PA261

Business Statistics Office

Business Monitor

Report on the Census of Production

Coke ovens and manufactured fuel



1977

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Special Note for Purchasers

Commencing with the 1971 Census, the Census of Production reports are being numbered in a uniform series embracing all industrial inquiries in the Business Monitor series. These Business Monitors have a code P (for production) followed first by A (indicating that it is an annual series) or Q (quarterly) or M (monthly): and then by a number indicating the minimum list heading, or sub-division of a minimum list heading, of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).

The Census of Production (PA) reports are available on standing order (details on application to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977), although they are not included in the global subscription arrangements for the Business Monitor series.

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to the Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics division of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Departments concerned.

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PA261

Business Monitor

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1977

Coke ovens and manufactured fuel

Presented by the Secretary of State for Industry to Parliament in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo.6 Cha.39 sec 7)

Department of Industry
Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Coal mining

PA1001

PA101

PA367

Stone and slate quarrying and mining PA369.4 Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring

PA103 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas PA104 accessories, etc.

Miscellaneous mining and quarrying Shipbuilding and marine engineering Grain milling PA211 PA380 Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing PA381.1

PA212 Bread and flour confectionery PA213 Trailers, caravans and freight containers Biscuits

Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing PA214 Bacon curing, meat and fish products PA382 PA383 PA215 Milk and milk products Locomotives, railway track equipment, railway carriages. PA216 Sugar

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery PA390 Engineers' small tools and gauges PA218 Fruit and vegetable products PA391 PA219 Animal and poultry foods Hand tools and implements

PA392 Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. PA221 Vegetable and animal oils and fats

PA229.1 Margarine PA393 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. PA394 PA229.2 Starch and miscellaneous foods Wire and wire manufactures

PA231 PA395 Cans and metal boxes Brewing and malting PA396 Jewellery and precious metals

PA239 1 Spirit distilling and compounding PA399 1 Metal furniture PA399.5 Drop forgings, etc. PA239.2 British wines, cider and perry Metal hollow-ware Tobacco

PA261 Coke ovens and manufactured fuel PA399.8 Miscellaneous metal manufacture Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases PA411 PA262 Production of man-made fibres PA263

Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Inorganic chemicals PA271.1 Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres PA271.2 Organic chemicals PA414 Woollen and worsted

PA271.3 Miscellaneous chemicals PA415 Jute Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations PA416 Rope, twine and net

PA273 Toilet preparations PA4171 Hosiery and other knitted goods

PA274 PA417.2 Warp knitting Paint Soap and detergents PA418 Lace PA276 Synthetic resins and plastics materials and PA419 Carpets

synthetic rubber PA421 Narrow fabrics Dyestuffs and pigments PA422.1 Household textiles and handkerchiefs

Canvas goods and sacks and other made-up textiles PA278 Fertilizers PA422.2 PA279.1 Polishes PA423 Textile finishing

PA279.2 Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc. PA429.1 Asbestos PA279.3 Explosives and fireworks PA429.2 Miscellaneous textile industries

PA279.4 Formulated pesticides, etc. PA431 Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery PA279.5 Printing ink PA432 Leather goods

PA279.6 Surgical bandages, etc. Photographic chemical materials Iron and steel (general) PA279.7 PA441 Weatherproof outerwear PA311 PA442 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear

Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Steel tubes PA313 Iron castings, etc. PA444 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. PA321 Aluminium and aluminium alloys PA445 Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Copper, brass and other copper alloys PA322 PA446

Hats, caps and millinery PA323 Miscellaneous base metals PA449.1 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries

PA331 Agricultural machinery (except tractors) PA449.2 Gloves PA332 Metal-working machine tools

PA450 Footwear PA461.1 Refractory goods PA333.1 Pumps PA333.2 Valves PA461.2 Building bricks and non-refractory goods

PA3333 Compressors and fluid power equipment PA462 Pottery PA334 Industrial engines PA463 Glass Textile machinery and accessories PA464 Cement

PA336 Construction and earth-moving equipment PA469. Abrasives **PA337** Mechanical handling equipment PA469.2 Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products

Office machinery PA471 Timber PA339 Mining machinery PA472 Furniture and upholstery Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery PA339 2 PA473 Bedding, etc.

PA339.3 Refrigerating machinery, space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment Shop and office fitting
Wooden containers and baskets PA474 PA475 PA339.5 Scales and weighing machinery and portable Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures

power tools PA481 Paper and board PA339.7 Food and drink processing machinery and Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases Packaging products of paper and associated materials PA482.1 packaging and bottling machinery PA482.2

PA339.9 Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery PA483 Manufactured stationery PA341 Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork PA484 Wallcoverings PA484.2 Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board Ordnance and small arms

PA349. Ball, roller, plain and other bearings Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals PA349 2 Precision chains and other mechanical engineering PA489 General printing and publishing PA351 Photographic and document copying equipment PA491 Rubber

Watches and clocks PA492 Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. PA353 Surgical instruments and appliances PA493 Brushes and brooms Scientific and industrial instruments and systems PA354 PA494 '

Toys, games and children's carriages PA361 Electrical machinery PA494.3 Sports equipment PA362 Insulated wires and cables Miscellaneous stationers' goods PA363 PA496

Telegraph and telephone apparatus and Plastics products equipment PA499.1 Musical instruments Radio and electronic components PA499.2 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

PA365. Gramophone records and tape recordings PA500 Construction PA365.2 Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing PA601 equipment PA602 **Flectricity** PA366

Electronic computers PA603 Water supply Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Summary tables Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use

PAZ61 COKE OVENS AND MANUFACTURED FUEL

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Coke ovens and manufactured fuel industry, minimum list heading 261 n the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:—

The production of hard coke and associated by-products by coke ovens and the production of low temperature coke and other manufactured solid fuels whether carbonised or not. Coke ovens forming part of the Gas industry are included in the Gas report (part PA601).

some units engaged in the activities of this industry are included in the returns of multi-unit establishments classified mainly to the Iron and teel (General) industry (MLH 311, Census report part PA311). Care must be taken in making comparisons between information in this report and quantative statistics published elsewhere.

> In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bea in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page (iii).

LIST OF CONTENTS

able	Title					Page
Vo	Title					1 age
1	Output and costs, 1973–1977					2
2	Capital expenditure, 1973—1977					3
3	Stocks and work in progress, 1973-1977					3
4	Analysis of establishments by size, 1977					4–5
5	Regional distribution of employment, net ca	oital expendit	ure, net output and	d gross value a	edded	
	at factor cost, 1977					6
6	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods	covered by re	turns received from	United		
	Kingdom establishments employing 20 or mo	re persons, 19	977			7
7	Percentage analysis of employees, by full and	part-time em	ployment and sex,	1977		17 A 7 State
8	Operating ratios, 1977					8

PA261

Output and costs, 1973—1977 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Enterprises	Number	15	15	14	15	16
Establishments	eer milyootool	50	46	43	44	40
Sales of goods produced, work done and industrial services rendered and sales of goods merchanted or factored	£ thousand	171,598	202.069	200 775	270 FOF	ra begspreig
	L tilousariu	171,090	302,968	299,775	370,505	370,408
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"	121	305	(b)	644	586
lon-industrial services rendered	"ked or let	175	171	159	224	89
Total sales and work done	The state of the s	171,894	303,443	299,934	371,373	371,084
ncrease during the year, work in rogress and goods on hand for sale	,,	-4,280	-15,117	50,835	40,444	31,627
Gross output	"	167,615	288,326	350,769	411,817	402,711
urchases of materials for use in pro- uction, and packaging and fuel and urchases of goods for merchanting r factoring (c)	"	112,800	210,884	281,270	319,515	301,493
ncrease during the year, stocks of laterials, stores and fuel		-1,634	13,211	11,097	1,508	-2,019
ost of industrial services received	,,	2,011	3,274	4,404	5,528	5,746
Net output	.,	51,168	87,379	76,192	88,282	93,453
otal employment (d)	Thousands	11.5	11.0	11,4	10.6	10.2
Net output per head	£	4,450	7,914	6,683	8,351	9,168
ayments for non-industrial services					sti curtarursir onet outsavarar	
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery (e)	£ thousand	1,204	1,488	1,575	1,683	1,570
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	,	(e)	(e)	(e)	125	184
Commercial insurance premiums		196	203	347	698	724
Bank charges	"	6	3	6	(f)	(f)
Other non-industrial services (g)		3,915	6,977	6,622	7,864	9,327
censing of motor vehicles		4	2	2	3	5
tes, excluding water rates		1,521	2,169	2,465	2,411	2,616
Gross value added at factor cost		44,321	75,538	65,175	75,498	79,027
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£			operations, care	sis and fibra bea	altiT

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons. Satisfactory returns accounted for 97 per cent of employment within the industry.

(b) Included in sales of goods produced, work done and industrial services rendered and goods merchanted or factored.

(c) Including excise duty payable on materials less allowances receivable on materials exported etc.

Average number employed, including full and part-time employees (see table 7). (d)

(e) For 1973—1975 rents of industrial and commercial buildings were not recorded separately, but included in hire of vehicles, plant and

(f) Included with commercial insurance premiums.

(g) 1974—1976 figures include the cost of hiring goods vehicles.

Capital expenditure, 1973—1977
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)(b)

All						£ thousand
The second secon	1973	1974	1975	. 1976	1977	1000 90G0
Land and buildings				- (a)	(s)nom	101 ₀
New building work	348	281	190	1,191	948	
Land and existing buildings						
Acquisitions	9	12	Number Schmidt	28	120	
Disposals	33	1	-	6	12	
Vehicles						
Acquisitions	46	36	152	116	208	
Disposals	7	13	35	31	22	
Plant and machinery						
Acquisitions	2,470	3,326	9,216	9,511	7,170	
Disposals	109	235	14	16	52	
Total net capital expenditure	2,723	3,407	9,510	10,794	8,360	

Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons.

Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1973—1977 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	1973	1974	1975	1976		1977
	82,275,52	199.0	Increase	Increase		Value at end of year
Materials, stores and fuel	-1,634	13,211	11,097	1,508	-2,019	34,097
Work in progress	30	263	139	158	123	921
Goods on hand for sale	-4,310	-15,380	50,696	40,287	31,504	133,440
Total	-5,914	-1,905	61,932	41,952	29,608	168,458

Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons.

Analysis of establishments by size, 1977
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)		Estab- lish- ments	Enter- prises (c)	Employmen	nt		Wages and sal	aries (f)	arrei Million	
				Total (d)	Opera- tives	Others (e)	Operatives		Others (e)	UC ALL
						3121956	Total	per head	Total	per head
	K.	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£
1-10		5	5	33)						
11–19		3	3	47)	365	78	1,411	3,867	334	4,285
20–99		8	5	363)			saast	46,440	ness, Al	4,200
100-199		3	3	447	386	61	1,428	3,699	287	4,70
200-299		5	3	1,335	1,170	165	4,493	3,840	687	4,16
300 and over		16	3	7,968	6,611	1,357	24,945	3,773	5,898	4,346

Total	40	16	10,193	8,532	1,661	32,277	3,783	7,206	4,338

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons.

(b) Average number employed, including full and part-time employees (see table 7).

(c) The sum of the figures for the size groups may exceed the total for the industry because some enterprises control establishments in more than one size group.

(d) Including working proprietors.

(e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

Total sales Gross outpu and work done (g)	t Net output	ge of total relie	Gross value added at factor cost	- 101	Net capital expenditure (h)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Total	per head	Total	per head		
£ thousand	£ thousand	cost cost of United Kingdom	£ thousand	£ notes notes to the test of t	£ thousand	£ thousand
19,698 21,805	5,519	12,457	(j)	(j)	322	5,364
25,950 25,633	9,996	22,362	13,651(j)	15,338(j)	364	2,438
43,832 56,683	11,656	8,731	10,187	7,631	1,425	26,789
281,604 298,590	66,282	8,318	55,189	6,926	6,249	133,867

371,084	402,711	93,453	9,168	79,027	7,753	8,360	168,458

(f) The cost of employers' contributions to national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens, is estimated for the industry at £6,813 thousand.

(g) Sales of goods produced, capital goods manufactured, buildings constructed by establishments for their own use, work done, industrial and non-industrial services rendered and merchanted goods.

(h) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

(j) Gross value added data relate to establishments employing 1–199.

TABLE

PA261

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1977 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Area .	Total employment (b)		Net capital expenditure (c) -	Net output (d)	Gross value added at factor cost (d)	Gross value factor cost by establis 80 per cen	returned hments with
					Osper a Hyes		of their em	on as a
						T one	proportion gross value factor cost region	added at
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	£ thousand	percentage	
Standard regions of England								
North	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.7	36.5	4,784	57.2	32,910	27,801	99.8	
East Midlands	1.3	13.2	372	4.5	16,995	14,711	100.0	
East Anglia	15 Encirch	asce /	969 er/8811	-are's	353,88218	8, 3, 172 09	e,864 —	
South East	*		*			*.	*	
South West	_	_	-	-	-		_	
West Midlands	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	
North West	_		-		-	-		
England	7.7	75.2	7,196	86.1	71,578	60,499	/	
Wales		*	*	*	*	*	*	
Scotland	•	*	*	*		*	*	
Great Britain	10.2	100.0	8,360	100.0	93,453	79,027	/	
Northern Ireland	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	10.2	100.0	8,360	100.0	93,453	79,027	/	

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons.

(b) Average number employed, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.

(c) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

(d) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions, an estimate of the net output attributable to each address was made by assuming that net output was proportionate to employment. An estimate for each region was obtained by aggregating estimates of net output for addresses located in that region. Gross value added at factor cost is treated similarly.

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments employing 20 or more persons, 1977

Accoun	ting year ended	Percentage of tot	al returns received	Percentage of total number employed		
—	906,05	per cent	Option Strategy	per cent	baer seo alsota o zaba	
1977	April (a)	0.0		0.0		
	May	0.0		0.0		
	June	0.0		0.0		
	July	0.0		0.0		
	August	0.0		0.0		
	September	0.0		0.0		
	October	0.0		0.0		
	November	0.0		0.0		
	December	18.5		16.6		
1978	January	0.0		0.0		
	February	0.0		0.0		
	March (b)	81.5		83.4	vages and estation of the activities	

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1978.

TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part-time employment and sex, 1977(a)

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees	
To come the se	per cent	per cent	per cent "	
Male	95	= DESTEROISTES	95	
Female	4	1 1900011000 000000	5	

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom at mid-June, 1976, because 1977 information is not yet available.

PA261

Operating ratios, 1977 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

			Unit	1977	
ross output per head			foso £ q	39,509	
			£	9,168	
et output per head			0.0	3,100	
ross value added per head			0£	7,753	
ross value added as a percentage of	f gross output		%	20	
atio of gross output to stocks				2.4	
ages and salaries as a percentage of	f gross value added	i	%	50	
atio of operatives to administrative mployees	e, technical and cl	erical		5.1	
ages and salaries per operative			£	3,783	
ages and salaries per administrative apployee	e, technical and cl	erical	£	4,338	
et capital expenditure per head			£	820	

⁽a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments employing fewer than 20 persons.

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These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors: more detailed information about the census is given in a separate Business Monitor - PA 1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Census of Production, 1977.

GENERAL INFORMATION

average made for 1977

he Census for 1977 is in line with similar inquiries being inducted in other member countries of the European Economic mmunities. There was a small number of changes in the scope the industry reports compared with 1976.

For the first time in the industry monitors a table has been included on operating ratios, calculated from census measures of autout, investment, manpower and labour costs.

Specific changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports or by footnotes to the tables.

Suppression of information relating to individual undertakings section 9(5)(b) of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 states - The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any seport, summary or other communication to the public of incompiling any such report, summary or communication the

competent authority shall so arrange it as to prevent any narticulars published therein from being identified as being particulars relating to any individual person or undertaking except with the previous consent in writing of that person or the person carrying on that undertaking, as the case may be; but this provision shall not prevent the disclosure of the total quantity or value of any articles produced, sold or delivered; so, however, that before disclosing any such total the competent authority shall have regard to any representations made to them by any person who alleges that the disclosure thereof would enable particulars relating to him or to an undertaking carried on by him to be deduced from the total disclosed". a figure involved disclosure the contributor concerned was etimes asked to give permission for its publication. In the prity of cases permission was given. When it was refused and ere contributors were not approached the figure has been pressed, either by combining it with other figures, or as in the onal tables, by omitting the figure altogether.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the PA series of Business Monitors:

- not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

ounding of figures

igures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the earest final digit. Where figures have been so rounded, the sum of the constituent items may not always agree exactly with the otal shown

dustrial classification

The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was list issued in 1948 and was subsequently revised in 1958 and 1968. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The general principles ollowed are those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations statistical Office but the United Kingdom SIC reflects the programme of the United Kingdom. The SIC is a classification by activity and is of a commodity classification. However, an index of all commodity eadings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors, is published in Business Monitor PQ 1000.

Statistical units

lestatistical unit for the purpose of the Census is the establishment lich is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide information normally required for an economic census, for

example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the classification (eg steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address eg a mine or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities. Frequently distinct activities characteristic of different industries are carried on at one address; but normally these are not classified separately and the whole establishment is classified according to the main activity. If, however, the required range of data can be provided for each activity, each is taken to constitute a separate establishment. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses. Where this is so, businesses are asked to provide the full range of separate information in respect of each address, whether or not the activities are different. Their activities may, however, be integrated to such an extent that they constitute a single establishment. In the latter case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at these addresses (termed local units). Separate figures are obtained of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit in order to compile regional tables. Efforts are made by the Business Statistics Office (BSO) to ensure, by negotiating with respondents, that the return from an establishment does not cover local units or addresses in more than one of the countries of the United Kingdom.

Further information about the statistical unit appeared in an article "The statistical unit in business inquiries" in Statistical News No 13 May 1971.

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production eg merchanting, transport, warehousing, for which they keep a separate set of accounts. Transfers of goods produced to such departments are treated as sales and respondents are asked to value them as far as possible as if sold to an independent purchaser. Where separate accounts are not kept they are asked to include details of all these activities in their return.

Particulars relating to head offices mainly engaged in the administration of the production units within the scope of the census were included. Where more than one return was made the information in respect of the head office was apportioned among them.

For certain purposes in the annual censuses of production (especially the enterprise analyses of Business Monitor PA 1002) related establishments are combined. For these purposes an enterprise group may be defined as a business consisting of either single establishment or two or more establishments under common ownership or control. Bringing together establishments into enterprise groups is also necessary for the purpose of ensuring that there will be no disclosure of the activities of any one enterprise group. Information about the relationship of establishments, the changing structure of groups of companies and about common ownership links is obtained from many sources, including the Stock Exchange Year Book, company reports, press reports and information supplied by individual establishments.

THE REGISTER

The register permits a questionnaire to be sent direct to the reporting establishment on which the latter can include information relating to all the manufacturing (or local) units which it comprises. The inquiries provide a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and act as a check on its detail and structure. For the establishments on the register making returns to the quarterly inquiries, the industrial classification is derived from an analysis of their sales of commodities and is reviewed annually. Employment data are entered on the register from returns to the annual census of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these inquiries the employment data are based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment. New additions to the register are obtained from various sources including Companies Registration Office and the Department of Employment. The 1973 Finance Act allows HM Customs and Excise to pass to the BSO lists of businesses registered for VAT. Information from all these sources is used to improve the register, and where necessary, details are sought directly from new businesses. Units which cease to trade are removed from the live register.

Increasing use of the information obtained from the Department of Employment, HM Customs and Excise and BSO inquiries has led to improvements on the register, which in turn enabled the BSO to produce better estimates, particularly of numbers of smaller establishments and enterprises.

A return was required in the 1977 Census from each establishment with 20 or more employees. Each establishment is classified to an industry, as defined in the SIC, whose principal products form the major part of the establishment's sales.

The regions defined in Table 5 take account of the boundary changes arising out of the Local Government Act 1972 and the Local Government Act (Scotland) 1973. These changes came into effect in April 1974 in England and Wales and May 1975 in Scotland

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Establishments were required to state the number of persons on the payroll on average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for:

administrative, technical and clerical employees

(b) all other employees (operatives)

Averages could be calculated from the figures relating to the last week of each calendar month. Establishments were also required to state the number of working proprietors where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers (ie persons employed by establishments who worked in their own homes etc on materials supplied by the establishment) are excluded. The figures include persons engaged on 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 wage or salary; but such 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: directors paid by fee only are not included.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission, managers and works foremen; research and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen, editorial staff, advertising staff, travellers and all office employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include operatives employed in power stations, transport (including roundsmen), warehouses, stores, shops and canteens, inspectors, maintenance workers and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting etc are also included, but outworkers are excluded.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing units where production had not started before the end of the year is included. Establishments were asked not to deduct from the value of capital expenditure amounts received or expected to be received in grants or allowances from the Government or any statutory body or local authority. Establishments with 100 or more employees were asked to include a total net capital expenditure figure for each calendar year.

(a) New building work

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other constructional work to be used in connection with the business covered by the return. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings and on the extension or 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 legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

(b) 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 assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(c) 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 Deductible value added tax is excluded but non-deductible value added tax on motor cars acquired is included. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortization or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written-off for items scrapped

Cost of industrial services

This includes amounts payable to other firms for work done on materials supplied by the establishment, payments for repairs and maintenance (including those in respect of rented buildings) and amounts paid to other firms for contracts which have been sublet. Payments to outworkers are excluded.

Cost of non-industrial services

This includes rents of industrial and commercial buildings, hire of plant, machinery and vehicles (excluding vehicles hired with drivers), commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts paid for professional services, post office services, transport (within the United Kingdom), advertising etc. Amounts payable on royalties for the right to use patents, trademarks, copyrights etc, manufacturing and quarrying rights and technical "know-how" are also included.

In the calculation of gross output the value of total sales and work done is increased by the rise (or reduced by the fall) during the year in the value of work in progress and goods on hand for

Net output

Net output, a customary census measure, is calculated by deducting from gross output the cost of purchases (reduced by the rise, or increased by the fall, during the year of stocks of materials etcl and the cost of industrial services received, and where applicable,

Net output per head

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

Gross value added at factor cost

Gross value added at factor cost is calculated by deducting from net output the cost of non-industrial services eg rent of buildings, hire of plant, machinery and vehicles (excluding vehicles hired with drivers), commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts paid for professional services, post office services, transport (within the United Kingdom) and advertising, rates (excluding water rates) and the cost of licensing motor vehicles. This estimate of gross value added approaches more closely than census net output to the definition of net output or value added in national accounts statistics.

Gross value added at factor cost per head

The figures of gross value added at factor cost per head are derived by dividing the gross value added by the average number of persons employed (full and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding out-

Purchases include the cost of raw materials, components, semimanufactured goods and workshop materials; of replacement parts and consumable tools not charged to capital account; of packaging materials of all types; of stationery and printed matter; of fuel, electricity and water; of materials to be used by the establishment or given out to other establishments for the production of machinery or other capital items for the establishment's own use; of materials for use by the establishment when working on goods supplied by

omers; and of food, etc for any canteen covered by the ablishment's return. Transfers of goods to the establishment another department of the same firm not covered by the dishment's return are included at a cost corresponding to the mated selling value recorded by the other department. Amounts hable to transport firms or credited to the firm's own transport ment for delivery of materials are excluded, as are all chases of machinery and plant charged to capital account. hases of goods for merchanting or factoring have been larted separately since 1973. The values shown exclude VAT. include, in addition to the actual purchase price, the value nackaging material charged to the establishment. The value of ned goods or packaging material returned to suppliers and any discounts are excluded. Materials purchased duty-paid are and at their duty-paid value, less any drawback, rebate, etc. cost of transport is included only if it is included with the hase price in the firm's accounts. Imported goods are included eir full delivered cost. If in the firm's accounts the transport ndocks or airport is not included in the cost of goods purchased, cost is entered at cif plus duty (if applicable). Leasing, ng and hire purchase charges are excluded.

e of goods produced

for the purposes of the annual censuses means deliveries on of goods made by establishments in the United Kingdom red by the inquiry. Sales of goods made for these establishments utworkers or by other establishments from materials given out em and sales of waste products are included. New building ork and machinery or other capital items produced by establishits for hiring out or leasing are regarded as sales, the value uded in the return being that adopted in the establishments' ital asset accounts. Forward sales and canteen takings are excluded. ales in the period of the inquiry are included irrespective of the goods were manufactured. Goods produced in one shment and transferred either to ancillary departments not aged in production for which there are separate accounts, or to her establishment of the same firm not covered by the return, eated as sales by the producing establishment and valued as as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. ods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations, for ich separate accounts are kept are valued on the same basis.

value shown for sales in the "net selling value" defined as the unt (excluding VAT) charged to customers whether on an works or delivered basis, after any trade discounts and agents' issions have been deducted. The cost of packing materials allowance for returnable cases is included. In industries where acts attract Excise Duty the value stated is usually inclusive duty if sold duty-paid and exclusive of duty if sold in bond

eipts for work done and industrial services rendered

res for work done represent the amount charged for work ied out on materials supplied by a customer and include repair rk. Within certain industries this heading covers a wide variety of ities, for example, within the food sector - butter packed on ission; within the textile industries - making up of garments, dressing and textile finishing; within printing and publishing aratory work on type-setting, block making and binding. Work ne is also significant in the electrical machinery and heavy ering industries, covering erection, installation and repair and ping work. Other activities within this heading include exploration ork, research and development, glass cutting and dressing and ing of timber

trial services rendered include repairs and maintenance, instaon work, and technical research and studies for other

tal goods produced for establishments' own use

includes all work of a capital nature carried out during the ar by the establishments' own staff for their own use.

ndustrial services rendered

ncludes rents received for commercial and industrial buildings, nts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and vehicles and her goods and amounts charged to other organisations for the sion of transport. It also includes amounts received for the to use patents, trademarks, copyrights etc, manufacturing quarrying rights and technical "know-how" and revenue from staff facilities as canteens.

oods merchanted or factored

chanted goods are those (excluding canteen sales) sold without

having been subjected to any manufacturing process by the seller

Stocks and work in progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale and of materials, stores and fuel, at the end of the year of return and of the change during the year, including any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. Work in progress is defined as materials which have been partially processed by the establishment but which are not usually sold or transferred to another establishment without further processing. The values include the cost of materials consumed and labour used, together with a margin of overhead costs and profits. Progress payments made to sub-contractors are excluded and progress payments received from other organisations are not deducted

Wages and salaries

These are 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, commissions and holiday pay, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions etc. The value of redundancy payments less any amounts reimbursed from Government sources is included. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses etc is excluded.

Remuneration paid to outworkers

The remuneration paid to outworkers (ie persons employed by the establishment who do their work in their own homes) is generally on a piece-work basis. Only amounts paid to outworkers whose names appear on the establishment's payroll are included. Amounts paid to outworkers by sub-contractors are excluded.

Employers' insurance and welfare contributions

This item includes employers' contributions to national insurance (and/or earnings related basic contributions under the Social Security Pensions Act. 1975) and commercial insurance premiums to provide pensions superannuation or other retirement benefits sickness benefits, personal accident benefits, disability or death benefits for employees or former employees or their dependants. Contributions to the running costs of canteens, social centres, children's and holiday homes, etc for employees, former employees and their dependants are also included.

Operating ratios

The operating ratios shown were obtained by dividing the estimate of the industry total for the quantity shown in the numerator by the corresponding estimate for the quantity shown in the denominator. These estimates cover all establishments classified to the industry, including exempted establishments and nonrespondents. Within an industry, it is possible to compare ratios for an individual firm with the ratios shown for the relevant industry. However, it is important to bear in mind that various factors may affect the results - for example, differences in definitions, treatment of depreciation (which is not identified in the census data) and varying practise with regard to stock valuation, may affect comparability in some respects

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