



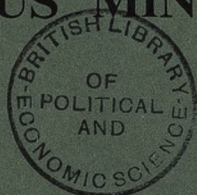
BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT
on the
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
FOR 1951

Volume 1

Trade E

METALLIFEROUS MINES AND QUARRIES



*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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* Not applicable to this trade

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METALLIFEROUS MINES AND QUARRIES TRADE

THIS REPORT on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the mining or quarrying of metalliferous ores (iron ore and ironstone, lead, tin, etc., ores).

This trade corresponds to minimum list headings 11 and 19(1) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

The mining and quarrying trades were excluded from the census for 1951 taken in Northern Ireland, and no census was taken there for 1948. There were no larger establishments in Northern Ireland in the register for this trade for 1950 and 1949. For 1935, particulars relating to all mining and quarrying in Northern Ireland were included in the report on the Non-Metalliferous Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate) Trade (Volume 1, Trade B), separate particulars for each trade not being available.

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.

METALLIFEROUS MINES AND QUARRIES TRADE

Summary

Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 1

	Great Britain				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935
Gross output (production) (b)	£'000 8,910	£'000 6,086	£'000 5,539	£'000 4,755	£'000 3,059
Cost of materials and fuel used (c)	2,248	1,806	1,623	1,475	722
Transport payments (d)	1,910	..	..	..	..
Net output	4,753	4,280	3,916	3,280	2,337
Wages and salaries of persons employed	3,263	2,839	2,710	2,403	..
Average number of persons employed (e)	No. 7,996	No. 7,824	No. 7,892	No. 7,273	No. 10,850
Net output per person employed	£ 594	£ 547	£ 496	£ 451	£ 215
Stocks at end of year	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Products on hand for sale	485	359	366	385	..
Materials and fuel	897	753	558	478	..
Number of mines and quarries	No. 64	No. 59	No. 59	No. 57	No. 85

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)	6,988	6,051	5,513	4,707	3,022
Other output	152						94	37
Value of outward transport on goods sold carried out by a separate transport organisation	1,576	..	..	..	..
Value of transport carried out by firms' own employees	66	39	47	..	..
Changes in stocks (h)	+ 129	- 4	- 20	- 46	..
Payment for transport outwards (d)	8,910	6,086	5,539	4,755	3,059
Gross output (production)	..	1,343	1,167	..	..
Materials and fuel used by firms in this trade	8,910	6,086	5,539	4,755	3,059
Purchases	2,443	1,995	1,690	1,544	722
Changes in stocks (h)	- 196	- 189	- 67	- 70	
Materials and fuel used	2,248	1,806	1,623	1,475	722

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

(b) Sales of products were collected at pithead prices in 1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948, and the cost of transport whether carried out by firms' own employees or by other firms was excluded and shown separately. Gross output for 1951 includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services, but for other years payments for transport services outwards on goods sold are excluded.

(c) Amounts paid 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 goods sold.

(e) For an estimate of 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	17	16	19	18
Average number of persons employed (b)				
Males	96	86	99	88
Females	2	2	2	3
Total	98	88	101	91

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

(b) Including working proprietors.

Estimated average employment

All firms

TABLE 3

	Great Britain			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
As returned by firms				
Employing on the average more than ten persons (a)	7,996	7,824	7,892	7,273
Employing on the average ten or fewer persons (b) (c)	98	88	101	91
Estimated average employment in firms not making satisfactory returns	8,094	7,912	7,993	7,364
Estimated average employment in all firms	-	-	-	30
Estimated average employment in all firms	8,094	7,912	7,993	7,394

(a) See Table 14.

(b) Including working proprietors.

(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	£
11 - 24	13	303	194	222	67	9	76	872
25 - 49	10	579	249	355	119	24	143	703
50 - 99	16	1,830	762	987	326	53	379	772
100 - 199	8	1,457	674	1,047	375	58	433	644
200 - 299	10	2,365	1,588	2,441	963	86	1,049	651
300 - 399	4	776	436	1,401	460	57	517	311
400 - 749	3	1,601	850	1,543	552	114	666	551
Total	64	8,910	4,753	7,996	2,862	401	3,263	594

(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	
England and Wales	No.	£'000	£'000		No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
Northern; and East and West Ridings	16	2,073	1,176	24.7	3,086	1,184	89	1,273	381
North Midland	36	4,997	2,378	50.0	3,498	1,161	262	1,423	680
Southern; South Western; and Wales	12	1,840	1,198	25.2	1,412	517	50	566	849
Eastern; London and South Eastern; Midland; and North Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain	64	8,910	4,753	100.0	7,996	2,862	401	3,263	594

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 6

	Establish-ments	Gross output	Sales of charac-teristic products	Net output	Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
						Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
Specialist producers of Iron ore and ironstone	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
Iron ore and ironstone	51	7,452	7,215	3,594	6,842	2,453	368	2,821	525
Remainder of the trade	13	1,458		1,158	1,154	408	33	442	1,004
Total	64	8,910		4,753	7,996	2,862	401	3,263	594

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products: Larger establishments in Great Britain

This table is not applicable to the trade.

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 (a)	Entries	Quantity	Value (a)
Iron ore and ironstone	Th. tons	£'000	No.	Th. tons	£'000
Hematite					
Crude, dressed or ground	450.8	1,215	5	320.0	560
Other				..	71
Crude	12,985.3	3,914	29	10,635.3	2,833
Dressed or ground	768.8	526	9	1,525.0	622
Total iron ore and ironstone	14,204.9	5,655	..	12,480.3	4,015
Lead ore	5.6	570	8	3.6	205
Tin ore	1.2	697	..	1.2	454
Other metalliferous ores (including tungsten and zinc)	..	110	..	0.1	20
Waste products	..	1	..	..	3
Total		7,033	..		4,768
Sales in other trades (see Table 9)		45	..		61
Principal products of this trade sold by establishments in the trade		6,988	46		4,707

(a) At pithead prices.

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
Lead ore	Th. tons	£'000	No.		£'000
Lead ore	0.6	45	5	..	61
Other metalliferous ores	-	-	-		
Total		45	..		61

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

The total values of the sales of other than principal products amounted to £152,000 in 1951 and £94,000 in 1948.

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

TABLE 11

		Production (b) (c)	Exports	Retained imports
		Th. tons	Th. tons	Th. tons
Iron ore and ironstone	1951	14,204.9	0.8	8,747.5
	1948	12,520.0(d)	0.6	8,729.1
	1935	10,866.9	0.8	4,546.9
Lead ore	1951	5.6	..	..
	1948	3.6	-	0.2
	1935	54.5	17.1	-
Tin ore	1951	1.2	..	50.6
	1948	1.2	-	48.4
	1935	2.9	-	44.1

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

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

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

(d) Partly estimated.

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					Number
	1951 (b)	1950 (b)	1949 (b)	1948 (c)	1935 (c)	
Males						
Under 18	217	190	205	239	476	
All ages	7,231	6,939	7,143	6,609	10,280	
Females						
Under 18	1	2	2	4	-	
All ages	33	21	20	23	16	
Total						
Under 18	218	192	207	243	476	
All ages	7,264	6,960	7,163	6,632	10,296	

TABLE 13 (contd.)

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

	Great Britain					Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935	
Males						
Under 18	13	14	11	15	15	
All ages	659	639	603	563	514	
Females						
Under 18	13	17	16	13	7	
All ages	113	103	87	78	40	
Total						
Under 18	26	31	27	28	22	
All ages	772(e)	742(e)	690(e)	641(e)	554	

(iii) Total employees

	Great Britain					Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935	
Males						
Under 18	230	204	216	254	491	
All ages	7,890	7,578	7,746	7,172	10,794	
Females						
Under 18	14	19	18	17	7	
All ages	146	124	107	101	56	
Total						
Under 18	244	223	234	271	498	
All ages	8,036(e)	7,702(e)	7,853(e)	7,273(e)	10,850	

(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	1	Males	16	Females
Other workers	17	Males	26	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 for larger establishments in this trade in 1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948. The 1935 figures include any working proprietors.

Average employment

Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 14

	Great Britain					Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935	
Operatives	7,231	7,093	7,207	6,632	10,296	
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	765	731	685	641(b)	554(b)	
Total	7,996	7,824	7,892	7,273	10,850	

(a) For employment in small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns, see Table 2.

(b) In week ended September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935. The 1935 figure includes any working proprietors.

Outworkers. No outworkers were recorded in this trade.

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	3,840	31,101	11
Continuous 4 shift systems per 24 hours averaging 6 hours per shift	-	-	-
All 2 shift systems	5,140	41,116	7
Other shift systems	-	-	-
Total	8,980	72,217	(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	46	17	7,264	4,343	1,693
Percentage of total in trade	100.0	37.0	100.0	59.8	23.3
Percentage of total on returns showing shift-work				100.0	39.0

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

Larger establishments

TABLE 16

£'000

	Great Britain			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
Wages and salaries (a) of				
Operatives	2,862	2,492	2,389	2,114
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	401	347	321	289
Total	3,263	2,839	2,710	2,403
Employers' contributions to all National Insurance Schemes	82	78	79	57

(a) Including bonus and commission payments.

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

Larger establishments

£'000

TABLE 17

	Great Britain		
	1951	1949	1948
Plant, machinery and vehicles			
Acquisitions			
Plant and machinery			
New	1,113	867	245
Second-hand	6	27	64
Vehicles			
New	16	17	55
Second-hand	5	3	3
Total acquisitions	1,141	915	367
Disposals			
Plant and machinery	32	30	8
Vehicles	1	1	-
Total disposals	33	30	8
New building work			
Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges)	97	104	11

COUNTRY TABLES, 1951

Note - There were no larger establishments in Scotland in the register for this trade. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars for Wales cannot be given.

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 and Wales	
	Quantity	Value (a)
Principal products	Th. tons	£'000
Iron ore and ironstone		
Hematite, crude, dressed or ground	450.8	1,215
Other		
Crude	12,985.3	3,914
Dressed or ground	768.8	526
Total iron ore and ironstone	14,204.9	5,655
Lead ore	5.1	525
Tin ore	1.2	697
Other metalliferous ores (including tungsten and zinc)	..	110
Waste products	..	1
Total principal products		6,988
Other output	..	152
Total		7,140

(a) At pithead prices.

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

Larger establishments

TABLE 21

		England and Wales
		£'000
Products on hand for sale	{ at beginning of year	356
	{ at end of year	485
Materials and fuel	{ at beginning of year	701
	{ at end of year	897

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 goods
sold and materials and fuel purchased

Larger establishments

TABLE 26

		England and Wales
		£'000
Amounts paid to other firms and undertakings		1,905
Amount paid or credited to firms' own separate transport organisations		5
Total		1,910

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 merchandising 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, merchanted 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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