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Business Statistics Office

Business Monitor

Report on the Census of Production

Coke ovens and manufactured fuel

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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

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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 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 in 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 steel (General) industry (MLH 311, Census report part PA311). Care must be taken in making comparisons between information in this report and quantitative statistics published elsewhere.

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

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TABLE 1

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	"	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	302,968	299,775	370,505	370,408
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"	121	305	(b)	644	586
Non-industrial services rendered	"	175	171	159	224	89
Total sales and work done	"	171,894	303,443	299,934	371,373	371,084
Increase during the year, work in progress 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
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel and purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring (c)	"	112,800	210,884	281,270	319,515	301,493
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	-1,634	13,211	11,097	1,508	-2,019
Cost 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
Total 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
Payments for non-industrial services						
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
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	4	2	2	3	5
Rates, 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	£	3,854	6,932	5,717	7,142	7,753

(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.

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

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

(f) Included with commercial insurance premiums.

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

TABLE 2

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

	£ thousand				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Land and buildings					
New building work	348	281	190	1,191	948
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	9	12	-	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

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

(b) Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included.

TABLE 3

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

	£ thousand					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
			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

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

TABLE 4

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

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (c)	Employment			Wages and salaries (f)			
			Total (d)	Opera-tives	Others (e)	Operatives		Others (e)	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	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						
100-199	3	3	447	386	61	1,428	3,699	287	4,705
200-299	5	3	1,335	1,170	165	4,493	3,840	687	4,164
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.

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Total sales and work done (g)	Gross output	Net output	Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure (h)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year	
			Total	per head			
							Total
£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£ 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.
- (i) Gross value added data relate to establishments employing 1-199.

TABLE 5

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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 added at factor cost returned by establishments with 80 per cent or more of their employment in the region as a proportion of total gross value added at factor cost in the region
	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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.

TABLE 6

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

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received		Percentage of total number employed	
		per cent		per cent
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

(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
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	95	—	95
Female	4	1	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.

TABLE 8

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

	Unit	1977
Gross output per head	£	39,509
Net output per head	£	9,168
Gross value added per head	£	7,753
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	20
Ratio of gross output to stocks		2.4
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	50
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		5.1
Wages and salaries per operative	£	3,783
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	4,338
Net capital expenditure per head	£	820
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	11

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

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Notes

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

Changes made for 1977

The Census for 1977 is in line with similar inquiries being conducted in other member countries of the European Economic Communities. There was a small number of changes in the scope of 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 output, 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 report, summary or other communication to the public of information obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act - in compiling any such report, summary or communication the competent authority shall so arrange it as to prevent any particulars 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".

If a figure involved disclosure the contributor concerned was sometimes asked to give permission for its publication. In the majority of cases permission was given. When it was refused and where contributors were not approached the figure has been suppressed, either by combining it with other figures, or as in the regional 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.
- R revised

Rounding of figures

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

Industrial classification

The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first 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 followed 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 organisation and structure of industry and trade as it exists in the United Kingdom. The SIC is a classification by activity and is not a commodity classification. However, an index of all commodity headings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors, is published in Business Monitor PQ 1000.

Statistical units

The statistical unit for the purpose of the Census is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the 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 merchandising, 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 a 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.

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