Central Statistical Office

PA451

1989

Business Monitor

Report on the **Census of Production**

Footwear

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BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1989

Footwear

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

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
Business Statistics Office

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PA1001	Introductory notes	PA362	Railway and tramway vehicles
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PA224	Non-ferrous metals industry	PA411	Organic oils and fats
PA231	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	PA412	Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-
PA239 PA241	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)	PA413	Proporation of milk and milk products
PA242	Structural clay products Cement, lime and plaster	PA414	Preparation of milk and milk products Processing of fruit and vegetables
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PA244	Asbestos goods	PA416	Grain milling
PA245	Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals	PA419	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery
PA246	Abrasive products	PA420	Sugar and sugar by-products
PA247	Glass and glassware	PA421	Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
PA248	Refractory and ceramic goods	PA422	Animal feeding stuffs
PA251	Basic industrial chemicals	PA423	Starch and miscellaneous foods
PA255	Paints, varnishes and printing ink	PA424	Spirit distilling and compounding
PA256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and	PA426	Wines, cider and perry
	agricultural purposes	PA427	Brewing and malting
PA257	Pharmaceutical products	PA428	Soft drinks
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations	PA429	Tobacco industry
PA259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household	PA431	Woollen and worsted industry
	and office use	PA432	Cotton and silk industries
PA260	Production of man-made fibres	PA433	Throwing, texturing, etc. of continuous filament yarn
PA311	Foundries	PA434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie
PA312	Forging, pressing and stamping	PA435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics
PA313 -	Bolts, nuts, etc.; springs; non-precision	PA436	Hosiery and other knitted goods
	chains; metals treatment	PA437	Textile finishing
PA314	Metal doors, windows, etc.	PA438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings
PA316	Hand tools and finished metal goods	PA439	Miscellaneous textiles
PA320	Industrial plant and steelwork	PA441	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
PA321	Agricultural machinery and tractors	PA442	Leather goods
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools	PA451	Footwear
PA323	Textile machinery	PA453	Clothing, hats and gloves
PA324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related indus-	PA455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles
	tries; process engineering contractors	PA456	Fur goods
PA325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical	PA461	Sawmilling, planing, etc. of wood
	handling equipment	PA462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and
PA326	Mechanical power transmission equipment	D. 100	further processing and treatment of wood
PA327	Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber,	PA463	Builders' carpentry and joinery
	glass and related industries: laundry and dry cleaning	PA464	Wooden containers
D4000	machinery	PA465	Miscellaneous wooden articles
PA328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment	PA466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and
PA329	Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	DAAGT	Wooden and unhalatored furniture and shap and office
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing	PA467	Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office
DA044	equipment	DA471	fittings Pulp, paper and board
PA341	Insulated wires and cables	PA471 PA472	Conversion of paper and board
PA342	Basic electrical equipment	PA472	Printing and publishing
PA343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries	PA481	Rubber products
PA344	and accumulators Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring	PA483	Processing of plastics
1 7344	equipment, electronic capital goods and passive	PA491	Jewellery and coins
	electronic components	PA492	Musical instruments
PA345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment	PA493	Photographic and cinematographic processing
PA346	Domestic-type electric appliances	THE ! A	laboratories
PA347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	PA494	Toys and sports goods
PA351	Motor vehicles and their engines	PA495	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	Motor vehicle bodies trailers and caravans	PA500	Construction
PA352 PA353	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans Motor vehicle parts	PA500 PA1002	Construction Summary volume

PA451 FOOTWEAR PA451

The information in this report relates to businesses classified to the Footwear industry, Group 451 in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980. The industry Group covers the following Activity Heading:-

4610 Footwear

Manufacture of footwear of all types and materials. The cutting of leather soles and heels is included but not wooden soles, heels or lasts, which are classified to Group 465, or plastics components which are classified to Group 483. Moulded rubber bottoms, rubber soles, heels and other rubbing components are classified to Group 481.

For a full description of the 1980 classification see Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £4.25.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page 5

LIST OF CONTENTS

Explanato	ry notes and definitions		5-7
Table 1	Output and costs, 1985-1989		8
Table 2	Capital expenditure, 1985-1989		9
Table 3	Stocks and work in progress, 1985-1989		9
Table 4	Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expend stocks and work in progress by size of total employment	ent, 1989	10-11
Table 5	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covere received for the 1989 Census by number of returns a employment	그리가 두 계속 이번 보다 있는 것들은 그리고 모든 것이 없는 것들이 되었다. 그런 그리고 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이다. 그런 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이다.	12
Table 6	Operating ratios, 1985-1989		12
Table 7	Regional distribution of employment, net capital expe output and gross value added at factor cost, 1989	nditure, net	13

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS INTRODUCTION

- 1. These notes give basic information to help with the interpretation of tables in this Industry Report. More general information about the Census is given in a separate Business Monitor Report on the Census of Production, Introductory Notes (PA 1001).
- 2. Since 1980, Censuses have been conducted on the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980 (SIC(80)). The Standard Industrial Classification exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The SIC(80) is the result of an attempt to align the United Kingdom classification with the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). It is based on activity rather than commodities produced. A full description of SIC(80) is given in Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £4.25.

REPORTING UNIT

- 3. From the earliest censuses of production until that for 1986 the reporting unit to the census was the establishment. This was defined as the smallest unit which could provide the full range of data required for an economic census. Establishments were asked, where possible, to exclude from their returns to the census any non-production activity.
- 4. In 1987, for a number of administrative and statistical reasons, a new system of company-based reporting was introduced. Under the new system the reporting unit to the census is, generally, the company, but there are some exceptions. These arise, for example, for large mixed activity companies which are asked to make separate returns to the census for each of their production activities on an establishment basis. Throughout this monitor this mixture of reporting units are referred to as "businesses". These businesses are no longer asked to exclude non-production activities.
- 5. In practice, since most businesses, both before and after the change, reported for the company as a whole, little difference to the main economic series has resulted from the change.
- 6. For most businesses, the returned data are appropriate to a single activity heading of SIC(80) and fall within a single geographical region. Where information covers a mixture of activities, the business is classified according to the main activity. Where the business operates at a number of different addresses then, in order to enable regional data to be compiled, separate information on employment and capital expenditure is sought for each address.

THE REGISTER

- 7. A register of businesses throughout the United Kingdom is held on the BSO computer and provides the basis for BSO inquiries. For each business the register contains identification particulars and information about its eligibility for inclusion in an inquiry, its relationship with other businesses in common ownership, its industrial classification, the nationality of its parent and location indicators for regional analyses. Regional and size analyses of manufacturing units are published in Business Monitor PA1003 Size analyses of United Kingdom businesses. During 1984, for production inquiries, the BSO moved to an updated register which makes fuller use of information obtained from HM Customs and Excise VAT records.
- 8. The Annual Census and other BSO inquiries provide a major source of information for checking the register and updating employment data. Where businesses do not make returns to these inquiries, estimates of employment are imputed from VAT turnover. For businesses which have an imputed employment of 11 or more, the estimates are checked by means of register proving forms. For businesses on the register making returns to the Quarterly Sales Inquiry, industrial classification is reviewed annually and is derived from an analysis of their commodity sales. For other businesses the classification is obtained either from VAT sources or from the register proving forms. Estimates of employment made by the BSO and the Department of Employment differ because they are derived from two separate inquiries and use different procedures and employment definitions.

COVERAGE

- 9. The Census covers United Kingdom businesses engaged in industrial production, ie mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and gas, electricity and water supply industries (Divisions 1 to 5 of SIC(80)). Businesses in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are excluded.
- 10. Under the sampling arrangements agreed for the 1989 Census, forms were despatched to all establishments with 20 or more employed except for those in the 20 to 49 employment size band located in England where, in general a sample of 1 in 2 was taken. For industries where there were few units in the sample sizeband or where response in earlier years was poor, it was necessary to increase the sample. About 23,300 forms were despatched in the United Kingdom for the 1989 Census.

PERIOD COVERED

11. Businesses were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1989 but, where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 1989 and 5 April 1990 were accepted. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for businesses which had started or ceased trading during the year.

ESTIMATION

- 12. All published Census results include estimates for non-responders, unsatisfactory returns and businesses not selected for the Census. Estimates are also made for items not covered in the shorter form sent to smaller businesses.
- 13. Within employment size groups in each industry, the "average per head" is calculated for each census variable by dividing the total returns value for each variable by the total returned employment. This value is multiplied by the employment thought to exist in each non-responding or non-selected business to yield an estimated value for that business. Estimates for items not collected on the shorter form are made in a similar way using returned employment.
- 14. The accuracy of the totals produced by adding together estimates and returned data is mainly dependent on the level of response. The extent to which businesses making satisfactory returns account for the total employment of any industry is shown as a percentage in footnote (a) to table 1. Thus the accuracy of the data published in an Industry Report where 95 per cent of the employment in the industry is covered by the returns made will, in general, be better than that in an Industry Report where the coverage is only 70 per cent.
- 15. Additionally, the extent to which individual headings in an Industry Report are related to employment should be taken into account in assessing the accuracy of estimated data. Thus an estimate of total earnings which bears a close relationship to total employment is likely to be more accurate than an estimate of capital expenditure where the relationship to employment is not so clearly marked.

SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL UNDERTAKINGS

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

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

in compiling any such report, summary or communication the competent authority shall so arrange it as to prevent any particulars published therein from being identified as being particulars relating to any individual person or undertaking except with the previous consent in writing of that person or the person carrying onthat 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 deducted from the total disclosed."

CHANGES MADE FOR 1989

18. The 1989 Census was a benchmark one with a larger number of businesses receiving inquiry forms than had been the case with the previous 4 Censuses. Additional questions, for larger businesses only, asked for information on road transport costs and postal and telecommunications costs. The questions relating to computer costs included in the 1988 Census, were discontinued, but those relating to the cost of assets leased under the finance leasing arrangements were retained.

SYMBOLS USED

- 19. The following symbols are used throughout the PA series of Business Monitors:
 - .. not available
 - nil or less than half the final digit shown
 - * information suppressed to avoid disclosure
 - R revised

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

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

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

22. This represents the value charged to capital account together with any other amounts which ranked as capital items for taxation purposes during the year to which each return related. From 1988 contributors were asked to include the value of assets acquired as lessees under finance leasing arrangements. The value is inclusive of any amounts received or expected to be received in grants and/or allowances from government sources, statutory bodies or local authorities. Capital expenditure during the year in respect of production units where production had not started before the end of the year and the value of CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR USE WITHIN THE BUSINESS by its own staff are included. The value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business is excluded. The figures include non-deductible VAT but exclude deductible VAT. No allowance is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence.

a. on LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS

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

b. on NEW BUILDING WORK

24. This represents the value of new building and other constructional work such as the extension and reconstruction of old buildings, and the value of any newly constructed buildings acquired. The figures include architects' and surveyors' fees, legal fees, stamp duties, agents' commissions and Land Registry fees.

c. on PLANT AND MACHINERY, VEHICLES

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

CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR USE WITHIN THE BUSINESS

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

COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

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

COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

28. Up to 1987 contributors were asked to include annual payments for assets acquired on a finance leasing basis. From 1988 they were asked to include the total value of such assets as capital expenditure during the year in which they were acquired. The cost of non-industrial services received includes commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts payable to other organisations for the hire of vehicles, plant and machinery, for the rent of industrial and commercial buildings, for the services of accountants, auditors, agents, solicitors and surveyors other than in connection with the acquisition or disposal of capital assets, for postal and telecommunications services, for carriage by all forms of transport within the United Kingdom, for advertising, market research etc. for the right to use patents, trade marks, copyrights etc. for manufacturing and quarrying rights and technical know-how. Interest payments and amounts payable for sea and air freight on goods exported and on materials and fuel imported are excluded.

EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC.

29. This includes employers' national insurance contributions under the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, commercial insurance premiums for policies providing pensions, superannuation or other retirement benefits, sickness benefits, personal accident benefits, disability benefits or death benefits for employees, including former employees, or their dependants. Also included are contributions to canteens, social centres, children's and holiday homes etc. and the cost of supplying luncheon variables.

EMPLOYMENT

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

a. ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

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

b. OPERATIVES

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

c. WORKING PROPRIETORS

33. These are people who are regarded as self-employed for national insurance purposes, members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a definite wage or salary for at least half the normal working hours and directors who worked in the business but did

TABLE 2

Capital expenditure, 1985-1989 (a)
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

1889	8861	1987			Unit		f	million
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Land and buildir	ngs			750	Nember			
New building w	vork		4.6	6.1	3.0	3.0	6.8	
Land and exist	ing buildings							
Acquisitions			1.88	3.00	2.1	3.1	3.4	
Disposals			1.2	0.4	2.5	6.6	19.2	
Net			5.1	8.7	2.6	-0.5	-8.9	
Plant and machi	nery							
Acquisitions			18.5	20.5	24.1	24.9	23.9	
Disposals			1.0	1.3	0.8	1.5	3.1	
Net			17.4	19.2	23.3		20.8	
Vehicles								
Acquisitions			5.2 884	4.30.114	5.6	5.2	teut 14.7mig	
Disposals			1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	
Net			3.5	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.2	
Total net cap	ital expendito	ure S 8	26.0	30.5	29.1	25.9		

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(a) From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements. The total value of these assets is estimated to be £2.2 million for 1988 and £2.7 million for 1989.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1985-1989
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

8.0	5.6					leratemin		£ million	
			1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Value at end	
		5.2	4.1	3,4	- 44	emuim	eng sonsius	of 1989	
				Incre	ase during year	e during year			
Materials,sto	res and fuel		4.6	0.1	9.2	4.2	-1.8	66.2	
Work in progr	ress		2.8	0.3	5.4	0.7	-1.2	37.0	
Goods on han	d for sale		0.6	2.8	22.5	8.6	-4.5	130.4	
Total			7.9	3.2	37.1	13.5	-7.5	233.6	
11.217	11,054								

Output and costs, 1985-1989 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry (a)

1988 1889	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Enterprises	Number	750	766	795	788	765
Businesses	and the one that one the Starting to put	797	815	831	827	801
Sales of goods produced	£ million	974.6	1,025.3	1, 110.6(b)	1, 129. 2(b)	1,085.7
Work done and industrial services rendered	tryen, relating to permentalistics	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.7	6.0
Capital goods produced for use within the business	2.5	0.4	0.6	Tomas (b)	NICES AECEVE	medapopalQ. u
-0.5 -8 Parameters designed	2, 6		3.4	(b) 3.3	(b) 3.3	4.4
Non-industrial services rendered		2.8	ywar in talkati i			5.0
Goods merchanted or factored		74.7	104.3	176.6	205.4	204.8
Total sales and work done	locult. 3 1973	1,056.1	1,137.9	1,295.8	1,344.5	1,305.9
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale		3.4	3.1	27.9	9.3	-5.7
Gross output	est in the real	1,059.5	1,141.0	1,323.7	1,353.8	1,300.2
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	in 9 9 word spoke	411.0	423.5	471.6	492.1	478.7
Purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring	consula perc a sentus finita	53.4	70.9	118.2	134.4	133.7
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	" 1.02	4.6	0.1	9.2	4.2	-1.8
Cost of industrial services received	mpiter sections to	19.2	19.4	22.8	23.5	23.0
Net output	bacticinalities	580.4	627.2	720.3	708.0	663.1
Total employment	Thousand	51.7	51.7	56.9	54.3	49.6
Net output per head	£	11,230	12,122	12,662	13,033	13,365
Cost of non-industrial services received						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	9.1	10.9	10.1	9.2	8.6
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	1987	1.9	2.0	14.8	16.6	16.3
Commercial insurance premiums	05	3.4	4.1	5.2	5.9	5.5
Bank charges	e december de la constant	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6
Other non-industrial services		45.5	50.9	52.4	61.8	61.1(c)
Licensing of motor vehicles	gleto, tead. Th	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rates, excluding water rates	Payera.g	5.6	6.2	11.5	12.3	13.1
Gross value added at factor cost	22.5	513.9	551.9	624.7	600.5	556.5
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	9,943	10,666	10,982	11,054	11,217

⁽a) Satisfactory returns accounted for 85 per cent of employment within the industry in 1989.

Capital expenditure, 1985-1989 (a)
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

TABLE 2

							£ million
etal sales	Cross	Met	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Land and buildin		367	786	Toesar co	Number 12	(0)	progressing/sin3
New building w			4.6	6.1	3.0	3.0	Businesses 8.8 Sales of goods produced
Land and existi							
Acquisitions			1.88	3.0 8 8	2.1	3.1	3.4
Disposals	(d)		1.2	0.4	2.5	6.6	19.2
Net			5.1,8	8.78.5	2.6	-0.5 _{betebas}	-8.9 ma Initizubni noki
Plant and machin	nery						
Acquisitions			18.50.587.7	20.5	24.1	24.9	23.9 bas selas istoT
Disposals			1.0	1.3	0.8	work in 8.1	normage during this.
Net Vehicles			17.4	19.2	23.3	23.4	20.8
			5.23.836	4.3 0.11%	5.6	or use in pro-	Purchases of materials fi duction, packaging, 4 f
Acquisitions			5.2	4.3		5.2	
Disposals			1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.5
Net			3.5	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.2
Total net cap	ital expenditure	5.62 7	26.0	30.5	29.1	25.9	14.1

⁽a) From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements. The total value of these assets is estimated to be £2.2 million for 1988 and £2.7 million for 1989.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1985-1989
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

							too bas Issua	E million
6,01	6.01	0.77	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 \	Value at end
								of 1989
		1.3	0.1	8.0				Bank sharges
				Incre	ase during yea	ir ees		
Materials, stores and fuel			4.6	0.1	9.2	4.2	-1.8	66.2
Work in prog	ress		2.8	0.3	5.4	0.7	-1.2	37.0
Goods on har	nd for sale		0.6	2.8	22.5	8.6	-4.5	130.4
Total			7.9	3.2	37.1	13.5	-7.5	233.6

⁽b) Capital goods produced for use within the business included in sales of goods produced.

⁽c) Includes the cost of transport of goods by road (within the UK) of £12 million and postal and telecommunication costs of £5 million. These were collected separately for 1989 but not for the other years shown in the table.

Output and costs, 1985-1989 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
9881 8881	1887	3801	1986			
Enterprises	Number	750	766	795	788	765
Businesses		797	815	831	827	801
Sales of goods produced	£ million	974.6	1,025.3	1,110.6(b)	1, 129. 2(b)	1,085.7
Work done and industrial services rendered		3.6	4.3	5.3	6.7	6.0
Capital goods produced for use within the business	2.6	0.4	0.6	(b)	(b)	4.4
Non-industrial services rendered	2,6" на	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	5.0
Goods merchanted or factored	n.	74.7	104.3	176.6	205.4	204.8
Total sales and work done	- " TONG)	1,056.1	1,137.9	1,295.8	1,344.5	1,305.9
ncrease during the year, work in a progress and goods on hand for sale	8.0	3.4	3.1	27.9	9.3	-5.7
Gross output	n 6.81	1,059.5	1,141.0	1,323.7	1,353.8	1,300.2
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	»" a.a	411.0	423.5	471.6	492.1	478.7
Purchases of goods for merchanting or actoring	2,3	53.4	70.9	118.2	134.4	133.7
ncrease during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	3.3	4.6	0.1	9.2	4.2	-1.8
Cost of industrial services	n n	19.2	19.4	22.8	23.5	23.0
Net output		580.4	627.2	720.3	708.0	663.1
Total employment	Thousand	51.7	51.7	56.9	54.3	49.6
Net output per head	£	11,230	12,122	12,662	13,033	13,365
Cost of non-industrial services received						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	9.1	10.9	10.1	9.2	8.6
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings		1.9	2.0	14.8	16.6	16.3
Commercial insurance premiums		3.4	4.1	5.2	5.9	5.5
Bank charges		0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6
Other non-industrial services	nev gritub si	45.5	50.9	52.4	61.8	61.1(
icensing of motor vehicles	9.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rates, excluding water rates	5.4	5.6	6.2	11.5	12.3	13.1
Gross value added at factor cost	22.5	513.9	551.9	624.7	600.5	556.5
Gross value added at factor cost						11,217

⁽a) Satisfactory returns accounted for 85 per cent of employment within the industry in 1989.

Total sales and work	Gross output	Net output	201	Gross value added at	101	Net capital expenditure	
done				factor cost		(d)	progress at end of year
							10 FOR BURGERS
			a per cunt	million 2005	nillon		
		Total	per head	Total	per head		
£ million	£ million	f million	£	£ million	f 51.0	£ million	£ million
239.1	239.5	115.4	12, 183	(e)	(e)	4.7	37.3
172.1	172.7	87.6	12,213	173.9(e)	10,413(e)	2.6	30.7
114.4	114.0	59.5	13,992	52.4	12,309	1.6	17.7
87.2	87.0	42.2	11,334	36.2	9,722	1.2	11.6
38.5	38.7	21.7	12,305	19.2	10,914	0.4	5.8
195.4	193.3	95.4	14,038	79.4	11,694	1.2	40.8
459.3	455.1	241.2	14,683	195.4	11,890	2.4	89.6
1,305.9	1,300.2	663.1	13,365	556.5	11,217	14.1	

⁽b) Capital goods produced for use within the business included in sales of goods produced.

⁽c) Includes the cost of transport of goods by road (within the UK) of £12 million and postal and telecommunication costs of £5 million. These were collected separately for 1989 but not for the other years shown in the table.

TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1989 Census by number of returns and total employment

Accounting year ended	Perc rece	entage of total r ived	returns		Percentage of total employment			
1989 April 6-30	Number	6.3	769	831	3.5	78,3000 801		
May		2.9			4.6 6.2			
July		3.4			0.8			
August		5.1			2.3			
September		5.7			2.3			
October November		2.9			1.1			
December		34.9			37.9			
1990 January		3.4			27.8			
February		2.3			1.6			
1 March - 5 April		22.3			9.3			

TABLE 6

Operating ratios, 1985-1989

All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

ments of industrial and commercial outlaines	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Gross output per head	£ 20	, 498 2	22,051	23, 267	24,922	26,208
Net output per head	£ 11	, 230 1	2,122	12,662	13,033	13,365
Gross value added per head	£ 9	, 943	10,666	10,982	11,054	11,217
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	49	48	47	44	43
Ratio of gross output to stocks		6.3	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.6
Nages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	61	61	59	63	66
Ratio of operatives to administrative, echnical and clerical employees		5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.8
Wages and salaries per operative	£ 5	,511	5,908	5,834	6,253	6,490
Nages and salaries per administrative, echnical and clerical employee	£ 9	, 055	9,906	10,212	11, 158	12,024
Net capital expenditure per head (a)	f	504	589	512	477	285
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added (a)	%	5	6	5	4	3

⁽a) From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1989 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

Area	Total employment (a)		Net capital expenditure (b)		Net output (c)		Gross value added at factor cost (c)	
	Thousan	d per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United Kingdom	£ million	per cent of United Kingdom
Standard regions of England								
North	3.5	7.0	1.0	6.9	51.0	7.7	43.1	7.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.3	6.7	0.8	5.8	42.5	6.4	33.5	6.0
East Midlands	17.1	34.5	0.2	1.3	222.5	33.6	191.5	34.4
East Anglia	2.4	4.8	0.2	1.1	34.2	5.2	28.5	5.1
South East	3.8	7.7	2.5	17.4	51.5	7.8	41.7	7.5
South West	6.9	13.9	3.0	21.4	103.8	15.7	81.8	14.7
West Midlands	2.4	4.9	2.4	16.8	33.6	5.1	29.4	5.3
North West	7.2	14.5	3.6	25.8	88.8	13.4	77.6	13.9
England	46.7	94.1	13.7	96.5	627.9	94.7	527.2	94.7
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	1.2	2.5	0.4	2.7	12.4	1.9	9.8	1.8
Great Britain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
- United Kingdom	49.6	100.0	14.1	100.0	663.1	100.0	556.5	100.0

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

⁽b) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery. The value also includes assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

⁽c) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions, an estimate of the net output attributable to each address was made by assuming that net output was proportionate to employment. An estimate for each region was obtained by aggregating estimates of net output for addresses located in that region. Gross value added at factor cost was treated similarly.



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