

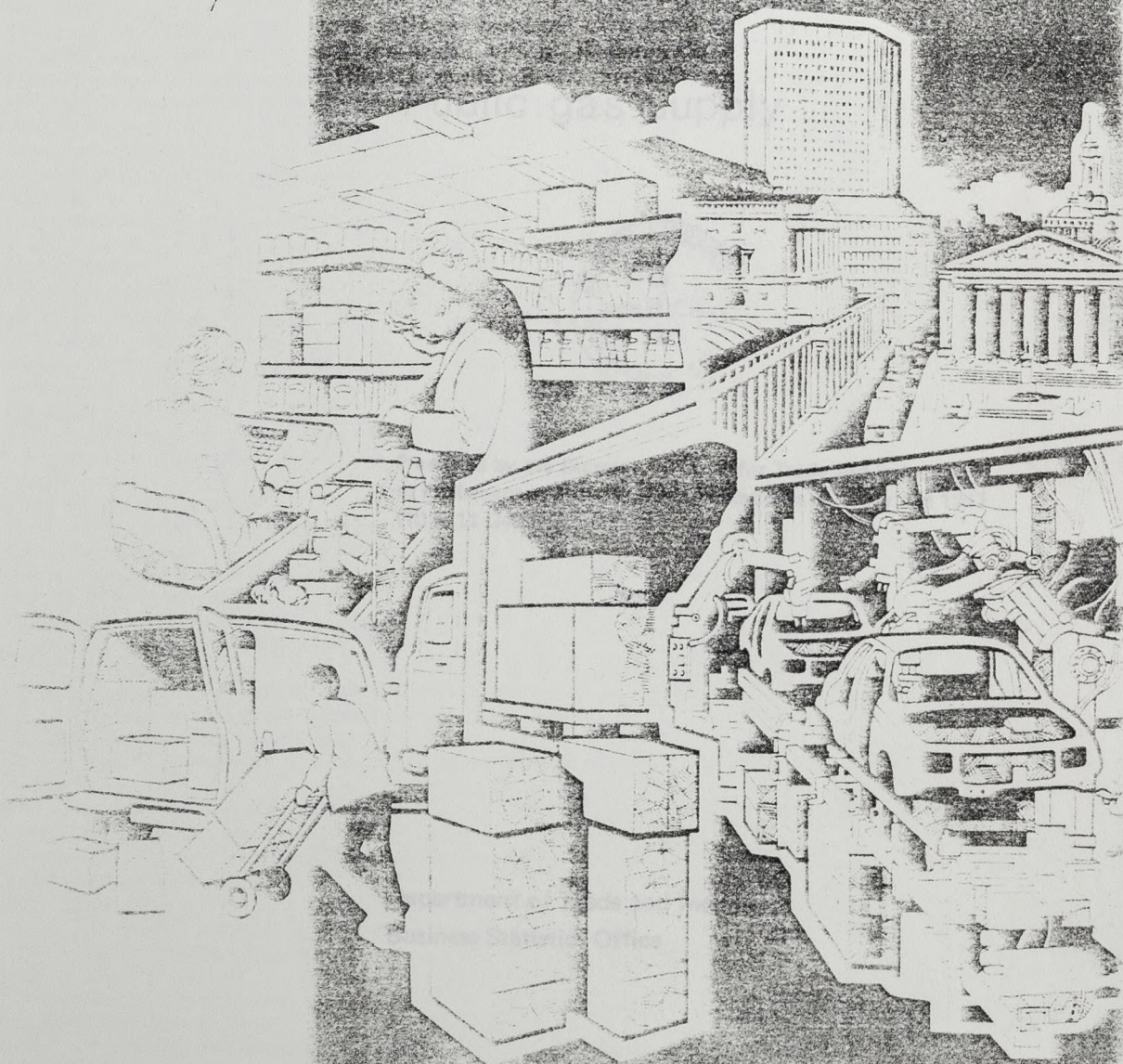
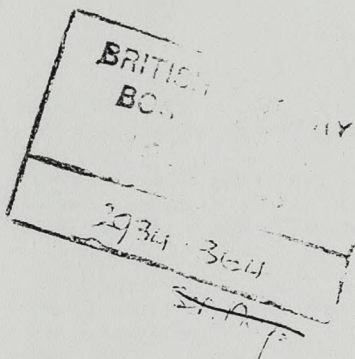
BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

PA 162
1986

Business Monitor

Report on the Census of Production

Public gas supply



HM 50



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

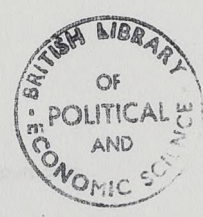
PA 162

BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1986

Public gas supply



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

Department of Trade and Industry
Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

- PA100 Introductory notes
- PA111 Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels
- PA120 Coke ovens
- PA130 Extraction of crude oil and natural gas
- PA140 Mineral processing
- PA151 Production and distribution of electricity
- PA162 Public gas supply
- PA170 Water supply industry
- PA180 Extraction and preparation of non-ferrous ores
- PA201 Iron and steel industry
- PA220 Steelmaking
- PA223 Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel
- PA230 Non-ferrous metals industry
- PA231 Extraction of pig iron, steel, ferro-alloys and ferro-nickel
- PA232 Extraction of miscellaneous minerals including
- PA241 Structural clay products
- PA242 Cement, lime and plaster
- PA243 Building products of concrete, asphalt or plaster
- PA244 Adhesive goods
- PA245 Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals
- PA246 Abrasive products
- PA247 Glass and glassware
- PA248 Refractory and ceramic goods
- PA251 Heat-treatment chemicals
- PA252 Paints, varnishes and printing inks
- PA253 Synthetic chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural use
- PA254 Pharmaceutical products
- PA255 Soap and toilet preparations
- PA256 Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use
- PA257 Production of man-made fibres
- PA258 Textiles
- PA259 Printing, pressing and stamping
- PA260 Paper, pulp, etc. (excluding non-ferrous chemical products)
- PA261 Metal doors, safes, etc.
- PA262 Hand tools and finished metal goods
- PA263 Industrial plant and equipment
- PA264 Agricultural machinery and tractors
- PA265 Metal-working machine tools and related goods
- PA266 Textile machinery
- PA267 Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries, process engineering contractors
- PA268 Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment
- PA269 Mechanical power transmission equipment
- PA270 Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries, laundry and dry cleaning machines
- PA271 Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment
- PA272 Cranes, lifts, hoists and winches
- PA273 Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment
- PA274 Insulated wire and cables
- PA275 Tele. electrical equipment
- PA276 Electrical equipment for industrial use, and for transport
- PA277 Telecommunication equipment, electrical machinery and electronic components
- PA278 Miscellaneous electronic equipment
- PA279 Domestic type electric appliances
- PA280 Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment
- PA281 Motor vehicles and their engines
- PA282 Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans

BUSINESS MONITORS MAKING UP THE COMPLETE CENSUS REPORT

The following is the list of Business Monitors making up the complete census report.

Shown alongside each title, where appropriate, is an indication of the change in the estimated employment in that industry that has arisen, between 1983 and 1984, from the introduction of a new, more up to date, register of businesses. The change shown reflects the increase or decrease between the old and new registers at a fixed point in time and does not in itself give any indication of the growth or contraction within any industry between 1983 and 1984. Over all manufacturing industry there was an increase between the two registers of 1.3%. Changes for individual industries have arisen not only from the addition of extra, mainly small, units but also from the reclassification of some small units from one industry to another.

Since estimates of census variables, based on register employment, are made for small establishments which are not required to complete census forms, the change will affect much of the data contained in the reports. This should be taken into account in interpreting the figures.

	Employment percentage variation
PA1001	
PA111	
PA120	
PA130	
PA140	
PA161	
PA162	
PA170	
PA210	38
PA221	-1
PA222	1
PA223	-2
PA224	0
PA231	-18
PA239	-6
PA241	-1
PA242	0
PA243	-9
PA244	0
PA245	-2
PA246	-6
PA247	2
PA248	1
PA251	0
PA255	1
PA256	1
PA257	1
PA258	0
PA259	0
PA260	0
PA311	-4
PA312	0
PA313	0
PA314	2
PA316	-1
PA320	4
PA321	-1
PA322	-1
PA323	0
PA324	2
PA325	3
PA326	14
PA327	-4
PA328	0
PA329	0
PA330	7
PA341	2
PA342	1
PA343	3
PA344	2
PA345	3
PA346	1
PA347	13
PA351	0
PA352	-3

BUSINESS MONITORS MAKING UP THE COMPLETE CENSUS REPORT (continued)

	Employment percentage variation	
PA353	Motor vehicle parts	-2
PA361	Shipbuilding and repairing	0
PA362	Railway and tramway vehicles	0
PA363	Cycles and motor cycles	0
PA364	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	0
PA365	Miscellaneous vehicles	2
PA371	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus	4
PA372	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances	-8
PA373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment	1
PA374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices	0
PA411	Organic oils and fats	1
PA412	Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products	
PA413	Preparation of milk and milk products	-5
PA414	Processing of fruit and vegetables	0
PA415	Fish processing	-4
PA416	Grain milling	-7
PA419	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery	14
PA420	Sugar and sugar by-products	0
PA421	Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	-2
PA422	Animal feeding stuffs	-5
PA423	Starch and miscellaneous foods	2
PA424	Spirit distilling and compounding	0
PA426	Wines, cider and perry	2
PA427	Brewing and malting	0
PA428	Soft drinks	-1
PA429	Tobacco industry	0
PA431	Woollen and worsted industry	-2
PA432	Cotton and silk industries	3
PA433	Throwing, texturing, etc. of continuous filament yarn	-3
PA434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie	-3
PA435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics	0
PA436	Hosiery and other knitted goods	3
PA437	Textile finishing	3
PA438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings	1
PA439	Miscellaneous textiles	3
PA441	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	-5
PA442	Leather goods	8
PA451	Footwear	2
PA453	Clothing, hats and gloves	7
PA455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles	-2
PA456	Fur goods	-27
PA461	Sawmilling, planing, etc. of wood	-17
PA462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood	-4
PA463	Builders carpentry and joinery	-5
PA464	Wooden containers	-6
PA465	Miscellaneous wooden articles	4
PA466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms	7
PA467	Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings	-1
PA471	Pulp, paper and board	1
PA472	Conversion of paper and board	3
PA475	Printing and publishing	5
PA481	Rubber products	-1
PA483	Processing of plastics	2
PA491	Jewellery and coins	1
PA492	Musical instruments	-5
PA493	Photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories	
PA494	Toys and sports goods	-1
PA495	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	67
PA500	Construction	
PA1002	Summary tables	

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. These notes give basic information to help with the interpretation of tables in this Industry Report. More general information about the Census is given in a separate Business Monitor — Report on the Census of Production, Introductory Notes (PA1001).

2. Since 1980, Censuses have been conducted on the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980 (SIC(80)). The Standard Industrial Classification exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The SIC(80) is the result of an attempt to align the United Kingdom classification with the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). It is based on activity rather than commodities produced. A full description of SIC(80) is given in Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £3.95.

REPORTING UNIT

3. As far as possible the reporting unit in respect of which information is collected is one whose activities fall within a single activity heading of the classification and which is situated at a single geographical location. Frequently, however, the information required cannot be provided on this basis. Where information covering a mixture of activities is all that is available, the unit is classified according to the main activity. Where a unit operates at a number of locations and the full range of information is not available for each location, the reporting unit is deemed to cover a number of locations. In most cases, separate information on employment and net capital expenditure is obtained for each location (local unit) in order to enable regional data to be compiled. The reporting unit, usually called the establishment, is therefore defined as the smallest unit for which the information normally required in a production census can be provided.

4. Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to ancillary departments not engaged in production (such as merchandising or factoring organisations, transport organisations, canteens and warehouses) for which separate accounts are kept. Transfers of goods produced to such departments are treated as sales, valued as far as possible as if sold to an independent purchaser. Where separate accounts are not kept, establishments are allowed to include details in their returns. Establishments are asked to include details relating to head offices engaged mainly in the administration of production units within the scope of the Census. Where head office activity covers more than one return, details are included in the principal return.

THE REGISTER

5. A register of production units throughout the United Kingdom is held on the BSO computer and provides the basis for BSO inquiries to the production sector. For each unit the register contains identification particulars and information about that unit's eligibility for inclusion in an inquiry, its relationship with other units in common ownership, its industrial classification, the nationality of its parent and location indicators for regional analyses. Regional and size analyses of manufacturing units are published in Business Monitor PA1003 — Analyses of United Kingdom Manufacturing (Local) Units by Employment Size. During 1984, for production inquiries, the BSO moved to an updated register which makes fuller use of information obtained from HM Customs and Excise VAT records.

6. The annual Census and other inquiries provide a major source of information for updating and checking the register. For establishments on the register making returns to the Quarterly Sales Inquiry, industrial classification is reviewed annually and is derived from an analysis of their commodity sales. Employment data are provided by the Quarterly Sales Inquiry and the Census of Production. Where establishments on the register do not make returns to these inquiries, employment is based mainly on information provided by the Department of Employment from Censuses of Employment. New additions to the register are obtained from various sources including HM Customs and Excise VAT records and Censuses of Employment.

COVERAGE

7. The Census covers United Kingdom establishments engaged in industrial production, i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and gas, electricity and water supply industries (Divisions 1 to 5 of SIC(80)). Establishments in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are excluded.

8. Under the sampling arrangements agreed for the 1986 Census, forms were despatched to all establishments with 100 or more employed and, for most production industries, samples of 1 in 4 and 1 in 2 respectively being taken for establishments in the 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 employment size bands. For industries where there were few units in the sample size band or where response in earlier years was poor, it was necessary to increase the sample. About 16,200 forms were despatched to production establishments in the United Kingdom for the 1986 Census.

PERIOD COVERED

9. Establishments were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1986 but, where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 1986 and 5 April 1987 were accepted. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for businesses which had started or ceased trading during the year.

ESTIMATION

10. All published Census results include estimates for non-responders, unsatisfactory returns and establishments not selected for the Census. Estimates are also made for items not covered on the shorter form sent to smaller establishments.

11. 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 returned employment. This value is multiplied by the employment thought to exist in each non-responding or unselected establishment to yield an estimated value for that establishment. Estimates for items not collected on the shorter form are made in a similar way using returned employment.

12. The accuracy of the totals produced by adding together estimates and returned data is mainly dependent on two measures. The first of these is the extent to which establishments making satisfactory returns account for the overall total for any heading. In practice a measure of this is normally taken to be the employment of establishments making satisfactory returns expressed as a percentage of the total estimated employment (this is given in footnote (a) to Table 1). Thus the accuracy of data published in an Industry Report where 95 per cent of the employment in the industry is covered by returns made, will, in general, be better than that in an Industry Report where the coverage is only 70 per cent.

13. The second measure is the extent to which individual headings in an Industry Report are related to employment. 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

14. 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."

15. 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.

CHANGES MADE FOR 1986

16. The 1986 Census, like that for 1985, was a slimline one. Additional questions were asked for numbers of computer employees, costs of computer equipment purchased and, for larger establishments only, costs of hiring, leasing or renting computer equipment.

SYMBOLS USED

17. 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

18. 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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

20. 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 establishment's 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. Where expenditure is spread over more than one Census year, payments are included in the years in which they were made. 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 ESTABLISHMENTS' OWN USE by establishments' 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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 ESTABLISHMENTS' OWN USE

24. This represents the value of all work of a capital nature carried out during the year by the establishments' own staff for use in the businesses covered by the returns.

COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

25. This includes amounts payable to other organisations for work done on materials supplied by the establishment 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

26. 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 on materials and fuel imported are excluded.

EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC.

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

EMPLOYMENT

28. 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 (i.e. people who worked in their own homes on materials supplied by establishments) and casual employees such as jobbers are excluded. The average number of employees returned by individual establishments 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

29. 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 other than operatives.

b. OPERATIVES

30. 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, in general, excluded.

c. WORKING PROPRIETORS

31. 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

32. This is calculated by increasing (or decreasing) the value of TOTAL SALES AND WORK DONE by the rise (or fall) during the year of WORK IN PROGRESS and GOODS ON HAND FOR SALE.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

33. 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

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

NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

35. 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

36. This is a traditional census measure 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

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

NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

38. 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

39. These ratios are calculated using industry totals, i.e. including the estimates for establishments 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

40. 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 establishments or given out to other establishments for the production of machinery or other capital items for the establishments' own use and materials for use by the establishments 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 establishments' 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 to an establishment from other departments of the organisation not covered by the return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other departments.

REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS

41. 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 establishments' payrolls. Amounts paid to outworkers by subcontractors are included in the COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED. Estimates are not made for remuneration of outworkers for establishments not completing Census returns.

SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

42. This represents deliveries on sale of goods produced by establishments in the United Kingdom coming within the scope of the Census irrespective of whether or not they were produced in the year of the return. It also includes sales of goods made for establishments from materials given out by them to other organisations 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 is inclusive of duty if goods are sold 'duty-paid' and exclusive of duty if goods 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 an establishment to departments not covered by the return (including other establishments in the same enterprise group) are treated as sales, valued as if sold to an independent purchaser.

STOCKS

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

WAGES AND SALARIES

44. 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

45. This includes amounts charged for work carried out including that done by sub-contractors on customers' materials including amounts charged by establishments for materials supplied by them in the course of such work and for industrial services such as repairs and maintenance, installation work and technical research and studies rendered to other organisations. 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 typesetting, 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

46. 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.

TABLE 1

PA162

Output and costs, 1982-1986
All United Kingdom undertakings classified to the industry

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gas etc. sold	£ million	5,391.7	5,928.1	6,404.8	7,147.9	6,979.1
Work done and industrial services rendered	"	171.8	193.1	190.4	230.7	261.0
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"	14.9	21.8	171.8	59.0	53.2
Non-industrial services rendered	"	24.2	24.0	29.5	26.0	34.2
Goods merchanted or factored	"	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.3
Total sales and work done	"	5,602.8	6,167.2	6,796.8	7,465.7	7,327.8
Increase during the year, stocks of goods on hand for sale.	"	-	-	-	0.3	0.2
Gross output	"	5,602.9	6,167.2	6,796.8	7,466.0	7,328.0
Purchases of materials for use in production, packaging and fuel	"	2,858.2	3,233.1	3,817.1	4,461.3	4,170.1
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.3
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	19.8	0.6	-6.5	-8.0	30.8
Cost of industrial services received	"	253.8	299.3	279.5	273.2	253.8
Net output	"	2,510.4	2,635.3	2,693.5	2,720.9	2,934.6
Net output per head	£	24,870	27,185	28,954	30,441	34,161
Cost of non-industrial services received						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ million	15.4	10.1	15.4	26.1	15.8(b)
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.4	11.0
Commercial insurance premiums	"	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.9
Bank charges	"	3.1	3.5	5.3	5.7	5.6
Other non-industrial services	"	140.7	147.4	155.7	181.2	257.3
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Rates, excluding water rates	"	129.0	129.0	134.5	145.8	165.4
Gross value added at factor cost	"	2,212.0	2,330.0	2,366.0	2,345.8	2,474.5
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	21,914	24,036	25,434	26,241	28,805
Total employment	Thousand	100.9	96.9	93.0	89.4	85.9(c)
Operatives	"	43.7	40.4	39.0	36.7	34.5
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	"	57.3	56.5	54.0	52.7	51.4
Wages and salaries(a)						
Operatives	£ million	321.1	318.5	361.3	365.2	374.5
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	"	532.2	558.7	538.4	557.3	590.6
Wages and salaries per head						
Operatives	£	7,351.0	7,879.9	9,271.0R	9,955.0	10,855.1
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	"	9,294.0	9,885.9	9,962.0	10,583.0	11,491.0

(a) The cost of employers' contributions to national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running cost of canteens is £229.0 million for 1986.

(b) Returned figures gave a total of £4,170 thousand for computer and associated data communications equipment. This figure was collected separately for 1986.

(c) Returned figures gave a total of 2,600 employees directly employed for all of their time on computer work. This figure was collected separately for 1986.

TABLE 6

PA162

Operating ratios, 1982-1986

All United Kingdom undertakings classified to the industry

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gross output per head	£	55,505	63,619	73,063	83,528	85,302
Net output per head	£	24,870	27,185	28,954	30,441	34,161
Gross value added per head	£	21,914	24,036	25,434	26,241	28,805
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	39	38	35	31	34
Ratio of gross output to stocks		39.4	43.2	49.8	57.3	46.0
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	39	38	38	39	39
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Wages and salaries per operative	£	7,351	7,880	9,271R	9,955	10,855
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	9,294	9,886	9,962	10,583	11,491
Net capital expenditure per head	£	7,266	8,219	12,210	6,315	5,100
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	33	34	48	24	18

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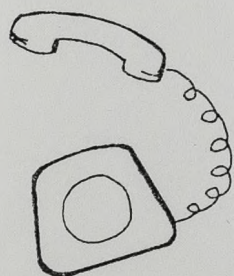
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