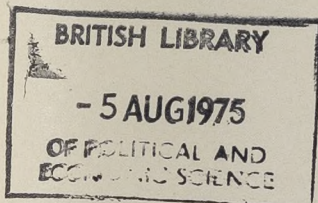


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1972



Business Monitor

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production

Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board



Department of Industry
Business Statistics Office

HMSO

50p

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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).

The Census of Production (PA) reports are available on standing order (details on application to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977), although they are not included in the global subscription arrangements for the Business Monitor series.

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to the Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics divisions of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Departments concerned.

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PA484.2 Business Monitor

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Report on the Census of Production 1972

Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board

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
Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1975

List of Industry Reports, etc.

- PA1001 Introductory notes
- PA101 Coal mining
- PA102 Stone and slate quarrying and mining
- PA103 Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction
- PA104 Petroleum and natural gas
- PA109 Miscellaneous mining and quarrying
- PA211 Grain milling
- PA212 Bread and flour confectionery
- PA213 Biscuits
- PA214 Bacon curing, meat and fish products
- PA215 Milk and milk products
- PA216 Sugar
- PA217 Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
- PA218 Fruit and vegetable products
- PA219 Animal and poultry foods
- PA221 Vegetable and animal oils and fats
- PA229.1 Margarine
- PA229.2 Starch and miscellaneous foods
- PA231 Brewing and malting
- PA232 Soft drinks
- PA239.1 Spirit distilling and compounding
- PA239.2 British wines, cider and perry
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- PA339.3 Refrigerating machinery, space heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment
- PA339.7 Food and drink processing machinery and packaging and bottling machinery
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- PA363 Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment
- PA364 Radio and electronic components
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- PA366 Electronic computers
- PA367 Radio, radar and electronic capital goods
- PA368 Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use
- PA369 Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft Primary and secondary batteries Electric lamps, electric light fittings, wiring accessories, etc.
- PA370 Shipbuilding and marine engineering
- PA380 Wheeled tractor manufacturing
- PA381 Motor vehicle manufacturing Trailers, caravans and freight containers
- PA382 Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing
- PA383 Aerospace equipment, manufacturing and repairing
- PA384 Locomotives, railway track equipment, railway carriages, wagons and trams
- PA390 Engineers' small tools and gauges
- PA391 Hand tools and implements
- PA392 Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.
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- PA429.2 Miscellaneous textiles
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- PA464 Cement
- PA469.1 Abrasives
- PA469.2 Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products
- PA471 Timber
- PA472 Furniture and upholstery
- PA473 Bedding, etc.
- PA474 Shop and office fittings
- PA475 Wooden containers and baskets
- PA479 Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures
- PA481 Paper and board
- PA482.1 Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases
- PA482.2 Packaging products of paper and associated materials
- PA483 Manufactured stationery
- PA484.1 Wallcovering
- PA484.2 Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board
- PA485 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals
- PA489 General printing, publishing, etc.
- PA491 Rubber
- PA492 Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.
- PA493 Brushes and brooms
- PA494.1 Toys, games and children's carriages
- PA494.3 Sports equipment
- PA495 Miscellaneous stationers' goods
- PA496 Plastics products
- PA499.1 Musical instruments
- PA499.2 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- PA601 Gas
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- PA603 Water supply
- PA1002 Summary tables

PA484.2 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES OF PAPER AND BOARD

PA484.2 1

The information in this report relates to establishments in the Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board industry, classified to minimum list heading 484.2 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:-

Manufacturing paper, cardboard or papier maché goods other than paper bags and multi-wall paper sacks, stationery, cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases.

Establishments classified to minimum list heading 484.1 are reported on separately in part PA484.1 Wall-covering.

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

PA484.2 2

Input and output, 1970, 1971 and 1972
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1970	1971	1972			
Enterprises	Number	228	215	191			
Establishments	"	261	251	223			
Sales of goods produced and work done	£'000	145,021	171,634	181,077			
Services rendered to other organisations (b)	"				90	328	
Goods merchanted or factored	"				4,888	3,788	4,272
Canteen takings	"				238	194	235
Total sales and work done	"	150,148	175,706	185,912			
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	1,609	390	1,408			
Gross output	"	151,757	176,096	187,320			
Cost of purchases	"	81,230	92,162	101,809			
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	2,202	- 443	3,171			
Payments to other organisations for work done on materials given out	"	439	318	403			
for transport by road	"	3,347	3,806	4,505			
for transport by rail, water, air and Post Office parcel services	"	1,102	906	400			
Total costs	"	83,916	97,635	103,946			
Net output	"	67,841	78,461	83,375			
Total employment (including working proprietors) (c)	Thousands	26.2	26.2	24.4			
Net output per head	£	2,590	2,989	3,411			

(a) For 1972, estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns and for establishments employing less than 25 persons, accounted for 21 per cent of the total figures in which they were incorporated: of this unsatisfactory returns accounted for 15 per cent.

(b) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for any technical or other services rendered.

(c) Average number employed (full and part time; see table 6) during the year (including working proprietors) by the establishment.

TABLE 2

PA484.2 3

Capital expenditure and stocks, 1970, 1971 and 1972
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	1970	1971	1972	
Capital expenditure (b)				
New building work	3,277	1,676	429	
Land and existing buildings				
Acquisitions	534	163	180	
Disposals	38	299	399	
Plant and machinery				
Acquisitions	10,589	7,921	5,090	
Disposals	153	451	421	
Vehicles				
Acquisitions	622	610	769	
Disposals	246	320	385	
Total net capital expenditure (c)	14,585	9,300	5,262	
Increase in stocks and work in progress, 1970, 1971 and 1972 and value of stocks and work in progress at end of 1972	Increase	Increase	Increase	Value at end of year
Materials, stores and fuel	2,202	- 443	3,171	16,320
Work in progress	681	160	504	2,249
Goods on hand for sale	928	230	904	9,553
Total	3,811	- 53	4,579	28,121

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns and for establishments employing less than 25 persons.

(b) Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included.

(c) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 3

Analysis of establishments by size, 1972

All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (c)	Total employment (b)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Wages and salaries per head		Total sales and work done (e)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (net) (f)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
				Operatives	Others (d)	Operatives	Others (d)	Operatives	Others (d)						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
1-10	63	60	461	3,001	703	3,019	1,376	1,006	1,957	19,949	19,904	8,165	2,112	670	2,832
11-24	67	64	1,121												
25-49	20	18	757												
50-99	22	22	1,527												
100-199	21	18	2,807	2,132	671	2,271	1,129	1,065	1,683	15,587	15,619	6,681	2,380	505	2,420
200-299	9	7	2,296	1,741	555	2,036	889	1,169	1,601	17,668	17,671	7,949	3,462	284	1,998
300-499	11	11	4,364	3,105	1,258	3,756	2,231	1,210	1,774	32,314	32,098	12,012	2,753	518	3,525
500-999	7	6	4,366	3,559	805	5,277	1,426	1,483	1,772	34,650	35,757	15,259	3,495	1,124	6,598
1,000 and over	3	3	6,741	4,731	2,009	7,716	4,220	1,631	2,100	65,744	66,271	33,309	4,941	2,161	10,749
Total	223	191	24,440	18,269	6,001	24,075	11,271	1,318	1,878	185,912	187,320	83,375	3,411	5,262	28,121

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns and for establishments employing less than persons.

(b) Average number employed (full and part time; see table 6) 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 will therefore exceed the total for the industry.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(e) Including sales of goods merchanted or factored, canteen takings and services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for any technical or other services rendered).

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 4

PA484.2 5

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure and net output, 1972
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry

Area	Average number employed (a)		Net capital expenditure (b)		Net output and employment in the region of establishments with more than 80 per cent of their employment in the region (c)		
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£'000	per cent of United Kingdom	Estimated net output (£'000)	Average number employed as a percentage of total average number employed in the industry in the region	Net output as percentage of total of the industry in the United Kingdom
Standard regions of England							
North	2.9	12.0	1,993	37.9	7,542	66.0	9.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	2.1	8.8	113	2.2	5,338	90.6	6.4
East Midlands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
East Anglia	1.1	4.4	133	2.5	1,208	50.9	1.5
South East	9.4	38.3	1,552	29.5	10,105	34.2	12.1
South West	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Midlands	0.2	1.0	39	0.7	195	41.4	0.2
North West	5.5	22.4	813	15.5	7,474	61.0	9.0
England	21.6	88.2	4,713	89.6	32,412	52.5	38.9
Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scotland	0.9	3.5	142	2.7	1,519	72.0	1.8
Great Britain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unallocated (d)	-	-	-	-	42,122	-	50.5
United Kingdom	24.4	100.0	5,262	100.0	83,375		100.0

- (a) Average number employed (full and part time; see table 6) during the year (including working proprietors) by the establishment.
- (b) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles.
- (c) 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 proportionate to employment at the address. The establishment's residual net output was included in unallocated net output.
- (d) Includes estimates of net output for establishments not making satisfactory returns and establishments employing less than 25 employees, and unallocated net output of establishments covering addresses in two or more regions.

TABLE 5

PA484.2 6

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments employing 25 or more persons, 1972

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
	per cent	per cent
1972 April (a)	1.3	0.5
May	0.0	0.0
June	0.0	0.0
July	6.2	5.6
August	0.0	0.0
September	6.2	1.6
October	3.7	1.3
November	11.3	4.8
December	43.8	72.0
1973 January	1.3	0.2
February	0.0	0.0
March(b)	26.2	14.0
	100.0	100.0

(a) From 6th April

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1973

TABLE 6

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part time employment and sex, 1972 (a)

Other manufactures of paper and board industries, minimum list heading 484

Sex	Full time	Part time	All employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	59	1	60
Female	33	7	40
	92	8	100

Source: Department of Employment

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom in minimum list heading 484 at mid-June, 1972. In the 1972 Census of Production the employment of the 'Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board' industry represented 79 per cent of the employment of minimum list heading 484 as a whole.

TABLE 7

PA484.2 7

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments employing 25 or more persons, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1972 (a)

	1972	
TOILET PAPER:		
SOFT CRÊPE	TONNES	146,016
	£ THOUS	34,245
HARD (UNCRÊPED)	TONNES	19,464
	£ THOUS	4,281
HANDKERCHIEFS AND FACIAL TISSUES	TONNES	45,999
	£ THOUS	14,648
SERVETTES:		
SOFT CRÊPE	TONNES	11,829
	£ THOUS	3,714
HARD (UNCRÊPED)	TONNES	8,448
	£ THOUS	1,091
KITCHEN ROLLS AND TOWELS	TONNES	24,535
	£ THOUS	7,342
CRÊPE TISSUE INDUSTRIAL AND HOSPITAL TOWELS AND WIPERS	TONNES	56,360
	£ THOUS	11,806
CATERING PAPERWARE:		
PAPER PLATES	£ THOUS	1,039
OTHER (INCLUDING PAPER CUPS, DISH PAPERS, DOILLIES, STRAWS, CAKE BOARDS)	£ THOUS	5,455
CHRISTMAS CRACKERS	£ THOUS	1,156
CONFETTI, BON-BONS, PAPER NOVELTIES AND CARNIVAL GOODS	£ THOUS	603
PATTERN CARDS, DRESS PATTERNS AND PAPER TRANSFERS	£ THOUS	6,761
BOBBINS AND TUBES OF PAPER, PULP AND BOARD:		
FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY	£ THOUS	2,806
OTHER	£ THOUS	6,771
OTHER MANUFACTURES OF PAPER AND BOARD, (INCLUDING DISPOSABLE BABY NAPKINS ROLLS AND LINERS BUT EXCLUDING MANUFACTURED STATIONERY AND PACKAGING PRODUCTS)	£ THOUS	55,419
UNCLASSIFIED SALES AND WORK DONE	£ THOUS	835
TOTAL SALES OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF MLH 484.2 (MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF PAPER AND BOARD) AND WORK DONE	£ THOUS	157,973

Source: Business Monitor (PQ484.2) - Quarterly Statistics

(a) Sales are deliveries on sale for home or abroad. Forward sales are excluded. Values are net selling values; purchase tax, trade discounts and commissions are excluded.

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Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports, (more detailed information about the census is given in a separate booklet—"Introductory Notes", Part PA 1001 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1972).

GENERAL INFORMATION *Changes made for 1972*

There were only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1971. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial classification

The Annual Censuses of Production are conducted on the Business Statistics Office's Production Register. Normally establishments on the Register are classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). Generally an establishment is classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounts for a greater proportion of its total sales than its sales of the principal products of any other industry; classification is generally based on an establishment's returns to the quarterly production inquiry. Where this is not possible—for example where a quarterly production inquiry has not been introduced—the classification of an establishment reflects its return to the Census of Production, 1968. Establishments for which information is not available either from the quarterly inquiries or the 1968 Census are classified on the basis of the description of the business given by the establishments to the Business Statistics Office, for instance, in the course of registration.

Coverage

Detailed census returns were generally sought only from establishments employing on average 25 or more persons, but in some industries where firms employing less than 25 persons account for a relatively high proportion of total employment and output the exemption limit was lowered to 11. Census returns were also sent to establishments whose employment was not known to the Business Statistics Office at the time of dispatch.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Establishments were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose national insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) all other employees (operatives). Averages could be calculated from 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 establishments) 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 managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission, managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work (including roundsmen), stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting etc. are also included, but out-workers 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 both 1970, 1971 and 1972. Establishments were asked to include in the value of capital expenditure, amounts received under the Local Employment Acts, 1960 to 1971 and any investment grants received under the Industrial Development Act, 1966 or regional development grants under the Industry Act, 1972.

(a) *New building work*

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return, but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or 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 of 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 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. 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.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more establishments under common ownership or control (as defined in the Companies Act 1948) making returns to the census. An enterprise may consist of a single establishment, or of more than one establishment owned by one legal unit, usually a company, or of a number of establishments owned by a parent company and subsidiary company or companies. Information about the relationship between constituent companies of enterprises was obtained mainly from published sources such as the Stock Exchange Year Book supplemented by information from company reports and information supplied by establishments. The information available is not complete but covers the largest and most important groups of industrial establishments and is believed sufficient to provide a worthwhile basis for analysis.

Establishment

The definition of an establishment in 1970, 1971 and 1972 was that of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968): "the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation". Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses, termed local units. Where the activities of such a business are closely integrated, and detailed census information is not available for each unit, it is treated as a multi-unit establishment and a single return accepted. Separate figures are obtained, however, of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit.

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The Annual Censuses of Production are conducted on the Business Statistics Office's Production Register. Normally establishments on the Register are classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). Generally an establishment is classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounts for a greater proportion of its total sales than its sales of the principal products of any other industry; classification is generally based on an establishment's returns to the quarterly production inquiry. Where this is not possible—for example where a quarterly production inquiry has not been introduced—the classification of an establishment reflects its return to the Census of Production, 1968. Establishments for which information is not available either from the quarterly inquiries or the 1968 Census are classified on the basis of the description of the business given by the establishments to the Business Statistics Office, for instance, in the course of registration.

Coverage

Detailed census returns were generally sought only from establishments employing on average 25 or more persons, but in some industries where firms employing less than 25 persons account for a relatively high proportion of total employment and output the exemption limit was lowered to 11. Census returns were also sent to establishments whose employment was not known to the Business Statistics Office at the time of dispatch.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Establishments were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose national insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) all other employees (operatives). Averages could be calculated from 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 establishments) 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 managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission, managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work (including roundsmen), stores, warehouses, shops and canteens; inspectors, viewfinders and similar workers; maintenance workers and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting etc. are also included, but out-workers 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 both 1970, 1971 and 1972. Establishments were asked to include in the value of capital expenditure, amounts received under the Local Employment Acts, 1960 to 1971 and any investment grants received under the Industrial Development Act, 1966 or regional development grants under the Industry Act, 1972.

(a) New building work

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return, but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or 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 of 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 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. 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.

Enterprise

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more establishments under common ownership or control (as defined in the Companies Act 1948) making returns to the census. An enterprise may consist of a single establishment, or of more than one establishment owned by one legal unit, usually a company, or of a number of establishments owned by a parent company and subsidiary company or companies. Information about the relationship between constituent companies of enterprises was obtained mainly from published sources such as the Stock Exchange Year Book supplemented by information from company reports and information supplied by establishments. The information available is not complete but covers the largest and most important groups of industrial establishments and is believed sufficient to provide a worthwhile basis for analysis.

Establishment

The definition of an establishment in 1970, 1971 and 1972 was that of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968): "the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation". Sometimes activities which are conducted as a single business are carried on at a number of addresses, termed local units. Where the activities of such a business are closely integrated, and detailed census information is not available for each unit, it is treated as a multi-unit establishment and a single return accepted. Separate figures are obtained, however, of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit.

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