



BOARD OF TRADE

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42 [HA 251]

Report on the Census of Production 1963

22 Coke ovens and manufactured fuel

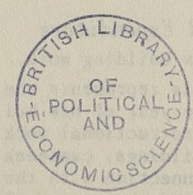
LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
PRICE THREE SHILLINGS NET

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

22 Coke ovens and manufactured fuel

*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)*



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20/3/68

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.

22 Coke ovens and manufactured fuel

This Report on the Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing coke, low temperature carbonisation products, briquettes, ovoids and other manufactured fuel.

Gas works are excluded and shown in the report on the Gas Industry (Part 127).

Crude coal tar, which was a principal product of the Gas Industry in the 1958 census, has been treated as a principal product of this industry for 1963 and the 1958 figures in this report have been adjusted to take account of this. The reclassification of crude coal tar has not in practice affected the industrial classification of any establishments.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 261 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

There were no larger establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1958 or 1963.

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.	36	33
Number of establishments	"	102	68
Gross output	£'000	212,848	190,423
Net output	"	36,157	28,071
Net output per head	£	1,548	1,534
Sales and work done	£'000	200,996	199,677(b)
goods produced and work done			
merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	171	286
Customs and Excise duty (net)	"	783	1,029
Purchases	"	164,624	154,973
materials for processing and packaging, and fuel			
goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	"		275
Payments to other organisations	"	11,594	5,459
for work done on materials given out			
for transport	"	26	83
Stocks and work in progress	"	+ 12,017	- 10,072
change during year			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	34,264	23,376
at end of year	"	+ 11,664	- 9,390
change during year			
Goods on hand for sale	"	24,016	13,814
at end of year	"	+ 17	- 151
change during year			
Work in progress	"	167	608
at end of year	"	+ 336	- 532
change during year			
Materials, stores and fuel	"	10,081	8,954
at end of year	Th.	23.4	18.3
total, including working proprietors			
Average number employed	"	19.9	15.4
operatives	"	3.5	2.9
other employees (c)			
Wages and salaries	£'000	12,441	12,171
of operatives			
of other employees (c)	"	2,624	2,818
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)	"	..	1,001
Capital expenditure (e)	"	..	3,596
Total			
New building work			
Land and existing buildings (f)			
Plant and machinery (f)			
Vehicles (f)			

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also about 1 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)		Total	
		Coke ovens	Manufactured fuel and low temperature carbonisation products		
		01	02	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	20	5	25	24
Number of establishments	"	45	11	83	56
Gross output	£'000	162,812	25,935	210,616	188,748
Net output	"	23,727	4,097	35,778	27,825
Net output per head	£	1,548	1,455	1,548	1,534
Sales and work done	£'000	goods produced and work done	28,502(d)	198,888	197,920(d)
		merchanted goods and canteen takings	263	169	284
Sales of characteristic products	"	135,740	18,851	(e)	(e)
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	80	66	80	78
Customs and Excise duty (net) (g)	£'000	1,007	13	775	1,020
Purchases	"	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	21,978	162,897	153,610
		goods for merchandising and canteen purchases	19		
Payments to other organisations	"	for work done on materials given out	45	26	82
		for transport	5,364	47	11,473	5,411
Stocks and work in progress	"				
Goods on hand for sale	"	change during year	- 2,588	+11,542	- 9,307
		at end of year	3,463	23,765	13,693
Work in progress	"	change during year	-	+ 17	- 149
		at end of year	2	165	603
Materials, stores and fuel	"	change during year	+ 264	+ 333	- 527
		at end of year	1,222	9,975	8,875
Average number employed	No.	15,324	2,816	23,116	18,140
	operatives	12,772	2,505	19,694	15,277
	other employees (h)	2,552	309	3,422	2,861
Wages and salaries	£'000	10,108	1,975	12,314	12,084
	"	2,528	269	2,598	2,798
Wages and salaries per head	£	791	784	625	791
	"	991	872	759	978
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	488	83	..	571
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	349	75	..	423
Capital expenditure (k)	"				
New building work	"	276	40	1,214	316
Land and existing buildings	"	acquisitions	-	..	18
		disposals	6	..	6
Plant and machinery	"	acquisitions	873	12,906	3,223
		disposals	24	46	56
Vehicles	"	acquisitions	31	144	84
		disposals	2	10	13

For notes to this table - see page 22/6

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: 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 - 99	3	3	131	970	167	1,274	35	18
100 - 299	8	9	1,658	18,729	2,206	1,330	88	974
300 - 399	3	4	1,073	12,533	1,904	1,775	884	902
400 - 999	4	7	2,661	28,967	4,330	1,627	329	1,936
1,000 - 1,499	3	5	3,171	36,256	7,084	2,234	1,192	1,659
1,500 and over	3	28	9,446	91,293	12,133	1,285	1,036	17,682
Total	24	56	18,140	188,748	27,825	1,534	3,565	23,170

(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 - 99	112	17	82	15	4	-	730	867
100 - 299	1,428	230	1,189	232	53	35	833	1,008
300 - 399	869	204	596	171	35	27	686	836
400 - 999	2,240	421	1,750	450	81	40	781	1,069
1,000 - 1,499	2,678	493	2,309	551	133	86	862	1,117
1,500 and over	7,950	1,496	6,159	1,380	265	234	775	922
Total	15,277	2,861	12,084	2,798	571	423	791	978

(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 £44,000.

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	1	-	1
18 and over	96	3	99
All ages	97	3	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 24 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 8 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	19	12
Average persons employed:		
Working proprietors	} 265 {	22
Other persons employed		139

(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. Owing to changes in coverage of sub-divisions between 1958 and 1963 it is only possible to show a total column for 1958.

(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 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) The total amount of drawbacks receivable in respect of goods exported, deposited, etc. was £81,000 in 1958 and £59,000 in 1963.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(k) 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: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
01 Coke (b)	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number	Number
01 Crude benzole (including light oils distilling not less than 90 per cent. at 200°C) (c)	Th.gal.		Th.gal.			
01 Crude coal tar (on basis of 5 per cent. water content) (c)	Th.tons		Th.tons			
01 Coke breeze (b)(d)						
02 Solid smokeless fuels	..	19,188	1,588	14,892	*	*
02 Other solid fuels			609	4,159	*	5
02 Other products			..	242	*	5
Other products of the industry	..	85	..	52	8	12
Waste products	..	87	..	49	6	8
Total		171,083(c)		171,793	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		11,753(c)		9,625	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		159,330(c)		162,167	24	37(e)

(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) Mainly metallurgical coke. Sales of coke and coke breeze produced at gas works are included in the report on the Gas Industry.

(c) Including sales returned by undertakings classified to the Gas Industry in which particulars were required from all undertakings. In the report on this industry in 1958 crude coal tar was included in the table showing sales of other than principal products.

(d) The quantity of coke breeze sold in 1958 amounted to 1,238,000 tons; the value of sales is not available.

(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 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			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. gal.	£'000	Number	
Coke	38.1	286	-	-	-	
Coke breeze	36.0	109	-	-	-	
Crude benzole (including light oils distilling not less than 90 per cent. at 200°C)	11,954	1,143	11,160	760	10	27,127
Crude coal tar (on basis of 5 per cent. water content) (b)	1,339	10,215	1,277	8,865	*	127
Total		11,753		9,625	..	

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

(b) Crude coal tar sold by the Gas Industry was not included in this table in the 1958 report.

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
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Sulphate of ammonia (in terms of 21 per cent. nitrogen)	231	3,674	186	2,186
Coal carbonisation products (a)				
Creosote oils (including anthracene oil)	19.8	275	108	1,421
Creosote/pitch mixtures (made for use as fuel)	104	1,031		
Refined coal tar (including mixtures containing not more than 10 per cent. of bitumen or other added materials)				
Coal tar pitch	32.8	329		
Tar acids	3.9	238		
Cyclic hydrocarbons, synthetic and derived from coal carbonisation other than for use as fuel				
Benzoles	185	7,236	117	5,281
Toluoles	19.2	1,009	19.6	1,104
Xyloles	5.9	390	4.3	263
Naphthalene	7.9	221	11.6	257
Naphthas (solvent and heavy)	..	234	4.3	182
Ammoniacal liquor (in terms of 100 per cent. ammonia)	26.4	167	..	804
Other distillation products	..	801		
Gas sold	947,099	23,479	914,017	23,408
Steam and waste heat sold	..	447	..	358
Other goods, including electricity sold	..	27	..	452
Services rendered to other organisations (b)	..	..	..	38
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	128	..	198
Canteen takings	..	41	..	86
Total		39,727(c)		36,037

(a) Shown as thousand gallons in 1958: the figures have been converted to compare with 1963.

(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) Revised figure. Crude coal tar sold by this industry in 1958 is now included in Table 5 of the report. Excluding amount 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	
Coal for carbonisation or for manufactured fuel	..	92,342	..	133,657	
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic and organic chemicals, compressed gases, etc.)					
Sulphuric acid (in terms of 100 per cent. acid)	}	1,423	..	1,313	
Other heavy chemicals (a)			..	634	
Crude coal tar for distillation	..	1,716(b)	..	681	
Crude tar acids and other unrefined derivatives of coal tar	..		..	406
Crude benzole for refining	..	1,550	..	1,202	
Lubricating oils and greases	..	..	Th. gal. 535	63
			Th. cwt. 9.5	33	
			..	46	
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	..	..	2,029
All other materials for processing	..	5,862	..	3,761	
Packaging materials					
Metal barrels, kegs and drums	}	110	..	32	
All other packaging materials			..		
Fuel and electricity (c)	Th. tons		Th. tons		
Coal	412	1,172	330	1,437	
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	{	81 39	139	695	
					30.6 ..
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	{	27 4	185	31	
					Th. gal. 134 ..
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	2,699	110	6,460	244	
Gas	Th. therms		Th. therms		
Blast furnace gas	{	760 1,799	168,697	3,843	
Coke oven gas			52,345 ..	57,770	1,125
Other (including town gas)			..	15,051 ..	313 240
Electricity	Th. kWh 314,260	1,327	Th. kWh 380,087	1,825	
Total cost of materials and fuel		108,322		153,610	
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		190	
Canteen purchases		..		83	
Total cost of purchases		..		153,882	

(a) Described in 1954 as Gas purifying materials (e.g. oxides, wash oil, acids, etc.).

(b) So far as recorded separately: described as 'tar materials for further processing' and 'pitch' in 1954.

(c) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 15,058 Th.kWh in 1954 and 84,265 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.	83
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	63
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	31
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	5,411
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	2
Vehicle licences	"	4
Depreciation	"	17
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	11
Total	"	5,539

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	207
Road goods vehicles	11
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	1,195
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	23
Rates, excluding water rates	1,434
Hire of plant and machinery	343
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	51
Total	3,264

(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)	0.0	November	0.0
May	0.0	December	55.1
June	1.8		
July	0.0	1964	
August	0.0	January	0.0
September	40.6	February	0.0
October	0.0	March	2.5
		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.

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 merchanting 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 merchanting or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the 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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