

ON

5
6

AL
CS

PA111

BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1988

Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels

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

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

7660/5

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Census of Production 1988 provides a comprehensive picture of the manufacturing and construction industries in the United Kingdom. It covers the production of goods and services, and the employment of the workforce. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production.

SUPPORTING UNIT

The Census of Production 1988 provides a comprehensive picture of the manufacturing and construction industries in the United Kingdom. It covers the production of goods and services, and the employment of the workforce. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production.

INFORMATION RELATING TO STATISTICS

The Census of Production 1988 provides a comprehensive picture of the manufacturing and construction industries in the United Kingdom. It covers the production of goods and services, and the employment of the workforce. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production.

THE REGISTER

The Census of Production 1988 provides a comprehensive picture of the manufacturing and construction industries in the United Kingdom. It covers the production of goods and services, and the employment of the workforce. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production. The data are presented in a series of tables, which are arranged in descending order of value added. The tables provide information on the output, costs, and capital expenditure of the industries, as well as the number of employees and the value of production.

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

The information in this report relates to businesses classified to the Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels industry, Group 111 in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980. The industry Group covers the following Activity Headings:—

1113 Deep coal mines**1114 Opencast coal working**

Excluded for the purposes of this report.

1115 Manufacture of solid fuels

Manufacture of solid fuels whether carbonized or not, in the form of briquettes, ovoids or other coal agglomerates. Coke ovens and low temperature carbonization plants producing solid fuels (other than briquettes, ovoids or agglomerates) are classified to heading 1200.

As there is no coal mining in Northern Ireland this report relates to Great Britain only. For a full description of the 1980 classification see Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £4.25.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page 3.

LIST OF CONTENTS

	Page
Explanatory notes and definitions	3-5
Table 1 Output and costs, 1984-1988	6
Table 2 Capital expenditure, 1984-1988	7
Table 3 Stocks and work in progress, 1984-1988	7
Table 4 Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1988	8-9
Table 5 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1988 Census by number of returns and total employment	10
Table 6 Operating ratios, 1984-1988	10
Table 7 Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1988	Does not apply
Table 8 Output and costs by activity heading, 1988	11
Table 9 Capital expenditure by activity heading, 1988	12
Table 10 Stocks and work in progress by activity heading, 1988	12
Table 11 Operating ratios by activity heading, 1988	13

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS**INTRODUCTION**

1. These notes give basic information to help with the interpretation of tables in this Industry Report. More general information about the Census is given in a separate Business Monitor — Report on the Census of Production, Introductory Notes (PA1001).

2. Since 1980, Censuses have been conducted on the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980 (SIC(80)). The Standard Industrial Classification exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The SIC(80) is the result of an attempt to align the United Kingdom classification with the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). It is based on activity rather than commodities produced. A full description of SIC(80) is given in Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £4.25.

REPORTING UNIT

3. From the earliest censuses of production until that for 1986 the reporting unit to the census was the establishment. This was defined as the smallest unit which could provide the full range of data required for an economic census. Establishments were asked, where possible, to exclude from their returns to the census any non-production activity.

4. In 1987, for a number of administrative and statistical reasons, a new system of company-based reporting was introduced. Under the new system the reporting unit to the census is, generally, the company, but there are some exceptions. These arise, for example, for large mixed activity companies which are asked to make separate returns to the census for each of their production activities on an establishment basis. Throughout this monitor this mixture of reporting units are referred to as "businesses". These businesses are no longer asked to exclude non-production activities.

5. In practice, since most businesses, both before and after the change, reported for the company as a whole, little difference to the main economic series has resulted from the change.

6. For most businesses, the returned data are appropriate to a single activity heading of SIC(80) and fall within a single geographical region. Where information covers a mixture of activities, the business is classified according to the main activity. Where the business operates at a number of different addresses then, in order to enable regional data to be compiled, separate information on employment and capital expenditure is sought for each address.

THE REGISTER

7. A register of businesses throughout the United Kingdom is held on the BSO computer and provides the basis for BSO inquiries. For each business the register contains identification particulars and information about its eligibility for inclusion in an inquiry, its relationship with other businesses in common ownership, its industrial classification, the nationality of its parent and location indicators for regional analyses. Regional and size analyses of manufacturing units are published in Business Monitor PA1003 — Size analyses of United Kingdom businesses. During 1984, for production inquiries, the BSO moved to an updated register which makes fuller use of information obtained from HM Customs and Excise VAT records.

8. The Annual Census and other BSO inquiries provide a major source of information for checking the register and updating employment data. Where businesses do not make returns to these inquiries, estimates of employment are imputed from VAT turnover. For businesses which have an imputed employment of 11 or more, the estimates are checked by means of register proving forms. For businesses on the register making returns to the Quarterly Sales Inquiry, industrial classification is reviewed annually and is derived from an analysis of their commodity sales. For other businesses the classification is obtained either from VAT sources or from the register proving forms. Estimates of employment made by the BSO and the Department of Employment differ because they are derived from two separate inquiries and use different procedures and employment definitions.

COVERAGE

9. The Census covers United Kingdom businesses engaged in industrial production, ie mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and gas, electricity and water supply industries (Divisions 1 to 5 of SIC(80)). Businesses in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are excluded.

10. Under the sampling arrangements agreed for the 1988 Census, forms were despatched to all businesses with 100 or more employed and, for most production industries, samples of 1 in 4 and 1 in 2 respectively being taken for businesses in the 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 employment size bands. It was necessary to increase the sample in those industries where there were few business in the sample size band or where response in earlier years was poor. About 16,050 forms were despatched in the United Kingdom for the 1988 Census.

PERIOD COVERED

11. Businesses were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1988 but, where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 1988 and 5 April 1989 were accepted. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for businesses which had started or ceased trading during the year.

ESTIMATION

12. All published Census results include estimates for non-responders, unsatisfactory returns and businesses not selected for the Census. Estimates are also made for items not covered on the shorter form sent to smaller businesses.

13. Within employment size groups in each industry, the "average per head" is calculated for each census variable by dividing the total returned value for each variable by the total returned employment. This value is multiplied by the employment thought to exist in each non-responding or non-selected business to yield an estimated value for that business. Estimates for items not collected on the shorter form are made in a similar way using returned employment.

14. The accuracy of the totals produced by adding together estimates and returned data is mainly dependent on the level of response. The extent to which businesses making satisfactory returns account for the total employment of any industry is shown as a percentage in footnote (a) to table 1. Thus the accuracy of the data published in an Industry Report where 95 per cent of the employment in the industry is covered by the returns made will, in general, be better than that in an Industry Report where the coverage is only 70 per cent.

15. Additionally, the extent to which individual headings in an Industry Report are related to employment should be taken into account in assessing the accuracy of estimated data. Thus an estimate of total earnings which bears a close relationship to total employment is likely to be more accurate than an estimate of capital expenditure where the relationship to employment is not so clearly marked.

SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL UNDERTAKINGS

16. Sub-section 9(5)(b) of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 states that:

"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."

17. Figures which would be likely to disclose particulars relating to an individual undertaking are not published unless the contributor has given written consent for their publication.

CHANGES MADE FOR 1988

18. The 1988 Census, like that for 1987, was a slimline one. Additional questions were asked for numbers of computer employees, costs of computer equipment purchased and, for larger businesses only, costs of hiring, leasing or renting computer equipment and amounts paid for computing services. Additional questions were also asked for the cost of assets leased under finance leasing arrangements.

SYMBOLS USED

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

.. not available
 — nil or less than half the final digit shown
 * information suppressed to avoid disclosure
 R revised

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

20. Figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest final digit where necessary and, in these instances, the sum of the constituent items may not always agree exactly with the total shown.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

21. The notes and definitions given in this section are based on the instructions given to respondents as to the way in which returns were to be completed.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

22. This represents the value charged to capital account together with any other amounts which ranked as capital items for taxation purposes during the year to which each return related. The value is inclusive of any amounts received or expected to be received in grants and/or allowances from government sources, statutory bodies or local authorities. Where expenditure is spread over more than one Census year, payments are included in the years in which they were made. Capital expenditure during the year in respect of production units where production had not started before the end of the year and the value of CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR USE WITHIN THE BUSINESS by its own staff are included. The value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business are excluded. The figures include non-deductible VAT but exclude deductible VAT. No allowance is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence.

a. on LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS

23. This represents the value of freeholds and the value or premium payable or receivable for leaseholds acquired or disposed of. The figures for acquisitions include architects' and surveyors' fees, legal fees, stamp duties, agents' commissions and Land Registry fees. The figures for disposals are net of any such professional fees payable.

b. on NEW BUILDING WORK

24. This represents the value of new building and other construction work such as the extension and reconstruction of old buildings, and the value of any newly constructed buildings acquired. The figures include architects' and surveyors' fees, legal fees, stamp duties, agents' commissions and Land Registry fees.

c. on PLANT AND MACHINERY, VEHICLES

25. This represents the value of new and second-hand plant and machinery and vehicles acquired or disposed of. The figures for acquisitions are net of any discounts received but include the cost of transport and installation and Customs and Excise car tax. The figures for disposals exclude amounts written off for capital assets which are scrapped.

CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR USE WITHIN THE BUSINESS

26. This represents the value of all work of a capital nature carried out during the year by the staff of, and for use in, the businesses covered by the returns.

COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

27. This includes amounts payable to other organisations for work done on materials supplied by the business completing the return, for repairs and maintenance including those in respect of rented buildings, and for contracts which have been sublet. Direct payments to outworkers and amounts charged to capital account are excluded.

COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

28. This includes commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts payable to other organisations for the hire of vehicles, plant and machinery, for the rent of industrial and commercial buildings, for the services of accountants, auditors, agents, solicitors and surveyors other than in connection with the acquisition or disposal of capital assets, for postal and telecommunications services, for carriage by all forms of transport within the United Kingdom, for advertising, market research etc., for the right to use patents, trade marks, copyrights etc., for manufacturing and quarrying rights and technical know-how. Interest payments and amounts payable for sea and air freight on goods exported and on materials and fuel imported are excluded.

EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC.

29. This includes employers' national insurance contributions under the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, commercial insurance premiums for policies providing pensions, superannuation or other retirement benefits, sickness benefits, personal accident benefits, disability benefits or death benefits for employees, including former employees, or their dependants. Also included are contributions to canteens, social centres, children's and holiday homes etc. and the cost of supplying luncheon vouchers.

EMPLOYMENT

30. This is the average number of ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES and OPERATIVES on the payroll and the number of WORKING PROPRIETORS employed during the year of return. Full-time and part-time employees are included but outworkers (ie people who worked in their own homes on materials supplied by the business) and casual employees such as jobbers are excluded. The average number of employees returned by individual businesses may have been calculated by, for example, the average of the number of employees on the payroll for the last week of each calendar month.

a. ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

31. This includes directors who received a definite wage, salary or commission, managers, foremen, draughtsmen, editorial and advertising staff, travellers, all office employees and research and design employees except operatives.

b. OPERATIVES

32. This includes all manual wage earners including operatives in power stations, operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting etc, inspectors, maintenance workers and cleaners. Staff engaged in transport (including roundsmen) and employed in warehouses, stores, shops and canteens are included.

c. WORKING PROPRIETORS

33. These are people who are regarded as self-employed for national insurance purposes, members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a definite wage or salary for at least half the normal working hours and directors who worked in the business but did not receive a definite wage, salary or commission. Part-time directors paid by fee only and directors who received a definite wage, salary or commission are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

34. This is defined as one or more businesses under common ownership or control.

GROSS OUTPUT

35. This is calculated by adjusting the value of TOTAL SALES AND WORK DONE by the changes during the year of WORK IN PROGRESS and GOODS ON HAND FOR SALE.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

36. This is calculated by deducting from NET OUTPUT the COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED, RATES and the cost of LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES. This estimate of gross value added approaches more closely than NET OUTPUT the definition of net output or value added in national accounts statistics.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER HEAD

37. This is calculated by dividing GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST by total EMPLOYMENT.

NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

38. This is calculated by adding to the value of NEW BUILDING WORK acquisitions less disposals of LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS, VEHICLES and PLANT AND MACHINERY.

NET OUTPUT

39. This is calculated by deducting from GROSS OUTPUT the cost of PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION AND PACKAGING AND FUEL and PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR MERCHANTING OR FACTORING, the COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED and is adjusted for net duties and levies etc. where applicable. Purchases are adjusted for changes during the year of STOCKS OF MATERIALS, STORES AND FUEL.

NET OUTPUT PER HEAD

40. This is calculated by dividing NET OUTPUT by total EMPLOYMENT.

NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

41. This includes amounts charged for the hire of vehicles, plant and machinery, for the rent of industrial and commercial buildings, for the right to use patents, trade marks, copyrights etc., for manufacturing and quarrying rights, for technical know-how and for the provision of transport to other organisations. It also includes revenue from staff facilities such as canteens.

OPERATING RATIOS

42. These ratios are calculated using industry totals, ie including the estimates for businesses not responding to or not selected for the Census. Respondents are able to compare the ratios for their own businesses with those for the industry as a whole.

PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION, AND PACKAGING AND FUEL. PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR MERCHANTING OR FACTORING

43. These include the cost of raw materials, components, semi-manufactured goods and workshop materials, replacement parts and consumable tools not charged to capital account, packaging materials of all types, stationery and printed matter, fuel, electricity and water, materials of all types used by the business or given out to others, for the production of machinery or other capital items used in the business, and materials used when working on goods supplied by customers. The figures exclude VAT, purchases of machinery and plant, which are included in CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, and amounts payable to transport firms or credited to the business's own transport departments for delivery of materials. The figures are net of the value of goods or packaging materials returned to suppliers and trade discounts receivable. Materials purchased duty-paid are included at their duty-paid value less drawbacks, rebates etc. Imported goods are included at their full delivered cost. If the transport from docks or airport of imported goods is not included in the cost of goods purchased, the cost is entered at cif plus duty, if applicable. Transfers of goods from other departments of the business not covered by the return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other departments.

REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS

44. This represents amounts paid to outworkers, ie people who do work in their own homes generally on a piece-work basis, whose names appear on the payroll. Amounts paid to outworkers by subcontractors are included in the COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED. Estimates are not made for remuneration of outworkers for businesses not completing Census returns.

SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

45. This represents sales of goods during the year, irrespective of whether or not they were produced in the year of the return. It also includes sales of goods made from materials given out to other firms or to outworkers and sales of waste products and residues. The value of sales is the 'net selling value', ie the amount charged to customers whether valued 'ex-works' or 'delivered' less VAT, trade discounts, agents' commissions etc and allowances on returned goods. Where products attract Excise duty, the value includes duty if the goods are sold 'duty-paid', but excludes it if they are sold in bond or exported. The cost of packaging materials less allowances for returnable containers is included. Sales of fixed assets and exceptional receipts are excluded. Transfers of goods produced by a business to departments not covered by the return (including other businesses in the same enterprise group) are treated as sales, valued as if sold to an independent purchaser.

STOCKS

46. This represents the value of goods on hand for sale, including goods for merchanting or factoring and of materials, stores and fuel held by businesses, whether held in the United Kingdom or abroad. Values include any duty payable but exclude VAT.

WAGES AND SALARIES

47. This represents amounts paid during the year to ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES and to OPERATIVES. All overtime payments, bonuses, commissions, holiday pay and redundancy payments, less any amounts reimbursed for this purpose from government sources, are included. No deduction is made for income tax or employees' national insurance contributions etc. Payments to WORKING PROPRIETORS, payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances etc. and EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC. are excluded.

WORK DONE AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

48. This includes amounts charged for work carried out including that done by sub-contractors on customers' materials and amounts charged for materials supplied in the course of such work. Industrial services such as repairs and maintenance, installation work and technical research and studies rendered to other organisations is also included. For certain industries this heading covers a wide variety of activities, for example, butter packed on commission in the food industries, making up of garments, fur dressing and textile finishing in the textile industries, and preparatory work on typesetting, block making and binding in the printing and publishing industries. Work done is an important part of the activities of the electrical machinery and heavy engineering industries, and includes erection, installation and repair and jobbing work.

WORK IN PROGRESS

49. This represents materials which have been partially processed and are awaiting further processing before being sold or transferred. Progress payments made to sub-contractors are excluded and progress payments received from other organisations are not deducted.

TABLE 1

Output and costs, 1984-1988
All Great Britain businesses classified to the industry (a)(b)

	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Enterprises	Number	6	6	6	7	7
Businesses (c)	"	177	141	119	103	86
Sales of goods produced (d)	£ million	1,354.7(e)	4,092.5	3,630.4	3,620.3(f)	3,537.1
Work done and industrial services rendered	"	(e)	2.9	0.7	3.2	5.9
Capital goods produced for use within the business	"	220.9	84.0	84.0	67.6	67.8
Non-industrial services rendered	"	9.6	18.8	19.8	30.0	29.2
Goods merchanted or factored	"	(e)	-	12.5	(f)	10.0
Total sales and work done	"	1,585.2	4,198.3	3,747.4	3,721.1	3,650.0
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	-94.4	-185.0	33.6	-60.8	92.7
Gross output	"	1,490.8	4,013.3	3,780.9	3,660.3	3,742.7
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel (d)	"	494.5	1,036.7	1,015.2	966.5	879.4
Purchases of goods for merchanding or factoring	"	*	-	11.3	14.8	*
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	49.7	-93.8	1.5	-19.1	11.0
Cost of industrial services received	"	*	98.4	124.8	160.1	*
Net output	"	972.0	2,784.4	2,631.1	2,499.8	2,621.0
Total employment	Thousand	217.3	174.5	157.6	130.6	109.3
Net output per head	£	4,472	15,960	16,697	19,144	23,988
Cost of non-industrial services received						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	21.6	30.4	11.0	16.6	22.4
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5
Commercial insurance premiums	"	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Bank charges	"	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Other non-industrial services	"	71.8	116.2	129.8	218.3	221.4
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.0
Rates, excluding water rates	"	22.8	21.9	13.1	38.5	37.4
Gross value added at factor cost	"	848.5	2,609.2	2,470.6	2,220.3	2,334.0
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	3,904	14,956	15,678	17,004	21,360

(a) Satisfactory returns accounted for 100 per cent of employment within the industry in 1988.

(b) Licensed small mines, which, it is estimated, account for less than 1% of output, are excluded throughout. They numbered:

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Number	156	167	166	172	177
Employment	1,637	1,508	1,648	1,698	1,755

(c) Businesses include colliery units, so designated for administrative and accounting purposes, exclusive of any mines not in active production. In some cases units comprise more than one mine.

(d) Excluding the value of all colliery consumption of coal.

(e) Work done and industrial services rendered and goods merchanted or factored included in sales of goods produced.

(f) Goods merchanted or factored included in sales of goods produced.

TABLE 2

Capital expenditure, 1984-1988
All Great Britain businesses classified to the industry (a)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Land and buildings					
New building work	63.6	247.6	263.2	231.4	208.9
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	4.6	4.9	3.6	4.1	4.4
Disposals	9.8	21.3	51.8	55.7	69.7
Net	58.4	231.2	215.0	179.8	143.6
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	279.1	326.5	290.6	328.7	277.6
Disposals	0.3	3.2	2.8	5.2	24.0
Net	278.8	323.2	287.8	323.4	253.6
Vehicles					
Acquisitions	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.8
Disposals	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Net	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7
Total net capital expenditure	337.9	555.1	503.8	504.2	397.8

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1984-1988
All Great Britain businesses classified to the industry (a)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Value at end of 1988
		Increase during year				
Materials, stores and fuel	49.7	-93.8	1.5	-19.1	11.0	246.5
Work in progress	-0.4	2.0	-	-	-	-
Goods on hand for sale	-94.0	-187.0	33.6	-60.8	92.7	283.0
Total	-44.7	-278.8	35.0	-79.9	103.7	529.5

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.

TABLE 4

Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1988

All Great Britain businesses classified to the industry (a)

Size group	Busin-esses (b)		Employment		Wages and salaries (c)				
	Enter-prises	Number	Total including working proprietors	Operatives	Admini-strative, technical and clerical	Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	£ million	£	£ million	£
Total	86	7	109.3	95.9	13.4	1,359.2	14,176	259.3	19,368

FIGURES CANNOT BE SHOWN OWING TO THE RISK OF DISCLOSING INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISES

- (a) Licensed small mines are excluded.
- (b) Businesses include colliery units, so designated for administrative and accounting purposes, exclusive of any mines not in active production. In some cases units comprise more than one mine.
- (c) The cost of employers' contributions to the national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens are excluded from the table but were estimated for the industry at £445.1 million.

TABLE 5

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from Great Britain businesses for the 1988 Census by number of returns and total employment (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

Month	Total sales and work done	Gross output	Net output	Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
				Total	per head		
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£	£ million	£ million
January	3,650.0	3,742.7	2,621.0	23,988	2,334.0	21,360	397.8
February							529.5
March - 5 April							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

FIGURES CANNOT BE SHOWN OWING TO THE RISK OF DISCLOSING INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISES

TABLE 5

PA111

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from Great Britain businesses for the 1988 Census by number of returns and total employment (a)

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total received	Percentage of total employment
1988		
April 6-30	-	-
May	-	-
June	-	-
July	-	-
August	12.5	-
September	-	-
October	-	-
November	-	-
December	25.0	0.1
1989		
January	-	-
February	-	-
1 March - 5 April	62.5	99.9

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.

TABLE 6

Operating ratios, 1984-1988

All Great Britain businesses classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Gross output per head	£	6,859	23,004	23,994	28,032	34,253
Net output per head	£	4,472	15,960	16,697	19,144	23,988
Gross value added per head	£	3,904	14,956	15,678	17,004	21,360
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	57	65	65	61	62
Ratio of gross output to stocks		2.0	8.4	7.5	8.6	7.1
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	106	70	73	84	69
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		9.0	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2
Wages and salaries per operative	£	3,380	10,001	10,850	13,658	14,176
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	11,021	14,466	15,897	18,382	19,368
Net capital expenditure per head	£	1,555	3,182	3,197	3,861	3,641
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	40	21	20	23	17

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.

TABLE 8

PA111

Output and costs, 1988
All Great Britain businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

	Unit	1113(a)	1115
Enterprises(b)	Number	2	6
Businesses	"	78	8
Sales of goods produced	£ million	3,451.3	85.8
Work done and industrial services rendered	"	5.8	0.1
Capital goods produced for use within the business	"	67.8	-
Non-industrial services rendered	"	29.2	-
Goods merchanted or factored	"	10.0	-
Total sales and work done	"	3,564.1	85.9
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	88.5	4.2
Gross output	"	3,652.5	90.1
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	"	813.7	65.7
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"	9.1	-
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	12.2	-1.1
Cost of industrial services received	"	240.5	3.6
Net output	"	2,601.3	19.7
Total employment	Thousand	108.4	0.9
Net output per head	£	24,008	21,602
Cost of non-industrial services received			
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	21.5	0.9
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	3.5	-
Commercial insurance premiums	"	0.5	0.2
Bank charges	"	0.8	-
Other non-industrial services	"	220.0	1.4
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	0.9	-
Rates, excluding water rates	"	36.7	0.6
Gross value added at factor cost	"	2,317.4	16.5
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	21,387	18,123

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.

(b) The count of enterprises shown in each column represents the number of enterprises owning the businesses shown for each activity heading. Because an enterprise may own businesses in more than one activity heading, the sum of the enterprise counts may exceed the total for the industry.

TABLE 9

Capital expenditure, 1988
All Great Britain businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

£ million

	1113(a)	1115
Land and buildings		
New building work	208.8	0.1
Land and existing buildings		
Acquisitions	4.3	-
Disposals	69.7	-
Net	143.4	0.1
Plant and machinery		
Acquisitions	275.3	2.3
Disposals	24.0	0.1
Net	251.3	2.2
Vehicles		
Acquisitions	0.7	0.1
Disposals	0.1	-
Net	0.6	-
Total net capital expenditure	395.4	2.4

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.

TABLE 10

Stocks and work in progress, 1988
All Great Britain businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

£ million

	1113(a)	1115
10a Increase during year		
Materials, stores and fuel	12.2	-1.1
Work in progress	-	-
Goods on hand for sale	88.5	4.2
Total	100.6	3.1
10b Value at end of year		
Materials, stores and fuel	240.9	5.5
Work in progress	-	-
Goods on hand for sale	269.5	13.5
Total	510.4	19.0

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.

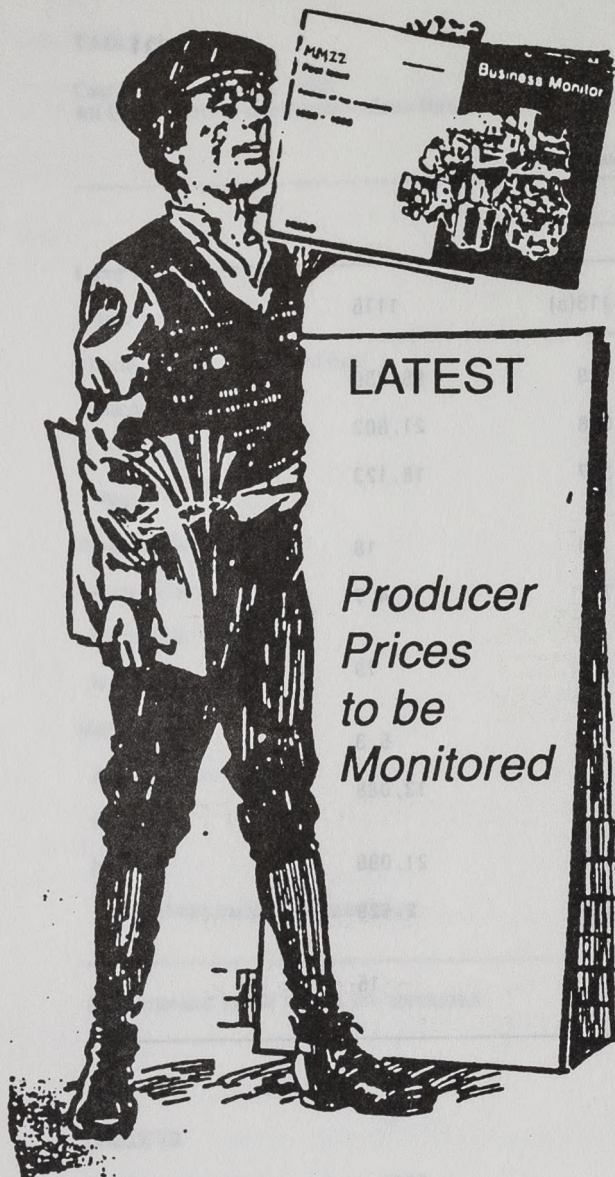
TABLE 11

Operating ratios, 1988

All Great Britain businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

	Unit	1113(a)	1115
Gross output per head	£	33,709	98,730
Net output per head	£	24,008	21,602
Gross value added per head	£	21,387	18,123
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	63	18
Ratio of gross output to stocks		7.2	4.7
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	69	79
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		7.2	5.3
Wages and salaries per operative	£	14,185	13,088
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	19,349	21,096
Net capital expenditure per head	£	3,649	2,628
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	17	15

(a) Licensed small mines are excluded.



INTRODUCTION OF NEW BUSINESS MONITOR - MM22 FOR PRODUCER PRICE INDICES

With the move of the Department of Trade and Industry statistical divisions to the Central Statistical Office and the announced closure of British Business, the Producer Price Indices will from 13 October be published in the form of a Business Monitor - MM22.

With the introduction of the new Monitor the opportunity is being taken to expand the current spectrum of published figures to a rolling period of between 13 to 24 months plus the annual average.

An abbreviated specimen copy is available on request and shows the first page of each table. Part 1 of the Monitor will show the index values with a unique reference number against each set of figures. Part 2 will consist of a list of index titles for each of the six tables with the appropriate reference number.

All indices for the latest two months will remain provisional and any earlier months that have to be retained together with any revision will be indicated by either a "p" or "r" marker. For those months that any index is not available the values will be suppressed.

Inquiries: 0633 812106.

BUSINESS MONITOR - MM22 SUBSCRIPTION

I would like to take out an annual subscription to Business Monitor MM22 for which a cheque for £55 (payable to HMSO) is enclosed.

Name Position

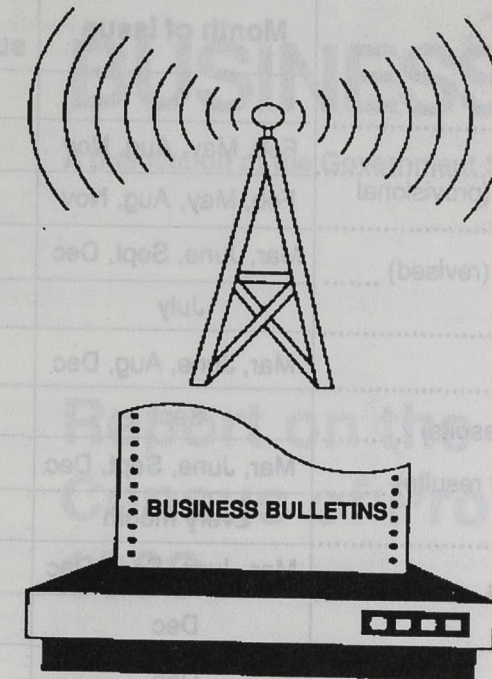
Company

Address

.....

..... Telephone Number

Inquiries: Central Statistical Office
Room D.112
Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NP9 1X9 0633 812915



"BUSINESS BULLETINS" from the CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

The Central Statistical Office has launched a new service to the public in the form of "Business Bulletins". "Business Bulletins" appear regularly throughout the year and provide up to date statistics covering key sectors of the economy such as:-

- Acquisitions and mergers
- Company finance
- Computing services
- Distributive and service trades
- Engineering Index of Production
- Insurance and pensions
- Profitability
- Overseas earnings
- Credit business
- Research and development
- Stocks and capital expenditure

The information is made available to the public on subscription and almost immediately it has been cleared for release so that "Business Bulletins" are an extremely timely and convenient way of keeping abreast of the latest figures.

If you would like to know more please contact Ian Bushnell or Jackie Fowler at the CSO Library on telephone 0633 812973 or alternatively use the reverse of this advertisement and send with your remittance to:-

CSO Library
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road
Newport, Gwent
NP9 1XG.

CSO BUSINESS BULLETINS NOV 1989 - DEC 1990

	Month of Issue	Annual subscription	Copies	Amount £
Complete set (discount price)		£75.00		£
Acquisitions and mergers	Feb, May, Aug, Nov	£8.00		
Capital expenditure and stock building (provisional results).....	Feb, May, Aug, Nov	£8.00		
Capital expenditure and stock building (revised)	Mar, June, Sept, Dec	£8.00		
Company finance	July	£2.00		
Company liquidity survey	Mar, June, Aug, Dec	£8.00		
Computing services industry (annual results)	Sept	£2.00		
Computing services industry (quarterly results)	Mar, June, Sept, Dec	£8.00		
Credit business	Every month	£24.00		
Cross border acquisitions and mergers	Mar, June, Sept, Dec	£8.00		
Currency of invoicing	Dec	£2.00		
Distributive and service trades.....	Dec	£2.00		
Engineering index of production	Every Month	£24.00		
Engineering sales and orders	Every month	£24.00		
Finance of top companies	May, Nov	£4.00		
Insurance and pensions (quarterly results).....	Mar, June, Sept, Dec	£8.00		
Insurance and pensions (annual results)	Jan	£2.00		
Machine tools.....	Every month	£24.00		
Methodological issues re trade statistics	Bi - Annual ad hoc	£4.00		
Overseas direct investments and earnings	Mar	£2.00		
Overseas earnings from royalties	June or July	£2.00		
Overseas earnings of the film and TV industry	Sept	£2.00		
Profitability (international)	Annual ad hoc	£2.00		
Profitability of UK companies	Jan	£2.00		
Research and development statistics	Feb	£2.00		
Statistical changes in 1992	Bi - Annual ad hoc	£4.00		
Steel stocks (provisional results).....	Feb, May, Aug, Nov	£8.00		
Steel stocks (final results).....	Jan, April, July, Oct	£8.00		
UK Cinema exhibitors	Jan, April, July, Oct	£8.00		
Size analyses of UK businesses.....	Sept	£2.00		
	Total Payment			

Single issues are available at £2.00 per copy.

Cheques should be made payable to Central Statistical Office at address overleaf.

Name.....
Organisation.....
Address.....
County..... Post Code.....