计数据理想》。承持点了ORY NOTES AND GEFINITIONS

STAT GRADINO OMADNO 11 MAS

Lange the second second state of

PA411

Antipartie Classification tracts to a concluation of the official statistics of the Units and the result of an alternatic soft of the Units and the Caropers's formation of the statistics within the Europeen Community attracts protocols attracts of the Statistics of Advances (Classification from the Majorny's Statistics and the Statistics of the Statistics of Community attracts of the Statistics of the Statistics of the antiparty of the Statistics of the Statistics of the attracts of the Statistics of the Statistics of the Statistics attracts of the Statistics of

From the eachert persuase of he are reporting anir to the census was assumed as the analians unit which or inter reculted for an economic survey, interespective, the products from their production estructy.

198

6 In practice, while more becomers, both before while ofter stange, reparted for the company as a while, in the difference to over economic arrive has reached from the clause.

Organie

#### THE REGISTER

Present to Parli

a. epilite Anorali Certaus and other BSO intertioned of information for checking the remagnitum resonances of evention terms in any for any term of evention terms in any for automates of evention terms in arrows. For basicanes which have an import form. For basicanes we descload by event forms. For basicanes we descload by terms forms. For basicanes we descload by terms form of events are sentrated by terms form the estimates are sentrated by terms basically the transition is obtained at their common basically the transition is obtained at their common basically the transition is obtained at their down the engines arousing forms. Emissions of the form the engines arousing forms, for Employment are deployed from respectances mentiones and use

#### COVERNOE.

5 The Circuit cover Melond 4 in indegrite production, is meaning an apportunition, and gas, experiments (Divisions 1 to 5 of SEC(SO). Lease and the prevent of Man are excluded.

90. Under the serialing arrangene Generus Frome were constabled to all he employed and, for more production inder 1 in 2 biblestiede keing teken for beste to 96 employment size kenst. It was semplegen these industries where the semplegen these industries where the semple first benefit or where messages a shous 150050 forms were descatched i was 1860 Connue.

# **BUSINESS MONITOR**

## A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1988

> D. Autointurnality, the evaluate solvehick and/order indexteel in a missions. Regimes and industed an employment analysis to taken intermoment in executing see execution of estimated data. Thus a stitute of tongl estimate which beams a close relationship to take employment in Jikely so the mone decourse the statement and and estimate of tongl estimate the value or solve to an estimate of actual expension are when the value or solve to actually more a work.

## Organic oils and fats

Kanaga

ST REAR SEEDERFERTURE AND EXCHANCE OR T. THEFT FRAMEWORK

"The delibering providing shall take shall write results resource to any sport, surprised order to recommunication to the prise of laterition obtained under the recompling transition of the Act -

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)

> - Algories which would be likely to disclose percenters relating individual undergeightheb and astantivesenalize. The contribution as great written generat for their sublication.

anner a 490 Paragua ("provinces anelysis of twelve (hogo) benight covered by returns recei

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE** Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

PA411

The information in this report relates to businesses classified to the Organic oils and fats industry, Group 411 in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980. The industry Group covers the following Activity Headings:-

#### 4115 Margarine and compound cooking fats

4116 Processing organic oils and fats (other than crude animal fat production)

- Crude oils from fish and other marine animals
- Crude oils, cakes and meals from oil seeds and nuts Treated vegetable, marine and animal oils and fats
- Refining, hydrogenating or similarly treating vegetable, marine and animal oils and fats.

For a full description of the 1980 classification see Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price f4 25

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear

in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page 3.

LIST OF CONTENTS

		Page
Explanator	ry notes and definitions	3–5
Table 1	Output and costs, 1984–1988	6
Table 2	Capital expenditure, 1984–1988	7
Table 3	Stocks and work in progress, 1984–1988	7
Table 4	Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1988	8–9
Table 5	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1988 Census by number of returns and total employment	10
Table 6	Operating ratios, 1984–1988	10
Table 7	Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1988	11
Table 8	Output and costs by activity heading, 1988	12
Table 9	Capital expenditure by activity heading, 1988	13
Table 10	Stocks and work in progress by activity heading, 1988	13
Table 11	Operating ratios by activity heading, 1988	14

#### 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 comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The SIC(80) is the result of an attempt to align the United Kingdom classific-ation with the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). It is based on activity rather than commodities produced. A full description of SIC(80) is given in Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £4.25.

#### REPORTING UNIT

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 nonproduction activity.

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

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

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

#### THE REGISTER

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

The Annual Census and other BSO inquiries provide a major 8 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 For businesses on the register making returns to the forms. Quarterly Sales Inquiry, industrial classification is reviewed annually and is derived from an analysis of their commodity sales. For other businesses the classification is obtained either from VAT sources or from the register proving forms. Estimates of employment made by the BSO and the Department of Employment differ because they are derived from two separate inquiries and use different procedures and employment definitions.

#### COVERAGE

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

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

## 3

#### PERIOD COVERED

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

#### ESTIMATION

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

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

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

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

#### SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL UNDERTAKINGS

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

"The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any report, summary or other communication to the public of information obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act -

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

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

#### CHANGES MADE FOR 1988

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

#### SYMBOLS USED

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

	not available
TUI	nil or less that
*	information

- R
- ess than half the final digit shown ation suppressed to avoid disclosure revised

#### ROUNDING OF FIGURES

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

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT 21. The notes and definitions given in this section are based on the instructions given to respondents as to the way in which returns were to be completed

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

#### a. on LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS

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

b. on NEW BUILDING WORK

24. This represents the value of new building and other 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

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

CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR USE WITHIN THE BUSINESS

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

#### COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

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

#### COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

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

EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC. 29. This includes employers' national insurance contributions under the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, commercial insurance premiums for policies providing pensions, superainnuation 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.

sector of an and a sector of the address of the

#### EMPLOYMENT

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

a. ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

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

#### b. OPERATIVES

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

#### c. WORKING PROPRIETORS

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

#### ENTERPRISE

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

#### **GROSS OUTPUT**

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

#### GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

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

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

#### NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

#### NET OUTPUT

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

#### NET OUTPUT PER HEAD

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

#### NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

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

#### OPERATING RATIOS

42. These ratios are calculated using industry totals, ie including the estimates for businesses not responding to or not selected for the Census. Respondents are able to compare the ratios for their own businesses with those for the industry as a whole. PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION, AND PACKAGING AND FUEL. PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR MERCHANTING OR FACTORING

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 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 EXPEND-ITURE, and amounts payable to transport firms or credited to the business's own transport departments for delivery of materials. The figures are net of the value of goods or packaging materials returned to suppliers and trade discounts receivable. Materials purchased duty-paid are included at their duty-paid value less drawbacks, rebates etc. Imported goods are included at their full delivered cost. If the transport from docks or airport of imported goods is not included in the cost of goods purchased, the cost is entered at cif plus duty, if applicable. Transfers of goods from other departments of the business not covered by the return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other departments.

#### **REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS**

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

#### SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

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

#### STOCKS

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

#### WAGES AND SALARIES

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

#### WORK DONE AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

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

#### WORK IN PROGRESS

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

#### 不必是15 1 31级从下

Output and costs. 1984–1988 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

. 3.2	
	6897 to . Commercial insurance premiums

 Satisfactory returns accounted for 80 per cent of the end of the second s

Output and costs, 1984-1988 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Enterprises	Number	89	101			63
Businesses	п	97	106	64	65	72
Sales of goods produced	£ million	1,241.8	1,326.6	1,102.5	968.6	1,102.3
Nork done and industrial services endered	en offenend over en dhe ypperg i og gift, water	8.6	15.8	6.1	14.3	13.8
Capital goods produced for use within he business	DOOS PROC	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
Ion-industrial services rendered	H. CAT	1.0	1.5	1.7	101014296	h Anavah a
boods merchanted or factored	н	113.8	165.0	158.1	154.5	. 189.2
Total sales and work done	0.00 <b>0</b> 0 000 000	1,365.9	1,510.0	1,268.8	1,137.8	1,305.5
ncrease during the year, work in rogress and goods on hand for sale		9.5	-3.7	-7.8	11.6	4.7
Gross output	ties one part to	1,375.4	1,506.2	1,261.0	1,149.5	1,310.3
urchases of materials for use in pro- uction, packaging and fuel		1,045.6(b)	1,056.4(b)	840.3(b)	647.6(b)	815.5(b
urchases of goods for merchanting or actoring	interiore end enti- en reconstruct	107.1	136.0	119.8	121.5	143.3
crease during the year, stocks of naterials, stores and fuel	and Land Pi	3.9	1.4	-7.4	-8.4	15.9
ost of industrial services ceived	W. WEHNCLE	10.8	12.0	19.5	14.6	16.7
Net output		215.8	303.2	273.9	357.4	350.6
otal employment	Thousand	6.7	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.5
Net output per head	£	31,986	41,939	41,440	55,350	54,361
ost of non-industrial services ceived						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	1.8	3.0	2.0	8.6	5.4
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	UVED OF DEPRES	0.6	1.1	2.9	1.4	1.9
Commercial insurance premiums	diag there in	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.6
Bank charges	and the complete	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other non-industrial services	" BECKIVER	39.8	62.5	69.9	170.0	131.0
censing of motor vehicles	permittenes, pe	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
tes, excluding water rates	chas in itsi street a	3.1	3.9	4.8	4.9	5.1
Gross value added at factor cost	in the act	168.6	230.1	191.5	170.1	204.3
Gross value added at factor cost per head	coact within	24,994	31,830	28,966	26,348	31,677

6

(a) Satisfactory returns accounted for 90 per cent of the employment within the industry in 1988.

(b) Purchases are shown net of special levies, subsidies and allowances.

premiums for policies providing penators, superantization or other respectant benefits, acclimate banefits, descend sociedant benefits, disateling benefits or desce banefits for employees, including former employees, or desce descendents. Also excluded are contributions to contexes, accial control, children's and holiday homes etc. and the cent of supplying baneficon voordiers. And are swaiting further processing before band sold or transmission Progress payments made to sub-contractors are available, and an proprets perments tracsing before and an area and the proprets for all process not respondents are not the second of the process and the process of the proter was accessed and the second and and the second of the process and the process of the tor the constants are and the second and the tor the process and the process of the second and the second a

#### TABLE 2

PA411

Capital expenditure, 1984-1988 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

s (c) arono aviar faito	1984	1985
Land and buildings		
New building work	1.1	2.4
Land and existing buildings		
Acquisitions	0.1	0.1
Disposals	-Total Intoger	0.3
Net	1.2	2.1
Plant and machinery		
Acquisitions	18.4	21.3
Disposals	0.3	0.8
Net	18.1	20.5
Vehicles		
Acquisitions	1.1	2.1
Disposals	0.4	0.6
Net	0.7	1.4
Total net capital expendit	ure 20.0	24.0

#### TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1984-1988 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

					£ million
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Value at end of 1988
	In	crease during y	ear		
3.9	1.4	-7.4	-8.4	15.9	81.7
2.4	-0.3	-3.0	4.2	0.1	Total 2: ACT
7.2	-3.4	-4.8	7.5	4.6	(a) Businesses on
13.5	-2.4	-15.2	3.3	20.6	134.5
	3.9 2.4 7.2	In 3.9 1.4 2.4 -0.3 7.2 -3.4	Increase during y 3.9 1.4 -7.4 2.4 -0.3 -3.0 7.2 -3.4 -4.8	Increase during year   3.9 1.4 -7.4 -8.4   2.4 -0.3 -3.0 4.2   7.2 -3.4 -4.8 7.5	Increase during year   3.9 1.4 -7.4 -8.4 15.9   2.4 -0.3 -3.0 4.2 0.1   7.2 -3.4 -4.8 7.5 4.6

and the total for the industry.

arance, pensions and wallare somemes and the running estimated for the industry at £10.4million.

-199-I

PA411

		econieud m <b>f</b>	E million
1986	1987	1988	local shocks exis
0.53	- Carlos		
1.9	4.5	2.0	
1.4		0.8	
0.2	-	2.0	
3.2	5.1	0.8	
ant baged		Ann tedmulă	
24.9	31.3	29.3	
1.2	0.7	0.6	
23.8	30.6	28.8	
1.5	1.8	2.4	
0.6	1.7	0.9	
0.9	4_ 66	1.5	
27.8	35.7	31.0	

he cest of employers' contributions to the national

itoss value added data relate to businesses employing

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

All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry (a)

Size group	Busin- esses	Enter- prises (b)	Employmen	t	19891	Wages and s	alaries (c)	1	
			Total including working	Opera- tives	Administr- ative,tech- nical and		sou	Administ technical clerical	
			proprietors		clerical				
						Total	per head	Total	per head
							neuu		neau
	Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	£ million	£	£ million	£
1-9	29	29	0.1)						
10-19	11	10	0.2	0.7	2.05	1.81 - 11.1		1.8	
20-49	10	10	0.3)	0.7	0.4	7.7	10,389	6.4	15, 159
50-99	8	8	0.6)						
100-199	7	6	1.0	0.5	0.4	5.7	11, 187	6.9	15,373
200-399	4	4	1.0	0.7	0.3	7.1	9,840	4.8	16,672
400-Plus	3	3	3.3	15	0.65 1.8	17.9	12, 146	27.4	15,035
otal	72	63	6.5	3.5	3.0	38.5	11,144	45.5	15,261

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

8

(b) The count of enterprises shown in each row represents the number of enterprises, irrespective of size, owning the businesses shown in each size group. Because an enterprise may own businesses 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 £10.4million.

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

PAAIsteel

pros received for the 1988 Census and a consistent of another the memory of a notiveristic lander where the test of test of the test of test

Total sales and work	Gross	Net		Gross		19261	Net capital	
done	output	output		added factor			expenditur	e and work in progress at
								end of year
		Total	per head	Total		per		
			nead			head		
£ million	£ million	£ million	£	£ milli	on	£	£ million	£ million
257.1	258.0	49.4	42,130		(d)	(d)	8.7	24.8
332.2	332.0	72.6	75, 138	93	. 6(d)	42,545(d)	3.8	46.7
152.5	153.9	26.9	26,562	14	.7	14, 494	6.7	16.1
563.7	566.4	201.8	61, 158	96	. 0	29,099	11.9	46.9
Cat (land								
	1,310.3	350.6	54,361	204	.3			134.5
region was a	bran being being	10-8-07 10-8	nation of our e	estimation of	idras west	social in the	region, Gros	Tuana esempto one

12 10 15 21 15

PA411

Net capital expenditure as a percentege of gross value added

PA411

#### TABLES

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1988 Census by number of returns and total employment

Accounting year ended	Perc rece	entage of tota ived	l returns	Pero	Totel sales	
1988 April 6-30		<del>addad àt</del> factor c <u>o</u> st		Vedited.	- <del>100100</del> -	<del>ond work</del> done
Мау		3.7			1.6	
June		Op <u>e</u> ra- tives			Administra technical	
July		3.7			1.3	
August		Total -			Totel	
September		14.8			5.2	
October		7.4			12.3	(neillim )
November		-			-	
December		40.7			66.2	
1989 January		3.7			3.6	
February		3.7			1.6	
1 March - 5 April		22.2			8.2	
	actives (are	Teller ine	and for			10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1

#### TABLE 6

Operating ratios, 1984-1988

All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Gross output per head	£	203,858	208,332	190, 769	178,021	203, 140
Net output per head	£	31,986	41,939	41,440	55,350	54, 361
Gross value added per head	£	24, 994	31,830	28,966	26,348	31,677
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	12	15	15	144 8.015 8.5	16
Ratio of gross output to stocks		11.8	12.3	10.8	10.4	9.7
Nages and salaries as a percentage of pross value added	%	36	31	40	47	41
latio of operatives to administrative, echnical and clerical employees		2.4	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.2
Vages and salaries per operative	£	8,404	9, 148	10,697	11,425	11, 144
Vages and salaries per administrative, echnical and clerical employee	£	10,304	11,250	13, 172	13,287	15,261
let capital expenditure per head	£	2,960	3,319	4,208	5,522	4,814
let capital expenditure as a percentage if gross value added	%	12	10	15	21	15

### TABLE 7

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1988 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

	22.28	and the second second	and the second	the second states of	Summer and the	
Area		Total employme (a)		Net capital expenditure (b)		
	674.2		· ~428.1		noillim 3	
		Thousand	per cent of	£ million	per cen of	
			United Kingdom	minon	United Kingdor	
Standard regions of Eng	land					
North		_	1.1	-	· 1	
Plant and machinary						
Yorkshire and Humberside		0.7	11.2	7.0	22.6	
East Midlands		-	0.3	-	0.1	
East Anglia		*	*	*	*	
South East		2.3	35.0	9.8	31.4	
South West		-	0.2	-	0.1	
West Midlands		*	a <b>*</b> a 4	*	*	
North West		2.8	44.0	12.7	40.9	
England	nandit ara	6.0	92.8	29.9	96.2	
Wales		*	5.4	*		
		*	203.6	*		
Scotland	2.7	*	*	*	* Thousan	
Great Britain		6.4	99.2	30.8	99.2	
Northern Ireland		0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	
	1996. 199 <del>9.</del>	and an	1. 2.0 × 7		and Miner	
United Kingdom		6.5	100.0	31.0	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 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.

PA411

Net output Gross value Ire (c) added at factor cost (c) per cent f per cent f per cent million million of of United United United Kingdom Kingdom Kingdom 1.61 -22.6 45.0 12.8 33.8 16.6 0.1 0.2 0.7 0.5 0.2 × × × 141.6 31.4 40.4 80.2 39.2 0.1 0.4 0.1 0.2 0.1 × × × 40.9 139.7 39.8 75.6 37.0 96.2 335.2 95.6 193.8 94.9 × × × \* × \* × × 99.2 347.1 99.0 201.5 98.6 0.8 3.6 1.0 2.8 1.4

350.6 100.0

204.3 100.0

#### Output and costs, 1988

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

Unit 4115 4116 Enterprises(a) Number 13 52 Businesses ... 13 59 Sales of goods produced £ million 428.1 674.2 Work done and industrial services rendered × Capital goods produced for use within the business Non-industrial services rendered \_ Goods merchanted or factored 98.0 91.1 Total sales and work done ... 531.6 773.9 Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale 2.2 2.5 **Gross output** 533.8 776.5 Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel .. 266.4(b) 549.1(b) Purchases of goods for merchanting or 65.6 factoring 77.8 Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel 7.1 8.7 Cost of industrial services received 5.4 11.3 Net output 203.6 147.0 Total employment Thousand 3.8 2.7 Net output per head 54,173 £ 54,623 Cost of non-industrial services received Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery f million 0.8 4.5 Rents of industrial and commercial buildings 0.3 1.5 Commercial insurance premiums 0.9 1.7 Bank charges 0.2 Other non-industrial services 105.2 25.8 Licensing of motor vehicles 0.1 Rates, excluding water rates 2.6 2.5 Gross value added at factor cost 93.6 110.7 Gross value added at factor cost per head 24,907 41,128 f

(a) The count of enterprises shown in each column represents the number of enterprises owning the businesses shown for each activity heading. Because an enterprise may own businesses in more than one activity

.

heading, the sum of the enterprise counts may exceed the total for the industry.

## Disposals Net Plant and machinery Acquisitions Disposals Net Vehicles Acquisitions Disposals

0.8 0.4 Net 0.4 Total net capital expenditure 10.8

#### TABLE 10

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

	4115	
10a Increase during year		
Materials, stores and fuel	7.1	
Work in progress	0.6	
Goods on hand for sale	1.6	
Total	9.3	
	9.3	

23.6
*
*
42.4

## PA411

Capital expenditure, 1988 All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

Land and buildings

Acquisitions

New building work

Land and existing buildings

TABLE 9

4115

0.3

¥

×

-1.1

11.6

0.1

11.5

PA411

	£ million
4116	
1.7	
*	
*	
1.8	
17.7	
0.5	
17.3	
1.5	
0.4	
1.1	
20.2	
	Net capital expanditure as a percentage of erross value added

	£ million
4116	
8.7	
-0.5	
3.1	
11.3	
58.1	
*	
*	

#### Operating ratios, 1988

PA411

Capital expenditure, 1988 Attinued Kinodom businesses classif

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

and the second	Marin		The second secon	63	
		Unit	4115	4116	
Gross output per head		£	142,042	288,432	
Net output per head		£	54, 173	54, 623	
Gross value added per head		£	24,907	41, 128	
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output		%	18	14	Net Plant and machinery
Ratio of gross output to stocks			12.6	8.4	
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added		%	52	32	
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees			1.0	1.3	
Wages and salaries per operative		£	10,914	11, 431	
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee		£	14, 922	15,805	
Net capital expenditure per head		£	2,878	7,516	
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added		%	12	18	
Netospat	-		303.4	147.0	

Cost of mon-indeparticle advices

TABLE

Alocks and work in progress, 1988 All United Kingdom businessästelassified to auch Addility Heading withinithmindustry

tessentitud ant pointwo costructeme to redmun ant conservant muldo ches al mucht sector and to seven all reveal Materials, stores and MUTDs one nati erom ni reservated nwe yern existinging or estimate in this ches of much

# BUSIN

A publication of the G

Report on Census o 1988

Slaughtering production of by-products

Proponted by the Createster to Parliamont in pursuance (10 k 11 disc.8 Cost.39 sec.

CENTRAL STATIS Business Statistics O

London: Her Mejesty'

