



BOARD OF TRADE

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# Report on the Census of Production 1963

**117** Printing and publishing of newspapers  
and periodicals

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
THREE SHILLINGS NET

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

117 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals

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

## Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

#### Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

### TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

#### Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

#### Working Proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

#### Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) 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, shops and 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 in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

#### Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

# 117 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals

This Report on the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in printing and publishing newspapers, magazines, reviews, trade journals, etc. It includes newspaper and periodical publishers who do not do their own printing and printers of newspapers etc., working on commission.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 486 in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

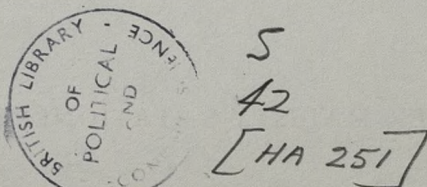
The number of casual workers (jobbers) employed in this industry in 1963 and the wages paid to them are shown in Tables 2 and 3. Similar information is not available for 1958.

### METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

In classifying returns to this industry the standard procedure was followed except that royalties and receipts for reproduction rights, etc. were treated equally as principal products of this industry and of the General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. Industry.

Classification to the sub-divisions of the industry followed the standard procedure.

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).



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TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	No.	629	687
Number of establishments	"	778	939
Gross output	£'000	311,369	421,268
Net output	"	163,972	242,624
Net output per head	£	1,327	1,865(b)
Sales and work done	£'000	308,843	412,835(c)
Purchases	"	96,889	109,496
			5,937
Payments to other organisations for work done on materials given out, including also authors' royalties, copyright payments, payments to contributors and press agencies, and editorial, artists' and readers' fees, less payments received from authors	"	38,362	52,197
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	10,292	10,764
Stocks and work in progress			
Total stocks and work in progress	"	- 2,007	+ 82
	"	18,242	20,234
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 86	+ 317
	"	2,079	3,618
Work in progress	"	- 39	+ 15
	"	2,287	3,642
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 2,054	- 250
	"	13,876	12,974
Average number employed (d)	Th.	123.6	130.1
	"	73.8	73.1
	"	49.6	56.3
Wages and salaries (d)	£'000	58,005	74,904
	"	40,642	56,997
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (f)	"	..	9,130
Capital expenditure (g)			
Total	"	..	12,895
New building work	"	5,125	3,283
Land and existing buildings (h)	"	..	- 809
Plant and machinery (h)	"	6,016	9,375
Vehicles (h)	"	941	1,047

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was also 4 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Casual workers (jobbers) have been excluded from the employment data used in calculating net output per head.

(c) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(d) Excluding data relating to casual workers (jobbers). For 1963, separate information was collected concerning the employment and remuneration of casual workers (jobbers) (see Table 2): for 1958, the data collected related specifically to persons for whom the respondents held National Insurance cards. The data for 1958 and 1963 are therefore comparable in concept although, in practice, the 1958 information may contain a small element relating to casual workers (jobbers).

(e) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(f) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

(g) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(h) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
		Newspapers 01		Magazines and periodicals 02		1958	1963
		1958	1963	1958	1963		
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	238	209	91	90	322	288
Number of establishments	"	338	350	128	158	466	508
Gross output	£'000	181,736	250,805	118,492	154,524	300,228	405,330
Net output	"	103,579	153,031	54,526	80,413	158,105	233,444
Net output per head (d)	£	1,275	1,793	1,437	2,020	1,327	1,865
Sales and work done	£'000	180,810	249,634(e)	116,982	147,581(e)	297,792	397,215(e)
	"	846	1,027	1,544	6,767	2,390	7,795
Sales of characteristic products	"	171,385	236,510	92,127	114,024	(f)	(f)
Index of specialisation (g)	Per cent.	95	95	79	77	94	94
Purchases	£'000	58,802	71,913	34,428	33,440	93,230	105,353
	"		822		4,891		5,713
Payments to other organisations for work done on materials given out, including also authors' royalties, copyright payments, payments to contributors and press agencies, and editorial, artists' and readers' fees, less payments received from authors	"	11,008	16,852	25,982	33,370	36,990	50,222
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	7,022	8,044	2,901	2,312	9,923	10,357
Stocks and work in progress	"						
Goods on hand for sale	"	+ 107	+ 149	- 24	+ 156	+ 83	+ 305
	"	541	841	1,464	2,640	2,005	3,482
Work in progress	"	- 27	- 5	- 10	+ 20	- 37	+ 15
	"	176	372	2,029	3,132	2,205	3,504
Materials, stores and fuel	"	- 1,326	- 143	- 655	- 98	- 1,981	- 241
	"	7,851	6,742	5,529	5,741	13,380	12,483
Average number employed	No.	81,225	85,332	37,938	39,810	119,163	125,142
	"	47,674	48,448	23,543	22,141	71,217	70,589
Wages and salaries	£'000	36,970	48,673	19,018	23,665	55,989	72,338
	"	26,447	36,980	12,783	18,064	39,229	55,044
Wages and salaries per head	£	775	1,004	808	1,069	786	1,024
	"	789	1,006	888	1,025	819	1,012
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (j)	£'000	..	2,797	..	1,218	..	4,015
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (k)	"	..	3,246	..	1,556	..	4,801
Capital expenditure (l)	"						
New building work	"	3,159	2,489	1,783	670	4,942	3,159
Land and existing buildings	"	..	718	..	797	..	1,515
	"	..	732	..	1,562	..	2,293
Plant and machinery	"	3,857	7,391	2,107	2,271	5,964	9,662
	"	101	581	62	61	163	642
Vehicles	"	945	1,105	454	562	1,399	1,667
	"	308	445	183	214	492	659

For notes to this table - see page 117/6

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed(a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head(b)	Capital expenditure (c)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	95	107	3,469	7,144	4,873	1,405	282	276
50-99	71	83	5,015	10,703	7,702	1,536	439	548
100-199	52	63	6,957	15,278	10,510	1,511	790	1,141
200-299	21	24	4,894	13,782	9,119	1,863	725	502
300-499	14	27	5,441	20,805	11,346	2,085	344	1,441
500-749	11	34	6,662	15,235	10,875	1,632	183	585
750-999	7	18	6,455	17,812	11,447	1,773	713	1,968
1,000-1,499	3	14	3,453	7,017	4,701	1,362	261	151
1,500-1,999	5	21	8,651	21,663	13,995	1,618	2,145	2,110
2,000-3,999	3	14	7,870	36,755	19,433	2,469	573	837
4,000-9,999	3	27	19,545	59,385	34,584	1,769	1,652	1,302
10,000 and over	3	76	46,730	179,753	94,860	2,030	4,299	8,609
Total	288	508	125,142	405,330	233,444	1,865	12,408	19,469

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees			Wages and salaries			Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head		
	Operatives	Others (d)	Casual employees (jobbers) (e)	Operatives	Others (d)	Casual employees (jobbers) (e)	National Insurance (f)	Private pension schemes, etc. (g)	Operatives	Others (d)	Casual employees (jobbers) (e)
25-49	1,852	1,542	59	1,338	1,252	14	101	74	722	812	241
50-99	2,710	2,249	246	2,117	1,859	33	149	96	781	826	135
100-199	3,761	3,175	511	3,170	2,747	59	209	200	843	865	114
200-299	2,413	2,475	110	2,027	2,267	22	163	166	840	916	203
300-499	2,544	2,897	478	2,514	2,825	129	162	201	807	975	270
500-749	3,495	3,155		2,971	2,567		195	193	850	814	
750-999	3,571	2,883	258	3,379	2,089	96	182	228	946	725	372
1,000-1,499	1,831	1,622		1,405	1,361		108	108	768	839	
1,500-1,999	4,889	3,762	764	4,447	3,520	95	254	341	910	936	124
2,000-3,999	4,940	2,930	6,286	6,591	3,881	3,520	261	308	1,334	1,324	561
4,000-9,999	12,943	6,602		14,491	7,651		619	576	1,120	1,159	
10,000 and over	25,640	21,083	8,322	27,888	23,025	3,260	1,613	2,312	1,088	1,092	392
Total	70,589	54,375	17,034	72,338	55,044	7,228	4,015	4,801	1,024	1,012	424

(a) Including working proprietors but excluding casual workers (jobbers) for whom firms did not hold National Insurance cards.

(b) Casual workers (jobbers) have been excluded from the employment data used in calculating net output per head.

(c) Acquisitions less disposals.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(e) Casual workers (jobbers) for whom firms did not hold National Insurance cards.

(f) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(g) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £1,300,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	3	2	5
18 and over	75	20	95
All ages	78	22	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963.

## Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 2 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and 7 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	302	421
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	3,997	487
Other persons employed		3,940

- (b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.
- (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) Casual workers (jobbers) have been excluded from the employment data used in calculating net output per head.
- (e) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).
- (f) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.
- (g) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.
- (h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.
- (i) Recorded by firms who did not hold the National Insurance cards for casual workers (jobbers) for 1963; similar information was not collected for 1958.
- (j) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.
- (k) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.
- (l) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1958			1963			Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Net selling value or net amount charged	Net advertisement revenue	Quantity	Net selling value or net amount charged	Net advertisement revenue		
01 Newspapers	Millions	£'000	£'000	Millions	£'000	£'000	Number	Number
Daily								
Published by firms other than the printers				231	2,580	5,939	8	9
Printed and published by the same firms	8,990	62,499	64,959	8,105	68,901	86,767	45	90
Printing work done for concerns other than United Kingdom commercial publishers				..	6,859	-	15	15
Printing work done for United Kingdom commercial publishers	..	1,780	(b)					
Other								
Published by firms other than the printers				88.9	1,741	6,973	36	40
Printed and published by the same firms	2,271	22,631	27,787	..	319		208	270
Printing work done for concerns other than United Kingdom commercial publishers				..	115	-	*	5
Printing work done for United Kingdom commercial publishers	..	5,195	(b)	..	6,359	87	68	78
02 Magazines, reviews, trade journals and similar periodicals								
Published by firms other than the printers				1,634	34,280	47,404	78	98
Printed and published by the same firms	2,683	38,642	38,316	436	6,221	3,671	95	101
Printing work done for concerns other than United Kingdom commercial publishers				..	2,882(c)	..	19	22
Printing work done for United Kingdom commercial publishers	..	29,301	(b)	..	38,923(c)	..	342	398
Royalties and receipts for reproduction rights (d)		651	-		791	-	40	78
Other products	..	353		..	402		20	22
Waste products				Th. tons				
Paper	..	972		156	884		174	261
Other waste products	..	157		..	182		81	140
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	..	386		..	284		35	42
Total		162,567	131,062		201,212	191,878	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		£'000			£'000		..	..
		13,725			20,567			
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		279,904			372,523		288	420(e)

- (a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are the total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
- (b) Not recorded separately for 1958.
- (c) Including net advertisement revenue.
- (d) The value shown is amount received.
- (e) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments in Table 2 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958			1963			Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Net selling value or net amount charged	Net advertisement revenue	Quantity	Net selling value or net amount charged	Net advertisement revenue		
	Millions	£'000	£'000	Millions	£'000	£'000	Number	
<b>Newspapers</b>								
Daily and Other								
Published by firms other than the printers	39.5	340	878	7.9	100	158	9	118
Printed and published by the same firms				..	31			
Daily								
Printing work done for United Kingdom commercial publishers	..	91	(b)	..	140	-	*	118
Other								
Printing work done for United Kingdom commercial publishers	..	1,756	(b)	..	1,768	-	15	118
Printing work done for concerns other than United Kingdom commercial publishers				..	-			
Magazines, reviews, trade journals and similar periodicals								
Printing work done for concerns other than United Kingdom commercial publishers	144	2,985	610	..	2,415(c)	..	298	118
Published by firms other than the printers				48.7	1,287	618	34	40,62,118
Printed and published by the same firms	..	..	..	23.2	545	384	59	118
Printing work done for United Kingdom commercial publishers	..	7,065	-	..	9,307(c)	..	250	118
<b>Total</b>		12,237	1,488		18,154	2,413	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.

(b) Not recorded separately for 1958.

(c) Including net advertisement revenue.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958	1963
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
<b>Printed books</b>		
Published but not printed, and printed and published by the same firm	8,718(a)	10,320(b)
Printed for United Kingdom commercial publishers and other concerns		1,620
<b>Photographs</b>		
Published but not printed by the same firm	391(a)	58(b)
Published and printed by the same firm and printed for United Kingdom commercial publishers and other concerns		414(b)
<b>Other published matter, e.g. music, diaries, calendars, picture postcards, Christmas cards</b>		
Published but not printed, and printed and published by the same firm	1,177(a)	672(b)
Printed for United Kingdom commercial publishers and other concerns		210
<b>Letterpress printing</b>		
Catalogues, trade lists, and advertising material	2,248	2,195
Other	(c)	5,562
<b>Lithographic, chromo-litho, photo-litho and type-litho printing</b>		
Catalogues, trade lists, and advertising material	(c)	163
Other	(c)	88
<b>Stereotyping, electrotyping, and typesetting</b>	198	341
<b>Engraving of blocks, plates, etc.</b>		
Process blocks (relief work)	845	659
Other		327
<b>Other goods</b>	47	623
General and job printing done	4,266	
<b>Services rendered to other organisations (d)</b>	..	1,440
<b>Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)</b>	2,106	7,195
<b>Canteen takings</b>	284	600
<b>Total</b>	20,279(e)	32,487

(a) The total value of advertisement revenue included in these headings amounted to £365,000.

(b) The total value of advertisement revenue included in these headings amounted to £788,000.

(c) Not separately distinguished; included in 'General and job printing done'.

(d) Amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery or other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered to other organisations.

(e) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963  
Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Materials for processing				
Newsprint	778	41,074	1,278	69,817
Paper for printing	..	15,404	..	19,001
Other paper and board	..	232	..	407
Printers' inks	..	2,170	..	4,572
Purchased process blocks	..	789	..	1,170
Type and type metal purchased including stereo-metal (a)	..	407	..	571
Photographic materials	..	358	..	889
Piece goods for bookbinding (including leathercloth)	..	78	..	71
Lubricating oils and greases	..	(b)	Th. gal. 133	32
			Th. cwt. 1.1	6
			..	29
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	1,236	..	1,176
All other materials for processing	..	2,685	..	2,952
Packaging materials	..	470	..	1,174
Fuel and electricity (c)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	16.2	75	10.7	70
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	11.4	66	4.8	47
	Th. gal.		Th. gal.	
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	2,899	570	3,565	695
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	2,459	117	3,279	165
			..	126
	Th. therms		Th. therms	
Gas	6,871	403	8,414	542
	Th. kWh		Th. kWh	
Electricity	139,462	942	187,717	1,372
			..	468
Total cost of materials and fuel		67,078		105,353
Goods purchased for merchanting	..	..	..	5,199
Canteen purchases	..	..	..	514
Total cost of purchases	..	..	..	111,066

(a) Stereo-metal was not specifically included in 1954.

(b) Not recorded separately.

(c) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1963 was 588 Th.kWh. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity for 1954 cannot be given.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	4,376
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	2,496
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	695
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	10,357
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	105
Vehicle licences	"	83
Depreciation	"	431
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	262
Total	"	14,428

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	996
Road goods vehicles	262
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	1,077
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	619
Rates, excluding water rates	2,078
Hire of plant and machinery	258
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	5,993
Total	11,282

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.

(b) For details see Table 11.



TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons:  
United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	0.3	November	0.8
May	0.3	December	38.8
June	11.5		
July	0.0	1964	
August	0.2	January	0.5
September	2.2	February	21.1
October	0.7	March	23.7
		Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended 1st to 5th April, 1964.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

Notes - continued from page ii

*Capital Expenditure (continued)*

## (ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

## (iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

*Characteristic Products*

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

*Enterprise*

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

*Entries*

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

*Establishment*

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 firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include 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 are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

*Gross Output*

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

*Larger Firms*

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

*Net Output*

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, 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 has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

*Net output per person employed*

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

*Principal Products*

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

*Production*

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

### Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is 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 are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

### Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling 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.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

### Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other

services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

### Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

### Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. 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, i.e. 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; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. 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. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

### 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.

### Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- \* Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

### 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.

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