



BOARD OF TRADE

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THE REPORT
on the
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
FOR 1951

Volume 1

Trade C

SALT MINES, BRINE PITS AND SALT WORKS



*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).*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1955

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* Not applicable to this trade

SALT MINES, BRINE PITS AND SALT WORKS

THIS REPORT on Salt Mines, Brine Pits and Salt Works relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the production of rock salt, salt from brine and table salt. Separate establishments at which the crude salt is further processed, packed, etc., are excluded and are dealt with in the report on the Miscellaneous Preserved Foods Trade (Volume 9, Trade G).

This trade corresponds to minimum list heading 19(2) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

Any establishments in this trade in Northern Ireland are excluded for 1948. For 1949 and 1950, particulars for Northern Ireland are not separately available, and have been included in the report on the Non-Metalliferous Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate) Trade (Volume 1, Trade B). The mining and quarrying trades were excluded from the Northern Ireland census for 1951.

IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the inside of the back cover of this report. In interpreting the data in the following tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

MINING AND QUARRYING
SALT MINES, BRINE PITS AND SALT WORKS

Summary
Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 1

	Great Britain				United Kingdom
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross output (production) (b)	10,681	7,995	7,388	7,051	1,867
Cost of materials and fuel used (c)	5,039	3,967	3,784	3,363	750
Payment for work done on materials given out	-	-	-	-	-
Transport payments (d)	1,108
Net output	4,534	4,028	3,605	3,688	1,117
Wages and salaries of persons employed	2,320	2,023	2,066	1,944	..
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Average number of persons employed (e)	5,577	5,469	5,697	5,782	4,549
	£	£	£	£	£
Net output per person employed (e)	813	737	633	638	245
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Stocks at end of year					
Products on hand for sale	322	203	291	278	..
Materials and fuel	1,453	824	749	867	..
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of establishments	22	23	24	23	28

The values of gross output and of materials and fuel used are derived in the following way:-

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Output of firms in this trade (f)					
Principal products (g)	8,931	8,953	8,190	6,406	1,492
Other output	1,620				
Changes in stocks (h)	+ 130				
	10,681	8,866	8,201	7,865	1,867
Less payment for transport outwards (d)	..	871	813	814	
Gross output (production)	10,681	7,995	7,388	7,051	1,867
Materials and fuel used by firms in this trade					
Purchases	5,686	4,046	3,663	3,468	750
Changes in stocks (h)	- 647	- 79	+ 121	- 105	
Materials and fuel used	5,039	3,967	3,784	3,363	750

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

(b) Gross output for 1951 includes payment to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for all transport services. For other years payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold are excluded.

(c) Amounts paid to transport organisations for delivery services are excluded for 1951 but included for other years.

(d) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For 1951 they cover payments for transport of both goods sold and materials and fuel purchased. For other years payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods sold.

(e) For the total number of persons employed in this trade see Table 3.

(f) Total value of sales (1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948) or production for sale (1935).

(g) For details for 1951 and 1948 see Table 8.

(h) For details for 1951 see Table 21.

Summary
Small firms (a)

TABLE 2

	Great Britain			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
Number of returns
Average number of persons employed (b)				
Males	6	7	7	8
Females	2	5	5	4
Total	8	12	12	12

(a) Small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns.

(b) Including working proprietors.

Estimated average employment (a)

All firms

TABLE 3

	Great Britain			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
As returned by firms				
Employing on the average more than ten persons (b)	5,577	5,469	5,697	5,782
Employing on the average ten or fewer persons (c)	8	12	12	12
Estimated average employment in firms not making satisfactory returns	-	-	-	-
Average employment in all firms	5,585	5,481	5,709	5,794

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) See Table 14.

(c) See Table 2.

Analysis by size, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 4

Average number employed	Establishments	Gross output	Net output	Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
					Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
	No.	£'000	£'000	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
25 - 49	4	273	105	117	36	9	45	898
50 - 99	4	465	216	300	91	20	111	719
100 - 199	4	712	342	549	176	40	216	623
200 - 299	4	1,714	638	871	258	88	346	732
300 and over	6	7,517	3,234	3,740	1,088	514	1,601	865
Total	22	10,681	4,534	5,577	1,649	671	2,320	813

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

Analysis by standard region, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 5

Region	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output		Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
			Value	Percent- age of total		Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
	No.	£'000	£'000		No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
England									
Northern; and Midland	7	4,157	1,687	37.2	1,925	558	259	817	876
North Western	15	6,524	2,847	62.8	3,652	1,091	413	1,503	780
North Midland; Eastern; London and South Eastern; Southern; and South Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total England	22	10,681	4,534	100.0	5,577	1,649	671	2,320	813
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain	22	10,681	4,534	100.0	5,577	1,649	671	2,320	813

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

TABLE 6 - Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1951
Larger establishments in Great Britain

No specialisation within this trade was distinguished.

Total make of intermediate products
Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 7

	Returned in this trade		Returned in all trades			
	1951		1948	1951		1948
	Quantity	Entries	Quantity	Quantity	Entries	Quantity
Rock salt	Th. tons	No.	Th. tons	Th. tons	No.	Th. tons
	54.2	..	40.4	54.2	..	40.4
White salt obtained from brine						
Vacuum	674.7	10	508.9	726.6	..	508.9
Pan	296.7	15	386.9	309.7	..	386.9

(83867/1)

Sales of the principal products of the trade, including sales of these
products by establishments classified to other trades

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 8

	1951			1948	
	Quantity	Value	Entries	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£'000	No.	Th. tons	£'000
Rock salt	54.9	219	..	39.7	153
White salt obtained from brine, not further processed					
Vacuum	622.0	2,997	11	407.2	1,832
Pan	279.4	1,911	16	347.6	1,848
Salt, processed, in containers, including table salt (a)	93.5	2,755	13	89.8	1,688
Wrapped cut lumps (a)	17.9	396	8	22.5	277
Brine sold (salt content)	3,847.6	905	..	3,081.9	607
Total		9,183	..		6,406
Sales in other trades (see Table 9)		252	..	-	-
Principal products of this trade sold by establishments in the trade		8,931	20		6,406

(a) Excluding processed salt and wrapped cut lumps returned by establishments classified to other trades.
(see the Miscellaneous Preserved Foods Trade (Volume 9, Trade G)) as follows:-

	Quantity	Value
	Th. cwts.	£'000
1948	55	48
1951	21	38

Sales of principal products of the trade by establishments
classified to other trades

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 9

	1951			1948	
	Quantity	Value	Entries	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£'000	No.		£'000
White salt obtained from brine, not further processed					
Vacuum	51.9	177	..	-	-
Pan	13.0	75	..	-	-
Total		252	..		-

(83867/1)

TABLE 10 - Sales in the trade of other than principal products
Larger establishments in Great Britain

The total values of sales in 1951 and 1948 of other than principal products amounted to £1,620,000 and £1,350,000, respectively.

Production, exports and imports of certain principal products (a)

TABLE 11

		Production (b)(c)	Exports	Retained imports
		Th. tons	Th. tons	Th. tons
Rock salt	1951	54.2	5.5	..
	1948	40.4	7.7	-
	1935	19.4	7.4	11.0
White salt obtained from brine				
	1951	726.6	179.2	..
	1948	508.9	115.0	- (d)
Vacuum	1935	304.1 (e)	101.0	4.2
Pan	1951	309.7	95.7	..
	1948	386.9	79.8	- (d)
	1935	535.7	163.3	39.4
Total white salt obtained from brine	1951	1,036.3	274.9	26.3
	1948	895.8	194.8	42.4
	1935	839.8 (e)	264.3	43.6

(a) Figures of production refer only to larger establishments in Great Britain (1951 and 1948) or the United Kingdom (1935). All recorded exports from and imports into the United Kingdom are given in the Table. The figures, therefore, are not strictly comparable.

(b) Production in 1951 and 1948 and production for sale in 1935.

(c) Including production by establishments classified to other trades.

(d) Excluding fishery salt.

(e) Including processed salt produced in this trade.

TABLE 12 - Usage of certain specified purchased materials, 1951
Larger establishments in Great Britain

No information on usage of materials was required from this trade.

Employment in September
Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 13

(i) Operatives

	Great Britain				United Kingdom
	1951(b)	1950(b)	1949(b)	1948(c)	1935(c)
Males					
Under 18	105	100	132	137	153
All ages	3,328	3,318	3,605	3,696	2,996
Females					
Under 18	132	167	261	249	379
All ages	1,031	987	1,114	1,128	1,153
Total					
Under 18	237	267	393	386	532
All ages	4,359	4,305	4,719	4,824	4,149

(ii) Administrative, technical and clerical employees (d)

	Great Britain				United Kingdom
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935
Males					
Under 18	9	9	10	16	24
All ages	747	715	683	631	337
Females					
Under 18	60	60	49	60	11
All ages	405	368	361	327	63
Total					
Under 18	69	69	59	76	35
All ages (e)	1,152	1,083	1,044	958	400

(iii) Total employees

	Great Britain				United Kingdom
	1951(b)	1950(b)	1949(b)	1948	1935
Males					
Under 18	114	109	142	153	177
All ages	4,075	4,033	4,288	4,327	3,333
Females					
Under 18	192	227	310	309	390
All ages	1,436	1,355	1,475	1,455	1,216
Total					
Under 18	306	336	452	462	567
All ages (e)	5,511	5,388	5,763	5,782	4,549

(a) Excluded employees. The following persons were employed at the larger establishments in this trade in 1951 but are not included in the above tables or in any other Census of Production report (e.g., employees engaged in merchanting):-

Canteen workers 5 Males 86 Females
Other workers 4 Males 15 Females

(b) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, and September 24, 1949.

(c) Average for the year.

(d) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, September 24, 1949, September 25, 1948 and October 12, 1935.

(e) No working proprietors were recorded in any post-war year. The 1935 figures include any working proprietors.

Average employment
Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 14

	Great Britain				United Kingdom
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935
	Operatives	4,439	4,420	4,676	4,824
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,138	1,049	1,021	958(b)	400(b)
Total	5,577	5,469	5,697	5,782	4,549

(a) For employment in small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons), see Table 2.
(b) In week ended September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935. The 1935 figures include any working proprietors.

Shift working, 1951 (a)
Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 15

	Total number of man-shifts worked in the week	Total number of shift-hours worked in the week	Number of returns showing the systems stated
Continuous 3 shift systems per 24 hours averaging 8 hours per shift	2,701	21,632	13
Continuous 4 shift systems per 24 hours averaging 6 hours per shift	-	-	-
All 2 shift systems	507	5,226	10
Other shift systems	127	932	3
Total	3,335	27,790	(b)

(a) Shift working during week ended September 22, 1951.
(b) The number and percentage of returns showing shift working and of operatives on shift-work were as follows:-

	Returns		Operatives		
	Total in trade	Showing shift-work	Total in trade	Total on returns showing shift-work	Number employed on shift-work
Number	20	19	4,359	4,308	567
Percentage of total in trade	100.0	95.0	100.0	98.8	13.0
Percentage of total on returns showing shift-work				100.0	13.2

Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year

TABLE 16

	Great Britain				£'000
	1951	1950	1949	1948	
	Wages and salaries (a) of				
Operatives	1,649	1,451	1,490	1,447	
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	671	572	576	497	
Total	2,320	2,023	2,066	1,944	
Employers' contributions to all National Insurance Schemes	55	53	57	46	

(a) Including bonus and commission payments.

Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals,
and capital expenditure on new building work

Larger establishments

TABLE 17

	Great Britain			£'000
	1951	1949	1948	
Plant, machinery and vehicles				
Acquisitions				
Plant and machinery				
New	486	291	259	
Second-hand	17	-	4	
Vehicles				
New	48	29	32	
Second-hand	12	19	17	
Total acquisitions	563	340	313	
Disposals				
Plant and machinery				
Vehicles	15	8	5	
	3	7	8	
Total disposals	18	15	13	
New building work				
Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges)	201	43	27	

COUNTRY TABLES, 1951

NOTE - There were no larger establishments in Wales or Scotland in the register for this trade.

TABLE 18 - Summary: Larger establishments

See Table 1.

TABLE 19 - Summary: Small firms

See Table 2. There were no small firms in Wales or Scotland in the register for this trade.

Sales in the trade
Larger establishments

TABLE 20

	England	
	Quantity	Value
Principal products	Th. tons	£'000
Rock salt	54.9	219
White salt obtained from brine, not further processed		
Vacuum	570.1	2,820
Pan	266.3	1,836
Salt, processed, in containers, including table salt	93.5	2,755
Wrapped cut lumps	17.9	396
Brine sold (salt content)	3,847.6	905
Total principal products		8,931
Other output		1,620
Total		10,551

Stocks of products on hand for sale and stocks of materials and fuel
Larger establishments

TABLE 21 £'000

		England
Products on hand for sale	{ at beginning of year	192
	{ at end of year	322
Materials and fuel	{ at beginning of year	807
	{ at end of year	1,453

TABLE 22 - Employment in September: Larger establishments

See Table 13.

TABLE 23 - Average employment: Larger establishments

See Table 14.

TABLE 24 - Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year: Larger establishments

See Table 16.

TABLE 25 - Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work: Larger establishments

See Table 17.

Payments for transport services for finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased
Larger establishments

TABLE 26 £'000

		England
Amounts paid to other firms and undertakings		1,108
Amount paid or credited to firms' own separate transport organisations		-
Total		1,108

GENERAL NOTES

The following brief notes refer to Great Britain and, unless otherwise stated, to the census of production for 1951. Reference should be made to the separate booklet in this series entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1951: Introductory Notes' (price 1s.6d. net) for particulars of the minor differences in the Northern Ireland censuses and other details about the census of production.

Trade classification: Establishments are classified to trades according to the nature of their output. Certain products, called principal products, are identified as characteristic of the production of individual trades, the principal products for a given trade being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. An establishment is classified to a trade if its output of principal products of that trade accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of principal products of any other trade.

The establishment: The basic unit for the collection of information is generally the establishment which in most cases comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a factory). Offices, warehouses and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are included in the return for the works.

Larger establishments and small firms: Larger establishments are those which employed more than 10 persons on the average during the year; small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

Working proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, and include members of their families who work in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

Persons employed: Administrative employees include directors other than those paid by fee only, managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and travellers and office (including works office) employees. Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual workers.

All these figures exclude 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.

Figures for employees include only persons on the pay-roll (that is, whose National Insurance cards were held by the firm), whether full-time or part-time employees.

Outworkers, who are shown separately, are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm, but do not work on the premises; operatives directly employed who work out of doors (e.g., maintenance workers) and sub-contractors are not included as outworkers.

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

Capital expenditure: Expenditure on plant, machinery and vehicles relates to expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return, including transport and installation costs involved. Expenditure on new building work is similarly that charged to capital account during the year.

Materials and fuel: The cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production and of fuel (including oil, gas, and electricity for all purposes, including heating and lighting); all packing materials, including the full cost of returnable containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by

their own work people included in the return; and consumable tools and parts for machinery purchased as replacement. Materials, components, etc. which were purchased and re-sold in the same state (that is, merchant or factored goods) were excluded. For 1951 firms in many trades were required to state the quantities of certain purchased materials used.

Stocks and work in progress: Firms were instructed to give these at income tax value.

Output: 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. For all post-war censuses the value of sales was the net selling value, that is, 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.

Gross output of a trade is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; this means the value of sales and work done during the year adjusted for changes in the values of stocks.

Net output is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used and the amount paid for work given out and, for 1951, any transport payments included in firms' returns. 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.

Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials, but where it is especially important separate figures are shown.

Later reports: Reports will be published later summarising the main census results and giving information about power equipment and fuel consumption.

Disclosure of information: The report has been prepared in conformity with the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Figures have been combined with others of a similar nature in certain cases where publication of separate details might disclose the operations of an individual firm.

Symbols used: '...' for 'Not available', '-' for 'Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)'

The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit, and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Tables 1 to 17 show figures for the United Kingdom (or Great Britain).

Tables 18 to 26 are country tables and give, where practicable, separate details for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Table 6: Specialist producers refer to those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the groups of products specified.

Table 8 (or 8(i)) shows the total sales of principal products of the trade, and includes therefore the sales of these products returned by establishments whether classified to the trade or to other trades. Those produced by establishments in other trades are shown in Table 9.

Table 10 shows the sales by establishments in the trade of products other than those regarded as principal products of the trade.

Table 20 (or 20(i)) shows sales by establishments in the trade of products, whether principal products or not, and broadly the aggregates here are equal to the corresponding figures in Table 8 (or 8(i)) less those in Table 9, plus those in Table 10.

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