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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 110
TIMBER

*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
1961

TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years 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 offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to 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 were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) 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 fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include 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, 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 and, for 1958, 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 on materials

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

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materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and 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; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was 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 were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it 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. There is no appreciable duplication in net output.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchandising and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by out-workers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchandised or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

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. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. 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, that is 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. 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. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

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.

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.

This report on the Timber Industry relates to establishments engaged in sawing, planing, drying, bending, creosoting, etc., wood; in producing wood flooring, sawn fencing, wood sleepers, telegraph poles, mining timber, veneers, plywood, etc.; and in manufacturing wooden doors, window frames and other builders' woodwork, wooden poultry houses, greenhouses, summerhouses and other portable wooden buildings. The report includes felling by sawmillers but excludes other felling; it also includes separate woodworking establishments of building firms. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 471 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry formed part of Industry 10A in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954. The former Timber Industry Report also included particulars relating to miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures which now correspond to minimum list heading 479 and are the subject of a separate report (Part 115).

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. In this industry, however, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons was asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Tables 2(ii) and 4(i). Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

There were some other changes in the 1958 Census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report but it should be noted that in this industry, exceptionally, firms were not required to give separate details of the value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process; instead, the value of their sales of merchanted or factored goods was included against the appropriate heading on the return with sales of goods of their own make.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4(ii). A census return was classified to this industry if the principal products of this industry (including, as well as sales, work done on commission on timber supplied by other firms or on customers' timber) accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry. Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses.

A similar procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2(i), the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The numbers shown in the left hand column of Table 4(ii) identify the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	..	2,619
Number of establishments	"	..	2,847
Sales	£'000	160,698	182,346
	{ goods produced and work done (b)		
	{ canteen takings	..	164
Purchases of materials and fuel (c)	"	101,328	110,800
Products on hand for sale (c)	"	+ 501	+ 1,015
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	7,604	9,794
Work in progress	"	+ 305	+ 37
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	4,179	4,810
Stocks of materials and fuel (c)	"	+ 1,811	- 3,095
	{ change during year		
	{ at end of year	28,335	30,678
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1,086	1,418
Payments for transport	"	4,365	4,449
Net output	"	56,535	63,800
Average number employed (d)	Th.	72.2	59.8
	{ operatives		
	{ other employees	13.3	13.3
	{ total, including working proprietors	86.4	73.8
Wages and salaries	£'000	29,422	30,886
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees	7,735	9,523
Capital expenditure (e)			
New building work	"	1,000	1,163
Plant and machinery	"	1,919	2,092
	{ acquisitions		
	{ disposals	154	189
Vehicles	"	1,308	1,493
	{ acquisitions		
	{ disposals	280	473

- (a) For items in this table which are also shown in Table 2(ii), estimates for 1958 in respect of unsatisfactory returns account for about 7 per cent. of the figures shown. For other items (which no small firms were asked to report) estimates for small firms and unsatisfactory returns generally account for 28 per cent. of the figures shown. Summaries of the detailed returns received are given in Table 2(i) for large firms and in Table 2(ii) in respect of information collected from the sample of small firms.
- (b) Sales of merchant goods are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (c) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (d) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (e) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by sub-divisions of the industry: larger firms

TABLE 2(i) Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
		Builders woodwork and sectional timber buildings		Sawmillers, etc.			
		20	10	1954	1958	1954	1958
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	180	147	498	354	674	498
Number of establishments	"	202	173	747	530	949	703
Sales { goods produced and work done (d) canteen takings	£'000	32,901	37,915	82,484	96,481	115,385	134,396
Sales of characteristic products	"	26,482	30,952	71,857	81,151		
Purchases of materials and fuel (e)	"	19,768	21,900	52,988	61,008	72,756	82,908
Products on hand for sale (e) { change during year at end of year	"	+ 161	+ 206	+ 199	+ 523	+ 360	+ 728
Work in progress { change during year at end of year	"	+ 237	+ 92	- 18	- 65	+ 219	+ 27
Stocks of materials and fuel (e) { change during year at end of year	"	+ 305	- 364	+ 996	- 1,858	+ 1,301	- 2,222
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	450	363	330	338	780	701
Payments for transport	"	482	695	2,652	2,500	3,134	3,194
Net output	"	12,903	14,972	27,691	31,312	40,594	46,283
Average number employed (f) { operatives other employees total, including working proprietors	No.	17,612	15,099	34,647	28,183	52,259	43,282
Net output per person employed	£	622	821	671	902	654	874
Wages and salaries { of operatives of other employees	£'000	7,267	8,026	14,031	14,332	21,298	22,358
Wages and salaries per head { operatives other employees	£	413	532	405	509	408	517
Capital expenditure (g) New building work	£'000	178	240	401	509	579	750
Plant and machinery { acquisitions disposals	"	333	342	1,006	1,138	1,339	1,480
Vehicles { acquisitions disposals	"	225	275	707	794	932	1,069
	"	50	111	151	228	201	339

- (a) For small firms' summary see Table 2(ii).
 (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 4(ii).
 (c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.
 (d) Sales of merchant goods are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
 (e) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
 (f) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
 (g) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

Summary for small firms, 1958

TABLE 2(ii) Firms employing fewer than 25 persons that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958
Number of returns	No.	1,736
Sales { goods produced and work done merchant goods	£'000	35,973
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	20,787
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	576
Net output (c)	"	14,610
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)		
Males	No.	14,730
Females	"	1,029

- (a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment, the figures given are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 11 per cent. of the total employment shown, which itself represents 83 per cent. of estimated employment in small firms in this industry (including those for which satisfactory returns were not made).
 (b) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included.
 (c) Here defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel, less payments for work done on materials given out.
 (d) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
25 - 49	200	216	17,187	6,351	6,063	1,228	3,123	835	405	871
50 - 99	172	216	29,335	10,653	9,813	2,105	4,978	1,560	702	894
100 - 199	69	125	25,812	8,935	7,865	1,870	4,148	1,372	815	918
200 - 299	23	37	14,934	4,868	4,450	1,086	2,441	791	324	878
300 - 399	12	29	12,286	3,816	3,148	639	1,679	392	160	1,008
400 - 499	8	18	9,139	3,050	2,817	744	1,436	528	135	857
500 - 749	8	42	10,833	3,686	3,786	890	1,980	626	539	788
750 and over	6	20	15,029	4,924	5,340	1,054	2,574	790	218	770
Total	498	703	134,554	46,283	43,282	9,616	22,358	6,893	3,298	874

- (a) Including working proprietors.
 (b) Value of sales of goods (including merchant goods), work done, and canteen takings.
 (c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1958

TABLE 4(i) Firms that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom

	Totals for larger firms and for small firms (a)	Small firms in the industry (b)
	£'000	£'000
Roundwood		
Pitprops (peeled and unpeeled)	2,190	589
Pulpwood	445	42
Other roundwood	6,160	917
Sawn wood		
Sawn mining timber	6,200	3,224
Hardwood (excluding mining timber)	14,913	5,687
Softwood (excluding mining timber)	35,598	7,898
Planed and dressed wood		
Hardwood	3,138	1,675
Softwood	17,049	3,390
All other products (c)	75,546	11,676
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	3,887	875
Total	165,126	35,973

- (a) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, but not by small firms, classified to other industries. For a more detailed analysis of sales by larger firms see Table 4(ii).
 (b) Estimates based on a sample which covered about 11 per cent. of the total employment of small firms that made satisfactory returns.
 (c) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry.

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

TABLE 4(ii) Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (b)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000	Th. cu. ft. (Hoppus measure)	£'000	Number	Number
Roundwood						
Sawlogs (including veneer and plywood logs)						
Homegrown	..	..	6,697	1,410	127	131
Imported	..	..	784	596	21	21
Pitprops (peeled and unpeeled)	Th. cu. ft. (Solid wood)					
6,531	1,429		6,312	1,601	53	55
Pulpwood						
Hard	..	..	Th. tons 21.2	79	11	12
Soft	..	..	67.4	324	16	18
Telegraph poles						
Homegrown	Th. standards 11.2	1,497	Th. standards 1.1	101	12	14
Imported	..	240	14.4	1,948	8	10
Fencing poles and stakes	..	..	Th. tons 53.5	550	82	85
	..	..	..	79		
Roundwood sold for fuel	..	..	93.9	140	78	80
Other roundwood (e.g. for chip board manufacture, turnery, wood wool)	..	..	72.2	419	17	19
Total roundwood		..		7,247	..	..
Sawn, planed or dressed or further processed wood and manufactures thereof						
Sawn mining timber						
Hard	Th. cu. ft. 12,425	3,505	Th. cu. ft. 7,126	2,025	154	157
Soft			3,387	951	50	51
Sleepers and crossings of all kinds (including sleeper blocks)	Th. standards 6.8	525	Th. standards 24.4	1,871	41	44
Wagon timbers						
Framing	..	..	Th. cu. ft. 244	146	53	53
Bottoms	..	..	740	288	81	81
Sawn hardwood not specified above						
Homegrown	Th. cu. ft. 17,609	11,739	7,821	4,739	257	263
Imported			4,347	4,487	176	188

TABLE 4(ii) (contd.)

Industry sub-division (b)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th. standards	£'000	Th. standards	£'000	Number	Number
Sawn, planed or dressed or further processed wood and manufactures thereof (contd.)						
10 Sawn softwood not specified above						
Homegrown	183	17,115	24.4	1,919	162	163
Imported			210	21,145	245	260
10 Planed or dressed wood						
Hardwood other than planed and tongued and grooved flooring blocks or strips	6.9	1,369	6.7	850	131	133
10 Softwood						
Weather boards, flooring and matchings; skirtings; and tongued, grooved, beaded, V-jointed, etc. boards	121	13,026	77.5	8,662	228	235
10 Other soft planed or dressed timber, not elsewhere specified (excluding boxboards)	49.6	5,414	24.3	2,914	143	145
10 Unclassified	5.2	578	5.6	674	5	5
10 Boxboards, of all kinds sawn or planed whether or not dovetailed, mortised or tenoned at the ends	7.4	700	2.1	200	33	33
10 Hardwood flooring blocks and strips including paving blocks	Th. cu. ft. 1,570	1,848	Th. cu. ft. 1,911	2,931	111	116
	..	607	..	314		
10 Plywood (including laminboard, blockboard and battenboard)	Th. sq. ft. | Th. cu. ft. 46,572 | 1,277	3,163	Th. sq. ft. | Th. cu. ft. 73,706 | 2,090	3,840	208	216
	33,397 | ..	2,585	21,743 | ..	1,727		
	.. | ..	2,003	.. | 457	1,062		
			.. | ..	1,394		
10 Veneers		2,269	Th. cwt. 119	671	21	21
			..	1,906		
10 Wood chip board (particle board)			Th. tons 26.5	1,436	75	78
			..	459		
Total sawmill products		..		70,964	..	..
10 Beadings and mouldings	..	2,305	..	2,338	169	175
20 Builders' woodwork						
Doors	Th.		Th.			
Flush wood doors	2,659	4,403	3,820	6,268	210	220
	..	564	..	417		
Other	2,174	4,113	1,034	2,637	216	225
			..	567		
Unclassified	324	453	63	179	8	8
	..	60	..	51		

TABLE 4(ii) (contd.)

Industry sub-division (b)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Th.	£'000	Th.	£'000	Number	Number
Sawn, planed or dressed or further processed wood and manufactures thereof (contd.)						
20 Builders' woodwork (contd.)						
Window frames, including casement doors and sash windows	740	2,302	1,626	4,280	173	177
	..	1,644	..	1,314		
20 Other builders' woodwork, not specified above	..	9,516	..	7,660	164	172
20 Unclassified	..	3,931	..	7,648	442	445
20 Sectional timber buildings	..	5,800	..	10,356	119	121
Other products	..	1,290	..	3,862	154	160
Total manufactures of timber		36,381		47,577	..	..
10 Sawdust, chippings, offcuts and other waste timber sold	..	590	Th. tons 114	233	305	316
			..	120		
Work done on commission or 'on hire' on timber supplied by other firms or on customers' timber						
Kilned, sawn, creosoted, etc.			Kilned, sawn, creosoted, etc.			
Th. cu. ft.			Th. cu. ft.			
10 Kilning and kiln-drying	2,147	272	1,577	226	62	64
	..	103	..	91		
10 Sawing and planing timber, deals, etc.	12,581	878	8,541	573	162	106
	..	152	..	212		
10 Planing and moulding	986	74	1,236	69	29	29
	..	75	..	8		
10 Creosoting	4,687	400	5,341	481	32	34
			..	60		
Work not specified above		677		1,292	77	83
Total		109,469		129,153	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		5,237		7,853	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		104,232		121,300	498	536 (c)

- (a) Sales of merchant goods are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
(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) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2(i) on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

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

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000	Entries Number	Principal industries in which produced (a)
Roundwood			Th. cu. ft. (Hoppus measure)			
Sawlogs and pitprops homegrown	..	12	278	65	13	111, 115, 128
Fencing poles and stakes including roundwood for chip board manu- facture, turnery, and wood wool	..	..	Th. tons 2.0	41	9	113, 115
Roundwood sold for fuel	..	..	1.9	3	8	111, 113, 115
Sawn, planed or dressed or further processed wood and manufactures thereof			Th. cu. ft.			
Sawn mining timber	..	132	199	57	20	109, 113, 115, 128
Wagon timbers	..	..	35.4	20	11	113, 115, 128
Sawn hardwood not specified above	Th. cu. ft. 749	476	511	345	29	46, 109, 111, 115
	..	112	..	63		
Sawn softwood not specified above	Th. standards 1.1	103	Th. standards 1.3	144	25	113, 114, 115, 128
Planed or dressed wood	..	556	..	463	28	67, 114, 115, 123
Boxboards, of all kinds sawn or planed whether or not dovetailed, mortised or tenoned at the ends, hardwood flooring blocks and strips	..	215	..	162	11	114, 115, 128
Plywood (including laminboard, blockboard and battenboard), veneers and wood chip board (particle board)	..	107	..	217	16	111, 115, 126
Beadings and mouldings	..	144	..	104	16	113, 115, 128
Builders' woodwork						
Doors						
Flush wood doors	..	21	..	152	13	113, 114, 115
Other	..	56	..	137	15	109, 113, 115
Window frames, including casement doors and sash windows	..	78	..	105	14	75, 115, 128
Other builders' woodwork, not elsewhere specified	..	815	..	281	12	109, 113, 115
Unclassified	..	1,408	..	4,845	430	111, 113, 128
Sectional timber buildings	..	839	..	554	20	87, 115, 128
Sawdust chippings, offcuts and other waste timber sold	..	48	..	64	44	103, 109, 115
Work done on commission or 'on hire' on timber supplied by other firms or on customers' timber						
Kilning and kiln-drying, sawing and planing timber, deals, etc.	..	58	..	31	9	111, 114, 115
Total		5,237		7,853	..	

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

Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry (a)

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000
Furniture wholly or mainly of wood	..	852	..	863
Component parts of furniture	..	202	..	141
Built-in furniture and fittings				
For shops and offices (including banks)	..	272	..	384
For other purposes	..	801	..	845
Cases, crates and boxes for packing merchandise	Th. cu. ft. 1,713	1,586	Th. cu. ft. 2,121	1,728
Other boxes, cases, chests and travelling trunks of wood, except cabinet ware	..	634	..	678
Staves and other parts of casks, barrels, etc.	252	416	82.9	177
	..	80	..	29
Pallets and stillages	-	-	158	131
			..	76
Tool handles	Th. gross 22	116	Th. gross 5.7	32
	..	130	..	42
Parts of brushes and brooms made of wood	..	130	..	157
Bobbins and reels other than for textile machinery	..	32	..	13
Rustic and garden furniture	..	25	..	67
Ladders and steps of all kinds	..	39	..	123
Domestic woodware	..	339	..	317
Coffin boards	-	-	Th. cu. ft. 375	308
Coffins				
Finished	..	7	..	8
Unfinished	..	129	Th. 26.7	84
Coldroom and refrigerator cabinets	..	799	..	131
Manufactures of cork and of timber for industrial uses; wood flour, wood wool and manufactures thereof	..	799	..	292
Other wood goods	..	1,488	..	1,887
Building materials	-	-	..	808
Other goods	..	1,577	..	1,982
Work done				
On buildings				
As main contractors		632		718
As sub-contractors		818		934
Other work		147		140
Canteen takings		..		158
Total		..		13,253

(a) Sales of merchantable goods are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	61	9	70
Operatives	39,339	3,678	43,017
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	6,734	2,898	9,632
Total employees	46,073	6,576	52,649
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 15.8	£ 6.7	£ 13.1

Timber purchased by larger firms in the industry, 1958 (a)

TABLE 9 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Quantity
Unsawn timber (round and roughly squared)	Th. cu. ft. (Hoppus measure)
Homegrown	
Hard	18,835
Soft	21,352
Imported	
Hard	7,253
Soft	Th. standards 92.9
Sawn timber	
Hard	Th. cu. ft. 6,487
Soft	Th. standards 736
All other purchased timber	Th. cu. ft. 2,370

(a) Timber for merchanting is included.

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
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- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-

ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials;

cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber;

packing materials; replacement parts for plant

etc. (Information about purchases of other

materials is given in The Report on the Census

of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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Printed and published by
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