PA412 1984

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BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

Business Monitor

Report on the Census of Production

Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products



BUSINESS MONITORS

SPECIAL NOTE FOR PURCHASERS

The Business Statistics Office, aided by industry and commerce, provides much of the statistical data required by Government for monitoring the economy.

You may, if you wish, purchase much of the data in the form of Business Monitors which are a series of publications containing statistical information compiled from inquiry forms sent out regularly by the BSO to selected firms asking detailed questions about production, sales, employment and investment. Business Monitors are the primary or in many cases the only source of the information they contain.

The Annual Census of Production Monitors deal with the manufacturing, energy, mining and construction industries. There are 115 Monitors in this series some of which cover more than one industry and they are all listed overleaf. They are prefixed by a code P (for Production) followed by A (annual series).

The 1980 Annual Census of Production was the first to be produced on the basis of the 1980 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification with individual reports covering three digit groups of the classification. 1980 reports contain comparable data for 1979. reworked from information originally published on the basis of the 1968 revision of the SIC. Also available is a special summary volume for the 1979 Census of Production based on 1980 SIC, and also containing the 1979 Purchases Inquiry Business Monitor -PA1002.1. 1979 Census of Production and Purchases Inquiry is available from HMSO Books, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT (Telephone 01-622 3316 for orders) price £21.00 reference ISBN 011 5141146.

If you would like details concerning Annual Census of Production data published for earlier years please telephone Newport (STD 0633) 222455.

If you would like to know more about the complete series of Business Monitors please contact HMSO Books (Publicity Department), FREEPOST, Norwich NR3 1BR who will send you a copy of the detailed Business Monitor Brochure which lists the Monitors available. For individual Monitor copies, back numbers or further information regarding the contents of Business Monitors please contact the Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP9 1XG. Telephone Newport (0633) 222973. Telex 497121 and 497122; answer back BSONPT G.

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PA412

Report on the 1984

production of meat and by-products

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

Department of Trade and Industry Business Statistics Office



Census of Production

Slaughtering of animals and

BUSINESS MONITORS MAKING UP THE COMPLETE CENSUS REPORT

The following is the list of Business Monitors making up the complete census report.

Shown alongside each title, where appropriate, is an indication of the change in the estimated employment in that industry that has arisen, between 1983 and 1984, from the introduction of a new, more up to date, register of businesses. The change shown reflects the increase or decrease between the old and new registers at a fixed point in time and does not in itself give any indication of the growth or contraction within any industry between 1983 and 1984. Over all manufacturing industry there was an increase between the two registers of 1,3%. Changes for individual industries have arisen not only from the addition of extra, mainly small, units but also from the reclassification of some small units from one industry to another

Since estimates of census variables, based on register employment, are made for small establishments which are not required to complete census forms, the change will affect much of the data contained in the reports. This should be taken into account in interpreting the figures.

Employment

percentage

		variation
PA1001	Introductory notes	
PA111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	
PA120	Coke ovens	
PA130	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	
PA140	Mineral oil processing	
PA161	Production and distribution of electricity	
PA162	Public gas supply	
PA170	Water supply industry	
PA210	Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores	38
PA221	Iron and steel industry	-1
PA222	Steel tubes	1
PA223	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	-2
PA224	Non-ferrous metals industry	0
PA231	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	-18
PA239	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)	-6
PA241	Structural clay products	-1
PA242	Cement, lime and plaster	0
PA243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	-9
PA244	Asbestos goods	0
PA245	Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals	-2
PA246	Abrasive products	-6
PA247	Glass and glassware	2
PA248	Refractory and ceramic goods	1
PA251	Basic industrial chemicals	0
PA255	Paints, varnishes and printing ink	1
PA256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes	1
PA257	Pharmaceutical products	1
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations	0
PA259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use	0
PA260	Production of man made fibres	0
PA311	Foundries	-4
PA312	Forging, pressing and stamping	0
PA313	Bolts, nuts, etc; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment	0
PA314	Metal doors, windows etc	2
PA316	Hand tools and finished metal goods	-1
PA320	Industrial plant and steelwork	4
PA321	Agricultural machinery and tractors	-1
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools	-1
PA323	Textile machinery	0
PA324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors	2
PA325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	3
PA326	Mechanical power transmission equipment	14
PA327	Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries; laundry and	
	dry cleaning machinery	-4
PA328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment	0
PA329	Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	0
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	7
PA341	Insulated wires and cables	2
PA342	Basic electrical equipment	1
PA343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators	3
PA344	Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and	
	passive electronic components	2
PA345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment	3
PA346	Domestic-type electric appliances	1
PA347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	13
PA351	Motor vehicles and their engines	0
PA352	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	-3

2

BUSINESS MONITORS MAKING UP THE COMPLETE CENSUS REPORT (continued)

PA353 Motor vehicle parts Shipbuilding and repairing PA361 Railway and tramway vehicles PA362 PA363 Cycles and motor cycles Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing PA364 PA365 Miscellaneous vehicles PA371 Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus PA372 Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances PA373 Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment PA374 Clocks, watches and other timing devices PA411 Organic oils and fats Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products PA412 PA413 Preparation of milk and milk products Processing of fruit and vegetables PA414 PA415 Fish processing PA416 Grain milling PA419 Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery PA420 Sugar and sugar by-products Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery PA421 PA422 Animal feeding stuffs PA423 Starch and miscellaneous foods PA424 Spirit distilling and compounding PA426 Wines, cider and perry PA427 Brewing and malting PA428 Soft drinks PA429 Tobacco industry PA431 Woollen and worsted industry PA432 Cotton and silk industries PA433 Throwing, texturing, etc. of continuous filament yarn PA434 Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie PA435 Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics PA436 Hosiery and other knitted goods PA437 Textile finishing PA438 Carpets and other textile floorcoverings PA439 Miscellaneous textiles PA441 Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery PA442 Leather goods PA451 Footwear PA453 Clothing, hats and gloves PA455 Household textiles and other made-up textiles PA456 Fur goods PA461 Sawmilling, planing, etc. of wood PA462 Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood PA463 Builders carpentry and joinery PA464 Wooden containers PA465 Miscellaneous wooden articles PA466 Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms PA467 Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings PA471 Pulp, paper and board PA472 Conversion of paper and board PA475 Printing and publishing PA481 Rubber products PA483 Processing of plastics PA491 Jewellery and coins PA492 Musical instruments PA493 Photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories PA494 Toys and sports goods PA495 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries PA500 Construction PA1002 Summary tables

Employment percentage variation

-2 0 0 0 0 2 4 -8 0 1 -5 0 -4 -7 14 0 -2 -5 2 0 2 0 -1 0 -2 3 -3 -3 0 3 3 -5 8 2 -2 -27 -17 -4 -5 -6 4 7 -1 3 5 -1 2 1 -5 -1 67

3

PA412 SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS AND PRODUCTION OF MEAT AND BY-PRODUCTS

PA412

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products industry, Group 412 in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980. The industry Group covers the following Activity Headings:-

4121 Slaughterhouses

Slaughtering of animals for meat for human consumption. Further processing such as removal of bones, offals, glands, etc. or the temporary preservation of hides and skins when undertaken in the slaughterhouse is included. Also included in this heading is the preparation of cuts of fresh meat or edible offals (including subsequent chilling or freezing) in establishments not classifiable to Division 6 (the distribution industry). Slaughtering, etc. of poultry is classified to heading 4123. The processing of animal by-products outside slaughterhouses and the slaughtering or processing of animals unfit for human consumption is classified to heading 4126.

4122 Bacon curing and meat processing

Bacon and ham 1.

Production of bacon, ham and processed pigmeat products. Pre-cooking or putting into sealed packs is included but canned products are classified to sub-division 3 of this heading.

Frozen meat products

Freezing of prepared meat products e.g. complete meat-based meals, meat pies and puddings, pastes, sausagemeat, etc. 3. Other processed and preserved meats

4123 Poultry slaughter and processing

Poultry slaughter

Slaughtering poultry and game birds. Dressing and further preparation (e.g. quartering, chilling or freezing) in the same establishment is included. Similar work done in establishments not slaughtering birds themselves is classified to sub-division 2 of this heading. Poultry meat products

Processing of poultry meat products (including dressing and quartering fowl in establishments not engaged in slaughtering) such as preparing meals based on poultry, pastes, breasts, etc. either fresh or packeted, canned or frozen. Products containing mixed ingredients of poultry and other meats are classified to heading 4122.

4126 Animal by-product processing

1. Fats and greases

Recovery and rendering of fats and greases from terrestrial animals. Hydrogenation of fats is classified to heading 4116/3. Fat splitting and other chemical treatment are classified to heading 2563.

2. Processed guts and offals

Processing and preparing guts and offals (including bones and blood) such as the manufacture of sausage skins, tripe, dressing, etc. Slaughtering other than for human consumption and other processing of animal by-products. 3.

Production of animal by-products including bone products. Meat meal, hides and skins, inedible poultry by-products, processing fallen

animals and slaughter other than for human consumption are included.

For a full description of the 1980 classification see Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.95

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 interpret-ation 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).

Since 1980, Censuses have been conducted on the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980 (SIC(80)). The Standard Industrial Classification exists to promote uniformity and compara-bility in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The SIC(80) is the result of an attempt to align the United Kingdom classification with the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). It is based on activity rather than commodities produced. A full description of SIC(80) is given in Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.95.

REPORTING UNIT

As far as possible the reporting unit in respect of which information is collected is one whose activities fall within a single activity heading of the classification and which is situated at a single geographical location. Frequently, however, the information required cannot be provided on this basis. Where information covering a mixture of activities is all that is available, the unit is classified according to the main activity. Where a unit operates at a number of locations and the full range of information is not available for each location, the reporting unit is deemed to cover a number of locations. In most cases, separate information on employment and net capital expenditure is obtained for each location (local unit) in order to enable regional data to be compiled. The reporting unit, usually called the establishment, is therefore defined as the smallest unit for which the information normally required in a production census can be provided.

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to ancillary departments not engaged in production (such as merchanting or factoring organisations, transport organisations, canteens and warehouses) for which separate accounts are kept. Transfers of goods produced to such departments are treated as sales, valued as far as possible as if sold to an independent purchaser. Where separate accounts are not kept, establishments are allowed to include details in their returns. Establishments are asked to include details relating to head offices engaged mainly in the administration of production units within the scope of the Census. Where head office activity covers more than one return, details are included in the principal return.

THE REGISTER

5. A register of production units throughout the United Kingdom is held on the BSO computer and provides the basis for BSO inquiries to the production sector. For each unit the register contains identification particulars and information about that unit's eligibility for inclusion in an inquiry, its relationship with other units 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 – Analyses of United Kingdom Manufacturing (Local) Units by Employment Size. During 1984, for production inquiries, the BSO moved to an updated register which makes fuller use of information obtained from HM Customs and Excise VAT records

6. The annual Census and other inquiries provide a major source of information for updating and checking the register. For establishments on the register making returns to the Quarterly Sales Inquiry, industrial classification is reviewed annually and is derived from an analysis of their commodity sales. Employment data are provided by the Quarterly Sales Inquiry and the Census of Production. Where establishments on the register do not make returns to these inquiries, employment is based mainly on information provided by the Department of Employment from Censuses of Employment. New additions to the register are obtained from various sources including HM Customs and Excise VAT records and Censuses of Employment.

COVERAGE

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

Under arrangements agreed for the 1984 Census, forms were despatched to all establishments with 20 or more employed except for those in the 20 to 49 employment size band located in England where, in general, a sample of 1 in 2 was taken. For industries where there were few units in the sample size band or where response in earlier years was poor, it was necessary to increase the sample. About 24,200 forms were despatched to production establishments in the United Kingdom for the 1984 Census.

PERIOD COVERED

ESTIMATION

13. clearly marked.

14. that:

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.

15. 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 1984 The 1984 Census was a benchmark one with a larger number of establishments receiving inquiry forms than had been the case with the previous 4 Censuses. Additional questions, for larger establishments only, asked for information on road transport costs, and postal and telecommunications costs. Coverage of the Census was extended to include, for the first time, establishments classified to activity headings 4121 (slaughterhouses), 4126 (animal by-product processing) and 4930 (photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories)

SYMBOLS USED **Business Monitors:**

5

R

Establishments were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1984 but, where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 1984 and 5 April 1985 were accepted. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for businesses which had started or ceased trading during the year.

10. All published Census results include estimates for nonresponders, unsatisfactory returns and establishments not selected for the Census. Estimates are also made for items not covered on the shorter form sent to smaller establishments.

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

12. The accuracy of the totals produced by adding together estimates and returned data is mainly dependent on two measures. The first of these is the extent to which establishments making satisfactory returns account for the overall total for any heading. In practice a measure of this is normally taken to be the employment of establishments making satisfactory returns expressed as a percentage of the total estimated employment (this is given in footnote (a) to Table 1). Thus the accuracy of data published in an Industry Report where 95 per cent of the employment in the industry is covered by returns made, will, in general, be better than that in an Industry Report where the coverage is only 70 per cent.

The second measure is the extent to which individual headings in an Industry Report are related to employment. 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

SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL UNDERTAKINGS Sub-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 -

17. The following symbols are used throughout the PA series of

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 revised

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

18. 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 19. 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

20. 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 establishment's return related. The value is inclusive of any amounts received or expected to be received in grants and/or allowances from government sources, statutory bodies or local authorities. Where expenditure is spread over more than one Census year, payments are included in the years in which they were made. Capital expenditure during the year is expected for production units where production had not started before the end of the year and the value of CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR ESTABLISHMENTS' OWN USE by establishments' own staff are included. The value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business are excluded. The figures include non-deductible VAT but exclude deductible VAT. No allowance is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence.

a. on LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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 ESTABLISHMENTS' OWN USE

24. This represents the value of all work of a capital nature carried out during the year by the establishments' own staff for use in the businesses covered by the returns.

COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

25. This includes amounts payable to other organisations for work done on materials supplied by the establishment 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

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

EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC. 27. This includes employers' national insurance contributions, including the national insurance surcharge, 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 dependents. Also included are contributions to canteens, social centres, children's and holiday homes etc. and the cost of supplying luncheon vouchers.

EMPLOYMENT

28. This is the average number of ADMINISTRATIVE, TECH-NICAL 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 (i.e. people who worked in their own homes on materials supplied by establishments) and casual employees such as jobbers are excluded. The average number of employees returned by individual establishments 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

29. 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 other than operatives.

b. OPERATIVES

30. 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 in general excluded.

c. WORKING PROPRIETORS

31. 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.

GROSS OUTPUT

32. This is calculated by increasing (or decreasing) the value of TOTAL SALES AND WORK DONE by the rise (or fall) during the year of WORK IN PROGRESS AND GOODS ON HAND FOR SALE.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

33. 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 OUT-PUT the definition of net output or value added in national accounts statistics.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER HEAD 34. This is calculated by dividing GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST by total EMPLOYMENT.

NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

NET OUTPUT

36. This is a traditional census measure 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 FACTOR-ING, 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

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

NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

38. 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

39. These ratios are calculated using industry totals, i.e. including the estimates for establishments 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

40. These include the cost of raw materials, components, semimanufactured 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 establishments or given out to other establishments for the production of machinery or other capital items for the establishments' own use and materials for use by the establishments 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 establishments' own transport departments for delivery of materials. The figures are net of the value of goods or packaging materials returned to suppliers and trade discounts receivable. Materials purchased duty-paid are included at their duty-paid value less drawbacks, rebates etc. Imported goods are included at their full delivered cost. If the transport from docks or airport of imported goods is not included in the cost of goods purchased, the cost is entered at cif plus duty, if applicable. Transfers of goods to an establishment from other departments of the organisation not covered by the return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other departments.

REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS

41. This represents amounts paid to outworkers, i.e. people who do work in their own homes generally on a piece-work basis, whose names appear on establishments' payrolls. Amounts paid to outworkers by subcontractors are included in the COST OF INDUS-TRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED. Estimates are not made for remuneration of outworkers for establishments not completing Census returns.

SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

42. This represents deliveries on sale of goods produced by establishments in the United Kingdom coming within the scope of the Census irrespective of whether or not they were produced in the year of the return. It also includes sales of goods made for establishments from materials given out by them to other organisations or to outworkers and sales of waste products and residues. The value of sales is the 'net selling value', i.e. 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 is inclusive of duty if goods are sold 'duty-paid' and exclusive of duty if goods 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 an establishment to departments not covered by the return (including other establishments in the same enterprise group) are treated as sales, valued as if sold to an independent purchaser.

STOCKS

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

WAGES AND SALARIES

44. This represents amounts paid during the year to ADMINIS-TRATIVE, 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

45. This includes amounts charged for work carried out including that done by sub-contractors on customers' materials including amounts charged by establishments for materials supplied by them in the course of such work and for industrial services such as repairs and maintenance, installation work and technical research and studies rendered to other organisations. 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 type-setting, 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

46. 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.



Output and costs, 1980-1984

All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(b)
Enterprises	Number	1,186	1,219	1,208	1,256	1,778
Establishments		1,304	1,331	1,320	1,361	1,942
Sales of goods produced	£ million	2,836.4	2,988.6	3,302.4	3,615.7	6,160.0
Work done and industrial services rendered	"	7.7	7.7	7.4	22.0	60.8
Capital goods produced for establish- ments' own use		1.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.1
Non-industrial services rendered	"	3.9	2.9	3.5	4.1	11.3
Goods merchanted or factored	"	187.6	206.1	252.1	277.3	370.2
Total sales and work done	"	3,036.7	3,206.5	3,566.0	3,919.8	6,603.3
ncrease during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale		25.8	-10.1	7.4	13.6	6.6
Gross output	"	3,062.5	3,196.4	3,573.4	3,933.4	6,609.9
Purchases of materials for use in pro- luction, and packaging and fuel		2,087.0	2,117.7	2,318.8	2,553.5	4,742.1
Purchases of goods for me <mark>rchanting or</mark> actoring		165.3	183.4	221.0	228.3	329.0
ncrease during the year, stocks of naterials, stores and fuel		-4.4	2.1	3.9	8.9	9.9
Cost of industrial services received	"	36.4	36.2	39.9	44.5	60.8
evies payable	"	0.5	1.9	: 6.6	11.1	18.0
ess allowances receivable	"	12.2	15.5	26.2	46.8	96.7
Net output	"	781.2	874.8	1,017.3	1,152.0	1,566.5
otal employment	Thousand	96.2	91.0	91.9	91.8	108.0
Net output per head	£	8,118	9,615	11,075	12,549	14,500
cost of non-industrial services received						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	21.3	21.3	28.1	28.3	36.5
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	10.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	9.7
Commercial insurance premiums	"	8.5	8.8	9.0	8.6	12.0
Bank charges	"	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3
Other non-industrial services		93.7	106.8	125.5	134.7	223.4(c)
icensing of motor vehicles		2.1	2.4	2.9	2.6	4.3
ates, excluding water rates		8.6	9.3	11.4	11.7	17.5
Gross value added at factor cost	"	635.3	716.1	830.1	955.5	1,260.8
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	6,601	7,871	9,037	10,408	11,670

(a) Satisfactory returns accounted for 83 per cent of employment within the industry in 1984.

(b) From 1984, figures are included in all tables for Activity Headings 4121 (Slaughterhouses) and 4126 (Animal by-product processing).

8

(c) Includes the cost of transport of goods by road (within the UK) of £81,411 thousand and postal and telecommunication costs of £11,743 thousand. These were collected separately for 1984 but not for the other years shown in the table.

TABLE 2

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Capital expenditure, 1980–1984 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry

Constanting Constant	1980		1981	1982
				Section Second
Land and buildings				
New building work	21.3		17.9	26.4
Land and existing buildings				
Acquisitions	10.3		7.2	8.5
Disposals	2.5		5.8	1.9
Net	29.1		19.3	33.0
Plant and machinery				
Acquisitions	57.1		56.4	59.5
Disposals	2.6		3.2	6.1
Net	54.5		53.2	53.4
Vehicles				
Acquisitions	15.3		13.2	15.3
Disposals	4.3		3.3	3.7
Net	11.0		9.9	11.6
Total net capital expenditure	94.6		82.4	98.1
7.9 6,763 1980 - 6,763	202.0	8.18	5.1	0.2

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1980–1984

an officed religion establishments classified to the industry	All United Kingdom establishments of	classified to	the industry
---	--------------------------------------	---------------	--------------

	1980	1981	1982
		-	
3a. Increase during year			
Materials, stores and fuel	-4.4	2.1	3.9
Work in progress	1.5	3.8	6.7
Goods on hand for sale	24.3	-13.9	0.7
Total	21.4	8.0	11.3

3b. Value at end of year Materials, stores and fuel Work in progress Goods on hand for sale **Total**

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			£ million
_	1983	1984	Trans Sucha 2010 and an
	20.1	26.4	
	*	12.3	
	*	7.1	
	24.2	31.6	
	69.9	*	
	6.3	* 2201.90	
	63.6	88.2	
	14.2	23.8	
	3.6	7.4	
	10.6	16.4	
	98.4	136.1	
0			000020

		£ million
1983	1984	
8.9	9.9	
3.9	-5.5	
9.7	12.1	
22,5	16.4	
ad sold se Aleida or portuebes by p	North Managerian	18120
	1904	
		Vosen
es' contributions to the Millen bie box were estimated for the		
	49.8	
	151.8	
	304.6	

Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1984 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size	Estab-	Enter-	Employmen	nt		Wages and	salaries (c)		
group	lish- ments	prises (b)							
			Total, including working proprietors	Opera- tives	Admin- istrative, technical and clerical	Operatives	5. 27.2	Administra technical a	nd clerical
						Total	per head	Total	per head
and desired as	Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	£ million	£	£ million	£
1—9	1,045	1,020	4.0)						
10—19	316	309	4.3)	20.8	4.5	119.1	5,735	33.4	7,397
20-49	270	240	8.6)	20.0	4.5	113.1	3,733	55.4	7,007
50-99	119	112	8.5)				8.07		
100–199	90	82	12.8	10.6	2.2	58.3	5,489	15.7	7,292
200–299	30	29	7.3	6.3	1.0	37.2	5,855	8.0	8,238
300-399	17	17	5.7	4.9	0.9	28.7	5,916	6.8	7,606
400-499	14	13	6.3	5.2	1.1	28.3	5,427	9.9	8,981
500-749	16	16	9.3	7.7	1.6	43.1	5,564	e 11.4	7,335
750–999	7	7	6.1	4.9	1.2	31.3	6,395	7.9	6,780
1,000—1,499	9	7	11.0	9.1	2.0	49.7	5,478	13.6	6,974
1,500—2,499	5	5	10.0	8.1	1.9	47.4	5,835	18.4	9,847
2,500 plus	4	4	14.1	11.7	2.4	65.6	5,608	20.0	8,192

Total	1,942	1,778 108	8.0 89.3	18.6	508.6 5,694	145.1 7,795

(a) Establishments employing fewer than 20 persons are not required to complete census returns. Because of this, data for these establishments should be regarded merely as the best estimates available and used with caution.

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

(c) The cost of employers' contributions to the national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens are excluded from the table but were estimated for the industry at £90.2 million.

(d) Gross value added data relate to establishments employing 1-199

Total sales and work done	Gross output	Net output		Gross value added at factor cost
		Total	per head	Total
£ million	£ million	£ million	£	£ million
2,455.0	2,456.3	429.8	16,946	(d)
952.7	955.6	190.1	14,860	493.6(d)
493.9	496.3	102.9	14,055	80.5
373.7	375.1	76.1	13,242	58.2
320.9	322.2	81.2	12,864	67.2
332.5	333.2	126.5	13,605	107.3
258.8	259.9	72.9	12,032	62.7
551.4	553.3	148.0	13,424	122.9
406.5	402.0	155.5	15,555	122.2
457.9	456.1	183.6	12,995	146.2

6,603.3	<u>e</u> #	6,609.9	1,566.5	14,500	1,260.8	

Total stocks and work in progress at end of year

per head		
f	£ million	£ million
(d)	45.4	58.3
12,921(d)	16.9	37.9
11,002	7.3	23.0
10,131	8.5	17.0
10,634	7.0	17.3
11,537	13.0	28.7
10,358	10.6	10.8
11,148	7.4	31.6
12,228	11.4	37.9
10,351	8.5	42.0

Net capital

expenditure

11,670

nor

136.1

304.6

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1984 Census by number of returns and total employment

Accounting y	ear ended		Percentag	e of total retui	rns receiv	/ed	Percentage of total employment			
1984 6–30) April	144 -	5.1	the Solution			6.5			n in ser by Dette
	May		4.6				4.6			
	June		8.3		100000 1000000 10000000		4.5			
	July		4.6				3.4			
	August		2.3				1.8			
	September		9.9				10.6			
	October		5.3				2.4			
	November		0.7				0.1			
	December		29.0				34.3			
985	January		4.2				1.7	, 10.2		
	February		3.0				5.6			
1	March–5 April		23.0		6.6		24.6			
(Xanadia		19	Carlos Carlos	100 M		28.5	100023	2.2	1 inter	<u></u>
						1250.87 . 17 6				
ABLE 6										

Operating ratios, 1980-1984

All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry

	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		-				
Gross output per head	£	31,823	35,132	38,901	42,849	61,183
Net output per head	£	8,118	9,615	11,075	12,549	14,500
Gross value added per head	£	6,601	7,871	9,037	10,408	11,670
Gross value added as a percentage of pross output	%	21	22	23	24	19
Ratio of gross output to stocks		15.0	16.3	16.2	16.3	21.7
Vages and salaries as a percentage of						
pross value added	%	64	59	57	53	52
Ratio of operatives to administrative, echnical and clerical employees		4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8
Vages and salaries per operative	£	3,960	4,369	4,871	5,108	5,694
Vages and salaries per administrative, achnical and clerical employee	£	5,453	6,164	6,703	7,672	7,795
Net capital expenditure per head	£	983	905	1,068	1,072	1,260
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	15	12	12	10	11

TABLE 7

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1984 All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry

Area	Total		Net capita		Net		Gross value	9
	employmen	t (a)	expenditu	re (D)	output (c)		added at factor cost	(c)
				ráe				
- Apochesi mana	Thousands	per cent c United Kingdom	f £ million	per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United
		Kinguom		Kingdom		Kingdom		Kingdom
Standard regions of England								
North	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0	50.5	3.2	38.2	3.0
Yorkshire and								
Humberside	10.9	10.1	18.0	13.2	166.0	10.6	133.7	10.6
East Midlands	14.4	13.4	20.2	14.8	206.1	13.2	170.9	13.6
East Anglia	12.2	11.3	14.1	10.4	167.7	10.7	131.8	10.4
South East	14.2	13.2	14.3	10.5	208.0	13.3	159.9	12.7
South West	11.6	10.7	13.9	10.2	165.3	10.6	128.3	10.2
West Midlands	11.2	10.4	11.7	8.6	168.0	10.7	139.9	11.1
North West	9.3	8.6	15.3	11.2	125.4	8.0	101.9	8.1
England	87.7	81.2	111.7	82.1	1,256.8	80.2	1,004.6	79.7
Wales	2.8	2.6	3.8	2.8	58.4	3.7	51.2	4.1
Scotland	11.8	10.9	9.0	6.6	167.6	10.7	135.0	10.7
Great Britain	102.3	94.7	124.6	91.5	1,482.8	94.7	1,190.8	94.4
Northern Ireland	5.7	5.3	11.5	8.5	83.7	5.3	70.0	5.6
United Kingdom	108.0	100.0	136.1	100.0	1,566.5	100.0	1,260.8	100.0

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

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

(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 of 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.

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Output and costs, 1984

All United Kingdom establishments classified to each activity heading within the industry

	Unit	4121	4122	4123	4126
Enterprises (a)	Number	817	747	137	117
Establishments	"	861	812	141	128
Sales of goods produced	£ million	2,440.3	2,531.3	984.3	204.0
Vork done and industrial ervices rendered		51.1	*	*	1.6
Capital goods produced for establish- nents' own use		Netted Netted	•	*	-
Ion-industrial services rendered	"	3.3	5.2	1.0	1.8
boods merchanted or factored	"	59.7	257.1	24.9	28.6
Total sales and work done	"	2,554.5	2,801.4	1,011.4	236.0
ncrease during the year, work in rogress and goods on hand for sale		6.4	5.3	-4.7	-0.4
Gross output	"	2,560.8	2,806.7	1,006.8	235.6
urchases of materials for use in pro- uction, and packaging and fuel	"	2,179.6	1,823.3	623.6	115.6
urchases of goods for merchanting or actoring	"	53.1	225.6	22.9	27.5
ncrease during the year, stocks of naterials, stores and fuel	0 <i>8 "</i> sæt	0.5	7.7	0.9	0.7
ost of industrial services received		12.0	27.6	14.1	7.1
pecial manufacturing levies nd allowances net	"	-54.1	-24.4	-0.2	-
Net output	"	370.8	762.3	347.2	86.1
otal employment	Thousand	15.8	63.2	25.6	3.4
Net output per head	£	23,444	12,060	13,557	25,380
ost of non-industrial services ceived					
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	6.2	22.6	6.3	1.5
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	na nana ana ani i ana "gana ana ta	1.4	6.7	1.3	0.3
Commercial insurance premiums	"	2.5	5.9	2.7	0.9
Bank charges	"	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.1
Other non-industrial services	"	51.1	110.4	45.6	16.3
censing of motor vehicles	<i></i>	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.7
ates, excluding water rates	"	3.7	9.3	3.2	1.3
Gross value added at factor cost	"	304.3	604.3	287.0	65.1
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£				

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

TABLE 9

PA412

Capital expenditure, 1984 All United Kingdom establishments classified to each activity heading within the industry

						£ millio
OST 20	Sederal Provinces Sector	and 17	4121	4122	4123	4126
						- bold an eleptron d
Land and buildings			23,444,65			
New building work			4.7	16.2	4.9	0.6
Land and existing build	dings					
Acquisitions			2.6	4.9	4.6	0.1
Disposals			3.1	0.5	3.1	0.5
Net			4.2	20.7	6.4	0.2
Plant and machinery						
Acquisitions			11.6	56.0	*	*
Disposals			0.5	2.0	*	inger and ingeries per of
Net			11.1	53.9	17.0	6.1
/ehicles						
Acquisitions			6.1	10.8	4.6	2.4
Disposals			1.9	2.9	1.7	1.0
Net			4.2	7.9	2.9	1.4
Total net capital ex	penditure		19.5	82.5	26.3	7.8

TABLE 10

Stocks and work in progress, 1984 All United Kingdom establishments classified to each activity heading within the industry

	4121
10a. Increase during year	
Materials, stores and fuel	0.5
Work in progress	-0.4
Goods on hand for sale	6.8
Total	6.9
10b. Value at end of year	
Materials, stores and fuel	5.8
Work in progress	3.1
Goods on hand for sale	32.4
Total	41.3

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£ million

4122 4123 4126	
77	
7.7 0.9 0.7	
1.3 -6.2 -0.1	
4.0 1.6 -0.3	
13.0 -3.7 0.3	
71.4 21.8 4.1	
13.7 32.4 0.6	
66.6 46.6 6.2	
151.7 100.7 10.9	

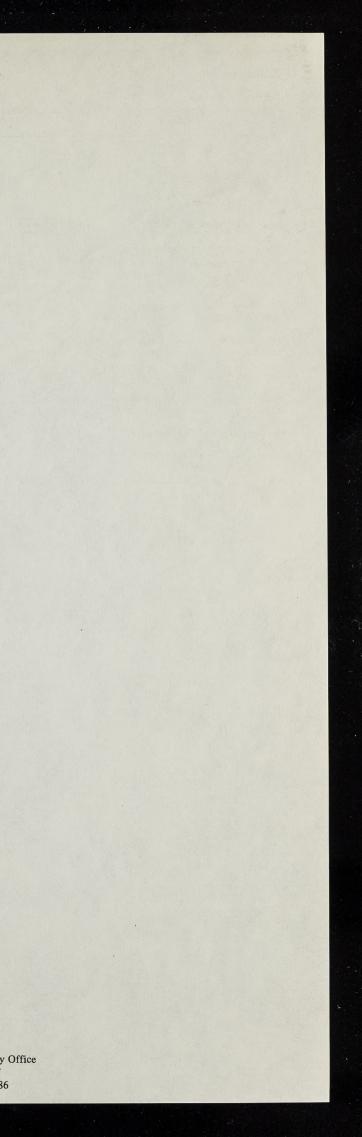
Operating ratios, 1984 All United Kingdom establishments classified to each activity heading within the industry

	Unit	4121	4122	4123	4126
	1			· · ·	
Gross output per head	£	161,912	44,402	39,306	69,426
Net output per head	£	23,444	12,060	13,557	25,380
Gross value added per head	£	19,242	9,560	11,205	19,187
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	12	22	29	28
Ratio of gross output to stocks		62.1	18.5	10.0	21.7
Nages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	35	64	47	39
Ratio of operatives to administrative, echnical and clerical employees		4.0	4.4	7.6	4.3
Vages and salaries per operative	£	6,561	5,728	4,947	7,238
Nages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	7,680	7,758	7,878	8,649
Net capital expenditure per head	£	1,234	1,305	1,027	2,293
Net capital expenditure as a percentage	NOV.	3.179.1516	1.4213	and the second	erective and
of gross value added	%	6	14	9	12

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£5.85 net ISBN 0 11 513956 7