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**Business Statistics Office** 

## **Business Monitor**

Report on the Census of Production

Bacon curing, meat and fish products



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Commencing with the 1971 Census, the Census of Production reports are being numbered in a uniform series embracing all industrial inquiries in the Business Monitor series. These Business Monitors have a code P (for production) followed first by A (indicating that it is an annual series) or Q (quarterly) or M (monthly): and then by a number indicating the minimum list heading, or sub-division of a minimum list heading, of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).

The Census of Production (PA) reports are available on standing order (details on application to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London SE 1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977), although they are not included in the global subscription arrangements for the Business Monitor series.

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Enquiries:

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## PA214

## **Business Monitor**

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1976

# Bacon curing, meat and fish products

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

**Department of Industry Business Statistics Office** 

**London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office** 

List of	Industry Reports, etc.		
	The second secon	PA369.1	Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles
	Coal mining		and aircraft
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PA103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction		Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring accessories, etc.
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	Printing ink	PA432	Leather goods
	Surgical bandages, etc.	PA433 PA441	Fur Weatherproof outerwear
PA2/9./ PA311	Photographic chemical materials Iron and steel (general)	PA442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
PA312	Steel tubes	PA443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
PA313	Iron castings, etc.	PA444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.
PA321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	PA445 PA446	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery
PA322 PA323	Copper, brass and other copper alloys Miscellaneous base metals	PA449.1	Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries
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PA333.1		PA461.1	Refractory goods  Building bricks and non-refractory goods
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PA336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	PA469.1	Abrasives  Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products
PA337	Mechanical handling equipment	PA409.2	Timber
PA338	Office machinery Mining machinery	PA472	Furniture and upholstery
	Printing, bookbinding and paper goods machinery	PA473	Bedding, etc.
PA339.3	Refrigerating machinery, space-heating,	PA474	Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets
DA 220 F	ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	PA475 PA479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures
PA339.5	Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools	PA481	Paper and board
PA339.7	Food and drink processing machinery and	PA482.1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases
	packaging and bottling machinery		Packaging products of paper and associated materials
	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	PA483	Manufactured stationery Wallcoverings
PA341 PA342	Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	PA484.2	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board
	Ball, roller, plain and other bearings	PA485	Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals
	Precision chains and other mechanical engineering	PA489	General printing and publishing
PA351	Photographic and document copying equipment	PA491 PA492	Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.
PA352 PA353	Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	PA493	Brushes and brooms
PA354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	PA494.1	Toys, games and children's carriages
PA361	Electrical machinery	PA494.3	3 Sports equipment
PA362	Insulated wires and cables	PA495 PA496	Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products
PA363	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	PA499.1	Musical instruments
PA364	Radio and electronic components	PA499.2	2 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
PA365.1	Gramophone records and tape recordings	PA500	Construction
PA365.2	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	PA601 PA602	Gas Electricity
PA366	equipment Electronic computers	PA602	Water supply
PA367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods		Summary tables
PA368	Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use		

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Bacon curing, meat and fish products industry, minimum list heading 214 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include: –

The quick freezing of meat products including poultry, and fish and fish products; curing bacon and ham, canning and otherwise preserving meat, poultry and fish, preparation of oven ready poultry, and making sausages, meat pasties, pies and puddings, meat extracts and essences, meat and fish pastes and lard. Production at distributive establishments is excluded.

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

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Output and costs, 1973-1976
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1973	1974	1975	1976
Enterprises (b)	Number	1,282	1,450	1,500	1,59
Establishments (b)	er, 2 <b>6 m</b> il , engineralis	1,473	1,657	1,693	1,780
Sales of goods produced	£ thousand	1,180,521	1,451,592	1,632,300	2,087,788
Receipts for work done and industrial services rendered	talaneges et al milita o sonseembe flairi	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,279
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	,,	1,534	651	1,103	555
Non-industrial services rendered	"	3,192	4,347	6,851	6,000
Goods merchanted or factored	"	79,177	132,311	137,881	162,73
Total sales and work done (d)	"	1,264,423	1,588,901	1,778,136	2,259,360
ncrease during the year, work in progress and loods on hand for sale		13,934	8,238	9,041	27,064
Gross output	,,	1,278,357	1,597,139	1,787,177	2,286,424
Purchases of materials for use in production, and backaging and fuel		880,500	1,072,269	1,163,806	1,489,311
urchases of goods for merchanting or factoring	,,	71,599	116,245	112,720	135,837
ncrease during the year, stocks of materials, cores and fuel		10,293	6,490	981	12,750
ost of industrial services received	"	9,170	17,299	18,224	24,15
evies payable under Bacon curing industry tabilisation Scheme	,,	756	455	357	1,219
ess allowances receivable from Bacon curing dustry Stabilisation Scheme and fatstock parantee scheme	"	3,645	1,059	389	928
Net output	,,	330,269	398,422	493,440	649,580
otal employment (e)	Thousands	113.7	121.1	120,2	127.4
Net output per head	£	2,906	3,290	4,104	5,097
ayments for non-industrial services					
Rents, hire of plant and machinery (f)(g)	£ thousand	7,370	7,415	10,776	10,629
Commercial insurance premiums		2,756	3,562	4,858	5,493
Bank charges	"	539	885	603	679
Other non-industrial services (h)	"	32,113	43,246	63,247	88,858
icensing of motor vehicles	"	840	888	1,239	1,322
ates, excluding water rates	"	2,728	3,994	5,587	6,265
Gross value added at factor cost		283,924	338,432	407,132	536,334
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	2,498	2,795	3,386	4,208

<sup>(</sup>a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments exempt because of size. Satisfactory returns accounted for 82 per cent of employment within the industry.

Capital expenditure, 1973 - 1976

All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)(b)

					£ th	ousand
Type takker Green mag(3) zornefugdi Type samek	1973	1974	1975		1976	198
Land and buildings		Name and the second		, Cien		
New building work	8,616	11,240	12,270		13,596	
Land and existing buildings						
Acquisitions	2,504	1,550	2,341		3,073	
Disposals	1,394	1,124	769		1,427	
Vehicles						
Acquisitions						
Motor cars	2,003	2,751)	7.071		10.000	
Other vehicles	3,082	4,937 )	7,671		10,022	
Disposals						
Motor cars	790	1,102)				
Other vehicles	435	1,047)	2,427		2,395	
Plant and machinery						
Acquisitions	18,024	23,240	27,469		36,880	
Disposals	695	704	1,292		1,292	
Total net capital expenditure	30,915	39,741	45,263		58,457	

Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments exempt because of size. Satisfactory returns accounted for 82 per cent of employment within the industry.

#### TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1973 - 1976
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

					£ thousand
	1973	1974	1975		1976
	estadores terroresto que se Proceso de Transporto que se		Increase	italian managaran ang managaran	Value at end of year
Materials, stores and fuel	10,293	6,490	981	12,750	66,758
Work in progress	3,964	1,334	4,077	11,019	47,166
Goods on hand for sale	9,969	6,904	4,964	16,045	82,244
Total	24,226	14,728	10,022	39,815	196,167

Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments exempt because of size. Satisfactory returns accounted for 82 per cent of employment within the industry.

<sup>(</sup>b) Increases from 1973-1974 largely attributable to improved estimates of the number of establishments with less than 20 employees – see notes on page (iii).

<sup>(</sup>c) Included with sales of goods produced.

<sup>(</sup>d) Details of manufacturers' sales of principal products are published regularly in Business Monitor PQ214.

<sup>(</sup>e) Average number employed, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.

<sup>(</sup>f) 1973 figures include hire of vehicles.

<sup>(</sup>g) For 1973-1975 rents of industrial and commercial buildings were not recorded separately. For 1976 the amount payable was £5,481 thousand.

<sup>(</sup>h) 1974-1976 figures include the cost of hiring goods vehicles.

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

Analysis of establishments by size, 1976
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab- lish- ments	Enter- prises (c)	Employmen	Employment			Wages and salaries (f)			
			Total	Opera-	Others	Operatives		Others (e)	3 1979(4)	
			(d)	tives	(e)	Total	per head	Total	per head	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£	
1 - 10	837	815	4,527)							
11 - 19	328	322	4,660)	21,771	3,620	41,988	1,929	10,391	2,870	
20 - 49	283	278	8,814)	21,771	3,020	41,000	1,020	2150 167	2,070	
50 - 99	122	111	8,242)							
100 - 199	94	80	13,311	11,238	2,038	22,772	2,026	6,142	3,014	
200 - 299	37	28	9,009	7,544	1,455	15,491	2,053	4,333	2,978	
300 - 399	24	19	8,274	6,773	1,500	15,434	2,279	4,578	3,052	
400 - 499	11	9	4,875	4,119	755	8,004	1,943	2,129	2,820	
500 - 749	20	20	11,865	9,638	2,227	21,677	2,249	7,000	3,143	
750 - 999	9	7	8,033	6,858	1,174	14,834	2,163	3,170	2,700	
1,000 - 1,499	4	3	5,505	4,561	944	12,950	2,839	3,584	3,797	
1,500 - 1,999	6	6	9,606	7,548	2,058	19,492	2,582	6,248	3,036	
2,000 and over	5	5	30,723	23,357	7,366	63,002	2,697	24,638	3,345	

Total	1.780	1.592	127,444	103,407	23,137	235,644	2,279	72,214	3,121
+ many and seminated and the second of	1,7.00	.,,00							

<sup>(</sup>a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 employees.

Total sales and work done (g)	Gross output	ross output Net output		Gross value added at factor cost	added at factor cost		Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
		Total	per head	Total	per head		
£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	f to street and postinual multicrass.	£ thousand	fo ansonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonson	£ thousand	£ thousand
501,855	505,122	116,889	4,454	(j)	(j)	13,836	26,940
							disold
265,336	266,397	61,452	4,617	148,583(j)	3,756(j)	6,196	15,793
206,341	207,914	48,495	5,383	39,879	4,427	3,015	12,911
173,139	174,282	39,814	4,812	34,265	4,141	4,084	10,361
60,595	61,493	18,347	3,763	15,116	3,101	1,778	7,113
220,552	222,031	71,039	5,987	63,629	5,363	8,654	15,578
112,440	113,801	34,849	4,338	31,218	3,886	3,203	12,179
110,703	112,265	44,117	8,014	39,674	7,207	3,811	9,294
141,591	142,129	34,147	3,555	28,544	2,971	3,439	9,209
466,808	480,990	180,431	5,873	135,426	4,408	10,439	76,789

2,259,360	2,286,424	649,580	5,097	536,334	4,208	58,457	196,167
000000					CALLE HE SELECTION		100,107

<sup>(</sup>f) The cost of employers' contributions to national insurance, graduated pensions, other pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens, is estimated for the industry at £35,968 thousand.

<sup>(</sup>b) Average number employed, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.

<sup>(</sup>c) The sum of the figures for the size groups may exceed the total for the industry because some enterprises control establishments in more than one size group.

<sup>(</sup>d) Including working proprietors.

<sup>(</sup>e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

<sup>(</sup>g) Sales of goods produced, capital goods manufactured, buildings constructed by establishments for their own use, work done, industrial and non-industrial services rendered and merchanted goods.

<sup>(</sup>h) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

<sup>(</sup>j) Gross value added data relate to establishments employing 1-199.

TABLE 6

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Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1976 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry

Area	Total employment (a)		Net capital expenditure (b)(c)		Net output, gross value added and employment in the region from returns received from establish- ments with more than 80 per cent of their employ- ment in the region (d)			
					Net output	Gross value added at factor cost	Employment as a percentage of total regional employment in the industry	
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	£ thousand		
Standard regions of England								
North	4.9	3.9	1,658	2.8	7,289	5,900	35.2	
Yorkshire and Humberside	19.2	15.0	7,651	13.1	60,560	42,964	61.6	
East Midlands	11.3	8.8	4,594	7.8	35,440	30,055	72.7	
East Anglia	13.3	10.4	5,245	9.0	35,228	30,207	51.1	
South East	20.8	16.4	7,344	12.6	49,950	43,493	38.3	
South West	11.3	8.8	4,233	7.2	25,264	21,373	60.1	
West Midlands	8.1	6.4	6,322	10.8	23,573	20,461	49.9	
North West	12.9	10.1	4,791	8.2	18,547	15,714	33.3	
England	101.8	79.8	41,838	71.6	255,852	210,166	50.7	
Wales	2.2	1.7	827	1.4	3,250	2,536	36.0	
Scotland	19.3	15.1	12,026	20.6	54,465	46,075	70.6	
Great Britain	123.2	96.7	54,691	93.6	313,568	258,777	53.6	
Northern Ireland	4.3	3.3	3,766	6.4	21,437	18,559	87.1	
Unallocated (e)	<u>-</u>	_	_	-	314,575	258,998	-	
United Kingdom (b	127.4	100.0	58,457	100.0	649,580	536,334		

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

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

(c) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

(d) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions an estimate was made of the net output and gross value added attributable to the region only where more than 80 per cent of the establishment's employees were located in the region. The estimate was made by assuming that net output and gross value added at each address covered by a return was proportional to employment at the address.

(e) Unallocated net output and gross value added covering establishments with addresses in two or more regions, plus estimates for unsatisfactory returns, non-response and establishments exempt because of size.

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments employing 20 or more persons, 1976

Accounting year ended		Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed		
	better on the left	per cent	per cent	RESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY.	
1976	April (a)	4.4	3.2		
	May	3.9	5.7		
	June	4.4	2.0		
	July	2.4	2.0		
	August	3.9	1.8		
	September	7.1	6.3		
	October	6.8	8.9		
	November	0.7	0.2		
	December	25.7	36.2		
1977	January	17.1	12.7		
	February	4.2	2.8		
	March (b)	19.3	18.2		

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1977.

#### TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part-time employment and sex, 1976(a)

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees
The mental section is	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	52	2	54
Female	30	16	46

Source: Department of Employment

The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom at end June, 1976.

Produced in Wales by Her Majesty's Stationery Office Reprographic Unit, Cardiff Dd. 597332 K6 Cdf 141 6/79 These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors: more detailed information about the census is given in a separate Business Monitor -PA1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Census of Production, 1976.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes made for 1976

The Census for 1976 is in line with similar inquiries being conducted in other member countries of the European Economic Communities. There was a small number of changes in the scope of the industry reports compared with 1975. These include separate headings for:

Sales of goods produced

Receipts for work done and industrial services rendered

Amounts paid for hire of plant and machinery Amounts paid for rent of industrial and commercial buildings

Specific changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports or by footnotes to the tables.

Suppression of information relating to individual undertakings

Section 9(5)(b) of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 states - "The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any report, summary or other communication to the public of information obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act -

in compiling any such report, summary or communication the competent authority shall so arrange it as to prevent any particulars published therein from being identified as being particulars relating to any individual person or undertaking except with the previous consent in writing of that person or the person carrying on that undertaking, as the case may be; but this provision shall not prevent the disclosure of the total quantity or value of any articles produced, sold or delivered; so, however, that before disclosing any such total the competent authority shall have regard to any representations made to them by any person who alleges that the disclosure thereof would enable particulars relating to him or to an undertaking carried on by him to be deduced from the total disclosed."

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

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

not available

nil or less than half the final digit shown figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises

R revised

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

Industrial classification Industrial United Kingdom Standard Classification (SIC) was first issued in 1948 and was subsequently revised in 1958 and 1968. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom, The general principles followed are those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Statistical Office but the United Kingdom SIC reflects the organisation and structure of industry and trade as it exists in the United Kingdom. The SIC is a classification by activity and is not a commodity classification. However, an index of all commodity headings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors, is published in Business Monitor PQ1000.

Statistical units

The statistical unit for the purpose of the Census is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the classification (e.g. steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address e.g. a farm, a mine or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities. Frequently distinct activities characteristic of different industries are carried on at one address, but normally these are not classified separately and the whole establishment is classified according to the main activity. If, however, the required range of data can be provided for each activity, each is taken to constitute a separate establishment. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses, Where this is so, businesses are asked to provide the full range of separate information in respect of each address; whether or not the activities are different. Their activities may, however, be integrated to such an extent that they constitute a single establishment. In the latter case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at these addresses (termed local units). Separate figures are obtained of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit in order to compile regional tables. Efforts are made by the Business Statistics Office to ensure, by negotiating with respondents, that the return from an establishment does not cover local units or addresses in more than one of the countries of the United Kingdom.

Further information about the statistical unit appeared in an article "The statistical unit in business inquiries" in Statistical News No.13 May Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production e.g. merchanting, transport, warehousing, for which they keep a separate set of Transfers of goods produced to such departments are treated as sales and respondents are asked to value them as far as possible as sold to an independent purchaser. Where separate accounts are not kept they are asked to include

details of all these activities in their return Particulars relating to head offices main engaged in the administration of the product of units within the scope of the census were included. Where more than one return was made the information in respect of the head office wa apportioned among them.

For certain purposes in the annual censuses

roduction (especially the enterprise analyses of usiness Monitor PA1002) related establishments re combined. For these purposes an enterprise group may be defined as a business consisting of either a single establishment or two or more stablishments under common ownership or control. ringing together establishments into enterprise roups is also necessary for the purpose of nsuring that there will be no disclosure of the activities of any one enterprise group.

Information about the relationship of stablishments, the changing structure of groups f companies and about common ownership links is btained from many sources, including the Stock Exchange Year Book, company reports, press reports and information supplied by individual establishments.

HE REGISTER

he register permits a questionnaire to be sent irect to the reporting establishment on which he latter can include information relating to all manufacturing (or local) units which it

the inquiries provide a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and act as a check on its detail and structure. For the establishments on the register making eturns to the quarterly inquiries, the industrial lassification is derived from an analysis of their sales of commodities and is reviewed annually.
Employment data are entered on the register from
returns to the annual census of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these inquiries the employment data are based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment.

Establishments with 20 or more employees are included in the censuses each year and the information.

ation they supply to the census is supplemented by he returns that those with 25 or more employees rovide to the quarterly inquiries. Information bout establishments with fewer than 20 employees n most industries is less securely based, but ncreasing use has been made of data on these mall establishments supplied by the Department of Employment. One benefit of using this information is an improvement in the estimates of the number of smaller establishments and enterprises, but there is little effect on other aggregates (e.g. employent, output, net capital expenditure).

overage return was required in the 1976 Census from each stablishment with 20 or more employees. Each stablishment is classified to an industry, as efined in the SIC, whose principal products form e major part of the establishment's sales.

e regions defined in Table 5 take account of the boundary changes arising out of the Local Sovernment Act 1972 and the Local Government Act (Scotland) 1973. These changes came into effect in 1974 in England and Wales and May 1975 in Scotland.

ERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

verage number employed stablishments were required to state the number

persons on the payroll on average during the par of return, whether full-time or part-time ployees. Separate figures were required for: (a) administrative, technical and clerical

employees (b) all other employees (operatives)

rages could be calculated from the figures ating to the last week of each calendar month. tablishments were also required to state the

number of working proprietors where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers (i.e. persons employed by establishments who worked in their own homes etc. on materials supplied by the establishment) are excluded. The figures include persons engaged on 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 "selfemployed" for national insurance purposes and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a wage or salary; but such persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. Directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading: directors paid by fee only are not included.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission, managers, superintendents and works foremen; research and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen, editorial staff, advertising staff, travellers and all office employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include operatives employed in power stations, transport (including roundsmen), warehouses, stores, shops and canteens, inspectors, maintenance workers and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers are excluded.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing units where production had not started before the end of the year is included. Establishments were asked not to deduct from the value of capital expenditure amounts received or expected to be received in grants or allowances from the Government or any statutory body or local authority. Establishments with 100 or more employees were asked to include a total net capital expenditure figure for each calendar year.

(a) New building work

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other constructional work to be used in connection with the business covered by the return. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings and on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of works of a capital nature carried out by the establishment's own staff and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. Figures shown include legal charges, stamp duties, agents! commissions, etc.

(b) 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 assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(c) 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. Deductible value added tax is excluded but non-deductible value added tax on motor cars acquired is included. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortization or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written-off for items scrapped.

Cost of industrial services

This includes amounts payable to other firms for work done on materials supplied by the establishment, payments for repairs and maintenance (including those in respect of rented buildings) and amounts paid to other firms for contracts which have been sublet. Payments to outworkers are excluded.

Cost of non-industrial services

This includes rent of industrial and commercial buildings, hire of plant and machinery, commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts paid for professional services, post office services, transport, advertising etc. Amounts payable on royalties for the right to use patents, trademarks, copyrights etc., manufacturing and quarrying rights and technical "know-how" are also included.

In the calculation of gross output the value of total sales and work done is increased by the rise (or reduced by the fall) during the year in the value of work in progress and goods on hand for sale.

Net output

Net output, a customary census measure, is calculated by deducting from gross output the cost of purchases (reduced by the rise, or increased by the fall, during the year of stocks of materials etc.) and the cost of industrial services received, and where applicable, duties etc.

Net output per head

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

Gross value added at factor cost

Gross value added at factor cost is calculated by deducting from net output the cost of nonindustrial services (e.g. rent of buildings, hire of plant and machinery, commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts paid for professional services, post office services, transport and advertising), rates (excluding water rates) and the cost of licensing motor vehicles. This estimate of gross value added approaches more closely than census net output to the definition of net output or value added in national accounts statistics.

Gross value added at factor cost per head The figures of gross value added at factor cost per head are derived by dividing the gross value added by the average number of persons employed (full and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of raw materials,

components, semi-manufactured goods and workshop materials; of replacement parts and consumable tools not charged to capital account; of packaging materials of all types; of stationery and printed materials of all types; of stationery and printed materials to be used by the establishment or given out to other establishments for the production of machinery or other capital items for the establishment when working on goods supplied by customers; and of food, etc. for any canteen covered by the establishment's return. Transfers of goods to the establishment from another department of the same firm not covered by the establishment's return are included at a cost corresponding to the estimated selling value recorded by the other department. Amounts payable to the part of the part corresponding to the estimated selling value recorded by the other department. Amounts payable recorded by the orner department. Amounts payable to transport firms or credited to the firm's own transport department for delivery of materials are excluded, as are all purchases of machinery and plant charged to capital account. Purchases of plant charged to capital account. Purchases of staff for their own use. goods for merchanting or factoring have been collected separately since 1973. The values shown exclude VAT. They include, in addition to the actual purchase price, the value of packaging material charged to the establishment. The value of returned goods or packaging material returned to suppliers and any trade discounts are excluded, Materials purchased duty-paid are included at their duty-paid value, less any drawback, rebate, etc., The cost of transport is included only if it is included with the purchase price in the firm's accounts. Imported goods are included at their imported goods are included at their included at their included with the purchase price in the firm's accounts. collected separately since 1973. The values shown accounts. Imported goods are included at their full delivered cost. If in the firm's accounts the transport from docks or airport is not included in the cost of goods purchased, the cost is entered at coi.f. plus duty (if applicable). Leasing, renting manufacturing process by the seller. and hire purchase charges are excluded.

Sales of goods produced
Sales for the purposes of the annual censuses means deliveries on sale of goods made by establishments in the United Kingdom covered by the lishments in the United Kingdom covered by the lishments by outworkers or by other establishments from materials given out to them and sales of waste products are included. New building work and machinery or other capital items produced by establishments for hiring out or leasing are establishments for hiring out or leasing are return being that adopted in the establishments takings are excluded. All sales in the period of the inquiry are included irrespective of when the goods were manufactured. Goods produced in one the inquiry are included irrespective of when me goods were manufactured. Goods produced in one establishment and transferred either to ancillarly departments not engaged in production for which sessablishment of the same firm not covered by the return, are treated as sales by the producing establishment and valued as far as possible as they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations, for which separate accounts are kept are valued on the same basis.

The value shown for sales is the "net selling value" defined as the amount (excluding added tax) charged to customers whether ex-works or delivered basis, after any discounts and agents' commissions have deducted. The cost of packing materials allowance for returnable cases is included. Industries where products attract Excise Duty the value stated is usually inclusive of duty if sold in bond of exported.

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Work done and industrial services rendered Figures for work done represent the amount charged for work carried out on materials supplied by customer and include repair work. Within certain

Stocks and work in progress

nounts paid to outworkers by sub-contractors are xcluded.

Employers' insurance and welfare contributions
This item includes employers' contributions to
national insurance and graduated pensions (and/or arnings related basic contributions under

Social Security Act, 1973) as well as commercial insurance premiums to provide pensions, superannuation or other retirement benefits, sickness benefits, personal accident benefits, disability or death benefits for employees or former employees or their dependants. Contributions to the running costs of canteens, social centres, children's and holiday homes, etc. for employees, former employees and their dependants are also

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