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Report on the Census of Production 1993

PA29.5 Manufacture of other special purpose machinery

BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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)

London: HMSO

TABLE 1
Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added in the industry
All United Kingdom businesses classified in the industry

Area	1993		1992		1991	
	Total employment (thousands)	Net capital expenditure (£ million)	Total employment (thousands)	Net capital expenditure (£ million)	Total employment (thousands)	Net capital expenditure (£ million)
United Kingdom	33.8	100.0	32.5	100.0	31.1	100.0
North	8.8	27.8	8.5	26.2	8.1	26.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	4.8	14.8	4.5	14.0	4.2	13.5
East Midlands	2.9	9.1	2.8	8.6	2.7	8.5
East of England	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.0	3.3
South East	1.8	5.4	1.7	5.2	1.6	5.1
South West	2.3	7.0	2.2	6.8	2.1	6.7
West Midlands	3.8	11.5	3.7	11.4	3.6	11.3
West of England	3.8	11.5	3.7	11.4	3.6	11.3
London	37.1	100.0	35.0	100.0	33.0	100.0
Wales	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scotland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Great Britain	33.7	100.0	32.4	100.0	30.9	100.0
North Ireland	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
United Kingdom	33.8	100.0	32.5	100.0	31.1	100.0

Notes: (a) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees and working proprietors. (b) Total acquisitions less total disposals from disposals. (c) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions, an estimate of the net output for each region was made by assuming that net output was proportional to employment. An entry for each region was obtained by aggregating estimates of net output for addresses located in that region. (d) Gross value added at basic prices. (e) Net capital expenditure at basic prices. (f) Net output at basic prices. (g) Net output at current prices. (h) Net output at constant prices. (i) Net output at constant prices, 1985 prices. (j) Net output at constant prices, 1985 prices, excluding the financial services sector. (k) Net output at constant prices, 1985 prices, excluding the financial services sector and the public sector. (l) Net output at constant prices, 1985 prices, excluding the financial services sector, the public sector and the public administration sector. (m) Net output at constant prices, 1985 prices, excluding the financial services sector, the public sector, the public administration sector and the public bodies sector. (n) Net output at constant prices, 1985 prices, excluding the financial services sector, the public sector, the public administration sector, the public bodies sector and the public corporations sector. (o) Net output at constant prices, 1985 prices, excluding the financial services sector, the public sector, the public administration sector, the public bodies sector, the public corporations sector and the public utilities sector. 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BUSINESS MONITORS MAKING UP THE COMPLETE CENSUS REPORT

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PA11.1	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	PA27.5	Castings of metals
PA14.1	Quarrying of stone	PA28.1	Manufacture of structural metal products
PA14.2	Quarrying of sand and clay	PA28.2	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
PA14.3	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals	PA28.3	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
PA14.4	Production of salt	PA28.4	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
PA15.1	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products	PA28.5	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering
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PA17.6	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	PA31.5	Manufacture of lighting equipment and electrical lamps
PA17.7	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles	PA31.6	Manufacture of electrical equipment not elsewhere classified
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PA18.2	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	PA32.2	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
PA18.3	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur	PA32.3	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
PA19.1	Tanning and dressing of leather	PA33.1	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
PA19.2	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness	PA33.2	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
PA19.3	Manufacture of footwear	PA33.3	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
PA20.1	Sawmilling and planing of wood; impregnation of wood	PA33.4	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
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PA20.3	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery	PA34.1	Manufacture of motor vehicles
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PA20.5	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	PA34.3	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
PA21.1	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	PA35.1	Building and repairing of ships and boats
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PA22.1	Publishing	PA35.3	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
PA22.2	Printing and service activities related to printing	PA35.4	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
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PA23.1	Manufacture of coke oven products	PA36.1	Manufacture of furniture
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PA24.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals	PA36.3	Manufacture of musical instruments
PA24.2	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products	PA36.4	Manufacture of sports goods
PA24.3	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	PA36.5	Manufacture of games and toys
PA24.4	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products	PA36.6	Miscellaneous manufacturing not elsewhere classified
PA24.5	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations	PA40.1	Production and distribution of electricity
PA24.6	Manufacture of other chemical products	PA40.2	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
PA24.7	Manufacture of man-made fibres	PA41.0	Collection, purification and distribution of water
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PA26.2	Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products		
PA26.3	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags		
PA26.4	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay		
PA26.5	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster		
PA26.6	Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement		
PA26.7	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone		
PA26.8	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		
PA27.1	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC)		
PA27.2	Manufacture of tubes		

PA 29.5

The information in this report relates to businesses classified to the Manufacture of other special purpose machinery industry, Group 29.5 in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1992. The Industry Group covers the following Classes and subclasses:-

29.51 Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy

This class includes:

- manufacture of machines and equipment for handling hot metals:
 - converters, ingot moulds, ladles, casting machines
- manufacture of metal-rolling mills and rolls for such mills

29.52/1 Manufacture of machinery for mining

This subclass includes:

- manufacture of continuous-action elevators and conveyors for underground use
- manufacture of boring, cutting, sinking and tunnelling machinery
- manufacture of machinery for treating minerals by screening, sorting, separating, etc.

29.52/2 Manufacture of earth-moving equipment

This subclass includes:

- manufacture of earth moving machinery:
 - bulldozers, angle-dozers, graders, scrapers, levellers, mechanical shovels, shovel loaders, etc.
- manufacture of bulldozers and angle-dozer blades

29.52/3 Manufacture of equipment for concrete crushing and screening and roadwork

This subclass includes:

- manufacture of concrete and mortar mixers
- manufacture of pile-drivers and pile-extractors, mortar spreaders, bitumen spreaders, concrete surfacing machinery, etc.

29.53 Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing

This class includes:

- manufacture of agricultural dryers
- manufacture of machinery for the dairy industry:
 - cream separators
 - milk processing machinery
 - milk converting machinery
 - cheese-making machines
- manufacture of machinery for the grain milling industry:
 - winnowers, sieving belts, cyclone separators, aspirators separators, grain brushing machines and the like; grinding mills, "breeding" rolls or mills, feeders, sifters, bran cleaners, blenders, rice hullers, pea splitters
- manufacture of presses, crushers, etc. used to make wine, cider, fruit juices, etc.
- manufacture of machinery for the bakery industry or for making macaroni, spaghetti or similar products:
 - manufacture of non-electric bakery ovens, dough mixers, dough-dividers, moulders, slicers, cake depositing machines, etc.
- manufacture of machines and equipment to process diverse food:
 - machinery to make confectionery, cocoa or chocolate; to manufacture sugar; for breweries; to process meat or poultry; to prepare fruit, nuts or vegetables; to prepare fish, shell fish or other sea-food; other machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink
- manufacture of machinery for the extraction or preparation of animal or vegetable fats or oils
- manufacture of machinery for the preparation of tobacco and for the making of cigarettes or cigars, or for pipe or chewing tobacco or snuff
- manufacture of machinery for the preparation of food in hotels and restaurants

29.54 Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production

This class includes:

- manufacture of textile machinery:
 - machines for preparing, producing, extruding, drawing, texturing or cutting man-made textile fibres, materials or yarns
 - machines for preparing textile fibres: cotton gins, bale breakers, gannetters, cotton spreaders, wool scourers, wool carbonizers, combs, carders, roving frames, etc.
 - spinning machines
 - machines for preparing textile yarns: reelers, warpers and related machines
 - weaving machines (looms) including hand looms
 - knitting machines
 - machines for making knotted net, tulle, lace, braid, etc.
- manufacture of auxiliary machines or equipment for textile machinery:
 - Dobbies, Jacquards, automatic stop motions, shuttle changing mechanisms, spindles and spindle flyers, etc.
- manufacture of machinery for fabric processing:
 - machinery for washing, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, coating or impregnating textile fabrics
 - manufacture of machines for reeling, unreeling, folding, cutting or pinking textile fabrics

- manufacture of laundry machinery:
 - ironing machines
 - laundry-type washing and drying machines
 - dry cleaning machines
- manufacture of sewing machines, sewing machine heads and sewing machine needles
- manufacture of machines for producing or finishing felt or nonwovens
- manufacture of leather machines:
 - machinery for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather
 - machinery for making or repairing footwear or other articles of hides, skins, leather or furskins

29.55 Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production

This class includes:

- manufacture of machinery for making paper pulp
- manufacture of paper and paperboard making machinery
- manufacture of machinery producing articles of paper or paperboard

29.56 Manufacture of other special purpose machinery

This class includes:

- manufacture of machinery for working soft rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products of these materials:
 - extruders, moulders, pneumatic tyre making or retreading machines and other machines for making a specific rubber or plastic product
- manufacture of printing and bookbinding machines
- manufacture of machinery for producing tiles, bricks, shaped ceramic pastes, pipes, graphite electrodes, blackboard chalk, foundry moulds, etc.
- manufacture of moulding boxes for any material; mould bases; moulding patterns; moulds
- manufacture of diverse special machinery and equipment: machines to assemble electric or electronic lamps, tubes (valves) or bulbs; machine for production or hot-working of glass or glass ware, glass fibre or yarn; machinery or apparatus for isotopic separation; rope-making machinery, etc.
- manufacture of centrifugal clothes dryers
- manufacture of dryers for wood, paper, pulp, paper or paper-board
- manufacture of industrial robots for multiple uses

For a full description of the 1992 classification see Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992, obtainable from HMSO, price £19.95.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page 5.

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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 HMSO, price £4.25.

3. In 1990, however, the first revision of NACE was made by EC regulation. This regulation makes it necessary for the UK to introduce a new Standard Industrial Classification, SIC(92), based on NACE Rev 1. The regulation guarantees comparability between national and Community classifications and therefore between national and Community statistics. Full details of SIC(92) are given in 'Standard Industrial Classification 1992', obtainable from HMSO, price £17.50, reference ISBN 0 11 620551 2.

The 1993 census is the first conducted on SIC (92) and business monitors published in respect of 1993 will contain data for that year only and are being issued, whenever possible, for each 3 digit Group of SIC (92). However, a limited range of 1991 and 1992 data reworked to SIC(92) Section and Sub-Section level has been published as a supplement to the Census Summary Volume (PA1002).

REPORTING UNIT

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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

8. A register of businesses throughout the United Kingdom is held on the CSO computer and provides the basis for CSO 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.

9. The Annual Census and other CSO 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 or Annual Sales Inquiries, 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 CSO and the Department of Employment differ because they are derived from two separate inquiries and use different procedures and employment definitions.

COVERAGE

10. 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.

11. Under the sampling arrangements agreed for the 1993 Census, forms were despatched to all businesses with 100 or more employed and, for most production industries, samples of 1 in 5 and 1 in 2 respectively being taken for businesses in the 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 employment size bands. In addition, sampling was extended to the 10-19 size band and to the 1-9 size band in selected industries. It was necessary to increase the sample in those industries where there were few businesses in the sample size band or where response in earlier years was poor. About 15,700 forms were despatched in the United Kingdom for the 1993 Census.

PERIOD COVERED

12. Businesses were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1993 but, where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 1993 and 5 April 1994 were accepted. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for

businesses which had started or ceased trading during the year.

ESTIMATION

13. 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 in the shorter form sent to smaller businesses.

14. For the 1993 census a change in estimation procedures was introduced. This meant that 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 selected employment of each responding business. 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 selected employment.

15. 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.

16. 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

17. 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 deducted from the total disclosed."

18. 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 1993

19. The 1993 census like that for 1992 was a slimline one. Changes in Standard Industrial Classification, sampling and estimation procedures have been detailed in previous paragraphs. The additional question identifying those businesses with employees engaged in Research and Development work and the break down on capital and current costs associated with pollution prevention and solid waste management, were retained. As for the 1992 Census the breakdown of questions on capital expenditure and stocks were excluded. Data for the stocks variables in the 1993 results have been estimated from information collected in the CSO Quarterly Stocks Inquiries. No individual asset types have been published for the capital expenditure variables.

SYMBOLS USED

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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. 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 is 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

24. 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

25. This represents the value of new building and other constructional 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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, solici-

tors 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 knowledge. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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

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

GROSS OUTPUT

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

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

37. 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

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

NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

39. Comprises of the values of NEW BUILDING WORK acquisitions less disposals of LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS, VEHICLES and PLANT AND MACHINERY. These individual asset types are not collected separately.

NET OUTPUT

40. 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

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

NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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 c.i.f. 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

45. 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 sub-contractors 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

46. This represents sales of goods during the year, 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

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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 4

Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1993

All united Kingdom businesses classified to the industry(a)

Size group(b)	Busin-esses	Enterprise groups(c)	Employment			Wages and salaries(d)			
			Total including working proprietors	Opera-tives	Admini-strative, technical and clerical	Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	£ million	£	£ million	£	
1-9	753	749	2.4)						
10-19	297	294	4.5)	20.0	10.5	277.4	13,887	201.6	19,118
20-49	412	410	12.7)						
50-99	171	164	11.3)						
100-199	78	71	10.6	6.1	4.4	86.9	14,173	85.7	19,407
200-299	29	26	6.6	3.8	2.8	56.9	14,927	52.3	18,897
300-399	14	14	4.6	2.8	1.7	40.8	14,341	33.8	19,646
400-499	7	7	3.8	2.1	1.7	32.4	15,431	33.6	20,225
500-749	10	9	4.9	2.9	2.0	48.4	16,655	39.9	19,772
750-999	5	5	4.2	2.2	2.0	44.5	20,474	40.0	19,542
1000-Plus	4	4	5.0	2.5	2.5	41.0	16,509	62.5	25,085
Total	1,780	1,716	70.5	42.4	27.7	628.2	14,809	549.3	19,858

(a) Businesses employing fewer than 10 persons are not required to complete census returns. Because of this, data for these businesses should be regarded merely as best estimates available and used with caution.

(b) The size groups above are based on the recorded employment of businesses at the time of their selection. The employment column is however based upon that returned to the census, which may differ in some cases from employment at selection.

(c) The count of enterprises groups shown in each row represents the number of enterprise groups, irrespective of size, owning the businesses shown in each size group. Because an enterprise group may own businesses in more than one size group the sum of the individual enterprise group counts may exceed the total for the industry.

(d) 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 £155.9 million. The remuneration of outworkers on returns received - also excluded from the table - was £334 thousand.

(e) Gross value added data relate to businesses employing 1-199.

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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	Total	per head		
1,734.6	1,738.2	936.0	30,238	(e)	(e)	40.5	234.8
757.2	764.3	363.3	34,436	1,032.3(e)	24,871(e)	16.5	136.3
450.6	442.7	188.2	28,599	146.4	22,250	6.7	91.3
351.6	356.1	156.7	34,340	128.4	28,144	8.5	85.8
279.0	278.4	126.9	33,735	107.0	28,456	7.6	29.9
391.2	405.8	180.4	36,630	153.2	31,102	8.0	237.1
403.0	337.9	85.8	20,328	57.0	13,507	9.2	106.0
572.5	566.9	224.0	45,055	169.4	34,067	24.1	74.5
4,939.6	4,890.3	2,261.3	32,063	1,793.7	25,433	121.0	995.6

TABLE 5

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1993 Census by number of returns and total employment

PA295

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total employment
1993		
April 6-30	4.7	1.9
May	2.1	1.2
June	5.6	3.7
July	3.5	2.6
August	5.0	2.3
September	6.5	9.7
October	5.0	5.5
November	2.6	1.0
December	45.0	56.9
1994		
January	3.2	2.8
February	2.4	1.1
1 March - 5 April	14.4	11.2

TABLE 6

Operating ratios, 1993

All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

	Unit	1993
Gross output per head	£	69,340
Net output per head	£	32,063
Gross value added per head	£	25,433
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	37
Ratio of gross output to stocks		4.9
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	66
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		1.5
Wages and salaries per operative	£	14,809
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	19,858
Net capital expenditure per head	£	1,716
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	7

TABLE 7

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1993
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

PA295

Area	Total employment(a)		Net capital expenditure(b)		Net output(c)		Gross value added at factor cost(c)	
	Thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United Kingdom
Standard regions of England								
North	3.1	4.5	6.9	5.7	113.1	5.0	97.7	5.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.3	13.2	28.3	23.4	242.5	10.7	187.3	10.4
East Midlands	8.9	12.6	9.7	8.0	254.0	11.2	206.8	11.5
East Anglia	3.3	4.7	3.3	2.7	120.9	5.3	90.0	5.0
South East	12.8	18.2	19.3	15.9	436.5	19.3	327.4	18.3
South West	4.9	7.0	6.0	5.0	190.7	8.4	159.3	8.9
West Midlands	8.1	11.5	13.5	11.2	261.5	11.6	215.7	12.0
North West	10.8	15.4	18.9	15.6	310.7	13.7	242.9	13.5
England	61.4	87.0	105.8	87.4	1929.8	85.3	1527.1	85.1
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	6.1	8.7	9.4	7.8	231.0	10.2	188.9	10.5
Great Britain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom	70.5	100.0	121.0	100.0	2261.3	100.0	1793.7	100.0

(a) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees and working proprietors.

(b) Total acquisitions less total proceeds from disposals.

(c) 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 was treated similarly.

TABLE 8

PA295

Output and costs, 1993

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry(a)

	Unit	29510	29521	29522
Enterprise groups	Number	58	72	252
Businesses	"	61	75	254
Sales of goods produced	£ million	331.5	325.1	511.3
Work done and industrial services rendered	"	22.6	89.0	9.4
Capital goods produced for use within the business	"	*	-	0.5
Non-industrial services rendered	"	*	14.4	2.3
Goods merchanted or factored	"	28.8	73.0	19.0
Total sales and work done	"	383.8	501.5	542.4
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	-39.1	-9.3	-1.3
Gross output	"	344.7	492.2	541.1
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	"	227.2	138.6	340.0
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"	18.1	51.6	11.0
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	0.4	-3.7	2.6
Cost of industrial services received	"	6.5	36.2	5.7
Net output	"	93.3	262.1	186.9
Total employment	Thousand	4.0	6.7	5.1
Net output per head	£	23, 139	38, 978	36, 370
Cost of non-industrial services received				
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	2.7	4.2	3.6
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	1.4	1.6	1.0
Commercial insurance premiums	"	3.2	3.9	2.1
Bank charges	"	0.4	0.3	0.7
Other non-industrial services	"	14.2	34.8	16.7
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	-	0.1	0.1
Rates, excluding water rates	"	1.8	2.6	2.8
Gross value added at factor cost	"	69.6	214.6	159.9
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	17, 250	31, 914	31, 114

(a) The count of enterprise groups shown in each column represents the number of enterprise groups owning the businesses shown for each sub-class. Because an enterprise group may own businesses in more than one sub-class the sum of the enterprise group may exceed the total in the industry.

PA295

	29523	29530	29540	29550	29560
	71	198	414	57	611
	73	204	427	60	626
	351.6	640.8	471.8	205.2	1,350.7
	13.1	62.6	34.9	12.8	71.9
	1.4	0.1	1.2	*	1.1
	0.2	6.4	3.4	*	1.6
	30.5	74.4	47.8	8.7	118.9
Total sales and work done	396.8	784.4	559.2	227.3	1,544.2
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	-3.7	11.2	2.9	0.3	-10.3
Gross output	393.1	795.6	562.1	227.6	1,534.0
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	206.7	301.2	232.8	107.5	639.8
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	20.9	57.7	34.0	6.7	92.1
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	1.8	2.8	2.7	-0.1	19.1
Cost of industrial services received	17.9	36.5	20.2	5.1	40.7
Net output	149.4	403.0	277.8	108.3	780.6
Total employment	4.5	12.2	9.4	3.8	24.6
Net output per head	32, 872	32, 991	29, 484	28, 408	31, 680
Cost of non-industrial services received					
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	2.2	8.8	1.4	2.3	13.9
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	2.9	6.6	1.8	0.7	12.1
Commercial insurance premiums	2.0	5.1	4.0	1.9	10.3
Bank charges	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.6	2.6
Other non-industrial services	27.0	84.1	39.5	17.4	96.2
Licensing of motor vehicles	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
Rates, excluding water rates	2.7	4.7	2.9	1.8	9.4
Gross value added at factor cost	112.0	291.9	226.4	83.6	635.8
Gross value added at factor cost per head	24, 639	23, 899	24, 032	21, 929	25, 803

TABLE 9

Capital expenditure, 1993(a)
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry

PA295

£ million

	29510	29521	29522
Total acquisitions	7.1	16.1	*
Total proceeds from disposals	0.6	1.9	*
Total net capital expenditure	6.5	14.2	12.7

(a) See paragraph 39 of the explanatory notes for changes in collection.

TABLE 10

Stocks and work in progress 1993
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry

PA295

£ million

	29510	29521	29522
10a increase during year			
Materials, stores and fuel	0.4	-3.7	2.6
Work in progress	-37.6	-8.8	4.0
Goods on hand for sale	-1.5	-0.5	-5.3
Total	-38.7	-13.0	1.3
10b Value at end of year			
Materials, stores and fuel	7.0	29.3	24.3
Work in progress	*	25.8	22.5
Goods on hand for sale	4.8	39.5	27.9
Total	*	94.6	74.8

(a) The count of enterprises shown in each column represents the number of enterprises owned by the group of businesses in each sub-class. The count of enterprises in each sub-class is not necessarily the same as the count of enterprises in the industry as a whole.

PA295

£ million

	29523	29530	29540	29550	29560
Total acquisitions	7.4	17.4	20.4	*	53.5
Total proceeds from disposals	1.7	3.4	3.6	*	7.3
Total net capital expenditure	5.7	13.9	16.9	5.0	46.2

	29523	29530	29540	29550	29560
10a increase during year					
Materials, stores and fuel	1.8	2.8	2.7	-0.1	19.1
Work in progress	-1.7	9.6	6.3	1.1	-6.1
Goods on hand for sale	-2.0	1.6	-3.4	-0.8	-4.2
Total	-1.9	14.0	5.6	0.2	8.8
10b Value at end of year					
Materials, stores and fuel	20.9	33.0	32.8	4.2	92.5
Work in progress	20.1	67.9	34.1	*	101.4
Goods on hand for sale	48.4	43.7	20.3	7.1	38.0
Total	89.4	144.6	87.3	*	231.9

TABLE 11

PA295

Operating ratios, 1993

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry

	Unit	29510	29521	29522	29523
Gross output per head	£	85,480	73,201	105,290	86,519
Net output per head	£	23,139	38,978	36,370	32,872
Gross value added per head	£	17,250	31,914	31,114	24,639
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	20	44	30	28
Ratio of gross output to stocks		1.4	5.2	7.2	4.4
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	90	68	50	63
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		0.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Wages and salaries per operative	£	12,464	19,481	14,377	13,424
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employees	£	18,224	25,887	18,860	18,864
Net capital expenditure per head	£	1,609	2,113	2,464	1,249
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	9	7	8	5

TABLE 11

Operating ratios, 1993

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry

	Unit	29530	29540	29550	29560
Gross output per head	£	65,132	59,656	59,719	62,258
Net output per head	£	32,991	29,484	28,408	31,680
Gross value added per head	£	23,899	24,032	21,929	25,803
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	37	40	37	41
Ratio of gross output to stocks		5.5	6.4	6.8	6.6
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	71	60	75	65
Ratio of Operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		1.3	1.7	1.2	1.7
Wages and salaries per operative	£	14,763	12,615	14,819	14,996
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employees	£	19,924	18,098	18,287	19,916
Net capital expenditure per head	£	1,142	1,791	1,311	1,875
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	5	7	6	7