

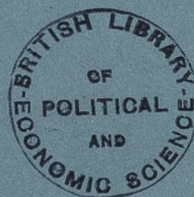
BOARD OF TRADE,

42. [HA 251]

*The Report on the  
Census of Production  
for 1954*

Volume 1: Industry J

CEMENT



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

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# The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

## VOLUME 1, INDUSTRY J

### CEMENT

THIS REPORT on the Cement Trade relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of cement of all types other than refractory, gypseous and plaster type cements.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 24 in the Standard Industrial Classification.

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IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the next page. In interpreting the data in the following tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

## GENERAL NOTES

The following notes describe terms in general use in the tables of the report. More detailed explanations of the terms used and a description of the scope and method of taking the census are given in the separate booklet entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1954 - Introductory Notes' (price 1s. 6d. net).

**Industrial classification:** Establishments are classified to industries according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. Certain products are identified as the principal products of individual industries, the principal products for a given industry being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed is that an establishment is classified to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of the principal products of any other industry.

**Specialist producers** normally comprise those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the characteristic products of the specialist group.

**Intermediate products:** For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of intermediate products, i.e., products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced.

**Larger establishments:** The information given in the report relates mainly to 'larger establishments' i.e., establishments of firms employing on the average more than 10 persons. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a mine or factory). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are not regarded as separate establishments and are included in the return for the works.

**Small firms** are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

The estimates for the industry as a whole given in Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the other items shown in the same proportion as total employment.

**Gross output (production)** is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; it is obtained by adjusting the value of sales and work done during the year for changes in the value of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress.

**Net output** is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used, the amount paid for work given out, and, for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made. This represents the value added to materials by the process of production, and constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits.

**Sales** means sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return or made on commission for it, whether produced in the year or not. The value of sales is the net selling value, i.e., the amount charged to customers, whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were required to give the f.o.b. value.

**Materials and fuel:** The total cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production, and of fuel (includ-

ing oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes; packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases when first purchased; workshop and office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by firms' own work-people included in their returns; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The cost of materials and fuel used, given in Table 2, is obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the year in the value of stocks.

**Stocks:** Firms were required to give stocks of materials and fuel, products on hand for sale, and work in progress, at income tax values.

**Customs and Excise Duty** paid on materials purchased is normally included in the cost of materials. Finished goods are similarly valued as they were sold, duty-paid or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is deducted in arriving at net output.

**Employment:** Total employment includes working proprietors, administrative, technical and clerical employees, and operatives, but excludes outworkers, canteen employees and persons engaged in merchanting or any other activity not covered by a firm's return, who are shown separately as excluded employees. Employees are persons on the pay-roll (i.e., persons whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether employed full-time or part-time.

**Working proprietors** are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies together with members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded. For Northern Ireland directors of limited companies (other than those paid by fee only) are also included.

**Administrative, technical and clerical employees** include directors, other than those paid by fee only (except in Northern Ireland); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

**Operatives** include all other classes of employees, i.e., broadly speaking, all manual workers.

**Outworkers** are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes.

**Wages and salaries** include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions without any deductions for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions etc. They exclude payments to working proprietors.

**Capital expenditure** includes expenditure on new building work, and on plant, machinery and vehicles, charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation costs involved. It includes expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain which had not begun production before the end of the year (which has not previously been included in the Census of Production reports for individual industries).

**Symbols used:**

.. for not available

- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Where figures are rounded, e.g., given to the nearest £ thousand, there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of constituent items and the totals shown. In some cases, figures have been combined with others of a similar nature where publication of separate details might disclose information relating to an individual undertaking.

Industry summary  
Estimates for the industry as a whole

TABLE 1

	United Kingdom			Scotland 1954	Wales 1954
	1948	1951	1954		
Gross output (production)	£ million 27.7	£ million 46.3	£ million 57.2	£ million 1.4	£ million 3.5
Net output	12.2	18.4	24.4	0.3	1.4
Total stocks and work in progress					
At beginning of year	3.5	5.6	8.4	0.2	0.7
Change during year	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.04	+ 0.02
Capital expenditure less disposals (a)	1.3	3.0	4.7	0.1	0.1
Wages and salaries	4.0	6.1	7.9	0.2	0.5
Total employment (including working proprietors)	Thousands 10.1	Thousands 12.3	Thousands 12.8	Thousands 0.3	Thousands 0.8

(a) Capital expenditure on new building work, plant, machinery and vehicles, (including (except in 1948) that incurred for establishments not yet in production), less amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of.

## Summary of returns received

TABLE 2

	Unit	Great Britain 1948	United Kingdom	
			1951	1954
<b>FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS</b>				
Number of establishments	No.	44	48	52
Total value of sales and work done	£'000	28,400	45,856	56,431
Products on hand for sale	"	893	898	1,070
and work in progress	"	- 49	+ 431	+ 705
Gross output (production) (a)	"	27,628	46,287	57,136
Purchases of materials and fuel	"	16,153	27,263	29,914
Stocks of materials and fuel	"	2,580	4,710	7,311
change during year	"	+ 632	+ 1,496	+ 130
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	15,520	25,767	29,784
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	-	-	-
Payment for transport (b)	"	721	2,141	2,916
Net output	"	12,108	18,379	24,436
Average number of employees	No.	8,521	10,130	10,378
operatives	"	1,670 (c)	2,186	2,433
others	"	6,851	7,944	7,945
Total employment (d)	"	10,191	12,318	12,821
Net output per person employed (d)	£	1,188	1,492	1,907
Wages and salaries	£'000	3,040	4,606	5,987
of operatives	"	907	1,488	1,893
of others	"	2,133	3,118	4,094
Capital expenditure	"			
New building work (e)	"	231	768	1,148
Plant and machinery	"	1,011	1,953	3,164
acquisitions (e)	"	69	44	75
disposals	"	110	326	475
Vehicles	"	12	14	69
acquisitions (e)	"			
disposals	"			
<b>FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS</b>				
Number of returns	No.	10	3 (f)	3
Total employment, including working proprietors	"	42	11 (f)	11

(a) For the year 1948 gross output excludes payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold. For subsequent years gross output includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services.

(b) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For the year 1948 payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods sold. For subsequent years they cover payments for transport of both finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.

(c) Number in week ended September 25, 1948.

(d) Excluding outworkers and including working proprietors.

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

(f) Excluding Northern Ireland. No information about small firms was collected in Northern Ireland for 1951.

TABLE 3 - Analysis by size, 1954

An analysis by size of establishment has not been made as in this industry a large number of returns cover two or more establishments, for which all the figures required are not available.

TABLE 4 - Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954

No specialisation within this industry was distinguished.

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

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 5

	1951		1954		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number
Ordinary Portland cement, ground, including rapid hardening	10,249	40,025	11,542	48,898	21
Other ground calcareous cements and aluminous cement	430	3,118	450	3,577	9
Other cements (including cement clinker) except refractory, gypseous and plaster type cements	55	832	113	1,178	9
Work done for the trade or on commission (b)		1		(a)	..
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,975</b>		<b>.. (a)</b>	
Sales in other industries		8		(a)	
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		43,968		53,647	22

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the particulars cannot be given.

(b) Amount charged.

TABLE 6 - Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

The value of the sales in 1954 reported by establishments classified to other industries was very small but owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars cannot be given.

TABLE 7 - Sales in the industry of other than principal products

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

The total value of sales in the United Kingdom of other than principal products amounted to £2,784,000.

Total quantity of minerals raised by establishments classified to the industry. (a)

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 8

	1951	1954	
	Quantity	Quantity	Entries
	Th.tons	Th.tons	No.
Chalk	10,499	11,412	7
Limestone	3,173	3,020	13
Clay	3,232	3,260	8
Other Kinds	1,057	1,184	6

(a) Minerals returned in this industry for use in making cement, etc., in the firm's own works or for sale as such, but excluding output returned in the Non-Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Industry (Volume 1. Industry E).

Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
	Th.tons	£'000
Chalk	2,620.4	193
Limestone	670.3	311
Cement clinker, unground	244.3	582
Gypsum and anhydrite	700.4	1,329
Packing materials		
Kraft paper bags	..	5,055
Other	..	633
Replacement parts for own machinery, plant and vehicles, etc.		745
All other purchased materials		4,609
Fuel and electricity		
Coal and coke	3,600.4	12,413
Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)	Th.gal.	
For use in internal combustion engines	1,197.5	152
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc.	1,284.1	41
Gas purchased (a)	Th.therms	
From Gas Boards and other sources, including other departments of the same firms	1,230.8	36
Electricity purchased (b)	Th.kWh.	
From Electricity Boards and other sources, including other departments of the same firms	989,900	3,615
All other purchased fuel		-
<b>Total cost</b>		<b>29,914</b>

(a) No gas was produced in this industry.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in the firm's own establishments in this industry in 1954 was 180.3 Th.kWh.

Average number of employees, and wages, salaries  
and superannuation payments

## Larger establishments in the United Kingdom (a)

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Average number of employees		
Operatives (b)	10,130	10,378
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	2,186	2,433
Total	12,316	12,811
Wages and salaries paid to	£'000	£'000
Operatives	4,606	5,987
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,488	1,893
Total	6,094	7,880
Wages and salaries per head	£	£
Operatives	455	577
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	681	778
		£'000
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents (c)		
Employers' contributions	..	244
Employees covered	..	Number 7,101
		£'000
Pension, etc. payments for former employees and dependents (c)	..	22

(a) Excluded employees. The following persons were employed at the larger establishments in this industry in 1954 but are not included in the above table or in any other Census of Production report:-

Canteen workers	184
Other workers	339

(b) Figures include 1,107 operatives in 1951 and 1,102 in 1954 employed in the quarries or clay-pits which were associated with cement works.

(c) Great Britain only.

## Employment in a specified week (a)

## Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 11

	Number					
	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	1	1	2	9	1	10
Operatives	10,000	172	10,172	10,379	99	10,478
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,751	434	2,185	1,940	513	2,453
Total employees	11,751	606	12,357	12,319	612	12,931

(a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, 1954.

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