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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

Report on the Census of Production 1968

125 - 155

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

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(HA 251)

NOTES

1. These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the Census figures. More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Description of the Census': Part I of the Report on the Census of Production for 1968.

SCOPE OF THE 1968 CENSUS AND CHANGES COMPARED WITH 1963

2. The Census for 1968 was taken within the framework of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) and covered all industries listed in Orders II to XXI, ie industries engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and gas, electricity and water supply. As a result of the revision to the Standard Industrial Classification there have been changes compared with 1963 in the definitions of individual industries (details of which are given in the separate parts of the Report relating to them) and their allocation to Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. Details are now given for some industries (in particular in the chemical and engineering sectors) which have not been separately distinguished before; while for the production of perambulators, hand trucks, etc for which there was a separate report for 1963, the particulars are now mainly included in the Report on the Toys, Games, etc Industry.

3. The number of separate industry reports has increased from 128 in the 1963 Census to 153 for the 1968 Census. Apart from the increase in the number of industries identified in the 1968 Census the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification also led to changes in the scope of the Census and the following activities, which were out of scope of the 1963 Census are included in the Census for 1968. The minimum list heading to which each is classified is shown in brackets.

Peat cutting and digging	(109/4)
Heat treatment of milk	(215/1)
Coffee blending, grinding and roasting	(229/2)
Tea blending	(229/2)
Jacquard card cutting and designing	(335)
Preparation of oven ready poultry at packing stations	(214/2)

Agricultural machinery repairing; boiler and motor-car breaking; and the sorting and cleaning of woollen and worsted hair rags which was in scope of the 1963 Census were excluded for 1968.

4. The rules used in classifying establishments to industries and to sub-divisions of industries were slightly changed for 1968. The most general change concerned the dropping of the rule by which in 1963 the classification of an establishment was only changed if the pattern of its output had altered considerably between two consecutive censuses. A number of changes which had limited application were also made, the most notable being

the treatment given to parts of machines, principal products of the mechanical engineering group of industries.

5. Another change concerned the exemption from the requirement to complete a detailed return. In this Census exemption applied to the establishment and not, as in previous censuses, to the firm. This meant that a firm with more than one establishment employing fewer than 25 persons at each, but with 25 or more persons in total, was exempted for 1968 from completing a detailed return (except in industries in which short forms were used - see paragraph 19). In previous censuses such a firm would have been required to provide a combined detailed return covering all establishments.

6. There were a number of differences in the information collected compared with 1963, notably that the questions asked about employers' contributions to National Insurance, private pension schemes, etc for 1963 were not asked for 1968. Instead information was obtained from the Department of Employment resulting from their Labour Costs Survey, 1968 upon which estimates could be based.

7. The method of collection of information on small establishments also differed between the 1963 and 1968 Censuses in selected industries where a short form was used; for the 1963 Census only a sample of small establishments was approached to give detailed information on their businesses, the remainder being required to provide simply a statement of the nature of work done and the average number of persons employed. For the 1968 Census all the small establishments in the selected 'short form' industries (with the exception of the Construction Industry (other than Public Authorities) where a 1 in 12 sample was used) were asked to provide detailed information.

8. Additional information about payments for certain services was obtained from a sample of enterprises in a supplementary inquiry into business expenses and receipts. This was in respect of payments for advertising, market research, professional services, royalties, etc and commercial insurance premiums. Receipts from royalties, etc were also collected in the supplementary inquiry. Similar data (except for that relating to professional services) were collected in 1963. The information is incorporated with Census data in Summary Tables 4 and 5 in Part 156.

9. For the purpose of this Report the 1963 returns for larger establishments have been reclassified to bring them into line with the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) wherever possible, but because of the nature of the questions asked in the 1963 Census it was not always possible to do so and the correspondence therefore is not always exact. It was more difficult to reclassify the 1963 forms for small establishments because of the absence of sales data and in such cases the pattern of reclassification

of returns from larger establishments was taken as a guide. Nevertheless the figures for 1963 in the reports are fairly closely comparable with those for 1968, except for some industries where new activities have been included or where significant changes were made in the coverage of sales headings. All important changes in classification are described in the introduction to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

Average number employed

10. Establishments were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (ie 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. Establishments were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Information on outworkers (ie persons employed by firms, who worked in their own homes on materials supplied by the establishment making the return) are excluded. The figures also include persons engaged in merchanting and factoring and canteen workers where particulars 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. Directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading, but directors paid by fee only are excluded.

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission; 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.

(ii) Operatives cover all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking all manual wage earners. They include those employed in or about the factory or works; in power houses, transport work, stores warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc are

also included, but outworkers 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 construction 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 and reconstruction of old buildings, the value of works of a capital nature carried out by the establishment's own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. Figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

(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.

(iv) Capital expenditure during the year in respect of establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded from the figures for both 1963 and 1968.

Combined returns

11. A combined return is one which covers two or more establishments in the same census industry and in the same country (England, Scotland or Wales); the number of operatives employed in each of the establishments covered by the return was required to be given.

Enterprise

12. The term enterprise is used in this Report to mean one or more establishments under common ownership or control. An enterprise consists of a single establishment, more than one establishment owned by the same firm

or a number of establishments owned by a parent company and its subsidiary companies. Information about the relationship between constituent companies of enterprises was obtained mainly from published sources, such as the Stock Exchange Year Book, supplemented by information from company reports and information supplied by establishments. The information available is not complete, but covers the largest and most important groups of industrial establishments and is believed sufficient to provide a worthwhile basis for analysis.

Establishment

13. For the 1968 Census an establishment is defined in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) as being the smallest unit which can provide information normally required for an economic census, for example employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Establishments were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which separate records were kept. Where separate accounts were not kept, returns included details of merchanting or factoring, and other ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, building and engineering maintenance, selling and transport and the operation of canteens.

Larger establishments are establishments in which 25 or more persons were employed on average during the year.

Small establishments are establishments in which fewer than 25 persons were employed on average during the year.

Gross output

14. The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by 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.

Net output

15. The net output of an industry represents the value added to the 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, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, cost of operating the road goods 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 involved in adding together the net output of several establishments.

Net output has been obtained by deducting from gross output (see paragraph 14) the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other establishments and payments for transport.

Normally any customs duty 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 duties, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance to the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

16. 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.

Purchases

17. 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 establishment's own buildings, plants and vehicles when carried out by their own work people included in the returns; of consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year of return 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, as are all purchases charged to capital account.

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 an establishment's own separate transport organisation, for delivery of materials and fuels 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 delivery cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the establishment not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

18. Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other establishments 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 by the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the establishment's asset accounts. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included.

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, excluding any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowance for returnable cases, purchase tax etc; the net amount charged for packaging materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value.

Goods produced in one establishment and transferred to another establishment of the same firm not covered by the return were treated as sales by the producing establishment 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.

To the extent that sales of 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.

Short form

19. This term is used to mean the simplified version of the full census forms sent to small establishments in industries where small establishments account for a relatively high proportion of total employment.

Standard Industrial Classification

20. The industries to which establishments and enterprises are classified are defined in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968).

Stocks and work in progress

21. Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of 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 beginning and end of the year is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received. Separate detail is,

however, given for progress payments received by manufacturers in industries producing capital items. In practice, figures of stocks and work in progress normally show the end of year values and the change, plus or minus, during the year.

Transport payments

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

Wages and salaries

23. These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments made 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 and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pensions schemes is excluded.

Symbols used

24. 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

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

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC

The symbol * indicates a report which includes additional tables containing particulars for small firms. In the report marked / the additional analysis for small establishments relates to a part of the industry only.

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125 Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods

This Report on the Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing 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; building bricks, clay flooring and roofing tiles, chimney pots, stoneware pipes and conduits, fireclay sanitary ware and other similar clay products. Glazed earthenware tiles and concrete and sand-lime bricks are excluded.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 461 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) which has been used for the first time as a basis of classification in the 1968 census. The definition of this industry however is unchanged from the last detailed Census of Production for 1963 in which it was reported (Part 102).

Pits and quarries operated by firms in this industry are included in this report unless they had their own separate sets of accounts, in which case they were included in either the Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining Industry (Part 3) or the Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction Industry (Part 4).

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

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

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

(e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

(g) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 1 Industry summary, 1963 and 1968

United Kingdom (a) (b)

	Unit	All establishments		
		1963	1968	
Number of enterprises	No.	533	423	
Number of establishments	"	961	824	
Gross output	£'000	145,998	186,817	
Net output	"	84,121	103,744	
Net output per head	£	1,267	1,781	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done (c)	£'000	142,476	175,728
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	4,993	8,804
Purchases	{ materials for use in production and packaging and fuel	"	42,888	58,353
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"	4,515	7,766
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"	284	243
	{ for transport	" }	14,138	15,441
	{ by road			
{ by rail and other means excluding postal services	"	1,208		
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 1,524	+ 2,225
	{ at end of year	"	21,392	27,518
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	- 1,349	+ 2,136
	{ at end of year	"	9,611	14,005
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	- 123	+ 150
	{ at end of year	"	2,715	3,197
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 52	- 61
	{ at end of year	"	9,065	10,316
Number employed on average during the year	{ total, including working proprietors	Th.	66.4	58.3
	{ operatives (d)	"	57.5	49.2
	{ other employees (e)	"	8.6	8.8
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	42,521	49,292
	{ of other employees (e)	"	8,172	10,973
Capital expenditure (f)				
Total	"	8,081	12,552	
New building work	"	2,081	3,006	
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	- 126	- 497	
Plant and machinery (g)	"	5,405	9,289	
Vehicles (g)	"	721	754	

(a) For 1968, estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns and for small establishments, from which only employment data were collected, accounted for 7 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated: of this, unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 1 per cent. For 1963 the comparable figures were 6 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively.

(b) The following information relates to small establishments (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small establishments not making satisfactory returns.

	1963	1968
Number of establishments	321	303
Average number employed		
Working proprietors	186	185
Other persons employed	3,976	4,101

Footnotes continued on page 125/2.

TABLE 2 Analysis by size of establishment within the industry, 1968

(i) Output and employment

All establishments: United Kingdom

Number employed on average during the year by the establishment (a)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (b)	Total number employed on average during the year (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£
1-5	42	40	128	..	..	..
6-10	54	51	459	..	..	..
11-24	183	148	3,499	..	..	..
25-49	208	117	7,777	21,758	11,826	1,521
50-99	169	82	11,657	38,094	20,920	1,795
100-199	78	50	10,822	36,053	19,402	1,793
200-299	30	23	7,155	21,259	12,499	1,747
300-399	15	11	5,275	19,251	10,709	2,030
400-749	6	4	3,005	9,662	5,002	1,664
750 and over	6	3	7,863	25,903	15,144	1,926
Unsatisfactory returns	33	31	617	..	..	..
Total	824	423	58,257	186,817(c)	103,744(c)	1,781(c)

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries

All establishments: United Kingdom

Number employed on average during the year by the establishment (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Wages and salaries per head	
	Oper-atives	Others (d)	Oper-atives	Others (d)	Oper-atives	Others (d)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£
1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-10	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-24	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-49	6,808	927	6,382	1,147	937	1,237
50-99	10,116	1,511	9,955	1,861	984	1,232
100-199	9,166	1,650	9,272	2,078	1,012	1,259
200-299	5,956	1,192	5,676	1,397	953	1,172
300-399	4,187	1,085	4,445	1,424	1,062	1,312
400-749	2,499	506	2,352	597	941	1,179
750 and over	6,640	1,223	7,409	1,604	1,116	1,312
Unsatisfactory returns	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49,204(c)	8,778(c)	49,292(c)	10,973(c)	1,002(c)	1,250(c)

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) The sum of the figures for the size groups exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for establishments in more than one size group.

(c) Including estimates for establishments employing fewer than 25 persons and for establishments not making satisfactory returns.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

TABLE 3 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, 1969 (a)

All establishments: United Kingdom

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	4	1	5
18 and over	86	9	95
All ages	90	10	100

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at June 1969, the earliest date for which the information is available on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, (Revised 1968).

Footnotes to Table 4.

- (a) Some establishments employing fewer than 25 persons were included in returns for larger establishments. These amounted to 32 establishments in 1968 and 64 in 1963.
- (b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.
- (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) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).
- (e) Direct sales of goods (excluding canteen takings) made to and work done for, the general public by larger establishments are included. These amounted to £235,000 in 1968. Similar information is not available for 1963.
- (f) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.
- (g) 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 principle products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.
- (h) Including 1,767 operatives in 1968 and 2,761 in 1963 employed in the quarries or clay pits which were associated with the brick works.
- (i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (j) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 4 Analysis of larger establishments, 1963 and 1968
Establishments employing 25 or more persons: Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total							
		Refractory goods 10		Building bricks (including flooring and wall partition blocks) 21		Sanitary ware (other than cement, concrete or earthenware) 22		Other 23									
		1963	1968	1963	1968	1963	1968	1963	1968	1963	1968						
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	63	44	179	109	60	35	32	28	312	201						
Number of establishments	"	130	111	433	324	81	72	51	37	695	544						
Gross output	£'000	40,636	61,220	69,839	77,462	17,237	21,112	9,802	13,509	137,514	173,304						
Net output	"	19,035	28,462	44,253	48,350	10,046	12,160	5,900	7,268	79,233	96,240						
Net output per head	£	1,407	2,039	1,254	1,725	1,135	1,579	1,211	1,671	1,267	1,781						
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done (d) (e)				39,666	58,407	70,302	74,919	15,643	18,997	8,586	10,694	134,197	163,017		
		merchanted goods and canteen takings				"	967	3,105	855	659	"	1,740	1,771	1,142	2,633	4,703	8,167
Sales of characteristic products	"	37,510	54,211	67,039	71,588	12,920	16,517	6,708	7,540	(f)	(f)						
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	95	93	95	96	83	87	78	71	98	98						
Purchases	£'000	materials for use in production and packaging, and fuel				17,823	26,382	15,502	18,560	4,664	6,071	2,407	3,120	40,396	54,132		
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases				"	874	2,725	773	578	"	1,594	1,590	1,012	2,312	4,253	7,205
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out				41	96	51	59	131	61	44	9	267	225		
		for transport by road				2,752	3,087	9,250	10,067	834	1,184	481	642	13,316	14,324		
		by rail and other means excluding postal services														"	454	"	11	"	1,121
Stocks and work in progress																	
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year				- 44	- 415	- 1,239	+ 1,860	- 69	+ 328	+ 81	+ 208	- 1,271	+ 1,981		
		at end of year				"	3,855	4,976	2,349	4,943	"	1,931	2,014	919	1,059	9,053	12,992
Work in progress	"	change during year				+ 48	+ 123	- 79	+ 24	- 78	+ 17	- 7	- 25	- 115	+ 139		
		at end of year				"	782	1,239	1,188	1,259	"	399	306	189	162	2,557	2,966
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year				- 113	- 14	- 11	+ 152	+ 33	- 46	+ 41	- 147	- 49	- 57		
		at end of year				"	5,473	6,307	2,134	2,414	"	733	713	198	137	8,538	9,570
Number employed on average during the year	No.	total, including working proprietors				13,525	13,956	35,291	28,037	8,849	7,700	4,871	4,350	62,536	54,043		
		operatives (h)				"	10,871	10,823	31,554	24,696	"	7,580	6,593	4,266	3,674	54,271	45,786
		other employees (i)				"	2,633	3,119	3,689	3,303	"	1,255	1,088	590	658	8,167	8,168
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives				7,748	10,277	24,079	25,875	5,327	6,484	3,005	3,231	40,159	45,868		
		of other employees (i)				"	2,553	4,035	3,457	4,108	"	1,113	1,214	593	853	7,715	10,210
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives				713	950	763	1,048	703	984	704	879	740	1,002		
		other employees (i)				"	970	1,294	937	1,244	"	887	1,116	1,004	1,297	945	1,250
Capital expenditure (j)																	
New building work	£'000	316	930	1,241	1,358	310	345	92	156	1,960	2,788						
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions				23	50	95	91	14	3	23	8	156	153		
		disposals				"	64	237	118	317	"	50	32	41	27	274	614
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions				1,520	2,618	2,896	4,643	510	1,062	343	535	5,269	8,857		
		disposals				"	62	81	89	99	"	12	17	15	45	177	241
Vehicles	"	acquisitions				174	253	486	469	125	178	92	127	877	1,026		
		disposals				"	52	86	66	107	"	40	67	40	67	198	327

For notes to this table - see page 125/5.

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger establishments, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1963 and 1968 (a)

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (b)	1963		1968			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number	Number
10	Refractory goods					
	534	5,787	484	5,697	36	51
	191	3,886	247	5,278	31	44
	15.9	919	25.5	1,422	13	21
	37.7	1,841	86.4	4,811	12	20
	42.2	734	20.3	378	7	9
	54.5	1,299	30.5	857	6	12
	17.8	186	..	227	5	5
	27.2	1,288	29.0	1,743	11	14
	41.8	2,117	75.6	4,479	5	13
	32.1	1,564	57.7	3,275	5	12
	93.9	3,786	88.0	4,074	*	14
	31.1	1,019	61.3	2,499	7	15
	1,119	24,425	1,205	34,515	..	..
	..	7,404	..	5,066	10	11
	143	4,059	91.8	3,054	22	51
	1.3	387	2.5	850	7	8
	..	117	..	..	..	..
	..	..	75.5	3,127	18	26
	{ 639	{ 6,882 (c)	{ 517	{ 7,850	{ 33	{ 54
	..	2,220	..	1,846	..	..
21	Bricks, building, of clay, brick-earth, shale or marl					
	Perforated					
	Common					
	45.6	610	296	3,177	38	52
	Facing					
	..	..	485	8,438	33	51

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (b)	1963		1968			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Millions	£'000	Millions	£'000	Number	Number
21	Bricks, building, of clay, brick-earth, shale or marl (continued)					
	Other than perforated					
	Common					
	4,035	30,474	3,054	25,405	91	161
	Facing					
	2,367	31,087	2,095	30,030	72	132
	Engineering					
	266	4,167	289	5,163	41	64
	All other building bricks (including glazed or enamelled bricks, V.5. (through the wall) type bricks, but excluding sand-lime and concrete bricks)					
	56.3	751	..	715	10	12
	6,770	67,089	6,219	72,214	..	..
	..	1,077	..	594	*	*
21	Clay and terra-cotta flooring and wall partition blocks					
23	Tiles (other than of pre-cast concrete)					
	Roofing tiles of clay					
	Plain and single lap					
	..	1,757	1,572	1,115	13	15
	Other, including ridges, hips, valleys, etc					
	..	259	..	179	15	16
	Floor quarries and street paving tiles					
	..	1,058	1,866	1,695	11	12
	All other tiles (d)					
	..	245	128	132	5	5
	..	3,319	3,566	2,943	..	..
	Th. tons	..	Th. tons	..	..	..
23	Agricultural drainpipes of clay, unglazed					
	165	1,208	236	1,873	26	31
22	Sanitary ware					
	Drain pipes, angles, bends, elbows and traps (except pre-cast concrete)					
	635	12,134	655	14,614	36	61
	Other sanitary ware					
	Of fireclay, glazed or enamelled					
	Wash basins					
	1.6	288	..	65	*	6
	Sinks					
	18.5	1,398	..	983	*	6
	W.C. pans					
	2.5	290	2.1	414	5	6
	Other					
	13.5	1,425	..	1,330	6	9
	672	15,535	657	15,027	..	..
	..	..	..	4,215	..	..

Continued on next page.

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (b)	1963		1968			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number	Number
23 Pipes and tubes of stoneware or fireclay for electrical and other purposes (excluding sanitary ware)	219	4,127	273	5,588	10	14
23 Flower pots, unglazed	312	447	..	168	*	*
23 Chimney pots	270	406	226	429	14	17
			..	56		
Other products (including architectural terra-cotta and faience, glazed or unglazed)	..	855	..	665	25	33
Waste products	..	321	..	277	62	121
Work done	..	79	..	55	*	5
Total		139,956		162,382	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		7,987		2,943	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		131,969		159,439	201	400(e)

- (a) For sand-lime bricks and bricks, tiles etc of cement or concrete see the Miscellaneous Building Materials etc Industry (Part 130).
- (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 establishments, not merely sales by establishments classified to a sub-division.
- (c) Including unclassified refractory goods.
- (d) Excluding glazed wall tiles and fireplace tiles of all kinds and tiles for tessellated pavements for which see the report on the Pottery Industry (Part 126).
- (e) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger establishments in this industry which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 4 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger establishments classified to other industries, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	1963		1968	
	Value	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	£'000	£'000	Number	
Refractory bricks	6,669	350	5	3,4,46
Blocks and crucibles of graphite and other materials, refractory cement and other sorts of refractory goods		1,543	9	49,63,71,129
Building bricks of brick-earth, clay, shale or marl	1,318	285	*	3,46,130
Roofing tiles of clay, floor quarries and street paving tiles (other than pre-cast concrete), all other tiles, sanitary ware, architectural terra-cotta and faience, glazed or unglazed, drainpipes, chimney pots and flower pots		765	9	126,130,149,151
Total	7,987	2,943	..	

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

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger establishments in the industry, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	1963		1968	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Fireclay (including saggar marl)	177	482	163	536
Other clay, fuller's earth, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale	..	164	..	263
Earthenware, red ware and terra-cotta ware, glazed and unglazed: stoneware, brown ware and yellow ware	..	349	..	423
Sand-lime bricks of all kinds	..	532	..	100
Other goods (including tiled hearths and fireplace surrounds and glazed wall and hearth tiles of all kinds, pre-cast concrete goods, sandstone and quartzite (including ganister))			..	522
Work done as main and sub-contractors	..	456	..	1,124
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	..	246	..	610
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	4,331	..	7,749
Canteen takings	..	372	..	418
Total		6,932		11,745

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

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger establishments, 1963 and 1968

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases by larger establishments of selected principal products of the industry, 1968

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger establishments in the industry, 1963 and 1968
Establishments employing 25 or more persons: Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	1963		1968	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for use in production				
Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale				
Fireclay (including saggar marl)	..	2,331	..	2,177
All other clay, fuller's earth, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale	..	1,223	..	2,556
Silica stone	..	253	..	153
Sand	..	189	..	213
Quicklime, hydrated lime and chalk	..	90	..	93
Magnesite	..	2,869	..	4,917
Chrome	..	1,266	..	1,312
Dolomite and bauxite	..	1,348	..	2,840
Sillimanite, kyanite and andalusite	..	620	..	855
Refractory materials, not elsewhere specified	..	1,060	..	3,966
General chemicals				
Inorganic (including inorganic gases)	..	(a)	..	539
Organic (including organic gases)	..		..	57
Other (eg mixtures of inorganic and organic chemicals)	..		..
Sulphite lye	..	77	..	112
Glaze and materials for glaze	..	184	..	225
Other	..	164	..	415
Lubricating oils and greases	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
	1,569	227	1,643	283
	..	136	Th.cwt.	
			10.9	44
			..	63
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacements				
Tyres and other spare parts for firms' own road goods vehicles	..	5,341	..	588
Other	..		..	5,586
All other materials for use in production	..	2,766	..	4,224
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper and cardboard	..	271	..	366
Fibreboard packing cases	..		..	50
Containers wholly or mainly of wood (including plywood boxes and drums), baskets and wickerwork crates	..	180	..	297
All other packaging materials	..	601	..	842
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	1,939	9,850	1,168	6,024
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	174	1,305	106	936
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
	5,050	881	4,286	934
			..	100

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1963		1968	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity (b) (continued)	Th.gal.	£'000	Th.gal.	£'000
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc. and liquefied petroleum gases)	68,031	2,784	157,062	6,936
	..	329	..	..
Gas	Th.therms		Th.therms	
	5,778	247	3,250	190
	..	..	..	68
Electricity	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
	515,914	3,133	629,920	4,502
	..	671	..	822
All other fuels	..	(c)	..	199
Total cost of materials and fuel		40,396		54,132
Goods purchased for merchandising		3,889		6,775
Canteen purchases		364		429
Total cost of purchases		44,649		61,337

(a) Included with 'other general chemicals' for 1963.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in establishments employing 25 or more persons in this industry was 3,120 Th.kWh in 1968 and 9,566 Th.kWh in 1963.

(c) Not recorded separately for 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger establishments, 1963 and 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons: Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	Unit	1963	1968
Average number mainly employed on transport	No.	2,422	2,027
Transport costs			
Wages and salaries	£'000	2,097	2,350
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	881	1,034
Tyres and other spare parts for road goods vehicles	"	..	588
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	13,316	14,324
by road			
by rail and other means excluding postal services			1,121
Costs of operating road goods vehicles			
Insurance	"	90	78
Vehicle licences	"	143	243
Depreciation	"	519	538
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	323	287
Total	"	17,368 (a)	20,564

(a) Excluding tyres and other spare parts for road goods vehicles, not collected separately for 1963.

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc by larger establishments, 1963 and 1968 (a)

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	Amounts payable	
	1963	1968
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000	£'000
Buildings	388	443
Road goods vehicles	323	287
Plant, machinery and other capital equipment	1,181	2,135
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	752	859
Rates, excluding water rates	1,607	2,168
Hire of plant and machinery	485	781
Postage, telephone, telegrams, cables and telex (c)	362	506
Total	5,098	7,179

(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.

(c) Excluding Telex for 1963.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger establishments, 1968

Establishments employing 25 or more persons:
Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
1968	Per cent.	Per cent.
April (a)	0.5	1.0
May	0.3	0.1
June	5.5	4.1
July	0.5	0.2
August	0.3	0.4
September	8.8	6.0
October	0.5	0.2
November	0.5	0.3
December	43.9	54.8
1969		
January	0.5	0.6
February	1.0	1.1
March	37.7	31.2
April (b)	0.0	0.0
	100	100

(a) From 6 April.

(b) To 5 April.