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# BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

## Report on the Census of Production 1989

### Introductory notes



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

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**  
Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

**BUSINESS MONITORS MAKING UP THE COMPLETE CENSUS REPORT**

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Report of the 1989 Census of Production is made up of 114 separate Business Monitors in the PA series:

Introductory notes	PA 1001
112 Industry Reports	PA 111-PA 500
Summary Volume	PA 1002

2. The Census of Production is conducted by the Business Statistics Office (BSO), part of the Central Statistical Office. It is a statutory inquiry carried out for Great Britain under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 and for Northern Ireland under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988. Information for both Great Britain and Northern Ireland is included in the Industry Reports and Summary Volume.

3. The Census is part of a comprehensive system of industrial statistics which also includes quarterly inquiries on product sales and inquiries at less frequent intervals on purchases.

## OBJECTIVES

4. The Census is conducted to meet the Statistical Directives of the European Community and the varied needs of Government. Government needs include the provision of weights for the Index of Production and the provision of capital expenditure and stocks data for use in compiling the national accounts. The results of the Census are also used as a benchmark for the Purchases Inquiry as well as for information on industrial structure which is used in turn in assessing a variety of policy issues.

5. The Census is similar to inquiries conducted by other members of the European Community. Information on production is supplied to the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) under two Directives: 64/475/EEC relating to capital expenditure and 72/221/EEC relating to economic activity data. Information is supplied to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN). Results are also of interest to the business community, economic analysts, universities, local authorities and market researchers.

## CENSUS PREPARATORY WORK

6. Outline proposals for each Census are considered by the Production Statistics Advisory Committee, a body appointed under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, which includes members from industry, trades unions, the accountancy profession and public services. A list of members is given in Appendix A. Significant changes in form design or content are agreed in consultation with the Survey Control Unit of the Central Statistical Office, the Scottish Office, the Welsh Office, the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development and sponsoring government departments for particular industries. There is a statutory obligation on the Central Statistical Office and on the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development to conduct a Census each year.

## INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

7. Since 1980, Censuses have been conducted on the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980 (SIC(80)). The Standard Industrial Classification exists to promote uniformity and comparability in the official statistics of the United Kingdom. The SIC(80) is the result of an attempt to align the United Kingdom classification with the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). It is based on activity rather than on commodities produced. A full description of SIC(80) is

given in Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £4.25. Figures for 'All manufacturing industries' on the 1968 classification can be calculated by adding information for Activity Headings 1115, 1200, 1401, 1402 and 1520 to, and deducting information for Activity Headings 2100, 2310, 2330 and 2396 from, information for Divisions 2 to 4 of SIC(80).

## REPORTING UNIT

8. From the earliest censuses of production until that for 1986 the reporting unit to the census was the establishment. This was defined as the smallest unit which could provide the full range of data required for an economic census. Establishments were asked, where possible, to exclude from their returns to the census any non-production activity.

9. In 1987, for a number of administrative and statistical reasons, a new system of company-based reporting was introduced. Under the new system the reporting unit to the census is, generally, the company, but there are some exceptions. These arise, for example, for large mixed activity companies which are asked to make separate returns to the census for each of their production activities on an establishment basis. Throughout this monitor this mixture of reporting units are referred to as "businesses". These businesses are no longer asked to exclude non-production activities.

10. In practice, since most businesses, both before and after the change, reported for the company as a whole, little difference to the main economic series has resulted from the change.

11. For most businesses, the returned data are appropriate to a single activity heading of SIC(80) and fall within a single geographical region. Where information covers a mixture of activities, the business is classified according to the main activity. Where the business operates at a number of different addresses then in order to enable regional data to be compiled, separate information on employment and capital expenditure is sought for each address.

12. For construction, coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels, extraction of mineral oil and natural gas, production and distribution of electricity and gas and water supply industries, the reporting unit is referred to as the undertaking. An undertaking need not be a single geographical location and cannot be broken down into local units. Because of this, regional data are not available for undertakings.

13. For certain tables in the Summary Volume, related businesses are combined to enterprise level. An enterprise is defined as one or more businesses under common ownership or control. Information about relationships between businesses, the changing structure of groups of companies and common ownership links is obtained from various, mainly published sources.

## THE REGISTER

14. A register of businesses throughout the United Kingdom is held on the BSO computer and provides the basis for BSO inquiries. For each business the register contains identification particulars and information about its eligibility for inclusion in an inquiry, its relationship with other businesses in common ownership, its industrial classification, the nationality of its parent and location indicators for regional analyses. Regional and size analyses of manufacturing units are published in Business Monitor PA 1003 - Size analyses of United Kingdom businesses. During 1984, for production inquiries, the BSO moved to an updated register which makes fuller use of information obtained from HM Customs and Excise VAT records.

15. The annual census and other BSO inquiries provide a major source of information for checking the register and updating employment data. Where businesses do not make returns to these inquiries, estimates of employment are imputed from VAT turnover. For businesses which have an imputed employment of 11 or more, the estimates are checked by means of register proving forms. For businesses on the register making returns to the Quarterly Sales Inquiry, industrial classification is reviewed annually and is derived from an analysis of their commodity sales. For other businesses the classification is obtained either from VAT sources or from the register proving forms. Estimates of employment made by the BSO and the Department of Employment differ because they are derived from two separate inquiries and use different procedures and employment definitions.

16. The register for construction units is created each year from the Department of the Environment's Builders' Address File of private sector undertakings in Great Britain engaged in construction activities. To this are added undertakings in the public sector (usually the direct labour departments of local authorities) and undertakings in Northern Ireland.

## COVERAGE

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

18. Under the sampling arrangements agreed for the 1989 Census, forms were despatched to all establishments with 20 or more employed except for those in the 20 to 49 employment sizeband located in England where, in general a sample of 1 in 2 was taken. For industries where there were few units in the sample sizeband or where response in earlier years was poor, it was necessary to increase the sample. In the construction industries forms were despatched to all undertakings with 20 or more employed. The sampling scheme is reviewed each year in the light of experience in previous Censuses.

19. The increased use of sampling over recent years has led to a fall in the number of forms mailed for successive Censuses. For production industries excluding construction, these fell from 34,000 for 1977 to 16,050 for 1988. For 1989, however, a benchmark census was conducted, resulting in 23,331 forms mailed. For construction industries the number of forms mailed fell from 13,000 for 1977 to 4,225 for 1988, but rose to 6,100 for 1989.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

20. Examples of the standard form used for establishments in production industries excluding construction employing 100 or more and employing 20 to 99 are given in Appendices B and C. In the 1989 Census there were 10 other form types for industries like those of water and electricity where the standard range of questions is not appropriate. A copy of the standard form for the construction industries is given in Appendix D.

## COLLECTION OF DATA

21. Forms are mailed to each selected business shortly after the end of the year to which the Census relates. Return of the completed forms for the 1989 Census was required by 31 March 1990. Up to four written reminders were sent to non-responders followed if necessary by telex and telephone calls and, for larger persistent non-responders, personal visits. Outstanding cases can be the subject of legal action under Section 4 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.

22. Returns are given preliminary clerical scrutiny to ensure that the form is legible and sufficiently complete for computer processing. Subsequent checks by the computer include those for completeness of the return, the credibility of the figures and the internal consistency of the return. Any queries which arise from these checks are investigated and, if necessary, contributors are consulted.

## PERIOD COVERED

23. Businesses were asked to make returns for the calendar year 1989 but, where this was not possible, returns for business years ending between 6 April 1989 and 5 April 1990 were accepted. Returns covering fewer than twelve months were accepted for businesses which had started or ceased trading during the year. An analysis of periods covered by returns for the 1989 Census is shown in Table 5 of each Industry Report (except construction (PA500) where the analysis is shown in Table 4) and in Table 9 of the Summary Volume.

## ESTIMATION

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

25. Within employment size groups in each industry, the "average per head" is calculated for each census variable by dividing the total returned value for each variable by the total returned employment. This value is multiplied by the employment thought to exist in each non-responding or non-selected business to yield an estimated value for that business. Estimates for items not collected on the shorter form are made in a similar way using returned employment.

26. The accuracy of the totals produced by adding together estimates and returned data is mainly dependant on the level of response. The extent to which businesses making satisfactory returns account for the total employment of any industry is shown as a footnote (a) to Table 1. Thus the accuracy of the data published in an Industry Report where 95 per cent of the employment in the industry is covered by the returns made will, in general, be better than that in an Industry Report where the coverage is only 70 per cent.

27. Additionally, the extent to which individual headings in an Industry Report are related to employment should be taken into account in assessing the accuracy of estimated data. Thus an estimate of total earnings which bears a close relationship to total employment is likely to be more accurate than an estimate of capital expenditure where the relationship to employment is not so clearly marked.

## SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL UNDERTAKINGS

28. Sub-section 9(5)(b) of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 states that:

"The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any report, summary or other communication to the public of information obtained under the foregoing provisions of this Act -

in compiling any such report, summary or communication the competent authority shall so arrange it as to prevent any particulars published therein from being identified as being particulars relating to any individual person or undertaking except with the previous consent in writing of that person or the person carrying on that undertaking, as the case may be; but this provision shall not prevent the disclosure of the total quantity or value of any articles produced, sold or delivered; so, however, that before

disclosing any such total the competent authority shall have regard to any representations made to them by any person who alleges that the disclosure thereof would enable particulars relating to him or to an undertaking carried on by him to be deduced from the total disclosed."

29. Figures which would be likely to disclose particulars relating to an individual undertaking are not published unless the contributor has given written consent for their publication.

#### PUBLICATION

30. Data obtained from the 1989 Census are being published at both the 3 digit Group level and where possible the 4 digit Activity Heading level of SIC(80) in individual Industry Reports except for construction where publication is at the 2 digit Class level. Each report is prefaced by a brief description of the activity of the industry including any non-standard features and any changes which affect comparability with data for earlier years shown in the report. Each report also includes a list of all the Business Monitors which make up the complete Census Report. The Summary Volume includes information for regions and enterprise analyses. The publication and sale of Business Monitors is arranged by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. (A mock up of the 1989 Industry Reports excluding the notes is given in Appendix E.)

31. As in previous Censuses, businesses were asked to state whether or not they were willing to have their names and addresses included in a Directory of Manufacturing Businesses. Further information about the Directory can be obtained from the Business Statistics Office Librarian.

#### CONGRUENCE WITH QUARTERLY INQUIRIES

32. As far as possible, figures collected in the Census are congruent with those collected in the Quarterly Sales Inquiry. (See the Guide to Short Term Statistics of Manufacturers' Sales - Business Monitor P01001.) There are, however, some differences which are described below.

a. If a business changes its reporting structure or the way it keeps its accounts during the year, the change is reflected during the year in the Quarterly Inquiry. The figures reported to the Census are generally based on the structure of the business at the end of the Census year.

b. Because a Census return can be for a business year, it may differ from the aggregation of four quarterly returns making up a calendar year. In some cases figures may be as much as nine months out of phase, but these differences usually cancel out at the industry level.

c. The remaining differences are usually of minor significance. For example Quarterly Inquiry figures do not have to be adjusted for quantity rebates and allowances for returned goods as the value of these may not be known at the time of completion of returns and cannot always be apportioned between the various headings. Their values are, however, reflected in Census returns. No adjustments are made in either inquiry for cash discounts.

#### INTERPRETATION

33. In interpreting Census statistics the following points should be kept in mind:

a. Year on year comparisons of census results may be affected by the reclassification of businesses between industries, the removal of businesses no longer in production, the addition of new businesses, and by changes in coverage of the production register.

b. To the extent that sales of products of one business incorporate the output of other businesses, total sales figures include an element of duplication.

c. Where the turnover of a business arises from receipts for work done or materials supplied by a customer, sales of the finished product are not included in that business's return.

d. Transfers between businesses within an enterprise group are recorded as if they were transfers to or from independent businesses.

e. Figures for net output and gross value added are adjusted to a factor cost basis by taking account of the net amount of all taxes, duties, levies, subsidies, etc.

#### CHANGES MADE FOR 1989

34. The 1989 Census was a benchmark one with a larger number of businesses receiving inquiry forms than had been the case with the previous 4 Censuses. Additional questions, for larger businesses only, asked for information on road transport costs and postal and telecommunication costs. The questions relating to computer costs included in the 1988 Census, were discontinued, but those relating to the cost of assets leased under finance leasing arrangements were retained.

#### SYMBOLS USED

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

- .. not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- \* information suppressed to avoid disclosure
- R revised

#### ROUNDING OF FIGURES

36. Figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest final digit where necessary and, in these instances, the sum of the constituent items may not always agree exactly with the total shown.

#### EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

37. The notes and definitions given in this section are based on the instructions given to respondents as to the way in which returns were to be completed. In some industries it was necessary to amend or supplement these instructions in order to fit the special circumstances of the particular industry. Where these supplementary instructions effect the basis of the published figures, an explanation is included in the appropriate Industry Report.

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

38. This represents the value charged to capital account together with any other amounts which ranked as capital items for taxation purposes during the year to which each return related. From 1988 contributors were asked to include the value of assets acquired as lessees under finance leasing arrangements. The value is inclusive of any amounts received or expected to be received in grants and/or allowances from government sources, statutory bodies or local authorities. Capital expenditure during the year in respect of production units where production had not started before the end of

the year and the value of CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR USE WITHIN THE BUSINESS by its own staff are included. The value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business are excluded. The figures include non-deductible VAT but exclude deductible VAT. No allowance is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence.

#### a. on LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS

39. This represents the value of freeholds and the value or premium payable or receivable for leaseholds acquired or disposed of. The figures for acquisitions include architects' and surveyors' fees, legal fees, stamp duties, agents' commissions and Land Registry fees. The figures for disposals are net of any such professional fees payable.

#### b. on NEW BUILDING WORK

40. This represents the value of new building and other constructional work such as the extension and reconstruction of old buildings, and the value of any newly constructed buildings acquired. The figures include architects' and surveyors' fees, legal fees, stamp duties, agents' commissions and Land Registry fees.

#### c. on PLANT AND MACHINERY, VEHICLES

41. This represents the value of new and second hand plant and machinery and vehicles acquired or disposed of. The figures for acquisitions are net of any discounts received but include the cost of transport and installation and Customs and Excise car tax. The figures for disposals exclude amounts written off for capital assets which are scrapped.

#### CAPITAL GOODS PRODUCED FOR USE WITHIN THE BUSINESS

42. This represents the value of all work of a capital nature carried out during the year by the staff of, and for use in, the businesses covered by the returns.

#### COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

43. This includes amounts payable to other organisations for work done on materials supplied by the business completing the return, for repairs and maintenance including those in respect of rented buildings, and for contracts which have been sublet. Direct payments to outworkers and amounts charged to capital account are excluded.

#### COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

44. Up to 1987 contributors were asked to include annual payments for assets acquired on a finance leasing basis. From 1988 they were asked to include the total value of such assets as capital expenditure during the year in which they were acquired. The cost of non-industrial services received includes commercial insurance premiums, bank charges and amounts payable to other organisations for the hire of vehicles, plant and machinery, for the rent of industrial and commercial buildings, for the services of accountants, auditors, agents, solicitors and surveyors other than in connection with the acquisition or disposal of capital assets, for postal and telecommunications services, for carriage by all forms of transport within the United Kingdom, for advertising, market research etc, for the right to use patents, trade-marks, copyrights etc, for manufacturing and quarrying rights and technical know-how. Interest payments and amounts payable for sea and air freight on goods exported and materials and fuel imported are excluded.

#### EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT

46. This is the average number of ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES and OPERATIVES on the payroll and the number of WORKING PROPRIETORS employed during the year of return. Full-time and part-time employees are included but outworkers (ie people who worked in their own homes on materials supplied by the business) and casual employees such as jobbers are excluded. The average number of employees returned by individual businesses may have been calculated by, for example, the average of the number of employees on the payroll for the last week of each calendar month.

#### a. ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

47. This includes directors who received a definite wage, salary or commission, managers, foremen, draughtsmen, editorial and advertising staff, travellers, all office employees and research and design employees except operatives.

#### b. OPERATIVES

48. This includes all manual wage earners including operatives in power stations, operatives engaged in outside work of erecting, fitting, etc, inspectors, maintenance workers and cleaners. Staff engaged in transport (including roundsmen) and employed in warehouses, stores, shops and canteens are included.

#### c. WORKING PROPRIETORS

49. These are people who are regarded as self-employed for national insurance purposes, members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a definite wage or salary for at least half the normal working hours and directors who worked in the business but did not receive a definite wage, salary or commission. Part-time directors paid by fee only and directors who received a definite wage, salary or commission are excluded.

#### GROSS OUTPUT

50. This is calculated by adjusting the value of TOTAL SALES AND WORK DONE by the changes during the year of WORK IN PROGRESS and GOODS ON HAND FOR SALE.

#### GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST

51. This is calculated by deducting from NET OUTPUT the COST OF NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED, RATES and the cost of LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES. This estimate of gross value added approaches more closely than NET OUTPUT the definition of net output or value added in national accounts statistics.

#### GROSS VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER HEAD

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

## NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

53. This is calculated by adding to the value of NEW BUILDING WORK acquisitions less disposals of LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS, VEHICLES and PLANT AND MACHINERY.

## NET OUTPUT

54. This is calculated by deducting from GROSS OUTPUT the cost of PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION AND PACKAGING AND FUEL and PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR MERCHANTING OR FACTORING, the COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED and is adjusted for net duties and levies etc. where applicable. Purchases are adjusted for changes during the year of STOCKS OF MATERIALS, STORES AND FUEL.

## NET OUTPUT PER HEAD

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

## NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

56. This includes amounts charged for the hire of vehicles, plant and machinery, for the rent of industrial and commercial buildings, for the right to use patents, trade-marks, copyrights etc, for manufacturing and quarrying rights, for technical know-how and for the provision of transport to other organisations. It also includes revenue from staff facilities such as canteens.

## OPERATING RATIOS

57. These ratios are calculated using industry totals, i.e. including the estimates for businesses not responding to or not selected for the Census. Respondents are able to compare the ratios for their own businesses with those for the industry as a whole.

## PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION, AND PACKAGING AND FUEL. PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR MERCHANTING OR FACTORING

58. These include the cost of raw materials, components, semi-manufactured goods and workshop materials, replacement parts and consumable tools not charged to capital account, packaging materials of all types, stationery and printed matter, fuel, electricity and water, materials of all types used by the business or given out to others, for the production of machinery or other capital items used in the business and materials used when working on goods supplied by customers. The figures exclude VAT, purchases of machinery and plant, which are included in CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, and amounts payable to transport firms or credited to the business's own transport departments for delivery of materials. The figures are net of the value of goods or packaging materials returned to suppliers and trade discounts receivable. Materials purchased duty-paid are included at their duty-paid value less drawbacks, rebates etc. Imported goods are included at their full delivered cost. If the transport from docks or airport of imported goods is not included in the cost of goods purchased, the cost is entered at cif plus duty, if applicable. Transfers of goods from other departments of the business not covered by the return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other departments.

## REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS

59. This represents amounts paid to outworkers, i.e. people who do work in their own homes generally on a piece-work basis, whose names appear on the payroll. Amounts paid to outworkers by subcontractors are included in the COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED. Estimates are not made for remuneration of outworkers for businesses not completing Census returns.

## SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

60. This represents sales of goods during the year, irrespective of whether or not they were produced in the year of return. It also includes sales of goods made from materials given out to other firms or to outworkers and sales of waste products and residues. The value of sales is the 'net selling value', i.e. the amount charged to customers whether valued 'ex-works' or 'delivered' less VAT, trade discounts, agents' commissions, etc. and allowances on returned goods. Where products attract Excise duty, the value includes duty if goods are sold 'duty-paid', but excludes it if they are sold in bond or exported. The cost of packaging materials less allowances for returnable containers is included. Sales of fixed assets and exceptional receipts are excluded. Transfers of goods produced by a business to departments not covered by the return (including other businesses in the same enterprise group) are treated as sales, valued as if sold to an independent purchaser.

## STOCKS

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

## WAGES AND SALARIES

62. This represents amounts paid during the year to ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES and to OPERATIVES. All overtime payments, bonuses, commissions, holiday pay and redundancy payments less any amounts reimbursed for this purpose from government sources are included. No deduction is made for income tax or employees' national insurance contributions etc. Payments to WORKING PROPRIETORS, payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances etc. and EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ETC. are excluded.

## WORK DONE AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RENDERED

63. This includes amounts charged for work carried out including that done by sub-contractors on customers' materials and amounts charged for materials supplied in the course of such work. Industrial services such as repairs and maintenance, installation work and technical research and studies rendered to other organisations is also included. For certain industries this heading covers a wide variety of activities, for example, butter packed on commission in the food industries, making up of garments, fur dressing and textile finishing in the textile industries, and preparatory work on type-setting, block making and binding in the printing and publishing industries. Work done is an important part of the activities of the electrical machinery and heavy engineering industries, and includes erection, installation and repair and jobbing work.

## WORK IN PROGRESS

64. This represents materials which have been partially processed and are awaiting further processing before being sold or transferred. Progress payments made to sub-contractors are excluded and progress payments received from other organisations are not deducted.

## STANDARD REGIONS

65. The list below gives the definitions of the standard regions used in regional tables. Metropolitan counties are marked by an \*.

## South East

Greater London, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex.

## East Anglia

Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk.

## South West

Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire.

## West Midlands

West Midlands\*, Hereford and Worcester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire.

## East Midlands

Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire.

## Yorkshire and Humberside

South Yorkshire\*, West Yorkshire\*, Humberside, North Yorkshire.

## North West

Greater Manchester\*, Merseyside\*, Cheshire, Lancashire.

## North

Tyne & Wear\*, Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland.

## Wales

Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwent, Gwynedd, Mid Glamorgan, Powys, South Glamorgan, West Glamorgan.

## Scotland

Borders, Central, Dumfries and Galloway, Fife, Grampian, Highland, Lothian, Strathclyde, Tayside, and the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands and the Western Isles.

## Northern Ireland

Antrim, Armagh, Belfast CB, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Londonderry CB, Tyrone.

## ASSISTED AREAS

66. Assisted areas are areas for which government grants and other help are available. There are two classes of assisted areas: development and intermediate.

## ANNEX A

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
 recommends that an Advisory Committee should advise on the preparation of  
 the taking of a census and of advising with regard to such matters as may be  
 the members of the Production Statistics Advisory Committee, as

Central Statistical Office  
 Association of Independent Businesses  
 Confederation of British Industry  
 Department of Trade and Industry  
 Trades Union Congress  
 British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries  
 Stuart Jones Limited  
 Industrial Consultants  
 Profact Consulting and Planning Ltd  
 National Institute of Economic and Social Research  
 Central Statistical Office  
 Central Statistical Office  
 Association of British Chambers of Commerce  
 Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau  
 Price Meterhouses and Company  
 Management Consultant  
 Central Statistical Office  
 Central Statistical Office  
 Mr H R Gadd of the Central Statistical Office, Business  
 Impact, Gwent.

NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

53. This is calculated by adding to the value of NEW BUILDING WORK, acquisitions less disposals of LAND AND EXISTING BUILDINGS, VEHICLES AND PLANT AND MACHINERY.

NET OUTPUT

54. This is calculated by deducting from GROSS OUTPUT the cost of PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION AND PACKAGING AND FUEL AND PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR REWHOLESALE OR FACTORING, the COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED and is adjusted for net duties and levies etc. where applicable. Purchases are adjusted for changes during the year of STOCKS OF MATERIALS, STORES AND FUEL.

NET OUTPUT PER HEAD

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

NON-INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED

56. This includes amounts charged for the hire of vehicles, plant and machinery, for the rent of industrial and commercial buildings, for the right to use patents, trade-marks, copyrights etc. for manufacturing and quarrying rights, for technical know-how and for the provision of transport to other organisations. It also includes revenue from staff facilities such as canteens.

OPERATING RATIOS

57. These ratios are calculated using industry totals, i.e. including the estimates for businesses not responding to or not selected for the Census. Respondents are able to compare the ratios for their own businesses with those for the industry as a whole.

PURCHASES OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN PRODUCTION, AND PACKAGING AND FUEL, PURCHASES OF GOODS FOR REWHOLESALE OR FACTORING

58. These include the cost of raw materials, components, semi-manufactured goods and workshop materials, replacement parts and consumable tools not charged to capital accounts, packaging materials of all types, stationary and printed matter, fuel, electricity and water, materials of all types used by the business or given out to others, for the production of machinery or other capital 'lease used in the business and materials used when working on goods supplied by customers. The figures exclude VAT, purchases of machinery and plants, which are included in CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, and amounts payable to transport firms or credited to the business's own transport departments for delivery of materials. The figures are net of the value of goods or packaging materials returned to suppliers and trade discounts receivable. Materials purchased duty-paid are included at their duty-paid value less drawbacks, repays etc. Imported goods are included at their full delivered cost, if the transport free docks or airport of imported goods is not included in the cost of goods purchased, the cost is entered at cif plus duty, if applicable. Transfers of goods from other departments of the business not covered by the regime are included at the unadjusted selling value recorded by the other departments.

REMUNERATION PAID TO OUTWORKERS

59. This represents amounts paid to outworkers, i.e. people who do work in their own homes generally on a piece-work basis, whose names appear on the payroll. Amounts paid to outworkers by subcontractors are included in the COST OF INDUSTRIAL SERVICES RECEIVED. Expenses are not paid for remuneration of outworkers for businesses not completing Census returns.

SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED

60. This is the value of goods of which the manufacturer is the owner at the time of sale. It includes the value of goods sold to customers whether delivered to them or not, and the value of goods sold to other departments of the business, but excludes the value of goods sold to other departments of the business which are not sold to customers.

STOCKS

61. This represents the value of goods held in stock at the end of the year. It includes the value of goods held in stock at the end of the year, but excludes the value of goods held in stock at the beginning of the year. It also includes the value of goods held in stock at the end of the year, but excludes the value of goods held in stock at the beginning of the year.

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MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Section 8 of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, requires that an Advisory Committee should advise on the preparation of the forms and instructions necessary for the taking of a census and of advising with regard to such matters as may be referred to it. The following list gives the names of the members of the Production Statistics Advisory Committee, as at 31 December 1989.

Mr N Harvey	Central Statistical Office
Mr P A Bayliss	Association of Independent Businesses
Dr A Sentence	Confederation of British Industry
Mr J Astin	Department of Trade and Industry
Mr D Riley	Trades Union Congress
Mr J McLaughlin	British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries
Mr J J Harris	Stuart Jones Limited
Mr C D Hughes	Industrial Consultant
Mr W S C Kennett	Profact Consulting and Planning Ltd
Dr D G Mayes	National Institute of Economic and Social Research
Mr R Ward	Central Statistical Office
Dr R L Butchart	Central Statistical Office
Dr D M Phillips	Association of British Chambers of Commerce
Mr G F Regan	Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau
Mr H L Cousins	Price Waterhouse and Company
Mr E G Wood	Management Consultant
Mr C J Spiller	Central Statistical Office
Mr D R Lewis	Central Statistical Office

The joint secretaries of the Committee were Mr D J Baskerville and Mr W R Gadd of the Central Statistical Office, Business Statistics Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent.

This will be treated as confidential in strict accordance with the Act. It will not be revealed in published statistics in a way which would enable your company to be identified, or disclosed to any unauthorised person without your consent.

Your return should cover the calendar year 1989. If no figures are available for that period, the return should cover your business year ending between 6 April 1989 and 5 April 1990. If exact figures are not readily available, informed estimates are acceptable.

Please complete and return this form by 31 MARCH 1990 or, if your business year ends after 31 January 1990, within two months of its end.

I enclose notes to help you complete the form. If you need more information, or have any difficulties, my staff will be pleased to help you on the telephone number shown.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely

*N Harvey*  
N HARVEY  
Director  
Business Statistics Office of the CSO

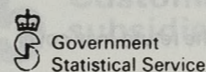


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Association of Independent Businesses	Mr P A Bayliss
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Trades Union Congress	Mr D Riley
British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries	Mr J McLaughlin
Stuart Jones Limited	Mr J Harris
Industrial Consultant	Mr C Hughes
Protect Consulting and Planning Ltd	Mr W S C Komersar
National Institute of Economic and Social Research	Dr D G Hayes
Central Statistical Office	Mr R Hard
Central Statistical Office	Dr R J Baskerville
Association of British Chambers of Commerce	Dr B M Phillips
Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau	Mr C F Pagan
Price Metastore and Company	Mr H J Cousins
Management Consultant	Mr E D Hood
Central Statistical Office	Mr C J Giffier
Central Statistical Office	Mr D J Lewis

The joint secretaries of the Committee were Mr D J Baskerville and Mr W R Gadd of the Central Statistical Office, Business Statistics Office, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent.



IN CONFIDENCE

Business Statistics Office  
Newport  
Gwent NP9 1XG

Tel: Newport 0633 812695  
Telex: 497121/2 BSONPT G  
Fax: 0633 812949

Please amend the name, address  
and postcode if necessary.

### Compulsory Return Annual Census of Production 1989 Notice under Section 3 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947

Dear Contributor

We conduct this annual census to obtain up-to-date statistics about the structure and development of industry in the United Kingdom.

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- are widely used by the business community and market analysts and are published in the PA series of Business Monitors.

We restrict the number of census forms to the minimum necessary to produce reliable results.

I am therefore instructed to require you, under the above Act, to supply the information requested overleaf. This will be treated as confidential in strict accordance with the Act. It will not be revealed in published statistics in a way which would enable your company to be identified, or disclosed to any unauthorised person without your consent.

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Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely

*N Harvey*  
N HARVEY  
Director  
Business Statistics Office of the CSO

←  
Please  
quote  
in any  
enquiry

**IMPORTANT: PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY AND READ THE ENCLOSED NOTES.**

APPENDIX B

# 1 Period covered by the return

Your return should cover the calendar year 1989. If no figures are available for the calendar year, the return may cover a business year, ending on any date from 6 April 1989 to 5 April 1990.

Period covered by the return: from 

day	month	year
		11

 to 

day	month	year
		12

# 2 Employment

(average number of people employed during the year)

2.1 Working proprietors (excluding salaried directors)	201
2.2 Administrative, technical and clerical employees (including salaried directors)	202
2.3 All other employees (operatives)	205

# 3 Sales, work done and services rendered

(excluding VAT: give the net selling value as invoiced)

Please give all values in £ thousand

3.1 Sales of goods of your own production	261
3.2 Work done and industrial services rendered	262
3.3 Sales of goods bought and resold without processing (merchanted or factored goods)	266
3.4 Other services rendered (for example rents for industrial buildings, amounts received for hiring out plant and machinery, provision of transport, advertising revenue)	267

# 4 Expenditure

(excluding VAT)

Please give all values in £ thousand

4.1 Gross wages and salaries paid to:	301
• administrative, technical, clerical employees, and salaried directors	
• all other employees	304
• remuneration paid to outworkers (homeworkers)	314
4.2 Employer's national insurance contributions and contributions to other pension and welfare schemes	315
4.3 Purchases of materials, fuel and water	734
4.4 Goods purchased for resale without processing (for merchanting or factoring)	733
4.5 Amounts payable for work given out (subcontracted) and for repairs and maintenance	623
4.6 Hiring, leasing or renting plant, machinery and vehicles	655
4.7 Rent paid for industrial and commercial buildings	656
4.8 Rates (exclude water rates and sewerage charges)	277
4.9 Commercial insurance premiums paid	625
4.10 Bank charges (exclude interest)	626
4.11 Road vehicle licences (include those for passenger vehicles)	276
4.12 Amounts paid to other organisations for transport by road within the United Kingdom	641
4.13 Postal costs	646
4.14 Telecommunications costs	647
4.15 Other services received (for example professional, travel, research, advertising, publicity, services from other organisations, other transport costs, etc.)	643

**IMPORTANT: PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY AND READ THE ENCLOSED NOTES.**

APPENDIX B

# 5 Customs and Excise duties, special levies, subsidies, allowances etc.

This section does not apply

# 6 Stocks

(excluding VAT)

6.1 Value at the beginning of the period      6.2 Value at the end of the period  
Please give all values in £ thousand

• materials, stores and fuel	401	402
• work in progress	403	404
• goods on hand for sale	413	414
Total value of all stocks	176	177

6.3 If the values given above are not for the calendar year 1989 please give a combined stocks total (corresponding to the total of all the three categories shown above) for the calendar year.

1 January 1989 

450
-----

      31 December 1989 

451
-----

# 7 Capital expenditure in the year

(excluding deductible VAT; do not make any deductions for depreciation)

Please note: You are particularly asked to give the information in 7.1 to 7.6 for the calendar year 1989. If this is not possible please provide information for your business year and give a single figure at 7.7 of your net capital expenditure, estimated if necessary, for the calendar year 1989.

Cost of Acquisitions      Proceeds from Disposals  
Please give all values in £ thousand

7.1 New building work	501	
7.1(i) Amounts included in 7.1 for assets leased under finance leasing arrangements	561	
7.2 Land and existing buildings	502	503
7.3 New and second-hand plant, machinery, office equipment and other capital equipment	517	518
7.3(i) Amounts included in 7.3 for assets leased under finance leasing arrangements	567	
7.4 New and second-hand vehicles (include Customs and Excise Car Tax)	504	505
7.4(i) Amounts included in 7.4 for assets leased under finance leasing arrangements	564	
7.5 Total acquisitions/disposals	528	529
7.6 Work of a capital nature carried out by your own staff and included in 7.1 to 7.4 above	252	

Only complete 7.7 if the capital expenditure figures given above are NOT for the calendar year 1989.

7.7 Total net capital expenditure for calendar year 1989 (the cost of acquisitions less proceeds from disposals) 

519
-----

## Units not yet in production

Have you any other capital expenditure at sites not covered by this return and at which production has not yet started?

Yes
-----

No
----

# 8 List of units covered by this return

If our information suggests that your return will relate to more than one unit, we have shown details of the units on the enclosed CR1. Please bring the CR1 up to date, complete columns 2 to 6, and return it with this form.

# 9 Free entry in the Directory of Manufacturing Businesses

As a contributor to this census, you can have your name, address and industrial classification included, free of charge, in the UK Directory of Manufacturing Businesses which provides a valuable source of information for buyers. (Naturally the statistical information you have given on this form is not revealed.)

The Directory is published by the Business Statistics Office and is also available in a magnetic tape version.

Please tick  the box opposite and sign below to confirm that you would like an entry in the publication.

Please tick

	1	8
--	---	---

Signature	Date:
Position in business	

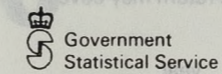
# 10 Please give details of the person we should contact with any questions about this return

(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Name	Address.....
Telephone no.      Extension	.....
Telex no.              Answer Back	.....

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
RECEIPTED	DATA TAKE-ON	EXAMINED	P.A. CHECK

# Central Statistical Office



IN CONFIDENCE

Business Statistics Office  
Newport  
Gwent NP9 1XG

Tel: Newport 0633 812695  
Telex: 497121/2 BSONPT G  
Fax: 0633 812949

Please amend the name, address and postcode if necessary.

Please quote in any enquiry

# Compulsory Return Annual Census of Production 1989 Notice under Section 3 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947

Dear Contributor

We conduct this annual census to obtain up-to-date statistics about the structure and development of industry in the United Kingdom.

The results:

- provide government with essential information used in the construction of national accounts, the index of production and other economic indicators;
- enable comparisons of industrial performance to be made with other countries of the European Community and
- are widely used by the business community and market analysts and are published in the PA series of Business Monitors.

We restrict the number of census forms to the minimum necessary to produce reliable results.

I am therefore instructed to require you, under the above Act, to supply the information requested overleaf. This will be treated as confidential in strict accordance with the Act. It will not be revealed in published statistics in a way which would enable your company to be identified, or disclosed to any unauthorised person without your consent.

Your return should cover the calendar year 1989. If no figures are available for that period, the return should cover your business year ending between 6 April 1989 and 5 April 1990. If exact figures are not readily available, informed estimates are acceptable.

Please complete and return this form by 31 MARCH 1990 or, if your business year ends after 31 January 1990, within two months of its end.

I enclose notes to help you complete the form. If you need more information, or have any difficulties, my staff will be pleased to help you on the telephone number shown.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely

N HARVEY  
Director  
Business Statistics Office of the CSO

PA922

# 1 Period covered by the return

Your return should cover the calendar year 1989. If no figures are available for the calendar year, the return may cover a business year, ending on any date from 6 April 1989 to 5 April 1990.

Period covered by the return: from 

day	month	year
		11

 to 

day	month	year
		12

# 2 Employment

(average number of people employed during the year)

2.1 Working proprietors (excluding salaried directors) .....	201
2.2 Administrative, technical and clerical employees (including salaried directors) .....	202
2.3 All other employees (operatives) .....	205

# 3 Sales, work done and services rendered

(excluding VAT: give the net selling value as invoiced)

Please give all values in £ thousand

3.1 Sales of goods of your own production .....	261
3.2 Work done and industrial services rendered .....	262
3.3 Sales of goods bought and resold without processing (merchanted or factored goods) .....	266

# 4 Expenditure

(excluding VAT)

Please give all values in £ thousand

4.1 Gross wages and salaries paid to:		
• administrative, technical, clerical employees, and salaried directors .....	301	
• all other employees .....	304	
• remuneration paid to outworkers (homeworkers) .....	314	
4.2 Purchases of materials, fuel and water .....	734	
4.3 Goods purchased for resale without processing (for merchandising or factoring) .....	733	
4.4 Amounts payable for work given out (subcontracted) and for repairs and maintenance .....	623	

# 5 Customs and Excise duties, special levies, subsidies, allowances etc.

This section does not apply.

N HARVEY  
Director  
Business Statistics Office of the CSO

# 6 Stocks

(excluding VAT)

6.1 Value at the beginning of the period    6.2 Value at the end of the period

Please give all values in £ thousand

• materials, stores and fuel .....	401	402
• work in progress .....	403	404
• goods on hand for sale .....	413	414
Total value of all stocks .....	176	177

# 7 Capital expenditure in the year

(excluding deductible VAT; do not make any deductions for depreciation)

Please note: You are particularly asked to give the information in 7.1 to 7.5 for the calendar year 1989. If this is not possible please provide information for your business year.

Cost of Acquisitions    Proceeds from Disposals  
Please give all values in £ thousand

7.1 New building work .....	501	
7.1(i) Amounts included in 7.1 for assets leased under finance leasing arrangements .....	561	
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7.3 New and second-hand plant, machinery, office equipment and other capital equipment .....	517	518
7.3(i) Amounts included in 7.3 for assets leased under finance leasing arrangements .....	567	
7.4 New and second-hand vehicles (include Customs and Excise Car Tax) .....	504	505
7.4(i) Amounts included in 7.4 for assets leased under finance leasing arrangements .....	564	
7.5 Total acquisitions/disposals .....	528	529

## Units not yet in production

Have you any other capital expenditure at sites not covered by this return and at which production has not yet started?

Yes     No

N HARVEY  
Director  
Business Statistics Office of the CSO

### 8 List of units covered by this return

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Please tick

	1	8
--	---	---

Signature	Date:
Position in business	

### 10 Please give details of the person we should contact with any questions about this return

(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Name	Address.....	
Telephone no.	Extension	.....
Telex no.	Answer Back	.....

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
RECEIPTED	DATA TAKE-ON	EXAMINED	P.A. CHECK

## Central Statistical Office

FV 1	
------	--

Please quote this reference in any enquiry

A compulsory inquiry conducted by the Government Statistical Service IN CONFIDENCE

Business Statistics Office  
Newport  
Gwent NP9 1XG

Tel. Newport 0633 812097  
Telex 497121/2 (BSONPT G)  
Fax. 0633 816086

Please amend the name, address and postcode if necessary

### ANNUAL CENSUS OF PRODUCTION 1989 - Construction Industry

Notice under Section 3 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947

Dear Contributor

We conduct this annual census to obtain up-to-date statistics about the structure and development of industry in the United Kingdom.

The results:

- provide government with essential information used in the construction of national accounts, the index of production and other economic indicators;
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Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely

N. Harvey  
Director  
Business Statistics Office of the CSO

**IMPORTANT - You are advised to refer to the notes before completing this form. If you do not have precise figures readily available you should give the best estimates you can.**

All values should  
 - exclude value added tax.  
 - be shown to the nearest £ thousand (e.g. £53,400 would be shown as 53).

APPENDIX D

1. **PERIOD COVERED BY THE RETURN** (see note 1)  
 from 

day	month	year
11	/	/

 to 

day	month	year
12	/	/

2. **DETAILS OF BUSINESS** (see note 2)

Please tick the most appropriate description of the main activity of your business.

	6	501	Tick only one box
2.1 Construction of buildings.....	6	501	
2.2 Completion work on buildings.....	6	504	
2.3 Civil engineering.....	6	502	
2.4 Installation of fixtures and fittings.....	6	503	
2.5 Demolition; general construction; plant hire with operators.....	6	500	
2.6 Opencast coal-mining.....	6	512	

3. **EMPLOYMENT** (see note 3)

	number
3.1 Working Proprietors (exclude Directors in receipt of a definite salary who should be entered at 3.2(a)).....	31
3.2 Employees (average number of persons on the payroll during the year)	
(a) Administrative, professional, technical and clerical employees.....	32
(b) All other employees (operatives and apprentices).....	33

4. **TURNOVER (exclusive of VAT)** (see note 4)

	£ thousand (exclusive of VAT)
4.1 Value of work done.....	513
4.2 Receipts for services rendered to other organisations	
(a) Hiring out of plant, machinery and scaffolding.....	506
(b) Other services rendered.....	507
4.3 Value of work done outside the Construction Industry and sales of goods of your own production.....	508
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MC001B

**IMPORTANT : PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY AND READ THE ENCLOSED NOTES**

APPENDIX D

**PURCHASES**

	£ thousand (exclusive of VAT)
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**MATERIALS, STORES AND FUEL**

	£ thousand (exclusive of VAT)	
	Beginning year	End year
6.1 Stocks held.....	131	132

**GOODS ON HAND FOR SALE**

6.2 Stocks held.....	141	142
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MC001C

IMPORTANT : PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY AND READ THE ENCLOSED NOTES

APPENDIX D

7. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR (exclusive of deductible VAT)

Do not make any deductions for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence.

For more detail please see accompanying notes.

ACQUISITIONS

£ thousand (exclusive of VAT)

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include: 7.1 New building work or other constructional work of a capital nature for your own use (201), 7.2 Land and existing buildings for your own use (202), 7.3 Vehicles (213), 7.4 Plant, machinery and other capital equipment (231), 7.5 Work of a capital nature carried out by your own staff for your own use (504).

DISPOSALS

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include: 7.6 Land and existing buildings for your own use (203), 7.7 Vehicles (214), 7.8 Plant machinery and other capital equipment (232).

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO SHOULD BE CONSULTED IF QUESTIONS ARISE ABOUT THIS RETURN (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Form fields for Name and Address, Telephone No, Ext, Telex No, Signature, Date, and Position in organisation.

MC001D

APPENDIX E

PA

BUSINESS MONITOR

A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Report on the Census of Production 1989

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

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE Business Statistics Office

London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office

## BUSINESS MONITORS MAKING UP THE COMPLETE CENSUS REPORT

PA1001	Introductory notes	PA362	Railway and tramway vehicles
PA111	Coal extraction and manufacture of solid fuels	PA363	Cycles and motor cycles
PA120	Coke ovens	PA364	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
PA130	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	PA365	Miscellaneous vehicles
PA140	Mineral oil processing	PA371	Measuring, checking and precision instruments and apparatus
PA161	Production and distribution of electricity	PA372	Medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
PA162	Public gas supply	PA373	Optical precision instruments and photographic equipment
PA170	Water supply industry	PA374	Clocks, watches and other timing devices
PA221	Iron and steel industry	PA411	Organic oils and fats
PA222	Steel tubes	PA412	Slaughtering of animals and production of meat and by-products
PA223	Drawing, cold rolling and cold forming of steel	PA413	Preparation of milk and milk products
PA224	Non-ferrous metals industry	PA414	Processing of fruit and vegetables
PA231	Extraction of stone, clay, sand and gravel	PA415	Fish processing
PA239	Extraction of miscellaneous minerals (including salt)	PA416	Grain milling
PA241	Structural clay products	PA419	Bread, biscuits and flour confectionery
PA242	Cement, lime and plaster	PA420	Sugar and sugar by-products
PA243	Building products of concrete, cement or plaster	PA421	Ice-cream, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
PA244	Asbestos goods	PA422	Animal feeding stuffs
PA245	Working of stone and other non-metallic minerals	PA423	Starch and miscellaneous foods
PA246	Abrasive products	PA424	Spirit distilling and compounding
PA247	Glass and glassware	PA426	Wines, cider and perry
PA248	Refractory and ceramic goods	PA427	Brewing and malting
PA251	Basic industrial chemicals	PA428	Soft drinks
PA255	Paints, varnishes and printing ink	PA429	Tobacco industry
PA256	Specialised chemical products mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes	PA431	Woollen and worsted industry
PA257	Pharmaceutical products	PA432	Cotton and silk industries
PA258	Soap and toilet preparations	PA433	Throwing, texturing, etc. of continuous filament yarn
PA259	Specialised chemical products mainly for household and office use	PA434	Spinning and weaving of flax, hemp and ramie
PA260	Production of man-made fibres	PA435	Jute and polypropylene yarns and fabrics
PA311	Foundries	PA436	Hosiery and other knitted goods
PA312	Forging, pressing and stamping	PA437	Textile finishing
PA313	Bolts, nuts, etc.; springs; non-precision chains; metals treatment	PA438	Carpets and other textile floorcoverings
PA314	Metal doors, windows, etc.	PA439	Miscellaneous textiles
PA316	Hand tools and finished metal goods	PA441	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
PA320	Industrial plant and steelwork	PA442	Leather goods
PA321	Agricultural machinery and tractors	PA451	Footwear
PA322	Metal-working machine tools and engineers' tools	PA453	Clothing, hats and gloves
PA323	Textile machinery	PA455	Household textiles and other made-up textiles
PA324	Machinery for the food, chemical and related industries; process engineering contractors	PA456	Fur goods
PA325	Mining machinery, construction and mechanical handling equipment	PA461	Sawmilling, planing, etc. of wood
PA326	Mechanical power transmission equipment	PA462	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products and further processing and treatment of wood
PA327	Machinery for printing, paper, wood, leather, rubber, glass and related industries: laundry and dry cleaning machinery	PA463	Builders' carpentry and joinery
PA328	Miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment	PA464	Wooden containers
PA329	Ordnance, small arms and ammunition	PA465	Miscellaneous wooden articles
PA330	Manufacture of office machinery and data processing equipment	PA466	Articles of cork and plaiting materials, brushes and brooms
PA341	Insulated wires and cables	PA467	Wooden and upholstered furniture and shop and office fittings
PA342	Basic electrical equipment	PA471	Pulp, paper and board
PA343	Electrical equipment for industrial use, and batteries and accumulators	PA472	Conversion of paper and board
PA344	Telecommunication equipment, electrical measuring equipment, electronic capital goods and passive electronic components	PA475	Printing and publishing
PA345	Miscellaneous electronic equipment	PA481	Rubber products
PA346	Domestic-type electric appliances	PA483	Processing of plastics
PA347	Electric lamps and other electric lighting equipment	PA491	Jewellery and coins
PA351	Motor vehicles and their engines	PA492	Musical instruments
PA352	Motor vehicle bodies, trailers and caravans	PA493	Photographic and cinematographic processing laboratories
PA353	Motor vehicle parts	PA494	Toys and sports goods
PA361	Shipbuilding and repairing	PA495	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
		PA500	Construction
		PA1002	Summary volume

PA

The information in this report relates to establishments classified to the industry, Group in the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980. The industry Group covers the following Activity Heading:-

For a full description of the 1980 classification see Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1980, obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price £4.25.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which commence on page 5.

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TABLE 1  
Output and costs, 1985-1989

All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry (a)

	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Enterprises	Number					
Businesses	"					
Sales of goods produced	£million					
Work done and industrial services rendered	"					
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"					
Non-industrial services rendered	"					
Goods merchanted or factored	"					
<b>Total sales and work done</b>	<b>"</b>					
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"					
<b>Gross output</b>	<b>"</b>					
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel	"					
Purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring	"					
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"					
Cost of industrial services received	"					
<b>Net output</b>	<b>"</b>					
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>Thousand</b>					
<b>Net output per head</b>	<b>£</b>					
Cost of non-industrial services received						
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£million					
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"					
Commercial insurance premiums	"					
Bank charges	"					
Other non-industrial services	"					
Licensing of motor vehicles	"					
Rates, excluding water rates	"					
<b>Gross value added at factor cost</b>	<b>"</b>					
<b>Gross value added at factor cost per head</b>	<b>£</b>					

(a) Satisfactory returns accounted for per cent of employment within the industry in 1989.

TABLE 2  
Capital expenditure, 1985-1989 (a)  
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

£million

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Land and buildings					
New building work					
Land and existing buildings					
Acquisitions					
Disposals					
Net					
Plant and machinery					
Acquisitions					
Disposals					
Net					
Vehicles					
Acquisitions					
Disposals					
Net					
<b>Total net capital expenditure</b>					

(a) From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements. The total value of these assets is estimated to be £ million for 1988 and £ million for 1989.

TABLE 3  
Stocks and work in progress, 1985-1989  
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

£million

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Value at end of 1989
Increase during year						
Materials, stores and fuel						
Work in progress						
Goods on hand for sale						
<b>Total</b>						

TABLE 4

APPENDIX E

Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1989  
 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry (a)

Size group	Busin-esses	Enter-prises (b)	Employment			Wages and salaries (c)			
			Total, including working proprietors	Opera-tives	Admin-istrative, technical and clerical	Operatives		Administrative, technical and clerical	
			Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	£ million	£	£ million	£
			Total			Total		Total	
			per head			per head		per head	
			Number			£ million		£	
			Thousand			£ million		£	
			Thousand			£ million		£	
			Thousand			£ million		£	

(a) Businesses employing fewer than 20 persons are not required to complete census returns. Because of this, data for these businesses should be regarded merely as the best estimates available and used with caution.  
 (b) The count of enterprises shown in each row represents the number of enterprises, irrespective of size, owning the businesses shown in each size group. Because an enterprise may own businesses in more than one size group, the sum of individual enterprise counts may exceed the total for the industry.

APPENDIX E

Employment, labour costs, output, net capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by size of total employment, 1989  
 All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry (a)

Region	Total sales and work done	Gross output	Net Output		Gross value added at factor cost		Net capital expenditure (d)	Total stocks and work in progress at end of year
			Total	per head	Total	per head		
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£	£ million	£	£ million	£ million
North East								
Yorkshire and the Humber								
East Midlands								
East of England								
South East								
South West								
West Midlands								
North West								
London								
Wales								
Scotland								
North Ireland								
London								
Wales								
Scotland								
North Ireland								

(c) The cost of employers' contributions to the national insurance, pensions and welfare schemes and the running costs of canteens are excluded from the table but were estimated for the industry at £million. The remuneration of outworkers on returns received - also excluded from the table - was £ thousand.  
 (d) Net capital expenditure includes the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

TABLE 5

APPENDIX E

Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns received for the 1989 Census by number of returns and total employment

Accounting year ended	Percentage of total returns received			Percentage of total employment		
	Total, including working proprietors	Operatives	Administrative, technical and clerical	Total	Operatives	Administrative, technical and clerical
1989 6-30 April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
1990						
January						
February						
1 March-5 April						

TABLE 6

Operating ratios, 1985-1989  
All United Kingdom business classified to the industry

	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Gross output per head	£					
Net output per head	£					
Gross value added per head	£					
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%					
Ratio of gross output to stocks						
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%					
Ratio of operatives to administrative, technical and clerical employees						
Wages and salaries per operative	£					
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£					
Net capital expenditure per head (a)	£					
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added (a)	%					

(a) From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

TABLE 7

APPENDIX E

Regional distribution of employment, net capital expenditure, net output and gross value added at factor cost, 1989  
All United Kingdom businesses classified to the industry

Area	Total employment(a)		Net capital expenditure (b)(d)		Net output (c)		Gross value added at factor cost (c)	
	Thousands	per cent of United Kingdom	£million	per cent of United Kingdom	£million	per cent of United Kingdom	£million	per cent of United Kingdom
Standard regions of England								
North								
Yorkshire and Humberside								
East Midlands								
East Anglia								
South East								
South West								
West Midlands								
North West								
England								
Wales								
Scotland								
Great Britain								
Northern Ireland								
United Kingdom								

- (a) Average number employed during the year, including full and part-time employees and working proprietors.
- (b) New building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.
- (c) 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 of each region was obtained by aggregating estimates of net output for addresses located in that region. Gross value added at factor cost was treated similarly.
- (d) Net capital expenditure includes the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

TABLE 8

APPENDIX E

Output and costs, 1989  
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each activity heading within the industry

	Unit				
Enterprises	Number				
Businesses	"				
Sales of goods produced	£million				
Work done and industrial services rendered	"				
Capital goods produced for establishments' own use	"				
Non-industrial services rendered	"				
Goods merchanted or factored	"				
<b>Total sales and work done</b>	"				
Increase during the year, work in progress and goods on hand for sale	"				
<b>Gross output</b>	"				
Purchases of materials for use in production, and packaging and fuel	"				
Purchases of goods for merchenting or factoring	"				
Increase during the year, stocks of materials, stores and fuel	"				
Cost of industrial services received	"				
<b>Net output</b>	"	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Total employment</b>	Thousand				
<b>Net output per head</b>	£				
Cost of non-industrial services received					
Hire of vehicles, plant and machinery	£million				
Rents of industrial and commercial buildings	"				
Commercial insurance premiums	"				
Bank charges	"				
Other non-industrial services	"				
Licensing of motor vehicles	"				
Rates, excluding water rates	"				
<b>Gross value added at factor cost</b>	"				
<b>Gross value added at factor cost per head</b>	£				

TABLE 9

APPENDIX E

Capital expenditure, 1989 (a)  
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each activity heading within the industry

£million

Land and buildings	
New building work	
Land and existing buildings	
Acquisitions	
Disposals	
Net	
Plant and machinery	
Acquisitions	
Disposals	
Net	
Vehicles	
Acquisitions	
Disposals	
Net	
<b>Total net capital expenditure</b>	

(a) From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

TABLE 10

Stocks and work in progress, 1989  
All United Kingdom businesses classified to each activity heading within the industry

£million

10a. Increase during year	
Materials, stores and fuel	
Work in progress	
Goods on hand for sale	
<b>Total</b>	
10b. Value at end of year	
Materials, stores and fuel	
Work in progress	
Goods on hand for sale	
<b>Total</b>	

TABLE 11

APPENDIX E

Operating ratios, 1989

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each Activity Heading within the industry

	Unit	
Gross output per head	£	
Net output per head	£	
Gross value added per head	£	
Gross value added as a percentage of gross output	%	
Ratio of gross output to stocks		
Wages and salaries as a percentage of gross value added	%	
Ratio of operative to administrative, technical and clerical employees		
Wages and salaries per operative	£	
Wages and salaries per administrative, technical and clerical employee	£	
Net capital expenditure per had (a)	£	
Net capital expenditure as a percentage of gross value added (a)	%	

(a) From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

TABLE 10

From 1988 contributors were asked to include as capital expenditure the value of assets acquired under finance leasing arrangements - see Table 2.

All United Kingdom businesses classified to each activity heading within the industry

£ million

	1989	1988	% change
Total			
Goods on hand for sale			
Work in progress			
Raw materials, stores and fuel			
100% Value at end of year			
Bank charges			
Other non-industrial services			
Licensing of motor vehicles			
Sales, including water rates			
Gross value added at factor cost			
Goods value added at factor cost per head			

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