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Business Statistics Office

Business Monitor

Report on the Census of Production

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Gramophone records and tape recordings

PA364

Radio and electronic components

HMSO



A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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PA365.1 Business Monitor

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1979

Gramophone records and tape recordings

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

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PA365.1 GRAMOPHONE RECORDS AND TAPE RECORDINGS

PA365.1

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the Gramophone records and tape recordings industry, minimum list heading 365.1 in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968). The activities of the industry include:—

Manufacturing gramophone records and pre-recorded tape including video tape.

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

PA365.1

Output and costs, 1975-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Enterprises	Number	69	80	77	93	92
Establishments	"	72	84	81	97	96
Sales of goods produced and receipts for work done and industrial services rendered	£ thousand	112,126	139,053(b)	162,859(b)	149,942(b)	133,864
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"	534	288	(c)	362	63
Non-industrial services rendered	"	570	2,489	2,801(c)	17,559(d)	13,846(d)
Goods merchanted or factored	"	16,260	(b)	(b)	(b)	8,063
Total sales and work done (e)	"	129,490	141,830	165,660	167,863	155,837
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"	-1,621	1,331	1,084	1,441	-2,783
Gross output	"	127,869	143,161	166,744	169,304	153,054
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel	"	34,312	45,310(f)	56,342(f)	49,240(f)	38,933
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"	11,184	(f)	(f)	(f)	4,940
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"	426	1,178	127	857	1,674
Cost of industrial services received	"	7,885	7,439	2,366	2,637	2,379
Cost of artists' royalties, fees and copyright payments etc.	"	27,952	27,599	22,104	(g)	(g)
Receipts on account of performing rights, royalties and copyrights, etc.	"	8,879	7,889	8,475	(d)	(d)
Net output	"	55,841	71,879	94,535	118,283	108,476
Total employment (h)	Thousands	7.1	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.3
Net output per head	£	7,832	9,417	13,174	16,571	17,213
Payments for non-industrial services						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£ thousand	869(j)	192	197	335	267
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"	(j)	989	805	989	1,120
Commercial insurance premiums	"	326	479	444	422	655
Bank charges	"	17	47	37	32	27
Other non-industrial services (k)	"	6,954	10,999	14,231	49,146(g)	35,260(g)
Licensing of motor vehicles	"	8	10	11	20	20
Rates, excluding water rates	"	587	745	749	841	829
Gross value added at factor cost	"	47,080	58,420	78,060	66,498	70,298
Gross value added at factor cost per head	£	6,603	7,654	10,878	9,316	11,155

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census. Satisfactory returns accounted for 87 per cent of employment within the industry.
- (b) Goods merchanted or factored included in sales of goods produced and receipts for work done and industrial services rendered.
- (c) Capital goods produced for establishment's own use included in non-industrial services rendered.
- (d) Receipts on account of performing rights, royalties and copyrights, etc. included in non-industrial services rendered.
- (e) Details of manufacturers' quarterly sales of principal products are published regularly in Business Monitor PQ365.1.
- (f) Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring included in purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel.
- (g) Cost of artists' royalties, fees and copyright payments etc. included in other non-industrial services.
- (h) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.
- (j) For 1975 rents of industrial and commercial buildings were not recorded separately, but included in hire of vehicles, plant and machinery.
- (k) For 1975-1978 transport of goods by road (within the United Kingdom) was not recorded separately. For 1979 the amount payable was £2,111 thousand.

TABLE 2

PA365.1

Capital expenditure, 1975-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)(b)

	£ thousand				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Land and buildings					
New building work	472	56	87	*	*
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions	585	119	151	*	68
Disposals	-	-	-	*	-
Vehicles					
Acquisitions	757	618	461	518	296
Disposals	254	224	143	118	182
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions	1,814	1,594	2,904	*	4,700
Disposals	16	88	87	*	*
Total net capital expenditure	3,358	2,075	3,373	7,102	9,684

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.
- (b) Capital expenditure in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not commenced before the end of the year, is included.

TABLE 3

Stocks and work in progress, 1975-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	£ thousand				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Increase				Value at end of year
Materials, stores and fuel	426	1,178	127	857	10,893
Work in progress	279	231	182	154	2,016
Goods on hand for sale	-1,900	1,100	902	1,287	7,663
Total	-1,195	2,509	1,212	2,298	20,572

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

TABLE 4

PA365.1

Analysis of establishments by size, 1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Size group (b)	Estab-lish-ments	Enter-prises (c)	Employment			Wages and salaries (f)				
			Number	Number	Number	Operatives		Others (e)		
						Total (d)	Opera-tives	Others (e)	Total	per head
						Number	Number	Number	£ thousand	£
1-10	71	68	312)							
11-19	8	8	107)	544	198	1,845	3,391	1,002	5,060	
20-49	6	6	165)							
50-99	3	3	209)							
100-499	3	3	715	543	172	1,934	3,562	842	4,895	
500 and over	5	5	4,794	3,412	1,382	14,513	4,254	6,131	4,436	
Total	96	92	6,302	4,499	1,752	18,292	4,066	7,975	4,552	

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.
 (b) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.
 (c) The count of enterprises shown in each row represents the number of enterprises, irrespective of size, owning the establishments shown in the previous column, i.e. the number of enterprises owning the establishments within the size group indicated by the row heading. It should be noted that because an enterprise may own establishments in more than one size group, the sum of the individual enterprise counts may exceed the total for the industry.
 (d) Including working proprietors.
 (e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

PA365.1

Total sales and work done (g)	Gross output	Net output		Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure (h)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year				
		Total	per head	Total	per head						
								£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£
								£ thousand	£	£ thousand	£
16,381	16,337	10,056	12,681	(j)	(j)	351	1,923				
22,833	22,599	18,310	25,608	13,675(j)	9,068(j)	-173	2,123				
116,623	114,118	80,110	16,710	56,623	11,811	9,506	16,526				
155,837	153,054	108,476	17,213	70,298	11,155	9,684	20,572				

- (f) The cost of employers' contributions to national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens, is estimated for the industry at £4,477 thousand.
 (g) Sales of goods produced, capital goods manufactured and buildings constructed by establishments for their own use, work done, industrial and non-industrial services rendered and merchanted goods.
 (h) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.
 (j) Gross value added data relate to establishments employing 1-499.

TABLE 5

PA365.1

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

Area	Total employment (b)		Net capital expenditure (c)		Net output (d)	Gross value added at factor cost (d)	Gross value added at factor cost returned by establishments with 80 per cent or more of their employment in the region as a proportion of total gross value added at factor cost in the region
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	per cent of United Kingdom	£ thousand	£ thousand	percentage
Standard regions of England							
North	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yorkshire and Humberside	—	—	4	—	131	62	—
East Midlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Anglia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
South East	5.7	90.3	8,422	87.0	91,831	61,743	93.6
South West	*	*	*	*	*	*	—
West Midlands	—	—	9	0.1	275	129	—
North West	—	—	8	0.1	262	123	—
England	6.2	97.9	8,606	88.9	106,886	69,358	—
Wales	0.1	1.2	1,053	10.9	817	577	—
Scotland	0.1	0.9	24	0.2	773	363	—
Great Britain	6.3	100.0	9,684	100.0	108,476	70,298	—
Northern Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	6.3	100.0	9,684	100.0	108,476	70,298	—

- (a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.
- (b) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees (see table 7) and working proprietors.
- (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 of the net output attributable to each address was made by assuming that net output was proportionate to employment. An estimate for each region was obtained by aggregating estimates of net output for addresses located in that region. Gross value added at factor cost is treated similarly.

TABLE 6

PA365.1

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received from United Kingdom establishments, 1979

Accounting year ended		Percentage of total returns received	Percentage of total number employed
		per cent	per cent
1979	April (a)	—	—
	May	—	—
	June	—	—
	July	—	—
	August	—	—
	September	—	—
	October	—	—
	November	—	—
	December	80.0	89.7
1980	January	—	—
	February	—	—
	March (b)	20.0	10.3

(a) From 6th April.

(b) Including returns made for twelve-month period ended 1st to 5th April 1980.

TABLE 7

Percentage analysis of employees, by full and part-time employment and sex, 1977(a)
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment industry minimum list heading 365.

Sex	Full-time	Part-time	All employees
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Male	47	1	48
Female	39	13	52

Source: Department of Employment

- (a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) in the United Kingdom in minimum list heading 365 at mid-June, 1977, the latest date for which information is available. In the 1977 Census of Production the employment of the Gramophone records and tape recordings represented 16 per cent of the employment of minimum list heading 365 as a whole.

TABLE 8

PA365.1

Operating ratios, 1978-1979
All United Kingdom establishments classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1978	1979
Gross output per head	£	23,719	24,287
Net output per head	£	16,571	17,213
Gross value added per head	£	9,316	11,155
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	39	46
Ratio of gross output to stocks (b)		9.4	7.4
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	39	37
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees		2.6	2.6
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	3,769	4,552
Wages and salaries per operative	£	3,575	4,066
Net capital expenditure per head	£	995	1,537
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added	%	11	14

(a) Including estimates for establishments not making satisfactory returns, non-response and establishments not selected for the Census.

(b) Stocks include materials, stores and fuel, work in progress and goods on hand for sale at the end of the business year.

NOTES

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry Business Monitors: more detailed information about the census is given in a separate Business Monitor - PA 1001 (Introductory Notes) of the Report on the Census of Production, 1979.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes made for 1979

The Census for 1979 is in line with similar inquiries being conducted in other member countries of the European Community.

The census differed from the 1978 census in three respects. A question on the leasing of capital assets was removed from the form and a question on road transport costs was added. The sample of units in the 10 to 19 employment size band included for the 1978 census was not repeated.

Suppression of information relating to individual undertakings Section 9(5) (b) of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 states - "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."

If a figure involved disclosure the contributor concerned was sometimes asked to give permission for its publication. In the majority of cases permission was given. When it was refused and where contributors were not approached the figure has been suppressed, either by combining it with other figures, or 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, 1968 and 1980. It exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom.

Prior to the 1980 revision the general principles followed were those of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities of the United Nations Statistical Office but the United Kingdom SIC has reflected the organisation and structure of industry and trade as it existed in the United Kingdom. For the 1980 revision an attempt was made to align the United Kingdom classification as closely as practicable with NACE, the classification in use by the Statistical Office of the European Community. The SIC is a classification by activity and is not a commodity classification. An index, based on the 1968 SIC for all commodity headings for which sales data are provided in the Quarterly Business Monitors is published in Business Monitor PO 1000.

Statistical units

The statistical unit for the purpose of the Census is the establishment which is defined in the SIC as the smallest unit which can provide the information normally required for an economic census, for example, employment, expenses, turnover, capital formation. Usually the principal activities carried on in an establishment fall within a single heading of the classification (eg steel making or sugar refining). Typically the establishment embraces all the activities carried on at a single address eg 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 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 the latter case the establishment is defined to cover the combined activities at these addresses (termed local units). Separate figures are obtained of employment and net capital expenditure at each unit in order to compile regional tables.

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

Establishments are asked to exclude from their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production eg 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 mainly engaged in the administration of the production units within the scope of the census 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. An enterprise group is defined as a business consisting of either a single establishment or two or more establishments under common ownership or control. Bringing together 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 making returns to the quarterly inquiries, the industrial classification is derived from an analysis of their sales of commodities and is reviewed annually. Employment data are entered on the register from returns to the annual census of production. In cases where an establishment does not make a return to these inquiries the employment data are based on information provided by the Department of Employment from the annual censuses of employment. New additions to the register are obtained from various sources including the Department of Employment and HM Customs and Excise. The 1973 Finance Act allows the latter to pass lists of businesses registered for VAT to the BSO. Where necessary details are sought directly from new businesses. Units which cease to trade are removed from the live register.

Coverage

In recent censuses returns have been required from all establishments employing 20 or more. For the 1979 Census in 68 selected manufacturing industries coverage of establishments in the 20 to 49

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