



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

2 Coal mining



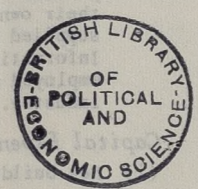
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BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

2 Coal mining

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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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.

2 Coal mining

This Report on the Coal Mining Industry relates to establishments of the National Coal Board and non-nationalised undertakings in Great Britain engaged in the extraction of coal from deep mines and quarries. Persons associated with coal production employed by the National Coal Board elsewhere than at the mines (i.e. by Area Boards and in Divisional and Headquarters offices), and their remuneration, are in general included, but certain administrative staff associated mainly with activities other than coal production are excluded from this report.

The extraction of coal from opencast workings so far as recorded separately is excluded and classified to Construction.

Establishments in this industry were excluded from the censuses for 1954, 1958 and 1963 taken in Northern Ireland.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 101 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

The figures have been compiled from returns made to the Ministry of Power. The returns for 1954 related to the calendar year; those for 1958 covered 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1959; and those for 1963 also related to the calendar year.

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: Great Britain

Estimates for all undertakings, 1958 and 1963 (a) (b)

	Unit	1958 (c)	1963	
Number of colliery units or mines (d)	No.	1,308	928	
Gross output	£'000	846,190	860,879	
Net output	"	642,440	654,640	
Net output per head	£	832	1,103	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done (e)	£'000	818,242	882,623
	merchanted goods	"	88	81
Cost of materials and fuel used (e)	"	196,305	192,876	
Cost of merchanted goods	"	171	157	
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	-	2,509
	for transport	"	7,273	10,698
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year	"	+ 21,707	- 25,546
	at end of year	"	126,979	112,215
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 27,860	- 21,898
	at end of year	"	42,959	53,626
Work in progress	change during year	"	-	+ 73
	at end of year	"	706	502
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 6,153	- 3,720
	at end of year	"	83,314	58,087
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	Th.	771.7	593.3
	operatives	"	718.2	547.9
	other employees (f)	"	53.1	45.3
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	487,826	426,671
	of other employees (f)	"	40,348	42,915
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (g)	"	..	38,866	
Capital expenditure (h)				
Total	"	..	75,232	
New building work	"	38,670	24,083	
Land and existing buildings (i)	"	..	- 242	
Plant and machinery (i)	"	57,566	50,847	
Vehicles (i)	"	436	544	

(a) Particulars of opencast coal production, farms, canteens, etc. are excluded.

(b) For 1963, estimates for small mines accounted for less than 1 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also less than 1 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(c) Revised figures.

(d) The number of colliery units for administrative and accounting purposes, exclusive of any mines not in active production. In some cases these units comprise more than one mine.

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

(f) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

(h) Including expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(i) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Summary of returns received from larger undertakings, 1958 and 1963
National Coal Board undertakings employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain (a)(b)

	Unit	1958	1963	
Number of colliery units or mines (c)	No.	826	617	
Gross output	£'000	838,944	853,999	
Net output	"	636,940	649,408	
Net output per head	£	832	1,103	
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done (d)	£'000	811,231	875,569
	merchanted goods	"	87	81
Index of specialisation (e)	Per cent.	99	99	
Cost of materials and fuel used	£'000	194,623	191,334	
Cost of merchanted goods	"	170	156	
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	-	2,489
	for transport	"	7,211	10,612
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 27,626	- 21,723
	at end of year	"	42,591	53,197
Work in progress	change during year	"	-	+ 72
	at end of year	"	700	498
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	- 6,100	- 3,691
	at end of year	"	82,600	57,623
Average number employed	total	No.	765,120	588,586
	operatives	"	712,458	543,681
	other employees (f)	"	52,662	44,905
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	483,907	423,394
	of other employees (f)	"	40,022	42,585
Wages and salaries per head	operatives	£	679	779
	other employees (f)	"	760	948
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (g)	£'000	..	14,987	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (h)	"	..	23,580	
Capital expenditure (i)				
New building work	"	38,339	23,891	
Land and existing buildings	acquisitions	"	-	-
	disposals	"	-	240
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	57,572	51,084
	disposals	"	498	643
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	480	587
	disposals	"	48	47

For notes to this table - see page 2/5

TABLE 3 Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	4	-	4
18 and over	93	3	96
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) Particulars of opencast coal production, farms, canteens, etc. are excluded.

(b) The following information relates to small mines (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry.

	1958	1963
Number of mines	482	311
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	414	186
Other persons employed	6,201	4,556

(c) The number of colliery units for administrative and accounting purposes exclusive of any mines not in active production. In some cases these units comprise more than one mine.

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

(e) This is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(f) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(g) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

(i) Including expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 5(A) Sales of principal products of the industry, 1958 and 1963 (a)

National Coal Board undertakings employing 25 or more persons:
Great Britain

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Disposals of coal				
Provided free	1,993	110(b)	4,450	1,855
Provided at concessionary prices (c)	3,303	1,995		
Net commercially disposable, including transfers to other establishments and services, and to National Coal Board selling organisations (d)	181,189	785,495	184,005	844,106
Total disposals of coal (e)	186,485	787,600	188,455	845,960
Work done				
Cleaning and crushing coal				
From opencast workings		78		65
From non-N.C.B. mines				-
Waste products				404
Total value of disposals of coal, work done and sale of waste products		787,676		846,429

- (a) The figures in this table do not include the sales of coal from opencast sites, production of which in 1958 amounted to 14.0 million tons valued at £49.6 million and in 1963 amounted to 5.5 million tons valued at £24.8 million.
- (b) Cost of delivery by National Coal Board employees.
- (c) Valued at the amounts actually received, including charges for delivery where made by National Coal Board employees.
- (d) Including commercial sales direct from National Coal Board colliery units to consumers and distributors also transfers of coal to other collieries, to establishments in other Census industries (e.g. brickworks) and to colliery services not included in the Census returns, etc.
- (e) Excluding all colliery consumption of coal and coal purchased from other sources which together amounted in 1958 to 6,666,000 tons valued at £21,139,000 and in 1963 to 3,913,000 tons valued at £13,001,000.

TABLE 5(B) Work of capital construction and repair and maintenance, 1958 and 1963

National Coal Board undertakings employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	1958	1963
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Capital construction carried out by employees		
At colliery units and other establishments in the coal mining industry	17,703	20,929
For other industries (including N.C.B. establishments outside the coal mining industry)	31	47
Repair and maintenance		
At colliery units and other establishments in the coal mining industry	51,114	63,189
For other industries (including N.C.B. establishments outside the coal mining industry)	661	605
Total work of capital construction and repair and maintenance	69,509	84,771
Less work of repair and maintenance at colliery units and other establishments in the coal mining industry	51,114	63,189
Total	18,395	21,582

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

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products, 1958 and 1963
National Coal Board undertakings employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Minerals other than coal	1,555	166	1,588	194
	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
Electricity sold	262,007	846	274,025	1,441
Electricity transferred to other establishments under the same ownership	132,824	722	83,224	530
Gas, steam and compressed air sold	..	554	..	806
Other goods	..	2,873	..	4,586
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	87	..	81
Total		5,247		7,638

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, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Materials and fuel purchased and used, 1954 and 1963

National Coal Board undertakings employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Materials				
Iron and steel				
Arches and cambered girders	360	12,263	320	16,016
Roof bars and props (including all materials except timber)	168	6,899	240	19,821
Straight joists and sections (including roof girders)	90.0	2,852	70.6	3,038
Other (excluding finished parts and scrap)	126	5,739	78.8	5,598
Wire ropes	25.0	2,599	21.8	3,268
Timber	Th.stds.		Th.stds.	
Mining timber (props, pitwood, shoring timber, etc.)	673	22,011	456	15,059
	Th.cu.ft.		Th.cu.ft.	
Other	2,622	1,513	1,520	726
Conveyor belting	..	16,056	..	12,785
Explosives (including accessories)	..	6,780	..	5,956
Insulated wires and cables	..	4,395	..	8,898
Lubricating oils and greases	Th.gal. 7,037	1,626
			Th.cwt. 88.9	312
Spares for coal face machinery and other plant and equipment	..	18,808	..	36,716
All other stores and materials (including water) used	..	29,924	..	31,841
Fuel and electricity (a)				
Opencast coal for colliery consumption	0.9	5
Coke	} 41.0	182	37.3	295
Coke breeze			1.7	12
Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	2,888	515	3,157	505
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)	2,136	176	4,577	310
Gas	Th.therms		Th.therms	
From public supply (Area Gas Boards)	606	36	2,054	146
From other sources	17,285	185	1,309	19
Electricity	Th.kWh		Th.kWh	
From public supply	3,180,810	13,139	5,236,668	28,216
From other sources outside the coal mining industry	50,182	212	7,982	40
All other purchased fuel	..	350(b)	..	127
Total cost of materials and fuel used		144,634		191,334
Goods purchased for merchanting		..		156
Total cost of purchases		..		191,490

(a) The total quantity of electricity generated in National Coal Board undertakings was 1,659,054 Th.kWh in 1954 and 838,939 Th.kWh in 1963.

(b) Including opencast coal for colliery consumption.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger undertakings, 1963

National Coal Board undertakings employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	1,501
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,172
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	505
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	10,612
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	6
Vehicle licences	"	93
Depreciation	"	315
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	123
Total	"	12,827

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

National Coal Board undertakings employing 25 or more persons: Great Britain

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	630
Road goods vehicles	123
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	7,802
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	415
Rates, excluding water rates	6,086
Hire of plant and machinery	2,836
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	893
Total	18,785

(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.

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a parent company together with its subsidiary companies.

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

The census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them and other

ancillary activities such as bottling, packing and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output. Net output has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

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

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are, therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade the value shown is the net amount charged.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

Transport Payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

Wages and Salaries

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

Work given out

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- * Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

Rounding of Figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

List of Industry Reports, etc

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- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
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- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
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- 26 Fertilizers and Chemicals for Pest Control
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- 31 Paint and Printing Ink
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- 34 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 35 Polishes
- 36 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 37 Iron and Steel (General)
- 38 Steel Tubes
- 39 Iron Castings, etc.
- 40 Non-ferrous Metals
- 41 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 42 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 43 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 44 Industrial Engines
- 45 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 46 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 47 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 48 Office Machinery
- 49 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 50 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 51 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 52 General Mechanical Engineering
- 53 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 54 Watches and Clocks
- 55 Electrical Machinery
- 56 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 57 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 58 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 59 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 60 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 61 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 62 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 63 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 64 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 65 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 66 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 67 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 68 Tools and Implements

Part No. and title

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- 70 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 71 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 72 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 73 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 74 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
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- 76 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 77 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Woollen and Worsted
- 79 Jute
- 80 Rope, Twine and Net
- 81 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 82 Lace
- 83 Carpets
- 84 Narrow Fabrics
- 85 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 86 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 87 Textile Finishing
- 88 Asbestos
- 89 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 90 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 91 Leather Goods
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- 93 Weatherproof Outerwear
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- 95 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
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- 97 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 98 Hats, Caps and Millinery
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