(2)



## TIMBER

THIS REPORT on the Timber Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in sawmilling and the manufacture of more finished timber goods lexcept furniture, wooden containers and shop and office fittings) and of cork products.

This industry corresponds to minimum list headings 170 and 179 in the Standard Industrial Classification

| Page | Table No. | Title | Page |
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| 10/A/3 | 6 | Sales of principal products of the industry by estab- lishments classified to other industries | 10/A/8 |
| 10/A/3 |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | Sales in the industry of other than principal products | 10/A/9 |
| $10 / A / 4$ <br> 8 Total make of intermediate <br> 10/A/ 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 10/A/4 | 9 | Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954 | 10/A/10 |
| 10/A/5 | 10 | Average number of employees and wages, salaries and superannuation payments | 10/A/12 |
|  | 11 | Employment in a specified week | 10/A/12 |

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

The following notes describe terms in general use
in the tables of the report. More detailed explanations of the term used and a description of the scop
tiond
and methot of taking the census are qiven in the separ and method of taking the census are given in the separ
ate booklet entitied The Report on the Census of Pro
duction for 1954- Introductory Notes (price 18. 6d. Industrial Classification: Establishmente are classif ed to ndual

 industries, the principal products for a given industry
being of asimilar anture or comonnly associated in pro-
duction. The principle of classification normally duction. The principle of classification normally
followed is that an ostabishment is classified to an
industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a q 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 establish-
ments so per cent. or more of whose total output b monte is pecounted for by the characteristic products of
value 1 ace
the specialist group. the specialist group.
Intermediate products: For some industries figures are
given shoming the total quantities made during the year
of of intermediate products, i.e.e products which may be
further processed in the estabishments in which they further proce
are produced.
Larger establishments: The information qiven in the re-
port relates mainly to 'larger establishments. . i.e..
 than 10 persons. In most cases an es tablishment com-
prises the whole of the premises under the same owner-
ship or management at a particula address (e.q. anine or factory) Offices, warehouses. laboratoriles and
other ancillary placess of usiness situated apart from
the producing works are not reqarded as separate estab-
 Small fims are those employing on the average 10 or
ferer persons.
The estimates for the industry as a whole given in
Table a are onranally ootained 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 obtain the yarr for changes in the value of.
on hand for sale and work in progress.
Net output is the amount left after deducting from th
value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of mat erials and fuel output, the aggregate of the cost of mat.
and pount for work given out
and. for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made and.
This represents the valua any ede to materials by the pro
cess of production, and constitutes the fund from whic cess of production, and constitutes the fund from which
nates. salaries. rents. rates and taxes. advertising and
other sellining expenses and all other similar charge vages. salaries. rents. rates and taxes. advertising and
other seling expenses and all other similar charges
have to be met. as well as depreciation and profits. Seles means scles during the year of goods made in the
estabilizhment covered by the return or made on comis. ion for it. whether produced in the year or not. The
value of sales is the net selling value. i.e. The
amount charged to amount charged to customers. Whe ther on an ex-works or
delivered basis.and net of any trade inscounts. agents
comissions. allowances for returnable couse comisions. alliowances for returnable cases. purchase
tax. etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to 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 inciudes all purchases during the year fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year
of materials for une in production, and of fuel (includ-
ing oil. gas and electricity) for all purposes: packing hen first purchased; workhop and office materials:
water charges: materials for repairs to buildings Nater charges. materials for repairs to buildings.
plant and vehicle when carried out by firm. own rork.
people included in their returns: consumable tools: people included in their returns: consumabie torks:
and parts for machinery purchased as replacenents.
purchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The
 obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the
year in the value of stocks. Stods: Firms were required to give stocks of materials
and fuel. products on hand for sale, and work in pro-
gress. at income tax values. Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is
normally included in the cost of materials. Finishe gods are similarly valued as they were sold. duty-pai r duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is de
ducted in arriving at net output. Employment: Total employment includes morking propriet-
ors. administrative. technica and clerical employees ors. administrative, technical and cilerical employees
and operatives, but excludes outworkers, canteen employ and and persons engaged in merchanting or any other ac-
eivity not covered by a firm's return. Who are showr
tivity
 sons on the pay-roll (i.e.. persons whose National In
surance cards were held by employers), whether employed surance cards were held
full-time or part-time.
horking proprietors are proprietors of businesses other
than limited companies. toge ther with members of the families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less tha Ireland directors of 1 imited companies. (other than those
paid by fee only) are also included Administrative, tectnical and clerical employees include directors, other than those paid by foe only (except in
Northern Ireland): managers. superintendents and works foremen, research, experimental. development. technicc
and design employees (other than operatives): draughts nen and tracers; travellers; and office (including Operatives include all other classes.
broadly speaking, all manual workers.
Outworkers are persons employed by the firm who work on Wages and selaries include all overtime payments, bonus-
es and comisisions ithout any deductions for income tax
insurances, contributory pensions etc. They exclude insurances. contributory pensions etc. They exclud
payments to working proprietors. Capital expendi ture includes expenditure on nem building
work, and on plant. machinery and vehicles, charged to capi, an account during the yery. inchuding any transport
and installation costs involved. It includes expendi and instalination crsts involved. It includes expendi-
ture in respect of establishments in Great Britain whic had not begun production before the end of the year
(Which has not previously ben included in the Census of
Production reports for individual industries) Production re
Symbols used:
for not available
for nil or negligible (less than half the final
digit shown).
est Where figures are rounded, e.g. given to the nearest $\varepsilon$ thousand, there may be aparent silight discrepan-
cies between the sums of constituent items and the totcies between the sums of constituent itens and the tot
als shown.
In some cases. figures have been combined
ith others of a ith others of asimilar nature where publication of
separate details might disclose information relating to separate details might dis
an individual undertaking.

|  | United Kingdom |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Scotland } \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wales } \\ & 1954 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1948 | 1951 | 1954 |  |  |
|  | £million | £ million | £million | £ million | £ million |
| Cross output (production) | 146.8 | 172.8 | 191.1 | 23.15 | 5,92 |
| Net output | 62.7 | 61.5 | 69.0 | 8.66 | 1.88 |
| Total stocks and work in progress At beginning of year Change during year | $\begin{array}{r} 25.4 \\ +\quad 2.7 \end{array}$ | 28.8 $+\quad 13.4$ | 43.2 $+\quad 2.6$ | 7.32 $+\quad 0.19$ | ${ }^{1.08}$ |
| Capital expenditure less disposals (a) | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 0.46 | 0.11 |
| Wages and salaries | 36.6 | 37.5 | 45.3 | 5.46 | 1.31 |
| Total employment (including working proprietors) | Thousands 122.1 | Thousands 107.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thousands } \\ 106.3 \end{gathered}$ | Thousands <br> 13.22 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thousands } \\ 3.27 \end{gathered}$ |

 nachinery and vehicles disposed

Summary of returns received

| TABLE 2 2 |
| :--- |

(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
separate transport organ separate transport organisations for transport services.
Papments to to ther firms and
 cover payments for transport of both fin
(c) Numer in week ended Septemer 25, 198.
(d) Excluding outworkers
(d) Excluding outworkers and including working proprietors.
(f) Excluding Northern Ireland. No information about small firms was collected in Northerm Ireland for 1951.
$(89938)$

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom


[^0] (c) Exclumings outworkers and including working proprietors.
(d) Excluding expendi ture for
(e) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot
be given.

TABLE 5

| TABLE 5 |
| :--- |
| Saw mill products |
| Sawn hardwoods (lother than planed or dressed, |
| or mining timber) |
| Ash |
| Beech |
| Elm |
| Oak |
| Other sorts |
| Unclassified |

Sawn softwoods (other than planed or dressed
or mining timbers). not elsewhere specified
Planed or dressed woods
Hardwood, other than planed and tongued
and grooved flooring blocks or strips
Softwood
Weather boards. flooring and matchings:
skirtings: and tongued, grooved, beaded,
skirtings: and tongued, grooved, beaded
v -jointed, etc. boards
Other soft planed or dressed timber, not
elsewhere specified (excluding boxboards)
Unclassified
Planed or dressed woods, unclassified
Total planed or dressed woods
Eoxboards, of all kinds. sawn or planed.
whether or not dovetailed, mortised or
whether or not dove
tenoned at the ends
Pit props
Sawn mining timber
Sleepers and crossings of all kinds, including
sleeper blocks (whether creosoted or not)
Flooring and paving blocks and strips
Hardwood flooring blocks and strips and
hardwood parquet flooring in sections
Other sorts

Telegraph poles


| TABLE 5 (contd.) |
| :--- |


| TABLE 5 (contd.) |
| :--- |

(a) So far as recorded separately.
(b) Described as Manufactures of timber for industrial plant (e.g. grids for gas purification plant), so far
(c) In recorded separately ${ }^{\prime}$.
(d) Not recorded separately, but included with 'Saw mill products, not elsewhere specified•
(f) Quantity kilined. sawn, creosoted, etc.

| TABLE 6 |
| :--- |


| TABLE 6 (contd.) |
| :--- |

(a) The volume number and industry references given are to the industries shown in the list at the back of (b) Productionort. is widely distributed among other industries. (b) Amount charged.

Sales in the industry of other than principal products Larger establishments in the United Kingdom
TABLE 7
TABLE
for packing merchandise
ts and travelling trunks of wood,
of casks, barrels, etc.
are of wood (mardrobes, sideboards,
re and wood fittings, not included
(including banks)
and other wood parts, of carriages.

| 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quantity | Value |
| Th.cu.ft.of timber used | £'000 |
| $\stackrel{2.086}{. .}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.909 \\ 690 \end{array}$ |
| 276 | 465 123 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Th. } \mathrm{cwt.} \\ 2.2 \end{gathered}$ | 7 54 |
| .. | 961 |
| . | 373 |
| .. | 36 |
| .. | 318 |
| . | 825 |
| . | 120 |
| .. | 135 |


| 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quantity | Value |
| .. | $£ .000$ |
| $\ldots$ | 173 |
| $\ldots$ | 290 |
|  | 1.396 |
|  |  |
|  | 771 |
|  | 848 |
|  | 95 |
|  | 9.589 |

TABLE 8 - Total make of intermediate products
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom
Some information was collected in this industry on the quantity of wod sawn in the year by sawnillers, but the results a
using industries.

Purchases of materials and fue 1, 1954
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

|  | Quantity |  | Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sawnillers | $\underset{\substack{\text { Fims other than } \\ \text { sawmillers }}}{\substack{\text { chem }}}$ |  |
| Materials <br> Unsamn timber <br> Home grown Th.cu.ft. Th.cu.ft. <br> 000   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Hard | 22.060 | 1.271 | 4.183 |
|  |  |  | 337 709 |
| Soft | 15,587 | 274 |  |
|  |  |  | - 37 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Hard | 4,331 |  | 3.285 | 2.416 |
|  |  | 1.740 |  |
| Soft | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th. } \mathrm{stds} . \\ 22.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th .s stds. } \\ 10.2 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{6} 636$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hard | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th } . \mathrm{cu} \cdot \mathrm{ft} . \\ 1.281 \end{gathered}$ | Th. cu.ft. |  |
|  |  | 1.435 | ${ }_{983}^{632}$ |
| Soft | 562 | 569 | 216 |
|  |  |  | 337 |
| Imported |  |  | 145 |
| Hard | 3.415 |  | 2.910 |
|  |  | 3.918 | $\begin{array}{r}3.546 \\ \hline 904\end{array}$ |
| Soft | Th.s tds. 420.6 | Th.stds. |  |
|  |  | 231.6 | 35.287 10,853 |

TABLE 9 (contd.)

| TABLE 10 |
| :--- |


|  | 1951 | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Number |
|  | 38 553 | 42 463 |
| Total | 591 | 505 |
| Other workers |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Mamales }}{\text { Males }}$ | 7.742 818 | 5.838 673 |
| Total | 8.560 | 6,511 |
| Total excluded employees | 9.151 | 7.016 |

(b) The figures given relate to larger establishments in Great Britain only.

Employment in a specified week (a)
arger establishments in the United Kingdom

|  | 1951 |  |  | 1954 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Working proprietors | 441 | 23 | 464 | 326 | 16 | 342 |
| Operatives | 68.979 | 7.738 | 76.717 | 63.689 | 7.503 | 71.192 |
| Administrative, technical and clerical employees | 8.862 | 3.771 | 12.633 | 8.928 | 3,883 | 12.811 |
| Total employees | 77.841 | 11,509 | 89.350 | 72.617 | 11,386 | 84,003 |

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