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BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

103 Pottery



These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (Note detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet on introductory notes, Part I of the report on the Census of Production for 1963.) The figures in the tables are in thousands unless otherwise stated.

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

103 Pottery

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

Person 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). Average 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 included.

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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 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 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.

103 Pottery

This Report on the Pottery Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing parts of electrical plant, apparatus and equipment from pottery clay and similar material; glazed earthenware tiles and sanitary earthenware; and domestic pottery (plates, cups, saucers, etc.), earthenware jars, china ornaments, etc.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 462 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 sets of accounts in which case they were included in 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 (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.	356	314	
Number of establishments	"	424	400	
Gross output	£'000	59,639	79,181	
Net output	"	38,668	50,949	
Net output per head	£	626	846	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	57,178	74,188(b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	2,032	4,580
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	19,628	22,855
	goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"			3,765
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	55	52
	for transport	"	1,246	1,678
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year	"	+ 388	+ 531
	at end of year	"	9,213	12,740
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 344	+ 146
	at end of year	"	4,670	6,657
Work in progress	change during year	"	+ 85	+ 267
	at end of year	"	1,964	2,843
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 41	+ 118
	at end of year	"	2,579	3,240
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	Th.	61.7	60.2
	operatives	"	54.5	51.8
	other employees (c)	"	7.2	8.1
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	21,498	26,654
	of other employees (c)	"	4,758	6,507
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,947	
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total	"	..	3,630	
New building work	"	631	906	
Land and existing buildings (f)	"	..	- 14	
Plant and machinery (f)	"	1,234	2,501	
Vehicles (f)	"	157	236	

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 3 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) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(f) 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)			
		Electrical ware 10		Tiles (not of brick earth) 21	
		1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	12	13	25	18
Number of establishments	"	18	22	32	30
Gross output	£'000	7,612	10,239	10,557	17,164
Net output	"	4,782	6,949	5,885	9,276
Net output per head	£	812	984	737	1,072
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	9,603(d)	10,518	15,057(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	855	530	123	1,922
Sales of characteristic products	"	6,305	8,906	9,212	12,779
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	94	93	88	85
Purchases	£'000	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	2,577	4,332	5,997
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	2,628	535	1,389
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	40	25	-
		for transport	153	179	347	561
Stocks and work in progress					
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	+ 38	- 90	+ 135
		at end of year	754	822	600	1,471
Work in progress	"	change during year	+ 68	+ 6	+ 51
		at end of year	248	484	267	397
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 40	+ 32	+ 59
		at end of year	446	530	456	681
Average number employed	No.	total, including working proprietors	7,061	7,981	8,651
		operatives	6,010	6,875	7,151
		other employees (g)	1,044	1,106	1,487
Wages and salaries	£'000	of operatives	3,376	3,063	4,072
		of other employees (g)	644	920	747	1,302
Wages and salaries per head	£	operatives	562	446	569
		other employees (g)	717	881	675	876
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	184	..	238
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	87	..	85
Capital expenditure (j)					
New building work	"	79	210	54	185
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	..	..	..
		disposals	..	13(k)	..	- 23(k)
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	580	323	1,105
		disposals	2	3	4	7
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	47	57	105
		disposals	8	21	15	30

For notes to this table - see page 103/7

	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
	Sanitary earthenware (including vitreous ware) 22		Domestic and ornamental ware 31		Other 33		1958	1963
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963		
	14	14	116	94	21	14	178	145
	17	17	152	133	23	16	242	218
	6,159	10,588	30,313	35,781	3,478	2,563	58,118	76,336
	3,775	6,689	21,114	24,848	2,127	1,356	37,683	49,118
	873	1,235	554	697	554	1,069	626	846
	5,718	9,955(d)	29,493	34,661(d)	3,302	2,254(d)	55,721	71,521(d)
	472	873	418	807	112	284	1,980	4,415
	5,291	9,277	28,895	33,949	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
	93	93	98	98	..	..	97	96
	2,148	2,815	8,766	9,768	1,255	876	19,128	22,033
	-	-	9	10	3	-	53	50
	236	406	391	386	87	87	1,214	1,618
	- 19	- 236	+ 350	+ 176	+ 39	+ 29	+ 335	+ 141
	630	670	2,347	3,343	220	112	4,551	6,418
	- 12	- 5	+ 52	+ 137	+ 25	+ 6	+ 82	+ 258
	117	134	1,184	1,684	98	42	1,914	2,741
	-	- 16	- 34	+ 33	- 6	- 2	- 40	+ 113
	378	479	1,103	1,365	132	68	2,514	3,123
	4,324	5,418	38,136	35,648	3,841	1,269	60,168	58,047
	3,556	4,331	34,296	31,545	3,451	1,077	53,162	50,114
	768	1,081	3,839	4,012	388	184	6,999	7,808
	1,846	3,179	12,498	14,602	1,304	562	20,966	25,791
	534	799	2,474	3,102	241	174	4,640	6,296
	519	734	364	463	378	521	394	515
	696	739	645	773	622	945	663	806
	..	164	..	840	..	34	..	1,461
	..	52	..	184	..	15	..	423
	78	205	381	255	21	19	614	873
	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	54
	..	-(k)	..	23	..	-(k)	..	67
	174	223	465	476	41	61	1,224	2,445
	1	4	13	19	-	1	21	33
	21	44	127	151	24	22	249	369
	8	18	58	66	8	8	96	142

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	16	17	585	992	524	895	44	129
50-99	23	24	1,645	2,046	1,185	720	50	175
100-199	26	30	3,779	4,372	2,966	785	188	558
200-299	20	21	4,833	5,398	3,528	730	252	884
300-399	23	32	7,845	8,570	5,625	717	327	1,718
400-499	8	14	3,518	4,465	3,131	890	483	735
500-749	7	11	4,008	5,272	3,520	878	99	665
750-999	7	15	5,905	8,843	5,755	975	353	1,390
1,000-1,499	6	14	7,192	8,251	5,421	754	516	1,916
1,500-1,999	5	20	8,504	14,573	8,314	978	631	1,990
2,000 and over	4	20	10,233	13,555	9,150	894	558	2,123
Total	145	218	58,047	76,336	49,118	846	3,499	12,282

(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	486	84	239	63	15	2	492	750
50-99	1,435	189	639	139	41	4	445	736
100-199	3,335	405	1,620	351	93	15	486	868
200-299	4,185	634	2,152	471	124	22	514	743
300-399	6,915	923	3,369	713	201	34	487	772
400-499	3,153	361	1,644	336	91	29	521	931
500-749	3,484	519	1,796	419	84	33	516	806
750-999	4,964	931	2,881	692	159	49	580	743
1,000-1,499	6,301	888	3,096	804	172	77	491	906
1,500-1,999	7,215	1,282	3,753	1,107	219	73	520	863
2,000 and over	8,641	1,592	4,603	1,201	262	85	533	755
Total	50,114	7,808	25,791	6,296	1,461	423	515	806

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £121,000.

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	3	5	8
18 and over	43	49	92
All ages	46	54	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 5 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 4 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	178	169

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	} 1,509	{ 224
Other persons employed		

(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 and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(e) Characteristic products relate only to specific 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) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(h) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

(k) Acquisitions less disposals.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
21 Tiles	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Number	Number
Unglazed floor tiles and mosaics	616	659	1,138	1,319	10	10
	..	93				
Glazed wall and fireplace tiles of all kinds	8,893	8,694	13,237	11,649	23	27
22 Sanitary ware of earthenware, white, coloured or cane and white (including vitreous ware)						
Wash basins	..	2,013	..	3,000	14	15
W.C. pans	..	1,973	..	3,887	15	16
Other (except drain pipes, angles, bends, elbows and traps) (b)	..	1,563	..	2,881	16	17
China, including translucent pottery and all pottery known as china or porcelain, other than electrical ware						
31 Domestic and ornamental ware	..	8,702	..	10,523	32	41
33 Other china, including porcelain for laboratory and industrial purposes, but excluding electrical ware	..	190	..	536	7	8
10 Electrical ware (including insulators) of porcelain, earthenware or stoneware	..	6,598	..	9,872	18	24
Earthenware (other than electrical ware)						
31 Domestic and ornamental						
Domestic and ornamental other than jet, Rockingham and Samian ware	..	18,261	..	20,547	69	86
Jet, Rockingham and Samian ware	..	512	..	407	6	7
33 Other earthenware	..	2,372	..	676	9	9
Red ware and terra-cotta ware, glazed and unglazed						
31 Domestic and ornamental	..	84	..	164	7	8
33 Other (excluding unglazed flower pots, chimney pots and architectural terra-cotta and faience) (c)	..	129(d)				
Stoneware, brown and yellow ware (other than electrical ware)						
31 Domestic and ornamental	..	1,363	..	2,287	13	16
33 Other	..	432	..	270	6	6
31 Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware purchased and decorated	..	228	..	399	11	15
33 Products used in the making of pottery	..	569	..	1,782	18	21
Other products	..	201	..	288	19	22
Waste products	..	11	..	34	24	28
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		52		93	*	*
Total		54,696		70,613	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		783		1,852	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		53,913		68,761	145	192(e)

For notes to this table-see page 103/9

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			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Th.sq.yds.	£'000	Number	
Unglazed floor tiles and mosaics and glazed wall and fireplace tiles of all kinds	82.6	150	60.2	121	5	102
	..	22				
Sanitary ware of earthenware, white, coloured or cane and white (excluding drain pipes, angles, bends, elbows and traps)	..	172	..	1,388	8	52,55,60,102
China, including translucent pottery and all pottery known as china or porcelain and electrical ware (including insulators)	..	121				
Red ware and terra-cotta ware, glazed and unglazed	..	235	..	343	10	49,52,102
Stoneware, brown and yellow ware (other than electrical ware)						
Products used in the making of pottery	..	82				
Total		783		1,852	..	

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

Footnotes to Table 5.

- (a) 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.
- (b) Drain pipes, angles, bends, elbows and traps of earthenware and other sanitary ware of fireclay are included in the report on the Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods industry (Part 102).
- (c) Unglazed flower pots, chimney pots and architectural terra-cotta and faience are included in the report on the Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods industry (Part 102).
- (d) So far as recorded separately.
- (e) 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 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
		£'000		£'000
Clay and other quarry products	..	179	..	167
Drain pipes, angles, bends, elbows and traps of earthenware	258
Refractory goods, floor quarries and street paving tiles (other than of pre-cast concrete), all other tiles (other than glazed or fireplace tiles), architectural terracotta and faience, glazed or unglazed	..	359(a)	..	1,054
Tiled hearths and fireplace surrounds	..	1,100	..	974
Other goods	..	170	..	252
Services rendered to other organisations (b)		..		55
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	1,829	..	4,170
Canteen takings		152		245
Total		3,789(c)		7,176

(a) Including building bricks but excluding refractory goods for 1958.

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

(c) 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
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Flint	..	906	..	808
China clay	..	636	..	814
Ball clay	..	541	..	807
Other clays and marls	..	389	..	257
China stone and Cornish stone	..	537	..	452
Feldspar	..	537	..	339
Bone and bone ash	..	537	..	427
Quartz, whiting and other quarry products	182
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic and organic chemicals, compressed gases, etc.)
Borax (natural and manufactured)	..	(a)	..	61
Soda ash	6
Other heavy chemicals	96
Frits (lead)	290
Prepared bodies	..	237	..	371
Gold, liquid gold and platinum (b)	..	577	..	349
Colours, and materials for colours not specified above	..	273	..	495
Glaze, and materials for glaze not specified above	..	1,694	..	1,475
Lithos	..	665	..	943
Saggars, stilts, spurs, thimbles and other kiln furniture	728
Refractory materials not specified above	..	(a)	..	166
Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware purchased for decoration	324
			Th. gal.	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(a)	75.9	20
			..	12
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,192	..	1,032
All other materials for processing	..	2,843	..	3,687
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	373	..	1,106
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard and fibreboard (except multiwall sacks)	..	(c)	..	75

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Packaging materials (continued)		£'000		£'000
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	412	..	312
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.	}	(c)	Th.cu.ft.	
			209	122
			..	23
Other wood products for packaging, including wood wool	..		..	99
All other packaging materials	..	471	..	279
Fuel and electricity (d)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	561	2,062	148	783
			..	149
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	53.4	258	3.0	23
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	426	87	331	71
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	4,418	192	17,887	731
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	31,557	954	62,709	2,408
	..	214		
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	176,928	818	320,789	1,533
			..	180
Total cost of materials and fuel		16,866		22,033
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		3,397
Canteen purchases		..		232
Total cost of purchases		..		25,663

(a) Not recorded separately for 1954.

(b) Platinum was not included for 1954.

(c) Included in 'All other packaging materials'.

(d) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 4,741 Th. kWh in 1954 and 4,293 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.	164
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	121
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	71
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	1,618
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	12
Vehicle licences	"	11
Depreciation	"	84
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	36
Total	"	1,954

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	220
Road goods vehicles	36
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	717
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	107
Rates, excluding water rates	852
Hire of plant and machinery	119
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	382
Total	2,435

(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)	1.0	November	—
May	0.4	December	64.5
June	7.7		
July	4.2	1964	
August	1.0	January	0.9
September	3.7	February	0.6
October	0.1	March	15.9
		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.

Notes - continued from page ii

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 packing 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 merchandising 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 merchandising 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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