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Publication of the Government Statistical Service

Business Monitor

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

Report on the Census of Production 1970

C153 Water supply

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

Report on the Census of Production 1970

C153 Water supply

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

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C153 Water supply

This report on the Water Supply Industry relates to the establishments of public authorities and companies engaged wholly or mainly in purifying and distributing water and supplying hydraulic power. Construction work carried out by employees of water undertakings is included. Private water works maintained by establishments primarily for their own use are excluded.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 603 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968) which was used for the first time as a basis of classification in the 1968 census, when it was reported as part 154. The definition of the industry is the same for the 1963, 1968 and 1970 censuses.

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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Net output, 1963, 1968 and 1970

TABLE 1

All United Kingdom undertakings classified to the industry (a)

3000000	3880	A STATE OF THE STA				
00073	BBCC 3	00013	Unit	1963	1968	1970
Number of underta	akings		Number	577	333	293
Value of water su Services rendered			£,000	123,870	179,397	229,014 164
Canteen takings			11	5	26	39
Gross outpu	it (c)		11	123,875	179,423	229,217
Cost of purchases			. 11	27,831	37,986	43,026
Payments to other for transpo			п .] 187	155	303 16
Total costs			П	28,018	38,149	43,345
Net output				95,858	141,274	185,872
otal employment (e)		Thousands	45.8	45.6	44.8
Net output p	er head		£	2,093	3,096	4,149

- (a) Including estimates for undertakings not making satisfactory returns and for undertakings employing less than 25 persons.
- (b) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for any technical or other services rendered.
- (c) Comprises value of water supplied, work done for which a direct charge was made and work of new construction.
- (d) Inwards transport on materials and fuel purchased and transport services in connection with output.
- (e) Average number of persons employed during the year.

TABLE 2
Capital expenditure, 1963, 1968 and 1970

All United Kingdom undertakings classified to the industry (a)

Acres to the second result for the Freder electronistics	1963	1968	1970(b)
Capital expenditure	£,000	£,000	£,000
New building work (c)	25,020	57,099	77,234
Land and existing buildings	ana a	tow has beet liquid	same to Mila
Acquisitions	1,735	1,223	1,136
Disposals	956	587	1,830
Plant and machinery (c)		(6) (6)	and sector
Acquisitions	20,596	8,462	9,972
Disposals	319	79	72
Vehicles	ALL FROM THE PROPERTY.	historics of Iso	quant nos
Acquisitions	1,035	1,324	1,764
Acquisitions Disposals	176	178	212
Total net capital expenditure (d)	46,935	67,264	87,992

⁽a) Including estimates for undertakings not making satisfactory returns and for undertakings employing less than 25 persons.

⁽b) Capital expenditure in respect of undertakings where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included for 1970.

⁽c) For 1963, capital expenditure on new construction work on trunk, distributive and service mains was included with plant and machinery instead of with new building work as in 1968 and 1970.

⁽d) Acquisitions <u>less</u> disposals.

TABLE 3

Analysis of undertakings by size, 1970

All United Kingdom undertakings classified to the industry (a)

Size		Total	Emplo	yees	Wages and s	alaries	Wages and per he		Gross	Net	Net	Capital
group (b)	Undertakings	employment (b)	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	output (d)	output	output per head	expenditure (net) (e)
	Number	Number	Number	Number	£,000	£,000	£	£	£'000	£'000	£	£,000
1-10	80	358]									
11-24	28	490	2,999	1,810	3,565	2,924	1,189	1,616	26,177	20,559	4,275	11,116
25-49	12	522	2,999	1,810	0,000	2,024	1,100	1,010	20,111	20,000		
50-99	46	3,439								EL		
100-199	66	9,211	6,115	3,096	7,191	4,861	1,176	1,570	49,532	39,131	4,248	19,008
200-299	19	4,618	3,204	1,414	3,935	2,310	1,228	1,633	27,286	21,487	4,653	10,251
300-399	18	6,490	4,361	2,129	5,446	3,251	1,249	1,527	31,919	25,924	3,995	12,652
400-499	13	5,251	3,443	1,808	4,124	2,770	1,198	1,531	26,950	22,762	4,335	13,691
500-999	7	5,614	3,816	1,798	4,655	2,736	1,220	1,523	24,803	20,015	3,565	7,929
1,000 and over	4	8,815	6,438	2,377	9,055	4,375	1,406	1,841	42,549	35,994	4,083	13,345
Total	293	44,808	30,376	14,432	37,971	23,227	1,250	1,609	229,217	185,872	4,149	87,992

⁽a) Including estimates for undertakings not making satisfactory returns and for undertakings employing less than 25 persons.

⁽b) Average number employed during the year by the undertaking.

⁽c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

⁽d) Comprises value of water supplied, work done for which a direct charge was made and work of new construction.

⁽e) Acquisitions <u>less</u> disposals.

TABLE 5

Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, 1970 (a)

All United Kingdom undertakings classified to the industry

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
THE STATE OF THE SEA	per cent	per cent	per cent
Under 18	1		1
18 and over	90	9	99
All ages	91	9	100.0

Source: Department of Employment

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure and net output, 1970 All United Kingdom undertakings classified to the industry

Area	Average employ	number ed	expenditure (a) u		Net output and employment in the region of undertakings with more than 80 per cent of their employment in the region (b)				
	150,811 82				Estimated net output	Average number employed as a percentage of total average number employed in the industry in the region	Net output as percentage of total of the industry in the United Kingdom		
214, 242	178.672	267,31				(4) 10	ina wakin		
BEQ CREE	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£'000	per cent of United Kingdom	£,000	s exection (Section)	Cost of surrane		
Standard Regions of England	tät a				MARKET THE		nari i ana mara i ana		
North	2.6	5.7	4,787	5.4	10,825	96.6	5.8		
Yorkshire and Humberside	4.5	10.1	5,596	6.4	18,040	98.9	9.7		
East Midlands	2.4	5.4	5,632	6.4	11,668	98.2	6.3		
East Anglia	0.9	2.1	1,311	1.5	3,498	92.8	1.9		
South East	13.5	30.1	18,346	20.9	53,656	94.6	28.9		
South West	3.4	7.6	6,731	7.7	12,751	96.8	6.9		
West Midlands	3.9	8.7	6,793	7.7	16,136	98.9	8.7		
North West	5.9	13.2	13,032	14.8	25,743	97.4	13.8		
England	37.1	82.9	62,228	70.8	152,318	96.5	81.9		
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Scotland	3.7	8.4	9,829	11.2	14,946	99.8	8.0		
Great Britain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Unallocated (c)	mos transco	ci sorivros	thoughts to be	A Sectiform	11,966	restor <u>so</u> respect	6.4		
United Kingdom	44.8	100.0	87,992	100.0	185,872		100.0		

- (a) New building work plus acquisitions <u>less</u> disposals of land and existing buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles: including capital expenditure at undertakings not yet in production.
- (b) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions an estimate was made of the net output attributable to the region only where more than 80 per cent of the undertaking's employees were located in the region. The estimate was made by assuming that net output at each address covered by a return was proportionate to employment at the address. The undertaking's residual net output was included in unallocated net output.
- (c) Includes estimates of net output for undertakings not making satisfactory returns and undertakings employing less than 25 employees, and unallocated net output of undertakings covering addresses in two or more regions.

⁽a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed at mid-June, 1970.

TABLE 7

Analysis of net output of returns received from United Kingdom undertakings employing 25 or more persons, 1963, 1968 and 1970

	Unit	1963	1968	1970
Number of undertakings	Number	204	191	173
Value of water supplied and work done	£'000	115,595	175,647	<u></u>
Services rendered to other organisations (a)	11] 110,000	170,047	154
Canteen takings	. "	5	25	37
Gross output (b)	п	115,600	175,672	214, 242
Cost of purchases	п	25,972	37,193	40,038
Payments to other organisations (c)	extending to these	Ringdon , 176	į.	
for transport by road	11] [151	284
for transport by rail or other means	п	174	8	14
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3 1 7 3	2.6	(5)
Total costs	11	26,146	37,352	40,336
	2.00		- 8.8	Shrinks
Net output	9 m 88	89,455	138,320	173,906
	232		0.0	al last a
Total employment (d)	Thousands	42.7	44.7	42.0
Net output per head	£	2,093	3,096	4,151

(a) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for any technical or other services rendered.

(b) Comprises value of water supplied, work done for which a direct charge was made and work of new construction.

(c) Inwards transport on materials and fuel purchased and transport services in connection with output.

(d) Average number of persons employed during the year.

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom undertakings employing 25 or more persons, 1970

	Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total numbers employed
The.		per cent	per cent
1970	April (a)	0.5	0.2
	May	7.5	8.9
	June	0.0	0.0
	July	0.0	0.0
	August .	0.0	0.0
	September	1.2	1.4
	October	0.5	1.1
	November	0.0	0.0
	December	14.5	13.3
1971	January	1.2	0.5
	February	0.0	0.0
	March (b)	74.6	74.6
		100.0	100.0

(a) From 6th April

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ending 1st to 5th April 1971.

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Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports, (more detailed information about the census is given in a separate booklet - "Introductory Notes", Part C1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1970).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes compared with 1968

The questions asked in the 1970 census for this industry were similar to those in the 1968 census with certain exceptions. In particular the 1970 census did not ask

- (i) purchases by commodities
- (ii) payments of rates
- (iii) payments for repairs and maintenance
- (iv) costs of operating road goods vehicles

The amounts payable to other organisations for transport of goods however, did include the cost of the Post Office parcel services.

Other changes concern the treatment of firms employing less than 25 persons and the rules used for classifying establishments to industry. Any such changes are explained in the following paragraphs, or in the introductions to the industry reports, or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the third edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968). Normally an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than in its sales of the principal products of any other industry. Classification of an establishment in this census was based on the establishment's return to the Census of Production, 1968.

Establishments added to the register subsequent to the 1968 census were classified on the basis of the description of the business given by the respondent.

Coverage

Detailed census returns were generally sought only from establishments employing on average 25 or more persons, but in industries where firms employing less than 25 persons account for a relatively high proportion of total employment and output the exemption limit was lowered to 11. Census returns were also sent to establishments whose employment was not known to the Business Statistics Office at the time of despatch; if their employment was below the exemption limit for their industry establishments were asked to supply figures only of total employment and total sales.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

The term undertaking is used in this report to mean one or more locations in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland) engaged in water supply being under common ownership or control.

Average number employed

on the payroll (i.e. whose national insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full time or part time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) all other employees (operatives). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month.

The figures include canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

Employees

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

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work (including roundsmen) stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers, and cleaners. Operators engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting etc. are also included.

Capital expenditure

(a) New building work

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return, but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return: it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of works of a capital nature carried out by the undertaking's own staff and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. Figures shown include any 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 of premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any 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 year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant. etc., which firms produced for their own use in con-Undertakings were required to state the number of persons nection 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. 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.

Gross output

Gross output measures the total value of production by undertakings during the year and comprises value of water supplied, work done for which a direct charge was made and work of new construction. Canteen takings and services rendered to other organisations are included.

Net outpu

Net output represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It is calculated as follows:-

Gross output

less: Materials used

less: Payments for transport

= Net output

Net output per person employed

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

Purchased materials used

Purchased materials used include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packaging materials including the cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to an undertaking's own buildings, plants and vehicles when carried out by their own work people included in the returns; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Canteen supplies are included.

The cost of transport is included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including an undertaking's own separate transport organisations for delivery of materials and fuel are therefore, excluded. Materials purchased overseas are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivery cost if invoiced "carriage paid home". Materials and fuel transferred from another department of an undertaking not covered by the return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Water supplied and work done

The value shown is in respect of water supplied in the year of return. The value of the water is the net amount charged, less discounts, whether the charge was levied by rate, or as rent, or in any other way. Meter rents are included but contributions from the local rates to make up any deficiency in the income of water-works in England and Wales, and contributions from county rates in Scotland are excluded.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other establishments of the same undertaking not covered by the return.

Standard Industrial Classification

Industry classification is based on the Standard

Industrial Classification (Revised 1968). It is published by H M Stationery Office together with a separate index in the form of an alphabetical list of industries.

Transport payments

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payment to other establishments, and to any separate transport organisation of the same undertaking not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport i.e. railways, road haulage, canals, coastwise shipping, air, etc.

Wages and salaries

These are amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. 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 any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. and employers contributions to national insurances and pension schemes is excluded.

Work given out

For work done the value shown is the amount charged for work done by employees of the undertaking covered by the return. Interest, sinking fund and other loan charges; the cost of work done in connection with the filtration and treatment of water; waste protection and prevention; meter reading and inspection are excluded. In the case of construction work done but not completed in the year, and vice versa, the value included is in respect of the part of the work carried out during the year of return.

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- · · not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the last significant figure)
- * figures cannot be shown owing to risk of disclosing information about individual undertakings.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit; there may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

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