

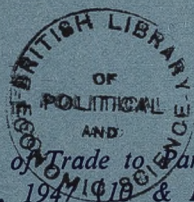
BOARD OF TRADE

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*The Report on the
Census of Production
for 1954*

Volume 1: Industry 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

1956

PRICE 1s 6d NET

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

VOLUME 1. INDUSTRY C

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 Industry (Volume 9, Industry G).

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

Any establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland are excluded.

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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 if 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

	Great Britain			Scotland 1954	Wales 1954
	1948	1951	1954		
Gross output (production)	£ million 7.1	£ million 10.7	£ million 11.9	-	-
Net output	3.7	4.5	6.1	-	-
Total stocks and work in progress					
At beginning of year	0.9	1.0	1.0	-	-
Change during year	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	- 0.1	-	-
Capital expenditure less disposals (a)	0.3	0.7	0.8	-	-
Wages and salaries	1.9	2.3	2.6	-	-
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Total employment	5.8	5.6	5.0	-	-

(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	1951	1954	
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS					
Number of establishments	No.	23	22	23	
Total value of sales and work done	£'000	7,757	10,551	11,892	
Products on hand for sale	"	170	192	281	
and work in progress	"	+ 109	+ 130	+ 20	
Gross output (production) (a)	"	7,051	10,681	11,911	
Purchases of materials and fuel	"	3,468	5,686	4,521	
Stocks of materials and fuel	"	761	807	728	
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	+ 105	+ 647	- 75	
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	3,363	5,039	4,596	
Payment for transport (b)	"	814	1,108	1,250	
Net output	"	3,688	4,534	6,066	
Average number of employees	No.	4,824	4,439	3,734	
Total employment	"	958 (c)	1,138	1,224	
Net output per person employed	£	5,782	5,577	4,958	
Wages and salaries	£'000	638	813	1,223	
	"	{ of operatives	1,447	1,649	1,679
	"	{ of others	497	671	890
Capital expenditure	"	27	201	128	
New building work (d)	"	263	503	555	
Plant and machinery	"	5	15	24	
Vehicles	"	49	60	156	
	"	{ acquisitions (d)	8	3	19
	"	{ disposals			
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS					
Number of returns	No.	
Total employment, including working proprietors	"	12	8	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 expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

SALT MINES, BRINE PITS AND SALT WORKS

Analysis by size, 1954

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 3

Average number employed	Estab-lish-ments	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 - 99	11	943	471	461	64	208	44	56	897
100 - 199	4	1,292	619	486	86	239	66	34	1,082
200 and over	8	9,675	4,976	2,787	1,074	1,233	780	748	1,289
Total	23	11,911	6,066	3,734	1,224	1,679	890	839	1,223

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

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 Great Britain

TABLE 5

	1951		1954		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number
Rock Salt	54.9	219	40.8	193	..
White salt obtained from brine, not further processed					
Vacuum	622.0	2,997	670.1	3,592	11
Pan	279.4	1,911	229.1	1,737	16
Salt, processed in containers, including table salt (a)	93.5	2,755	99.5	2,977	13
Wrapped cut lumps (a)	17.9	396	15.2	386	8
Brine sold (salt content)	3,847.6	905	3,729.4	1,114	..
Total		9,183		9,999	
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		252		333	
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		8,931		9,666	20

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

	Quantity	Value
	Th. cwt.	£'000
1951	21	38
1954	Not yet available.	

SALT MINES, BRINE PITS AND SALT WORKS

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

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 6

	1954			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Th. tons	£'000	Number	
White salt obtained from brine, not further processed				
Vacuum	60.1	251	..	2 E
Pan	12.9	82	..	2 E
Total		333		

(a) The volume number and industry references given are to the industries shown in the list at the back of this report.

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

Larger establishments in Great Britain

The total value of sales in 1954 of other than principal products amounted to £2,226,344.

Total make of intermediate products

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 8

	Returned in this industry			Returned in all industries		
	1951	1954		1951	1954	
	Quantity	Quantity	Entries	Quantity	Quantity	Entries
	Th. tons	Th. tons	Number	Th. tons	Th. tons	Number
Rock salt	54.2	43.1	..	54.2	43.1	..
White salt obtained from brine						
Vacuum	674.7	698.3	10	726.6	758.4	..
Pan	296.7	244.8	15	309.7	257.7	..

SALT MINES, BRINE PITS AND SALT WORKS

Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
	Th.tons	£'000
Materials		
Soda ash	82.2	552
Packing materials		
Paper, board, and containers made of paper and board	..	1,040
Other	..	293
All other purchased materials	..	1,460
Fuel and electricity		
Coal and coke	343.3	1,013
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	192.1	36
Other liquid fuels, including fuel for burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc.	..	3
Gas purchased	Th. therms	
From Gas Boards	24	2
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	-	-
Electricity purchased (a)	Th.kWh.	
From Electricity Boards and other sources, including other departments of the firms	32,942	120
All other purchased fuel		-
Total cost		4,521

(a) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1954 was 35,618 Th. kWh.

SALT MINES, BRINE PITS AND SALT WORKS

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

Larger establishments in Great Britain (a)

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Average number of employees		
Operatives	4,439	3,734
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,138	1,224
Total	5,577	4,958
Wages and salaries paid to	£'000	£'000
Operatives	1,649	1,679
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	671	890
Total	2,320	2,569
Wages and salaries per head	£	£
Operatives	371	450
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	590	727
Total		£'000
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents		
Employers' contributions	..	105
Employees covered	..	Number 3,574 £'000
Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents	..	14

(a) Excluded employees. The following persons were employed at the larger establishments in this industry in 1954 but are not included in the above tables or in any other Census of Production report (e.g. employees engaged in merchanting).

Canteen workers 81
Other workers 18

Employment in a specified week (a)

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 11

	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	Working proprietors	-	-	-	-	-
Operatives	3,328	1,031	4,359	2,925	835	3,760
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	747	405	1,152	787	442	1,229
Total employees	4,075	1,436	5,511	3,712	1,277	4,989

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

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