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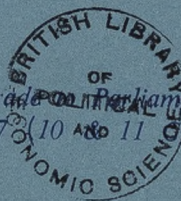
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*The Report on the
Census of Production
for 1954*

Volume 12: Industry D

TRAMWAY, TROLLEY BUS AND OMNIBUS UNDER
TAKINGS (CIVIL ENGINEERING)

*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 12 INDUSTRY D

TRAMWAY, TROLLEY BUS AND OMNIBUS UNDERTAKINGS (CIVIL ENGINEERING)

THIS REPORT on Tramway, Trolley Bus and Omnibus Undertakings (Civil Engineering) relates to establishments owned by operators of tramway and trolley bus services or of omnibus and motor coach services running to regular schedules, which were wholly or mainly engaged in the construction or repair of permanent way, shelters, stopping place signs, depots, workshops, offices, etc. Undertakings operating road goods services and omnibus and motor coach services not running to regular schedules are excluded.

Undertakings were asked to return their output in terms of work done in the year of return, valuing that work on the basis of the cost of materials used and wages and salaries paid, together with the establishment charges attributable to the work carried out. Similarly, the cost of materials related to materials used, not materials purchased in the year.

This industry is included in minimum list heading 202(2) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page	Table No.	Title	Page
1	Industry summary: estimates for the industry as a whole	12/D/3	6	Principal output of the industry by establishments classified to other industries	12/D/5
2	Summary of returns received	12/D/3	7	Other output in the industry (i.e., other work done and goods made)	12/D/5
3	Analysis by size, 1954	12/D/4	8	Total make of intermediate products	Does not apply
4	Analysis by specialisation within the industry, 1954	Does not apply	9	Purchased materials and fuel used, 1954	12/D/6
5	Principal output of the industry	12/D/4	10	Average number of employees, and wages, salaries and super-annuation payments	12/D/7
			11	Employment in a specified week	12/D/7

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

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42
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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		
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Gross output (production)	3.5	2.8	2.9	1.07	-
Net output	2.3	1.7	1.9	0.65	-
Capital expenditure less disposals (a)	0.1	-	-	0.01	-
Wages and salaries	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.62	-
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Total employment	7.1	4.6	4.1	1.68	-

(a) Capital expenditure on new building work, plant, machinery and vehicles (excluding 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
UNDERTAKINGS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS				
Number of establishments	No.	20	19	15
Output of undertakings in this industry				
Principal output (a)	£'000	2,066	2,324	1,898
Other output (b)	"	1,274	457	926
Gross output (production) (c)	"	3,337	2,781	2,824
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	1,128	951	737
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	12	10	107
Payment for transport (d)	"	3	136	131
Net output	"	2,196	1,684	1,848
Average number of employees	No.	6,056	4,200	3,750
		operatives		
	others	709(e)	323	346
Total employment	"	6,765	4,523	4,096
Net output per person employed	£	325	372	451
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,754	1,338	1,488
		of operatives		
	of others	265	174	210
Capital expenditure				
New building work (f)	"	5	9	6
Plant and machinery	" {	64	2	21(g)
		acquisitions (f)		
	disposals	5	4	-
Vehicles	" {	80	4	.. (g)
		acquisitions (f)		
	disposals	2	2	-
UNDERTAKINGS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS				
Number of returns	No.	-	5(h)	8
Total employment	"	-	36(h)	48

(a) For details for 1951 and 1954 see Table 5.

(b) For details for 1954 see Table 7.

(c) For the year 1948 gross output excludes payments for transport services rendered in connection with the output. For subsequent years gross output includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to undertakings' own separate transport organisations for transport services.

(d) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to undertakings' own separate transport organisations. For the year 1948 payments cover only transport services in connection with the output. For subsequent years they cover payments for transport services in connection with the output and materials and fuel purchased.

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

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

(g) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings, particulars for vehicles cannot be given separately and have been included with those for plant and machinery.

(h) Excluding Northern Ireland. No information about small undertakings was collected in Northern Ireland for 1951.

Analysis by size, 1954: Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

Average number employed	Establishments	Gross output	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (a)	Net output per person employed
				Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
11 - 24	4	83	40	61	9	25	5	12(b)	567
25 - 199	6	303	223	401	56	152	33		488
400 - 499	1	385	269	433	51	228	34	-	555
500 - 749	2	979	588	1,189	98	479	65	-	457
750 and over	2	1,074	729	1,666	132	604	74	16	405
Total	15	2,824	1,848	3,750	346	1,488	210	28	451

(a) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles, excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings separate particulars cannot be given.

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

No specialisation within this industry was distinguished.

Principal output of the industry

Civil engineering work carried out, including work done by tramway, trolley bus and omnibus undertakings in establishments classified to other industries

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 5

	1951			1954			Value of work done (a)	£'000
	New construction	Repair and maintenance	Total	New construction	Repair and maintenance	Total		
	Value of work done (a)	Value of work done (a)	Value of work done (a)	Value of work done (a)	Entries	Value of work done (a)		
Work of construction or repair on (b)								
Permanent way and works connected therewith on tramway routes	74	1,318	1,391	48	..	754	10	802
Electrical equipment of lines								
Tramway routes	34	140	584	3	..	84	10	87
Trackless trolley routes		410		79	6	683	30	761
Erection of shelters, stopping place signs, etc.	15	119	134	38	35	168	71	206
Depots, workshops, offices and other buildings connected with								
Tramway services	2	64	66	1	..	36	10	37
Trackless trolley services	37	75	112	29	7	103	29	131
Omnibus and motor coach services	141	365	506	277	21	769	95	1,046
Total	303	2,490	2,794	473	..	2,597	..	3,071
Work done in other industries (see Table 6)	-	469(c)	469(c)	233	..	940	..	1,173
Work done by establishments in the industry	303	2,021	2,324	241	..	1,657	..	1,898(d)

(a) Work done by Public Utilities and Local Authorities is valued at cost in both years, i.e., sums calculated to cover the cost of labour and materials, together with such a proportion of the general establishment charges as was properly attributable to the work concerned. Work done by private undertakings is included at net contract prices.

(b) Excluding the value of parts or equipment made in establishments covered by this industry, recorded in Table 7.

(c) So far as recorded separately.

(d) Number of entries - 11.

(53563)

Principal output of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 6

	1954				Total value of work done	Principal industries in which carried out
	New construction		Repair and maintenance			
	Value of work done	Entries	Value of work done	Entries		
Work of construction or repair on	£'000	No.	£'000	No.	£'000	
Permanent way and works connected therewith on tramway routes	78(b)	..	66	..	407(b)	(a)
Electrical equipment of lines		..	50	..		
Tramway routes		..	213	24		
Trackless trolley routes						
Erection of shelters, stopping place signs, etc.	20	30	82	63	102	
Depots, workshops, offices and other buildings connected with						
Tramway services	1	..	25	7	26	
Trackless trolley services	23	..	55	24	78	
Omnibus and motor coach services	112	16	449	85	561	
Total	233	..	940	..	1,173	

(a) The values shown were returned in the Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Repairing) industry (Volume 3, Industry J).

(b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings separate particulars cannot be given.

Other output in the industry (i.e., other work done and goods made)

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 7

	1954	
	Quantity	Value
		£'000
Repair work to		
Tramcars	}	672(a)
Omnibuses, trackless trolley vehicles and motor coaches		12
Other rolling stock		21
Machinery and workshop plant		6
Rolling stock parts	..	
	Th. tons	
Iron and steel scrap sold	12.0	68
Other waste products sold	..	54
Other goods made or work done		92
Total		926

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

TABLE 8 - Total make of intermediate products

This table is not applicable to the industry

(53563)

Purchased materials and fuel used, 1954
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
	Th. tons	£'000
Materials		
Iron and steel (except finished parts and scrap)	0.8	29
Wire and wire cables (including uninsulated conductors)	Tons 75 ..	19 49
Paint, enamel and varnish, including emulsion paint, cellulose based paints and lacquers	Th.cwt. 0.8 ..	10 8
Timber (excluding plywood, blockboard, laminboard and battenboard)	Th.cu.ft.	
Hardwood	8.4	7
Softwood	27.1	20
Glass	Th.sq.ft. 62.2	6
Bricks	Th. 362	3
Cement	Th. tons 2.1	12
Other building materials	..	38
Roadmaking and surfacing materials	28	91
Replacement parts for machinery, plant and vehicles, and consumable tools and implements bought as replacements	..	189
Purchased components not elsewhere specified	..	136
All other purchased materials	..	70
Fuel and electricity		
Coal	1.4	5
Coke	3.1	14
Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)		
For use in internal combustion engines	Th.gal.	
Motor spirit (petrol) for use in road vehicles and derv. fuel	88.3	16
Other	16.8	1
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc.	-	-
Gas purchased	Th.therms	
From Gas Boards	42.5	3
From other sources, including other departments of the same undertakings	-	-
Electricity purchased (a)	Th.kWh.	
From Electricity Boards	1,347 ..	7 3
From other sources, including other departments of the undertakings	218	1
All other purchased fuel		-
Total Cost		737

(a) No electricity was generated in undertakings' own establishments in this industry in 1954.

Average number of employees, and wages, salaries and superannuation payments (a)

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Average number of employees		
Operatives	4,200	3,750
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	323	346
Total	4,523	4,096
Wages and salaries paid to	£'000	£'000
Operatives	1,338	1,488
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	174	210
Total	1,512	1,698
Wages and salaries per head	£	£
Operatives	319	397
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	539	606
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependants (b)		£'000
Employers' contributions	..	56
Employees covered	..	Number 2,842
Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependants (b)	..	£'000 8

(a) The following persons not included above were also employed by larger establishments in this industry in 1954:

Canteen workers - Males 71 Females

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

Employment in a specified week (a)

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 11

	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operatives	3,971	13	3,984	3,693	17	3,710
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	272	60	332	303	57	360
Total employees	4,243	73	4,316	3,996	74	4,070

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

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