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42 [HA 251]

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

4 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction



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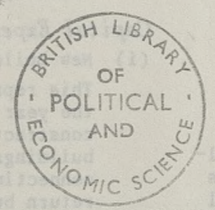
These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet 'Introduction to the Census of Production' published by the Board of Trade in 1962.)

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

4 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction

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)



TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT
Average number employed: The average number employed is 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 figures. They are also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

Notes

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

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

Industrial Classification

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

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

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

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

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

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

Working Proprietors

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

Employees

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

Capital Expenditure

- (i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new construction 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.

4 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction

This Report on the Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in extracting chalk, clay, sand and gravel from pits or quarries and in such ancillary activities as cleaning, washing, grading, etc., normally carried out at pits and quarries.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 103 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

Pits and quarries operated by firms in the Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods; Pottery; Cement; and Building Materials, etc. Industries are not included in this report unless they had their own separate set of accounts.

In this industry, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons were asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form for 1963; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Tables 2(ii) and 5(i).

Mining and quarrying industries were excluded from the censuses for 1954, 1958 and 1963 taken in Northern Ireland, and this report relates, therefore, only to Great Britain.

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).

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TABLE 1 Industry summary: Great Britain

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	821	708
Number of establishments	"	1,126	1,137
Gross output	£'000	54,837	76,942
Net output	"	33,173	50,128
Net output per head	£	1,672	2,324
Sales and work done	£'000	39,458	59,354(c)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	2,776
Purchases	"	12,415	13,760
		materials for production and packaging, and fuel	
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	2,945
		for work done on materials given out	228
		for transport	
Payments to other organisations	"	375	359
		inwards on materials and fuel purchased	
		outwards on goods sold (b)	9,625
Value of outwards transport carried out by firms' own employees on goods sold (b)	"	5,280	5,112
Stocks			
Total stocks	"	+ 156	+ 178
		change during year	
		at end of year	3,955
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 196	+ 75
		change during year	
		at end of year	1,894
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 40	+ 103
		change during year	
		at end of year	2,061
Average number employed	Th.	19.8	21.6
		total, including working proprietors	
		operatives	17.0
		other employees (d)	4.0
Wages and salaries	£'000	9,926	13,108
		of operatives	
		of other employees (d)	3,587
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	..	1,000
Capital expenditure (f)			
Total	"	..	11,206
New building work	"	400	983
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	..	3,533
Plant and machinery (g)	"	2,250	5,364
Vehicles (g)	"	719	1,327

(a) For 1963, estimates for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 3 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 6 per cent. But for items which no small firms were asked to report for 1958, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for 37 per cent. of the total figure in which they were incorporated.) A summary of the detailed returns received from larger firms is given in Table 2(i), and a summary for all small firms, based on information collected from a sample, is given in Table 2(ii).

(b) Sales of products are valued at ex-quarry or ex-works prices, the cost of transport being shown separately.

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

(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(i) Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
		Sand and gravel		Clay, brick-earth, marl, shale (other than oil shale) and chalk			
		01	02, 03 and 04	1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	90	87	39	22	128	107
Number of establishments	"	216	304	120	83	336	387
Gross output	£'000	21,266	36,378	11,810	17,990	33,077	54,369
Net output	"	12,237	23,961	7,368	10,849	19,605	34,810
Net output per head	£	1,990	3,078	1,167	1,554	1,573	2,357
Sales and work done	£'000	14,087	25,844(e)	10,174	15,523(e)	24,262	41,367(e)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> goods produced and work done (d) merchanted goods and canteen takings 							
Sales of characteristic products	"	13,129	23,142	9,738	14,573	(f)	(f)
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	93	89	96	94	95	92
Purchases	£'000	4,767	5,568	2,893	4,854	7,660	10,423
Payments to other organisations	"	73	188	164	148	235	336
Value of outwards transport carried out by firms' own employees on goods sold (d)	"	4,179	5,220	1,314	1,415	5,494	6,635
Value of outwards transport carried out by firms' own employees on goods sold (d)	"	2,234	3,731	241	188	2,475	3,918
Stocks							
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 45	+ 67	+ 78	+ 9	+ 123	+ 76
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 36	+ 13	- 61	+ 111	- 25	+ 124
Average number employed	No.	6,150	7,784	6,314	6,983	12,464	14,767
Wages and salaries	£'000	3,185	4,979	3,122	4,206	6,307	9,184
Wages and salaries per head	£	634	810	584	726	608	769
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	251	..	212	..	463
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	124	..	114	..	237
Capital expenditure (k)							
New building work	"	90	278	160	372	251	651
Land and existing buildings	"	..	2,113	..	102	..	2,215
Plant and machinery	"	881	2,137	600	1,232	1,481	3,368
Vehicles	"	544	1,046	36	45	580	1,091
		117	208	12	6	128	213

For notes to this table - see page 4/7

TABLE 2(ii) Summary for small firms, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing fewer than 25 persons: Great Britain (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of firms	No.	783	746
Gross output	£'000	..	22,084
Net output	"	13,258(b)	15,004
Net output per head	£	1,867(b)	2,249
Sales and work done	£'000	14,675	17,615(d)
Purchases of goods and fuel (e)	"	4,590	3,938
Payments to other organisations	"	..	20
Value of outwards transport carried out by firms' own employees on goods sold (c)	"	2,752	1,159
Stocks			
Goods on hand for sale	"	..	- 2
Materials, stores and fuel	"	..	- 23
Average number employed	No.	7,103	516
Capital expenditure			
New building work	£'000	..	327
Land and existing buildings	"	..	36
Plant and machinery	"	..	177
Vehicles	"	..	600
		..	159

(a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment, the figures are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 12 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963, and 50 per cent. for 1958. Estimates are included for small firms not making satisfactory returns.

(b) For 1958 the net output of small firms was defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel.

(c) Sales of products are valued at ex-quarry or ex-works prices, the cost of transport being shown separately.

(d) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, or for technical or other services rendered) which amounted to £120,000.

(e) Including goods purchased for merchandising.

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: Great Britain

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	53	91	1,976	9,155	5,589	2,829	801	303
50-99	31	77	2,010	7,799	5,143	2,559	748	195
100-199	9	44	1,229	4,661	3,015	2,454	352	245
200-299	6	45	1,384	5,202	3,647	2,635	1,043	383
300-399	5	46	1,730	8,057	5,036	2,911	831	230
400 and over	3	84	6,438	19,494	12,379	1,923	2,888	2,063
Total	107	387	14,767	54,369	34,810	2,357	6,663	3,418

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-48	1,615	329	1,264	357	63	32	783	1,085
50-99	1,661	337	1,296	377	66	37	781	1,118
100-199	970	254	732	219	45	16	755	863
200-299	1,093	291	922	290	41	38	844	997
300-399	1,434	296	1,176	249	59	18	820	841
400 and over	5,166	1,272	3,793	1,022	189	96	734	803
Total	11,939	2,779	9,184	2,513	463	237	769	904

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £75,000.

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

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	3	1	4
18 and over	90	6	96
All ages	93	7	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

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

Footnotes to Table 2(i).

(a) For small firms' summary see Table 2(ii).

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5(ii).

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

(d) Sales of products are valued at ex-quarry or ex-works prices, the cost of transport being shown separately.

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

(f) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.

(g) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

TABLE 5(i) Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1958 and 1963 (a)

All firms: Great Britain

	All firms (b)(c)		Small firms in the industry (d)	
	1958	1963	1958	1963
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Sand and gravel	26,699	40,381	12,986	14,222
Clay, brick-earth, marl, shale and chalk	12,496	17,654	1,628	2,096
Other products (e)		1,449		1,118
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc. (f)	449	114	60	59
Total	39,644	59,598	14,674	17,495

- (a) Including estimated figures for firms not making satisfactory returns.
- (b) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms but not by small firms, classified to other industries. For a more detailed analysis of sales by larger firms see Table 5(ii).
- (c) Sales of products by larger firms classified to the Mining and Quarrying Industries are valued at ex-quarry or ex-works prices, the value of sales by other larger firms being the net selling value.
- (d) Estimates based on a sample of small firms which account for 12 per cent. of the total employment of small firms in the industry for 1963, and 50 per cent. for 1958.
- (e) Including sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchanted goods and the value of services rendered to other organisations).
- (f) Including any road making or other building and civil engineering work carried out by small firms.

TABLE 5(ii) 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: Great Britain

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963		Enter-prises	Entries
	Quantity	Value (b)	Quantity	Value (b)		
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number
Sand and gravel						
01 Moulding and pig-bed sand	266	258	599	611	9	9
01 Glass-making sand	780	1,319	889	1,017	*	5
01 Sand and gravel for all other purposes, including building sand and gravel	24,825	11,857	41,391	24,322	128	149
Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale						
03 Fireclay (including saggar marl)	612	1,243	388	839	57	68
03 Ball clay and potters' clay	324	982	480	1,734	10	10
03 China stone	35.0	159	36.5	200	*	*
02 China clay	1,224	7,161	1,774	11,425	10	10
03 All other clay, fullers earth, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale	610	614	271	1,078	37	44
	..	241				
04 Chalk	470	257	..	479	20	24
Other mining products (including waste products)	..	(c)				
Work done other than road making, on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		380		55	*	5
Total		24,472		41,760
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		1,395		3,551
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		23,077		38,209	107	127(d)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are the total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) Sales of products by firms classified to the Mining and Quarrying Industries are valued at ex-quarry or ex-works prices, the value of sales by other firms being the net selling value.
- (c) Not recorded separately.
- (d) 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(i) 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: Great Britain

	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (b)
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	
Sand and gravel, except glass-making sand	800	444	4,334	2,725	45	3,5,107,126
Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale						
Fireclay (including saggar marl)	259	591	223	526	62	102,126
All other clay, ball clay and potters' clay, fullers earth, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale	422	70	..	299	44	39,102,107,126
Chalk	117	50				
Total		1,395		3,551	..	

- (a) Sales of products by firms classified to the Mining and Quarrying Industries are valued at ex-quarry or ex-works prices, the value of sales by other firms being the net selling value.
 (b) 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: Great Britain

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.tons	£'000		£'000
Pre-cast concrete goods	87	349	..	671
..	..	113		
Road making (construction, maintenance, and repairs) inclusive of the value of minerals raised at establishments in this industry	..	152	..	151
Ready mixed concrete			Th.cu.yds.	
..			200	572
..			..	144
Paving, building and road making materials	..	570	..	214
Other products			..	291
Services rendered to other organisations (a)		..		1,115
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)		723		2,373
Canteen takings				
Total		1,908(b)		5,530

- (a) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and 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 Total quantity of minerals raised by larger firms, including minerals raised by establishments classified to other industries, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	Returned in this industry			Returned in all industries		
	Quantity	Enterprises	Entries	Quantity	Enterprises	Entries
	Th.tons	Number	Number	Th.tons	Number	Number
Sand and gravel	37,892	91	108	43,791	134	158
Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale						
Fireclay (including saggar marl)	147	6	6	2,322	51	59
China clay, china stone, ball clay and potters' clay	2,283	18	19	2,363	26	27
All other clay, fullers earth, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale	113	*	*	26,753	188	251
Chalk	*	*	*	13,038	11	17

- (a) Similar information is not available for 1958. However for 1958, in addition to the sales of minerals raised shown in Table 5(ii), the Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Industry and the Cement Industry recorded the following minerals raised at quarries and pits included in returns for these industries:

	Th.tons
Sand	37
Clay, brick-earth marl and shale	25,282
Chalk	9,089

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for use in production				
Explosives for blasting	..	60	..	78
Calcareous cement	..	(a)	..	528
	Th.stds.		Th.stds.	
Softwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	{ 1.5 ..	{ 89 9	{ 0.9 ..	{ 47 ..
			Th.gal.	
			380	115
			Th.cwt.	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(a)	{ 3.0 ..	{ 24 27
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,624	..	3,587
All other materials for use in production	..	1,146	..	1,784
Packaging materials			Millions	
Multiwall paper sacks			11.1	499
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.	..	382	..	223
Jute and hessian piece goods, sacks and bags				
All other packaging materials				
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	136	585	55.5	364
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	10.0	57	{ 2.0 ..	{ 18 10
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	{ 2,549 ..	{ 449 82	{ 3,917 ..	{ 725 182
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	4,027	230	{ 4,481 ..	{ 246 476
	Th.therms			
Gas	8.9	1	..	5
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	{ 71,723 ..	{ 407 44	{ 222,004 ..	{ 1,199 287
Total cost of materials and fuel		5,146		10,423
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		2,216
Canteen purchases		..		15
Total cost of purchases		..		12,653

(a) Not recorded separately.

(b) The total amount of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 30,951 Th.kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity of electricity generated in 1963 cannot be given.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	1,739
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,384
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	907
Payments to other organisations for transport		
Inwards transport on materials and fuel purchased	"	336
Outwards transport on goods sold	"	6,635
Value of outwards transport carried out by firms' own employees on goods sold	"	3,918
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	110
Vehicle licences	"	146
Depreciation	"	679
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	241
Total	"	14,356

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	83
Road goods vehicles	241
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	580
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	935
Rates, excluding water rates	1,087
Hire of plant and machinery	2,201
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	155
Total	5,283

(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:
Great Britain

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	0.3	November	0.6
May	0.5	December	41.3
June	1.2		
July	2.8	1964	
August	0.3	January	1.1
September	37.5	February	0.4
October	1.7	March	12.3
		Total	100

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

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Notes - continued from page ii

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

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

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

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

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

Characteristic Products

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

Enterprise

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

Entries

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

Establishment

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

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

Gross Output

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

Larger Firms

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

Net Output

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

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

Net output per person employed

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

Principal Products

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

Production

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

Purchases

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

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