



BOARD OF TRADE



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# THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 65  
AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING

*Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the  
Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (10 & 11 Geo.6 Ch.39, Sec.7)*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1961  
TWO SHILLINGS NET

## NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

### CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years the census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them, and other ancillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchanted goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

### TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

#### EMPLOYMENT

##### (i) Working proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

##### (ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked on materials

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

##### (iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

#### ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

#### ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

#### ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

#### INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

#### MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are therefore excluded. Materials purchased overseas were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

#### NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits. There is no appreciable duplication in net output.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchanting and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

#### NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

#### SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by out-workers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

#### SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade, the value shown is the net amount charged. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

#### STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

#### TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, that is railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

#### WAGES AND SALARIES

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

#### WORK GIVEN OUT

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

#### ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

# The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

## Part 65

### AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING

This report on the Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture and assembly of airframes or complete aircraft, gliders and guided missiles and parts and accessories therefor other than electrical and electronic equipment; and in the modification or repair of airframes and aircraft.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 383 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which is being used for the first time in the 1958 Census. The definition of this industry is unchanged from the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, in which it was reported on as Industry 3K.

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but the correspondence is not exact, especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited information. Some other changes introduced in the 1958 Census also affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

There were no small establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1958.

#### METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4. A census return was classified to this industry if the sales of the principal products of this industry accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry. Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses. Sales of merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products, work done and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

A slightly different procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2, the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The numbers shown in the left hand column of Table 4 identify the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. A census return was classified to a particular sub-division only if more than 50 per cent. of the total value of goods sold and work done (excluding merchanted goods and canteen takings) consisted of characteristic products of the sub-divisions. If the value of characteristic products in no case exceeded 50 per cent. of the total, the return was classified to 'remainder of industry'. The total value of sales of characteristic products shown in Table 2 includes, besides the products which define the sub-divisions, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and non-specific work done, but such items were not generally taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

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## Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	222	
Number of establishments	"	..	384	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	362,372	555,591
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	12,483
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	139,402	222,125	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 2,544	+ 6,118
	{ at end of year	"	34,264	16,961
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 31,629	+ 8,688
	{ at end of year	"	180,055	334,528
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 3,627	- 2,476
	{ at end of year	"	29,500	39,802
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	46,400	72,114	
Payments for transport	"	1,188	1,372	
Net output	"	205,929	284,793	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	166.2	174.2
	{ other employees	"	76.9	100.6
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	243.2	274.9
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	87,885	114,992
	{ of other employees	"	43,984	74,722
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	3,737	3,124	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	7,696	10,079
	{ disposals	"	317	700
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	735	630
	{ disposals	"	144	251

- (a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for less than one per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.
- (b) Goods for merchenting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (c) Persons engaged in merchenting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (d) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by sub-divisions  
Firms employing 25 or more

TABLE 2

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)	
		Complete aircraft or airframes	
		01	1954
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	13	13
Number of establishments	"	52	51
Sales	£'000	115,680	232,639
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	..	7,321
Sales of characteristic products	"	93,827	197,668
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	46,784	99,677
Products on hand for sale (d)	{ change during year	+ 976	+ 1,466
	{ at end of year	12,022	4,908
Work in progress	{ change during year	+ 25,201	+ 3,484
	{ at end of year	106,453	210,323
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	{ change during year	- 3,863	+ 54
	{ at end of year	12,461	19,345
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	22,049	44,612
Payments for transport	"	188	267
Net output	"	68,973	100,409
Average number employed (e)	No.	54,653	58,711
	{ operatives		
	{ other employees	26,821	38,282
	{ total, including working proprietors	81,477	96,993
Net output per person employed	£	847	1,035
Wages and salaries	£'000	28,686	39,230
	{ of operatives		
	{ of other employees	15,105	28,126
Wages and salaries per head	£	525	668
	{ operatives		
	{ other employees	563	735
Capital expenditure (f)			
New building work	£'000	1,853	1,434
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	2,084	3,372
	{ disposals	55	91
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	325	173
	{ disposals	67	103

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry:

	1958
Number of returns	71
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	
Males	792
Females	212

of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
Aero-engines and parts		Aircraft parts and accessories including propellers and undercarriages		Other			
02	1954	1958	03	1954	1958	1954	1958
	16	20	35	71	83	135	147
	47	56	55	100	123	277	309
	108,051	174,051	48,039	92,842	89,142	360,912	553,353
	..	1,876	..	2,142	..	1,094	12,433
	104,762	167,997	45,784	75,413			
	43,345	72,539	15,411	30,311	33,301	138,840	221,231
	- 490	+ 3,128	- 51	+ 1,501	+ 2,100	- 3	+ 2,534
	6,267	8,617	685	2,951	15,151	417	34,126
	- 324	+ 1,452	+ 407	- 410	+ 6,218	+ 4,127	+ 31,502
	19,448	67,167	19,876	29,429	33,553	26,262	179,330
	+ 665	- 1,728	- 328	- 588	- 86	- 205	- 3,612
	4,961	11,030	3,483	5,091	8,476	4,176	29,381
	7,896	14,153	4,858	9,615	11,410	3,444	46,213
	537	630	115	236	343	234	1,183
	56,123	91,458	27,683	55,324	52,320	36,454	205,100
	38,264	56,481	22,789	34,251	49,842	24,059	165,548
	17,147	29,867	10,955	18,234	21,720	13,851	76,643
	55,411	86,352	33,744	52,485	71,566	37,915	242,198
	1,013	1,059	820	1,054	731	961	847
	20,610	37,582	12,694	22,357	25,551	15,373	87,541
	9,928	21,731	6,387	14,173	12,393	10,400	43,812
	539	665	557	653	513	639	529
	579	728	583	777	571	751	572
	340	756	499	413	890	460	3,581
	1,904	3,863	1,071	2,162	2,471	642	7,529
	31	152	30	144	201	310	316
	80	169	139	193	187	93	731
	20	58	18	52	39	38	144

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 4.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(d) Goods for merchandising and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(e) Persons engaged in merchandising or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(f) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

## AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
					Number	Number	£'000	£'000		
25 - 49	22	24	1,149	850	662	139	433	106	52	1,058
50 - 99	28	33	2,822	1,805	1,605	414	923	303	115	893
100 - 199	32	43	8,157	5,019	3,533	1,188	2,370	912	175	1,063
200 - 299	13	16	4,445	2,694	2,589	642	1,409	544	122	834
300 - 399	7	10	4,186	3,008	1,695	758	1,220	603	111	1,226
400 - 499	6	6	4,519	2,625	1,901	693	1,196	545	148	1,012
500 - 749	8	22	7,824	4,861	2,902	1,534	1,596	1,161	192	1,096
750 - 999	4	5	6,087	3,246	2,338	1,224	1,310	1,053	115	911
1,000 - 1,499	4	8	7,432	5,312	2,737	1,712	1,915	1,173	145	1,194
1,500 - 2,499	4	7	14,448	9,129	4,971	2,845	3,592	2,117	168	1,168
2,500 - 2,999	5	18	23,671	14,540	9,089	4,770	5,764	3,604	572	1,049
3,000 - 4,999	4	10	30,246	17,953	10,052	6,959	6,256	4,781	980	1,055
5,000 - 7,499	4	18	48,333	24,546	17,855	6,982	12,180	5,935	852	988
10,000 and over	6	89	402,467	188,058	111,573	70,374	74,380	51,593	9,983	1,034
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>565,786</b>	<b>283,646</b>	<b>173,502</b>	<b>100,234</b>	<b>114,542</b>	<b>74,430</b>	<b>13,730</b>	<b>1,036</b>

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchanted goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

## AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 4 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)		1954		1958		Enterprises	Entries
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
		Number	£'000	Number	£'000		
01	Aircraft, new, complete						
	Combat	155	6,164	178	29,024	7	9
	Other (including Military non-combat)	349	14,937	299	77,422	12	12
01	Aircraft reconditioned, complete for resale						
	Combat	53	1,342	31	802	..	5
	Other (including Military non-combat)	26	434	53	219	6	6
01	Airframes (b)						
	Combat	1,228	54,184	330	47,055	8	11
	Other (including Military non-combat)	388	9,421	69	5,995	5	5
02	Aero-engines						
	New						
	Piston						
	Complete	1,024	4,102	382	2,438	6	6
	Parts (excluding plugs and other ignition equipment)	..	21,255	..	5,764	20	21
	Gas turbine, complete			2,333	65,628	6	7
	Rockets, ram jets and pulse jets complete	3,772	53,439	130	477	..	..
	Gas turbine, parts (excluding ignition equipment)			..	43,574	23	26
	Rockets, ram jets and pulse jets parts (excluding ignition equipment)	..	25,431	..	1,495	11	12
	Reconditioned, complete for resale						
	Piston	337	742	..	945	9	10
	Gas turbine and jet propulsion	..	500	..	805	..	..
03	Propellers						
	Complete	2,650	2,080	1,483	3,976	..	..
	Parts	..	1,511	..	1,921	5	5
03	Undercarriages	No. of sets 2,768	2,308	No. of sets 1,924	3,714	..	..
03	Aircraft parts, not elsewhere specified, other than sparking plugs and other ignition equipment	..	53,627	..	87,779	125	148
	Gliders and sailplanes						
	Complete	..	55	..	54	..	..
	Parts						

TABLE 4 (contd.)

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Parachutes, parts and accessories	..	1,428	..	780	6	7
Other products	..	935	..	5,064	44	53
Waste products						
Scrap iron and steel	Th.tons 24.8	134	Th.tons 24.5	336	59	73
	..	237	..	90		
Scrap aluminium and aluminium alloys	5.9	587	4.9	537	61	73
	..	318	..	293		
Other waste products	..	494	..	371	53	64
Development and experimental work on aircraft including prototype aircraft, etc. for which payment was receivable				58,738	39	53
Development and production work on guided weapons		56,227		25,716	22	32
Repair work, modifications, conversions, etc.		26,169		46,310	65	93
Work done for the trade or on commission		27,583		26,796	57	69
Total		366,718		544,474	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		23,008		10,560	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		343,710		533,914	147	187(c)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) Including complete aircraft fitted with engines, instruments and other materials supplied by and remaining the property of H.M. Government: the value of such engines, instruments, etc. is excluded.
- (c) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

## Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958		Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Aero-engine parts	..	£'000 13,302(b)	..	£'000 4,604	19	53, 61, 63, 64
Aircraft parts and accessories and parachutes complete and parts and accessories	..	9,706(c)	..	5,957	81	53, 61, 63, 64
Total		23,008		10,560	..	

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
- (b) Includes complete engines.
- (c) Includes propellers and parts, undercarriages, and research and development work.

## Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Motor vehicles and parts and accessories	..	£'000 9,014	..	£'000 9,190
Plant and machinery and parts	..	2,264	..	5,760
Tools including machine tools and parts	..	2,492	..	1,464
Other metal goods	..	1,896	..	1,875
Other goods	..	1,536	..	1,149
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	..	..	10,648
Canteen takings		..		1,785
Total		..		31,872

## AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING

Total make of intermediate products, 1958

TABLE 7 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Returned in this industry (a)		
	Quantity	Enter-prises	Entries
	Number	Number	Number
Aero-engines, new			
Piston	367	5	5
Gas turbines	2,361	6	7
Rockets, ram jets and pulse jets	130	..	..

(a) No production was recorded in other industries.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	9	-	9
Operatives	160,093	14,117	174,210
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	77,477	23,773	101,250
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>237,570</b>	<b>37,890</b>	<b>275,460</b>
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 17.2	£ 7.5	£ 14.9

## LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC.

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 128 Construction
- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume



CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials; cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber; packing materials; replacement parts for plant etc. (Information about purchases of other materials is given in The Report on the Census of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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Printed and published by  
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