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Business Statistics Office

Business Monitor

Report on the Censuses of Production

Building bricks and non-refractory goods

HMSO



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

PA461.2 Business Monitor

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Censuses of Production 1974 & 75

Building bricks and non-refractory goods

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

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

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The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Building bricks and non-refractory goods industry, minimum list heading 461/2 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:—

Manufacturing building bricks, clay flooring and roofing tiles, chimney pots, stoneware pipes and conduits, fireclay sanitary ware and other similar clay products. Glazed earthenware tiles and concrete and sandlime bricks are excluded.

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

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TABLE 1

Output and costs, 1971-1975
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Enterprises	Number	231	215	224	228	211
Establishments	"	362	336	329	335	304
Sales of goods produced, work done and industrial services rendered (b)	£ thousand			197,343	171,476	218,349
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use (c)	"	135,271	181,799	1,398	1,851	1,563
Non-industrial services rendered (d)	"			680	771	831
Goods merchanted or factored	"	5,593	2,765	9,151	9,482	12,663
Total sales and work done (b)(d)	"	140,865	184,564	208,572	183,579	233,405
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	-1,658	-20	2,100	13,548	-1,087
Gross output (b)(d)	"	139,206	184,545	210,672	197,127	232,319
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel (c)	"	38,378	58,052	55,407	59,216	61,081
Purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring (c)	"			6,780	7,348	10,944
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	473	850	1,465	1,852	1,264
Cost of industrial services received (e)	"	110	63	6,738	7,921	6,436
Net output	"	101,191	127,280	143,212	124,495	155,122
Total employment (f)	Thousands	32.7	33.5	33.2	31.0	26.4
Net output per head	£	3,152	3,799	4,311	4,020	5,876
Payments for non-industrial services (g)						
Rents, hire of plant and machinery (h)	£ thousand			934	1,370	1,749
Commercial insurance premiums	"			1,020	1,145	1,317
Bank charges	"			100	159	289
Other non-industrial services	"			19,668	16,216	20,436
Licensing of motor vehicles (j)	"			321	321	374
Rates, excluding water rates (j)	"			1,962	2,383	2,548
Gross value added at factor cost	"			119,208	102,900	128,408
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£			3,588	3,323	4,864

- (a) For 1975, estimates for establishments employing less than 20 persons accounted for 5 per cent of the total employment of the industry. Estimates for unsatisfactory returns and non-response accounted for 8 per cent. For 1974, the comparable figures were 4 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.
- (b) The figures for 1971-1972 do not include receipts for repairs and maintenance.
- (c) Not recorded separately for 1971-1972.
- (d) The figures for 1971-1972 do not include revenue from rents for industrial buildings.
- (e) The figures for 1971-1972 exclude the amounts payable for repairs and maintenance.
- (f) Average number employed (full and part-time; see table 7) during the year (including working proprietors) by the establishment.
- (g) Not collected for 1971-1972 except for amounts payable to other organisations for transport of goods within the United Kingdom.
- (h) For 1973, the figures include hire of vehicles.
- (j) Not collected for 1971-1972.

TABLE 2

Capital expenditure, 1971-1975
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a) (b)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Land and buildings					
New building work	1,256	2,377	4,440	3,405	3,101
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	930	483	1,481	1,051	527
Disposals	1,490	831	1,199	1,160	1,009
Vehicles					
Acquisitions					
Motor cars (c)			590	636	1,630
Other vehicles (c)	1,479	1,786	1,428	772	
Disposals					
Motor cars (c)	486	523	257	326	316
Other vehicles (c)			153	130	
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	6,376	9,217	11,766	14,523	13,160
Disposals	408	283	174	799	233
Total net capital expenditure (d)	7,657	12,226	17,923	17,972	16,861

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments exempted by virtue of size.
- (b) Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included.
- (c) Not recorded separately for 1971, 1972 and 1975.
- (d) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1971-1975
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Materials, stores and fuel	473	850	1,465	1,852	2,264
Work in progress	194	392	168	686	930
Goods on hand for sale	-1,852	-412	1,932	12,862	-2,017
Total	-1,185	830	3,565	15,400	177
					Value at end of year
					9,750
					4,264
					16,124
					30,138

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments exempted by virtue of size.

TABLE 4

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Analysis of establishments by size, 1975
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (c)	Employment			Wages and salaries (e)			
			Total (b)	Opera-tives	Others (d)	Operatives		Others (d)	
						Total	per head	Total	per head
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£	
1 - 10	62	60	336	6,346	933	15,421	2,430	2,688	2,881
11 - 19	60	55	888						
20 - 49	91	65	3,063						
50 - 99	46	35	3,139	2,504	597	6,432	2,569	1,647	2,759
100 - 199	22	19	3,104						
200 - 299	11	10	2,556	2,149	404	5,686	2,646	1,045	2,586
300 - 399	5	5	1,683	1,405	278	3,541	2,520	712	2,561
400 and over	7	6	11,629	9,469	2,160	27,443	2,898	6,643	3,076
Total	304	211	26,398	21,873	4,372	58,524(j)	2,676	12,734(j)	2,913

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments employing less than 20 persons.
- (b) Average number employed (full and part-time; see table 7) during the year (including working proprietors) by the establishment.
- (c) Some enterprises control establishments in more than one size group: the sum of the figures for the size groups therefore exceeds the total for the industry.
- (d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (e) Another important component of labour costs, employers' national insurance contributions, graduated pensions, contributions to other pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens, is estimated for the industry at £7,773 thousand. For 1974, the comparable figure was £6,024 thousand.

(j) The figures for 1971-1972 are not included in this table as they are not comparable with the 1975 figures. For 1973, the figures include hire of vehicles. Not collected for 1971-1972.

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Total sales and work done (f)	Gross output	Net output		Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure (g)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
		Total	per head	Total	per head		
58,326	58,573	36,081	4,859	(h)	(h)	6,953	7,614
28,963	29,266	17,958	5,786	44,647(h)	4,240(h)	1,437	5,029
21,956	22,280	14,489	5,669	11,868	4,643	1,735	3,791
11,359	11,673	7,481	4,445	6,646	3,949	390	2,223
112,800	110,526	79,113	6,803	65,247	5,611	6,346	11,481
233,405	232,319	155,122	5,876	128,408	4,864	16,861	30,138

- (f) Comprises sales of goods produced (including capital goods manufactured, buildings constructed by establishments for their own use), work done, industrial and non-industrial services rendered, goods merchanted or factored.
- (g) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.
- (h) Gross value added data relates to establishments employing 1-199 persons.
- (j) The estimates of total wages and salaries for the industry in 1974 were:—

Operatives	£'000	56,966
Others		10,632

(j) The figures for 1971-1972 are not included in this table as they are not comparable with the 1975 figures. For 1973, the figures include hire of vehicles. Not collected for 1971-1972.

TABLE 5

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Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure and net output, 1975
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry

Area	Employment (a)		Net capital expenditure (b)(c)		Net output and employment in the region of establishments with more than 80 per cent of their employment in the region (d)	
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	Average number employed as a percentage of total average number employed in the industry in the region
Standard regions of England						
North	1.7	6.3	508	3.0	5,785	68.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.8	14.5	4,163	24.7	19,618	88.8
East Midlands	3.1	11.7	1,353	8.0	19,493	82.8
East Anglia	*	*	*	*	*	*
South East	6.7	25.4	1,510	9.0	10,025	22.6
South West	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Midlands	3.3	12.5	1,664	9.9	16,504	85.6
North West	2.3	8.7	501	3.0	4,835	54.6
England	23.3	88.4	10,629	63.0	78,360	55.7
Wales	0.8	2.9	163	1.0	*	*
Scotland	1.9	7.4	3,649	21.6	5,800	80.7
Great Britain	26.1	98.7	14,441	85.7	*	*
Northern Ireland	0.3	1.3	2,420	14.4	*	*
United Kingdom	26.4	100.0	16,861	100.0	155,122(e)	

(a) Average number employed (full and part-time; see table 7) during the year (including working proprietors).

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

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

(d) Where a census return covered addresses in two or more regions an estimate was made of the net output attributable to the region only where more than 80 per cent of the establishment's employees were located in the region. The estimate was made by assuming that net output at each address covered by a return was proportional to employment at the address. The establishment's residual net output was included in unallocated net output.

(e) Includes £67,912 thousand of unallocated net output of establishments covering addresses in two or more regions, plus estimates for unsatisfactory returns, non-response, and establishments employing less than 20 persons.

TABLE 6

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Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments employing 20 or more persons, 1975

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
	per cent	per cent
1975 April (a)	0.7	1.4
May	0.7	0.2
June	2.7	1.2
July	0.0	0.0
August	0.0	0.0
September	9.6	11.3
October	2.7	0.6
November	0.0	0.0
December	52.1	69.8
1976 January	1.4	1.0
February	2.0	1.0
March (b)	28.1	13.5
Full and electricity	100.0	100.0

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1976.

TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part-time employment and sex, 1975(a)
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods industries, minimum list heading 461

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	88	1	89
Female	8	3	11
	96	4	100

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom in minimum list heading 461 at June, 1975. In the 1975 Census of Production the employment of the Building bricks and non-refractory goods industry represented 67 per cent of the employment of minimum list heading 461 as a whole.

TABLE 8

PA 461.2 8

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments employing 25 or more persons, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1974-1975

Manufacturers' sales of the principal products of the Building bricks and non-refractory goods industry are published regularly in Business Monitor PQ461.2. Details of sales for 1974 will be found in the monitor for third quarter 1976 published February 1977 and for 1975 in the third quarter 1977 issue published January 1978.

Quarterly Business Monitors are available from HMSO by annual subscription.

Product	1974	1975	1974	1975
	£ million	£ million	per cent	per cent
Bricks and non-refractory goods	1,100	1,100	100	100
Other products	100	100	10	10
Total	1,200	1,200	110	110

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TABLE 9

Purchases by establishments employing 50 or more persons, classified to the industry, 1974 Analysis of returns received, United Kingdom

	Quantity	Value
		£ thousand
Materials for use in production		
Stone, slate, chalk, clay, sand, brickearth, marl, shale, silica, dolomite, sillimanite, kyanite and andalusite	Th tonnes 1,598	1,537
	..	922
Bricks, fireclay and refractory products e.g. jointing materials, furnace construction materials	7.6	260
	..	1,735
Inorganic and organic chemicals (including gases), chemical mixtures and compounds for specific end uses e.g. sulphite lye, glaze and materials for glaze, etc.	..	1,138
Lubricating oils and greases (i.e. mineral, animal and vegetable)	Th gals 524	259
	..	188
Stationery	..	261
Packaging materials (including materials for the manufacture of the firms' own packaging)	..	1,341
Fuel and electricity		
Coal	Th tons 242	2,395
Derv fuel and motor spirit	Th gals 3,256	1,463
Fuel oil	18,711	2,992
	..	561
Liquefied petroleum gases (e.g. propane, butane, etc.)	Th tons 193	8,448
Gas	Th therms 28,691	993
	..	112
Electricity	Th kWh 260,165	2,812
	..	870
All other fuels	..	347
Replacement parts and consumable tools		
Tyres and other spare parts for the firms' own road vehicles	..	1,264
Replacement parts for the firms' own machinery, plant and equipment	..	4,840
Consumable tools (including gauges)	..	306
Other purchases	..	2,721
TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES (other than for merchanting or factoring)		37,765

TABLE 10

Payments to other organisations for certain services received, 1974
Returns received in respect of establishments with 300 or more employees

	£ thousand
Industrial services received	2,866
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	156
Road goods vehicles	69
Plant and machinery	2,210
Work done on materials given out	(a)
Other	431
Non-industrial services received	9,792
Rent of buildings, hire of plant and machinery	625
Commercial insurance premiums	444
Bank charges	43
Postage, telephone, telegrams, cables and telex	259
Transport	
Road	7,145
Rail and other means (excluding postal services)	(b)
Other	1,276
(a) Included with other.	
(b) Included with other.	
TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES (other than for merchanting or factoring)	27,788

These tables give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors; more detailed information about the census is given in a separate Business Monitor—PA 1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Census of Production, 1974 and 1975.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes since 1974 and 1975
The Censuses for 1974 and 1975 are in line with other censuses being conducted in other member countries of the European Economic Communities. From 1974 the Census has been extended to include the construction industry. For 1974 establishments with 300 or more employees were asked to provide additional information relating to industrial and non-industrial services. These include amounts paid to other organisations for repairs and maintenance to buildings (including those in respect of rented buildings), road goods vehicles, plant, machinery and other capital equipment for postages, telephones, telegrams, cables and telegrams, other organisations for transport by road, rail or other means (excluding postal services). In a separate inquiry for 1974, larger firms in each industry were also asked to provide a breakdown of the figure of total purchases (other than purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring). See paragraph on 'Purchases'.

Suppression of information relating to individual undertakings.
The Statistics of Trade Act 1947 provides that—'no individual undertakes or business, and no person relating to an individual undertaking, obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person carrying on the undertaking which is the subject of the estimates, returns or information, be disclosed except— (a) in accordance with directions given by the Minister in charge of the government department in possession of the estimates, returns or information to a government department or to the Import Duties Advisory Committee for the purpose of the exercise by that department or committee of any of their functions; or (b) for the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under this Act or any report of their proceedings. If a figure involved discloses the name of an individual, the majority of cases this permission will give but when it was refused and in cases where the name of an individual was disclosed the figure has been suppressed, knowledge by publishing it in some way with other figures, not permitted—as in the regional tables by omitting the figure affected.'

Symbol used
The following symbols are used throughout the PA series of Business Monitors:
— not available
— not less than half the final digit shown
* figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises
B. related

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

Industrial classification
The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was first issued in 1948 and was subsequently revised in 1952 and 1965. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The general principles followed are those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Statistical Office but the United Kingdom SIC reflects the organisation and structure of industry and trade as it exists in the United Kingdom. The SIC is a classification by activity and is not a commodity classification. However, an index of all commodity headings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors, is published as PQ 1000 in the Business Monitor Series.

Statistical unit
The statistical unit for the purpose of the Census is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census. For example, employment, turnover, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activity carried on in an establishment falls within a single heading of the classification (e.g. steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address (e.g. a farm, a mine, or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities. Frequently distinct activities characteristic of different industries are carried on at one address, but normally these are not classified separately and the whole establishment is classified according to the main activity. If, however, the required range of detail be provided for each activity, each is taken to constitute a separate establishment. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses. Where this is so, enterprises are asked to provide the full range of separate information in respect of each address, whether or not the activities are different. Their activities may, however, be integrated in each as stated that they constitute a single establishment. In this case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at those addresses (formed local units). Separate figures are obtained, however, of turnover and net capital expenditure of each unit. Efforts are made by the Business Statistics Office to ensure, by negotiating with respondents, that the return from an establishment does not cover local units or addresses. It must that one of the countries of the United Kingdom. Further information about the statistical unit appears in an article 'The statistical unit in business inquiries' in Statistics News No. 13 May 1975.

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production (e.g. merchandising, transport, warehousing) for which they keep a separate set of accounts. Turnover of goods produced for such departments are treated as sales and respondents are asked to value them as far as possible as if sold as an independent purchase. Where separate accounts are not kept they are asked to include details of sales and purchases in their return. Particulars relating to heat offices, which were likely to be engaged in the administration of the production units within the scope of the returns were included. Where such heat offices were engaged in the production in respect of the heat office was approved among them. For certain purposes in the annual censuses of production (including the economic censuses of Business Monitor PA 1001) related establishments are 'combined'. For these purposes an enterprise group is defined as a statistical unit consisting of either a single establishment or of two or more establishments under common ownership or control. The heading number of establishments in the enterprise group is also necessary for the purpose of ensuring the comparability of disclosure of the activities of one or more enterprise groups. Information about the relationship of establishments in the enterprise group is shown in the annual censuses of production. In cases where the common ownership links a company have some other company, including the Stock Exchange Year Book, company press reports and information supplied by individual establishments.

THE REGISTER
The register provides a listing of establishments in the United Kingdom in the reporting establishment on which the 'total value of purchases' information relating to the manufacturing for the year when it completed. The register provides a range of information for use in the register which includes up-to-date and set as a check on its detail and structure. For the manufacturing for the year when it completed, the register includes the individual classification is derived from an analysis of the sales of commodities and a reference annually. Employment data is entered on the register had referred to the annual censuses of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these registers the employment data is based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment. Establishments with 25 or more employees are included in the census each year and the information they supply to the census is supplemented by the returns that those of them

TABLE 10

Payments to other organisations for certain services received, 1974
Returns received in respect of establishments with 200 or more employees

	£ thousand
Industrial services received	2,988
Repairs and maintenance of:	
Buildings	155
Road goods vehicles	86
Plant and machinery	2,210
Work done on materials (steel only)	10
Other	431
Non-industrial services received	8,793
Rent of buildings, plant and machinery	625
Commercial insurance premiums	644
Bank charges	42
Postage, telegrams, telephones, cables and telex	259
Transport	
Road	7,143
Rail and other means (including postal services)	10
Other	1,278

(a) included with other.

(b) included with other.

Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors: more detailed information about the censuses is given in a separate Business Monitor—PA 1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Censuses of Production, 1974 and 1975.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes made for 1974 and 1975

The Censuses for 1974 and 1975 are in line with similar inquiries being conducted in other member countries of the European Economic Communities. From 1974, the Census has been extended to include the construction industry. For 1974, establishments with 300 or more employees were asked to provide additional information relating to industrial and non-industrial services. These include amounts paid:

- to other organisations for repairs and maintenance to buildings (including those in respect of rented buildings), road goods vehicles, plant, machinery and other capital equipment
- for postage, telephones, telegrams, cables and telex
- to other organisations for transport by road, rail or other means (excluding postal services)

In a separate inquiry for 1974, larger firms in each industry were also asked to provide a breakdown of the figure of total purchases (other than purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring). See paragraph on "Purchases".

Suppression of information relating to individual undertakings. The Statistics of Trade Act 1947 provides that—"No individual estimates or returns, and no information relating to an individual undertaking, obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act, shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person carrying on the undertaking which is the subject of the estimates, returns or information, be disclosed except—

(a) in accordance with directions given by the Minister in charge of the government department in possession of the estimates, returns or information to a government department or to the Import Duties Advisory Committee for the purposes of the exercise by that department or committee of any of their functions; or

(b) for the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under this Act or any report of these proceedings."

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

Symbols used

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

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

Rounding of figures

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

Industrial classification

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

Statistical units

The statistical unit for the purpose of the Censuses is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the classification (e.g. steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address e.g. a farm, a mine, or a factory, including those which are ancillary to the principal activities. Frequently distinct activities characteristic of different industries are carried on at one address, but normally these are not classified separately and the whole establishment is classified according to the main activity. If, however, the required range of data can be provided for each activity, each is taken to constitute a separate establishment. Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses. Where this is so, businesses are asked to provide the full range of separate information in respect of each address, whether or not the activities are different. Their activities may, however, be integrated to such an extent that they constitute a single establishment. In that case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at these addresses (termed local units). Separate figures are obtained, however, of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit.

Efforts are made by the Business Statistics Office to ensure, by negotiating with respondents, that the return from an establishment does not cover local units or addresses in more than one of the countries of the United Kingdom.

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

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

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

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

THE REGISTER

The register permits a questionnaire to be sent direct to the reporting establishment on which the latter can include information relating to all the manufacturing (or local) units which it comprises.

The inquiries provide a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and act as a check on its detail and structure. For the establishments on the register which make returns to the quarterly inquiries, the industrial classification is derived from an analysis of their sales of commodities and is reviewed annually. Employment data is entered on the register from returns to the annual censuses of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these inquiries the employment data is based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment.

Establishments with 20 or more employees are included in the censuses each year and the information they supply to the census is supplemented by the returns that those of them

(iii)

with 25 or more employees provide to the quarterly inquiries. Information about establishments with less than 20 employees in most industries is less securely based, but increasing use has been made of data on these small establishments supplied by the Department of Employment. One benefit of using this information is an improvement in the estimates of the number of smaller establishments and enterprises, but there is little effect on other aggregates (e.g. employment, output, net capital expenditure).

Coverage

A return was required in the 1974 and 1975 Censuses from each establishment with 20 or more employees. Each establishment is classified to an industry, as defined in the SIC, whose principal products form the major part of the establishment's sales.

Regions

The regions defined in Table 5 take account of the boundary changes arising out of the Local Government Act 1972 and the Local Government Act (Scotland) 1973. These changes came into effect in April 1974 in England and Wales and May 1975 in Scotland.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Establishments were required to state the number of persons on the payroll on average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for:

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

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

Working proprietors

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

Employees

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

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include operatives employed in power stations, transport (including roundsmen), warehouses, stores, shops and canteens, inspectors, maintenance workers and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers are excluded.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing units where production had not started before the end of the year is included in the figures for 1971 to 1975. Establishments were asked not to deduct from the value of capital expenditure amounts received or expected to be received in grants or allowances from the Government or any statutory body or local authority. From 1973, establishments with 100 or more employees were asked to include a total net capital expenditure figure for each calendar year.

(iv)

(a) New building work

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

(b) Land and existing buildings

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

(c) Plant, machinery and vehicles

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

Cost of industrial services

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

Cost of non-industrial services

Includes rent of industrial buildings and capital equipment, commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts paid for professional services, postal etc. services, transport, advertising etc. Amounts payable on royalties for the right to use patents, trademarks, copyrights etc., manufacturing and quarrying rights and technical "know-how" are also included.

Gross output

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

Net output

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

Net output per head

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

Gross value added at factor cost

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

Gross value added at factor cost per head

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

Purchases

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

The information shown in Table 9 was obtained in an inquiry carried out as a supplement to the Census of Production for 1974, in which the larger firms in each industry were asked to provide a breakdown of the figure of total purchases (other than purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring) that they contributed to the Census. No establishment with fewer than 25 employees was asked to contribute to the inquiry; and this exemption limit was raised to exclude establishments with fewer than 50 or 100 employees, in those industries in which exempted establishments were estimated to account for less than 15 per cent of the industry's total purchases. A breakdown of purchases similar to that sought in the 1974 inquiry was previously obtained as part of the Censuses of Production for 1963 and 1968, and results were published in Table 10 of the Industry Reports of those Censuses.

Sales of goods produced, work done and industrial services rendered

Sales for the purposes of the annual censuses means deliveries on sale of goods made by establishments in the United Kingdom covered by the inquiry. Sales of goods made for these establishments by outworkers or by other establishments from materials given out to them are included; as also are sales of waste products. Any new building work and machinery or other capital items produced by establishments for hiring out or leasing are regarded as sales, the value included in the return being that adopted in the establishment's capital asset accounts. Forward sales and canteen takings are excluded. All sales in the period of the inquiry are included irrespective of when the goods were manufactured. Goods produced in one establishment and transferred either to ancillary departments not engaged in production and for which there are separate accounts, or to another establishment of the same firm not covered by the return, are treated as sales by the producing establishment and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations, for which separate accounts are kept are valued on the same basis.

The value shown for sales is the "net selling value" defined as the amount (excluding value added tax) charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, after

any trade discounts and agents' commissions have been deducted. The cost of packing materials less allowance for returnable cases is included. In industries where products attract Excise Duty the value stated is usually inclusive of duty if sold duty-paid and exclusive of duty if sold in bond or exported.

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

Capital goods produced for establishments' own use

This includes all work carried out during the year by the establishments' own staff for their own use, which was of a capital nature.

Non-industrial services rendered

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

Goods merchanted or factored

Merchant goods are those (excluding canteen sales) sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process by the seller.

Stocks and work in progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale and of materials, stores and fuel, at the end of the year of return and of the change during the year, including any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. Work in progress is defined as materials which have been partially processed by the establishment but which are not usually sold or transferred to another establishment without further processing. The values include the cost of materials consumed and labour used, together with a margin of overhead costs and profits. Progress payments made to sub-contractors are excluded and progress payments received from other organisations are not deducted.

Wages and salaries

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

Remuneration paid to outworkers

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

Employers' insurance and welfare contributions

This item includes employers' contributions to national insurance and graduated pensions (and/or earnings related basic contributions under the Social Security Act, 1973) as well as commercial insurance premiums to provide pensions, superannuation or other retirement benefits, sickness benefits, personal accident benefits, disability or death benefits for employees or former employees or their dependants. Contributions to the running costs of canteens, social centres, children's holiday homes, etc. for employees, former employees and their dependants are also included.

(v)

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