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BOARD OF TRADE

# Report on the Census of Production 1963

105 Cement



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS NET

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the  
Census of Production  
1963

105 Cement

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

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

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

##### Changes in the 1963 census

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

##### Industrial Classification

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

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

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

#### TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

##### Average number employed

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

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

##### Working Proprietors

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

##### Employees

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

##### Capital Expenditure

- (i) New building work.

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

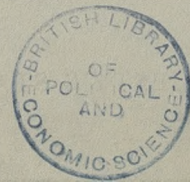
Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

This Report on the Cement Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing calcareous (Portland) and aluminous cements. The production of gypseous cements is excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 464 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

Pits and quarries operated by firms in this industry are included in this report unless they had their own separate set of accounts, in which case they were included in the report on the Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Industry or the Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Industry.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).



## LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
1	Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963	105/3
2	Summary of returns received from larger firms, 1958 and 1963	105/4
3	Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963	105/5
4	Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom	105/6
5	Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	105/7
6	Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	105/8
7	Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963	105/8
8	Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	DOES NOT APPLY
9	Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963	DOES NOT APPLY
10	Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963	105/10
11	Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963	105/11
12	Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963	105/11
13	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963	105/12
14	Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963	DOES NOT APPLY

TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	24	29
Number of establishments	"	61	69
Gross output	£'000	65,049	85,862
Net output	"	25,946	40,845
Net output per head	£	2,027	2,872
Sales and work done	£'000	64,049	81,276 (b)
		1,370	2,981
Purchases	"	35,110	38,079
	"	-	2,746
Payments to other organisations	"	-	132
	"	3,491	4,483
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 872	+ 2,029
	"	11,975	15,603
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 117	- 23
	"	1,335	1,773
Work in progress	"	- 253	+ 1,627
	"	1,872	3,777
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 502	+ 424
	"	8,768	10,054
Average number employed	Th.	12.8	14.2
	"	10.1	10.9
	"	2.7	3.3
Wages and salaries	£'000	6,830	10,191
	"	2,557	3,859
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	..	936
Capital expenditure (f)			
Total	"	..	11,242
New building work	"	1,266	2,340
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	..	62
Plant and machinery (g)	"	2,466	7,543
Vehicles (g)	"	707	1,297

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

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

(c) Including operatives employed in the quarries or clay pits which were associated with the cement works.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(g) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Summary of returns received from larger firms, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of enterprises	No.	13	14	
Number of establishments	"	50	54	
Gross output	£'000	64,672	84,865	
Net output	"	25,796	40,371	
Net output per head	£	2,027	2,872	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	63,678	80,333(b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	1,362	2,947
Index of specialisation (c)	Per cent.	96	96	
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	£'000	34,907	37,637
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"		2,714
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	-	131
	for transport	"	3,471	4,431
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	- 117	- 22
	at end of year	"	1,328	1,752
Work in progress	change during year	"	- 251	+ 1,608
	at end of year	"	1,861	3,733
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 499	+ 419
	at end of year	"	8,718	9,937
Average number employed	total	No.	12,728	14,055
	operatives (d)	"	10,012	10,828
	other employees (e)	"	2,716	3,227
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	6,791	10,085
	of other employees (e)	"	2,543	3,819
Wages and salaries per head	operatives	£	678	931
	other employees (e)	"	936	1,183
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (f)	£'000	..	433	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (g)	"	..	493	
Capital expenditure (h)				
New building work	"	1,258	2,313	
Land and existing buildings	acquisitions	"	..	223
	disposals	"	..	161
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	2,599	7,574
	disposals	"	147	118
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	818	1,456
	disposals	"	115	174

For notes to this table - see page 105/6.

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

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry	Enter-prises	Estab-lishments	Average number employed	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expen-diture (a)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	4	4	135	670	237	1,752	19	80
50-299	4	4	630	6,024	2,888	4,583	391	877
400-1,499	3	4	2,183	8,725	3,996	1,830	970	1,171
1,500 and over	3	42	11,107	69,445	33,251	2,994	9,732	13,293
Total	14	54	14,055	84,865	40,371	2,872	11,112	15,422

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (b)	Operatives	Others (b)	National Insurance (c)	Private pension schemes, etc. (d)	Operatives	Others (b)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	98	37	82	32	5	5	841	855
50-299	472	158	442	183	22	16	936	1,159
400-1,499	1,644	539	1,402	639	77	114	853	1,185
1,500 and over	8,614	2,493	8,158	2,965	329	358	947	1,189
Total	10,828	3,227	10,085	3,819	433	493	931	1,183

(a) Acquisitions less disposals.

(b) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(c) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(d) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £92,000.

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

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	2	1	3
18 and over	89	8	97
All ages	91	9	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

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

## Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 3 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	10	15
Average persons employed:		
Working proprietors	74	16
Other persons employed		149

- (b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).
- (c) This is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.
- (d) Including 1,292 operatives in 1963 and 1,005 in 1958 employed in the quarries or clay pits which were associated with the cement works.
- (e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (f) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.
- (g) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.
- (h) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number	Number
Calcareous cement, unground (cement clinker) sold as such	326	2,165	367	1,251	6	8
Cement-based paint			..	1,279	6	6
Calcareous cement, ground for building and engineering purposes						
Portland, including rapid hardening and blast furnace cement	11,411	55,201	13,088	67,493	14	24
Other ground calcareous cements	786	5,255	..	8,408	6	11
Aluminous cement			..	369	*	10
Other products						
Waste products	..	..	..	96	6	13
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		-		2	*	*
Total		62,620		78,898	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		1,139		1,446	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		61,481		77,452	14	24(a)

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

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number	
Calcareous cement, unground (cement clinker) sold as such: calcareous cement, ground for building and engineering purposes; portland, including rapid hardening and blast furnace cement and other ground calcareous cements	307	1,139	314	1,276	*	27,108
Cement-based paint	-	-	..	170	*	31,126
<b>Total</b>		1,139		1,446	..	

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

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Building materials	..	2,014	..	2,367
Other goods		183	}	514
Services rendered to other organisations (a)		..		
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,344	..	2,919
Canteen takings		18		28
<b>Total</b>		3,559(b)		5,827

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

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

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

This table is not applicable to the industry.

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

This table is not applicable to the industry.

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

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Limestone	..	284	..	282
Cement clinker, unground	..	580	..	2,218
Gypsum and anhydrite	..	1,326	..	1,577
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	Th.gal. 511	117
			Th.cwt. 7.4	29
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	714	..	1,409
Chalk, bauxite and all other materials for processing	..	4,786	..	5,866
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	..	..	378
	Mn.		Mn.	
Multiwall paper sacks (a)	..	5,037	140	3,332
All other packaging materials	..	633	..	85
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	3,535	12,148	2,169	9,514
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	54.5	218	26.1	150
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	{ 530	{ 87	{ 898	{ 157
	..	20		
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	1,725	74	232,276	6,792
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	1,229	36	85.5	14
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	984,425	3,788	1,331,626	5,717
Total cost of materials and fuel		29,731		37,637
Goods purchased for merchanting	..	..	..	2,691
Canteen purchases	..	..	..	23
Total cost of purchases	..	..	..	40,352

(a) Described in 1954 as 'Kraft paper bags'.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 180,365 Th.kWh in 1954 and 29,232 Th.kWh in 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	249
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	237
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	157
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	4,431
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	16
Vehicle licences	"	33
Depreciation	"	155
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	9
Total	"	5,039

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	65
Road goods vehicles	9
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	389
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	204
Rates, excluding water rates	1,340
Hire of plant and machinery	606
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	143
Total	2,757

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

(b) For details see Table 11.



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

Firms employing 25 or more persons:  
United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	0.0	November	0.0
May	0.0	December	92.8
June	2.2		
July	0.0	1964	
August	0.0	January	0.0
September	0.3	February	0.0
October	0.0	March	4.7
		Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to the industry.

*Capital Expenditure (continued)*

## (ii) Land and existing buildings.

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

## (iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

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

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

*Characteristic Products*

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

*Enterprise*

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

*Entries*

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

*Establishment*

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

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

*Gross Output*

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

*Larger Firms*

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

*Net Output*

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

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

*Net output per person employed*

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

*Principal Products*

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

*Production*

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

### Purchases

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

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

### Sales

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

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

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

### Services rendered

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

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

### Small Firms

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

### Stocks and Work in Progress

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

### Transport Payments

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

### Wages and Salaries

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

### Work given out

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

### Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

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

### Rounding of Figures

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

## List of Industry Reports, etc

Part No. and title	Part No. and title
1 Introductory Notes	69 Cutlery
2 Coal Mining	70 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining	71 Wire and Wire Manufactures
4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction	72 Cans and Metal Boxes
5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying	73 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying	74 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
7 Grain Milling	75 Production of Man-made Fibres
8 Bread and Flour Confectionery	76 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
9 Biscuits	77 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products	78 Woollen and Worsted
11 Milk Products	79 Jute
12 Sugar	80 Rope, Twine and Net
13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	81 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
14 Fruit and Vegetable Products	82 Lace
15 Animal and Poultry Foods	83 Carpets
16 Margarine	84 Narrow Fabrics
17 Starch and Miscellaneous Foods	85 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
18 Brewing and Malting	86 Canvas Goods and Sacks
19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding	87 Textile Finishing
20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry	88 Asbestos
21 Tobacco	89 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel	90 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
23 Mineral Oil Refining	91 Leather Goods
24 Lubricating Oils and Greases	92 Fur
25 Dyestuffs	93 Weatherproof Outerwear
26 Fertilizers and Chemicals for Pest Control	94 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
27 General Chemicals	95 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
28 Pharmaceutical Preparations	96 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
29 Toilet Preparations	97 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
30 Explosives and Fireworks	98 Hats, Caps and Millinery
31 Paint and Printing Ink	99 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
32 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	100 Gloves
33 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine	101 Footwear
34 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials	102 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
35 Polishes	103 Pottery
36 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.	104 Glass
37 Iron and Steel (General)	105 Cement
38 Steel Tubes	106 Abrasives
39 Iron Castings, etc.	107 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
40 Non-ferrous Metals	108 Timber
41 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)	109 Furniture and Upholstery
42 Metal-working Machine Tools	110 Bedding and Soft Furnishings
43 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges	111 Shop and Office Fitting
44 Industrial Engines	112 Wooden Containers and Baskets
45 Textile Machinery and Accessories	113 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
46 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery	114 Paper and Board
47 Mechanical Handling Equipment	115 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
48 Office Machinery	116 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
49 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery	117 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
50 Industrial Plant and Steelwork	118 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
51 Ordnance and Small Arms	119 Rubber
52 General Mechanical Engineering	120 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
53 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	121 Brushes and Brooms
54 Watches and Clocks	122 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
55 Electrical Machinery	123 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
56 Insulated Wires and Cables	124 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
57 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	125 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
58 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus	126 Construction
59 Domestic Electrical Appliances	127 Gas
60 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods	128 Electricity
61 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	129 Water Supply
62 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	130 Index of Products
63 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing	131 Summary Volume
64 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing	132 Summary Volume
65 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment	133 Summary Volume
66 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	
67 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.	
68 Tools and Implements	

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