



BOARD OF TRADE

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(HA 251)

Report on the Census of Production 1963

5 Metalliferous mining and quarrying

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
THREE SHILLINGS NET

Notes

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

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

Industrial Classification

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

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

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

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

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

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

Working Proprietors

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

Employees

- (i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.
- (ii) Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

- (i) New building work.

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

5 Metalliferous mining and quarrying

This Report on the Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in mining and quarrying iron ore and ironstone, lead, tin and other non-ferrous metals or metalliferous ores.

This industry corresponds to minimum list headings 109(1) and 109(2) in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

Mining and quarrying industries were excluded from the censuses for 1954, 1958 and 1963 taken in Northern Ireland, and this report relates, therefore, only to Great Britain.

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

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)					
		Iron ore and ironstone 10		Other metalliferous mining and quarrying 20		Total	
		1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	19	11	5	4	24	15
Number of establishments	"	44	50	9	8	53	58
Gross output	£'000	13,076	12,759	933	1,200	14,009	13,959
Net output	"	8,139	8,790	605	873	8,744	9,663
Net output per head	£	1,170	1,603	682	1,210	1,115	1,557
Sales and work done	£'000	10,822	11,140(d)	926	1,178(d)	11,748	12,318(d)
	"	60	22	-	-	60	22
Sales of characteristic products	"	10,800	10,907	790	1,176	(e)	(e)
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	100	98	85	100	100	99
Purchases	£'000		2,380		305		2,686
	"	2,908	29	297	-	3,205	29
Payments to other organisations	"		9		12		20
	"	26	5	1	-	27	6
Value of outwards transport carried out by firms' own employees on goods sold (c)	"	1,992	1,446	8	7	2,000	1,453
Stocks	"	331	281	1	-	332	281
Goods on hand for sale	"	- 129	- 129	- 2	+ 14	- 131	- 115
	"	556	122	38	44	594	166
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 9	- 99	- 23	- 2	- 32	- 101
	"	1,166	1,013	59	60	1,225	1,073
Average number employed	No.	6,956	5,484	887	721	7,843	6,205
	"	6,032	4,757	837	679	6,869	5,436
	"	924	724	50	39	974	763
Wages and salaries	£'000	3,758	3,461	465	497	4,222	3,958
	"	687	795	31	37	718	832
Wages and salaries per head	£	623	728	555	731	615	728
	"	744	1,098	622	944	737	1,090
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (h)	£'000	..	144	..	24	..	167
Employers' contributions to private pensions schemes, etc. (i)	"	..	148	..	7	..	155
Capital expenditure (j)	"	143	87	-	13	143	100
New building work	"	..	19	..	6	..	25
Land and existing buildings	"	..	*	..	*	..	17
Plant and machinery	"	1,631	*	61	*	1,693	849
	"	22	49	-	-	22	49
Vehicles	"	26	*	4	*	31	81
	"	5	4	2	1	7	5

For notes to this table - see page 5/6.

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: Great Britain

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 at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	3	7	121	201	139	1,151	3	12
50-199	4	6	418	1,745	605	1,446	36	120
200-399	4	9	1,314	2,382	1,441	1,097	111	148
400 and over	4	36	4,352	9,631	7,478	1,718	835	959
Total	15	58	6,205	13,959	9,663	1,557	984	1,240

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions
Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

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)
25-49	99	16	65	10	3	4	654	633
50-199	372	46	291	46	12	11	783	994
200-399	1,241	73	830	91	38	13	669	1,243
400 and over	3,724	628	2,772	685	113	126	744	1,091
Total	5,436	763	3,958	832	167	155	728	1,090

(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 £24,000.

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

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	2	1	3
18 and over	88	9	97
All ages	90	10	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963, in the 'Other Mining and Quarrying Industry in Minimum List Heading 109'.

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 2 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963. (For 1958 no unsatisfactory returns were recorded.)

	1958	1963
Number of firms	15	8
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	} 181 {	6
Other persons employed		66

- (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) Sales of products are valued at ex-mine or ex-works prices, the cost of transport being shown separately.
- (d) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, or for technical or other services rendered).
- (e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.
- (f) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.
- (g) 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.

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: Great Britain

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value (b)	Quantity	Value (b)		
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number
Iron ore and ironstone						
Hematite						
10 Crude	} 442	2,202	} 562	2,313	*	6
10 Dressed or ground						
Other						
10 Crude	13,278	7,899	13,118	8,012	9	15
10 Dressed or ground	630	646	797	599	*	*
Total iron ore and ironstone	14,349	10,747	14,477	10,924
20 Lead ore	5.3	223	..	27	*	*
20 Tin ore	1.3	728	1.9	1,141	*	*
20 Other metalliferous ores and minerals	..	21	..	242	6	6
Other products	..	55	..	10	*	*
Waste products	..	6	..	20	5	5
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		20		-		
Total		11,800		12,363
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		76		115
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		11,725		12,248	15	25(c)

- (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) Sales of products by firms classified to the Mining and Quarrying Industries are valued at ex-mine or ex-works prices, the value of sales by other firms being the net selling value.
- (c) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

The total value of sales of goods by establishments classified to other industries was £76,000 in 1958 and £115,000 in 1963. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	1963	
	Quantity	Value
	Th.tons	£'000
Limestone or dolomite	156	28
Sand and gravel	427	13
Water	..	29(b)
Services rendered to other organisations		
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)		10
Canteen takings		12
Total		91

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars could not be given for 1958. The total value of sales of other than principal products amounted to £83,000 and included the value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings.

(b) Including 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 Total quantity of minerals raised by larger firms, including minerals raised by establishments classified to other industries, 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: Great Britain

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		£'000		£'000
Materials for use in production				
Explosives for blasting	..	291	..	450
Softwood, sawn or planed, but not further prepared or manufactured	..	(a)	..	48
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(a)	Th.gal. 116	29
			Th.cwt. 0.9	5
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	710	..	591
All other materials for use in production	..	761	..	621
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons		Th.tons	
Coal	137	464	43.5	256
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	6.0	27	11.3	49
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	..	36	..	31
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	896	52	553	42
Gas	-	-	..	1
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity	82,887	382	100,308	563
Total cost of materials and fuel		2,722		2,686
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		14
Canteen purchases		..		15
Total cost of purchases		..		2,715

(a) Not recorded separately.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 3,650 Th.kWh in 1954. Firms classified to this industry did not record any electricity generated at their own establishments for 1963.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	37
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	30
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	31
Payments to other organisations for transport		
Inwards transport on materials and fuel purchased	"	6
Outwards transport on goods sold	"	1,453
Value of outwards transport carried out by firms' own employees on goods sold	"	281
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	2
Vehicle licences	"	2
Depreciation	"	16
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	2
Total	"	1,823

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	9
Road goods vehicles	2
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	132
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	20
Rates, excluding water rates	306
Hire of plant and machinery	45
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	23
Total	537

(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:
Great Britain

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	0.0	November	0.0
May	0.0	December	19.5
June	9.0		
July	0.0	1964	
August	0.9	January	0.0
September	65.8	February	0.0
October	0.0	March	4.7
		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.

List of Industry Reports, etc

Part No. and title

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Foods
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 General Chemicals
- 28 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 29 Toilet Preparations
- 30 Explosives and Fireworks
- 31 Paint and Printing Ink
- 32 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 33 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 34 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 35 Polishes
- 36 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 37 Iron and Steel (General)
- 38 Steel Tubes
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