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Business Statistics Office

BUSINESS MONITOR

Report on the
Census of Production

Clothing, hats and gloves



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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PA453

BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1982

Clothing, hats and gloves

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

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS

- 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
- PA221 Iron and steel industry
- PA222 Steel tubes
- PA223 Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel
- PA224 Non-ferrous metals industry
- PA231 Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel
- PA239 Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)
- PA241 Structural clay products
- PA242 Cement, lime and plaster
- PA243 Building products of concrete, cement or plaster
- PA244 Asbestos goods
- PA245 Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals
- PA246 Abrasive products
- PA247 Glass and glassware
- PA248 Refractory and ceramic goods
- PA251 Basic industrial chemicals
- PA255 Paints, varnishes and printing ink
- PA256 Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes
- PA257 Pharmaceutical products
- PA258 Soap and toilet preparations
- PA259 Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use
- PA260 Production of man-made fibres
- PA311 Foundries
- PA312 Forging, pressing and stamping
- PA313 Bolts, nuts, etc.; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment
- PA314 Metal doors, windows, etc.
- PA316 Hand tools and finished metal goods
- PA320 Industrial plant and steelwork
- PA321 Agricultural machinery and tractors
- PA322 Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools
- PA323 Textile machinery
- PA324 Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors
- PA325 Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment
- PA326 Mechanical power transmission equipment
- PA327 Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries: laundry and dry cleaning machinery
- PA328 Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment
- PA329 Ordnance, small arms and ammunition
- PA330 Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment
- PA341 Insulated wires and cables
- PA342 Basic electrical equipment
- PA343 Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators
- PA344 Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive electronic components
- PA345 Miscellaneous electronic equipment
- PA346 Domestic-type electric appliances
- PA347 Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment
- PA351 Motor vehicles and their engines
- PA352 Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans
- PA353 Motor vehicle parts
- PA361 Shipbuilding and repairing
- PA362 Railway and tramway vehicles
- PA363 Cycles and motor cycles
- PA364 Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
- 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
- PA412 Processing of bacon, meat and poultry
- PA413 Preparation of milk and milk products
- PA414 Processing of fruit and vegetables
- PA415 Fish processing
- PA416 Grain milling
- PA419 Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery
- PA420 Sugar and sugar by-products
- PA421 Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
- 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
- PA494 Toys and sports goods
- PA495 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- PA500 Construction
- PA1002 Summary tables

GROUPS OF INDUSTRY REPORTS

- 1. **Group 1000** - Introductory notes
- 2. **Group 1100** - Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels
- 3. **Group 1200** - Coke ovens
- 4. **Group 1300** - Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas
- 5. **Group 1400** - Mineral oil processing
- 6. **Group 1600** - Production and distribution of electricity
- 7. **Group 1620** - Public gas supply
- 8. **Group 1700** - Water supply industry
- 9. **Group 2100** - Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores
- 10. **Group 2200** - Iron and steel industry
- 11. **Group 2220** - Steel tubes
- 12. **Group 2230** - Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel
- 13. **Group 2240** - Non-ferrous metals industry
- 14. **Group 2300** - Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel
- 15. **Group 2390** - Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)
- 16. **Group 2400** - Structural clay products
- 17. **Group 2420** - Cement, lime and plaster
- 18. **Group 2430** - Building products of concrete, cement or plaster
- 19. **Group 2440** - Asbestos goods
- 20. **Group 2450** - Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals
- 21. **Group 2460** - Abrasive products
- 22. **Group 2470** - Glass and glassware
- 23. **Group 2480** - Refractory and ceramic goods
- 24. **Group 2500** - Basic industrial chemicals
- 25. **Group 2550** - Paints, varnishes and printing ink
- 26. **Group 2560** - Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes
- 27. **Group 2570** - Pharmaceutical products
- 28. **Group 2580** - Soap and toilet preparations
- 29. **Group 2590** - Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use
- 30. **Group 2600** - Production of man-made fibres
- 31. **Group 3100** - Foundries
- 32. **Group 3120** - Forging, pressing and stamping
- 33. **Group 3130** - Bolts, nuts, etc.; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment
- 34. **Group 3140** - Metal doors, windows, etc.
- 35. **Group 3160** - Hand tools and finished metal goods
- 36. **Group 3200** - Industrial plant and steelwork
- 37. **Group 3210** - Agricultural machinery and tractors
- 38. **Group 3220** - Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools
- 39. **Group 3230** - Textile machinery
- 40. **Group 3240** - Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors
- 41. **Group 3250** - Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment
- 42. **Group 3260** - Mechanical power transmission equipment
- 43. **Group 3270** - Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries: laundry and dry cleaning machinery
- 44. **Group 3280** - Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment
- 45. **Group 3290** - Ordnance, small arms and ammunition
- 46. **Group 3300** - Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment
- 47. **Group 3400** - Insulated wires and cables
- 48. **Group 3420** - Basic electrical equipment
- 49. **Group 3430** - Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators
- 50. **Group 3440** - Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive electronic components
- 51. **Group 3450** - Miscellaneous electronic equipment
- 52. **Group 3460** - Domestic-type electric appliances
- 53. **Group 3470** - Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment
- 54. **Group 3500** - Motor vehicles and their engines
- 55. **Group 3520** - Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans
- 56. **Group 3530** - Motor vehicle parts
- 57. **Group 3600** - Shipbuilding and repairing
- 58. **Group 3620** - Railway and tramway vehicles
- 59. **Group 3630** - Cycles and motor cycles
- 60. **Group 3640** - Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
- 61. **Group 3650** - Miscellaneous vehicles
- 62. **Group 3700** - Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus
- 63. **Group 3720** - Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
- 64. **Group 3730** - Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment
- 65. **Group 3740** - Clocks, watches and other timing devices
- 66. **Group 4000** - Organic oils and fats
- 67. **Group 4100** - Processing of bacon, meat and poultry
- 68. **Group 4130** - Preparation of milk and milk products
- 69. **Group 4140** - Processing of fruit and vegetables
- 70. **Group 4150** - Fish processing
- 71. **Group 4160** - Grain milling
- 72. **Group 4190** - Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery
- 73. **Group 4200** - Sugar and sugar by-products
- 74. **Group 4210** - Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
- 75. **Group 4220** - Animal feeding stuffs
- 76. **Group 4230** - Starch and miscellaneous foods
- 77. **Group 4240** - Spirit distilling and compounding
- 78. **Group 4260** - Wines, cider and perry
- 79. **Group 4270** - Brewing and malting
- 80. **Group 4280** - Soft drinks
- 81. **Group 4290** - Tobacco industry
- 82. **Group 4300** - Woollen and worsted industry
- 83. **Group 4320** - Cotton and silk industries
- 84. **Group 4330** - Throwing, texturing, etc. of continuous filament yarn
- 85. **Group 4340** - Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie
- 86. **Group 4350** - Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics
- 87. **Group 4360** - Hosiery and other knitted goods
- 88. **Group 4370** - Textile finishing
- 89. **Group 4380** - Carpets and other textile floorcoverings
- 90. **Group 4390** - Miscellaneous textiles
- 91. **Group 4400** - Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
- 92. **Group 4420** - Leather goods
- 93. **Group 4500** - Footwear
- 94. **Group 4530** - Clothing, hats and gloves
- 95. **Group 4550** - Household textiles and other made-up textiles
- 96. **Group 4560** - Fur goods
- 97. **Group 4600** - Sawmilling, planing, etc. of wood
- 98. **Group 4620** - Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood
- 99. **Group 4630** - Builders' carpentry and joinery
- 100. **Group 4640** - Wooden containers
- 101. **Group 4650** - Miscellaneous wooden articles
- 102. **Group 4660** - Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms
- 103. **Group 4670** - Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings
- 104. **Group 4700** - Pulp, paper and board
- 105. **Group 4720** - Conversion of paper and board
- 106. **Group 4750** - Printing and publishing
- 107. **Group 4800** - Rubber products
- 108. **Group 4830** - Processing of plastics
- 109. **Group 4900** - Jewellery and coins
- 110. **Group 4920** - Musical instruments
- 111. **Group 4940** - Toys and sports goods
- 112. **Group 4950** - Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- 113. **Group 5000** - Construction
- 114. **Group 1002** - Summary tables

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Clothing, hats and gloves industry, Group 453 in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980. The industry Group covers the following Activity Headings:-

- 4531 Weatherproof outerwear**
Making raincoats, weatherproof jackets and anoraks, including garments cut from plastics materials for adults and children of both sexes. Making weather protective industrial clothing and proofed clothing specifically for outdoor recreational purposes (e.g. climbing, skiing and sailing) is also included.
- 4532 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear**
Making men's and boys' overcoats, suits, jackets, trousers, uniforms, liveries and the like, whether ready-made or wholesale made-to-measure.
- 4533 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear**
Making suits (including trouser suits), coats, skirts, slacks and other tailored garments for women and girls, ready-made. Trouser suits and dress ensembles of which one or more garments are tailored are included.
- 4534 Work clothing and men's and boys' jeans**
Making washable industrial overalls; making heavy overalls and industrial aprons from supported or unsupported rubber or plastics. Making men's and boys' jeans.
- 4535 Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear**
Making men's and boys' shirts (excluding those produced in the hosiery and other knitted goods industry - Group 436), collars, pyjamas, dressing gowns and underclothing. Making athletic clothing for both sexes is also included.
- 4536 Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants' wear**
 - 1. Light outerwear**
Making women's and girls' dresses, costumes and suits, including trouser suits, and dress-made jacket ensembles, blouses, jeans, skirts, dressing gowns, domestic aprons and overalls and other untailored garments.
 - 2. Lingerie**
Making women's and girls' underwear and nightwear.
 - 3. Infants' wear**
Making clothes designed for infants (excluding weatherproof outerwear). The making of nursery squares is classified to Group 455.
- 4537 Hats, caps and millinery**
 - 1. Felt**
Manufacture of wool felt and fur felt hat forms, hat bodies, hoods and capelines, also hats, caps and millinery made from them.
 - 2. Other materials**
Manufacture of all other kinds of headgear, except fur hats which are classified to Group 456, hats knitted to shape which are classified to group 436 and protective headgear of plastics materials which is classified to group 483. Manufacture of riding caps is classified to this heading.
- 4538 Gloves**
Manufacture of fabric, fur and leather gloves or mittens. Knitted gloves are classified to Group 436, moulded or dipped rubber or plastics gloves are classified to Group 481 and 483 respectively and gloves specifically manufactured for sportswear (e.g. boxing, cricket and hockey) are classified to Group 494.
- 4539 Other dress industries**
 - 1. Swimwear and foundation garments**
Manufacture of girdles, panti-girdles, brassieres and other foundation wear. Manufacture of swimwear for adults and children of both sexes.
 - 2. Umbrellas**
Manufacture of umbrellas and sunshades. Walking sticks and canes are classified to Group 465.
 - 3. Miscellaneous**
Manufacture of handkerchiefs, neckties, scarves and headsquares (including making-up from purchased knitted fabrics) and other miscellaneous clothing articles and accessories.

This Group includes the making-up of clothes cut from purchased knitted fabric produced by establishments classified to Group 436 (hosiery and other knitted goods). Retail bespoke tailoring and dressmaking and workrooms attached to retail shops are excluded and classified to Group 645.

For a full description of the 1980 classification see Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980 obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.40.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page 11.

	1982	1981	1980	1979	Unit
Output and costs	1,212.9	1,180.3	1,241.8	1,241.8	£ million
Capital expenditure	1,212.9	1,180.3	1,241.8	1,241.8	£ million
Stocks and work in progress	1,212.9	1,180.3	1,241.8	1,241.8	£ million
Analysis of establishments by size	1,212.9	1,180.3	1,241.8	1,241.8	£ million
Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments	1,212.9	1,180.3	1,241.8	1,241.8	£ million
Operating ratios	1,212.9	1,180.3	1,241.8	1,241.8	£ million

LIST OF CONTENTS

Table No	Title	Page
1	Output and costs, 1979-1982	6
2	Capital expenditure, 1979-1982	7
3	Stocks and work in progress, 1979-1982	7
4	Analysis of establishments by size, 1982	8-9
5	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments, 1982	10
6	Operating ratios, 1979-1982	10

TABLE 1

Output and costs, 1979-1982
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1979	1980	1981	1982
Enterprises	Number	6,947	6,867	6,736	5,874
Establishments	"	7,495	7,402	7,214	6,273
Sales of goods produced	£ million	2,774.3	2,734.2	2,574.4	2,650.2
Receipts for work done and industrial services rendered	"	69.4	90.2	83.7	99.6
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Non-industrial services rendered	"	11.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Goods merchanted or factored	"	172.7	196.8	239.4	249.1
Total sales and work done	"	3,028.1	3,029.6	2,905.0	3,007.2
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	76.9	-11.5	-6.5	18.2
Gross output	"	3,105.1	3,018.1	2,898.5	3,025.4
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel	"	1,347.8	1,241.5	1,169.3	1,229.1
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"	133.0	148.3	177.9	178.3
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	27.7	-29.5	5.4	7.7
Cost of industrial services received	"	151.4	141.1	120.1	134.5
Net output	"	1,500.6	1,457.7	1,436.5	1,491.1
Total employment (b)	Thousand	300.8	276.7	239.2	221.6
Net output per head	£	4,988	5,268	6,006	6,728
Payments for non-industrial services					
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	10.2	12.0	10.9	11.5
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	15.2	16.6	15.3	16.6
Commercial insurance premiums	"	14.6	16.1	15.7	13.6
Bank charges	"	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.6
Other non-industrial services	"	125.0	132.2	150.2	149.7
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Rates, excluding water rates	"	17.1	20.2	22.6	24.3
Gross value added at factor cost	"	1,315.9	1,257.5	1,218.4	1,272.0
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	4,374	4,545	5,094	5,740

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census. Satisfactory returns accounted for 67 per cent of employment within the industry.

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

TABLE 2

Capital expenditure, 1979-1982
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)(b)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	£ million
Land and buildings					
New building work)		(7.0		5.5
Land and existing buildings)		(
Acquisitions) 15.3 net	14.4 net	(
Disposals)		(8.0		9.1
			(5.2		4.3
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	40.5	37.4	38.0		41.9
Disposals	2.5	3.4	4.0		3.5
Vehicles					
Acquisitions	20.7	15.0	14.8		15.6
Disposals	7.2	6.1	5.8		6.5
Total net capital expenditure	66.9	57.2	52.9		57.7

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

(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, 1979-1982
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	£ million
Increase during year					
Materials, stores and fuel	27.7	-29.5	5.4	7.7	218.9
Work in progress	15.3	-17.3	8.8	4.5	115.7
Goods on hand for sale	61.6	5.8	-15.3	13.6	267.5
Total	104.6	-41.1	-1.1	25.9	602.2

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

TABLE 4

Analysis of establishments by size, 1982
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments (c)	Enter-prises (d)	Employment			Wages and salaries (f)			
			Total (e)	Opera-tives	Admin-istrative, technical and clerical	Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	£ million	£	£ million	£	
1-10	3,335	3,297	16.6						
11-19	1,272	1,259	18.6	71.9	13.9	232.6	3,233	84.4	6,055
20-49	882	860	26.2						
50-99	366	345	26.3						
100-199	197	168	28.4	23.5	4.8	77.5	3,293	28.9	5,983
200-299	85	78	20.8	17.6	3.2	57.0	3,249	18.9	5,831
300-399	42	37	14.6	12.2	2.5	40.0	3,286	14.6	5,896
400-499	31	29	13.8	11.6	2.2	41.9	3,596	14.1	6,471
500-749	37	24	22.1	17.9	4.1	60.6	3,379	23.8	5,757
750-999	9	7	7.8	6.6	1.2	22.1	3,341	7.7	6,485
1,000-1,499	12	12	14.3	12.2	2.1	45.7	3,744	13.5	6,517
1,500 and over	5	5	12.1	9.7	2.4	33.7	3,471	12.9	5,374
Total	6,273	5,874	221.6	183.3	36.5	611.0	3,334	218.9	6,001

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.
- (b) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees and working proprietors.
- (c) Establishments employing fewer than 20 persons are generally exempt from Business Statistics Office inquiries and data for these establishments are therefore of doubtful reliability. Figures for establishments employing 1-10 persons are particularly at risk. They should be regarded merely as the best estimates available and used with caution.
- (d) The count of enterprises shown in each row represents the number of enterprises, irrespective of size, owning the establishments shown in the previous column, i.e. the number of enterprises owning the establishments within the size group indicated by the row heading. It should be noted that because an enterprise may own establishments in more than one size group, the sum of the individual enterprise counts may exceed the total for the industry.
- (e) Including working proprietors.

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				
							Total	per head
£ million	£ million	£ million	£	£ million	£ million			
1,151.4	1,159.7	571.6	6,518	(j)	(j)	18.6	210.1	
379.9	379.5	178.9	6,304	632.7(j)	5,451(j)	7.1	73.4	
258.1	261.1	131.8	6,337	113.4	5,455	5.5	57.4	
205.8	206.9	99.8	6,813	88.0	6,008	5.3	42.1	
201.6	203.2	98.8	7,149	86.6	6,262	3.8	43.8	
370.5	306.6	144.8	6,565	122.2	5,539	4.4	68.2	
103.6	105.8	55.8	7,156	46.1	5,915	3.0	22.3	
247.8	250.1	128.8	9,016	113.2	7,921	4.9	52.7	
151.4	152.5	80.7	6,660	69.8	5,756	4.8	32.2	
3,007.2	3,025.4	1,491.1	6,728	1,272.0	5,740	57.7	602.2	

- (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 £118.9 million. The remuneration of outworkers on returns received was £11,026 thousand.
- (g) Sales of goods produced, capital goods manufactured and 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

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments, 1982

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received		Percentage of total number employed		
		per cent		per cent	
1982	April (a)	8.0		5.4	
	May	2.7		1.8	
	June	4.0		6.4	
	July	2.5		2.4	
	August	2.5		1.1	
	September	3.6		3.0	
	October	5.1		3.4	
	November	5.5		5.7	
	December	37.8		41.1	
	1983	January	10.3		11.7
		February	2.6		2.0
		March (b)	15.6		15.9

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1983.

TABLE 6

Operating ratios, 1979-1982
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1979	1980	1981	1982
Gross output per head	£	10,321	10,908	12,119	13,652
Net output per head	£	4,988	5,268	6,006	6,728
Gross value added per head	£	4,374	4,545	5,094	5,740
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	42	42	42	42
Ratio of gross output to stocks		4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	58	67	66	65
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		5.7	5.3	5.1	5.0
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	4,090	4,819	5,426	6,001
Wages and salaries per operative	£	2,335	2,741	3,039	3,334
Net capital expenditure per head	£	222	207	221	260
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	5	5	4	5

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

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 - PA1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Census of Production, 1982.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CHANGES MADE FOR 1982

There were no major changes between the 1982 census and the 1981 census.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 census is being conducted on the SIC (Revised 1980). The United Kingdom SIC was first issued in 1948 and revised in 1958, 1968 and 1980. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. Prior to the 1980 revision the general principles followed were those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Statistical Office but for the 1980 revision an attempt was made to align the United Kingdom classification as closely as practicable with NACE, the classification in use by the Statistical Office of the European Community. The SIC is a classification by activity and not a commodity classification.

STATISTICAL UNIT

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, and capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the classification (e.g. steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address e.g. a mine or 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 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 of employment and net capital expenditure are obtained for each local unit in order to compile regional tables. Efforts are made by the BSO to ensure, by negotiating with respondents, that the return from an establishment does not cover local units in more than one of the countries of the United Kingdom.

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production e.g. merchandising, transport or 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, responders 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 are included. Where more than one return is made the information in respect of the head office is apportioned among them. For certain purposes in the censuses of production (e.g. for disclosure testing and the preparation of the enterprise analyses shown in Business Monitor PA1002) related establishments are combined to enterprise level. An enterprise group is defined as a business consisting of either a single establishment or two or more establishments under common ownership or control. Information about relationships between 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

A computerised register of about 124,000 production units throughout the United Kingdom is held in the BSO. This register provides the basis for a wide range of BSO inquiries mailed to the production sector. For each production unit the register contains identification particulars and information about a unit's eligibility for inclusion in an inquiry; its relationship with other units in common ownership; industrial classification; nationality of parent company if foreign owned and location indicators permitting regional analyses. Regional and size analyses of manufacturing local units are published each year in Business Monitor PA1003 (Analyses of United Kingdom Manufacturing (local) units by employment size).

The inquiries provide a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and act as a check on its structure. For the establishments on the register making returns to the quarterly inquiries into manufacturers' sales, industrial classification is derived from an analysis of their commodity sales and is reviewed annually. For any other establishments for which no up-to-date information was available classification to SIC Revised 1980 was made on a pro-rata basis in line with the reclassification pattern by industry of establishments for which actual product sales data was held. Employment data are entered on the register from the quarterly inquiries and the censuses of production. Where establishments do not make a return to these inquiries the employment data are based on information provided by the Department of Employment from censuses of employment. New additions to the register are obtained from various sources including Value Added Tax records, the Census of Employment and register proving forms.

COVERAGE

The census covers United Kingdom establishments engaged in production and construction industries (Divisions 1 to 5 of the SIC (Revised 1980)). The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are excluded.

Under the sampling arrangements agreed for the 1982 census, forms were despatched to samples of 1 in 4 and 1 in 2 for the 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 employment size bands respectively for most production industries. For a limited number of production industries, where there were very few units in the sample size bands, all establishments with employment of 20 or more were included. Units employing fewer than 20 continued to be exempt from selection. All units employing 100 or more were subject to a full coverage. The total number of forms mailed was 18,260.

In the construction industry forms were despatched to a 1 in 2 sample of undertakings employing 20 to 49 and all undertakings employing 50 or more. The total number of forms mailed was 5,800.

SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL UNDERTAKINGS

Subsection 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".

Where the publication of any figure is likely to disclose particulars relating to an individual undertaking, either the contributor is approached to seek consent for publication or the figure is suppressed. Where convenient, suppression takes the form of combining the disclosive figure with adjacent cells. Steps are also taken to avoid the release of figures which may lead to disclosure by deduction when compared with other census results.

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.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

The notes and definitions given in this section are mainly based on the general instructions given to respondents as to the way in which returns were to be completed.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

a. New building work

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

b. Land and existing buildings

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

c. Plant, machinery and vehicles

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. Deductible value added tax is excluded but non-deductible value added tax on motor cars acquired and Customs and Excise car tax are included. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortization or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written-off for items scrapped.

CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR AN ESTABLISHMENT'S OWN USE

This includes all work of a capital nature carried out during the year by the establishment's own staff for their own use.

COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

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

COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

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

EMPLOYMENT:

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED

Establishments were required to state the average number of persons on the pay roll during the year of return. Separate figures were required for:

- administrative, technical and clerical employees
- all other employees (operatives)

Averages could be calculated from the figures relating to the last week of each calendar month. Establishments were also required to state the number of working proprietors where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Full-time and part-time employees are included but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by establishments who worked in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the establishment) are excluded. The figures include persons engaged on merchandising or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

WORKING PROPRIETORS

These include all persons regarded as "self-employed" for national insurance purposes and members of their families who work in the business without receiving a wage or salary; but such persons who work less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. Directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary, or commission are included under this heading; directors paid by fee only are not included.

EMPLOYEES

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

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking all manual wage earners. They include operatives employed in power stations, inspectors, maintenance workers and cleaners. Staff engaged in transport (including roundsmen), or employed in warehouses, stores, shops and canteens, should be included only where separate accounts are not kept. Operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting, etc. are also included, but outworkers are excluded.

EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE AND WELFARE CONTRIBUTIONS

This item includes employers' contributions to national insurance under the Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, as well as commercial insurance premiums to provide pensions, superannuation or other retirement benefits, sickness benefits, personal accident benefits, disability or death benefits for employees or former employees or their dependants.

Contributions to the running costs of canteens, social centres, children's and holiday homes, etc. for employees, former employees and their dependants are also included.

GROSS OUTPUT

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

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

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

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER HEAD

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

NET OUTPUT

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

NET OUTPUT PER HEAD

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

NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

This includes rents received for commercial and industrial buildings, amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and vehicles and other goods and amounts charged to other organisations for the provision of transport. It also includes amounts received for the right to use patents, trademarks, copyrights etc., manufacturing and quarrying rights and technical "know-how" and revenue from such staff facilities as canteens.

OPERATING RATIOS

The operating ratios shown are obtained by dividing the estimate of the industry total for the quantity shown in the numerator by the corresponding estimate for the quantity shown in the denominator. These estimates cover all establishments classified to each industry, including establishments not selected and non-respondents. Within an industry, it is possible to compare ratios for an individual firm with the ratios shown for the relevant industry. However, it is important to bear in mind that various factors may affect the results e.g. differences in definitions, treatment of depreciation (which is not identified in the census data) and varying practice with regard to stock valuation, may affect comparability in some respects.

PURCHASES

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

RECEIPTS FOR WORK DONE AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

Figures for work done represent the amount charged for work carried out on materials supplied by a customer and include repair work. Within certain industries this heading covers a wide variety of activities, for example, within the food sector - butter packed on commission; within the textile industries - making up of garments, fur dressing and textile finishing; within printing and publishing - preparatory work on type-setting, block making and binding. Work done is also significant in the electrical machinery and heavy engineering industries, covering erection, installation and repair and jobbing work. Other activities within this heading include exploration work, research and development, glass-cutting and dressing and planing of timber.

Industrial services rendered include repairs and maintenance, installation work, and technical research and studies for other organisations.

REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS

The remuneration paid to outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the establishment who do their work in their own homes) is generally on a piece-work basis. Only amounts paid to outworkers whose names appear on the establishment's payroll are included. Amounts paid to outworkers by sub-contractors are excluded.

SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

Sales for the purposes of the annual censuses means deliveries on sale of goods made by establishments in the United Kingdom covered by the inquiry. Sales of goods made for these establishments by outworkers or by other establishments from materials given out to them and sales of waste products are included. Forward sales and canteen takings are excluded. All sales in the period of the inquiry are included irrespective of when the goods were manufactured.

Goods produced in one establishment and transferred either to ancillary departments not engaged in production for which there are separate accounts, or to another establishment of the same firm not covered by the return are treated as sales by the producing establishment and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations, for which separate accounts are kept, are valued on the same basis.

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

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale and of materials, stores and fuel at the end of the year of return and of the change during the year, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring.

Work in progress is defined as materials which have been partially processed by the establishment but which are not usually sold or transferred to another establishment without further processing. The values include the cost of materials consumed and labour used. Progress payments made to sub-contractors are excluded and progress payments received from other organisations are not deducted.

WAGES AND SALARIES

These are amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of redundancy payments less any amounts reimbursed from Government sources is included. The values of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, etc. is excluded.

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