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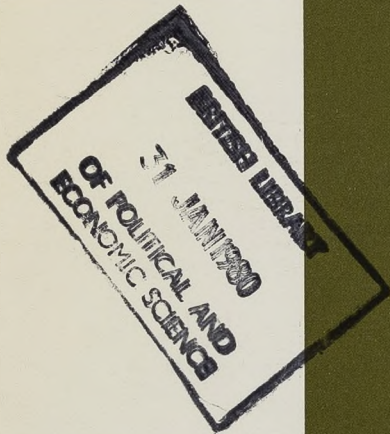
1977

Business Statistics Office

Business Monitor

**Report on the
Census of Production**

Carpets



HMSO



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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

The Census of Production (PA) reports are available on standing order (details on application to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977), although they are not included in the global subscription arrangements for the Business Monitor series.

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to the Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics division of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Departments concerned.

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Report on the Census of Production 1977

Carpets

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

Department of Industry Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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- PA277 Dyestuffs and pigments
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- PA369.2 Primary and secondary batteries
- PA369.4 Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring accessories, etc.
- PA370 Shipbuilding and marine engineering
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- PA383 Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
- PA384 Locomotives, railway track equipment, railway carriages, wagons and trams
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- PA391 Hand tools and implements
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- PA411 Production of man-made fibres
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- PA431 Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
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- PA441 Weatherproof outerwear
- PA442 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
- PA443 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
- PA444 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.
- PA445 Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.
- PA446 Hats, caps and millinery
- PA449.1 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries
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- PA471 Timber
- PA472 Furniture and upholstery
- PA473 Bedding, etc.
- PA474 Shop and office fitting
- PA475 Wooden containers and baskets
- PA479 Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures
- PA481 Paper and board
- PA482.1 Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases
- PA482.2 Packaging products of paper and associated materials
- PA483 Manufactured stationery
- PA484.1 Wallcoverings
- PA484.2 Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board
- PA485 Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals
- PA489 General printing and publishing
- PA491 Rubber
- PA492 Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.
- PA493 Brushes and brooms
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PA419 CARPETS

PA419

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Carpets industry, minimum list heading 419 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:—

Manufacturing pile carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting from wool, cotton and man-made fibres by weaving, tufting or other processes. Needleloom carpets are excluded.

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

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TABLE 1

PA419

Output and costs, 1973-1977
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Enterprises	Number	143	155	163	171	175
Establishments	"	178	191	198	201	202
Sales of goods produced	£ thousand	360,732	437,729	456,274	527,245	576,585
Receipts for work done and industrial services rendered	"	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,744	2,454
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"	885	1,182	2,734	616	798
Non-industrial services rendered	"	951	814	1,275	836	847
Goods merchanted or factored	"	12,504	16,028	15,350	23,516	27,513
Total sales and work done (c)	"	375,072	455,753	475,632	554,958	608,197
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	9,051	10,323	6,747	8,938	11,727
Gross output	"	384,123	466,076	482,379	563,896	619,924
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel	"	211,410	269,874	262,201	320,132	352,347
Purchases of goods for merchanding or factoring	"	11,232	15,136	13,921	20,709	24,700
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	7,617	4,250	1,025	9,853	-2,130
Cost of industrial services received	"	10,568	14,102	13,071	15,842	17,792
Net output	"	158,529	171,214	194,211	217,066	222,954
Total employment (d)	Thousands	44.5	43.9	39.3	37.8	36.4
Net output per head	£	3,561	3,902	4,938	5,746	6,123
Payments for non-industrial services						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ thousand	1,395	1,837	2,045	890	1,365
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	(e)	(e)	(e)	1,258	1,726
Commercial insurance premiums	"	1,800	2,249	2,444	2,938	3,482
Bank charges	"	208	377	271	358	321
Other non-industrial services	"	12,445	15,056	19,482	21,847	25,244
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	126	141	171	204	229
Rates, excluding water rates	"	1,622	2,474	3,034	3,528	3,885
Gross value added at factor cost	"	140,933	149,080	166,765	186,043	186,702
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	3,166	3,398	4,240	4,925	5,128

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons. Satisfactory returns accounted for 83 per cent of employment within the industry.
- (b) Included in sales of goods produced.
- (c) Details of manufacturers' quarterly sales of principal products are published regularly in Business Monitor PQ419.
- (d) Average number employed, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.
- (e) For 1973-1975 rents of industrial and commercial buildings were not recorded separately, but included in hire of vehicles, plant and machinery.

TABLE 2

PA419

Capital expenditure, 1973-1977
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)(b)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Land and buildings					
New building work	3,956	5,543	1,992	1,343	2,465
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	1,009	559	652	2,850	570
Disposals	233	120	233	89	2,409
Vehicles					
Acquisitions	1,591	1,566	1,601	2,084	2,540
Disposals	580	470	470	629	801
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	12,980	12,400	12,051	9,211	10,479
Disposals	185	587	304	316	853
Total net capital expenditure	18,537	18,891	15,290	14,454	11,990

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons.
- (b) Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1973-1977
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Value at end of year
			Increase			
Materials, stores and fuel	7,617	4,250	1,025	9,853	-2,130	36,227
Work in progress	2,841	1,692	1,240	3,511	1,142	23,925
Goods on hand for sale	6,209	8,631	5,507	5,427	10,585	64,358
Total	16,667	14,573	7,772	18,791	9,597	124,509

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

TABLE 4

PA419

Analysis of establishments by size, 1977
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (c)	Employment			Wages and salaries (f)			
			Total (d)	Opera-tives	Others (e)	Operatives		Others (e)	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£
1-10	72	72	329						
11-19	30	30	416						
20-49	26	26	804	2,191	664	5,633	2,571	2,506	3,774
50-99	20	20	1,413						
100-199	14	13	1,920	1,450	467	4,336	2,990	1,676	3,590
200-299	12	12	2,803	2,075	722	6,346	3,058	2,885	3,996
300-399	3	3	1,001	767	234	2,360	3,077	820	3,502
400-499	6	6	2,723	2,107	614	6,260	2,971	2,385	3,884
500-749	5	4	2,980	2,160	820	7,675	3,553	3,124	3,810
750-1,499	6	6	6,161	4,549	1,612	15,585	3,426	6,179	3,833
1,500-1,999	5	5	8,478	6,895	1,583	21,728	3,151	6,230	3,936
2,000 and over	3	3	7,383	5,568	1,815	20,441	3,671	7,932	4,370
Total	202	175	36,411	27,762	8,531	90,363	3,255	33,737	3,955

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments with fewer than 20 persons.
 (b) Average number employed, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.
 (c) The sum of the figures for the size groups may exceed the total for the industry because some enterprises control establishments in more than one size group.
 (d) Including working proprietors.
 (e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

PA419

Total sales and work done (g)	Gross output	Net output	Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure (h)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
			Total	per head		
£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£ thousand
64,573	65,386	17,747	(j)	(j)	1,514	11,109
39,046	39,158	10,416	22,111(j)	4,529(j)	891	7,118
54,367	55,580	15,662	12,332	4,399	917	11,266
11,709	11,912	4,459	3,675	3,672	206	3,458
39,457	39,093	15,391	12,540	4,605	649	7,894
58,665	59,250	18,228	15,262	5,121	1,171	9,317
112,813	115,048	45,173	38,239	6,207	2,310	21,619
116,996	119,854	43,122	35,508	4,188	1,377	29,945
110,572	114,643	52,756	47,036	6,371	2,956	22,784
608,197	619,924	222,954	186,702	5,128	11,990	124,509

- (f) The cost of employers' contributions to national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens, is estimated for the industry at £17,234 thousand. The remuneration of outworkers on returns received was £17 thousand.
 (g) Sales of goods produced, capital goods manufactured, buildings constructed by establishments for their own use, work done, industrial and non-industrial services rendered and merchanted goods.
 (h) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.
 (j) Gross value added data relate to establishments employing 1-199.

TABLE 5

PA419

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1977
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Area	Total employment (b)		Net capital expenditure (c)		Net output (d)		Gross value added at factor cost (d)	Gross value added at factor cost returned by establishments with 80 per cent or more of their employment in the region as a proportion of total gross value added at factor cost in the region
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	£ thousand		
Standard regions of England								
North	1.3	3.5	398	3.3	7,212	5,826	16.1	
Yorkshire and Humberside	10.2	28.1	3,899	32.5	69,997	59,380	96.5	
East Midlands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
East Anglia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South East	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
South West	1.4	3.9	282	2.4	7,927	6,688	0.8	
West Midlands	9.9	27.3	3,263	27.2	61,882	54,114	80.0	
North West	3.5	9.5	1,671	13.9	21,348	16,977	52.6	
England	27.2	74.8	9,619	80.2	175,207	148,694	/	
Wales	0.4	1.1	226	1.9	2,798	2,256	—	
Scotland	6.2	17.0	152	1.3	31,427	25,377	85.8	
Great Britain	33.8	92.8	9,997	83.4	209,432	176,328	/	
Northern Ireland	2.6	7.2	1,993	16.6	13,523	10,375	98.3	
United Kingdom	36.4	100.0	11,990	100.0	222,954	186,702	/	

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

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

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

(d) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions, an estimate 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 is treated similarly.

TABLE 6

PA419

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments employing 20 or more persons, 1977

Accounting year ended		Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
		per cent	per cent
1977	April (a)	0.0	0.0
	May	1.4	3.2
	June	4.4	6.2
	July	4.4	8.3
	August	1.4	0.1
	September	2.9	0.3
	October	8.7	8.9
	November	4.4	7.8
	December	40.6	42.1
1978	January	4.4	4.3
	February	1.4	0.8
	March (b)	26.1	17.9

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1978.

TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part-time employment and sex, 1977(a)

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	65	1	66
Female	28	6	34

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom at mid-June, 1976, as 1977 information is not yet available.

TABLE 8

PA419

Operating ratios, 1977

All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1977
Gross output per head	£	17,026
Net output per head	£	6,123
Gross value added per head	£	5,128
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	30
Ratio of gross output to stocks		5.0
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	66
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		3.3
Wages and salaries per operative	£	3,255
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	3,955
Net capital expenditure per head	£	329
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	6

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments employing fewer than 20 persons.

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Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors: more detailed information about the census is given in a separate Business Monitor - PA 1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Census of Production, 1977.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes made for 1977

The Census for 1977 is in line with similar inquiries being conducted in other member countries of the European Economic Communities. There was a small number of changes in the scope of the industry reports compared with 1976.

For the first time in the industry monitors a table has been included on operating ratios, calculated from census measures of output, investment, manpower and labour costs.

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

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

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

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

Symbols used

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

- .. not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- * figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.
- R revised

Rounding of figures

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

Industrial classification

The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first issued in 1948 and was subsequently revised in 1958 and 1968. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The general principles followed are those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Statistical Office but the United Kingdom SIC reflects the organisation and structure of industry and trade as it exists in the United Kingdom. The SIC is a classification by activity and is not a commodity classification. However, an index of all commodity headings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors, is published in Business Monitor PQ 1000.

Statistical units

The statistical unit for the purpose of the Census is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for

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

Further information about the statistical unit appeared in an article "The statistical unit in business inquiries" in Statistical News No 13 May 1971.

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production eg merchandising, transport, warehousing, for which they keep a separate set of accounts. Transfers of goods produced to such departments are treated as sales and respondents are asked to value them as far as possible as if sold to an independent purchaser. Where separate accounts are not kept they are asked to include details of all these activities in their return.

Particulars relating to head offices mainly engaged in the administration of the production units within the scope of the census were included. Where more than one return was made the information in respect of the head office was apportioned among them.

For certain purposes in the annual censuses of production (especially the enterprise analyses of Business Monitor PA 1002) related establishments are combined. For these purposes an enterprise group may be defined as a business consisting of either a single establishment or two or more establishments under common ownership or control. Bringing together establishments into enterprise groups is also necessary for the purpose of ensuring that there will be no disclosure of the activities of any one enterprise group. Information about the relationship of establishments, the changing structure of groups of companies and about common ownership links is obtained from many sources, including the Stock Exchange Year Book, company reports, press reports and information supplied by individual establishments.

THE REGISTER

The register permits a questionnaire to be sent direct to the reporting establishment on which the latter can include information relating to all the manufacturing (or local) units which it comprises. The inquiries provide a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and act as a check on its detail and structure. For the establishments on the register making returns to the quarterly inquiries, the industrial classification is derived from an analysis of their sales of commodities and is reviewed annually. Employment data are entered on the register from returns to the annual census of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these inquiries the employment data are based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment. New additions to the register are obtained from various sources including Companies Registration Office and the Department of Employment. The 1973 Finance Act allows HM Customs and Excise to pass to the BSO lists of businesses registered for VAT. Information from all these sources is used to improve the register, and where necessary, details are sought directly from new businesses. Units which cease to trade are removed from the live register.

Increasing use of the information obtained from the Department of Employment, HM Customs and Excise and BSO inquiries has led to improvements on the register, which in turn enabled the BSO to produce better estimates, particularly of numbers of smaller establishments and enterprises.

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