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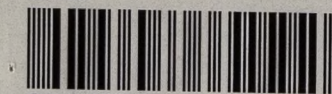
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Report on the Census of Production 1993

PA1001 Introductory notes

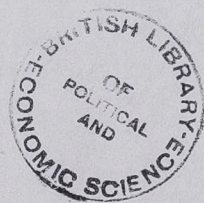
BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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)

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GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

1. The Report of the 1993 Census of Production is made up of 112 separate Business Monitors in the PA series:

Introductory notes	PA 1001
110 Industry Reports	PA 10.1-PA 45.0
Summary Volume	PA 1002

2. The Census of Production is conducted by the Central Statistical Office. It is a statutory inquiry carried out for Great Britain under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and for Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988. Information for both Great Britain and Northern Ireland is included in the Industry Reports and Summary Volume.

3. The Census is part of a comprehensive system of industrial statistics which also includes quarterly and annual inquiries into product sales and inquiries at less frequent intervals on purchases.

OBJECTIVES

4. The Census is conducted to meet the Statistical Directives of the European Community; and the varied needs of Government. The latter include the provision of weights for the Index of Production and the provision of capital expenditure and stocks data for use in compiling the national accounts.

5. The Census is similar to inquiries conducted by other members of the European Community. Information on production is supplied to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) under two Directives: 64/475/EEC relating to capital expenditure and 72/221/EEC relating to economic activity data. Information is supplied to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN). Results are also of interest to the business community, economic analysts, universities, local authorities and market researchers.

CENSUS PREPARATORY WORK

6. Outline proposals and significant changes in form design or content are agreed in consultation with appropriate bodies and sponsoring government departments for particular industries. There is a statutory obligation on the Central Statistical Office and on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development to conduct a Census each year.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

7. 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 on commodities produced. A full description of SIC(80) is given in Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from HMSO, price £4.25.

8. In 1990, however, the first revision of NACE was made by EC regulation. This regulation makes it necessary for the UK to introduce a new Standard Industrial Classification, SIC(92), based on NACE Rev I. The regulation guarantees comparability between national and Community classifications and therefore between national and Community statistics. Full details of SIC(92) are given in 'Standard Industrial Classification 1992', obtainable from HMSO, price £17.50, reference ISBN 0 11 620551 2.

The 1993 census is the first conducted on SIC(92) and business monitors published in respect of 1993 will contain data for that year only and are being issued, whenever possible, for each 3 digit Group of SIC(92). However, a limited range of 1991 and 1992 data reworked to SIC(92) Section and Sub-Section level has been published as a supplement to the Census Summary Volume (PA1002).

REPORTING UNIT

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. For most businesses, the returned data are appropriate to a single activity heading of SIC(92) 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.

13. For construction, coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels, extraction of mineral oil and natural gas, production and distribution of electricity and gas and water supply industries, the reporting unit need not be a single geographical location and cannot be broken down into local units. In light of this and due to avoidance of disclosure, regional data may not be available for these industries.

14. An enterprise group is defined as one or more businesses under common ownership or control. Information about relationships between businesses, the changing structure of groups of companies and common ownership links is obtained from various, mainly published sources.

THE REGISTER

15. A register of businesses throughout the United Kingdom is held on the CSO computer and provides the basis for CSO 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 PA 1003 - Size analyses of United Kingdom businesses.

16. The annual census and other CSO 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 or Annual Sales Inquiries, 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 CSO and the Department of Employment differ because they are derived from two separate inquiries and use different procedures and employment definitions.

17. The register for construction units is created each year from the Department of the Environment's Builders' Address File of private sector undertakings in Great Britain engaged in construction activities. To this are added undertakings in the public sector (usually the direct labour departments of local authorities) and

undertakings in Northern Ireland.

COVERAGE

18. The Census covers United Kingdom businesses engaged in industrial production, i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and gas, electricity and water supply industries (Sections C-F of SIC(92)). Businesses in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are excluded.

19. Under the sampling arrangements agreed for the 1993 Census, forms were despatched to all businesses with 100 or more employed and, for most production industries, samples of 1 in 5 and 1 in 2 respectively being taken for businesses in the 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 employment size bands. In addition, sampling was extended to the 10-19 size band and to the 1-9 size band in selected industries. It was necessary to increase the sample in those industries where there were few businesses in the sample size band or where response in earlier years was poor. About 15,700 forms were despatched in the United Kingdom for the 1993 Census.

20. The increased use of sampling over recent years has led to a fall in the number of forms mailed for successive Censuses. For production industries excluding construction, these fell from 34,000 for 1977 to 15,700 for 1993. For 1989, however, a benchmark census was conducted, resulting in 23,331 forms mailed. For construction industries the number of forms mailed fell from 13,000 for 1977 to 6,100 for 1989 and 3,947 for 1993.

QUESTIONNAIRE

21. Examples of the standard form used for establishments in production industries excluding construction employing 100 or more and employing 20 to 99 are given in Appendices A and B. In the 1993 Census there were 9 other form types for industries like those of water and electricity where the standard range of questions is not appropriate. A copy of the standard form for the construction industries is given in Appendix C.

COLLECTION OF DATA

22. Forms are mailed to each selected business shortly after the end of the year to which the Census relates. Return of the completed forms for the 1993 Census was required by 31 March 1994. Up to four written reminders were sent to non-responders followed if necessary by telex and telephone calls and, for larger persistent non-responders, personal visits. Outstanding cases can be the subject of legal action under Section 4 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.

23. When the data is entered into the computer, checks are carried out on the credibility of the data and the internal consistency of each return. Any queries

which arise from these checks are investigated and, if necessary, contributors are consulted.

PERIOD COVERED

24. Businesses were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1992 but, where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 1993 and 5 April 1994 were accepted. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for businesses which had started or ceased trading during the year. An analysis of periods covered by returns for the 1993 Census is shown in Table 5 of each Industry Report (except construction (PA500) where the analysis is shown in Table 4).

ESTIMATION

25. 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 on the shorter form sent to smaller businesses.

26. For the 1993 census a change in estimation procedures was introduced. This meant that within employment size groups in each industry, the "average per head" is calculated for each census variable by dividing the total returned value for each variable by the total selected employment of each responding business. 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 selected employment.

27. The accuracy of the totals produced by adding together estimates and returned data is mainly dependant 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 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.

28. 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

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATION

31. Data obtained from the 1993 Census are being published at both the 3 digit Group level and where possible the 4 and 5 digit Class and Sub Class level of SIC(92) in individual Industry Reports. Each report is prefaced by a brief description of the activity of the industry including any non-standard features and any changes which affect comparability with data for earlier years. Each report also includes a list of all the Business Monitors which make up the complete Census Report. The publication and sale of Business Monitors is arranged by HMSO. (A mock-up of the 1993 Industry Reports excluding the notes is given in Appendix D.)

32. As in previous Censuses, businesses were asked to state whether or not they were willing to have their names and addresses included in a Directory of Manufacturing Businesses. Further information about the Directory can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office Librarian.

CONGRUENCE WITH QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL SALES INQUIRIES

33. As far as possible, figures collected in the Census are congruent with those collected in the Quarterly and Annual Sales Inquiries. There are, however, some differences which are described below.

a. If a business changes its reporting structure or the way it keeps its accounts during the year, the change is reflected during the year in the Sales Inquiries. The

figures reported to the Census are generally based on the structure of the business at the end of the Census year.

b. Because a Census return can be for a business year, it may differ from the aggregation of four quarterly returns making up a calendar year. In some cases figures may be as much as nine months out of phase, but these differences usually cancel out at the industry level.

c. The remaining differences are usually of minor significance. For example Sales Inquiry figures do not have to be adjusted for quantity rebates and allowances for returned goods as the value of these may not be known at the time of completion of returns and cannot always be apportioned between the various headings. Their values are, however, reflected in Census returns. No adjustments are made in either inquiry for cash discounts.

INTERPRETATION

34. In interpreting Census statistics the following points should be kept in mind:

a. Year on year comparisons of census results may be affected by the reclassification of businesses between industries, the removal of businesses no longer in production, the addition of new businesses, and by changes in coverage of the production register.

b. To the extent that sales of products of one business incorporate the output of other businesses, total sales figures include an element of duplication.

c. Where the turnover of a business arises from receipts for work done or materials supplied by a customer, sales of the finished product are not included in that business's return.

d. Transfers between businesses within an enterprise group are recorded as if they were transfers to or from independent businesses.

e. Figures for net output and gross value added are adjusted to a factor cost basis by taking account of the net amount of all taxes, duties, levies, subsidies, etc.

CHANGES MADE FOR 1993

35. The 1993 census like that for 1992 was a slimline one. Changes in Standard Industrial Classification, sampling and estimation procedures have been detailed in previous paragraphs. The additional question identifying those businesses with employees engaged in Research and Development work and the break down on capital and current costs associated with pollution prevention and solid waste management, were retained. As for the 1992 Census the breakdown of questions on capital expenditure and stocks were excluded. Data for the stocks variables in the 1993 results have been estimated from information collected in the CSO Quarterly Stocks Inquiries. No individual asset types have been published for the capital expenditure variables.

SYMBOLS USED

36. 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

37. 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

38. 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. In some industries it was necessary to amend or supplement these instructions in order to fit the special circumstances of the particular industry. Where these supplementary instructions effect the basis of the published figures, an explanation is included in the appropriate Industry Report.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

a. on LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS

40. 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

41. 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

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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

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

EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC

46. This includes employers' national insurance contributions under the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, commercial insurance premium 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 vouchers.

EMPLOYMENT

47. 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

48. 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

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

c. WORKING PROPRIETORS

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

GROSS OUTPUT

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

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

52. This is calculated by deducting from NET OUTPUT the COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

RECEIVED, RATES and the cost of LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES. This estimate of gross value added approaches more closely than NET OUTPUT the definition of net output or value added in national accounts statistics.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER HEAD

53. This is calculated by dividing GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST by total EMPLOYMENT.

NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

NET OUTPUT

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

NET OUTPUT PER HEAD

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

NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

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

OPERATING RATIOS

58. These ratios are calculated using industry totals, i.e. including the estimates for businesses not responding to or not selected for the Census. Respondents are able to compare the ratios for their own businesses with those for the industry as a whole.

PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION, AND PACKAGING AND FUEL. PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR MERCHANTING OR FACTORING

59. These include the cost of raw materials, components, semi-manufactured goods and workshop materials, replacement parts and consumable tools not charged to capital account, packaging materials of all types, stationery and printed matter, fuel, electricity and water, materials of all types used by the business or given out to others, for the production of machinery or other capital items used in the business and materials used when working on goods supplied by customers. The figures exclude VAT, purchases of machinery and plant, which are included in CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, and amounts payable to transport firms or credited to the business's own transport departments for delivery of materials. The figures are net of the value of goods or packaging materials returned to suppliers and trade discounts receivable. Materials purchased duty-paid are included at their duty-paid value less drawbacks, rebates etc. Imported goods are included at their full delivered cost. If the transport from docks or airport of imported goods is not included in the cost of goods purchased, the cost is entered at cif plus duty, if applicable. Transfers of goods from other departments of the business not covered by the return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other departments.

REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS

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

SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

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

(including other businesses in the same enterprise group) are treated as sales, valued as if sold to an independent purchaser.

STOCKS

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

WAGES AND SALARIES

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

WORK DONE AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

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

WORK IN PROGRESS

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

STANDARD REGIONS

66. The list below gives the definitions of the standard regions used in regional tables. Metropolitan counties are marked by an *.

South East

Greater London, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex.

East Anglia

Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk.

South West

Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire.

West Midlands

West Midlands*, Hereford and Worcester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire.

East Midlands

Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire.

Yorkshire and Humberside

South Yorkshire*, West Yorkshire*, Humberside, North Yorkshire.

North West

Greater Manchester*, Merseyside*, Cheshire, Lancashire.

North

Tyne & Wear*, Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland.

Wales

Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwent, Gwynedd, Mid Glamorgan, Powys, South Glamorgan, West Glamorgan.

Scotland

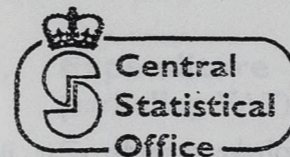
Borders, Central, Dumfries and Galloway, Fife, Grampian, Highland, Lothian, Strathclyde, Tayside, and the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands and the Western Isles.

Northern Ireland

Antrim, Armagh, Belfast CB, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Londonderry CB, Tyrone.

ASSISTED AREAS

67. Assisted areas are areas for which government grants and other help are available. There are two classes of assisted areas: development and intermediate.



A compulsory inquiry conducted by the Government Statistical Service

IN CONFIDENCE

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Gwent, NP9 1XG
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← Please amend the name, address and postcode if necessary

Annual Census of Production 1993

Notice under Section 3 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947

Dear Contributor

We conduct this annual census to obtain up-to-date statistics about the structure and development of industry in the United Kingdom. The results:

- provide government with essential information used for compiling national accounts, the index of production and other economic indicators;
- enable comparisons of industrial performance to be made with other countries of the European Community and
- are widely used by the business community and markets analysts and are published in the PA series of Business Monitors.

We restrict the number of census forms to the minimum necessary to produce reliable results.

Under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, it is necessary for you to provide us with the information requested overleaf. This will be treated as confidential as required by the Act. It will not be revealed in published statistics in a way which would enable your company to be identified, or disclosed to any unauthorised person without your consent. Under European Community law applicable in the UK, the information can be passed to the European Community Statistical Office (Eurostat), but Eurostat is equally bound by law to follow the same strict standards in maintaining its confidentiality.

Your return should cover the calendar year 1993. If no figures are available for that period, the return should cover your business year ending between 6 April 1993 and 5 April 1994. If exact figures are not readily available, informed estimates are acceptable.

Please complete and return this form by 31 MARCH 1994 or, if your business year ends after 31 January 1994, within two months of its end.

I enclose notes to help you complete the form. If you need more information, or have any difficulties, my staff will be pleased to help you on the telephone number shown.

Thank you for your co-operation. Without this we could not provide a good service to government and the business community.

Yours faithfully

C. J. Spiller (Chief Statistician)
Production Censuses and Capital Expenditure Branch



1. Period covered by the return

Your return should cover the calendar year 1993. If no figures are available for the calendar year, the return may cover a business year, ending on any date from 6 April 1993 to 5 April 1994.

Period covered by the return: from

day	month	year
		11

 to

day	month	year
		12

2. Employment
(average number of people employed during the year)

2.1 Working proprietors (excluding salaried directors)	201
2.2 Administrative, technical and clerical employees (including salaried directors)	202
2.3 All other employees (operatives)	205

Employment in research and development

2.4 Was anyone within the business covered by this return engaged in research and development work on a regular basis during the year? Please see Note 2.4.

Please tick appropriate box Yes 1 No 2 211

3. Sales, work done and services rendered
(excluding VAT: give the net selling value as invoiced)

3.1 Sales of goods of your own production	261
3.2 Work done and industrial services rendered	262
(i) amounts included above for work done	264
3.3 Sales of goods bought and resold without processing (merchanted or factored goods)	266
3.4 Other services rendered (for example rents for industrial buildings, amounts received for hiring out plant and machinery, provision of transport, advertising revenue)	267

4. Expenditure
(excluding VAT)

£ thousand

4.1 Gross wages and salaries paid to:	301
• administrative, technical, clerical employees, and salaried directors	
• all other employees	304
• remuneration paid to outworkers (homeworkers)	314
4.2 Employer's national insurance contributions and contributions to other pension and welfare schemes	315
4.3 Purchases of materials, fuel and water	734
4.4 Goods purchased for resale without processing (for merchanting or factoring)	733
4.5 Amounts payable for work given out (subcontracted) and for repairs and maintenance	623
(i) amounts included above for work given out (subcontracted)	624
4.6 Hiring, leasing or renting plant, machinery and vehicles	655
4.7 Rent paid for industrial and commercial buildings	656
4.8 Rates (exclude water rates and sewerage charges)	277
4.9 Commercial insurance premiums paid	625
4.10 Bank charges (exclude interest)	626
4.11 Road vehicle licences (include those for passenger vehicles)	276
4.12 Other services received (for example transport, haulage, professional, postal, telecommunications, travel, research, advertising, publicity, services from other organisations)	630

5. Customs and Excise duties, special levies, allowances etc.
(This section does not apply)

6. Stocks
(excluding VAT)

Please note: You are particularly asked to give the information in 6.1a and 6.1b for the calendar year 1993. If this is not possible, please report on the basis of your business year. In any event, would you indicate below the period to which your figures relate.

Period covered: from

day	month	year
		14

 to

day	month	year
		15

6.1 Total value of all stocks	6.1a Value at beginning of period	6.1b Value at end of period
	£ thousand	£ thousand
	176	177

A compulsory inquiry conducted by
the Government Statistical Service

IN CONFIDENCE

Central Statistical Office
Newport
Gwent, NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633 812695
Telex: 497121/2 CSONPT G
Fax: 0633 812949

← Please amend the name, address
and postcode if necessary



Annual Census of Production 1993

Notice under Section 3 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947

Dear Contributor

We conduct this annual census to obtain up-to-date statistics about the structure and development of industry in the United Kingdom. The results:

- provide government with essential information used for compiling national accounts, the index of production and other economic indicators;
- enable comparisons of industrial performance to be made with other countries of the European Community and
- are widely used by the business community and markets analysts and are published in the PA series of Business Monitors.

We restrict the number of census forms to the minimum necessary to produce reliable results.

Under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, it is necessary for you to provide us with the information requested overleaf. This will be treated as confidential as required by the Act. It will not be revealed in published statistics in a way which would enable your company to be identified, or disclosed to any unauthorised person without your consent. Under European Community law applicable in the UK, the information can be passed to the European Community Statistical Office (Eurostat), but Eurostat is equally bound by law to follow the same strict standards in maintaining its confidentiality.

Your return should cover the calendar year 1993. If no figures are available for that period, the return should cover your business year ending between 6 April 1993 and 5 April 1994. If exact figures are not readily available, informed estimates are acceptable.

Please complete and return this form by 31 MARCH 1994 or, if your business year ends after 31 January 1994, within two months of its end.

I enclose notes to help you complete the form. If you need more information, or have any difficulties, my staff will be pleased to help you on the telephone number shown.

Thank you for your co-operation. Without this we could not provide a good service to government and the business community.

Yours faithfully

C. J. Spiller (Chief Statistician)
Production Censuses and Capital Expenditure Branch



1. Period covered by the return

Your return should cover the calendar year 1993. If no figures are available for the calendar year, the return may cover a business year, ending on any date from 6 April 1993 to 5 April 1994.

Period covered by the return: from

			11
--	--	--	----

 to

			12
--	--	--	----

2. Employment
(average number of people employed during the year)

2.1 Working proprietors (excluding salaried directors)	201
2.2 Administrative, technical and clerical employees (including salaried directors)	202
2.3 All other employees (operatives)	205

3. Sales, work done and services rendered
(excluding VAT: give the net selling value as invoiced)

Please give all values in £ thousand

3.1 Sales of goods of your own production	261
3.2 Work done and industrial services rendered	262
(i) amounts included above for work done	264
3.3 Sales of goods bought and resold without processing (merchanted or factored goods)	266

4. Expenditure
(excluding VAT)

£ thousand

4.1 Gross wages and salaries paid to: • administrative, technical, clerical employees, and salaried directors	301
• all other employees	304
remuneration paid to outworkers (homeworkers)	314
4.2 Purchases of materials, fuel and water	734
4.3 Goods purchased for resale without processing (for merchanting or factoring)	733
4.4 Amounts payable for work given out (subcontracted) and for repairs and maintenance	623
(i) amounts included above for work given out (subcontracted)	624

5. Customs and Excise duties, special levies, allowances etc.
(This section does not apply)

PA922
MA312B
1/93

6. Stocks
(excluding VAT)

Please note: You are particularly asked to give the information in 6.1a and 6.1b for the calendar year 1993. If this is not possible, please report on the basis of your business year. In any event, would you indicate below the period to which your figures relate.

Period covered: from

			14
--	--	--	----

 to

			15
--	--	--	----

6.1a Value at beginning of period

6.1b Value at end of period

£ thousand

£ thousand

6.1 Total value of all stocks	176	177
-------------------------------	-----	-----

7. Capital expenditure in the year

Including assets leased under finance leases (please see Note 7a)
Excluding deductible VAT; do not make any deductions for depreciation.

Please note: You are particularly asked to give the information in 7.1 and 7.2 for the calendar year 1993. In any event, would you indicate below the period to which your figures relate.

Period covered: from

			18
--	--	--	----

 to

			19
--	--	--	----

7.1a Cost of acquisitions

7.1b Proceeds from disposals

£ thousand

£ thousand

7.1 Total acquisitions / disposals	528	529
------------------------------------	-----	-----

Units not yet in production
Have you any other capital expenditure at sites not covered by this return and at which production has not yet started?

Yes

No

8. List of units covered by this return

If our information suggests that your return will relate to more than one unit, we have shown details of the units on the enclosed CR1. Please bring the CR1 up to date, complete columns 2 to 5, and return it with this form.

PA922
MA312C

9. Pollution prevention and solid waste management

9.1 Have you incurred any expenditure within the period covered by this return on pollution prevention or solid waste management? Please see Note 9.

Please tick appropriate box Yes 1 No 2 808

If you have answered "yes" to 9.1 above, we should be grateful if you would complete 9.2 to 9.5 below. The answers to these four questions are voluntary. You are reminded that informed estimates are acceptable.

Capital expenditure (included in Section 7)

£ thousand

9.2 Expenditure on assets used for post-production pollution control and waste management 811

9.3 Expenditure on assets used in the production process which, through improved technology, eliminate or reduce the amount of pollution generated 812

Current expenditure (included in Section 4)

9.4 Expenditure on direct staff, material and operating costs relating to pollution control, treatment and monitoring waste reduction and management 813

9.5 Payments made to others for treatment and disposal of liquid and solid waste 814

10. Free entry in the Directory of Manufacturing Businesses

As a contributor to this census, you can have your name, address and industrial classification included, free of charge, in the UK Directory of Manufacturing Businesses which provides a valuable source of information for buyers. (Naturally the statistical information you have given on this form is not revealed.)

The Directory is published by the Central Statistical Office and is also available in magnetic tape and diskette versions.

Please tick

Please tick the box opposite and sign below to confirm that you would like an entry in the publication. 1 8

Signature	Date
Position in business	

11. Please give details of the person we should contact with any questions about this return (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Name	Name of company
Position in business
Telephone no. Ext	Address
Telex / Fax no. Answer back

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Received	Data take-on	Examined	P.A. check



A compulsory inquiry conducted by
the Government Statistical Service

IN CONFIDENCE

Central Statistical Office
Newport
Gwent, NP9 1XG
Telephone: 0633 812695
Telex: 497121/2 CSONPT G
Fax: 0633 812949

← Please amend the name, address
and postcode if necessary

Annual Census of Production 1993 - Construction

Notice under Section 3 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947

Dear Contributor

We conduct this annual census to obtain up-to-date statistics about the structure and development of industry in the United Kingdom. The results:

- provide government with essential information used for compiling national accounts, the index of production and other economic indicators;
- enable comparisons of industrial performance to be made with other countries of the European Community and
- are widely used by the business community and markets analysts and are published in the PA series of Business Monitors.

We restrict the number of census forms to the minimum necessary to produce reliable results.

Under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, it is necessary for you to provide us with the information requested overleaf. This will be treated as confidential as required by the Act. It will not be revealed in published statistics in a way which would enable your company to be identified, or disclosed to any unauthorised person without your consent. Under European Community law applicable in the UK, the information can be passed to the European Community Statistical Office (Eurostat), but Eurostat is equally bound by law to follow the same strict standards in maintaining its confidentiality.

Your return should cover the calendar year 1993. If no figures are available for that period, the return should cover your business year ending between 6 April 1993 and 5 April 1994. If exact figures are not readily available, informed estimates are acceptable.

Please complete and return this form by 31 MARCH 1994 or, if your business year ends after 31 January 1994, within two months of its end.

I enclose notes to help you complete the form. If you need more information, or have any difficulties, my staff will be pleased to help you on the telephone number shown.

Thank you for your co-operation. Without this we could not provide a good service to government and the business community.

Yours faithfully

C. J. Spiller (Chief Statistician)
Production Censuses and Capital Expenditure Branch



11. Please give details of the person who should contact you with any questions about this return. BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE.

Name of contact	
Position in business	
Address	
Telephone no.	
Fax no.	

12. If you are a sole trader, please give details of your business.

Business name	
Business address	
Business telephone no.	
Business fax no.	

13. If you are a partner in a partnership, please give details of the partnership.

Partnership name	
Partnership address	
Partnership telephone no.	
Partnership fax no.	

10. Free entry in the Directory of Manufacturing Businesses. As a contributor to this census, you are asked to provide details of your business in the UK Directory of Manufacturing Businesses which provides a valuable source of information for buyers. (Normally the essential information you have given on this form is not revealed.)

Signature	Date
Position in business	

5. Capital expenditure in the year

(excluding deductible VAT; do not make any deductions for depreciation)
Please note: You are particularly asked to give this information for the calendar year 1993. In any event, would you indicate below the period to which your figures relate.

Period covered: from

day	month	year
		18

 to

day	month	year
		19

5.1a Cost of acquisitions

5.1b Proceeds from disposals

	£ thousand	
5.1 Total acquisitions / disposals	528	529
5.2 Work of a capital nature carried out by your own staff and included in 5.1 above	252	

6. Pollution prevention and solid waste management

6.1 Have you incurred any expenditure within the period covered by this return on pollution prevention or solid waste management?

Please tick appropriate box Yes ₁ No ₂ 808

If you have answered "yes" to 6.1 above, we should be grateful if you would complete 6.2 to 6.5 below. The answers to these four questions are voluntary. You are reminded that informed estimates are acceptable.

Capital expenditure (included in Section 5)

	£ thousand	
6.2 Expenditure on assets used for post-construction pollution control and waste management		811
6.3 Expenditure on assets used in the construction process which, through improved technology, eliminate or reduce the amount of pollution generated		812

Current costs (included in Section 4.3)

6.4 Expenditure on direct staff, material and operating costs relating to pollution control, treatment and monitoring waste reduction and management		813
6.5 Payments made to others for treatment and disposal of liquid and solid waste		814

7. Please give details of the person we should contact with any questions about this return (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Name	Name of company
Position in business	Address
Telephone no. EXT
Telex / Fax no. Answer back
Signature	

JA580
MA330D
3/93



"Our mission is to improve decision making, stimulate research and inform debate within government and the wider community by providing a quality statistical service"

Report on the Census of Production 1993

PA

BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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)

London: HMSO

1. Period covered by the return

Your return should cover the calendar year 1993. If no figures are available for the calendar year, the return may cover a business year, ending on any date from 6 April 1993 to 5 April 1994. If the business shown on the census form commenced or ceases during the year, you should make the return for that part of the year during which the business was in operation, and should state the period in the box provided.

Period covered by the return: from

			11
--	--	--	----

 to

			12
--	--	--	----

2. Employment

2.1 Average number of people on the payroll during the year

			845
--	--	--	-----

Average employment may be estimated, for example, from the average for the last week of each calendar month.

Include

All persons on your payroll whether full or part-time. These include administrative, professional, technical and clerical employees (on-site and off-site) and salaried directors, as well as all manual wage-earners, apprentices and working foremen (except for casual workers).

Exclude

Working proprietors, part-time directors paid by fee only, casual employees; persons taking part in government training schemes paid from government sources and subcontractors.

Employment in research and development

(This question need only be completed if you employ one hundred or more staff.)

2.2 Was **anyone** within the business covered by this return engaged in research and development work **on a regular** basis during the year? Please see Note 2.2.

Please tick appropriate box Yes 1 No 2

			211
--	--	--	-----

3. Turnover (excluding VAT)

Value of work (including sub-contract work) done during the period, sales of goods and receipts for services rendered to other organisations (including hiring out of plant, machinery and scaffolding and rents for industrial buildings)

			156
--	--	--	-----

Please give all values in £ thousand

Include

The total value of work done by you, or for you by sub-contractors, in the period covered by this return. This means the net amount payable to you, or an appropriate proportion of the net contract price representing the value of work done during the year (work in progress).

The value of all goods used or incorporated in the work done, whether purchased or made by you; sales of goods made by you, or made for you by other firms from materials supplied by you; sales of the residues of demolition; and sales of goods bought and resold without processing. **The value included for goods sold should be the net selling value - that is, the amount charged to customers, less VAT, trade discounts, agents' commissions, etc.**

Any transfers of goods to other departments of your firm not covered by this return. Such transfers should be regarded as sales and valued as if you had sold them to an independent purchaser.

Amounts charged for providing transport or for any technical, professional or other services rendered to other firms or credited to you by other departments of your firm not covered by this return.

Exclude

The value of any work done on buildings for your own use, carried out by your own employees. Include this in Section 5.1.

The value of land and building acquired for development and subsequently disposed of. In particular, the value of freehold land should be excluded from selling prices.

4. Costs (excluding VAT)

4.1 Gross wages and salaries paid, employer's National Insurance contributions and contributions to other pension and welfare schemes for all employees including directors who receive a salary

			142
--	--	--	-----

 £ thousand

Include all:

- overtime payments;
- bonuses;
- commissions;
- holiday pay;
- redundancy payments (less amounts reimbursed from government sources);
- insurance premiums for policies providing pensions and other staff benefits;
- contributions to running costs of canteen, social centres, etc. for staff covered by this return.

Exclude:

- travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. These should be included in Section 4.3. Payments to subcontractors.

4.2 Purchases

			400
--	--	--	-----

 £ thousand

Include:

- construction materials;
- stationery;
- packaging materials;
- goods purchased for resale without processing;
- canteen purchases;
- fuel (including petrol and DERV fuel);
- electricity;
- water charges;
- materials for use by you by producing capital items for your own use;
- replacement parts for your own machinery, plant and road vehicles;
- accessories and consumable tools bought as replacements;
- any transfers of goods to you from other departments of your firm that are not covered by this return.

Exclude:

- land and buildings acquired for development and subsequent disposal.

4.3 Other expenditure (except capital expenditure, which should be entered in Section 5)

			360
--	--	--	-----

 £ thousand

Include:

- the value of work done for you by sub-contractors;
- amounts payable to other organisations for repairs and maintenance **to your direct labour department buildings** (including rented buildings);
- vehicles, plant and machinery;
- amounts payable for the rent of industrial buildings;
- amounts payable for the hiring, leasing or renting of plant (including scaffolding), machinery and vehicles;
- commercial insurance premiums payable;
- bank charges (other than interest on loan capital);
- amounts payable to accountants, solicitors, surveyors, etc. excepting those amounts covered by Section 5;
- amounts payable for technical and market research and advertising;
- amounts paid for postage (including parcel services) and telecommunications;
- amounts payable to other organisations or departments of your Authority for transport within the United Kingdom of materials and labour.

Exclude:

- business rates and vehicle licences;
- hire purchase repayments and finance leasing payments (see Note 5).

PA1001	Introductory notes	PA27.3	Other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys
PA10.1	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal	PA27.4	Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
PA11.1	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	PA27.5	Castings of metals
PA14.1	Quarrying of stone	PA28.1	Manufacture of structural metal products
PA14.2	Quarrying of sand and clay	PA28.2	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
PA14.3	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals	PA28.3	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
PA14.4	Production of salt	PA28.4	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
PA15.1	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products	PA28.5	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering
PA15.2	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	PA28.6	Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
PA15.3	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	PA28.7	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
PA15.4	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	PA29.1	Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
PA15.5	Manufacture of dairy products	PA29.2	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery
PA15.6	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	PA29.3	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
PA15.7	Manufacture of prepared animal feed	PA29.4	Manufacture of machine tools
PA15.8	Manufacture of other food products	PA29.5	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery
PA15.9	Manufacture of beverages	PA29.6	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
PA16.0	Manufacture of tobacco products	PA29.7	Manufacture of domestic appliances not elsewhere classified
PA17.1	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	PA30.0	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
PA17.2	Textile weaving	PA31.1	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
PA17.3	Finishing of textiles	PA31.2	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
PA17.4	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	PA31.3	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
PA17.5	Manufacture of other textiles	PA31.4	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
PA17.6	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	PA31.5	Manufacture of lighting equipment and electrical lamps
PA17.7	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles	PA31.6	Manufacture of electrical equipment not elsewhere classified
PA18.1	Manufacture of leather clothes	PA32.1	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
PA18.2	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	PA32.2	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
PA18.3	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur	PA32.3	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
PA19.1	Tanning and dressing of leather	PA33.1	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
PA19.2	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness	PA33.2	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
PA19.3	Manufacture of footwear	PA33.3	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
PA20.1	Sawmilling and planing of wood; impregnation of wood	PA33.4	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
PA20.2	Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, lamin-board, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards	PA33.5	Manufacture of watches and clocks
PA20.3	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery	PA34.1	Manufacture of motor vehicles
PA20.4	Manufacture of wooden containers	PA34.2	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
PA20.5	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	PA34.3	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
PA21.1	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	PA35.1	Building and repairing of ships and boats
PA21.2	Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard	PA35.2	Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
PA22.1	Publishing	PA35.3	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
PA22.2	Printing and service activities related to printing	PA35.4	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
PA22.3	Reproduction of recorded media	PA35.5	Manufacture of other transport equipment not elsewhere classified
PA23.1	Manufacture of coke oven products	PA36.1	Manufacture of furniture
PA23.2	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	PA36.2	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
PA24.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals	PA36.3	Manufacture of musical instruments
PA24.2	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products	PA36.4	Manufacture of sports goods
PA24.3	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	PA36.5	Manufacture of games and toys
PA24.4	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products	PA36.6	Miscellaneous manufacturing not elsewhere classified
PA24.5	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations	PA40.1	Production and distribution of electricity
PA24.6	Manufacture of other chemical products	PA40.2	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
PA24.7	Manufacture of man-made fibres	PA41.0	Collection, purification and distribution of water
PA25.1	Manufacture of rubber products	PA45.0	Construction
PA25.2	Manufacture of plastic products	PA1002	Summary volume
PA26.1	Manufacture of glass and glass products		
PA26.2	Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products		
PA26.3	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags		
PA26.4	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay		
PA26.5	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster		
PA26.6	Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement		
PA26.7	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone		
PA26.8	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		

PA

The information in this report relates to businesses classified to the industry, Group in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1992. The Industry Group covers the following Class and sub-classes:-

For a full description of the 1992 classification see Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992, obtainable from HMSO, price £19.95.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page 4.

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Table 2	Capital expenditure, 1993
Table 3	Stocks and work in progress, 1993
Table 4	Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1993
Table 5	Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1993 Census by number of returns and total employment
Table 6	Operating ratios, 1993
Table 7	Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1993
Table 8	Output and costs by class, 1993
Table 9	Capital expenditure by class, 1993
Table 10	Stocks and work in progress, 1993
Table 11	Operating ratios by class, 1993

TABLE 1
Output and costs, 1993
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry(a)

	Unit	1993
Enterprise groups	Number	
Businesses	"	
Sales of goods produced	£ million	
Work done and industrial services rendered	"	
Capital goods produced for use within the business	"	
Non-industrial services rendered	"	
Goods merchanted or factored	"	
Total sales and work done	"	
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	
Gross output	"	
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	"	
Purchases of goods for merchanding or factoring	"	
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	
Cost of industrial services received	"	
Net output	"	
Total employment	Thousand	
Net output per head	£	
Cost of non-industrial services received		
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	
Commercial insurance premiums	"	
Bank charges	"	
Other non-industrial services	"	
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	
Rates, excluding water rates	"	
Gross value added at factor cost	"	
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	

(a) Satisfactory returns accounted for per cent of employment within the industry in 1993.

TABLE 2
Capital expenditure, 1993(a)
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

	1993
Total acquisitions	
Total proceeds from disposals	
Total net capital expenditure	

(a) See paragraph 39 of the explanatory notes for changes in collection.

TABLE 3
Stocks and work in progress, 1993
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

	1993	Value at end of 1993
Materials, stores and fuel		
Work in progress		
Goods on hand for sale		
Total		

increase during year

TABLE 4

Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1993

All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

Size group(a)	Busin-esses	Enterprise groups	Employment(b)			Wages and salaries(c)			
			Total including working proprietors	Opera-tives	Adminis-trative,tech-nical and clerical	Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	£ million	£	£ million	£	
Total									

Total

- (a) The size groups above are based on the recorded employment of businesses at the time of their selection. The employment column is however based upon that returned to the census, which may differ in some cases from employment at selection.
- (b) The count of enterprises groups shown in each row represents the number of enterprise groups, irrespective of size, owning the businesses shown in each size group. Because an enterprise group may own businesses in more than one size group the sum of the individual enterprise group counts may exceed the total for the industry.
- (c) The cost of employers' contributions to the national insurance pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens are excluded from the table but were estimated for the industry at £ million. The remuneration of outworkers on returns received - also excluded from the table - was £ thousand.

Total sales and work done	Gross output	Net output		Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
		Total	per head	Total	per head		
£ million	£ million	£ million	£	£ million	£	£ million	£ million
Total							

TABLE 5
Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1993 Census by number of returns and total employment

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total employment
1993		
April 6-30		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		
1994		
January		
February		
1 March - 5 April		

TABLE 6
Operating ratios, 1993
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

	Unit	1993
Gross output per head	£	
Net output per head	£	
Gross value added per head	£	
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	
Ratio of gross output to stocks		
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		
Wages and salaries per operative	£	
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	
Net capital expenditure per head	£	
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	

TABLE 7
Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1993
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)	
	Thousand	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								
Yorkshire and Humberside								
East Midlands								
East Anglia								
South East								
South West								
West Midlands								
North West								
England								
Wales								
Scotland								
Great Britain								
Northern Ireland								
United Kingdom								

- (a) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees and working proprietors.
 (b) Total acquisitions less total proceeds from disposals.
 (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.

TABLE 8
Output and costs, 1993
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry(a)

	Unit
Enterprise groups	Number
Businesses	"
Sales of goods produced	£ million
Work done and industrial services rendered	"
Capital goods produced for use within the business	"
Non-industrial services rendered	"
Goods merchanted or factored	"
Total sales and work done	"
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"
Gross output	"
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	"
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"
Cost of industrial services received	"
Net output	"
Total employment	Thousand
Net output per head	£
Cost of non-industrial services received	
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"
Commercial insurance premiums	"
Bank charges	"
Other non-industrial services	"
Licensing of motor vehicles	"
Rates, excluding water rates	"
Gross value added at factor cost	"
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£

(a) The count of enterprise groups shown in each column represents the number of enterprise groups owning the businesses shown for each sub-class. Because an enterprise group may own businesses in more than one sub-class the sum of the enterprise group may exceed the total in the industry.

TABLE 9
Capital expenditure, 1993(a)
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry

Total acquisitions	
Total proceeds from disposals	
Total net capital expenditure	

(a) See paragraph 39 of the explanatory notes for changes in collection.

TABLE 10
Stocks and work in progress 1993
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry

10a increase during year	
Materials, stores and fuel	
Work in progress	
Goods on hand for sale	
Total	
10b Value at end of year	
Materials, stores and fuel	
Work in progress	
Goods on hand for sale	
Total	

TABLE 11

Operating ratios, 1993

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Sub-Class within the industry

	Unit
Gross output per head	£
Net output per head	£
Gross value added per head	£
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%
Ratio of gross output to stocks	
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees	
Wages and salaries per operative	£
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employees	£
Net capital expenditure per head	£
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%

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