes has been from 2.5 thousand million in 1961 to 2.2 thousand million in 1963. The average consumption per capita for

Kenya was about 20 cigarettes per year; excluding children lander 16 this becomes 40.

Production, External Trade and Consumption

Text Table 41

'000 lb.

Item and. Year	Deliveries from Stock Room	Interterritorial Trade		External Trade		Estimated consumption
		Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports*	
Cigarettes & Cigars						
1961	5,159	624	2,582	221	131	3,290
1963	4,608	1,098	2,127	159	147	3,591
Tobacco						
1961	482	8	429	16	2	76
1963	487	8	424	9	1	79

Source: Annual Trade Reports, 1963, Table VII;  
1961, Table IX

\* includes sales to N.A.A.F.I.

3.69 With only one firm in the industry cost details may not be disclosed and they have been combined with those of the Soft Drinks Industry. Import figures of unmanufactured tobacco are, however, available. As Kenya production is small (commercial sales in 1963 were estimated at about 250,000 lbs.) a good over-all picture is given by them although the fall between 1961 and 1963 is may be greater than the fall in production because of stock changes. The actual quantity of tobacco used by the factory was 5,218,000 lbs.

Unmanufactured Tobacco\* Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 42

Origin	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	'000	lb.	£ '000	
Uganda	1,273	1,999	162	353
Tanganyika	2,796	1,435	419	175
Other	590	403	607	428
Total	4,659	3,837	1,188	956

Source: Annual Trade Reports ("but 1963 figures for Uganda and Tanganyika have since been

\* SITC item 121-01 amended by E.A. Customs and Excise and those amended figures are used here).

± net home consumption; values include import duty, of £425,000 in 1961 and £286,000 in 1963 some of which was subsequently transferred to Uganda and Tanganyika, for the quantity ultimately consumed there, or refunded for sales to N.A.A.F.I,



THE CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRY

3.70 Although there were 6 establishments in the industry, two more than in 1963, it was dominated by one establishment which accounted for 75 per cent of the employment and a still higher proportion of output. Employment at the end of 1963 was a little lower than in 1963 (2,233 persons compared with 2,276) but production was up by nearly 14 per cent.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Product	Quantity 1963	Value	
		1961	1963
			£'000
Sisal and jute bags	5,300,000 pieces		842
Sisal ropes and twines	1,140 tons	1,135	192
Other sisal products	..		231
Coir, copra, etc.	..	50	65
Other	..		5
Total	..	1,186	1,335

3.71 A good deal of the output of the industry was exported, particularly hags and sacks to Tanganyika and Uganda.

Principal Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 44

Product		Quantity			Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
					£'000	
656.01 (a) & (b)	Sisal and jute bags and sacks	'000	2,118	2,404	306	380
655.06 (a)	Sisal ropes and twines	Ton	388	731	47	100
657.03	Floor coverings and tapestries of vegetable plaiting materials	'000 sq. yd.	171	144	42	47
265.09 (a)	Coir	..	..	..	45	9
221.02	Copra	..	..	..	29	1
	Total	..	..	..	468	536
	of which tot-					
	Uganda and Tanganyika	..	..	..	339	398
	Outside East Africa	..	..	..	129	138

Source: Annual Trade Reports. \* thought to be mainly sisal.

3.72 The hags produced were almost entirely sisal or a sisal and jute mixture; jute bags and sacks were imported in quantity and in 1963 these imports numbered about 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million valued at £536,000. Copra is also imported.

Materials Purchased, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 45

Material	Import Content 1963 %	Quantity 1963 tons		
			1961	1963 £'000
Sisal	30	5,800	297	341
Jute	100	1,880	243	131
Other	..	..	71	89
Total	..	..	612	561

3.73 The imported sisal fibre comes from Tanganyika but the jute is from outside East Africa. The decline in the cost of jute purchased was mainly because the price fell sharply between 1961 and 1963 - see the table below.

Raw Material Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 46

Material		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
265.04	Sisal fibres	600	565	16	27
(a), (b)					
(c)					
264.01	Jute	2,027	1,903	240	121

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

3.74 The boom in sisal prices which took place in 1963, while providing a welcome windfall to sisal producers, was very serious for this industry as such a rise in its basic raw material threatened to make it uncompetetive and indeed production of some lines was curtailed. However, 1964 saw sisal prices come down again and this difficulty faded.

THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRY

3.75 This industry will be found in the appendix tables to be subdivided into (a) the textile industry and (b) the clothing industry. But the products and materials used overlap to such an extent that the two industries are dealt with together in this note.

3.76 This is one of the most rapidly growing industrial sectors and the number of persons engaged rose by 57 per cent (from 1,612 to 2,524) and the value of production by 69 per cent (from £1,440,000 to £2,425,000). New factories continued to open throughout 1964. (So rapid is the rate of growth that it should be remembered that the numbers of persons

employed refers to the end of the year, whereas production and labour costs etc. refer to the whole of the year, so that per capita averages may be misleading).

3.77 The firms which mattered in the industry were fairly large and out of the total of 25, the 16 with over 50 persons engaged accounted for 93 per cent of the sales. All but two of the establishments were in Nairobi or Mombasa but these two were both large textile firms and so accounted for a sizeable proportion of employment and production.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 47

Product	Quantity 1963	Value	
		1961	1963
<u>Textile Industry</u>	'000 doz.	£ '000	
Cotton ginneries			295
Clothing, Knitted	750	500	675
Blankets	62	220	375
Other			25
<u>Clothing Industry</u>			
Clothing, not knitted			
Shirts	150	480	305
Other			455
Made up textiles		150	205
Total		1,352	2,334

3.78 From the export figures given below it would appear that quite a large part of the output of the industry was for export and also that a large part of the increase in output was exported to Uganda and Tanganyika. Exports outside East Africa mainly consisted of made-up canvas goods, vests and shirts.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 48

Product		Quantity			Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
Textiles:-						
652	Cotton fabrics	'000 sq.yd.	1,102	775	177	98
653.05	Synthetic fabrics			451	30	
656.02	Made up canvas goods	tons		89	57	
636.03	Blankets	'000	7	24	36	152
(a)		doz.				
Clothing: -						
841-01	Stockings and hose	'000			-	
	Knitted Clothing:-	doz.				
02 (a)	Vests	"	417	551	403	500
03 (a)	Cardigans and pullovers	"	1	3	2	10
02 (b)		"				
03 (b)	Other	"			9	18
& (c)		"				
04	Underwear, not knitted	"			19	63
	Outerwear, not knitted:	"				
05 (a)	Shirts	"	97	128	221	318
05 (b) 1	Other, new	"			216	465
05 (b) 2	Other, secondhand	"	-	-	-	-
06-19) Group	Other clothing (rubberised hats, gloves, ties, handkerchief, etc. and fur clothing	"			24	55
842						
Total					1,194	1,794
of which to:-						
Uganda and Tanganyika					905	1,423
Outside East Africa					288	371

Source\* Annual Trade Reports.

3.79 The industry's production of clothing was still only a part of the total consumption and imports are shown below. Imports rose, mainly because of the increased imports of second hand clothing, although but for the increase in local production the increase would have been larger. The largest single item imported was shirts which largely came from Hong Kong and Japan; the second-hand clothing originated from the U.S.A. and Great Britain. The relatively large increase in imports from Uganda and Tanganyika was due to the increase in shirts imported from those countries.

Clothing Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 49

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963-
		'000 doz.		£ '000	
841					
01	Stockings and hose				
	Knitted Clothing	137	79	75	41
02 (a)	Vests			- 9*	1
03 (a)	Cardigans and pullovers	14	52	25	79
02 (b)					
03 (b)	Other			-18*	7*
& (c)					
04	Underwear, not knitted	14	16	35	33
	Outerwear, not knitted:-				
05 (a)	Shirts	199	228	639	622
05 (b) 1	Other, new	17	24	89	133
05 (b) 2	Other, secondhand	187	298	264	430
06-19 )	Other clothing (rubberised;				
Group )	hats, gloves, ties., hanker-			280	297
842 )	chiefs, etc. and fur clothing)				
Total				1,390	1,630
of which from:-					
Uganda and Tanganyika				9	83
Outside East Africa				1,381	1,547

Source:  $\pm$  Annual Trade Reports  
pairs

\* negative because either there were transfers (to Uganda or Tanganyika) of goods originally imported by parcel post, or/and there were transfers of goods not in their original packages at higher value than originally stated.

3.80 Textile imports were of course considerable (see text table below) but only a small part of them would be used by the clothing industry. Imports from Uganda and Tanganyika were chiefly of cotton fabrics although in 1963 blanket imports from these countries were valued at £145,000, having been only £600 two years earlier. These textile imports from Uganda and Tanganyika almost exactly balance the clothing exports shown in text table 48.

Selected, Finished and Semi-Finished Textile  
Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 50

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		million sq. yd.		£'000	
652	Cotton piece goods				
01	Grey (unbleached)	16.3	14.1	976	799
02 (a)	Bleached	2.2	3.0	211	247
02 (b)	Coloured	1.0	-0.1*	36	-42*
02 (c)	Dyed in the piece	17.1	17.3	2,043	2,031
02 (d)	Printed	8.5	8.8	688	727
02 (e)	Other	0.2	0.1	41	28
653.05	Synthetic fabrics	23.8	27.6	1,681	2,414
656.03	Blankets		9.3	548	975
	Total			6,224	7,180
	of which from:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika			892	1,329
	Outside East Africa			5,332	5,851

Sources Annual Trade Reports

\* see note under text table 49 for an explanation of the 'minus' signs.

3.81 The analysis of materials purchased was not as good as it might have been as can be seen from the table which follows. Unfortunately the data supplied on quantities purchased was too fragmentary to be of any use but reasonable estimates to be made from the import statistics in the text table above.

Materials purchased, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 51

£'000

Item	1961	1963
<b>Textile Industry</b>		
Textile yarn, fibres ) and waste )	460	775
Other		85
<b>Clothing Industry</b>		
Cotton piece goods )		375
Rayon piece goods )		135
Jute, and canvas materials )	463	205
Other (chemicals, ) buttons, thread, etc.) )		25
Total	923	1,601

3.82 Practically all of the above materials were imported with some chemicals and cotton as the principal local materials. The relevant import figures are given below. The imports from Uganda and Tanganyika were of 'cotton mill "waste"'.  
Raw Material Imports, 1961 and 1963

Item		Quantity			
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		ton		£ '000	
263.03	Cotton mill waste	495	487	47	50
266.01	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning and waste	801	1,405	104	198
651.02	Wool and hair yarn	46	80	70	129
651.03 04	Cotton yarn and thread	168	327	136	239
651.06	Synthetic fibres, yarn and thread	649	905	240	296
653.03 00	Canvas and sailcloth	164 <sup>±</sup>	169 <sup>±</sup>	55	56
	Total			652	968
	of which from:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika			8	14
	Outside East Africa			644	954

Source: Annual Trade Reports

<sup>±</sup><sub>1,000</sub> sq. yd.

#### THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

3.83 As in 1961 the industry consisted only of two large scale manufactures because the many small shoe repairers and makers were classified as retailers.

3.84 The output of the industry again increased and was £1,792,000 in 1963 compared with £1,662,000 in 1961. Employment also rose from 1,047 to 1,177. Production of most of the industry's products expanded and in addition new products were added. It will be noted that some of the products would not, by themselves, be classified in this industry.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table

Product	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1961	1963	1961	1963
Leather shoes	'000 pairs	852	981	508	636
Rubber and canvas shoes	"	1474	1896	447	481
Plastic shoes	"	-	218	-	79
Tyres and tubes	'000 tons	588	845	125	182
Camelback	"	224	162	61	46
Shoe polish	gross tins		9091		26
Other leather goods				271	306
Total	-			1412	1756

3.85 An appreciable proportion of the footwear produced was exported as can be seen from text table 54. A switch from canvas to rubber and plastic footwear is particularly evident in the table. The decline in exports of leather footwear outside East Africa was due to a drop in the quantity exported to Mauritius, (from 51,000 pairs in 1961 to 19,000 in 1963), and to the almost complete loss of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi markets (27,000 pairs in 1961); the remaining markets nearly all showed only a small increase although Somalia took 10,000 pairs in 1963 against 1,000 pairs in 1961. An almost identical pattern holds for canvas footwear exported outside East Africa.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 54

Type of Footwear		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		'000 pairs		£'000	
851-	To Uganda and Tanganyika				
.01	Slippers and housewear	18	39	7	14
.02	Leather	536	655	444	587
.03	Canvas	842	428	258	146
.04	Rubber	4	1028	1	178
.09	Other (includes plastic)			1	274
	Total			717	1200
	Outside East Africa				
.01	Slippers and housewear	4		1	-
.02	Leather	119	64	78	58
.03	Canvas	67	36	15	6
.04	Rubber	15	21	2	2
.09	Other (includes plastic)			-	6
	Total			96	68

Source: Annual Trade Reports.



3.86 Under "the terms of the Statistics Act the "cost of the materials used by this industry may not be disclosed as it contained only two firms. The principal purchases were of leather, hides and skins (one firm has its own tannery) canvas, chemicals, and plastics. Some leather was purchased from the local tanning industry (see notes on the leather industry on page 62) and £78,000 worth was imported in 1963.

3.87 Footwear imports are also important in considering the overall market position; those from Uganda and Tanganyika were valued at £373,000 and those from outside East Africa at £189,000 in 1963. Imports from Tanganyika showed a very large increase due to the imports of plastic footwear made at a new factory in Dar es Salaam.. Taking the production, import and export figures together the trend in the industry seems to have been for a considerable expansion in output of the cheapest type of footwear and for a switch from canvas to rubber and plastic footwear. The industry is another of those expected to be affected by balancing of trade between the East African countries.

#### THE SAWN TIMBER INDUSTRY

3.88 This industry had a character of its own. It was situated predominantly in rural areas, it had a number of larger establishments (23 out of 64 had over one hundred employees), was a large employer of labour at a low average wage, and the value of its output was comparatively low. These characteristics were not unique but were more marked than for any other industry.

3.89 Between 1961 and 1963 the number of establishments and the number of persons engaged each fell by some 10 per cent but (the former from 71 to 64 and the latter from 5,732 to 5,299) but the value of production was practically unchanged (at £1.2 million) and the amount of timber taken by millers rose appreciably (see text table 55). This somewhat complicated state of affairs arose because, firstly, the industry in 1961 had not fully adjusted to the changed economic circumstances and, secondly, because a decline in the remilling establishments masked an improvement in the primary forest mills.

3.90 No analysis of the sales of the mills was possible but the intake of those operating in the Forest Reserve is known to the Forest Department and is shown below. The 1957 figures are shown so that the present depression in the industry may be gauged: as late as 1960 total sales were  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million cu. ft. The table excludes sales from private forests: in 1961 these were tentatively estimated at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million cu. ft. and are thought to have been greater in 1963 with the increased take over of land for Settlement Schemes. It will be noted that it was sales of cypress which rose; this can be expected, to continue with the increasing amount of this wood which is coming to maturity. Nor could any clear cut distinction be made between remilling establishments and others but it may be noted that establishments in the seven towns had a turnover of £345,000; these would all be remilling establishments.

Intake of Timber by Mills from the Forest Reserve,  
1957, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 55

'000 cu.ft. Round  
Timber true vol.

Type of Wood	1957	1961	1963*
Softwoods			
Podo	3,300	1,648	1,625
Cedar	882	701	527
Cypress	1,707	1,061	1,917
Other	163	7	174
Total Softwoods	6,052	3,417	4,243
Hardwoods			
Mushorayi	143	62	24
Mueri	144	49	44
Camphor	276	207	177
Other	758	331	251
Total Hardwoods	1,321	649	496
Total Hard & Softwoods	7,373	4,066	4,738

Sources Forest Department

\* In 1963 a new system of allowances was introduced which has slightly reduced the 1963 figure from what it would have been under the previous method.

3.91 Exports of timber were encouraged by a 50 per cent rebate on royalties but are handicapped by the long rail haul to the coast and the individualistic, and not very efficient, approach of some millers. Nevertheless there was an encouraging expansion between 1961 and 1963 in those to countries outside East Africa.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 56

Type of Wood		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963,	1961	1963
		'000 cu.ft.		£'000	
242.02	Sawlogs - Softwoods	-	-	-	-
242.03	Sawlogs - Hardwoods	18	9	22	3
243.02	Sawn timber - Softwoods	.306	369	127	156
243.03	Sawn timber - Hardwoods	64	93	34	47
242.09	Poles and Posts			32	30
	Total			214	235
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika			76	77
	Outside East Africa			138	158

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

3.92 Timber imports are mainly better quality hardwoods from Uganda and Tanganyika.

Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 57

Type of Wood		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961		1961	1963
		'000 cu.ft.		£'000	
242.02	Sawlogs - Softwoods	-	-	-	-
242.03	Sawlogs - Hardwoods	1	7	-	2
243.02	Sawn timber - Softwoods	4	4	2	2
243.03	Sawn timber - Hardwoods	143	123	85	75
242.09	Poles and Posts			-	-
	Total			87	78
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika			87	78
	Outside East Africa				

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.93 The cost structure of the industry is also exceptional and all costs are best taken together as set out below:-

Costs, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 58

Type of Cost	1961	1963
	£'000	
Labour	387	409
Materials (incl. for resale)	178	207*
Fuel	55	86
Transport	135	122
Tools	42	53
Contracted work	4	7
Royalties and rent	113	83*
Other	75	73
Total	988	1,040

\* From the Forest Department's revenue figures it is evident that royalty payments have been understated, and the deficit is probably included under 'materials purchased'.

# OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.94 The industry excludes furniture makers and therefore refers to makers of matches, carvings, pencil slats, crates and hoxes, etc. With the match factory at Mombasa becoming fully operational the value of production more than doubled to £217,000. Employment, however, fell from 374 to 320; this was partly due to a fall in output by a firm with very low output: employment ratio.

3.95 The sales of manufactured goods were valued at £210,000, and £141,000 of this represent match sales and £31,000 sales of boxes, crates and timber. Pencil slats and cedar wood oil account for a further £7,000 and most of the balance is wood carvings. No estimate for the value of production of wood carvings can be given as the two firms within the scope of the Census failed to reply, and estimates had to be made, and also because most of the wood carvings are made by individuals outside the scope of the Census. There is a small export trade (text table 59) and these figures make it obvious that the pencil slat manufacturer accounts for only a proportion of the output of that product. As matches are an excisable commodity E.A. Customs record the quantity on which duty is paid; this rose from 90,000 gross boxes in 1961 to 299,000 in 1963. Imports fell from 425,000 in 1961 to 223,000 in 1963.

## Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 59

Product		Quantity			Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
		'000			£'000	
631.09	Pencil slats	cu.ft.	51	41	56	36
632.01	Boxes, cases and crates	ton	100	144	10	14
632.03	Builders woodwork				36	101
632.09	Miscellaneous manufactures of wood				15	13
899.02 (a)	Matches boxed	'000 gross boxes	37	177	21	83
899.06	Fancy carved articles of natural materials*	—			121	166
Total		—			259	413
of which to:-						
Uganda and Tanganyika					68	116
Outside East Africa					191	297

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* mainly wood carvings

3.96 The total cost of purchases was £119,000 hut of this £4,000 was of goods for resale and £17,000 for packing materials. Most of the remaining £99,000 was for purchases of wood, in one form or another, hut because the match factory mainly imports its raw materials import content is estimated at 55 Per cent.

#### THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES INDUSTRY

3.97 With 74 establishments in the industry there were 5 fewer than in 1963 although the number of persons engaged was exactly the same. Production rose by 37 per cent (from £979,000 to £1,113,000) and industrial costs by 20 per cent making an increase of between 5 - 10 per cent in value added and net output. This rise in activity cannot be ascribed to increased work provided by the building industry as the value of completions in the main towns fell between 1961 and 1963. It was partly due to increased exports (see table below). All but 3 of the 74 establishments had less than fifty persons engaged and 57 had less than twenty; also 50 of them were in Nairobi.

3.98 Because of the number of small firms in the industry no analysis of sales or purchases could be obtained. Products of the industry include both wood and metal furniture so that the materials purchased would be mainly wood, metals, paints, nails, screws and so on.

#### Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 60

£'000

Product		1961	1963
Code	Description		
821.01	Wood furniture and fixtures	31	47
821.02	Metal " " "	158	240
Total		189	287
of which to:-			
Uganda and Tanganyika		167	243
Outside East Africa		21	44

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.99 Furniture imports continued the rapid decline which was evident in 1961 and it seems clear, judging from the export and import figures, that metal furniture production has increased considerably. Some metal furniture was used by firms in the Metal Products industry - see text table 97.

Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 61

£'000

Product		1961	1963
Code	Description		
821.01	Wood furniture and fixtures	25	20
821.02	Metal " " "	143	28
Total		168	48
of which from:-			
Uganda and Tanganyika		3	4
Outside East Africa		164	44

Sources Annual Trade Reports

THE PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.100 This rapidly growing industry expanded further in 1963. Production rose by 20 per cent due to increases in the output of existing establishments as well as to two new establishments. There is at present no large scale pulp and paper mill in Kenya although plans have been announced for the building of a £4½ million plant at Broderick Palls in Western Kenya. The existing factories are concerned with the manufacture of paper products with the exemption of one small repulping mill. Sales by product are analysed below:-

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 62

Text Table 62

Product		Quan- tity	Value	
	Unit	1963	1961	1963
			£ '000	
Cardboard boxes and corrugated containers	tons	7,000	712	638
Paper bags and sacks		4,500	384	529
Exercise books	gross	120,000		140
Repulped paper	II			56
Fibre suitcases	number	140,000		43
Envelopes	million	45	150	25
Drinking straws				17
Toilet paper				11
Other				14
Total			1,246	1,513

3.101 Exports of the products of the industry have expanded by over 40 per cent in the last two years with both of the main exports (see text table 63) sharing in this expansion.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 63

Product		- Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		ton		£'000	
642.01	Paper bags, cardboard boxes and other containers	3187	3702	360	457
642.02	Envelopes and writing paper	36	94	10	28
642.03	Exercise books, diaries, albums, etc.	740	834	127	213
*	Other paper products			23	47
	Total			521	744
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika			495	703
	Outside East Africa			26	41

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* rest of groups 641 and 642

3.102 As already mentioned there is no large pulp and paper mill in Kenya and so the materials used by the industry were mainly imported.

Materials Purchased, 1963

Text Table 64

Product	Quantity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	tons	£'000	
Paper and paper board	15,000	708	917
Ink	335		29
Glue	400	57	20
Other			9
Packing materials		12	14
Total		777	989

3.103 In addition to imports of materials used by the industry, imports of finished products were large as Kenya neither makes a complete range of paper products nor is it self-sufficient in the products which are made locally. Imports are shown in text table 65. All the paper and paper board came from outside East Africa, as did all but an insignificant part of the paper products.

Imports of Paper and Paper Products, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 65

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
641-	<u>Paper and Paperboard</u>				
.01	Newsprint paper	3,347	2,686	208	166
.02(a)	Printing paper	3,000	2,364	340	260
.02(b)	Writing paper (in rolls and sheets)	1,994	3,259	219	326
.03	Packing and wrapping paper	4,375	8,791	307	592
.04	Paperboard	4,048	5,975	263	389
.05	Building board			28	46
.06	Bituminised paper	287	242	55	37
.07	Vulcanised paper	958	793	262	182
.11	Cigarette paper(notcut)	119	99	48	40
.12	Blotting and filter paper (not cut)	40	46	14	13
.08	Other paper and				
.19	boards	258	252	35	35
642-	<u>Paper Products</u>				
.01	Paper bags and boxes	2,941	1,755	372	371
.02	Envelopes, paper in boxes etc.	329	340	110	106
.03	Exercise books, diaries etc.	45	150	46	60
.09(a)	Other paper products			306	413
(b)					
	Total			2,613	3,036

Source: Annual Trade Reports

THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY

3.104 The rapid growth of this industry continued and between 1961 and 1963 the value of production rose by 23 per cent (from £3.3 million to £4.1 million). Although the number of firms rose by 5 (to 73) these were smaller firms and the increase in output was brought about by a general expansion by existing firms. It should be noted that one very large establishment was omitted from the 1961 Census and the 1961 figures in this report have been adjusted because of this.

3.105 The industry was composed of widely diverse firms ranging from the very large, with a turnover of anything up to £500,000, down to the very small rural printing press. It was also geographically scattered with 29 of the 73 establishments outside



Nairobi and Mombasa. Several religious presses were included as well as the Government Printer; publishers also fell within the scope of the industry even if they did not do their own printing.

3.106 No precise analysis of sales was possible because so many firms undertake a wide variety of work. All that can be said is that of the sales of manufactured goods of £3.6 million about 25 per cent seems to have been sales of newspaper and magazines (including advertising receipts) and the remainder for general printing. Total newspaper sales (of daily papers) were fairly static at around 80,000 per day in both 1961 and 1963 according to returns filed with the Registrar of Newspapers. Many of the firms in the industry also carried on a wholesale/retail trade in printed matter as well as printing on their own account. Such sales were £526,000 in 1963.

3.106 There was a small but expanding export trade as shown below:-

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 66 £'000\*

Product		1961			1963		
Code	Description	East Africa	Other	Total	East-Africa	Other	Total
892-.01	Books and Pamphlets	25		25	13	58	71
.02	Newspapers and periodicals	6	1	7	18	-	18
.04	Pictures and designs, printed	2		2	1		
.03 .09	Other printed matter	111	17	128	145	17	162
	Total	145	18	163	177	76	253

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* no quantities are available.

3.107 Imports of products of the industry were of Course considerable and the scope for import substitution is limited.

Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 67 £'000

Product		1961			1963		
Code	Description	E.A	Other	Total	E.A.	Other	Total
892-.01	Books and Pamphlets	3	131	134	4	193	197
.02	Newspapers and periodicals	1	409	410	-	443	443
.04	Pictures and designs, printed	-	10	10	1	27	28
.03) .09)	Other printed matter	1	280	281	6	276	282
	Total	5	830	835	11	939	950

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.108 Material purchases by the industry were also difficult to analyse but imports of paper are shown in text table 65 on page 60 . The decline in the quantity of news-print paper imports was probably because in 1961 a second national newspaper began production and there was some stock-building. Printing ink was both made locally and imported and details will be found in the 'Miscellaneous Chemical Products' industry (page 72). Apart from the local printing ink almost all the materials used were imported."

#### THE TAMING AND LEATHER GOODS INDUSTRY

3.109 The number of establishments, employment, and the value of production all increased. The new firms were fairly small but about half the increase in production was due to their output. The numerous rural tanneries did not come within the scope of the Census and six of the ten establishments in the industry were in Nairobi. Most of the establishments were tanneries but the industry included a taxidermist, a furrier and a saddler. One tannery which was part of a firm classified in the footwear industry was included in that industry.

#### Leather Production\*, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 68

	Quantity		
	Unit	1961	1963
From Cattlehides, Calfskins and Masks:-	'000		
Sole leather	lbs.	1,159	1,435
Crust tanned leather		298	529
From Goatskins:-	'		
Vegetable tanned		178	72
Pickled	'000 pieces		16
Finished (all classes)	'000 sq.ft.	98	43
From Sheepskins:-	'000		
Vegetable tanned	lbs.	72	90
Pickled	'000 pieces	-	14
Finished (all classes)	'000 sq.ft.	13	14
Miscellaneous:-			
Shoe upper (hides, goat-skins and sheepskins)	'000 sq.ft.	2,866	3,141
Chrome splits lining		686	609
Hides splits	000lb.	65	50
Camel leather		52	68
Crocodile skin leather	000ns.	47	87
Game skins	'000lb.	34	1
Leather strapsides	'000 sq.ft.	-	297

Source: Economic Division, E.A.C.S.O.

\* These figures are derived from returns rendered by the tanneries to the Economic Division of E.A.C.S.O. and not from the Census of Manufacturing returns.

3.110 Exports of leather are summarised below, It will be seen that their total value fell because a rise in inter-territorial exports was insufficient to offset the fall in exports outside East Africa. It should also be noted that the unit value of exports outside East Africa is markedly higher than that for inter-territorial exports and that these unit-values have changed since 1961.

Leather\* Exports, 1961

Text Table 69

Destination	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	tons		£'000	
Uganda and Tanganyika	195	273	77	96
Outside East Africa	413	306	247	204
Total	608	578	324	300

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* Item 611.01 in S.I.T.C. classification

3.111 A little leather is imported (about £20,000 worth annually) and imports of manufactures of leather were valued at £99,000 in 1963. A large proportion of these latter imports were of leather manufactures for use in the manufacture of footwear - presumably of a quality or kind not available locally.

3.112 The materials purchased for use in the industry are shown in text table 70. The bides and skins and wattle bark extract were entirely local but about 70 per cent of the 'other chemicals' would be imported.

Materials Purchases, 1963

Text Table 70

Material	Quantity	Value
		£'000
Hides and skins	600,000 (No.)	234
Wattle bark extract	500 tons	22
Other chemicals	1,350 "	31
Other		37
Packing materials		5
Total		329

THE RUBBER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.113 The industry was largely concerned with tyre retreading although there were some subsidiary products - see text table 71 below. A factory producing cycle tyres and tubes which is part of a firm in the footwear industry was not included. The number of establishments in 1963 was the same as in 1961 (10) but employment and production rose - the latter by 16 per cent although receipts from retreading showed little change. This is in keeping with the fact that the number of motor cars licensed rose by less than 1 per cent in this period. A firm manufacturing rubber solution in 1961 had gone out of business in 1963.

3.114 The establishments in the industry were fairly small (9 out of 10 had less than fifty employees) and were concentrated in the large towns - 7 in Nairobi, 2 in Mombasa and 1 new firm in Nakuru.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 71

Product/Work Done	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	'000		£'000	
Tyre retreading (incl. repairs)	70	70	347	348
Cycle tyres and tubes*		450	63	151
Rubber solution			34	
Other			13	
Total			457	499

\* see also text table 53 which shows that a further 845,000 valued at £182,000 were manufactured in Kenya.

3.115 Quite a substantial part of the cycle tyre and tube production was subsequently exported, largely to Uganda and Tanganyika.

Exports of Cycle Tyres and Tubes, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 72

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		'000		£'000	
629(a) 4	Cycle tyres	433	711	164	283
629(b) 4	Cycle- tubes	216	347	32	47
	Total	649	1,058	196	330
of which to:-					
	Uganda and Tanganyika	638	1,044	193	326
	Outside East Africa	12	14	3	4

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.116 Imports of products of the Industry were of course large, the largest single item being motor vehicle tyres; it is hoped to begin manufacturing these in East Africa. Imports of cycle tyres and tubes in 1963 were exceptionally high and have been correspondingly low in 1964; there is no reason to suppose the long term trend is anything but downward.

Imports of Finished Products, 1961 and

Text Table 73

Product		Quantity			Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
					£'000	
621.01	Rubber fabricated materials	ton	476	975	132	267
629.01	Tyres					
(a)	Motor vehicle	'000	91	108	591	639
	Tractor		5	6	80	114
	Aircraft		1	1	23	22
	Cycle		179	364	57	112
	Other	-	-	-	6	3
629.01b	Tubes					
	Motor vehicle	'000	97	129	61	76
	Tractor		3	5	5	8
	Aircraft		-	-	1	1
	Cycle		343	810	37	91
	Other		1	-	1	-
(a)(b)	Belting and hose	ton	142	193	98	111
629.02 )		-	-	-	45	64
629.09(c))	Other					
Total		..	..	..	1,123	1,508
of which from:-						
	Uganda & Tanganyika	::	::	::	1	3
	Outside East Africa				1,122	1,506

3.117 No very satisfactory analysis of materials was possible. Of those purchased for use in manufacturing, £307,000, about £117,000 were for use in the manufacture of tyres and tubes. The remaining £190,000 were the purchases for retreading and consisted of a variety of materials - the most important being camelback. Although some camelback is made in Kenya, about 95 P<sup>er</sup> cent of the materials purchased were imported. Crude rubber imports are shown below.

Crude Rubber Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 74

Type of Rubber		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
231-					
.01	Natural	245	528	60	108
.02	Synthetic	428	358	77	55
.03	Reclaimed	160	218	12	18
	Total	832	1,104	149	181
	of which from:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	26	23	5	4
	Outside East Africa	806	1,081	144	177

Source: Annual Trade Reports

THE BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

3.118 The soda works at Magadi account for a large proportion of the activity in this industry. It was mainly because the output of soda ash fell in 1963 that the value of production of the industry failed to rise. The fall in employment in the industry was caused by the cessation of trade with South Africa which led to a reduction in employment, and production, at Magadi at the end of 1963 (because this trade was stopped towards the end of the year the numbers employed at 31st December, 1963 fell by much more than the value of production in 1963).

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 75

Product	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	'000	tons	£'000	
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	139	111	1,148	913
Raw soda	2	2	15	17
Salt	23	..	163	129
Wattle extract	17	15	646	745
Wattle bark	2	3	46	91
Industrial gases	..	18*	224 )	200
Carbon dioxide and dry ice	..	1	)	48
Fertilizers	2	0.5	32	8
Sodium silicates & phosphates	..	..	77	72
Other	..	..	97	176
Total	..	..	2,449	2,400

\* '000 cu. ft.

3.119 Most of the soda ash and wattle bark extract were exported and as these were the most important products a very large part of the output of the industry was exported (see text table 76). Wattle bark exports will be seen to be very much greater than sales because not all firms producing wattle bark fell within the scope of the census. Sodium silicate was mainly used by the glass industry (page 78). The fall in soda ash exports was in those in India and Pakistan. Exports to Uganda and Tanganyika included most of the items in table 76, but it was only for sodium silicate and inorganic compounds that these exports were significant compared with those outside East Africa.

Principal Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 76

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		'000	tons	£'000	
511.04	Soda ash	144.7	109.0	1,606	1,254
272.05	Salt	2.0	0.3	18	3
532.02	Wattle bark extract	17.1	13.9	770	641
292.01(b)	Wattle bark	4.9	5.4	141	157
511.09(h)	Sodium silicate	1.7	1.4	26	22
511.09(c)	Inorganic compounds and chemical elements n.e.s.	..	..	29	36
	Total	..	..	2,590	2,113
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	..	..	84	80
	Outside East Africa	..	..	2,505	2,034

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.120 Although employment and production in the industry were large it was concerned with the manufacture of a narrow range of products, predominately for export. Most of the basic chemicals used in Kenya were imported. Text Table 77 sets out the important products of this industry which were imported. Practically all these imports are from outside East Africa although an increasing amount of fertilizer is coming from Uganda. Full details of fertilizer imports are shown in text table 78.

Principal Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 77

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
511	Inorganic Chemicals	..	..	367	413
512	Organic Chemicals	..	..	247	297
531	Coal tar dyestuffs and natural indigo	28	41	23	29
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts and synthetic tanning materials	276	200	29	25
533.02	Printers and stencil ink	..	80	31	32
561	Fertilizers	35,053	41,607	886	941
591	Explosives	(330)	(640)	126	146
599-	Miscellaneous Chemicals:				
.01	Synthetic plastic materials	959	1,672	285	390
.02	Insecticides, disinfectants, etc.	2,076	3,139	551	809
.03, .04	Starches, casein, albumen, ghee, etc.	314	437	72	70
.09	Other n.e.s.	..	..	385	631
	Total	..	..	3,004	3,783
	of which from:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	..	..	21	57
	Outside East Africa	..	..	2,983	3,726

Source: Annual Trade Reports

Fertilizer Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 78

Type of Fertilizer		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
561	Nitrogenous:-				
.01 (a)	Sulphate of ammonia	7,477	4,653	127	69
(b)	Other	7,914	12,916	160	239
	Phosphatic:-				
.02 (a)	Superphosphates	11,164	15,674	321	361
(b)	Other	1,383	1,893	44	64
.03	Pottasic	30	376	1	12
.09	Other, including mixed	6,815	6,095	233	196
	Total	35,053	41,607	886	941
	of which from:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	-	3,595	-	35
	Outside East Africa	35,053	38,011	886	906

Source: Annual Trade Reports



3.121 The value of materials used by the industry (£813,000) was comparatively small. Partly because the raw material for soda ash was mined by the producer, but also because several other firms started their manufacturing process with raw materials in a very crude state. It is estimated that about 5 per cent of the material content is imported.

#### THE PAINT INDUSTRY

3.122 In previous censuses firms in this industry have been included in the miscellaneous chemical products industry though separate summary figures have been recalculated for 1961. These show that employment and production went up by about 50 per cent. The numbers of persons engaged at the end of 1963 was 246 and production was valued at £659,000. No analysis of the latter figure was available and it included several types of paint as well as some distemper and varnish. A very approximate estimate of the quantity of production is 425,000 gallons (or 3,000 tons).

3.123 Imports and exports in text table 79 show very satisfactory trends as a result of local production. Imports fell by 25 per cent (in quantity) and exports rose by 32 per cent. In 1963 imports would account for about 40 per cent of local consumption and exports for about 30 per cent of local production. It will be noted that there are some very low unit value imports from Uganda and Tanganyika and that these imports rose whereas imports from outside East Africa fell.

#### Exports and Imports of Paints, Varnishes and Enamels\*

Text Table 79

	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	tons		£'000	
<u>EXPORTS (To)</u>				
Uganda and Tanganyika	703	912	154	242
Outside East Africa		14		4
Total	703	926	154	246
<u>IMPORTS (Prom)</u>				
Uganda and Tanganyika	204	351	21	40
Outside East Africa	1,689	1,077	370	235
Total	1,893	1,428	391	275

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* S.I.T.C. Item 533.03 (excludes distempers)

3.124 Materials purchased by the industry cost £448,000 including £14,000 for goods for re-sale and £76,000 for packing materials. The remaining materials were pigments, chemicals, emulsions, oils and spirits, and so on, and about 90 per cent of these were imported.

# THE SOAP INDUSTRY

3.125 Although the number of establishments in 1963 was the same as in 1961 (17) and employment increased only marginally (from 766 to 788), production rose by about one-third (£2,441,000 to £3,278,000) chiefly because of the continued expansion of the large firm which accounted for well over half of the value of production, (it should be noted that this firm made margarine, edible oils and fats, vegetable ghee, and glycerine and the value of these products was included in the production and sales figures). The remaining firms were fairly small with 5 having over, and 11 less, than twenty employees. They were all situated in towns and Kisumu, with four establishments, had an above average number for its size.

## Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 80

Product	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	tons		£'000	
Soap	19,000	25,800	1,558	2,211
Other			652	893
Total			2,399	3,104

3.126 The term "soap" includes all qualities, ranging from toilet soap to laundry, soap as well as soap powders. The relationship of consumption to production is shown in text table 81 and details of imports and exports in the succeeding tables.

## Production and Consumption of Soap

Text Table 81

Year	Production	Exports	Imports	Tons
				Estimated Consumption*
1961	19,000	7,457	2,189	(14,700)
1963	25,800	7,884	3,180	(21,100)

\* Obtained by adding imports, and deducting exports, from production.

Soaps and Cleansing Preparation,  
Exports and Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 82

Destination/Source	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
EXPORTS (To)	tons		£ '000	
Uganda	3,838	3,693	474	457
Tanganyika	3,525	4,178	441	550
Outside East Africa	94	8	12	2
Total	7,457	7,884	927	1,009
IMPORTS (From)				
Uganda	1,046	1,932	73	153
Tanganyika	19	9	2	1
Outside East Africa	1,124	1,239	224	289
Total	2,189	3,180	299	443

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* S.I.T.C. Item 552.02 (a) and (b)

3.127 The materials used are given below. It is important to remember that the products of the industry are not only soap.

Materials Purchases, 1961 and 1963

Text Table

Material	Import Content 1963	Quantity 1963	Value	
			1961	1963
		tons	£ '000	
Tallow and fatty acids	75	8,000)		540
Coconut oil	20	4,500)		440
Other oils*	100	4,000)	1,571	380
Caustic soda	100	2,500)		70
Sodium silicate	-	3,250)		55
Other	67			300
Packing materials			154	211
Total	65 <sup>†</sup>		1,725	1,994

\* Palm oil, cotton seed oil, etc.

- excluding packing materials.

THE MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.128 With the exclusion of the paint industry, the two pyrethrum processing factories accounted for roughly two thirds of the employment and output of this industry. It was their predominance and their decline in output which led to the fall in the industry's production (£4.2 million compared with £4.7 million) - the remainder of the industry in fact expanded. If the 'pyrethrum' items are excluded from text table 84 the sales by these other producers will be found to have risen by over 50 per cent. Of the two pyrethrum factories, much the larger was that operated by the Pyrethrum Board and it is relevant to note that the financial year for which the figures were supplied ended at 30th June, 1963. In the second half of 1963 supplies of pyrethrum flowers were lower, and exports higher, than in the second half of 1962 so that calendar year figures would show higher sales but lower production. This implies a running down of stocks. (The Pyrethrum Board's stocks at raid 1963 were very high - 6,000 tons flower equivalent or about one year's sales but subsequently fell to about 1,000 tons).

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 84

Product	Qty.	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
		£'000	
Pyrethrum extract	6,800*	2,492	2,054
Pyrethrum flowers, powder and waste	4,150	973	415
Pyrethrum processing fees		54	32
Pharmaceutical products and cosmetics		230	320
Printers ink	110 )		91
Bituminous emulsion	1,145† )	391	136
Other (includes vegetable oils and fats and insecticides)	)		447
	)		
Total		4,169	3,495

\* tons equivalent of pyrethrum flowers

† '000 gallons

3.129 The pyrethrum producers differed not only in the product but in their scale of operations. As already stated these two firms accounted for over two thirds of the employment and production so the remaining 18 establishments shared the remaining third between them. In fact none of them had over twenty employees. The manufacture of animal and vegetable oils and fats was included, in principle, in this industry but as the largest manufacturer of these products also made soap, and as this was its main activity, the firm was included in the Soap Industry.

3.130 Because sales of pyrethrum were not on a calendar year basis the behaviour of exports of these products (see the table below) did not coincide with that of sales. The large value shown under the item described as "insecticides" is very much greater than figures shown against the same item in text table 85. It is

likely that same items described by firms as "pharmaceutical products" were classified as "insecticides" in the compilation of the trade figures. Pyrethrum products were almost entirely exported outside East Africa; the other products were mainly exported to Uganda and Tanganyika.

Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 85

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		Tons		£ '000	
292.04 (c)	Pyrethrum flowers	2,537	1,737	809	482
292.09 (d)	Pyrethrum extract	296	334	2,271	2,550
599.02	Insecticides	1,180	2,571	229	516
541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products			73	94
552.01	Toilet preparations, cosmetics, and perfumery, except soaps			63	164
	Animal and vegetable oils and fats:-				
412.03	Cotton and oil	1,420	740	185	82
	Other	980	1,222	113	158
	Total			3,743	4,046
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika			588	948
	Outside East Africa			3,156	3,099

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* Rest of S.I.T.C. Section 4.

3.131 A large amount of the products of the industry were imported and some of the more important are set out in the table below. Those of chemicals (S.I.T.C. Section 5) were from outside East Africa but those of Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats (S.I.T.C. Section 4) included large quantities from Uganda and Tanganyika.

Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 86

Item		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
533.02(a)	Printers ink		75	27	31
541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products			1,047	1,306
552.01	Toilet preparations, cosmetics and perfumery, except soaps	119	137	192	206
552.03	Waxes, polishes and pastes	774	582	147	92
411	Animal oils and fats	4,966	5,449	318	336
412-	Vegetable oils:-				
03	Cotton seed oil	6,173	6,872	808	715
06	Palm oil	2,902	2,845	217	171
07	Coconut oil	1,870	1,038	167	92
	Other	366	402	57	59
413	Oils and fats processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	2,510	2,293	295	244
Total				3,275	3,252
of which from:-					
Uganda and Tanganyika				1,093	964
Outside East Africa				2,182	2,287

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.132 The materials used by the industry divided, like production, into those used by the pyrethrum processors and those used by the other firms. The table below makes this distinction; (the pyrethrum extract purchased was from Tanganyika for testing a new process). The chemicals used by the industry would be largely imported and will be among the items tabulated in text table 77 on page 68 .

Material Purchased, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 87

Material	Quantity	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	tons		£'000
Pyrethrum flowers	8,700	3,106	1,642
Pyrethrum extract	16	-	119
Chemicals, for Pyrethrum Processing	200*	62	58
Other materials, being chiefly chemicals		347	621
Total		3,515	2,440

'000 gallons.

## Petroleum Products

3.133 The new £6 million refinery at Changamwe near Mombasa came "on stream" at the beginning of December 1963. It has been built under an agreement signed between the Kenya Government and Shell - BP and operates by charging a processing fee for refining oil belonging to the Oil Companies. Its capacity is 2 million tons of crude per annum and it will produce petrol, aviation fuel, diesel fuel, industrial fuel, bitumen, petroleum gas and paraffin. Imports of petroleum products into Kenya in 1963 are shown in text table 87.

### Imports of Petroleum Products, 1963

Text Table 87

Product		Quantity	Value
Code	Description		
		'000 gallons	£'000
303-			
.01(a)	Aviation spirit	5,405	337
.01(b)	Motor spirit	33,796	1,282
.01(c)	Power Kerosene	17,889	820
.02	Lamp oil and white spirit	7,892	357
.03(a)	Fuel oils	107,016	2,204
.03(b)	Heavy diesel oils	11,791	416
.03(c)	Light diesel oils	24,264	937
.04(all)	Lubricating oils and greases		463
.09(a)	Petroleum asphalt	9,599 tons	150
.05,06, .09(b)	Other		72
	Total		7,038

3.134 Imports fell a little in 1963 due to the beginning of commercial operations by the refinery. Crude petroleum imports of 218,000 tons were recorded in 1963 and in 1964 these imports were 1,477,000 tons.

3.135 No figures relating to this industry have been included in the appendix tables because the fact that it was operating commercially for only one month of the year would have led to receipts being very much less than costs and in consequence caused a severe distortion of the figures. As an individual firm's operating costs cannot be revealed it was thought better to omit all the figures. It can, however, be stated that as at 31st December, 1963 240 persons were employed by the refinery company and the wage bill in 1963 was £228,000 in cash and £103,000 in non cash costs.

## THE CLAY AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.136 Employment and production continued to fall - the former from 832 to 533, and the latter from £410,000 to £301,000. The reason for this was the continued depression in the building and construction industries which is illustrated below. The year 1959 is included as the last year before the building depression began.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CAPITAL FORMATION,  
1959, 1961 AND 1963

Text Table 88

£ million

Type of Work	1959	1961	1963*
Residential building	7.2	4.5	2.2
Non-residential building	7.1*	4.4	2.1
Construction and other works	10.2	9.2	8.1
Total	24.5	18.1	12.9
of which :-			
Government	11.4	12.4	7.5
Private	13.1	5.7	5.4

Sources: Kenya Statistical Abstract, Table 129.      \* Provisional

3.137      The products of the industry can be separated fairly easily as shown in text table 89. Again a year prior to 1961 is shown for comparison. It will be seen that clay products recovered a little from their very low level in 1961 and that concrete products, after going against the trend in 1957-61, slumped. One large concrete product producer went out of business.

Sales, 1957, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 89

£'000

Product	1957	1961	1963
Bricks and tiles	182	39	64
Refractory bricks and fireclay	19	38	34
Concrete blocks and culverts	240	339	204
Other	—	—	5
Total	441	414	307

3.138      Before the depression Kenya also imported bricks and tiles but this trade was virtually at a standstill except for refractory products.



IMPORTS OF FINISHED PRODUCTS, 1959, 1961 AND 1963

Text Table 90

Product		Quantity			Value			
Code	Description	Unit	1959	1961	1963	1959	1961	1963
							£'000	
662-								
01(a)	Bricks	'000	77	233	14	1	5	
01(b)	Brick tiles	'000	1444	90	59	32	7	1
01(c)	Brick pipes	tons	65	14	12	2	1	2
01(d)	Other brick products	tons	1861	1394	913	38	16	15
02(a), (c)	Wall and floor tile3					19	14	25
03(a)	Refractory tiles	'000	4455	1019	1958	88	20	28
03(b)	Other refractory materials	tons	491	889	780	19	35	45
Total						198	97	116
of which from:-								
Uganda and Tanganyika						30	26	15
Outside East Africa						168	71	101

Source: Annual Trade Reports

There is a small export trade to Uganda and Tanganyika in the products of the industry. Total exports of the items shown in text table amounted to 120,000 in 1963 (£13,000 in 1961) and seem to have chiefly been of refractory products.

3.139 Raw materials purchases for the clay product producers were naturally very small with most of the clay being extracted by the businesses concerned. Purchases were, therefore, chiefly those of the concrete product manufacturers.

Raw Materials Purchased, 1963

Text Table 91

Material	Qty.	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	tons	£'000	
Cement	5,000	114	66
Sand and ballast		27	18
Clay	1,700	2	4
Miscellaneous mineral products		) 25	18
Other		)	
Total		168	110

# THE GLASS INDUSTRY

3.140 This is the first Census in which this industry has been analysed on its own. In previous years it was included in the cement and other minerals<sup>1</sup> products industry. Of the three firms in the industry two were mainly engaged in the production of glass bottles and one in the manufacture of mirrors.

3.141 The level of production of all the industries products rose (text table 92) although imports of these products and of other glass manufacturers were still substantial.

## Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 92

Product	Qty.	Value	
	1963	1961	1963
	tons	£'000	
Glass bottles	9,300	)	372
Other		) 299	148
Total		299	520

3.142 A considerable part of the industry's output was exported (see text table 93). In 1963 nearly 50 per cent of the exports of glass bottles were to countries outside East Africa and it was these exports and not those to Tanganyika and Uganda which had increased since 1961. Over 90 per cent of the exports of glass tableware (thought to be mainly tumblers) were to Uganda and Tanganyika.

## Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 93

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
665-01	Glass bottles	2,567	3,148	130	153
665-02	Glass tableware	289	345	25	26
	Total	2,856	3,493	155	178
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	1,781	2,073	100	106
	Outside East Africa	1,075	1,419	55	72

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.143 Imports of glass and glass products are shown in text table 94; almost all of these were from outside East Africa. It may be seen that imports of glass bottles increased despite the expansion in local production and exports.

Glass and Glassware Imports, 1961 1963

Text Table 94

Product		Quantity			Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961	1963	1961	1963
					£ '000	
664-	Glass					
01	Glass in the mass	ton	3	101		1
03	Sheet glass	'000 <sub>2</sub> ft.	1,291	1,409	48	52
04	Plate glass		35	20	8	5
05	Rolled glass		17	14	2	2
06	Glass bricks and tiles	ton	18	6	2	1
07	Laminated and other safety glass	'000 <sub>2</sub> ft.	25	31	6	7
05	Sheet and plate glass, tinned, silvered or coated with platinum	ton	39	10	6	2
09	Glass, other				-1	
Total					71	70
of which from Uganda and Tanganyika					-	-
665-	Glassware					
01	Bottles and containers	tons	669	847	50	80
02	Tableware		600	697	97	109
09	Beads, drops		8	40	4	21
(a)	and pendants		79	83	38	45
Total			1,355	1,667	190	255
of which from Uganda and Tanganyika			3	28	1	2

Sources: Annual Trade Reports

3.144 The materials used in the industry were mainly produced locally - soda ash, sand, lime - with the addition of imported chemicals. It was not possible to extract a detailed analysis.

# THE CEMENT AND OTHER MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.145 It should be noted that in 1961 this industry included glass manufacturers whereas in 1963 these have been treated separately. The greater part of the output of the industry was cement but as the production of lime is labour intensive the proportion of the numbers so employed is greater than the figures in text table 95 might indicate. Indeed the fall in numbers employed in the industry (from 923 to 841) is due to a fall in the lime producing firms; employment by the cement producers rose a little.

## Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 95

Product	Quantity		Value	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
	'000	tons	£ '000	
Cement	324.3*	335.4*	2,194	2,148
Lime		14.4	95	91
Other			78	48
Total			2,367	2,287

\* sales in the firms' financial year and so differ from figure in text table 96.

+ excludes lime produced by the cement companies for their own use.

3.146 The reason for the slight decline in the value of cement sales despite an increase in the quantity sold was that exports, which were made at a lower price than home sales, increased thereby lowering the overall average price. (It may also be noted that due to stock variations the value of production in 1963 was a little greater than in 1961 although sales were lower). Text table 96 shows recent trends in the production and consumption of cement.

## Cement Production and Consumption

Text Table 96

Year	Pro- duc- tion	Exports			'000 tons	
		Uganda	Tanganyika	Other	Im- ports	Con- sump- tion*
1960	335.8	7.7	104.7	42.4	1.2	182.1
1961	324.3	6.5	106.5	93.6	0.7	118.3
1963	338.3	16.8	97.0	108.9	0.8	116.4

Source: Annual Trade Reports and Kenya Statistical Digest

\* equals production minus exports plus imports and therefore does not allow for stock changes.

3.147 The effect of the building slump on local consumption of cement is obvious, and production has been maintained by increased exports. Local consumption will pick up but exports are unlikely to be so buoyant as in the past, Interterritorial exports may be affected by the establishment of competing factories in Tanganyika and Uganda and those overseas will be made more difficult by the price increases

made necessary by the loss of South Africa as a source of anthracite. However, further plans for expansion have been announced by the major exporter.

3.148 Cement exports in 1963 were valued at £1,190,000 compared with £1,157,000 in 1961 which is a 3 per cent increase: the quantity exported rose from 207,000 tons to 223,000 tons, an 8 per cent increase. As may be seen in text table 96 exports in 1963 were evenly divided between those to Tanganyika and Uganda, and those to other destinations (principally Mauritius, Aden, Somalia and Reunion).

3.149 Material purchases were low for the industry (£338,000 of which £136,000 was packing material) because most of the materials used were quarried by the firms themselves. Fuel costs, on the other hand, were high because the amount of heat needed in the manufacture of cement. The factory at Mombasa was the only large scale user of anthracite in the country and nearly all the 40,000 tons imported (c.i.f. value Mombasa £194,000) were used by it.

3.150 Although production in 1963 was much the same as in 1961, many costs rose, so that value added fell by nearly 2 per cent and net output by 17 per cent.

#### BASIC METALS INDUSTRY

3.151 There was (and is) no establishment in Kenya engaged in:-

"Smelting and refining; rolling, drawing, and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous and non ferrous metals"

which is the standard definition of this industry. The potential probably exists, or soon will exist, for the establishment of such an industry on a regional basis and feasibility studies are being carried out; these will also indicate possible locations. Thus all Kenya's requirements were imported and are set out in the text table 100 on page 85.

#### THE METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.152 This was one of the most rapidly growing industries and in 1963 a very similar pattern of growth was evident to that seen in 1961. That is the number of establishments once again declined (from fifty-one to forty-nine) but those closing were small establishments and the output of the large establishments increased substantially, so that the value of production for the industry rose by 36 per cent.

3.153 The structure of the industry is interesting in that the comparative costs of transporting raw materials and finished goods, together with the export potential of the industry, lead to Mombasa establishments accounting for over 50 per cent of sales. Once again this is an industry dominated by a few large firms and the seven with over one hundred employees were responsible for nearly three quarters of the sales. Many of the smaller firms are best described as 'blacksmiths' and their activities vary greatly; the larger firms tended to be specialist producers of a single product. Sales are shown below and it will be noted about half of the 40 per cent increase was due to the setting up of a galvanising and corrugating plant, with the other half shared between a variety of products. This new factory represents a further step 'backwards' in the formation of a basic metal industry; much of its production was exported to Tanganyika or Uganda (text table 98) and its establishment led to a switch in imports from corrugated sheets to

uncoated plates and sheets (see text table 99)

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 97

Product	Value	
	1961	1963
Cans and other containers of tin plate	755	1,071
Galvanised sheets	28	803
Steel drums, tanks and guttering and galvanised products (buckets, etc.)	688	627
Metal doors and window frames	471	503
Hoes	-	42
Household utensils including aluminium holloware	921	1,094
Metal furniture, push chairs, etc.	124	203
Office and bakery equipment	57	-
Metal trunks and boxes	45	199
Crown corks	116	100
Wire nails	224	325
Wrought iron railings, grills, etc.	24	14
Iron gratings	26	23
Electro plating	7	9
Corrugating charges	-	57
Other metal products and repairs*	285	253
Total	3,769	5,323

\* Chiefly products of blacksmiths and other non-specialist metal workers.

3.154 The export figures make it obvious that a large part of the increase in production was for export. Exports of metal furniture were shown in text table 60, and these too rose by about 50 per cent. Trunks are not separated by material in the Annual Trade Reports but exports of travel goods of all materials also rose by about 50 per cent to £63,000. Exports outside East Africa in 1963 were mainly to nearby countries (Aden, Bahrein, Ethiopia, Somalia, etc.) and the largest items were steel doors and windows (£90,000), household utensils of aluminium (£133,000) and metal containers (£67,000).

Principal Exports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 98

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
	BASE METALS, WORKED				
681-	Iron and Steel:-				
.04	Joists, girders, bars, etc.	628	435	62	33
.07(a)	Corrugated plates or sheets	1,088	10,226	114	1,058
*	Other	65	400	8	49
684-	Aluminium:-				
02(e)	Circles	148	316	41	87
02(d)	Corrugated sheets	283	212	78	68
*	Other	42	28	11	7
	Total	2,254	11,617	314	1,302
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika	2,217	11,420	303	1,272
	Other Countries	37	197	10	31
699-	METAL MANUFACTURES				
.01(a)	Steel doors and windows	1,241	1,498	317	342
.01(b)	Other finished structured parts of iron and steel	1,353	1,072	169	136
.07(a)	Nails, bolts, nuts, washers	1,280	2,695	100	192
.12	Hand tools	5	288	1	33
	Household utensils:-				
.13(a) and (b)	Iron and steel	103	181	22	49
.14	Aluminium	800	1,161	281	457
.29(b)	Karais	144	238	25	34
.21	Metal containers	1,925	1,761	309	230
.22(a)	Pressure stoves			22	25
.29(f)	Crown corks			36	40
*	Other			43	78
	Total			1,325	1,616
	of which to:-				
	Uganda and Tanganyika			1,069	1,284
	Other Countries			257	332

Source: Annual Trade Reports

\* Rest of the S.I.T.C. Group of which the item is a member.

3.155 A wide variety of metal products were imported which were of a kind or quality that it is not yet possible to manufacture locally. Local production has, however, reduced the imports of "steel doors and windows" and "nails, tacks and spikes". The large rise in imports of hand tools took place mainly in those for agriculture and in turn this was probably a consequence of the Settlement Schemes. Imports from Tanganyika and Uganda in 1963 were mainly household utensils of iron and steel from Uganda (£90,000), and razor blades (£10,000) and metal containers (£24,000) from Tanganyika.

Imports of Metal Products. 1961 and 1963

Text Table 99

Product		Quantity		Value	
		1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
Group 699 -					
.01(a)	Steel doors and windows	122	84	40	29
.01(b)	Other iron and steel structural parts	475	376	67	88
.03	Ferrous wire cable and rope, uninsulated	253	184	48	38
.04	Non-ferrous wire cable, uninsulated	88	122	24	31
.05(a)	Barbed wire	900	813	66	66
.05(b)	Other wire netting (iron and steel)	999	1,055	91	92
.07(a)	Nails, tacks and spikes	664	263	60	22
.07(b)	Other bolts, nuts and rivets	574	815	160	193
12	Hand tools	903	1,709	315	499
	Household utensils of:-				
13	Iron and steel	374	602	134	231
14	Aluminium	37	48	26	34
15	Other metals	11	10	10	9
16, 17	Cutlery			121	181
18	Locks, bolts and other fittings	553	835	256	317
21(a)	Metal containers	1,510	1,132	230	287
29(c) (d)	Electrodes	358	496	53	63
29(f)	Crown Corks			36	34
22	Stoves, furnaces and grates			61	118
*	Other			339	410
812.03	Sanitary and plumbing fixtures of metal	403	263	111	90
Total				2,248	2,832
of which from:-					
Uganda and Tanganyika				86	129
Outside East Africa				2,163	2,702

Sources Annual Trade Reports

\* Rest of Group 699.



3.156 Purchases "by the industry were £3,178,000 of which by far the greater part would be imported metals, although Very few firms were able to provide an analysis of purchases by material. Text Table 100 gives an analysis of base metal imports into which most of the metal imports of the industry would be classified.

Base Metal Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 100

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		tons		£'000	
681-	Iron and steels-				
.05	Universals, plates and steel, uncoated	11,133	21,208	597	1,110
.06	Hoop and strip	1,176	.1,846	92	116
.07(a)1	Zinc or lead coated				
2	corrugated sheets	3,019	1,064	241	77
.07(a)	Zinc or lead coated corrugated flat sheets	7,294	10,368	524	654
.07(b)	Tinned plates and sheets	7,531	8,779	616	666
.08,11	Railway rails and truck materials	2,964	1,615	146	93
12	Wire rods and wire	4,554	10,099	254	480
13	Steel tubes and fittings	4,176	5,871	363	596
14	Unworked castings and forgings	1,182		119	98
	Other	16,828	20,738	839	927
	Total	59,857	82,493	3,791	4,817
682	Copper	205	264	74	89
684	Aluminium				
01	Unwrought	1,209	1,734	216	310
02(c)	Flat and coiled sheets	272	614	73	143
02(e)	Circles	231	69	58	12
02(f)	Foils	183	174	75	83
02(d) (g)	Other, worked	246	96	74	41
	Total	2,141	2,687	496	589
683	Nickel	6	5	4	3
685	Oead	91	114	13	11
686	Zinc	110	1,395	11	111
687	Tin	100	204	36	85
		50	30	43	27
689	Other base metals				
	Total	357	1,748	107	237
	Total Base Metals	62,560	87,192	4,468	5,732
	of which from:- Uganda and Tanganyika	3	894	1	50

Source: Annual Trade Reports

Changes in the sales of finished products shown in text table 97 are clearly reflected in text table 100. The imports from Uganda and Tanganyika which it will be seen from the table were valued at

£50,000 in 1963, as compared with £1,000 in 1961, consisted of joists, girders and angles from Uganda, and aluminium circles from Tanganyika.

#### NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

3.157 There was a marked decline in the number of establishments (42 to 35) and employment (813 to 711) but though production and value added fell, they did not do so to the same extent. As non-response in this industry was fairly high many of the aggregates must be regarded as reasonable estimates. The firms in the industry tended to be the small specialist ones, - none had over fifty employees. Much machinery was also handled by the very large importers, and also directly by the users of the machinery.

3.158 No sub-division was possible of either the value of production (£612,000) or the cost of materials used (£257,000). Total imports under the description "Machinery other than electric" were £7,582,000 in 1963.

#### THE ELECTRICAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY

(including Apparatus, Appliances, Supplies and Repairs)

3.159 As in the case of non-electrical machinery this industry was made up of small firms whose activities were largely repairs and servicing, although, one motor vehicle battery manufacturer was included as were two neon sign makers. In 1964 the agents for two well-known imported brands of vehicle batteries have announced plans for local assembly and a general widening of the scope of the industry is anticipated. In addition much of the imported machinery is installed and serviced by the large trading companies, and others, who do not fall within the scope of the census.

3.160 The value of production of the industry was £278,000 in 1963 which is a 18 per cent increase on 1961, but value added rose by only 9 per cent and net output fell. All of the 19 establishments had under 50 persons engaged and all but two had under 20. 13 of the establishments were in Nairobi and 3 in Mombasa. No detailed analysis of sales could be obtained.

Imports of Products of the Industry

1961 and 1963

Text Table 101

Product		Quantity			Value	
Code	Description	Unit	1961		1961	1963
721 -					£ '000	
01	Generators, alter-nators, motors, etc.	Tons	551	362	491	324
02	Electric batteries (except accumulators)	'000	4,431	9,716	243	264
03	Bulbs, arclamps, tubes		2,044	2,658	71	82
04(a) <sup>1</sup>	Wireless sets domestic		46	99	376	724
(a)	Television sets		-	4	-	152
00	Other, including spare parts				298	462
05	Apparatus (other than radio) for telegraphy and telephony				193	138
06	Electrothermic Apparatus (including domestic appliances)				143	139
12	Portable electric tools and appliances				77	136
13	Insulated cables and wire for electricity	Tons	920	827	287	273
19(a)	Motor vehicle batteries	'000	30	31	112	101
*	Other	-	-	-	262	269
Total			-	-	2,553	3,064
of which from:-						
Uganda and Tanganyika						
Outside East Africa					2,553	3,063

Sources Annual Trade Reports

\* Rest of S.I.T.C. group 721

THE SHIP-BUILDING AND REPAIRING INDUSTRY

3.161        1961 was a poor year for this industry and the large rise in employment (from 1,676 to 2,107 persons) and in production (from £748,000 to £949,000) was therefore not entirely an expansion of the industry but was partly a recovery from a depression. The East African Railways and Harbours' maintenance of craft and mechanical plant at the ports of Mombasa and Kisumu was included in the industry and this accounts "for roughly half of the employment and production.

3.162        The character of the establishments varied greatly - five had over one hundred employees and four less than twenty; and these four averaged only 9 employees each. Apart from the E.A.R. & H. installation at Kisumu all the establishments were at Mombasa,

Work Done and Numbers Engaged analysed by Private and Public Establishments, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 102

Type of Establishment	Numbers Engaged		Work Done	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
Private	551	978	383	000
Public	1,125	1,129	355	493
Total	1,676	2,107	748	949

3.163        No analysis of the production or materials used was possible. The former was, however, mainly repairs and general engineering work, and the latter metals, wood, paint, spare parts for machinery, and so on. The greater part of the materials used would be imported.

THE RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK INDUSTRY (including repairs)

3.164        The only establishment in the industry was the East African Railways workshop in Nairobi. As in the case of other Government establishments the value of output is an imputed figure equal to the sum of recorded current costs. It will also be seen in the appendix tables that not all items of information requested could be supplied from the records available.

3.165        The value of output, as defined, was £2,616,000 compared with £2,504,000 in 1961; some of the work done was for the Uganda and Tanganyika parts of the railway system. An analysis of work done is given in text table 103 and the Annual Report of E.A.R.&H. gives the information shown in text table 104.

Work Done, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 103

£'000

Type of Work	1961	1963
Maintenance:-		
Rolling stock		1,601
Plant, machinery and equipment	59	71
Manufacturing work:-		
Stores	742	755
Other	193	189
Total	2,504	2,616

Locomotive and Rolling Stock Heavy Repairs at Nairobi

Text Table 104

Type of Repair	Number of Units Repaired		Cost per Unit	
	1961	1963	1961	1963
Locomotives*	200	194	£2,098	2,301
Coaching stock	309	409	446	363
Wagons	2,890	3,388	69	59

Source: E.A.R. & H. Annual Report, 1961.

\*Locomotive repairs refer to complete overhauls and include casual repairs on the arbitrary basis of three casual repairs equalling one scheduled general overhaul.

3.166 The cost of materials used was £1,545,000 and about £12,000 were paint purchases and £28,000 of wood products. The remainder were of metal and metal products.

3.167 The railway workshops were by far the largest single employer of labour in the manufacturing sector and the number was greater than in any other manufacturing industry distinguished in the Census.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

3.163 As usual with this industry it must be stressed that the establishments included tended to be the smaller ones which were not part of the organization of large motor vehicle dealers. The manufacturing and assembly work done by the latter was also excluded; again because their major activity was outside the scope of the Census. There is now some assembly in Kenya but most of the work of the industry is the building or re-building of vehicle bodies. Some information was obtained from the big motor

vehicle dealers regarding their assembly work to supplement the Census material and there would appear to be an additional 200-300 persons engaged in the assembly of completely and partially knocked down commercial vehicles.

3.169 Although the number of establishments in 1963 were two less than in 1961, employment production and value added all rose considerably. None of the establishment had over 100 persons engaged though 3 had between 50 and 99 persons. Of the 16 establishments 13 were in Nairobi and 1 fairly large one at Mombasa. The remaining three were small establishments in the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. Work done by the industry was valued at £507,000 in 1963 compared with £371,000 in 1961. Materials cost £289,000 and were predominantly imported metals. Chassis imports numbered 751 in 1961, 671 in 1962 and 1,101 in 1963 (valued in 1963 at £1,326,000).

#### TEE MOTOR REPAIR INDUSTRY

3.170 With the exclusion of the larger repair shops run by motor vehicle dealers (and also the repair work done by service stations whose main activity is the sale of petrol, oil, tyres, etc.) the figures given here represent only part of the value of work done on vehicles. And of course, the workshops of firms with their own transport fleets are excluded. On this basis there was a very slight fall in the aggregate figures for 1963 and 1961 with the closure of some of the larger 'up-country' establishments. This should perhaps be referred to as a 'net' closure since the turnover of businesses in this industry is very large. The 96 establishments in 1963 gave work to 1,454 persons and had a gross output of £1,790,000. The latter figure includes sales of spares and petrol and oil and whilst a figure of

goods resold in the same condition as purchased was obtained (£580,000), this can only be regarded as a rough approximation because of the difficulty many establishments had in separating it from their total turnover.

3.171 The average number of persons engaged per establishment is only 15 and indeed only 1 establishment had over fifty employees and 70 had under twenty. Not surprisingly therefore individual ownerships and partnerships were numerous. The establishments included in the industry were comparatively well scattered throughout the country with Nairobi accounting for only 27 per cent of the sales; the Rift Valley Province accounted for a fairly large proportion (36 per cent) of sales, helped by the sale and repair of some agricultural machines.

3.172 The number of vehicles on the road increased (by 3 per cent in the two years) and petrol sales also rose (by 4.7 per cent). The failure of the sales value of the industry to rise therefore requires some comment. As numbers engaged and value added did rise in the seven main towns distinguished in the analysis tables, it may be that the reason was that Settlement Schemes have reduced receipts from agricultural repairs in rural areas.

Vehicles Licensed., 1961 and 1963

Text Table 105

Numbers

Type of Vehicle	1961	1963
Motor cars	42,353	42,738
Station wagons, utilities, - light vans, etc.	21,810	22,773
Lorries, trucks and heavy vans	8,482	8,350
Buses and coaches	1,340	1,547
Other (including motor cycles and trailers)	10,555	11,665
Total	84,540	87,073

Sources Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Annual Report.

3.173 No analysis of sales was possible, as already mentioned even the separation of goods resold is approximate; neither could materials purchased be subdivided. The latter's total was £1,141,000 of which about £492,000 were for resale as purchased leaving £649,000 for use in work done. The Annual Trade Report for 1963 records net imports of vehicle spares of £1,514,000 which is a considerable increase on the 1961 figure of £972,000; the latter figure was however low in comparison with the adjoining years.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

3.174 This industry manufactured a wide range of products and it will be noted that the expansion in the industry was mainly in plastic goods. Firms in the industry were generally small - twenty out of twenty-four had less than 20 employees - although one had over 100 employees. All the firms were in Nairobi or Mombasa. In addition the sales of manufactured products shown below there were wholesale/retail sales of £100,000.

Sales, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 106

£'000

Product	1961	1963
Jeweller's products		171
Plastic and leather goods	86	223
Brushes	75	87
Gramophone records	12	73
Other †	363	128
Total	536	681

† Includes ground coffee, shoe polish, wire nails, etc.

3.175 There was a small export trade in the products of the industry. Some of these are shown below but it is unfortunately impossible to identify all the exports of plastic goods in the Trade Reports.

Exports of Principal Products, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 107

Product		Quantity		Value	
Code	Description	1961	1963	1961	1963
		'000			
673	Jewellery	..	..	-	1
899.13	Brooms and Brushes	2	3	19	31
891.02	Gramophone records	69	220	14	43
899.11	Articles made of plastic, n.e.s.	..	..	8	49

Source: Annual Trade Reports

3.176 Imports of the products of the industry as shown in text table 108, are heavy as the goods under many of the product descriptions are very heterogeneous and local production was generally of a specialized type concentrated on a particular type of good. Again many goods which are classified to this industry were not produced at all in Kenya.

Imports, 1961 and 1963

Text Table 108

£'000

Product		1961	1963
Code	Description		
673	Jewellery	26	41
	Scientific, medical, optical, measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus:-		
861.02	Photographic and	232	314
(a), (b)	cinematographic		
861.01	...	293	467
&03-09	Other		
862	Photographic and cinematographic supplies	249	277
864	Watches and clocks	34	56
891.01	Gramophones, domestic tape recorders and parts	39	89
891.02	Gramophone records	40	29
891.03	Other musical instruments	-	-
-09			
899-15	Toys and games	129	185
899-13	Brooms and brushes	64	74
899-14	Sports goods	32	34
899-07	Household or decorative articles of plastic	36	49
899-11	Articles of plastic n.e.s.	137	142
	Total	1,311	1,757
of which from:-			
	Uganda and Tanganyika	1	5
	Outside East Africa	1,309	1,753

Source: Annual Trade Reports



3.177 As would, "be expected from the wide range of products the materials used were diverse. Total material purchases were £488,000 of which £70,000 were for resale and £13,000 packing materials; of the remainder, about one-quarter were jewellers. purchases of gold, silver and precious stones.

#### THE PRIVATE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

3.178 The year 1957 was about the peak of the Nairobi building boom, whereas in 1963 the effects of a period of political uncertainty were still being felt. The level of activity in 1957 was exceptional in that it was a period in which the cumulative effect of a variety of factors – the end of post war shortages, the coffee boom and so on – led to an abnormally high rate of activity in the industry. The full extent of the difference between 1957 and 1963 is summarised in table 109.

Decline in the Private Building Industry  
between 1957 and 1963

Text Table 109

	1957	1963	Percentage fall
Number of establish- ments	437	146	67 %
Persons engaged (No.)	22,029	6,990	68 %
Production (£'000)	14,309	5,965	59 %
Net Output (£'000)	4,778	2,007	58 %

3.179 That this decline is no exaggeration is confirmed by the statistics collected for the buildings completed for private ownership in the main towns as they show a broadly similar pattern. The decline in production and net output is greater than that in employment partly because of price changes and also probably because residential building, for which the fall has been greatest, is more labour intensive than non-residential. In, addition productivity increases will have increased output per man.

Reported Completions of Buildings for Private  
Ownership in Main Towns, 1957 and 1963

Text Table 110

	1957	1960	1963
Floor Area of New Buildings ( '000 sq. ft.)			
Residential - Total	2,920	2,101	235
Non-residential -			
Offices	226	233	19
Shops	428	284	37
Godowns, stores, etc.	483	155	64
Factories	448	137	118
Other	223	329	275
Total	1,807	1,138	512
Total Floor Area	4,727	3,239	812
Cost (£'000)			
Residential buildings, new	4,861	3,290	405
Non-residential buildings, new	3,246	2,339	868
Extensions and alterations	435	688	355
	8,542	6,317	1,628

Source: Kenya Statistical Abstract, 1964

3.180 Evidently for many types of building the area completed in 1963 was only one-tenth of the 1957 figure; the only marked exception being 'other non-residential buildings' and the hotels and hostels included in this category are probably why its behaviour differed from the general trend.

3.181 The total figures in text table 110 are less than the total work done because of work undertaken outside towns and on contract for the public sector. No estimate of the former can be made but the Public Sector contracted out £2,515,000 worth of work. The gross capital formation figures are the most comprehensive available, but include work done by the Public Sector. Again the picture is similar although 'government' and 'agriculture' have helped dampen the very steep downward trend shown in the preceding text table.

Gross Capital Formation, 1957 and 1963

Text Table 111

£ million at market prices

	1957	1960	1963*
Residential buildings	8.01	6.81	2.15
Non-residential buildings	7.85	6.42	2.73
Construction and other works	11.47	9.90	8.06
Total	27.33	23.13	12.94
of which:-			
Government	9.45	10.86	6.62
E.A.C.S.O. Trading Services	4.48	1.28	0.93
Agriculture large scale	3.54	3.63	2.35
Private, Other	9.86	7.86	3.07

Source: Kenya Statistical Abstract, 1963; Table 129 \* Provisional

3.182 The 1964 figures are better for 'Non-residential Buildings' and 'Construction and Other Works' but there is little change in 'Residential Building'. And whilst the former categories can be expected to increase steadily the latter, due to a change in the pattern of demand, may take time to regain the 1960 level.

3.183 Many firms in the industry carried out all types of work so the analysis below by type of work done is somewhat rough and approximate. Since firms often sub-contract work to other firms in the industry the total value of work done involves some double counting. These sub-contracts were valued at £1,640,000 in 1957 and £509,000 in 1963.

Analysis of Types of Work Done

Text Table 112

£ '000

Type of Work	1957	1963
Building and Construction	12,042	3,430
Structural Steelwork	983	840
Civil Engineering	..	910
Plumbing	538	290
Painting	313	110
Borelate drilling	196	100
Labour Contracts	150	80
Other	88	140
Total	14,309	5,897

The above analysis confirms that the decline in buildings was even greater than the aggregate for the industry because the latter included roadworks contracted out by the Public Sector and also some work on the oil refinery.

3.184 Despite the increased emphasis placed on-the need for some analysis of materials used, too few firms supplied this for any meaningful figures to be given. In aggregate the cost of materials used was £2,616,000 compared with £6,569,000 in 1957; naturally this decline is of a similar size to that in production. As a proportion of total costs material used were 47 per cent, with labour costs a further 28 per cent.

#### THE PUBLIC BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

3.185 As in 1957 "the numbers employed and the gross production of this industry were considerably greater than those for any other industry but both these figures were well below the 1957 level. The industry is made up of the Ministry of Works, East African Railways and Harbours Engineering Department and the various Local Authorities. In the case of the first two bodies concept of "establishment" has little meaning and the convention has been introduced that there is one establishment for each region in which people were employed (by these organizations). This leads to some difference between the number of establishments in 1957 and 1961 particularly as it has been possible to use a regional breakdown of employment for the E.A.R. & H. Engineering Department; the reorganization of local government also means that the numbers of local authorities, and the areas they served, changed. A final difference between 1957 and 1958 is that in 1963 the East African Posts and Telecommunications buildings unit was not included, and in this report the results for 1957 have been adjusted accordingly.

3.186 Employment in the industry fell from 30,982 persons to 22,142 persons but this decline is considerably less than that in production, detail of which are given in the table below. In none of the three major types of authority did the numbers fall as much as production but the divergence was most pronounced in the case of E.A.R. & H.

#### Work Done by Authority, 1957 and 1963

Text Table 113

£ ' 000

	1957			1963		
	Contracted Out	Not Contracted	Total	Contracted Out	Not Contracted	Total
Ministry of Works	1,709	5,860	7,569	1,130	2,884	4,014
E.A. Railways & Harbours	1,524	5,663	7,187	421	2,194	2,616
Local Authorities	1,246	1,481	2,727	964	1,373	2,337
Total	4,479	13,005	17,484	2,515	6,451	8,966

It will be seen that 28 per cent of the work done by authorities was contracted out. The greater part of the decline in the work done by E.A.R. & H. was because expenditure on new construction at Mombasa Port fell from £2.4 million in 1957 to £0.3 million in 1963. The analysis by type of work done shows that it is road construction, and maintenance, which has fallen least.

Work Done "by Type of Work, 1957 and. 1963

Text Table 114

£'000

Type of Work	1957	1961
Railways and Harbours Maintenance and Construction	7,187	2,616
Road Maintenance and Construction	2,388	2,133
Building Maintenance and Construction	5,503	2,588
Water Supply and Sewerage Construction	2,085	1,087
Other	320	543
Total	17,484	8,966

3.187 An analysis of the costs of the industry is virtually impossible except in very broad categories and certain overhead costs are probably omitted because they are not charged direct the constructional unit within the public authority. As usual in the case of establishments belonging to the public sector the value of gross output is taken as being equal to the sum of the costs so that net output equals the labour costs.

3.188 With the aid of returns rendered for the Annual Labour Enumeration an accurate analysis of employment and labour costs by region was made.

THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY

3.189 As the construction and maintenance of telephone and telegraph line carried out by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration was not included in 1963, and also because there was no work being done on the construction of power stations or transmission lines the industry was very much smaller than in 1957.

3.190 There were in fact only 528 persons engaged and the value of work done was £571,000. As there were 18 establishments they were mostly small - only 2 had over 50 employees - and 11 were in Nairobi, with the remainder scattered throughout the main towns.

Materials used were valued at £255,000 and most of these would be imported electrical material, equipment, and spares.

TEE ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY

3.191 The generation and supply of electricity in Kenya was carried out by the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. and by the Kenya Power Co. Ltd. The latter company sold the whole of its output to the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. and also bought the electricity imported from Uganda and resold it to the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. Thus the gross output of the industry, which was £5.2 million in 1963 compared with £3.1 million in 1957, includes a certain amount of 'double counting'; payments by consumers in 1963 were about £4.2 million. The actual quantity of electricity generated in Kenya in 1963 was slightly less than in 1961, the increased consumption being met by the imports from the Owen Palls scheme in Uganda. The position is shown in the table below. Employment fell between 1957 and 1963 despite the rise in sales.

Electricity Production, Imports, and Sales,  
1957, 1960 and 1963

Text Table 115

Million Kilowatt

	1957	1960	1963
Generated:-			
Nairobi	204.7	146.8	168.7
Coast	33.5	58.5	79.3
Rift Valley	11.8	-	-
Eldoret	4.5	4.9	5.9
Nyanza	5.8	2.2	0.1
Kitale	2.1	2.3	2.6
Nanyuki	1.9	2.0	2.4
Nyeri	3.6	4.4	4.4
Total generated	267.9	221.3	263.3
Imported from:-			
Uganda	-	160.1	190.0
Tanganyika	23.4	21.2	15.0
Total imports	23.4	181.2	205.0
Power station use and transmission losses	48.5	66.8	75.0
Sales (Generated and Imports - Losses)	242.8	335.8	393.4

Source: Kenya Statistical Abstract, 1964; Tables 93 and 94.

3.192 The 62 per cent increase in sales between 1957 and 1963 is equivalent to a compound rate of over 8 per cent per annum; indeed in the first half of this period it was equivalent to over 11 per cent per annum. Plans are now being made public for the next major increase in generating capacity - The Tana River Scheme - which it is expected will be needed about 1970. Text table 116 shows that all areas have shared fairly equally in sales (and so in consumption) but that sales to commercial and industrial users have increased faster than sales to other types of user.

Sales Analysed by Area and Type of User

Text Table 116

Million Kilowatt

	1957	1960	1963
<b>Area:-</b>			
Nairobi	165.4	228.5	261.8
Coast	51.4	71.2	84.1
Rift Valley	10.5	15.1	20.7
Eldoret	3.9	4.4	5.4
Nyanza	5.1	9.0	13.2
Kitale	1.8	2.0	2.3
Nanyuki	1.6	1.7	2.1
Nyeri	3.1	3.9	3.9
<b>Type of Users- *</b>			
Domestic	66.4	81.1	89.1
Lighting supplies	12.1	15.1	(19)
Commercial	23.3	35.3	(48)
Industrial power	67.7	98.8	(113)
Sisal power	5.1	6.4	(6)
Street lights	5.3	6.4	(8)
Special contracts and off peak power	19.0	34.3	(109)
Water heating	38.7	56.1	}
Staff quarters	1.7	2.2	
	239.6	335.8	393.4

Sources Kenya Statistical Abstract, 1964; Tables 94 - 96.

\* 1957 excludes sales in Nyeri area. In 1962 a slightly different classification of user was introduced so estimates have been made to provide figures for 1963 on the same basis as 1957 and 1960.

3.193 Although the quantity of electricity generated in Kenya showed little change between 1957 and 1961 the installed capacity did rise with the new plant in the Coast area. About three quarters of the installed capacity is 'thermal' and one quarter 'hydro'. The Coast thermal plant used about one third of the 90,000 gallons of furnace oil sold in Kenya in 1963 and the other thermal plants about 4,000 gallons of heavy diesel fuel, of which total sales in 1963 were 6,000 gallons.

Installed Capacity, 1957, 1960 and 1963

Text Table 117

'000 Kilowatt

	1957	1960	1963
Area:-			
Nairobi	55.2	51.9	53.6
Coast	18.7	17.4	34.9
Rift Valley	4.3	4.4	
Eldoret	2.3	2.2)	
Nyanza	2.0	2.7)	10.3
Kitale	0.6	1.0)	
Nanyuki	1.0	1.5	1.5
Nyeri	1.0	1.5	2.0
Total	85.0	82.3	102.2
of which:			
Thermal	59.1	56.4	74.3
Hydro	26.0	25.9	27.9

Sources Kenya Statistical Abstract, 1964: Table 92.

Purchases of electricity from Uganda and Tanganyika cost £386,000,, Fuel oil is the other major material cost (£260,000).

GAS MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION

3.194 There were no establishments within the scope of the Census. Gas is not manufactured in gasworks in Kenya and there is no piped distribution supply. The only gas used is that supplied by the oil companies in cannisters which are then transported to their place of use

STEAM HEAT AND POWER

3.195 Again there were no establishments producing or distributing steam for heating and power purposes". There is geo - thermal steam in Kenya and investigations were again being carried out into the possibility of using it as a source of power for electricity generation. These investigations were still at an exploratory stage.





INDUSTRY	Estab- lishment	Persons Engaged	Labour Costs	Gross Production	Industrial Costs	Value Added	Net
<u>MINING AND QUARRYING</u>	No.	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'003
Crude Petroleum	1	488	408	1,138		831	408
Metallic Minerals .. ..	5	811	180	607	203	435	314
Non-Metallic Minerals	2	13		1	1		
Quarry Products .. ..	44	1,326	170	524	146	379	263
TOTAL ..	52	2,638					
<u>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</u>							
Meat Products .. ..			504	6,296	5,124	1,172	881
Dairy Products	16	881	253				
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	4	994	166	1,011	705	307	180
Grain Mill Products	59	1,973	510	9,114	6,857	2,257	1,926
Bakery Products ..	37	1,086	228	1,826	1,290	536	326
Sugar .. ..	3	1,500	228	1,643	1,054	755	465
Confectionery	2	87	15	165			
Miscellaneous Foods	13	535	65	589	436	153	94
Spirits .. ..	1	35	15	57	1,374	2,675	2,195
Beer and Malt	16	2,023	842	3,996			
Soft Drinks ... ..	18	752	234	1,278	2,312	1,651	1,924
Tobacco .. ..	1	702	310	2,585			
Carbage, Rops and Tirira ..	6	2,233	339	1,343	688	055	560
Textiles .. ..	10	1,333	221	1,342	879	463	362
Clothing; .. ..	15	704	113	1,084	1,755	1,121	1,059
Footwear	2	1,177	369	1,792			
Sawn Timber	64	5,299	409	1,199	305	894	564
Other wood Products	7	333		217	123	93	75
Furniture and Fixtures ..	74	1,218	246	1,113	616	497	409
Paper and products ...	11		174		881	639	
Printing and Publishing ..	73	2,977	1,392			2,225	1,799
Tanning and Leather Goods ..	10		98	553	343	207	174
Rubber Products ..	10	274		543	355	139	143
Basic Industrial Chemicals..	15	1,561	512	2,445	970	1,471	1,356
Paints .. ..	4	246	107	699	452	207	148
Soap .. ..	17	788	261	3,275	2,158	1,116	728
Miscellaneous Chemicals..	20	364	373	4,191	3,006	1,85	301
Clay and Concrete Products..	17	533	83	301	131	170	136
Glass and products ..	3	307	93	462	177	286	245
Cement and other Minerals ..	7	921	341	2,312	884	1,423	
Metal Products .. ..	48	2,870	686	5,216	3,457	1,619	
Non-electrical Machinery ..	35	711	199	612	288	325	266
Electrical Machinery ..	19	251	67	278	125	153	112
Ship building and Repairing..	12	2,107	545	949	286	663	821
Railway Rolling Stock	1	6,392	997	2,616	1,604	1,012	997
Motor Vehicles .. ..	17	464	117	507	294	213	170
Motor Repairs .. ..	96	1,454	346	1,790	1,188	602	491
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	24	491	126	792	478	313	214
TOTAL		49,829	11,840		46,223	23,580	22,585
<u>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</u>							
Private .. ..	146	6,990	1,561	5,965	3,233	2,732	2,007
	56	22,142	3,735	8,966	4,845	4,121	3,733
Electrical Contracting	18	528	207	571	262	308	254
TOTAL	220	29,660	4,501	15,502	8,340	7,162	5,994
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	9	2,194	1,132	5,281	1,848	3,433	2,988
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	1,056	84,321	19,041	97,856	57,067	40,789	52,551

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CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING, 1961  
SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1957  
Revised Summary of Results

Appendx Table 2

INDUSTRY	Estab- lishment	Persons Engaged	Labour Costs	Gross Production	Industrial Costs	Value Added	Net Output
MINE AND QUARRYING (1957)	No.	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Crude Petroleum	-	-	-		-	-	-
Metallic Minerals	20	1,773	185	476	142	276	180
Non-Metallic Minerals	12	186	50	74	31	45	23
Quarry Products	107	5,995	485	1,163	128	1,035	733
TOTAL	139	7,864	730	- 1,656	301	1,355	936
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS (1961)							
Meat Products	9	2,144	462	5,544	4,355	1,189	956
Dairy Products	20	814	168	4,442	3,480	963	388
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	5	1,165	104	747	493	254	169
Grain Mill Products	45	2,183	413	9,683	7,912	1,771	1,477
Bakery Products	42	1,213	207	1,904	1,363	541	389
Sugar	4	1,666	246	1,562	864	698	431
Confectionery	3	113	17	154	107	47	40
Miscellaneous Foods	9	672	43	507	382	124	97
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	17	2,000	651	3,755	1,341	2,414	1,746
Soft Drinks	21	854	233	1,111	2,554		
Tobacco	2	932	316	3,001		1,558	1,742
Cordage, Rope and Twine	4	2,276	280	1,184	699	525	452
Textiles	8	1,169	123	757	483	254	180
Clothing	11	443	89	703			
Footwear	2	1,047	319	1,442	1,150	995	898
Sawn Timber	71	5,782	387	1,222	242	980	622
Other Wood Products	6	374	25	98	52	47	32
Furniture and Fixtures	79	1,218	200	979	512	467	370
Paper and products	9	625	129	1,261	809	452	575
Printing and Relishing	68	2,873	1,215	3,328	1,560	1,769	1,297
Tanning and Leather Goods	7	454	98	466	310	156	123
Rubber Products	10	246	66	467	298	169	119
Basic Industrial Chemicals	18	2,117	527	2,579	1,085	1,494	1,350
Paints	4	160	85	431	269	161	119
Soap	17	766	195	2,441	1,796	646	504
Miscellaneous Chemicals	18	853	244	4,685	3,692	994	308
Clay and Concrete Products	18	832	106	410	186	224	130
Glass and products	3	282	73	289	163	126	107
Cement and other Minerals	6	972	337	2,346	875	1,471	1,279
Metal Products	51	2,411	563	3,784	2,479	1,305	1,098
Non-electrical Machinery	42	813	193	643	272	372	289
Electrical Machinery	17	201	49	236	96	140	116
Shipbuilding and Repairing	10	1,676	393	763	285	478	432
Railway Rolling Stock	1	6,186	960	2,504	1,494	1,010	963
Motor Vehicles	19	386	100	371	264	166	124
Motor Repairs	97	1,549	326	1,819	1,212	607	461
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	22	379	112	652	394	250	196
TOTAL	795	49,846	10,044	68,295	43,430	24,862	19,376
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION (1957)							
Private	437	22,029	3,812	14,309	8,575	5,934	4,778
Public	28	30,984	5,229	17,484	11,251	6,233	5,229
Electrical Contracting	28	2,783	874	3,711	2,386	1,324	1,239
TOTAL	493	55,796	9,915	35,504	22,012	13,491	11,246
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	10	2,302	647	3,067	347	2,223	1,873
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL -							

Notes: (1) The figures for Manufacturing relate to 1961 whereas those for the other sectors are for 1957. See paragraph 1.4(a).  
 (2) Certain figures differ from those shown in the 1957/1961 reports because of changes in definition, classification or the discovery of errors.

Appendix Table 3 \_\_\_\_\_ £'000

INDUSTRY	SALES / WORK DONE			ESTIMATED* STOCK CHANGE	GROSS PRODUCTION
	Goods Resold	Manufactured/ Work Done			
MINING AND QUARRYING					
Crude Petroleum		1,138			1,138
Metallic Minerals		572		+	
Non-Metallic Minerals		1		35	607
Quarry Products	11	513			
TOTAL	11	2,224		+	524 2,270
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS					
Meat Products	430	6,046		- 150	6,296
Dairy Products	-	4,853		+ 19	4,872
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	2	1,068		- 59	1,011
Grain Mill Products	633	8,450		+ 32	9,114
Bakery Products	31	1,790		+ 5	1,826
Sugar	27	1,638		- 22	1,643
Confectionery	56	110		- 1	165
Miscellaneous Foods	-	598		- 10	589
Spirits	-	36		+ 22	57
Beer and Malt	138	3,772		+ 36	3,996
Soft Drinks	1	1, 280		- 2	1,278
Tobacco	-	2,685		-	2,685
Cabbage, Raps and Twins	-	1,335		+ 7	1,343
Textiles	-	1,368		- 27	1,342
Clothing	92	966		+ 26	1,084
Footwear	-	1,756		+ 36	1,792
Sawn Timber	23	1,181		- 10	1,199
Other Wood Products	7	210		-	217
Furniture and Fixtures	13	1,103		- 3	1,113
Paper and products	12	1,513		- 5	1,520
Printing and Publishing	526	3,562		+ 14	4,102
Tanning and Leather Goods	12	531		+ 9	553
Rubber Products	42	500		+ 2	543
Basic Industrial Chemicals	12	2,400		+ 32	2,445
Paints	18	660		- 19	69
Soap	149	3,104		+ 22	3,275
Miscellaneous Chemicals	241	3,495		+ 455	4,191
Clay and Concrete Products	1	307		- 7	301
Glass and products	6	520		- 64	462
Cement and other Minerals	-	2,287		+ 25	2,312
Metal Products	38	5,323		- 84	5,276
Non-electrical Machinery	11	559		+ 2	612
Electrical Machinery	8	266		+ 4	278
Shipbuilding and Repairing	15	934		-	949
Railway Rolling Stock	-	2,616		-	2,616
Motor Vehicles	-	516		- 9	507
Motor Repairs	581	1,209		-	1,790
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100	681		+ 11	792
TOTAL	3,250	71,266		+	287 74,803
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION					
Private	68	5,897			5,965
Public		8,966		-	8,966
Electrical Contracting	5	566			571
TOTAL	72	15,430		-	15,502
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	3,266	3,015		-	5,281
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	6,999	91,934		+	322 97,856

\*Includes a proportion 'Not Stated' stocks in Appendix Table 6.  
'+' indicates stocks increased during the year.

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MATERIALS PURCHASED AND USED  
4

Appendix Table	4				£'000	
INDUSTRY		MATERIALS PURCHASED			Estimated Stock Change *	Materials Used
	For Resale	Packing Materials	Other	Total		
MINING AND QUARRYING	192					
Crude Petroleum						
Metallic Minerals		8	185		+ 12	180
Non-Metallic Minerals			1			1
Quarry Products	10	8	60	86		87
TOTAL	10	15	254	279	+ 12	268
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS						
Meat Products	400	359	4,279	5,039	+ 8	5,031
Dairy Products	4	317	3,373	3,691	+ 24	3,667
Canned Fruit and Vegetables		349	350	704	+ 24	680
Grain Mill Products	566	184	5,821	6,571	- 144	6,715
Bakery Products	29	125	1,093	1,257	+ 12	1,236
Sugar	29					
Confectionery		66	759	893	- 13	906
Miscellaneous Foods	2	17	413	432	+ 12	420
Spirits	166	174	886	1,225	- 32	1,257
Beer and Malt						
Soft Drinks						
Tobacco		428	1,333	1,762	- 515	2,777
Cordage, Rope and Twine	23	41	561	632	- 43	645
Textiles		31	857	888	+ 36	853
Clothing		69	1,583	1,720	+ 78	1,642
Footwear						
Sawn Timber		6	178	207	+ 7	200
Other Wood Products	4	17	99	119	+ 2	117
Furniture and Fixtures	11	3	586	600	+ 3	97
Paper and products	12	14	975	1,001	+ 155	846
Printing and Relishing	380	5	1,365	1,750	+ 4	1,746
Tanning and Leather Goods	10	5	324	339	+ 8	331
Rubber Products	37		307	344	+ 10	334
Basic industrial Chemicals	12	230	531	772	- 41	813
Paints	14	76	35	448	+	445
Soap	120	211	1,784	2,115		2,114
Miscellaneous Chemicals	138	89	2,443	2,666	- 299	2,926
Clay and Concrete Products	1	1	110	111	+ 2	109
Glass and products	4	27	71	102	+ 3	99
Cement and other Minerals		136	202	336	- 43	380
Metall Products	34	49	3,095	3,178	- 137	3,315
Non-electrical Machinery	8	2	257	267		267
Electrical Machinery	7		115	123	+ 2	121
Shipbuilding and Repairing	13		255	266	+ 5	261
Railway Rolling Stock	492		1,545	1,545		1,545
Motor Vehicles			289	289	+ 6	283
Motor Repairs			649	1,141	+ 9	1,133
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	71	13	434	488	+ 36	452
TOTAL	2,695	3,043	37,245	42,983	- 779	43,761
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION						
Private	53	1	2,589	2,643	+ 27	2,616
Public						
Electrical Contracting	3		247	251	- 5	255
TOTAL	56	1	2,857	2,893	+ 22	2,871
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	1,454		45	1,499	- 88	1,587
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	4,215	3,044	40,126	47,374	- 845	48,219

Note: \* (+) indicates an increase in stocks during the year

Appendix Table 5

£'000

INDUSTRY	START OF YEAR				END OF YEAR			
	Raw Materials	In progress and finished goods	Not Stated*	Total	Raw Materials	In progress and finished goods	Not Stated*	Total
MINING AND QUARRING								
Crude Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallic Minerals	-	-	108	108	-	-	-	155
Non-Metallic Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarry Products	-	-	25	25	-	-	25	25
TOTAL	-	-	134	134	-	-	180	180
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products	116	349	5	470	125	202	-	328
Dairy Products	223	202	4	429	246	221	5	472
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	103	315	2	419	125	254	5	384
Grain Mill Products	966	276	120	1,362	805	294	150	1,249
Bakery Products	99	11	11	80	71	16	10	96
Sugar	156	83	-	239	144	61	-	205
Confectionery	13	3	-	16	12	2	-	15
Miscellaneous Foods	41	24	15	80	47	15	20	81
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Beer and Malt	835	327	2	1,164	803	363	2	1,168
Soft Drinks	106	20	8	134	119	18	7	144
Tobacco	1,732	-	-	1,732	1,205	-	-	1,205
Cordage, Rope and Twine	201	48	12	262	163	56	7	226
Textiles	117	96	-	213	153	69	-	222
Clothing	112	36	2	149	148	60	5	214
Footwear	266	-	-	346	305	116	-	421
Sawn Timber	61	62	14	137	64	51	-	135
Other Wood Products	31	-	2	32	34	-	1	34
Furniture and Fixtures	76	19	45	140	84	19	36	139
Paper and products	230	52	10	292	384	49	10	442
Printing and Publishing	562	126	72	760	562	138	79	778
Tanning and Leather Goods	42	66	4	113	48	73	9	130
Rubber Products	18	6	5	60	99	8	4	72
Basic Industrial Chemicals	413	496	7	916	372	528	7	908
Faints	63	58	55	175	64	45	50	159
Soap	390	144	25	556	383	161	25	579
Miscellaneous Chemicals	429	1,476	187	2,092	194	1,903	191	2,288
Clay and Concrete Products	4	23	13	39	6	20	9	34
Glass and products	31	175	-	206	34	110	-	145
Cement and other Minerals	646	59	3	708	605	84	1	690
Metal Products	996	366	229	1,994	912	308	153	1,373
Non-electrical Machinery	5	3	12	20	6	3	13	22
Electrical Machinery	1	-	23	24	1	3	27	30
Shipbuilding and Repairing	-	-	-	104	99	10	-	109
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	328	328	-	-	328	328
Motor Vehicles	4	10	15	30	6	5	16	27
Motor Repairs	94	2	46	142	104	2	45	151
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	62	6	77	145	75	11	106	192
TOTAL	9,326	5,031	1,349	15,707	8,578	5,277	1,350	15,215
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private	-	-	569	569	-	-	596	956
Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Contracting	-	-	52	52	-	-	47	47
TOTAL	-	-	621	621	-	-	643	643
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	819	-	-	819	731	-	-	731
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	10,145	5,031	2,104	17,281	9,309	5,277	2,183	16,769

\* For 'Manufacturing' firms with 20 employees or less. Estimates are included under 'raw materials' and 'in progress...' for firms with more than 20 employees which did not reply.

Appendix Table 6

INDUSTRY	Value Added	Non- Industrial Costs	Other Receipts	Net Output
<u>MINING AND QUARRYING</u>				
Crude Petroleum	831	423	-	408
Metallic Minerals	405	91		314
Non-Metallic Minerals	-	-		
Quarry Products	579	116	-	263
TOTAL	1,614	630	-	985
<u>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</u>				
Meat Products	1,172	290	-	881
Dairy Products	1,124	519	-	605
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	307	127	-	180
Grain Mill Products	2,257	331	-	1,926
Bakery Products	536	210	-	326
Sugar	755	292		463
Confectionery				
Miscellaneous Foods	153	59	-	94
Spirits	12,679	484		2,195
Beer and Halt				
Soft Drinks	11,657	312	585	1,924
Tobacco				
Carriage, Rope and Twines	655	95	-	560
Textiles	463	100	-	362
Clothing	1,121	82		1,039
Footwear				
Sawn Timber	894	330	-	564
Other Wood Products	93	18	-	75
Furniture and Fixtures	497	89	-	409
Paper and products	639	64	-	575
Printing and Publishing	2,225	425	-	1,799
Tanning and Leather Goods	207	33	-	174
Rubber Products	189	46	-	143
Basic Industrial Chemicals	1,475	119	-	1,356
Paints	207	59	-	148
Soap	1,116	388	-	728
Miscellaneous Chemicals	1,185	884	-	301
Clay and Concrete Products	170	36	-	134
Glass and products	284	40	-	245
Cement and other Minerals	1,428	385	-	1,042
Metal Products	1,819	509	58	1,468
Non-electrical Machinery	323	57	-	266
Electrical Machinery	153	41	-	112
Shipbuilding and Repairing	663	42	-	621
Railway Rolling Stock	1,012	15	-	997
Motor Vehicles	213	44	-	170
Motor Repairs	602	115	4	491
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	313	100		214
TOTAL	28,580	6,622	647	22,585
<u>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</u>				
Private	2,732	725	-	2,007
Public	4,121	389	-	3,733
Electrical Contracting	- 308	54	-	254
TOTAL	7,162	1,168	-	5,994
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	3,433	445	-	2,988
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	40,789	8,885	647	32,551

Appendix Table 7



Type of Worker

\* Mainly firms which received form CIP/63/2 (see page 169) and estimates for firms which did not reply.

\* Mainly firms which received form CIP/63/2 (see page 169) and estimates for firms which did not reply.

Appendk Table 9 By Type or Employee

INDUSTRY	CASH COSTS				NON CASH COSTS				TOTAL LABOUR COSTS
	Admin	Ops.	Not Stated*	Total	Admin.	Ops.	Not Stated*	Total	
MNG AND QUARRING									
Crude Petroleum	-	-	358	358	-		50	50	408
Metallic Minerals	—		180	180					
Non-Metallic Minerals									
Quarry Products	-	-	162	162	-	-	8	8	170
TOTAL	-	-	700	700	-	-	58	58	758
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS									
Meat Products	143	299	18	460	18	24	2	44	504
Dairy Products	85	101	17	203	28	20	3	51	253
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	53	97	12	152	10	4	-	14	166
Grain Mill Products	153	277	99	468	15	24	3	41	510
Bakery Products	102	61	57	219	3	3	2	9	281
Sugar	114	89		203	11	14	-	25	228
Confectionery	5	10	-	15		-	-	-	15
Miscellaneous Foods	15	19	26	60	2	2	1	5	65
Spirits	7	5	-	12	3	-	-	3	15
Beer and Malt	347	408	15	770	34	37	1	72	842
Soft Drinks	89	88	54	231	2	1	1	3	234
Tobacco	143	117	-	261	18	31	-	49	310
Cordage, Rop and Twins	81	194	35	309	6	18	6	30	339
Textiles	74	137		211	6	5		11	221
Clothing	40	51	19	111	1	1		2	113
Footwear	219	125		344	15	10		25	369
Sawn Timber	79	174	119	372	4	25	8	37	409
Other Wood Products	6	14	8	28		1		1	29
Furniture and Fixtures	29	57	157	243	1	2	1	3	246
Paper and products	35	19	116	170	2	2		4	174
Printing and Publishing	489	505	290	1,284	48	53	8	109	1,392
Tanning and Leather Goods	24	71	2	97	1	1	-	2	98
Rubber Products	24	28	21	73	2	2	-	4	71
Basic Industrial Chemicals	214	226	11	441	38	33	-	71	512
Paints	30	28	34	92	8	3	4	15	107
Soap	109	88	43	240	17	5		21	261
Miscellaneous Chemicals	156	117	65	337	21	13	2	36	373
Clay and Concrete Products	15	50	14	79	1	1	2	4	83
Glass and products	9	75	7	91	1	1		2	93
Cement and other Minerals	142	146	2	290	23	27	1	51	341
Metal Products	211	276	130	638	22	14	13	48	686
Non-electrical Machinery	18	45	94	157	-	1	2	3	159
Electrical Machinery	4	13	49	66			1	1	67
Shipbuilding and Repairing	106	161	230	497	8	3	37	48	545
Railway Rolling Stock	438	589	-	997	-	-	-	-	997
Motor Vehicles	21	55	40	116	1	-	-	1	117
Motor Repairs	51	92	200	343	-	1	2	3	346
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	29	27	63	120	2	4	1	7	126
TOTAL	3,460	4,314	3,021	10,756	370	385	99	854	11,702
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION									
Private	-	-	1,495	1,495	-	-	66	66	1,561
Public	-	-	3,381	3,381	-	-	352	352	3,733
Electrical Contracting	-	-	194	194	-	-	12	12	207
TOTAL		-	5,070	5,070	-	-	431	431	5,501
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	-	-	1,112	1,112	-	-	20	20	1,132
ALL INDUSTRY- TOTAL	3,460	4,314	9,903	17,677	370	385	608	1,363	19,094

\* See note to Appendix Table 3 The analysis in this table refers to the same employees enumerated as 'Administrative/Operatives/Mot Stated' in that table.

Appendix Table 10 BY Type of Cost and Type of Employer

	Goods in kind, Housing, etc.		Passages		Pensions		Other		Not Stated	Total	
	Ad.*	Op.	Ad.	Op.	Ad.	Op.	Ad.	Op.			
MNG AND QUARRYNG											
Crude Petroleum	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	50	50	
Metallic Minerals	-	-	-	-					-	-	
Non-Metallic Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Quarry Products						-			8	8	
TOTAL									58	58	
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS											
Meat Products	1	15	12	4	5	5	1	1	2	4	
Dairy Products	13	16	10	-	4	3	1	1	3	50	
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	2	1	3	-	3	2	2	1	-	14	
Grain Mill Products	4	19	4	-	6	4	-	-	3	41	
Bakery Products	1	1	2	1	1	1		-	2	9	
Sugar	8	4	5	-	-	-	2	5	-	25	
Confectionery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous Foods	-	1	-	-	1	1		-	1	5	
Spirits	2	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	3	
Beer and Malt	1	20	12	1	18	15	3		1	72	
Soft Drinks	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	
Tobacco		10	8	-	3	20	1	1	-	18	
Cordage, Rope and Twine		9	2		3	7		4	6	30	
Textiles	5	4		-				1		11	
Clothing		1	1		1					2	
Footwear		8	6		9		1	2		25	
Sawn Timber	3	23	14		1			2	8	37	
Other Wood Products	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Furniture and Fixtures		1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Paper and products		1	1		1	1				4	
Printing and Publishing	4	9	25	14	16	22	2	8	8	109	
Tanning and leather Goods	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Rubber Products	-	1	1	-	4	1		-	-	4	
Basic Industrial Chemicals	4	12	16	2	12	12	5	7		71	
Paints	3	1	3		3	2			4	15	
Soap		3	7		9	1				21	
Miscellaneous Chemicals	1	7	6	1	12	5	2	1	2	36	
Clay and Concrete Products		1							2	4	
Glass and products						1				2	
Cement and other Minerals	5	10	12	7	5	5	2	5	1	51	
Metal Products	6	2	7	1	8	6	1	6	13	48	
Non-electrical Machinery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
Electrical Machinery									1	1	
Shipbuilding and Repairing			3		3	1	2	2	37	48	
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motor Vehicles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Motor Repairs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	7	
TOTAL	65	188	149	32	129	115	27	50	99	854	
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION											
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	66	
Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	352	
Electrical Contracting	-		-	-		-	-	-	12	12	
TOTAL									431	431	
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL							-	-	-	20	20
ALL INDUSTRY TOTAL	65	- 188	149	32	129	115	27	50	608	1,363	

\* Administrative employees  
\* Operatives  
See note to Appendix Table 3.

Appendix Table 11

£'000

INDUSTRY	Materials Used	Fuels	Sub- Contracted Work	Repairs and Maintenance	Total Industrial Costs
MINING AND QUARRYING					
Crude Petroleum		54		252	307
Metallic Minerals	1 80	20	3		233
Non-Metallic Minerals	1			46	
Quarry Products	87	34	20		
TOTAL	268	108	22	258	656
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS					
Meat Products	5,031	90		4	5,124
Dairy Products	3,667	74		7	3,748
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	680	23	1	1	705
Grain Mill Products	6,715	123	4	19	6,857
Bakery Products	1,236	48		5	1,290
Sugar	1,236	99	46	3	1,054
Confectionary					
Miscellaneous Foods	420	12		3	436
Spirits					
Beer and Malt	} 1,257	114		3	1,374
Soft Drinks					
Tobacco	2,277	26		9	2,312
Cordage, Rope and Twine	645	36		7	688
Textiles	853	22		4	879
Clothing					
Footwear	1,642	37	64	13	1,755
Sawn Timber	200	86	7	12	305
Other Wood Products	117	4		2	123
Furniture and Fixtures	597	11	6	2	616
Paper and products	846	23	2	10	881
Printing and Relishing	1,746	39	73	19	1,877
Tanning and Leather Goods	331	11		3	345
Rubber Products	334	16		4	355
Basic Industrial Chemicals	813	143	4	11	970
Paints	445	5		1	452
Soap	2,114	37	1	6	2,158
Miscellaneous Chemicals	2,926	15	27	5	3,006
Clay and Concrete Products	109	16		6	131
Glass and products	99	63	8	6	177
Cement and other Minerals	380	493	10	1	884
Metal Products	3,315	103	3	36	3,457
Non-electrical Machinery	267	16	3	2	288
Electrical Machinery	12	4	1		125
Shipbuilding and Repairing	261	22	4		286
Railway Rolling Stock	1,545	59			1,604
Motor Vehicles	283	5	5	1	294
Motor Repairs	1,133	46	6	3	1,183
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	452	9	9	9	478
TOTAL	43,761	1,963	282	217	46,223
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION		22			
Private	2,616		509	20	3,233
Public		2	2,515		4,345
Electrical Contracting	255		1	4	262
TOTAL	2,871	98	3,226	24	8,343
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	1,587	237		24	1,348
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	48,487	2,398	3,330	522	57,067

Appendix Table 12

£'000

INDUSTRY	Own Transport	Consumable tools and parts	Rent	Other	Not Stated +	Total
<b><u>MINING AND QUARRYING</u></b>						
Crude Petroleum	84	233	11	29	96	423
Metallic Minerals	11	50	1	6	1	94
Non-Metallic Minerals						
Quarry Products	84	15	9			116
TOTAL	119	298	21	131	1	230
<b><u>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</u></b>						
Heat Products	24	7	16	242	2	290
Dairy Products	43	39	54	379	9	519
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	10	17	4	96		127
Grain Mill Products	35	2	43	160	73	331
Bakery Products	57	14	11	106	22	210
Sugar	57	135	6	73		292
Confectionery						
Miscellaneous Foods	3	3	11	30	13	59
Spirits		71	14	319	2	484
Bear and Halt						
Soft Drinks		16	25	185	6	312
Tobacco						
Cordage, Rope and Twine	7	27	1	60		95
Textiles	8	21	13	58	1	100
Clothing		9	15	53		82
Sawn Timber	122	53	88	61	6	330
Other Wood Products	3	2	2	10	1	18
Furniture and Fixtures	19	5	31	18	15	89
Paper and products	5	8	5	44	3	64
Printing and Publishing	26	20	88	262	29	425
Tanning and leather Goods	3	4	6	18	3	33
Rubber Products	8	6	3	19	10	46
Basic Industrial Chemicals	29	25	3	61	1	119
Paints	6	1	4	48		59
Soap	45	16	13	288	26	388
Miscellaneous Chemicals	20	15	18	643	188	884
Clay and Concrete Products	10	5	5	15	2	36
Glass and products	1	20	4	15		40
Cement and other literals	53	138	12	180	1	385
Metal Products	20	60	30	281	19	439
Non-electrical Machinery	11	4	11	21	10	57
Electrical Machinery	6	1	8	4	22	41
Shipbuilding and Repairing	11	6	9	16	1	42
Railway Rolling Stock		15				15
Motor Vehicles	7	5	15	16	2	44
Motor Repairs	24	8	28	32	24	115
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5	7	16	37	35	100
TOTAL	866	799	609	3,844	524	6,642
<b><u>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</u></b>						
Private	223	133	55	269	679	725
Public						389
Electrical Contracting	24	3	15	9	3	54
TOTAL	247	137	70	278	49	1,168
<b><u>ELECTRICITY - TOTAL</u></b>	53	172	54	166	-	445
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	1,344	1,435	7,541	4,419	574	8,885

\* for payments to transport contractors see table

+ Estimate for firms completing form CP/63/ 2.

Appendix Table 13

£'000

INDUSTRY	Petrol	Diesel Oil	Electricity	Gas	Coal	Wood	Total
Crude Petroleum	51		3				54
Metallic Minerals .. ..							20
Non-Metallic Minerals		20		-			
Quarry Products .. ..	8		9			1	34
TOTAL ..			12	-	-	1	108
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS							
Meat Products .. ..		43	45			2	90
Dairy Products	-	26	38	-	-	10	74
Canned Fruit and Vegetables		15	4	-	-	-	23
Grain Mill Products ..	1	12	107	-	-	1	120
Bakery Products .. ..		22	22	-	1	2	48
Sugar	18	36	24	6	1	15	99
Confectionery							
Miscellaneous Foods		2	10	-	-	-	12
Spirits .. ..							
Beer and Malt		44				1	114
Soft Drinks ...		12	13	-	-	-	26
Tobacco							
Cordage, Rope and Twine ..		7	29		-	-	36
Textiles... ..	-	5	17	-	-	-	22
Clothing .. ..							
Footwear	1	-	35	-			37
Sawn Timber	23	45			-	2	86
Other Wood Products	-	3	1	-	-	-	44
Furniture and Fixtures ..	1			-	-	-	11
Paper and products .. ..		9	14	-	-	-	23
Printing and Publishing ..	3	2	35	-	-	-	39
Tanning and Leather Goods ..	-	4	7	-	-	-	11
Rubber Products . . .	-	9	7	-	-	-	16
Basic Industrial Chemicals..		99	15	-	-	28	143
Paints .. ..	1	2	3	-	-	-	5
Soap .. ..	-	2	22	-	-	13	37
Miscellaneous Chemicals ..	-	16	33	-	-	-	id
Clay and Concrete Products..	2	3	8	-	2	1	16
Glass and products ..	-	32	21	10	-	-	63
Cement and other Minerals ..	-	85	179	-	222	7	493
Metal Products .. ..		31			1	-	103
Non-electrical Machinery ..			1	1		-	16
Electrical Machinery	1	-		-	-	-	4
Shipbuilding and Repairing..	1	10	11	-	-	-	22
Railway Rolling Stock	-	14	24	-	20	1	59
Motor Vehicles	1	-	3	1	-	-	5
Motor Repairs	14	22	8	2	-	-	46
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-	3	6	-	-	-	9
TOTAL	80	616	898	34	251	85	1,963
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION							
Private		41	11	-	2	3	88
					Public		
Electrical Contracting	-					-	?
TOTAL	31	41	12	1			90
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	-	-	237	-	-	-	237
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	..	..	1,159	34	252	89	2,398

- 115 -  
RACKING MATERIAL COSTS

Appendix table 14

INDUSTRY	By Type of Material					Total
	Tins and Cans	Glass Bottles	Wood Boxes/ Crates	Other	Not Stated*	
<u>MINING AND QUARRYING</u>						
Crude Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallic Minerals				8		8
Non-Metallic Minerals						
Quarry Products				-	8	8
TOTALS					15	15
<u>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</u>						
Meat Products	255	-	1	103	-	359
Dairy Products	54	-	8	254	2	317
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	284	1	-	64	-	349
Grain Mill Products	4	-	1	166	12	184
Bakery Products	10	-	-	107	7	125
Sugar		-	-	62	-	66
Confectionery	} 4					
Miscellaneous Foods	} 3	2	-	11	2	17
Spirits	} 2					
Beer and Malt		45	26	101	-	174
Soft Drinks	} 25					
Tobacco		75	10	316	4	428
Cordage, Rope and Twine				38	4	41
Textiles				31		31
Clothing		-	-	13	52	69
Footwear						
Sawn Timber				6		6
Other Wood Products	-	-	-	17	-	17
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	2		3
Paper and products	-	-	-	11	3	14
Printing and Relishing	-	-	3	2	1	5
Tanning and Leather Goods	-	-	-	4	-	5
Rubber Products	-	-	-	-	—	-
Basic Industrial Chemicals	-	-	-	229	-	230
Paints	40		1	5	30	76
Soap	63	1		142	5	211
Miscellaneous Chemicals	21	18	-	28	23	89
Clay and Concrete Products	-	1	-	-	-	1
Glass and products	-	-	2	25	-	27
Cement and other Minerals	-	-	-	136	-	136
Metal Products	-	-	39	9	-	49
Non-electrical Machinery	-	-	-	2	-	2
Electrical Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing		-	-	-	-	-
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles	-	—	-	-	-	-
Motor Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2	-	-	9	2	13
TOTAL	771	142	91	1,797	149	3,043
<u>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</u>						
Private	-	-	-	-	1	1
Public	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Contracting	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-			-	1	1
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL - -						
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	771	142	91	1,797	165	3,099

\* Total for firms completing for\* CIP/63/2

Appendix Table 15

£'000

INDUSTRY MINING AND QUARRYING		PAYMENTS TO TRANSPORT CONTRACTORS			
		For Finished Goods	For Raw Materials	Not + Stated	Total
Crude Petroleum	84	27			111
Metallic Minerals	11	77			88
Non-Metallic Minerals					
Quarry Products	84	25			
TOTAL	179	129			308
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS					
Meat Products	24	75	11		109
Dairy Products	43	160	2		205
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	10	123			133
Grain Mill Products	35	86	80	37	238
Bakery Products	57	9		24	90
Sugar					
Confectionery	3	4	40		122
			11	1	16
Miscellaneous Foods					
Spirits	79	184	3		266
Beer and Halt					
Soft Drinks	81	5	2	1	89
Tabacco	7				7
Cordage, Rope and Twine	8	8	27		43
Textiles	5				
Clothing	122	1	27		34
Footwear	3	26	16	11	175
Sawn Timber	19			6	9
Other Wood Products		4	6	1	30
Furniture and Fixtures	5	11	48	2	65
Paper and products	26	57	a	33	136
Printing and Publishing	3	6	6		16
Tanning and Leather Goods	8	1	11		20
Rubber Products	29	785	51	14	878
Basic Industrial Chemicals	6	13	12		31
Paints Soap	45	117	9	4	175
Miscellaneous Chemicals	20	74	4	23	120
Clay and Concrete Products	10	2	2	2	16
Glass and products	1	20	8		30
Cement and other Minerals	53	474	70	10	593
Metal products	20	33	123	15	186
Non-electrical Machinery	11	1	22	2	48
Electrical Machinery	6				6
Shielding and Repairing	11				11
Railway Rolling Stock					
Motor Vehicles	7	1	2		9
Motor Repairs	24	1			39
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5	1	14		6
TOTAL	866	2,280	628	185	3,958
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION					
Private	223		286		509
Public					
Electrical Contracting	24		4	4	28
TOTAL	247	2,280	290	4	537
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	53		23		76
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	1,344		941	189	4,879

Those are not included as a cost because they were included in the cost of materials purchased and excluded from the value of sales.



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ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1961 and 1963						
Appendix Table 16(a)		(a) Number of Establishments by three size groups				Numbers
INDUSTRY	Establishment Size (Number of Employees)					
	5 - 19		33-49		50 and over	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
<u>MINING AND QUARRYING</u>						
Crude Petroleum					1	
Metallic Minerals		3		1		1
Non-Metallic Minerals		2		-		-
Quarry Products		17		21		6
TOTAL		22		22		8
<u>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</u>						
Meat Products	1	1	3	2	5	5
Dairy Products	5	4	8	5	7	7
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	3	-	-	13	2	2
Grain Mill Products	30	26	8	6	7	7
Bakery Products		25	13	10	4	2
Sugar	1	1	1	-	2	2
Confectionary	1	-	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Foods	4	7	2	3	3	3
Spirits	-	-	-	1	-	-
Beer and Malt	6	5	3	4	8	7
Soft Drinks	9	7	5	6	7	5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	2	1
Cordage, Rope and Twine	-	1	1	2	3	3
Textiles	-	-	3	1	5	9
Clothing	2	3	5	5	4	7
Footwear	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sawn Timber	18	16	14	13	39	35
Other Wood Products	4	4	-	1	2	2
Furniture and Fixtures	63	57	14	14	2	3
Riper and products	2	3	1	3	6	5
Printing and Relishing	37	41	19	20	12	12
Tanning and Leather Goods	2	3	2	4	3	3
Rubber Products	4	6	6	3	-	1
Basic Industrial Chemicals	4	4	8	3	6	8
Paints	-	-	2	1	2	3
Soap	11	11	2	3	4	3
Miscellaneous Chemicals	11	15	5	3	2	2
Clay and Concrete Products	5	6	8	7	5	4
Glass and products	1	-	-	1	2	2
Cement and other Minerals	-	2	2	-	4	5
Metal Products	36	31	4	6	11	11
Non-electrical Machinery	27	20	14	15	1	-
Electrical Machinery	15	17	2	2	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	1	4	4	2	5	6
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	1	1
Motor Vehicles	11	7	7	7	1	3
Motor Repairs	74	70	2)	25	3	1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18	20	3	2	1	2
TOTAL		417	190	183	174	175
<u>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</u>						
Private		60		52		34
Public		11		14		31
Electrical Contracting		10		6		2
TOTAL		81		72		67
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		-		2		7
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		520		279		257

Appendix Table 16(b)		(b) Persons Engaged				Numbers
INDUSTRY	Establishment Size (Number of Employees)					
	5-19		20-	19	50 and over	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
MINING AND QUARRING						
Crude Petroleum						488
Metallic Minerals		27				762
Non-Metallic Minerals		13		-		-
Quarry Products		184		666		476
TOTAL		224		688		1,726
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS						
Meat Products	14	13	95	68	2,035	1,987
Dairy Products	54	41	248	184	512	656
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	22		-	57	1,143	937
Grain Mill Products	348	295	243	150	1,592	1,528
Bakery Products	234	301	375	341	554	444
Sugar	16	14	24	-	1,626	1,486
Confectionery	6	-	54	32	53	55
Miscellaneous Foods	52	85	73	99	550	351
Spirits	-	-	-	35	-	-
Beer and Malt	79	52	72	97	1,849	1,874
Soft Drinks	95	76		170	623	506
Tobacco	-		-	-	932	732
Cordage, Rope and Twine	-	15	41	54	2,235	2,164
Textiles	-	-	81	28	1,088	1,792
Clothing	17	23	177	166	249	515
Footwear	-	-		-	1,047	1,177
Sawn Timber	198	195	535	483	5,079	4,621
Other Wood Products	40	37	-	25	334	258
Furniture and Fixtures	590	622	463	423	165	176
Paper and products	33	42	38	113	554	551
Printing and Publishing	525	512	524	538	1,824	1,927
Tanning and Leather Goods	23	33	65	111	366	399
Rubber Products	50	80	196	111	-	85
Basic Industrial Chemicals	39	50	291	101	1,787	1,410
Paints	-	-	49	35	111	211
Soap	133	123	53	102	580	563
Miscellaneous Chemicals	152	216	133	110	563	538
Clay and Concrete Products	61	61	273	195	498	277
Glass and products	7	-	-	22	275	285
Cement and other Minerals	-	23	78	-	894	898
Metal Products	334	305	10	182	1,937	2,383
Non-electrical Machinery	279	208	466	503	68	-
Electrical Machinery	156	187	45	64	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	7	34	140	94	1,529	1,979
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	6,186	6,392
Motor Vehicles	98	84	232	214	56	166
Motor Repairs	764	691	615	697	170	66
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	186	211	97	67	96	213
TOTAL	4,662	4,629	6,022	5,668	39,162	39,532
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION						
Private		676		1,615		4,699
Public		111		450		21,581
Electrical Contracting		126		211		191
TOTAL		913		2,276		26,471
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		-		66		2,128
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		5,766		8,698		68,131

Appendix Table 16(c) (c) Sales

INDUSTRY	Establishment Size (Number of Employees)					
	5 - 19		23 - 49		50 and over	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>						
Crude Petroleum			-			
Metallic Minerals						
Non-Metallic Minerals		64		329		1,841
Quarry Products						
TOTAL		64		329		1,841
<b>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</b>						
Meat Products	)					
Dairy Products	)	95	1,103	2,101	9,343	10,174
Canned Fruit and Vegetables						
Grain Mill Products	1,247	1,113	732	986	6,678	6,984
Bakery Products	321	351	588	552	961	918
Sugar						
Confectionery	)	299	244	222	1,754	1,949
Miscellaneous Foods	161					
Spirits	)	20				
Beer and Malt	96	33	37	114	3,622	3,848
Soft Drinks						
Tobacco		58	255	472	3,748	3,435
Cordage, Rope and Twine						
Textiles						
Clothing	)	69	50	347	293	4,040
Footwear						
Sawn Timber						
Other Wood Products	131	151	150	169	932	889
Furniture and Fixtures	453	497	260	425	253	411
Paper and products						
Printing and Publishing	)	466	600	527	949	3,155
Tanning and Leather Goods						
Rubber Products						
Basic Industrial Chemicals	)	106	243	601	348	2,188
Paints						
Soap						
Miscellaneous Chemicals						
Clay and Concrete Products	)					
Glass and products		50	532	210	2,481	2,891
Cement and other Minerals						
Metal Products		217	109	295	3,372	4,853
Non-electrical Machinery	)	245	400	467	483	34
Electrical Machinery						
Shipbuilding and Repairing		5	62	61	681	853
Railway Rolling Stock					2,504	2,616
Motor Vehicles	)	729	710	652	1,238	168
Motor Repairs						
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		284	391	149	142	103
TOTAL	5,519	6,647	7,344	9,661	52,260	58,238
<b>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>						
Private		899		1,357		3,729
Public						
Electrical Contracting		153		231		188
TOTAL						
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		-		79		5,202
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL						

Appendix Table 16(d)		(d) Value Added				£'000	
INDUSTRY		Establishment Size (Number of Employees)					
		5 - 19		20 -49		50 and over	
		1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
MINING AND QUARRING							
Crude Petroleum							
Metallic Minerals							
Non-Metallic Minerals							
Quarry Products							
TOTAL		51		243		1,234	
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS							
Meat Products		68					
Dairy Products			28	145	357	2,191	2,218
Canned Fruit and Vegetables							
Grain mill Products		180	154	113	145	1,458	1,963
Bakery Products		87	81	45	150	303	306
Sugar							
Confectionery		32	50	56	53		805
Miscellaneous Foods							
Spirits			17	27	84	2,363	2,579
Beer and Malt							
Soft Drinks		39	26	158	358	1,359	1,268
Tobacco							
Cordage, Rope and Twine							
Textiles		19	20	69	532	1,832	1,684
Clothing				Includes Tanning and Leather Goods			
Footwear							
Sawn Timber		68	80	107	110	801	704
Other wood Products		251					
Furniture and Fixtures			243	144	183	84	165
Paper and products							
Printing and Publishing		204	253	238	461	1,672	2,149
Tanning and Leather Goods				Included above			
Rubber Products		45	80	273	190	1,305	1,394
Basic industrial Chemicals							
Paints				See below			
Soap		66	100	39	55	542	961
Miscellaneous Chemicals		88	268	171	Includes 184	379	939
Clay and Concrete Products				Paints			
Glass and products		15	26	244	111	1,564	1,746
Cement and other Minerals							
Metal Products		127	115	-17	90	1,191	1,615
Non-electrical Machinery							
Electrical Machinery		119	233	357	243	4	
Shipbuilding and Repairing		3	22	46	43	425	597
Railway Rolling Stock		-	-	-	-	1,010	1,012
Motor Vehicles		327	284	286	419	75	113
Motor Repairs							
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		90	152	79	46	44	115
TOTAL		1,838	2,230	2,680	3,373	19,879	22,977
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION							
Private			340		641		1,752
Public							
Electrical Contracting			78		108		123
TOTAL							
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL						55	3,378
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL							

ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1963

Appendix Table 16 ( e ) (a) Number of Establishments (by six size groups) Number

INDUSTRY	Establishment Size (Number of Employees)					
	5-19	20-49	50-99	100 - 249	250 - 499	500 and over
MINING AND QUARRING						
Crude Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	1
Metallic Minerals	3	1	-	-	-	-
Non-Metallic Minerals	2	-	-	-	-	-
Quarry Products	17	21	5	1	-	-
TOTAL	22	22	5	1	1	1
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS						
Meat Products	1	2	1	2	1	1
Dairy Products	4	5	3	4	-	-
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	-	2	-	-	1	1
Grain Mill Products	26	6	1	3	3	-
Bakery Products	25	10	-	1	1	1
Sugar	1	-	-	-	1	-
Confectionery	-	1	1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Foods	7	3	2	1	-	-
Spirits	-	1	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	5	4	3	-	3	1
Soft Drinks	7	6	4	1	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cordage, Rope and Twine	1	2	-	1	1	1
Textiles	-	1	4	3	1	1
Clothing	3	5	7	-	-	-
Footwear	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sawn Timber	16	13	12	23	-	-
Other Wood Products	4	1	-	2	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	57	14	3	-	-	-
Paper and products	3	3	3	2	—	-
Printing and Publishing	41	20	5	4	3	-
Tanning and Leather Goods	3	4	-	3	-	-
Rubber Products	6	3	1	-	-	-
Basic Industrial Chemicals	4	3	4	2	2	-
Paints	-	1	2	1	-	-
Soap	11	3	2	-	1	-
Miscellaneous Chemicals	15	3	1	-	1	—
Clay and Concrete Products	6	7	4	-	-	-
Glass and products	-	1	-	2	-	-
Cement and other Minerals	2	-	2	2	1	-
Metal Products	31	6	4	5	-	2
Non-electrical Machinery	20	15	-	-	-	-
Electrical Machinery	17	2	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	4	2	1	1	3	1
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicles	7	7	3	-	-	-
Motor Repairs	70	25	1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	33	2	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	417	183	76	64	23	12
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION						
Private	60	52	22	7	4	1
Public	11	14	3	8	7	13
Electrical Contracting	10	6	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	81	72	26	16	11	14
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	-	2	3	1	1	2
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	520	279	110	82	36	29



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ANALYSIS BY KIND OF OWNERSHIP  
 (a) Number of Establishments

Appendix Table 17(a)

	Number			
INDUSTRY	Individual Ownership	Partnership	Registered Company	Other *
MINING AND QUARRYING				
Crude Petroleum			2	
Metallic Minerals	3			
Non-Metallic Minerals	1		1	
Quarry Products	21	15	8	
TOTAL	25	15	12	-
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS				
Meat Products			3	5
Dairy Products			15	1
Canned Fruit and Vegetables			4	
Grain Mill Products	6	12	21	
Bakery Products	14	7	16	
Sugar			2	1
Confectionery	1		1	
Miscellaneous Foods	3	1	0	
Spirits			1	
Beer and Ale	2		5	9
Soft Drinks	5		13	
Tobacco			1	
Cordage, Rope and Twine	4	1	1	
Textiles	1	1	8	
Clothing	1	5	9	
Footwear			2	
Sawn Timber	4	23	37	
Other Wood Products		5	2	
Furniture and Fixtures	36	24	14	
Paper and products		2	9	
Printing and Publishing	4	6	57	6
Tanning and Leather Goods	1	3	0	1
Rubber Products	2		8	
Basic Industrial Chemicals			15	
Paints			4	
Soap	3	3	11	
Miscellaneous Chemicals	1	6	12	2
Clay and Concrete Products	2	3	12	2
Glass and products			3	1
Cement and other Minerals			7	
Metal Products	16	21	11	
Non-electrical Machinery	12	13	10	
Electrical Machinery	8	5	6	
Shipbuilding and Repairing	1	1	8	
Railway Rolling Stock				
Motor Vehicles	5	7	5	
Motor Repairs	43	22	31	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5	9	10	
TOTAL	180	180	388	27
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION				
Private	41	36	69	
Public				56
Electrical Contracting	6	1	11	
TOTAL	47	37	80	56
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL			9	
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	227	217	477	83

\* Government, Quasi-Government, and Non-profit making.

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ANALYSIS BY KIND OF OWNERSHIP

Appendk Table 17(b)

(b) Number of Persons Engaged Numbers

INDUSTRY	Individual Ownership	Partnership	Registered Company	Other
MING AND QUARRING				
Crude Petroleum			488	
Metallic Minerals	40			
Non-Metallic Minerals	6		7	-
Quarry Products	417	443	466	
TOTAL	463	443	1,732	-
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS				
Meat Products			394	1,674
Dairy Products			825	56
Canned Fruit and Vegetables			994	
Grain Mill Products	56	148	1,760	
Bakery Products	173	199	754	
Sugar			1,486	14
Confectionery	55		32	
Miscellaneous Foods	31	16	488	
Spirits			35	
Beer and Malt	28	m	1,738	257
Soft Drinks	44		708	
Tobacco			702	
Cardage,rope, twine		26	1,658	
Textiles	28	59	1,733	
Clothing	40	111	553	
Footwear			1,177	
Sawn Timber	228	624	4,447	
Other Wood Products		62	253	
Furniture and Fixtures	395	351	472	
Paper and products	49	33	673	
Printing and Relishing		107	2,474	347
Tanning and Leather Goods	8	80	404	11
Rubber Products	28		248	
Basic Industrial Chemicals			1,561	
Paints			246	
Soap	29	38	721	
Miscellaneous Chemicals	7	87	331	439
Clay and Concrete Products			307	
Glass and products	21	117	395	
Cement and other Mrtals			071	
Metal Products	168	335	4,567	
Non-electrical Machinery	135	298	278	
Electrical Machinery	85	75	91	
Shipbuilding and Repairing	7	12	959	1,129
Railway Rolling Stock				6,392
Motor Vehicles	70	215	179	
Motor Repairs	466	385	603	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	44	96	351	
TOTAL	2,744	3,434	33,232	10,319
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION				
Private	809	1,178	5,003	
Public				22,142
Electrical Contracting	77	16	435	
TOTAL	886	1,194	5,438	22,142
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL			2,194	-
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	4,093	5,071	42,696	32,461



Appendix Table 17(c)

(c) Sales

INDUSTRY	Individual Ownership	Partnership	Registered Company	Other
MNG AND QUARRYNG				
Crude Petroleum			1	
Metallic Minerals	16		556	
Non-Metallic Minerals			1	
Quarry Products	143	195	186	
TOTAL	159	195	1,880	
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS				
Meat Products			1,002	5,445
Dairy Products			4,759	94
Canned Fruit and Vegetables			1,070	
Grain Mill Products	145	730	8,208	
Bakery Products	212	210	1,399	
Sugar	102		2,222	4
Confectionery				
Miscellaneous Foods	5			
Spirits			3,781	209
Beer and Halt				
Soft Drinks		102		
Tobacco	38		3,928	
Cordage, Rope and Twine				
Textiles	251		5,674	
Clothing	52		and Leather	Goo
Footwear				
Sawn Timber			1,030	
Other Wood Products				
Furniture and Fixtures	285	135	523	
Paper and products			5,077	277
Printing and Publishing	12	Includes Tanning		
Tanning and leather Goods	7	343	398	12
Rubber Products	89		above	
Basic Industrial Chemicals	10	308	2,413	
Paints		217	678	
Soap			4,102	2,277
Miscellaneous Chemicals		126		
Clay and Concrete Products		Included	260	
Glass and products		521	526	
Cement and other Minerals			2,287	
Metal Products	84	38	4,909	
Non-electrical Machinery	103	367	260	
Electrical Machinery	88	247	108	
Shipbuilding and Repairing		78		
Railway Rolling Stock	80	201	728	3,071
Motor Vehicles				
Motor Repairs	444	381	961	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	88	780	513	
TOTAL	2,123	4,190	56,815	11,389
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION				
Private	628	1,000	4,365	
Public				8,966
Electrical Contracting	77	Included in private	463	
TOTAL	705	1,000	4,831	8,966
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL			5,281	
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	2,987	5,385	68,807	20,355

Appendix Table 17(d)

(d) Value Added

INDUSTRY	Individual Ownership	Partnership	Registered Company	Other
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>				
Crude Petroleum			831	
Metallic Minerals	11	-		
Non-Metallic Minerals				-
Quarry Products	109	139	131	
TOTAL	120	139	1,355	-
<b>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</b>				
Meat Products			286	885
Dairy Products			1,104	20
Canned Fruit and Vegetables			307	
Grain Mill Products	24	92	2,140	
Bakery Products	47	57	432	
Sugar				
Confectionery			862	4
Miscellaneous Foods				
Spirits			2,580	96
Beer and Malt				
Soft Drinks		17	1,631	
Tobacco				
Cordage, Rope and Twine				
Textiles			2,292	
Clothing			ard Leather Goods	
Footwear				
Sawn Timber			790	
Other Wood Products		33		
Furniture and Fixtures			213	
Paper and products		Includes Tanning 200	2,615	153
Printing and Publishing		146	151	5
Tanning and leather Goods		78	d above	
Rubber Products		46	1,475	
Basic industrial Chemicals		Include	207	
Paints				
Soap		107	1,311	
Miscellaneous Chemicals				
Clay and Concrete Products		19	146	
Glass and products			286	
Cement and other Minerals			1,427	
Metal Products		153	1,625	
Non-electrical Machinery		128	135	
Electrical Machines		41	65	
Shipbuilding and Repairing				
Railway Rolling Stock		106	443	1,314
Motor Vehicles				
Motor Repairs		165	261	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		57	220	
TOTAL	830	1,444	22,963	3,344
<b>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Private	289	410	2,063	
Public				4,121
Electrical Contracting	22	Included in Private	258	
TOTAL	311	410	2,321	4,121
<b>ELECTRICITY - TOTAL</b>		-	3,433	-
<b>ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL</b>	1,261	1,993	30,072	7,465

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ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF FIRM BY NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Appendix Table 18(a)	(a) Number of Firms Numbers of firms				
INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments per Firm				
	1	2	3 or 4	5 or more	Total
MNG AND QUARRING					
Crude Petroleum	1	-	—		1
Metallic Minerals	5	-	-		5
Non-Metallic Minerals	2	-	-	-	2
Quarry Products	44	-	-	-	44
TOTAL	52	-		-	52
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS					
Meat Products	4	-	1		5
Dairy Products	7	-	-	1	8
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	4	-	-		4
Grain Mill Products	36	-	1	-	37
Bakery Products	35	1	-		36
Sugar	3	-	-		3
Confectionery	2	-	-		2
Miscellaneous Foods	13	-	-		13
Spirits	1	-	-		
Beer and Malt	13	-	1		14
Soft Drinks	14	2	-		16
Tobacco	1	-	-		
Cordage, Rope and Twine	6	-	-		6
Textiles	10	-	-		10
Clothing	15	-	-		15
Footwear	2	-	-		2
Sawn Timber	52	3	2		57
Other Wood Products	7	-	-	-	7
Furniture and Fixtures	74	-	-		74
Paper and products	9	1	-		10
Printing and Publishing	73	-	—		73
Tanning and Leather Goods	10	-	-		10
Rubber Products	8	1	-		9
Basic Industrial Chemicals	10	1	1		12
Paints	4	-	-		4
Soap	17	-	-	-	17
Miscellaneous Chemicals	20	-	-		20
Clay and Concrete Products	15	1	-		16
Glass and products	3	-	-		3
Cement and other Minerals	5	1	-		6
Metal Products	48	-	-		48
Non-electrical Machinery	35	-	-	-	35
Electrical Machinery	19	-	-		19
Shipbuilding and Repairing	8	2	-		10
Railway Rolling Stock	1	-	-		1
Motor Vehicles	17	-			17
Motor Repairs	96	-	-		96
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	22	1			23
TOTAL	719	14	6	1	740
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION					
Private	138	4	-	-	142
Public	42	-	-	2	44
Electrical Contracting	16	1	-	-	17
TOTAL	196	5		2	203
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL					
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	967	19	6	4	996

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments per firm			
	1	2	3 or 4	5 or more
MINING AND QUARRING				
Crude Petroleum	488	-	-	
Metallic Minerals	811			
Non-Metallic Minerals	13			
Quarry Products	1,386	-	-	
TOTAL	2,638			
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS				
Meat Products	519	-	1,549	-
Dairy Products	229	-	-	652
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	994	-	-	
Grain Mill Products	1,360	-	613	
Bakery Products	1,069	17	-	
Sugar	1,500	-	-	
Confectionery	87	-	-	
Miscellaneous Foods	535	-	-	
Spirits	35	-	-	
Beer and Malt	904	-	1,119	
Soft Drinks	392	360	-	-
Tobacco	702	-	-	
Cordage, Rope and Twine	2,233	-	-	
Textiles	1,820	-	-	
Clothing	704	-	-	
Footwear	1,177		-	
Sawn Timber	3,956	448	895	
Other Wood Products	320	-	-	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,218	-	-	
Rubber and products	488	218	-	
Printing and Publishing	2,977	-	-	
Tanning and Leather Goods	503	-	-	
Rubber Products	217	59	-	
Basic Industrial Chemicals	1,062	149	350	
Paints	246	-	-	
Soap	788	-		-
Miscellaneous Chemicals	864	-		
Clay and Concrete Products	463	70	-	
Glass and products	307	-	-	
Count and other Minerals	719	202	-	
Metal Products	2,870	-	-	
Non-electrical Machinery	711	-	-	
Electrical Machinery	251	-	-	
Shipbuilding and Repairing	568	1,539	-	
Railway Rolling Stock	6,392	-	-	
Motor Vehicles	464	-		
Motor Repairs	1,454	-	-	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	471	20		
TOTAL	41,569	3,082	4,526	652
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION				
Private	6,672	318	-	
Public	5,476	-	-	16,666
Electrical Contracting	447	81	-	
TOTAL	12,595	399	-	16,666
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	-	-	-	2,194
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	56,802	3,481	4,526	19,512

AppendixTable 18(c)	(c) Sales				£'000
INDUSTRY	Number of establishments per Firm				
	1	2	3 or 4	5 or more	
Mining and Quarrying					
Crude Petroleum	1,138	-		-	
Metallic Minerals	572	-			
Non-Metallic Minerals	1	-	-	-	
Quarry Products	- 524			-	
TOTAL	2,235				
Manufacturing and Repairs					
Meat Products	1,038				
Dairy Products	328				
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	1,070				
Grain Mill Products	5,578				
Bakery Products	1,809				
Sugar					
Confectionery	1,832	813	11,235	4,525	
Miscellaneous Foods	599				
Spirits	1,668				
Beer and Malt					
Soft Drinks					
Tobacco	3,161				
Cordage, Rope and twine	1,336				
Textiles	1,368				
Clothing	2,814				
Footwear					
Sawn Timber	938				
Other Wood Products	217				
Furniture and fixtures	1,116	1,053	752	-	
Paper and products	836				
Printing and Publishing	4,083				
Tanning and Leather Goods	543				
Rubber Products	471				
Basic Industrial Chemicals	1,637				
Paints	678				
Soap	3,253				
Miscellaneous Chemicals	3,736				
Clay and Concrete Products	271				
Glass and products	526				
Cement and other Minerals	1,676				
Metal Products	5,361				
Non-electrical Machinery	009				
Electrical Machinery	274	1,410	-		
Shipbuilding and Repairing	218				
Railway Rolling Stock	2,616				
Motor Vehicles	516				
Motor Repairs	1,790				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	750				
TOTAL	54,719	3,281	11,992	4,525	
Building and Construction					
Private	5,656	425	-	-	
Public	1,373	-	-	7,593	
Electrical Contracting	455	Included in Private	-	-	
TOTAL	7,484	425	-	7,593	
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL				5,281	
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	64,438	3,706	11,992	17,399	

Appendix Table 18(d)		(d) Value Added		£'000
INDUSTRY		Number of Establishments per firm		
	1	2	3 or 4	5 or more
MINING AND QUARRING				
Crude Petroleum	831			
Metallic Minerals	404			
Non-Metallic Minerals				
Quarry Products	379			
TOTAL	1,614			
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS				
Meat Products	306			
Dairy Products	121			
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	307			
Grain Mill Products	1,234			
Bakery Products	532			
Sugar )	754	505	3,431	1,004
Confectionery )				
Miscellaneous Foods	153			
Spirits )	1,136			
Beer and Malt )				
Soft Drinks	1,151			
Tobacco				
Cordage, Rope and Twine	655			
Textiles	463			
Clothing )	1,120			
Footwear )				
Sawn Timber	697			
Other Wood Products	93			
Furniture and Fixtures	497			
Paper and products	287			
Printing and Publishing	2,225	663	433	
Tanning and Leather Goods	207			
Rubber Products	111			
Basic Industrial Chemicals	1,005			
Paints	207			
Soap	1,116			
Miscellaneous Chemicals	1,185			
Clay and Concrete Products	152			
Glass and products	286			
Cement and other Minerals	1,079			
Metal Products	1,819			
Non-electrical Machinery	323			
Electrical Machinery	153	888		
Shipbuilding and Repairing	157			
Railway Rolling Stock	1,012			
Motor Vehicles	213			
Motor Repairs	602			
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	299			
TOTAL	21,656	2,056	3,864	1,004
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION				
Private	2,630	149		
Public	549			3,572
Electrical Contracting	262	Included in Private		
TOTAL	3,441	149		3,572
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL				3,433
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	26,711	2,204	3,864	8,009

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DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE

Appendix Table 19(a)

(a) Nairobi

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added		
	1961*	1963	1961*	1963	1961*	1963	1961*	1963	
MINING AND QUARRYING	Numbers				446	£'0			
Crude Petroleum									
Metallic Minerals									
Non-Metallic Minerals		2				202		139	
Quarry Products		14							
TOTAL		16		459		202		139	
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS									
Meat Products	1	1	14	13					
Dairy Products	3	3	6	142	214	704	933	168	253
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	1								
Grain Mill Products	1	6	16	1,182	1,158	4,739	5,683	1,140	1,762
Bakery Products	8	8	642	55	605	1,085	1,180	334	377
Sugar									
Confectionery	1	1	53						
Miscellaneous Foods	2	3	76	94		144	194	52	49
Spirits		1		35					
Beer and Malt	4	4	1,316	1,410		2,903	3,257	1,924	2,214
Soft Drinks	11	8	333	5					
Tabacco	1	1	797	702		3,648	3,625	1,325	1,439
Carriage, Rope and Twines		1		15					
Textiles	4	4	224	432		302	346	80	132
Clothing	8	10	576	498					
Footwear	1	1	86	96		566	1,043	137	308
Sawn Timber	13	9	837	289					
Other Wood Products	1	1	15	11		283	153	211	86
Furniture and Fixtures	48	50	786	792		623	762	293	318
Paper and products	5	4	396	288		829	835	302	322
Writing and Publishing	35	38	2,164	2,239		2,412	3,179	1,411	1,848
Tanning and Leather Goods	5	6	272	332		183	332	93	156
Rubber Products	8	7	226	245					
Basic Industrial Chemicals	2	2	104	135		562	654	282	308
Paints	4	4	163	246		416	678	161	207
Soap	7	7	585	549		1,957	1,503	559	948
Miscellaneous Chemicals	13	14	358	347		1,201	1,064	274	252
Clay and Concrete Products	11	10	358	308		281	243	151	131
Glass and products	2	2	187	202		257	324	83	141
Cement and other Minerals	1	1	48	70					
Metal Products	30	26	833	759		745	919	351	436
Non-electrical Machinery	21	17	456	375		316	367	208	181
Electrical Machinery	14	13	169	172		192	220	119	121
Shipbuilding and Repairing									
Railway Rolling Stock	1	1	6,186	6,392		2,504	2,616	1,010	1,012
Motor Vehicles	13	13	253	363		233	439	106	165
Motor Repairs	32	137	446	530		302	489	173	218
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	17	17	335	382		483	560	193	243
TOTAL	344	341	20,621	20,823	27,863	32,589	11,137	13,627	
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION									
Private		95		4,944			3,962		1,857
Public		3		5,298					
Electrical Contracting		11		348			379		115
TOTAL		109		10,990					
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		1		1,326			2,605		1,578
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		467		33,198					

\* The 1961 are comparable to those for 1963 i.e. they refer to the present Nairobi Province and not to the old City, or E.P.D. area.

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DISTRIBUTIONS OF INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE

Appendix Table 19(b)

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
MINING AND QUARRING	Numbers				£'0		£'000	
Crude Petroleum		1		488				
Metallic Minerals						1,251		921
Non-Metallic Minerals								
Quarry Products		10		296				
TOTAL		11		784		1,251		921
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products	1	1	191	192				
Dairy Products	2		66		1,344	1,752	45	255
Canned Fruit and Vegetables								
Grain Mill Products	7	6	211	208				
Bakery Products	8	6	191	130	309	222	84	60
Sugar	1	1	507	376				
Confectionery					528	502	92	70
Miscellaneous Foods	2	4	445	279				
Spirits								
Beer and Malt	3	3	425	410	651	582	391	381
Soft Drinks	4	4	191	162	189	195	107	119
Tobacco								
Cabbage, Rape and Twine	2	3	230	300	142	536	69	157
Textiles	2	4	165	403				
Clothing	3	5	110	236	101	144	31	34
Footwear								
Sawn Timber	5	3	409	307	135	222	72	107
Other Wood Products	2	3	171	171				
Furniture and Fixtures	11	10	199	188	98	182	53	72
Paper and products	3	6	199	386	350	633	108	286
Printing and Publishing	17	16	377	392	286	573	132	214
Tanning and Leather Goods				23				
Rubber Products	2	2	20		177	262	104	155
Basic Industrial Chemicals	6	5	176	144				
Paints								
Soap	5	5	50	123	140	454	25	85
Miscellaneous Chemicals	3	4	41	60	91	318	17	61
Clay and Concrete Products	4	5	281	206	53	55	37	34
Glass and products	1	1	95	105	1,644	1,794	1,058	1,169
Cement and other Minerals	2	2	451	498				
Metal Products	11	13	1,034	1,510	2,183	3,375	680	1,034
Non-electrical Machinery	5	4	90	91				
Electrical Machinery	2	3	25	45	92	133	53	73
Shipbuilding and Repairing	9	11	1,412	1,845	669	823	437	91
Railway Rolling Stock		1						
Motor Vehicles	2		98		236	2	133	102
Motor Repairs	16	12	221	153				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5	7	44	109	53	221	21	70
TOTAL	146	150	8,045	9,084	9,471	13,168	3,646	5,125
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private		18		952		1,147		507
Public		7		3,442				
Electrical Contracting		2		57		Included in Private		
TOTAL		27		4,451				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		1		431		934		687
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		189		14,750				



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DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE

Appendix Table 19(c)

(c) Rift Valley

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
MINING AND QUARRING	Numbers				£'000			
Crude Petroleum								
Metallic Minerals		1		777				
Non-Metallic Minerals						156		133
Quarry Products		12		419				
TOTAL		13		1,196		156		120
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products	5	4	288	248	393	937	19	99
Dairy Products	14	12	550	611	3,675	3,864	773	860
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	2	2	16	57			437	271
Grain Mill Products	8	6	515	415	2,241	1,731		
Bakery Products	10	11	141	174				
Sugar		2		1,124			82	804
Confectionery					356	1,819		
Miscellaneous Foods	1	2	46	63				
Spirits								
Beer and Malt	9	8	244	189	122	143	86	79
Soft Drinks	2	3	14	29	170	25	86	12
Tobacco	1		135					
Cordage, Rope and Twine								
Textiles	1	1	385	640				
Clothing								
Footwear								
Sawn Timber	38	38	3,782	3,965	631	757	536	591
Other Wood Products	1		173		68	50	48	22
Furniture and Fixtures	9	7	66	68				
Paper and products								
Printing and Publishing	7	8	153	161	134	212	80	104
Tanning and Leather Goods	1	2	28	54				
Rubber Products		1		8				
Basic Industrial Chemicals	6	8	1,667	1,133				
Paints						4,030	1,779	1,907
Soap	1	1	13	11				
Miscellaneous Chemicals	2	2	454	457	5,187			
Clay and Concrete Products	1	1	6	10				
Glass and products								
Cement and other Minerals								
Metal Products	4	2	55	31				
Non-electrical Machinery	8	6	97	69		85	56	45
Electrical Machinery		2		24				
Shipbuilding and Repairing					92			
Railway Rolling Stock								
Motor Vehicles	1	1	11	22				
Motor Repairs	28	22	455	355	493	668	170	164
Miscellaneous Manufacturing								
TOTAL	160	149	9,294	9,918	13,816	14,737	4,164	5,133
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private		17		528		469		206
Public		13		4,212				
Electrical Contracting		3		94		116		55
TOTAL		33		4,834				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		3		212		398		275
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		198		16,103				

Appendix Table 19(d) (d) central

I N D U S T R Y	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
MINING AND QUARRYING	Numbers				£'000			
Crude Petroleum				-				
Metallic Minerals								
Non-Metallic Minerals		-				-		-
Quarry Products		3	9 9	39		12		10
TOTAL		3	99	39		12	99	10
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products	1		437	326				
Dairy Products	-	-	-	-	1,508	1,651	389	477
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	1	1	818	693				
Grain Mill Products	2	1	60	12				
Bakery Products	8	4	93	56				
Sugar	-	-	-	-	188	157	65	31
Confectionery	1	1	54	32				
Miscellaneous Foods	2	1	72	10				
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Drinks	1	1	39	24				
Tobacco	-	-	-	-				
Cardage, Rope and Twine	1	1	1,740	1,658				
Textiles	1	1	395	375	2,837	3,187	1,391	1,483
Clothing					Includes Leather and Leather Goods			
Footwear	1	1	961	1,081				
Sawn Timber	10	10	369	513	169	235	134	142
Other Wood Products	1	2	8	132		46	18	24
Furniture and Fixtures	4	2	42	29				
Paper and products	1	1	70	32	94	61	47	48
Printing and Publishing	2	4	38	55				
Tanning and Leather Goods	1	2	154	117		Included above		
Rubber Products	-	-	-	-				
Basic Industrial Chemicals	1	1	105	128				
Paints	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Soap								
Miscellaneous Chemicals								
Clay and Concrete Products	1	1	150	9				
Glass and products					755	1,025	250	356
Cement and other Minerals								
Metal Products	2	2	453	1,522				
Non-electrical Machinery	1	-	7					
Electrical Machinery		1		10				
Shipbuilding and Repairing					192	287	84	108
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-				
Motor Vehicles	-	-	-	-				
Motor Repairs	13	15	244	261				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	56	54	6,360	6,032	6,098	7,066	2,518	2,863
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private		8		158		194		88
Public		9		2,990				
Electrical Contraction		1		21		Included in Private		
		18		3,169				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		3		136		1,161		770
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		78		9,376				

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DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE

Appendix Table 19(e)

(e) Nyanza

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
Mining and Quarrying	Numbers				£'000			
Crude Petroleum								
Metallic Minerals		3		12				
Non-Metallic Minerals		-				584		411
Quarry Products				70				
TOTAL		5		82		584		411
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products		-						
Dairy Products	1	1	56	56	510	380	72	49
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	-					
Grain Mill Products	6	5	156	132				
Bakery Products	3	5	67	97				
Sugar	2	-	1,135	-				
Confectionery	1	-	6	-	1,333	123	673	32
Miscellaneous Foods	2	2	33	22				
Spirits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt		-	-	-		-		-
Soft Drinks	3	2	34	37				
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordage, Rope and Twine	1	1	306	260				
Textiles	-	-		-				-
Clothing		-				-	-	-
Footwear		-			-	-		
Sawn Timber	3	1	237	19				
Other Wood Products	1	1	7	6	90	86	53	38
Furniture and Fixtures	4	2	106	74				
Paper and products		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	7	7	141	130	53	83	34	41
Tanning and Leather Goods		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber Products	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Industrial Chemicals	2	2	34	21				
Paints	-	-	-		295	291	66	83
Soap	4	4	118	105				
Miscellaneous Chemicals		-	-		-	-	-	-
Clay and Concrete Products	1		37					
Glass and products			-	-	131	93	83	99
Cement and other Mineral	2	2	264	146				
Metal Products	3	4	29	32				
Non-electrical Machinery	7	8	163	176				
Electrical Machinery	1	-	7		82	96	58	64
Shipbuilding and Repairing	1	1	264	262				
Railway Rolling Stock		-	-		97	135	46	76
Motor Vehicles	3	2	24	17				
Motor Repairs	4	6	70	77	27	122	17	25
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-		-		-		-	-
TOTAL	62	56	3,264	1,674	2,722	1,568	1,151	550
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private				308		194		86
Public	1	7		2,489				
Electrical Contracting		1		8		Included in Private		
TOTAL		13		2,805				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL		1		89		183		124
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		75		4,650				



Appendix Table 19(g)

(g) Western

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963 <sub>15</sub>
<b>MINING AND QUARRING</b>		Numbers						
Oude Petroleum				22	00	00		
Metallic Minerals		1			00	00		
Non-Metallic Minerals					00	00		
Quarry Products					00			
TOTAL		1		22				
<b>MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS</b>								
Meat Products								
Dairy Products								
Canned Fruit and Vegetables								
Grain Mill Products		4	45	34	145	113		
Bakery Products			7					
Sugar			24					
Confectionery								
Miscellaneous Foods								
Spirits								
Beer and Malt								
Soft Drinks								
Tobacco								
Cardage, Rope and Twine								
Textiles								
Clothing								
Footwear								
Sawn Timber		1	13	82				
Other Wood Products								
Furniture and Fixtures		2	6	11				
Paper and products								
Printing and Publishing								
Tanning and Leather Goods								
Rubber Products								
Basic Industrial Chemicals								
Paints					32	60		27
Soap								
Miscellaneous Chemicals								
Clay and Concrete Products								
Glass and Products								
Cement and other Minerals								
Metal Products								
Non-electrical Machinery								
Electrical Machinery					1			
Shipbuilding and Repairing								
Railway Rolling Stock								
Motor Vehicles								
Motor Repairs		1	23	25				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing								
TOTAL	10	8	239	152	178	174		42
<b>BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>								
Private		1		65	00			
Public		6		1,124	00			
Electrical Contracting					00			
TOTAL		7		1,189	00			
<b>ELECTRICITY - TOTAL</b>								
<b>ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL</b>		16		363				

Note:- In the North Eastern Province there were only two Public Building and Construction' establishments within the scope of the Census.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY TOWN

Appendix	Table	20(a)	(a) Totals for Seven Main Towns						
INDUSTRY		Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
		1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
MINING AND QUARRYING									
Crude Petroleum			1		488				
Metallic Minerals			1		9				832
Non-Metallic Minerals			2		13				
Quarry Products			30		915		376		273
TOTAL			34		1,425		1,516		1,105
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS									
Meat Products		4	4	203	273	617	1,436	225	163
Dairy Products		12	8	475	531	2,491	3,639	538	852
Canned Fruit and Vegetables		3	1	863	650	498	792	172	227
Grain Mill Products		33	29	2,064	1,873	8,119	8,700	1,674	2,202
Bakery Products		23	20	968	880	1,396	1,625	430	185
Sugar									
Confectionery		3	2	113	87	572	714	151	163
Miscellaneous Foods		6	9	171	214				
Spirits			1		35				
Beer and Malt		11	10	1,919	1,945	3,651	3,951	2,384	2,655
Soft Drinks		18	15	797	718				
Tobacco		2	1	932	712	4,025	3,923	1,530	1,623
Cordage, Rope and Twine			4		329		81		35
Textiles		8	9	1,169	1,626	737	1,127	254	433
Clothing		11	15	443	704				
Footwear		1	1	86	96	667	1,187	168	342
Sawn Timber		33	21	2,271	964	547	345	435	198
Other Wood Products		4	5	194	192	77	199	30	83
Furniture and Fixtures		70	69	1,107	1,133	808	1,071	395	474
Paper and products		9	10	625	633	1,261	1,364	452	587
Printing and Publishing		65	70	2,007	2,920	2,864	4,045	1,649	2,235
Tanning and leather Goods		7	9	454	492	461	531	156	82
Rubber Products		10	10	246	276	454	541	169	189
Basic Industrial Chemicals		11	10	692	979	706	1,234	371	690
Paints		4	4	103	246	416	678	161	237
Soap		17	17	766	788	2,439	3,253	646	1,116
Miscellaneous Chemicals		18	33	853	864	4,611	3,736	958	1,185
Clay and Concrete Products		17	15	809	419	402	274	238	148
Glass and products		3	3	282	337	289	526	126	286
Cement and other Minerals		5	4	624	581	1,616	1,594	1,021	1,024
Metal Products		48	44	2,383	2,637	3,690	5,015	1,296	1,680
Non-electrical Machinery		39	33	773	690	508	991	334	315
Electrical Machinery		17	18	131	241	212	267	132	147
Shipbuilding and Repairing—		10	11	1,676	2,100	748	946	474	661
Railway Rolling Stock		1	1	6,186	6,392	2,504	2,616	1,010	1,012
Motor Vehicles		18	16	375	442	325	481	151	202
Motor Repairs		67	70	1,041	1,069	861	1,266	403	451
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		22	24	379	491	535	731	213	313
TOTAL		627	613	35,186	35,506	49,077	58,509	17,836	22,560
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION									
Private			128		6,521		5,531		2,546
Public			16		11,467				
Electrical Contracting			18		528		571		309
TOTAL			160		18,516				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL									
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL									

\* The figures for Nairobi are given in Appendix Table 19(a) and are not repeated separately in this analysis but are included in the above aggregated.

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DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY TOWN

Appendix Table

20(b)

(b) ~~Montana~~

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1965
MINING AND QUARRING	Numbers				£'000			
Crude Petroleum		1		488 )				
Metallic Minerals						1,237	09	911
Non-Metallic Minerals								
Quarry Products		8		203)				
TOTAL		9		748		1,237	0 9	911
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products	1	1	191	192				
Dairy Products	1	-	8		1,267	1,602	-74	255
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	-	)				
Grain Mill Products	6	5	197	198 )				
Bakery Products	8	5	191	119				
Sugar					308	573	75	90
Confectionery			-					
Miscellaneous Foods	1	3	20	47				
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	2	2	405			768	496	498
Soft Drinks	4	4	191					
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordage, Rope and Twine		2		54				
Textiles	2	3	165	219 )	197	378	59	130
Clothing	3	5	110	236				
Footwear								
Sawn Timber	5	1	409	9				
Other Wood Products	2	3	171	171	135	185	75	78
Furniture and Fixtures	16	10	151	188	91	182	49	72
Paper and products	x 3		199	310	350	473	108	234
Printing and Publishing	17	16	377	392	286	575	152	214
Tanning and Leather Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber Products	2	2	20	23	164	125	95	85
Basic Industrial Chemicals	5	1	127	50				
Paints					140			
Soap	5	5	50	123		454	25	85
Miscellaneous Chemicals	3	4	41	60	91	518	17	61
Clay and Concrete Products	3	5	258	111				
Glass and products	1	1	95	105 )	149	27)	95	176
Cement and other Minerals	3	2	516 546	498	1,540	1,554	995	1,009
Metal Products	11	11	1,034	1,334	2,183	5,041	680	901
Non-electrical Machinery	5	4	90	91				
Electrical Machinery	2	3	25	45 )	92	130	55	53
Shipbuilding and Repairing	9	10	1,412	1,838	669	82)	437	990
Railway Rolling Stock								
Motor Vehicles	2	1	98	62 )	236	200	123	102
Motor Repairs	16	12	221	153				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5	7	44	109	52	221	20	70
TOTAL	137	133	6,806	7,218	8,787	10,187	5,452	4,719
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private		18		952		1,147		507
Public		3		2,190				
Electrical Contracting		2		57	Included in Private Construction			
TOTAL		23		3,199				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL								
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL								

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**DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY TOWN**

AppendixTable

INDUSTRY	23(c)		(c)Nakuru					
	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1965
MINING AND QUARRING	Numbers				£'000			
Crude Petroleum						-		-
Metallic Minerals		-		-				-
Non-Metallic Minerals		-		-		—		-
Quarry Products		3		65		17		15
TOTAL		5		65		17		15
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products	1	1	51		1,059	1,382	210	305
Dairy Products	5	2	154	112				
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Grain Mill Products	4	5	565	235				
Bakery Products	1	1	25	55				
Sugar	-	-	-	-	1,150	1,235	215	250
Confectionery	-	-	-	-				
Miscellaneous Foods	1	2	46	65				
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	2	2	128	106				
Soft Drinks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	1	—	155	-		-		-
Cordage, Rope and Twine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	1	1	585	64)				
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sawn Timber	5	4	291	260	54	64	42	55
Other Wood Products	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	4	4	55	51	21	58	15	16
Paper and products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	3	4	101	115	87	171	60	87
Tanning and Leather Goods	1	2	28	54				
Rubber Products	-	1	-	8				
Basic Industrial Chemicals	-	-	-	-				
Paints	-	-	-	-	5,565	2,406	674	889
Soap	1	1	15	11				
Miscellaneous Chemicals	2	2	454	457				
Clay and Concrete Products	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass and products	-	-	-	-	-	—		
Cement and other Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal Products	2	1	41	25	} 34	28	20	20
Non-electrical Machinery	2	2	16	16				
Electrical Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	-	-	-	-				
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Motor Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motor Repairs	3	5	33	5)	30	59	15	16
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	57	58	2,258	2,248	6,279	5,854	1,464	1,815
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private		6		218		215		95
Public		2		1,224				
Electrical Contracting		1		57		Included in Private		
TOTAL	9			1,479				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL								
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL								



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DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY TOWN

Appendix Table		20(d)		(d) Eldoret				
INDUSTRY	Establishments	Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added		
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	
MINING AND QUARRING	• •	Numbers	• •	• •	• •	E'000		
Crude Petroleum		• •						
Metallic Minerals		• •						
Non-Metallic Minerals								
Quarry Products		2	59					
TOTAL		2		59	• •	• •	• •	
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products	1	1	24	26				
Dairy Products	3	1	100	107				
Canned Fruit and Vegetables					1,928	2,293	282	
Grain Mill Products	2	2	206	231				
Bakery Products	2	1	26	13				
Sugar					• •			
Confectionery								
Miscellaneous Foods								
Spirits								
Beer and Malt	2	1	43	24				
Soft Drinks		1		16	• •			
Tobacco								
Cordage, Rope and Twine								
Textiles								
Clothing								
Footwear								
Sawn Timber	5	3	457	323				
Other Wood Products						89	72	
Furniture and Fixtures	2	2	12	12		• •		
Paper and products								
Printing and Publishing	2	2	28	22			00	
Tanning and Leather Goods								
Rubber Products								
Basic Industrial Chemicals	1	4	322	645	• •		0	
Paints								
Soap								
Miscellaneous Chemicals								
Clay and Concrete Products								
Glass and products								
Cement and other Minerals	1	1	9	6				
Metal Products	1	1	7	7				
Non-electrical Machinery								
Electrical Machinery					128	64	51	
Shipbuilding and Repairing								
Railway Rolling Stock								
Motor Vehicles								
Motor Repairs	4	3	68	52				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing								
TOTAL	26	23	1,302	1,451	2,593	3,070	579	
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	• •		• •				•	
Private		1		90				
Public	•	2	• •	872		• •	1963	
Electrical Contracting		1		17				
TOTAL		4		979				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL								
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL								
							00	

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY BY TOWN

Appendix Table 20(e)

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963		1963	£'0		1961	1963
					1961	1963		
MINING AND QUARRYING	Numbers							
Crude Petroleum								-
Metallic Minerals		-				-		-
Non-Metallic Minerals		-		-		-		-
Quarry Products				17				
TOTAL		1		17				
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS	£'0							
Meat Products		-		-		-		-
Dairy Products	1	1	35	42				
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	-		-	-			-	-
Grain Mill Products	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Bakery Products	1	1	18	18				
Sugar		-	-	-	-		-	-
Confectionery	-		-	-			-	
Miscellaneous Foods	-	-					-	
Spirits		-		-	-		-	-
Beer and Malt	1	1	27	16				
Soft Drinks	1	1	8	7				
Tobacco				-				-
Cordage, Rope and Twine			-	-	-		-	-
Textiles			-		-		-	-
Clothing	-		-		-		-	
Footwear	-		-	-	-		-	
Sawn Timber	1	2	55	52				
Other Wood Products			-	-				
Furniture and Fixtures	1	-	5	-	28	52	14	24
Paper and products	-	-	-	-				
Printing and Publishing	2	2	24	24				i
Tanning and Leather Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Industrial Chemicals	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Paints	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Chemicals	-		-		-	-	-	
Clay and Concrete Products	-1	-	6					
Glass and products	-	-	-	-				
Cement and other Minerals	-		-	-				
Metal Products	-	-	-	-				
Non-electrical Machinery	2	1	34	25				
Electrical Machinery	-			-	) 144	290	39	59
Shipbuilding and Repairing	-			-			-	
Railway Rolling Stock	-		-	-				
Motor Vehicles	-	-	-	-				
Motor Repairs	3	2	98	101				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing						-	-	-
TOTAL	14	11	310	285	448	944	125	224
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private		1		13				
Public		1		30				
Electrical Contracting		1	40			-		
TOTAL		3		83		-		
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL								
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL								

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DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY TOWN

Appendix Table 20(f)

(f) Thika

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
MINING AND QUARRYING		Numbers				£'000		
Crude Petroleum								
Metallic Minerals								
Non-Metallic Minerals								
Quarry Products								
TOTAL								
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products								
Dairy Products								
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	1	1	849	650				
Grain Mill Products								
Bakery Products	1	1	13	12	533	907	187	248
Sugar	1	1	54	32				
Confectionery	1		5					
Miscellaneous Foods								
Spirits								
Beer and Malt								
Soft Drinks								
Tobacco								
Cordage, Rope and Twine	1	1	395	375				
Textiles								
Clothing								
Footwear	1	1	15	15				
Sawn Timber	1	1	8	10				
Other Wood Products	2	1	25	16	123	124	62	62
Furniture and Fixtures	1	1	70	32				
Paper and products		2		24				
Printing and Publishing	1	1	154	106				402
Tanning and Leather Goods								
Rubber Products	1	1	105	128				
Basic Industrial Chemicals								
Paints								
Soap								
Miscellaneous Chemicals	1		150					
Clay and Concrete Products								
Glass and products								
Cement and other Minerals	1	1	437	506				
Metal Products	1		7					
Non-electrical Machinery								
Electrical Machinery					314	1,144	288	
Shipbuilding and Repairing					1,881			
Railway Rolling Stock								
Motor Vehicles	5	5	108	106				
Motor Repairs								
Miscellaneous Manufacturing								
TOTAL	30	18	2,395	2,012		2,902	673	991
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
private		4		45		72		36
Italic		2		102				
Electrical Contracting		1		21		Included in Private		
TOTAL		7	00	168				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL								
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL								

Appendix Table 20(g) (g) Kisumu

INDUSTRY	Establishments		Persons Engaged		Sales		Value Added	
	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963	1961	1963
					521			
MINING AND QUARRYING		Numbers				£ 000		
Crude Petroleum		1						
Metallic Minerals						29		19
Non-Metallic Minerals								
Quarry Products	3	2		73				
TOTAL				79		29		19
						440		
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS								
Meat Products								
Dairy Products	1	1	56	56				
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	1		8					
Grain Mill Products	2	3	114	111			86	70
Bakery Products	2	3	53	80				
Sugar								
Confectionery	1		6					
Miscellaneous Foods	1	1	24	10				
Spirits								
Beer and Malt								
Soft Drinks	2	1	22	23				
Tobacco								
Cardage, Rope and Twine		1		263				
Textiles								
Clothing								
Footwear								
Sawn Timber	3	1	237	19	83	72	50	37
Other Wood Products								
Furniture and Fixtures	3	2	93	74				
Paper and products			110					
Printing and Publishing	6	6		104	42	52	27	26
Tanning and Leather Goods								
Rubber Products								
Basic Industrial Chemicals	2	2	34	21	295	291		83
Paints								
Soap		4	118	105				
Miscellaneous Chemicals								
Clay and Concrete Products	1		37					
Glass and products								
Cement and other Minerals	1	1	33	13				
Metal Products	3	4	29	37		21		10
Non-electrical Machinery	7	5	163	176	82	107	56	72
Electrical Machinery	1	2	7	24				
Shipbuilding and Repairing	1	1	264	262				
Railway Rolling Stock								
Motor Vehicles	3	2	24	17		131	26	30
Motor Repairs	4	6	70	77				
Miscellaneous Manufacturing								
TOTAL	48	49	4,472	1,460	1,229	-1,408	433	483
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION								
Private		3		259		161		69
Public		3		1,751				00
Electrical Contracting	1					Included in Private		
TOTAL				2,018				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL								
ALL INDUSTRY TOTAL								



INDUSTRY	Building, Construction and Works			Lard	Machinery and Equipment		Total
	Buildings		Other		Transport	Other	
	Residential-	Non-Residential					
MINING AND QUARRYING	not available						
Crude Petroleum							
Metallic Minerals							
Non-Metallic Minerals							
Quarry Products							
TOTAL							
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS							
Meat Products	4	21	5	1	17	45	93
Dairy Products	3	23			8	53	87
Canned Fruit and Vegetables		5			6	12	23
Brain Mill Products	55	68	1		31	128	284
Bakery Products		31	3	1	27	30	92
Sugar	8	18	4		18	318	337
Confectionery	9	3			3	4	10
Miscellaneous Foods		38			3	9	50
Spirits							
Beer and Malt		30	3		27	18	115
Soft Drinks		1	5		18	11	35
Tobacco	3	11			23	64	102
Cordage, Rope and Twine	19	2	1		7	11	40
Textiles	3	2	4	1	8	66	82
Clothing		3			1	11	14
Footwear	26				11	95	131
Sawn Timber	2	3		4	25	25	60
Other Wood Products			2			1	1
Furniture and Fixtures		14			19	1	34
Paper and products		6			1	16	23
Printing and Publishing	1	21			15	114	151
Tanning and Leather Goods	1	9			4	33	49
Rubber Products			2			5	5
Basic Industrial Chemicals	14	29			16	59	132
Soap		1			22	56	80
Paints		117	13		13	316	508
Miscellaneous Chemicals							
Clay and Concrete Products		24		5	16	48	93
Glass and Products		64	12	10	31	135	282
Cement and other Minerals					31	285	382
Metal Products	2	60		4	8	8	16
Non-electrical Machinery							
Electrical Machinery			12		1	8	9
Shipbuilding and Repairing		9			3	12	47
Railway Rolling Stock							
Motor Vehicles	12	1			5	11	28
Motor Repairs		36	22		7	4	47
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19			6	11	35
TOTAL	241	669-	88	25	- 459	2,051	3,533
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	not available						
Private							
Public							
Electrical Contracting							
TOTAL							
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL							
ALL INDUSTRY TOTAL							

<div> <div>148</div> <div>EXPENDITURE OIL FIXED ASSETS, 1963</div> <div>Appendix Table 21(c)</div> <div>Summary by Type of Asset and Expenditure</div> <div>E000</div> </div>						
INDUSTRY	Buildings, Construction and Works			Machinery and Equipment		
	New	Used	Produced	New	Used	Produced
MINING AND QUARRYING						
Crude Petroleum	-	-	-			-
Metallic Minerals	-	-	4			
Non-Metallic Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarry Products	-	3	-	-		-
TOTAL		3	4	10	39	-
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS						
Meat Products	89	-	9	54	-	4
Dairy Products	52	4	-	67	-	4
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	20	-	-	39	-	1
Grain Mill Products	53	70	8	142	17	
Bakery Products	-	103	15	30	5	2
Sugar		-	-	107	4	-
Confectionery	-	-	-	5	-	-
Miscellaneous Foods	-	-	-	13	4	-
Spirits	2	4	-	6	-	-
Beer and Malt	51	-	-	224	-	-
Soft Drinks	1	-	-	28	20	-
Tobacco	6	-	1	105	-	-
Cordage, Rope and Twine	-	-	27	23	-	-
Textiles	11	4	2	44	2	-
Clothing	2	39	-	9	26	-
Footwear	25	-	-	99	-	-
Sawn Timber	-	25	1	14	99	1
Other Wood Products	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture and Fixtures	-	1	-	26	11	-
Paper and products	44	29	-	201	35	-
Printing and Publishing	3	109	-	74	85	-
Tanning and Leather Goods	-	1	-	3	16	1
Rubber Products	7	7	-	15	7	-
Basic Industrial Chemicals	7	87	26	9	77	6
Paints	9	1	5	5	-	-
Soap	23	17	-	60	4	3
Miscellaneous Chemicals	-	5	-	25	35	-
Clay and Concrete Products	2			4	-	-
Glass and Products	-	-	-		-	
Cement and other Minerals	44	-	-	7	2	-
Metal Products	12	107		167	122	-
Non-electrical Machinery	-	2	-	4	2	-
Electrical Machinery	-	-	-	7	3	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	23	-	-	15	1	3
Railway Rolling Stock	5	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles	-	6	-	9	5	-
Motor Repairs	-	2	-	5	13	1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14	-	16	66	16	62
TOTAL	505	642	110	1,757	57	69
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION						
Private	20	-	-	44	254	-
Public	-	-	-	-	-	
Electrical Contracting	-	-	-	9	3	-
TOTAL	20		-	52	257	
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	299	-		364	-	-
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	784	645	114	2,183	263	89

### Summary by Type of Asset and Expenditure

INDUSTRY	Buildings, Construction and Works			Machinery and Equipment			£'000
	New	Used	Produced	New	Used	Produced	Total
MINING AND QUARRING	not available						
Crude Petroleum							
Metallic Minerals							
Non-Metallic Minerals							
Quarry Products							
TOTAL							
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS							
Meat Products	30	-	-	60	2	-	92
Dairy Products	26	-	-	61	-	-	87
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	5	-	-	15	3	-	23
Grain Mill Products	45	41	41	144	12	-	283
Bakery Products	1	30	2	44	9	6	92
Sugar	28	3	-	252	115	-	398
Confectionery	3	-	-	6	1	-	10
Miscellaneous Foods	1	36	-	7	5	-	18
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	3	16	21	76	-	-	116
Soft Drinks	5	1	-	28	-	-	34
Tobacco	14	-	-	79	8	-	101
Cordage, Rope and Twine	19	-	1	18	-	-	38
Textiles	6	-	3	99	3	10	81
Clothing	-	-	3	7	4	-	14
Footwear	-	-	26	106	-	-	132
Sawn Timber	3	4	2	28	21	2	60
Other Wood Products	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Furniture and Fixtures	14	-	-	18	2	-	34
Paper and products	6	-	-	5	12	-	23
Printing and Publishing	6	16	-	110	15	3	150
Tanning and leather Goods	5	-	7	34	1	-	47
Rubber Products	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Basic Industrial Chemicals	13	3	41	63	4	8	132
Paints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap	1	1	-	76	2	-	80
Miscellaneous Chemicals	177	-	-	326	3	1	507
Clay and Concrete Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass and products	-	24	-	25	38	-	87
Cement and other Minerals	42	64	-	34	132	-	272
Metal Products	35	23	4	141	167	7	377
Non-electrical Machinery	-	-	-	4	12	-	16
Electrical Machinery	-	-	-	3	-	7	10
Shipbuilding and Repairing	28	-	3	9	5	2	47
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles	-	12	-	12	5	-	29
Motor Repairs	21	15	-	4	7	-	47
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	18	-	1	14	2	1	36
	554	291	1 52	1,875	588	47	3,907
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	not available						
Private							
Public							
Electrical Contracting							
TOTAL							
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL							
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL							



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SALES OF FIXED ASSETS, 1963

Appendix Table 22

BY

Type of Asset

INDUSTRY	Buildings, Construction and Works		Land	Transport	Machinery and other Equipment
	Buildings				
	Residential	Other			
Non-Residential					
MNG AND QUARRING					
Crude Petroleum				1	
Metallic Minerals					
Non-Metallic Minerals					
Quarry Products	-		-	1	
TOTAL				2	
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS					
Meat Products	-		29	2	1
Dairy Products	-		-	4	1
Canned Fruit and Vegetables		137	2	2	
Grain Mill Products	-		-	6	7
Bakery Products				5	
Sugar			-	13	-
Confectionery	-		-	1	
Miscellaneous Foods					1
Spirits	-		—		
Beer and Malt			-	4	
Soft Drinks			-	6	
Tobacco		1	-	5	3
Carriage, Rope and Twine					
Textiles					
Clothing				1	1
Footwear				2	
Sawn Timber			1	4	2
Other Wood Products	-				1
Furniture and Fixtures	-		-	1	
Paper and products			1	3	8
Printing and Publishing			-	3	18
Tanning and Leather Goods	-			1	1
Rubber Products	-			1	1
Basic Industrial Chemicals	-		-	2	2
Paints	-		-	1	
Soap				2	
Miscellaneous Chemicals			-	14	
Clay and Concrete Products		-	-	1	1
Glass and products	-		-		
Cement and other Minerals	-		-	3	
Metal Products	-		-	19	69
Non-electrical Machinery		55	6	3	
Electrical Machinery	-				
Shipbuilding and Repairing	-				1
Railway Rolling Stock					
Motor Vehicles				3	3
Motor Repairs		31		11	2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-			1	
TOTAL		224	1	38	122
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION					
Private		1	-	29	64
Public			-	-	
Electrical Contracting	-		-	2	1
TOTAL		1		31	65
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL					
				10	
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL		225	1	38	165

Appendix Table 23

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SALES OF FIXED ASSETS,1961  
By Type of Asset

INDUSTRY	Buildings, Construction and Works			Land	Transport Eqp.	Machinery and other Equipment	Total
	Buildings		Other				
	Residential	Non Residential					
MINING AND QUARRYING	not available						
Crude Petroleum							
Metallic Minerals							
Non-Metallic Minerals							
Quarry Products							
TOTAL							
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS							
Meat Products	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Dairy Products	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Mill Products	-	10	-	-	18	11	39
Bakery Products	-	-	-	-	5	10	15
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Foods	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	-	-	-	-	36	1	37
Soft Drinks	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Tobacco	-	2	-	-	24	25	51
Cordage, Rope and Twine	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Textiles	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear	1	-	-	-	1	4	6
Sawn Timber	-	-	-	1	6	4	11
Other Wood Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Paper and products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	73	232	-	39	28	116	458
Tanning and Leather Goods	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rubber Products	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Basic Industrial Chemicals	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
Paints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap	1	-	-	-	3	5	9
Miscellaneous Chemicals	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Clay and Concrete Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass and products	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Cement and other Minerals	-	-	-	-	8	3	11
Metal Products	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Non-electrical Machinery	18	6	-	-	11	17	52
Electrical Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Motor Repairs	-	45	-	-	3	-	48
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	93	265	-	43	201	236	805
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	not available						
Private							
Public							
Electrical Contracting							
TOTAL							
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL							
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL							

Appendix Table 24

### By Type of Asset

INDUSTRY	Buildings, Construction and Works			Land	Transport and Other Equipment		
	Buildings		Other		Transport	Other	Total
	Residential	Non Residential					
MINING AND QUARRYING	not available						
Crude Petroleum							
Metallic Minerals							
Non-Metallic Minerals							
Quarry Products							
TOTAL							
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS							
Meat Products	1	11	-	-	4	16	32
Dairy Products	-	25	-	-	9	75	109
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	1	-	4	4	9
Grain Mill Products	10	46	-	-	15	192	263
Bakery Products	-	1	-	4	15	15	35
Sugar	3	4	2	-	24	85	118
Confectionery	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Miscellaneous Foods	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer and Malt	6	44	1	-	44	149	244
Soft Drinks	3	1	1	1	30	29	65
Tabacco	12	45	-	-	18	96	171
Cordage, Rope and Twine	8	7	1	-	3	43	59
Textiles	1	2	2	-	4	27	36
Clothing	1	1	-	-	1	4	7
Footwear	15	-	-	-	7	62	84
Sawn Timber	4	8	-	-	28	41	81
Other Wood Products	8	-	-	-	4	8	23
Furniture and Fixtures	1	5	1	-	16	20	43
Paper and products	-	2	-	-	2	21	25
Printing and Publishing	1	2	1	2	8	97	111
Tanning and leather Goods	-	1	1	-	1	5	8
Rubber Products	1	1	-	-	2	22	26
Basic industrial Chemicals	19	24	31	-	18	102	194
Soap	1	9	-	1	9	38	58
Soap Paints	-	4	1	-	4	19	28
Miscellaneous	-	5	1	1	7	18	32
Clay and Concrete Products	7	41	3	1	9	288	349
Glass and products	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
Cerent and other Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal Products	1	9	-	-	12	78	100
Non-electrical Machinery	-	1	-	1	5	3	10
Electrical Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	3	3	10	-	6	19	44
Railway Rolling Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles	-	1	-	-	2	2	4
Motor Repairs	2	2	-	-	5	7	16
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1	8	-	-	3	30	42
TOTAL	109	314	57	11	319	1,615	2,475
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	not available						
Private							
Public							
Electrical Contracting							
TOTAL							
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL							
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL							

Appendix Table 25

INDUSTRY	Total	Recorded Sales of products not themselves belonging to the industry	
		Value	Industry(s) to which they belong
MINING AND QUARRYING	E ' 000	£ '000	
Crude Petroleum	1,136		
Metallic Minerals	572		
Non-Metallic Minerals	1		
Quarry products	513		
TOTAL	2,224		
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS			
Meat Products	6,046		
Dairy Products	4,853		
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	1,068		
Grain Mill products	8,450	960	
Bakery Products	1,790		
Sugar	1,638		
Confectionery	110		
Miscellaneous Foods	538		
Spirits	36		
Beer and Malt	3,772		
Soft Drinks	1,280		
Tobacco	2,685		Miscellaneous foods' and Miscellaneous Chemicals
Cordage, Rope and Twine	1,335		
Textiles	1,368		
Clothing	966		Various
Footwear	1,756	560	'Tanning and Leather Goods' and 'Rubber products'
Sawn Timber	1,181		
Other Wood products	210	5	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,103		
Paper and products	1,513		
Printing and publishing	3,562		
Tanning and Leather Goods	531		
Rubber products	500		
Basic Industrial Chemicals	2,430		
Paints	600		
Soap	3,104	900	'Miscellaneous foods' and 'Miscellaneous Chemicals'
Miscellaneous Chemicals	3,495		
Clay and Concrete Products	307		
Glass and products	520	50	Miscellaneous Chemicals' (Mainly)
Cement and other Minerals	2,287	200	
Metal products	5,323		
Non-electrical Machinery	599		
Electrical Machinery	266		
Ship building and Repairing	934		
Railway Rolling Stock	2,616		
Motor Vehicles	516		
Motor Repairs	1,209		
Miscellaneous Manufacturing			
TOTAL	71,266		
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION			
Private	5,897		
Public	8,966		
Electrical Contracting	566		
TOTAL	15,430		
ELECTRICITY TOTAL	2,015		
ALL INDUSTRY TOTAL	20,934		

excluding sales of goods resold in same condition purchased.

i n d u s t r y	Total Value	Estimated Origin		
		Imports	From Within Kenya	
			Unprocessed Agriculture and Forest Products	/ other
MINING and quarrying	£'000	Percentages		
Crude Petroleum				
Metallic Minerals	185			
Non-Metallic Minerals	1			
Quarry Products	69			
TOTAL	254			
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS				
Meat Products	4,279		100	
Dairy Products	3,374	5	95	
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	352	15	75	10
Grain Mill Products	5,821		85	10
Bakery Products	1,093	5		95
Sugar				
Confectionery	759	11	80	9
Miscellaneous Foods	413	10		
Spirits				
Beer and Malt	886	25	25	504
Soft Drinks				
Tobacco	1,333	90	3	7
Cordage, Rope and Twine	561	50	40	10
Textiles	857	95	-	5
Clothing	744			
Footwear	840	85	5	10
Sawn Timber	178			
Other Wood Products	99			
Furniture and Fixtures	586			
Paper and products	975	95	-	5
Printing and Publishing	1,365	95	-	5
Tanning and Leather Goods	324	12	80	8
Rubber Products	337	95	-	5
Basic Industrial Chemicals	531	5		95
Paints	357	90	-	10
Soap	1,784	67	-	33
Miscellaneous Chemicals	2,440	30	66	4
Clay and Concrete Products	110	5	-	95
Glass and products	73	25	-	75
Cement and other Minerals	202	33	-	67
Metal Products	3,095	90		10
Non-electrical Machinery	257		-	
Electrical Machinery	115		-	
Shipbuilding and Repairing	253			
Railway Rolling Stock	1,545			
Motor Vehicles	289			
Motor Repairs	649	100	-	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	434			
TOTAL	37,245	42.5		
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION				
Private	2,589		-	
Public				
Electrical Contracting	247			
TOTAL				
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	45		-	
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL				

\* Excluding goods bought for resale without work being done on them and packing materials.

INDUSTRY	Total Value	DESTINATION			
		Exports			Used within Kenya*
		East African	Other	Total	
Mining and Quarrying	Percentages				
Crude Petroleum	1,138				100
Metallic Minerals	572			99	1
Non-Metallic Minerals	1				
Quarry Products	513		10	10	90
TOTAL	2,224	-	28	28	72
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS					
Meat Products	6,046	11	43	54	46
	4,853	21	14	35	65
Dairy Products	1,068	6	79	85	15
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	8,450	16	8	24	76
Grain Mill Products	1,790	9	1	10	90
Bakery Products	1,638				100
Sugar	110				100
Confectionery	598				
Miscellaneous Foods	36				
Spirits	3,772	25		25	75
Beer and Malt	1,280	15		15	85
Soft Drinks	1,280	5	1	6	94
	2,685	44		44	56
Tabacco	1,335	36	18	54	46
Carriage, Rope and Twins	1,368	35	22	57	43
Textiles	966	35	10	45	55
Clothing	1,756	57	3	60	40
Footwear	1,181	25	25	50	50
Sawn Timber	210	40	13	50	50
Other Wood Products	1,103	20	5	25	75
Furniture and Fixtures	1,513	25	3	28	72
Paper and products	3,562	5	2	7	92
Printing and Publishing	53 i	9	47	56	44
Tanning and Leather Goods	500	15		15	85
Rubber Products	2,430	4	72	76	24
Basic Industrial Chemicals	660	33	1	34	645
Paints	3,104	43	2	45	55
Soap	3,495	5	70	75	25
Miscellaneous Chemicals	307	5		5	95
Clay and Concrete Products	520	22	16	38	62
Glass and products	2,287	33	25	50	42
Cement and other Minerals	5,323	34	9	43	57
Metal Products	999	5		5	95
Non-electrical Machinery	266	5		5	95
Electrical Machinery	934				100
Shipbuilding and Repairing	2,616				100
Railway Rolling Stock	516				100
Motor Vehicles	1,209				100
Motor Repairs	681	10		10	90
Miscellaneous Manufacturing					
TOTAL	71,266	19	16	34	65
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION					
Private	5,897		-		100
Public	8,966	-		-	100
Electrical Contracting	566				100
TOTAL	15,430	-	—	-	100
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	2,015	-	-	-	100
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	90,934	19	16	34	

\* See page for source of this table

+ including repairs

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Appendix Table 28

FINANCIAL YEAR

INDUSTRY	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Not Known	
	Estab-lishments	Persons Engaged	Estab-lishments	Persons Engaged	Estab-lishments	Persons Engaged	Estab-lishments	Persons Engaged	Estab-lishments	Persons Engaged
MINING AND QUARRYING										
Crude Petroleum							1	488		
Metallic Minerals								762	4	49
Non-MBtallie Minerals									2	13
Quarry Products	3	170	1	61			21	732	19	393
TOTAL	3	170	1	61			23	1,952	25	455
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS										
Meat Products			2	339			5	1,674	1	55
Dairy Products	10	742	2	53			3	30	1	56
Canned Fruit and Vegetables							4	994		
Grain Mill Products	1	80	1	313	3	613	19	798	15	169
	2	23			3	478	24	450	8	135
Bakery Products			1	1,110			2	390		
Sugar							2	87		
Confectionery			1	52			7	333	5	150
Miscellaneous Foods							1	35		
Spirits			1	1,486	1	252	4	122	7	163
Beer and Malt	3	244					9	295	6	213
Soft Drinks					1	702				
Tobacco	1	1,658					3	300	2	275
Cordage, Rope and Twine			2	834			8	986		
Textiles	2	137	2	153			9	389	2	25
Clothing							2	1,177		
Footwear	3	386	3	305	4	552	36*	3,211	18	845
Sawn Timber							4	293	3	27
Other Wood Products	1	29		27	3	160	33	603	35	399
Furniture and Fixtures			1	194			10	512		
Paper and products	3	220	2	297	3	94	43	1,914	22	452
Printing and Publishing							9	492	1	11
Tanning and Leather Goods	1	12			2	132	3	172	4	60
Rubber Products			1	33	4	673	8	834	2	21
Basic Industrial Chemicals							4	246		
Paints					2	22	9	534	6	182
Soap			5	613	1	10	10	186	4	47
Miscellaneous Chearicals	1	29		122			8	270	6	112
Clay and Concrete Products			2				2	285	1	22
Glass and products	1	197	1	133	1	70	3	508	1	13
Cement and other Minerals	3	836			1	29	26	1,742	18	263
Metal products	1	22	1	11	1	13	16	332	16	328
Non-electrical Machinery			2	48	1	10	10	128	6	65
Electrical Machinery					2	1,129	8	651	2	327
Shipbuilding and Repairing					1	6,392				
Railway Rolling Stock	1	12			2	64	10	306	4	82
Motor Vehicles	9	207	3	78	4	88	38	532	42	549
Motor Repairs	2	77	1	15	1	10	12	316	8	73
Miscellaneous Manufacturing										
TOTAL	45	4,911	39	6,216	41	11,506	404	22,177	246	5/319
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION										
Private	4	499	2	64	4	116	91	4,978	45	1,533
Public			8	8,334	6	8,332	42	5,476		
Electrical Contracting	1	17	2	69	3	91	10	326	2	25
TOTAL	5	516	12	8,467	13	8,539	143	10,780	47	1,358
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL							9	2,194		
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	53	5,597	52	4,744	54	20,045	579	37,103	318	6,832

ESTIMATED COVERAGE

Analysis of Establishment, Employment and Sales

Appendix Table 29

I N D U S T R Y	Establishments Known	Returns Received	Estimated Coverage		
			Establishments	Persons Engaged	Sales
MINING ANDQUARRYING					
Crude Petroleum	1	1		100.0	100.0
Metallic Minerals	5	1		94.0	97.0
Non-Metallic Minerals	2				
Quarry Products	44	25	56.8	70.4	67.4
T O T A L	52	27	52.0	79.5	91.6
MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS					
Meat Products	8	7	87.5	97.3	97.6
Dairy Products	16	15	93.8	93.6	98.1
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grain Mill Products	39	24	61.5	91.4	92.5
Bakery Products	37	29	78.4	87.6	88.7
Sugar	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Confectionery	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous Foods	13	8	61.5	72.0	74.7
Spirits	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Beer and Malt	16	9	56.3	91.9	97.7
Soft Drinks	18	12	66.7	71.7	84.8
Tobacco	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cordage, Rope and Twine	6	4	66.7	87.7	94.6
Textiles	10	10	100.0	100.0	100.0
Clothing	15	13	86.7	96.4	98.4
Footwear	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sam Timber	64	46	71.9	84.1	79.5
Other Hood Products	7	4	57.1	91.6	82.7
Furniture and Fixtures	74	39	52.7	67.2	71.8
Paper and products	11	11	100.0	100.0	100.0
Printing and Publishing	73	51	69.9	84.8	87.5
Tanning and Leather Goods	10	9	90.0	97.8	97.8
Rubber Products	10	6	63.0	78.3	77.6
Basic Industrial Chemicals	15	13	86.7	98.7	98.8
Paints	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Soap	17	11	64.7	76.0	90.1
Miscellaneous Chemicals	20	16	80.0	94.6	95.3
Clay and Concrete products	17	11	64.7	79.0	69.7
Glass and products	3	2	66.6	92.8	92.3
Cement and other Minerals	7	6	85.7	98.6	99.9
Metal products	48	30	62.5	90.8	94.0
Non-electrical Machinery	35	19	54.3	53.9	51.9
Electrical Machinery	19	13	68.4	74.1	76.5
Shipbuilding and Repairing	12	10	64.6	84.5	93.3
Railway Rolling Stock	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Motor Vehicles	17	13	76.5	82.3	81.8
Motor Repairs	96	54	56.3	62.2	63.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	24	16	66.6	85.1	82.1
T O T A L	775	529	68.3	89.9	92.9
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION					
Private	146	101	69.2	80.9	30.3
Public	56	56	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electrical Contracting	18	16	88.9	95.3	94.4
T O T A L	220	173	78.6	95.4	92.2
ELECTRICITY - TOTAL	9	9	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL INDUSTRY - TOTAL	1,056	738	69.9	91.8	93.1



## VI. MATERIALS PURCHASED

## 17. Quantity and value of materials purchased for use in production or work done

(Include all types of raw materials except those listed in questions (10) and (11). Include materials received from other establishments of the same firm, where possible these should be valued at normal market price. Statistics are requested for materials actually purchased and not for materials used. If you give the latter figures please state that this is what you have done.

The delivered cost of materials should be their purchase price, including duties and transport and handling charges less rebates, discounts and duty drawbacks.)

Material (Please give, if at all possible, actual or estimated quantities and values for each material)	QUANTITY (state units)	Percentage of quantity purchased which is imported*	Delivered Cost (See note above)
(a)			Sh.
(b)			
(c)			
(d)			
(e)			
(f)			
(g) Goods bought for resale without any work being done on them			
TOTAL			

\*"imported material" means the material is in the same form as when it was imported (i.e. it has not been processed, treated, or assembled in Kenya)—whether or not you imported it directly. Include imports from Uganda Tanganyika.

## VII. VALUE OF SALES AND RECEIPTS FROM WORK DONE

## 18. Quantity and value of goods sold and value of work done

(The value of goods sold should be their value when they leave your ownership net of rebates and discounts given. Include sales of by-products, and goods transferred to other establishments of your firm. The value of work done should be the total amount which has been, or will be, charged to the customer for work done/put in place during the year.)

Product/Type of Work Done (Please give it at all possible, actual or estimated quantities and values for each product)	QUANTITY (state units)	Sales/Value of Work Done
(a)		Sh.
(b)		
(c)		
(d)		
(e)		
(f)		
(g) Goods sold in the same condition as purchased		
TOTAL		

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Person in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

Code No. of Firm.

(To be quoted in all correspondence)

## GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1963

## I. NOTES

Please read carefully before attempting to complete the questionnaire

## 1. Authority

You are required to submit the information requested in this return by the Statistics Act and the Statistics (Census of Industrial Production) Regulations, 1964. Your return cannot be made available to any other Government Department or to any private organization and therefore cannot be used for purposes of taxation or investigation.

## 2. Scope of the Inquiry

This inquiry is intended to cover all establishments in Kenya with five or more employees which mined, made, assembled, processed, repaired, or installed goods, constructed buildings, roads or bridges, or produced or distributed electricity at any time during 1963.

## 3. Firms with more than one establishment

If industrial activities are carried on at more than one permanent location, or if your firm has a separately located head office or trading establishment, please complete a separate return for each such separate location (including the central office and trading establishment) if separate records are available.

## 4. Firms with Ancillary units (e.g. power houses, warehouses, etc.)

These should be included with the establishment with which they are associated. If they serve more than one establishment please complete a separate return.

## 5. Period covered by the return

Statistics are required for the calendar year 1963. If information cannot be given for this period please enter figures for the accounting year ending between 1st April 1963 and 31st March 1964 except where specifically requested otherwise.

## 6. Completion and Return of Form

**Please complete and return the form before 30th April 1964. If necessary you should use reasonable estimates rather than wait for fully audited figures.** The completed form should be sent to:— The Director, Economics and Statistics Division, The Treasury, P.O. Box 30266, Nairobi. No postage is payable if the enclosed Official Reply Service Label is used.

## 7. Difficulties

In case of difficulties please write to the above address, or telephone Nairobi 24261 ext. 343, or call at the offices of the Economics and Statistics Division (Room 113) in the Treasury Building, Coronation Avenue, Nairobi.

## II. DETAILS OF BUSINESS

## 1. Name of Firm :—

## 2. Postal Address :—

## 3. Period covered by this return (see note 5)

Twelve months ending

196

Period for which your establishment was operating (please tick)

☐

All of 1963

☐

Part of 1963 From

to

## 5. Type of legal organization of firm (please tick)

☐

Individual Ownership

☐

Registered Company

☐

Partnership

☐

Other

## 6. Type of Manufacturing, Quarrying, Construction, or Repair Work carried out :—

7. Location of	Municipality /Town/City	establishment	Region
----------------	-------------------------	---------------	--------

## III. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR COSTS

8. Number of persons engaged in activities of the establishment during the pay period or calendar week ending nearest 3rd January 1964

	Administrative, Technical, and Clerical*	Operatives
(a) Working owners: (For individual proprietorships and partnerships include all who devoted any time to the work of the establishment during the period. Registered Companies' directors should be regarded as employees)		
(b) Unpaid family workers: (Include all those members of the household of any of the owners who worked for the establishment during the period but did not receive regular pay for their work) ..		
(c) Employees: (include all persons other than those enumerated in (a) and (b) who received pay during the period. Include working directors, those on sick leave, on strike or on paid holidays)		

9. Total cost of all employees during the year (employees as defined in (c) above)

	Administrative, Technical, and Clerical*	Operatives
(a) Salaries and wages paid in cash (include bonuses and rations and housing allowances)	Sh.	Sh.
(b) Cost of non-cash benefits:		
(i) Rations, goods in kind, housing and clothing provided		
(ii) Pension, provident or other retirement schemes		
(iii) Pension, provident or other retirement schemes		
(iv) Other (including medical benefits)		
TOTAL—NON-CASH BENEFITS		

\*All persons other than operatives (i.e. administrative, technical, clerical and sales staff).  
Operatives—Those engaged directly in production or directly associated activities.

## IV. SELECTED COSTS OTHER THAN LABOUR

## 10. Fuels purchased during the year (excluding those used in transport)

Type of Fuel	Delivered Cost (at purchase price, include excise duties and transport and unloading charges, with deductions for rebates or discounts and drawbacks)
(a) Petrol (excluding petrol used in transport)	Sh.
(b) Diesel and fuel oil (excluding that used in transport)	
(c) Electricity	
(d) Gas	
(e) Anthracite or coal	
(f) Wood	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 11. Packing materials purchased

Type of Material	Delivered Cost
(a) Tins (and cans)	Sh.
(b) Bottles	
(c) Wooden boxes and crates ..	
(d) Other	
<b>TOTAL</b>	
	Cost
	Sh.
12. Work given out to sub-contract	
13. Repair and maintenance work done by others	
15. Rents and rates	

## V. STOCKS

## 16. Value of stocks held at the beginning and end of the period covered by the return (the valuation should be at cost)

Type of Stock	VALUE OF STOCKS	
	Start of Year	End of Year
(a) Raw materials, components, containers, fuels and supplies (include all materials owned by the establishment but held by others and all goods that are to be sold without processing)	Sh.	Sh.
(b) Work in progress (include all goods in production but not ready for sale)		
(c) Finished goods (include all goods made by the establishment and ready for sale. Exclude goods made from materials owned by others)		

8. Number of persons engaged in activities of the establishment during the pay period or calendar week ending nearest 3rd January 1964

	Number
(a) Working owners: (include all owners or partners who devoted any time to the work of the establishment during the period)	
(b) Unpaid family workers: (include all those members of the household or any of the owners who worked for the establishment during the period but did not receive regular pay for their work)	
(c) Employees: (include all persons other than those included in (a) and (b) who received pay during the period. Include working directors)	

9. Total cost of all employees during the year (employees as defined in (c) above)

	Sh
(a) Salaries and wages paid in cash: (include bonuses and ration and housing allowances) , . .	
(b) Cost of non-cash benefits: (include rations, goods in kind, housing and clothing provided passages, pension fund payments, medical benefits and so on)	

#### IV. OTHER CURRENT COSTS

10. Fuels purchased (exclude those used in transport)

Type of Fuel	Cost
	Sh
(a) Petrol (exclude that used in transport) . .	
(b) Diesel or fuel oil (exclude that used in transport)	
(c) Electricity	
(d) Gas	
(e) Anthracite or coal	
(f) Wood	
Total cost of fuels	

11. Transport Costs

	Sh.
(a) Cost of running own transport (petrol, oil and maintenance)	
(b) Payments to transport contractors (include E.A.R. & H.)	
12. Contract and commission work done by others	
13. Repair and maintenance work done by others for you	
14. Cost of consumable tools and parts of machinery.	
15. Real and rates	

#### V. STOCKS

16. Value of stocks at the beginning and end of the period covered by the return

	Start of Year	End of Year
	Sh	Sh.
Value of stocks .		

### VL MATERIALS PURCHASED

17. Value of materials purchased for use in Production, or in Work Done, or resold

(The delivered cost of materials purchased should be their purchase price including duties and transport and handling charges less rebates, discounts and duty drawbacks.)

Material (Please name below materials used, even if only total cost figure is available)	Delivered Cost (see note above)
(a)	Sh.
(b)	
(c)	
(d)	
(e)	
(f) Goods bought for resale without any work being done on them	
(g) Packing materials	
(h) All other materials	
Total (All Materials)	

### VII. VALUE OF SALES AND RECEIPTS FROM WORK DONE

18. Quantity and value of goods sold and value of work done

(The value of goods sold should be their value when they leave your ownership, net of rebates and discounts given. The value of work done should be the total amount which has been, or will be, charged to the customer for work done/put in place during the year.)

Product/Type of Work Done (Please give if at all possible, actual or estimated quantities and values for each product)	Quantity (state units)	Sales/Value of Work Done
(a)		Sh.
(b)		
(c)		
(d)		
(e)		
(f)		
(g) Goods sold in the same condition as purchased		
Total		

### X. ' REMARKS

(Please state any departures from the instructions and give any other explanations you consider necessary)

Date

19674

Signature

(Person in charge)

Name of person who should be contacted in the event of any queries:

U1H-b-ffi

Code No. of Firm

## GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1963  
Supplementary Questionnaire

Note.—Only one copy of the questionnaire need be completed for each firm, regardless of the number of establishments which make up the firm.

## VII. OTHER COSTS

19. Transport charges paid by you.

Type of Transport Charge	Amount
(a) Cost of running own transport (include petrol, oil and maintenance; exclude depreciation and wages)	Sh.
(b) Payments for delivery of finished goods to customer (please check that the values of goods given in question 18 exclude these payments)	
(c) Payments for delivery to you of materials and fuels (please check that the values of materials and fuels purchased in questions 17 and 10 include these payments)	
20. All current costs other than those given in answer to questions 9-15, 17 and 19. (For example, advertising, telephone, stationery. Exclude taxes, depreciation, bad debts and interest.)	

## IX. INDIRECT TAXES AND SUBSIDIES

21. Excise tax paid on goods produced	Sh.
22. Subsidies received (exclude import duty drawbacks)	Sh.

# X. EXPENDITURE AND SALES OF FIXED ASSETS

Goods expected to last one year or longer, or charged to capital account	Cost of Additions to Assets (including alterations and improvements charged to capital account)			Cost (or proportion of cost) of Additions to Assets which replace Old or Obsolete Assets	Receipts for Sales of Fixed Assets
	Purchased (including purchase price, taxes and duties, delivery and installation charges)		Produced by Firm (give cost of labour and raw materials consumed, or the charge made to capital account during the year)		
	Not used in Kenya before	Used in Kenya before			
A	B	C	D	E	F
23. Residential Buildings	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.
24. Non-Residential Buildings					
25. Other Constructions and Works					
26. Transport Equipment					
27. Machinery and Other Equipment (include furniture and fittings)					
28. Land (exclude the value of buildings or equipment located areas)					

## XI. REMARKS

(Please state any departures from the instructions and give any other explanations you consider necessary)

Date

Signature

(Person in Charge)

Name of person who should be contacted in the event of queries:

G.P.K.. 969-500-3/64