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Business Monitor

Report on the Censuses of Production

Bacon curing, meat and fish products

HMSO



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

PA214

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Report on the Censuses of Production 1974 & 75

Bacon curing, meat and fish products

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PA214 BACON CURING, MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS

PA214 1

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Bacon curing, meat and fish products industry, minimum list heading 214 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:—

The quick freezing of meat and meat products including poultry, and fish and fish products; curing bacon and ham, canning and otherwise preserving meat, poultry and fish, preparation of oven ready poultry, and making sausages, meat pasties, pies and puddings, meat extracts and essences, meat and fish pastes and lard. Production at distributive establishments is 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

PA214 2

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

	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Enterprises (b)	Number	848	806	1,282	1,450	1,500
Establishments (b)	"	1,058	1,028	1,473	1,657	1,693
Sales of goods produced, work done and industrial services rendered (c)	£ thousand			1,180,521	1,451,592	1,632,300
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use (d)	"	831,163	928,552	1,534	651	1,103
Non-industrial services rendered (e)	"			3,192	4,347	6,851
Goods merchanted or factored	"	49,788	48,193	79,177	132,311	137,881
Total sales and work done (c) (e)	"	880,951	976,746	1,264,423	1,588,901	1,778,136
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	3,254	6,689	13,934	8,238	9,041
Gross output (c) (e)	"	884,205	983,434	1,278,357	1,597,139	1,787,177
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel (d)	"			880,500	1,072,269	1,163,806
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring (d)	"	641,839	725,401	71,599	116,245	112,720
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	1,827	5,385	10,293	6,490	981
Cost of industrial services received (f)	"	278	562	9,170	17,299	18,224
Levies payable under Bacon curing industry Stabilisation Scheme	"	762	1,427	756	455	357
Less allowances receivable from Bacon curing industry Stabilisation Scheme and fatstock guarantee scheme	"	22,390	13,027	3,645	1,059	389
Net output	"	265,545	274,457	330,269	398,422	493,440
Total employment (g)	Thousands	106.5	105.4	113.7	121.1	120.2
Net output per head	£	2,493	2,604	2,906	3,290	4,104
Payments for non-industrial services (h)						
Rents, hire of plant and machinery (j)	£ thousand			7,370	7,415	10,776
Commercial insurance premiums	"			2,756	3,562	4,858
Bank charges	"			539	885	603
Other non-industrial services	"			32,113	43,246	63,247
Licensing of motor vehicles (k)	"			840	888	1,239
Rates, excluding water rates (k)	"			2,728	3,994	5,587
Gross value added at factor cost	"			283,924	338,432	407,132
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£			2,498	2,795	3,386

- (a) For 1975, estimates for establishments employing less than 20 persons accounted for 8 per cent of the total employment of the industry. Estimates for unsatisfactory returns and non-response accounted for 13 per cent. For 1974, the comparable figures were 7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.
- (b) Increase from 1972 to 1973 and 1973 to 1974 largely attributable to improved estimates of the number of establishments with less than 20 employees — see notes on page (iii).
- (c) The figures for 1971-1972 do not include receipts for repairs and maintenance.
- (d) Not recorded separately for 1971-1972.
- (e) The figures for 1971-1972 do not include revenue from rents for industrial buildings.
- (f) The figures for 1971-1972 exclude the amounts payable for repairs and maintenance.
- (g) Average number employed (full and part-time; see table 7) during the year (including working proprietors) by the establishment.
- (h) Not collected for 1971-1972 except for amounts payable to other organisations for transport of goods within the United Kingdom.
- (j) For 1973, the figures include hire of vehicles.
- (k) Not collected for 1971-1972.

TABLE 2

PA214 3

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	6,821	7,613	8,616	11,240	12,270
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	692	1,047	2,504	1,550	2,341
Disposals	656	1,072	1,394	1,124	769
Vehicles					
Acquisitions					
Motor cars (c)			2,003	2,751	7,671
Other vehicles (c)	4,402	4,602	3,082	4,937	
Disposals					
Motor cars (c)			790	1,102	2,427
Other vehicles (c)	1,145	1,140	435	1,047	
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	15,209	16,402	18,024	23,240	27,469
Disposals	628	561	695	704	1,292
Total net capital expenditure (d)	24,695	26,891	30,915	39,741	45,263

- (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	1,827	5,385	10,293	6,490	981
Work in progress	438	1,789	3,964	1,334	4,077
Goods on hand for sale	2,816	4,900	9,969	6,904	4,964
Total	5,081	12,074	24,226	14,728	10,022
					Value at end of year
					52,204
					26,167
					62,095
					140,465

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

TABLE 4

PA214 4

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	Number	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£
1 - 10	780	756	4,320	20,551	3,484	33,800	1,645	8,360	2,400
11 - 19	341	332	4,969						
20 - 49	254	248	7,899						
50 - 99	112	107	7,610						
100 - 199	88	66	12,406	10,438	1,932	18,497	1,772	4,640	2,402
200 - 299	39	29	9,590	7,845	1,738	14,071	1,794	4,312	2,481
300 - 399	24	22	8,127	6,615	1,511	12,808	1,936	4,192	2,774
400 - 499	14	13	6,302	5,327	973	9,000	1,689	2,585	2,657
500 - 749	17	15	10,079	8,361	1,716	15,532	1,858	4,656	2,714
750 - 999	8	6	6,693	5,573	1,119	10,359	1,859	3,450	3,083
1,000 - 1,499	6	6	7,358	6,158	1,200	13,362	2,170	3,230	2,692
1,500 - 2,499	5	5	8,087	6,134	1,953	14,256	2,324	5,374	2,752
2,500 and over	5	4	26,793	20,564	6,229	45,283	2,202	17,807	2,859
Total	1,693	1,500	120,233	97,566	21,855	186,968 (j)	1,916	58,607 (j)	2,682

- (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 £27,583 thousand. For 1974, the comparable figure was £20,350 thousand.

PA214 5

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	Total	per head		
£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£ thousand	
387,976	390,519	87,560	3,531	(h)	(h)	8,163	20,147	
220,076	221,520	50,936	4,106	116,032 (h)	3,119 (h)	4,242	12,883	
181,648	182,604	36,188	3,773	28,632	2,986	3,250	12,528	
123,430	123,086	32,853	4,042	27,700	3,408	3,082	9,211	
79,468	79,726	22,335	3,544	20,161	3,199	5,017	6,302	
158,879	157,533	45,451	4,509	40,382	4,007	4,160	10,165	
80,928	81,142	26,428	3,949	23,199	3,466	2,461	8,667	
119,428	119,881	52,600	7,149	48,516	6,594	4,465	7,156	
101,415	102,277	24,928	3,082	21,088	2,608	1,716	6,736	
324,887	328,889	114,162	4,261	81,423	3,039	8,706	46,670	
1,778,136	1,787,177	493,440	4,104	407,132	3,386	45,263	140,465	

- (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:—

	£'000
Operatives	153,968
Others	45,038

TABLE 5

PA214 6

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	4.9	4.1	1,210	2.7	5,351	31.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	17.1	14.2	4,275	9.4	42,208	63.2
East Midlands	10.0	8.3	3,272	7.2	24,113	69.7
East Anglia	10.1	8.4	4,128	9.1	27,707	59.2
South East	20.6	17.1	8,583	19.0	54,799	42.1
South West	11.4	9.5	4,457	9.9	20,151	56.9
West Midlands	7.8	6.5	3,258	7.2	27,774	53.2
North West	12.1	10.1	3,039	6.7	16,491	37.8
England	94.0	78.2	32,222	71.2	218,595	52.3
Wales	2.0	1.6	631	1.4	2,264	34.0
Scotland	20.0	16.7	9,668	21.4	39,631	59.5
Great Britain	116.0	96.5	42,521	93.9	260,490	53.2
Northern Ireland	4.2	3.5	2,742	6.1	17,497	97.3
United Kingdom	120.2	100.0	45,263	100.0	493,440 (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 £215,453 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

PA214 7

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)	5.7		7.3
	May	2.6		2.2
	June	6.7		3.3
	July	1.5		1.1
	August	4.6		2.9
	September	6.9		7.4
	October	4.1		5.9
	November	1.3		0.8
	December	30.1		37.0
1976	January	15.7		11.1
	February	3.1		2.3
	March (b)	17.7		18.7
		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)

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	51	2	53
Female	30	17	47
	81	19	100

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom at June, 1975.

TABLE 8

PA214 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 Bacon curing, meat and fish products industry are published regularly in Business Monitor PQ214. Details of sales for 1975 will be found in the monitor for third quarter 1977 issue published February 1978.

Quarterly Business Monitors are available from HMSO by annual subscription.

Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
July	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
August	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
September	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
October	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
November	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
December	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
January	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
February	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
March	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
April	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
May	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
June	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
July	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
August	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
September	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
October	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
November	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
December	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
January	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
February	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
March	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
April	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
May	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
June	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2

TABLE 9

PA214 9

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

	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£ thousand
Materials for use in production		
Bacon and ham purchased for further processing (e.g. smoking or cooking)		
Home produced	39.2	20,528
Imported	8.7	6,159
Pigmeat	343	157,474
Beef (a)		
Home produced	81.3	45,977
Imported	27.4	15,510
Mutton and lamb (a)		
Home produced	3.5	1,887
Imported	3.6	2,166
Poultry meat		
Chicken	457	131,250
Turkey	24.8	11,904
Other poultry meat	7.9	3,602
Bladders, casing and sausage skins (including collagen)	..	10,848
Meat offals, home produced		
Beef and veal	11.3	1,992
Mutton and lamb	..	201
Pig	63.0	24,388
Meat offals, imported	11.0	5,327
Fresh vegetables and fruit		
Home produced	3.9	504
Imported	..	659
Unprocessed agricultural products not elsewhere specified, including meat, blood and eggs in shell	..	25,942
Fish (a)		
White fish	127	31,926
Other fish	7.4	4,578
Wheat flours and meal	52.4	5,574
Other flours and meal, including soya flour	..	2,616
Cereal products e.g. filler, bread, pastry, rusk, etc.	..	9,047
Refined sugar	2.0	318
Margarine and compound cooking fats	11.9	3,582
Lard	6.7	2,069
Other vegetable and animal (including marine animal) oils and fats	4.6	1,575
Food products not elsewhere specified e.g. processed meats (extracts, essences, dehydrated, canned, etc.) yeast, yeast products, starch, dextrine, milk powder, seasonings, herbs, spices, cheese, egg products, etc.	..	13,987

TABLE 9 (continued)

	Quantity	Value
		£ thousand
Materials for use in production (continued)		
Gelatine	..	732
Protein and sodium caseinate	..	974
Inorganic and organic chemicals (including gases), chemical mixtures and compounds for specific end uses e.g. flavouring essences, sodium nitrate, etc.	..	2,426
Water charges	..	1,717
Stationery	..	1,344
Packaging materials (including materials used for the manufacture of the firms' own packaging)		
Paper and board		
Cartons and boxes wholly or mainly of cardboard	..	10,552
Packing cases (e.g. for transit) wholly or mainly of fibreboard (including fitments)	..	1,173
Bags and multiwall paper sacks	..	497
Wrapping and packaging paper (excluding laminates) cut to size, ready for use	Th tonnes	126
	{	234
	..	1,074
Other packaging products of paper and board (e.g. moulded pulp products, bottle, can and jar labels, etc.)	..	1,074
Metal		
Packaging products of aluminium, including aluminium foil (but excluding laminates and cans and boxes)	{	1,337
	..	1,176
Cans and boxes of tinplate and aluminium	..	6,587
Metal closures	..	937
Packaging products wholly or mainly of wood, and wood for conversion into packaging products	..	146
Glass containers	Thous	1,531
144,790		
Plastics (other than transparent cellulose film)		
Sheet and film		
Unprinted	..	653
Printed	..	1,757
Other packaging products of plastics (including closures and cellular foam mouldings but excluding laminates)	..	897
Transparent cellulose film		
In sheets or rolls (excluding laminates)	..	2,126
Bags (including film-fronted/paper-backed bags)	..	2,126
Laminates i.e. two or more layers of paper, cellulose or plastics film bonded together, including self-to-self; supplied in reel, sheet, cut piece or bag form	..	4,953
All other packaging materials	..	1,742
Fuel and electricity		
Coal	Th tons	80
	7.2	
Derv fuel and motor spirit	Th gal	4,355
	9,710	
Fuel oil	{	2,893
	17,944	470
	..	
Liquefied petroleum gases (e.g. propane, butane, etc.)	Th tons	440
	6.8	
Gas	Th therms	623
	13,283	
	..	105

TABLE 9 (continued)

	Quantity	Value
		£ thousand
Fuel and electricity (continued)		
Electricity	Th kWh	4,547
	439,870	1,025
All other fuels	..	181
Replacement parts and consumable tools		
Tyres and other spare parts for the firms' own road vehicles	..	2,166
Replacement parts for the firms' own machinery, plant and equipment	..	4,276
Consumable tools (including gauges)	..	462
Other purchases	..	27,757
TOTAL VALUE OF PURCHASES (other than for merchanting or factoring)		660,666

(a) The values shown have not been reduced by the amount of any payments from the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme and include any levy paid to the Herring Industry Board or the White Fish Authority.

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

.. not available

.. less than half the first digit shown

.. figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises

.. omitted

Roundings of figures

Figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest first 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 1959 and 1968. It aims to provide uniformity and comparability in the statistical treatment of the United Kingdom. The general principles followed are those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Secretariat Office but the United Kingdom SIC reflects the organization and structure of industry and trade in the United Kingdom. The SIC is a classification by economic activity and is not a commodity classification. However, an index of all commodity headings for which sales data are available in the Quarterly Business Monitors is published as the 1968 in the Business Monitor Series.

The register permits a questionnaire to be sent direct to the reporting establishment at which the name and factual information relating to all the manufacturing (or retail) units which it comprises.

The register provides a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and for a check on its detail and accuracy. For the majority of units on the register which make returns to the industry inquiries, the industrial classification is issued free of charge to their sales of commodities and a revenue enquiry. Employment data is entered on the register form returns to the annual census 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 census of employment.

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

Particulars relating to head office establishments are included in the scope of the register when available. Where more than one return was made the information provided to the office was apportioned among them.

For certain purposes in the annual reports of production (especially the enterprise statistics of 1968) the 1968 SIC-based establishments are preferred. 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 public 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 at which the name and factual information relating to all the manufacturing (or retail) units which it comprises.

The register provides a major source of information for keeping the register continuously up-to-date and for a check on its detail and accuracy. For the majority of units on the register which make returns to the industry inquiries, the industrial classification is issued free of charge to their sales of commodities and a revenue enquiry. Employment data is entered on the register form returns to the annual census 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 census of employment.

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

TABLE 10

PA214 12

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

	£ thousand
Industrial services received	7,988
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	756
Road goods vehicles	1,931
Plant and machinery	3,171
Work done on materials given out	242
Other	1,888
Non-industrial services received	28,447
Rent of buildings, hire of plant and machinery	4,689
Commercial insurance premiums	2,010
Bank charges	268
Postage, telephone, telegrams, cables and telex	1,197
Transport	
Road	10,172
Rail and other means (excluding postal services)	293
Other	9,818

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 merchant 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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