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42 [HA 251]

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

102 Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods



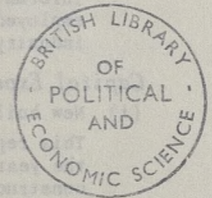
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Report on the Census of Production 1963

102 Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods

Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Cha. 39 Sec. 7)



TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed
This term is used to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. those national insurance cards were paid by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages were calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month. Figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these categories. They were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and those are included in total equipment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

Notes - continued on pages 11 and 12

Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

102 Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods

This Report on the Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing building bricks, clay flooring and roofing tiles, chimney pots, stoneware pipes and conduits, fireclay sanitary ware and other similar clay products; and heat-resisting products such as ganister, magnesite and silica bricks, fireclay and graphite crucibles, gas retort and kiln linings, steel moulders, composition and radiants for gas and electric fires. Glazed earthenware tiles and concrete and sand-lime bricks are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 461 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

Pits and quarries operated by firms in this industry are included in this report unless they had their own separate set of accounts, in which case they were included in either the Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Industry or the Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Industry.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).

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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	695	534
Number of establishments	"	1,220	963
Gross output	£'000	116,505	147,318
Net output	"	61,718	84,839
Net output per head	£	869	1,266
Sales and work done	£'000	113,173	143,684(b)
Purchases	"	41,025	43,305
			4,598
Payments to other organisations	"	255	283
		13,518	14,256
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	+ 1,174	- 1,486
		18,356	21,689
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 1,491	- 1,327
		7,987	9,799
Work in progress	"	- 328	- 122
		2,375	2,757
Materials, stores and fuel	"	+ 11	- 37
		7,994	9,133
Average number employed	Th.	71.0	67.0
		61.9	57.9
		8.9	8.8
Wages and salaries	£'000	35,638	42,907
		6,606	8,284
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	..	2,966
Capital expenditure (f)			
Total	"	..	8,111
New building work	"	1,432	2,081
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	..	- 126
Plant and machinery (g)	"	3,202	5,433
Vehicles (g)	"	668	723

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 6 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 7 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) Including operatives employed in the quarries or clay pits which were associated with the brick works.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

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

(g) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)			
		Refractory goods 10		Building bricks (in- cluding flooring and wall partition blocks) 22	
		1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	73	62	224	180
Number of establishments	"	149	129	525	434
Gross output	£'000	35,640	40,451	50,908	70,754
Net output	"	15,722	18,966	29,519	44,862
Net output per head	£	998	1,407	855	1,250
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done		50,675	71,215(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings		327	886
Sales of characteristic products	"	32,411	37,413	48,175	67,177
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	95	95	95	94
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel		13,202	15,716
		goods for merchenting and canteen purchases		818	804
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out		52	51
		for transport		8,068	9,309
Stocks and work in progress					
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year		- 104	- 1,267
		at end of year		1,962	2,421
Work in progress	"	change during year		+ 10	- 80
		at end of year		918	1,197
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year		- 67	- 12
		at end of year		1,969	2,145
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors		34,528	35,877
		operatives (g)		31,082	32,102
		other employees (h)		3,429	3,727
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives		18,188	24,439
		of other employees (h)		2,561	3,490
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives		585	761
		other employees (h)		747	936
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	405	..	1,145
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	244	..	437
Capital expenditure (k)					
New building work	"	626	316	343	1,241
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions		..	95
		disposals		..	121
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions		974	2,901
		disposals		30	89
Vehicles	"	acquisitions		429	486
		disposals		68	66

	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
	Roofing tiles of clay 23		Sanitary ware (other than cement, concrete or earthenware) 24		Other 25			
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963		
	15	11	70	59	37	23	393	313
	43	18	85	80	53	36	855	697
	2,384	1,643	13,005	16,971	6,403	9,018	108,341	138,838
	1,432	925	7,146	9,829	3,574	5,373	57,393	79,955
	702	835	769	1,138	807	1,326	869	1,266
	2,336	1,380(d)	12,127	15,368(d)	6,007	7,891(d)	105,242	135,413(d)
	16	184	678	1,713	292	1,104	2,017	4,790
	1,854	1,038	10,288	12,400	4,502	5,697	(e)	(e)
	79	75	85	81	75	72	98	98
	773	468	5,020	4,669	2,266	2,190	38,150	40,812
	-	175	20	1,564	972	972	4,333	4,333
	-	-	20	131	154	44	237	267
	175	76	772	814	387	493	12,571	13,435
	+ 30	+ 76	+ 215	- 34	+ 329	+ 34	+ 1,387	- 1,250
	352	317	1,731	1,979	733	679	7,428	9,235
	+ 2	+ 3	- 15	- 76	- 225	- 11	- 305	- 115
	134	67	237	426	97	126	2,208	2,599
	- 4	+ 2	- 48	+ 36	- 22	+ 53	+ 10	- 35
	34	24	712	754	179	214	7,434	8,607
	2,038	1,108	9,294	8,640	4,428	4,052	66,037	63,160
	1,835	1,000	8,011	7,332	3,879	3,479	57,725	54,748
	203	107	1,281	1,294	545	559	8,286	8,314
	993	670	4,351	5,213	2,136	2,506	33,209	40,546
	148	95	876	1,141	443	558	6,156	7,829
	541	670	543	711	551	720	575	741
	731	890	684	881	814	998	743	942
	..	34	..	262	..	135	..	1,982
	..	7	..	86	..	46	..	821
	52	10	162	310	148	84	1,331	1,961
	..	10	..	14	..	13	..	156
	..	25	..	47	..	15	..	274
	42	51	323	518	133	318	3,041	5,299
	3	9	5	12	2	7	63	178
	54	10	84	127	60	82	788	880
	13	3	21	40	18	38	167	199

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	116	128	4,409	8,458	4,831	1,096	319	1,096
50-99	80	106	5,565	10,547	6,068	1,090	463	1,400
100-199	50	83	6,922	12,221	7,389	1,068	907	1,738
200-299	23	57	5,509	10,448	6,080	1,104	619	1,840
300-399	11	35	3,864	7,955	4,370	1,131	711	1,467
400-499	8	31	3,565	7,399	4,586	1,287	663	596
500-749	12	73	6,952	12,923	7,570	1,089	1,183	1,829
750-999	4	30	3,130	12,035	4,824	1,541	552	2,530
1,000-1,499	3	26	3,787	10,570	5,809	1,534	626	2,925
1,500 and over	6	128	19,457	46,281	28,427	1,461	1,600	5,019
Total	313	697	63,160	138,838	79,955	1,266	7,644	20,440

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	3,846	521	2,609	476	136	36	678	913
50-99	4,927	619	3,366	602	171	65	683	972
100-199	6,116	791	4,072	738	206	75	666	933
200-299	4,712	796	3,353	749	152	90	712	941
300-399	3,284	578	2,330	477	110	39	710	826
400-499	3,240	325	2,466	295	107	49	761	909
500-749	5,953	986	4,057	876	198	91	682	888
750-999	2,601	525	1,954	539	107	44	751	1,026
1,000-1,499	3,038	749	2,249	732	125	69	740	978
1,500 and over	17,031	2,424	14,089	2,343	670	264	827	967
Total	54,748	8,314	40,546	7,829	1,982	821	741	942

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Includes both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Includes pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £159,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	6	1	7
18 and over	84	9	93
All ages	90	10	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963.

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 3 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and also 3 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	350	257
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	4,441	186
Other persons employed			3,183

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-division exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(d) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.

(f) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(g) Including 2,761 operatives in 1963 and 3,485 in 1958 employed in the quarries or clay pits which were associated with the brick works.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(j) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

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

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (b)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
10 Refractory goods	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number
Firebricks up to and including bricks of 9in. x 4½in. x 3in.	663	5,737	534	5,787	56	68
Firebricks or lumps, including tiles and bricks exceeding 9in. x 4½in. x 3in.	215	4,109	191	3,886	47	61
High alumina bricks containing between 44 per cent. and 60 per cent. alumina	18.8	871	15.9	919	14	19
High alumina bricks containing 60 per cent. or more of alumina	23.8	1,174	37.7	1,841	12	16
Silica bricks up to and including bricks of 9in. x 4½in. x 3in.	122	1,869	42.2	734	11	13
Silica bricks or lumps, including tiles and bricks exceeding 9in. x 4½in. x 3in.	134	3,107	54.5	1,299	12	15
Siliceous bricks and shapes (75-92 per cent. silica)	12.9	148	17.8	186	*	5
Insulating bricks	31.6	1,364	27.2	1,288	14	16
Magnesite bricks	34.6	1,629	41.8	2,117	7	12
Magnesite-chrome bricks	12.5	622	32.1	1,564	6	11
Chrome-magnesite bricks	98.8	4,039	93.9	3,786	7	10
Dolomite bricks	6.9	179	20.0	548	*	*
Other refractory bricks, including chrome bricks	75.2	1,869	11.1	471	7	11
Total refractory bricks	1,449	26,717	1,119	24,425		
10 Retorts, fireclay, silica and siliceous	..	265	..	295	*	5
10 Refractory cement	Th.tons	2,481	Th.tons	4,059	33	58
Blocks and crucibles of graphite and other materials			..	7,404	5	9
10 Radiants for gas and electric fires		10,792 (c)	1.3	387	7	7
10 Other and unclassified refractory goods			..	117		
			639	6,882	44	60
			..	1,925		
22 Bricks, building	Millions		Millions			
Of brick-earth, clay, shale or marl						
Common (d)	3,958	26,537	4,035	30,474	164	234
Facing (d)	1,678	17,533	2,367	31,087	139	192
Engineering	203	2,493	266	4,167	70	87
	..	486				
Perforated		(e)	45.6	610	11	12
Glazed or enamelled bricks	3.7	282	1.5	146	*	*
All other building bricks except sand-lime and concrete bricks	45.7	377	54.8	605	13	14
	..	672				
Total building bricks	5,888	47,221	6,770	67,089		
	..	1,158				

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (b)	1958			1963				
	Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Millions	Th.tons	£'000	Millions	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number
22 Clay and terra-cotta flooring and wall partition blocks	30.4	163	858	29.3	185	1,077	10	10
	..	23.5	107					
23 Roofing tiles of clay								
Plain	123	131	1,144	103	113	1,183	18	19
	30.6	..	327	11.6	..	147		
Single lap	7.2	21.0	296	11.5	24.6	427	8	10
	5.8	..	168					
Other, including ridges, hips, valleys, etc.	8.9	12.6	228	2.0	6.2	163	22	23
	..	0.7	9	..	..	96		
	1.5	..	59					
25 Floor quarries and street paving tiles (other than of pre-cast concrete)	40.5	43.4	581	32.4	27.1	550	13	14
	..	..	488	..	..	508		
	Th.sq. yds.							
25 All other tiles (f)	35.6	..	25	..	..	1,096	11	12
	..	3.3	103					
	..	..	167					
Total tiles (other than glazed wall and fireplace tiles of all kinds) and unglazed floor tiles and mosaics	..	212	2,361	..	171	2,323	..	..
	..	..	1,235	..	..	1,847		
25 Agricultural drain pipes of clay, unglazed	Th.tons			Th.tons				
	121		747	165		1,208	38	43
	..		78					
24 Sanitary ware								
Drain pipes, angles, bends, elbows and traps (except pre-cast concrete)	484		7,732	635		12,134	64	81
Other sanitary ware								
Of fireclay, glazed or enamelled								
Wash basins	3.4		396	1.6		288	14	15
	..		88					
Sinks	23.5		1,532	18.5		1,398	14	15
	..		288					
W.C. pans	2.9		340	2.5		290	13	14
	..		51					
Other	12.3		1,001	13.5		1,425	14	15
Total sanitary ware (other than cement, concrete or earthenware)			11,428	672		15,535	..	..
25 Pipes and tubes of stoneware or fireclay for electrical and other purposes, not sanitary ware	146		2,761	219		4,127	19	26
	Th.cwt.			Th.cwt.				
25 Flower pots, unglazed	432		540	312		447	8	8
25 Chimney pots	218		261	270		406	24	25
	..		42					

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (b)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
25 Architectural terra-cotta and faience, glazed or unglazed	..	424	..	263	*	5
Other products	..	580	..	597	40	50
Waste products	..	206	..	321	99	128
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		(g)		79	7	10
Total		110,262		140,811	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		7,198		8,259	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		103,063		132,552	313	469(h)

- (a) For sand-lime bricks and bricks, tiles etc. of cement or concrete see the Miscellaneous Building Materials etc. Industry, Part 107.
- (b) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (c) Revised figure.
- (d) Described as 'Fletton' type and 'Non Fletton' type for 1958.
- (e) Not recorded separately for 1958.
- (f) Excluding glazed wall and fireplace tiles of all kinds and tiles for tessellated pavements for which see the Pottery Industry, Part 103.
- (g) Included in the contract work shown in Table 7.
- (h) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Value	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	£'000	£'000	Number	
Refractory bricks, blocks and crucibles of graphite and other materials, refractory cement and other sorts of refractory goods	6,310(b)	6,669	14	27, 44, 106, 107
Building bricks of brick-earth, clay, shale or marl	139	1,590	13	3, 39, 103, 107
Roofing tiles of clay, floor quarries and street paving tiles (other than of pre-cast concrete), all other tiles, sanitary ware, architectural terra-cotta and faience, glazed or unglazed	749			
Total	7,198(b)	8,259	..	

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
- (b) Revised figures.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Fireclay (including saggar marl)	229	539	177	482
Other clay, fullers' earth, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale	..	202	..	164
Tiled hearths and fireplace surrounds and glazed wall and hearth tiles of all kinds	..	181	..	145
Earthenware, red ware and terra-cotta ware, glazed and unglazed: stoneware, brown and yellow ware	..	265	..	713
Pre-cast concrete goods	..	137	..	404
Sandstone and quartzite (including ganister)	..	461	41.3	166
Other goods	..		..	85
Work done as main and sub-contractors	..	395	..	456
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	..	..	246
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,873	..	4,418
Canteen takings	..	143	..	372
Total		4,196(b)		7,650

- (a) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.
- (b) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for processing				
Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale				
Fireclay (including saggar marl) (a)	..	1,921	..	2,341
All other clay, fullers' earth, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale (b)	..	821	..	1,234
Silica stone	..	596	..	253
Sand	..	(c)	..	189
Quicklime, hydrated lime and chalk	..	(c)	..	90
Magnesite	..	1,102	..	2,869
Chrome	..	966	..	1,266
Dolomite	..	116	..	711
Bauxite	..	216	..	637
Sulphite lye	..	(c)	..	77
Sillimanite, kyanite and andalusite	..	535	..	620
Refractory materials, not elsewhere specified	..	(c)	..	1,073
Glaze and materials for glaze	..	214	..	199
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic and organic chemicals, compressed gasses, etc.)	..	(c)	..	164
			Th.gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(c)	{ 1,570	229
			{ ..	135
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	4,010	..	5,368
All other materials for processing	..	5,357	..	2,963
Packaging materials				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard			..	272
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	503	..	180
			Th.cu.ft.	
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.			{ 68.4	28
			{ ..	23
All other packaging materials			{ ..	568
Fuel and electricity (e)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	3,259	11,247	1,961	9,867
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	107	521	174	1,307
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	5,264	979	5,054	881
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	10,465	511	{ 69,946	2,853
			{ ..	329

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.therms	£'000	Th.therms	£'000
Fuel and electricity (e) (continued)				
Gas	5,917	177	5,779	248
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	390,331	2,090	{ 522,815	3,176
			{ ..	665
Total cost of materials and fuel		31,881		40,813
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		3,968
Canteen purchases		..		365
Total cost of purchases		..		45,145

(a) 'Saggar marl' was not specifically included in 1954.

(b) Described in 1954 as 'Brick-earth, clay, shale or marl'.

(c) Not recorded separately in 1954.

(d) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 13,151 Th.kWh in 1954 and 9,566 Th.kWh in 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	2,420
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	2,097
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	881
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	13,435
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	90
Vehicle licences	"	143
Depreciation	"	519
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	320
Total		17,484

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	390
Road goods vehicles	323
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	1,190
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	752
Rates, excluding water rates	1,624
Hire of plant and machinery	486
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	367
Total	5,131

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.

(b) For details see Table 11.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	1.8	November	0.4
May	0.1	December	61.1
June	3.6	1964	
July	0.6	January	0.1
August	0.6	February	1.1
September	6.9	March	22.3
October	1.4		
		Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended 1st to 5th April, 1964.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a parent company together with its subsidiary companies.

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packaging materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

Transport Payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

Wages and Salaries

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

Work given out

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- * Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

Rounding of Figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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