



BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 119
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 Ch.39, Sec.7)*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1960

PRICE 1s. 9d. 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 merchant 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 merchandising 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 merchandising 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 outworkers 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 merchandising 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 119

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

This report on the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Industry relates to establishments engaged in the printing and publishing of 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. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 486 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry corresponds to Industry 10J in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954. Photographs, printed and published, formerly included in this industry, now form part of minimum list heading 489 and are included in the report on General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. (Part 120).

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.

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 (including, as well as sales, printing work done and advertisement revenue) 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 and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

A similar 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. 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, but such items were not generally taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

Table No.	Title	Page
1	Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms	119/3
2	Analysis by sub-divisions of the industry	119/4
3	Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958	119/5
4	Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries	119/6
5	Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries	119/7
6	Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry	119/8
7	Total make of intermediate products, 1958	Does not apply
8	Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958.	119/8

Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	629	
Number of establishments	"	..	779	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	223,150	308,843
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	2,479
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	69,567	96,689	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 11	+ 86
	{ at end of year	"	1,646	2,079
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 55	- 39
	{ at end of year	"	1,748	2,287
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 596	- 2,054
	{ at end of year	"	9,663	13,876
Payments 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	"	26,375	38,362	
Payments for transport	"	6,808	10,292	
Net output	"	119,870	163,972	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	68.2	73.8
	{ other employees	"	43.4	49.6
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	111.8	123.6
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	39,323	58,005
	{ of other employees	"	28,918	40,642
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	1,228	5,177	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	4,643	6,219
	{ disposals	"	364	169
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	953	1,451
	{ disposals	"	207	510

(a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 4 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 merchandising and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchandising 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 of the industry

TABLE 2 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
		Newspapers		Magazines and Periodicals		1954	1958
		01	1958	02	1958		
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	260	238	104	91	364	322
Number of establishments	"	361	338	146	129	507	467
Sales	£'000	126,701	180,810	88,464	116,982	215,165	297,792
{ goods produced and work done	"	..	846	..	1,544	..	2,390
{ merchant goods and canteen takings	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of characteristic products	"	119,635	171,385	69,154	92,127	..	..
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	41,107	58,802	25,970	34,428	67,078	93,230
Products on hand for sale (d)	"	- 6	+ 107	+ 17	- 24	+ 10	+ 83
{ change during year	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ at end of year	"	345	541	1,241	1,464	1,587	2,005
Work in progress	"	- 17	- 27	+ 69	- 10	+ 53	- 37
{ change during year	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ at end of year	"	224	176	1,461	2,029	1,685	2,205
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	"	- 1,038	- 1,326	+ 464	- 655	- 574	- 1,981
{ change during year	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ at end of year	"	5,244	7,851	4,074	5,529	9,318	13,380
Payments 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	"	6,827	11,008	18,605	25,982	25,432	36,990
Payments for transport	"	4,657	7,022	1,906	2,901	6,564	9,923
Net output	"	73,049	103,579	42,532	54,526	115,581	158,105
Average number employed (e)	No.	43,245	47,674	22,552	23,543	65,797	71,217
{ operatives	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ other employees	"	29,426	33,514	12,509	14,395	41,935	47,909
{ total, including working proprietors	"	72,722	81,225	35,063	37,938	107,785	119,163
Net output per person employed	£	1,004	1,275	1,213	1,437	1,072	1,327
Wages and salaries per head	£'000	24,440	36,970	13,517	19,018	37,956	55,989
{ of operatives	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ of other employees	"	18,760	26,447	9,152	12,783	27,913	39,229
Wages and salaries per head	£	565	775	599	808	577	786
{ operatives	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ other employees	"	638	789	732	888	666	819
Capital expenditure (f)	£'000	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ New building work	"	563	3,159	488	1,783	1,050	4,942
{ Plant and machinery	"	3,203	3,857	1,234	2,107	4,436	5,964
{ acquisitions	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ disposals	"	305	101	45	62	351	163
{ Vehicles	"	639	945	280	454	919	1,399
{ acquisitions	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ disposals	"	124	308	76	183	200	492

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

	1958
Number of returns	281
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	..
{ Males	2,628
{ Females	1,084

(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.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (b)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (c)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (d)	Net output per person employed (b)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
25 - 49	113	119	6,508	4,165	2,205	1,819	1,241	1,160	283	1,026
50 - 99	82	95	9,493	6,314	3,125	2,511	1,860	1,569	378	1,120
100 - 199	56	59	12,336	8,367	4,316	3,410	2,736	2,367	465	1,082
200 - 299	17	22	7,118	4,885	2,523	1,736	1,517	1,245	622	1,147
300 - 399	12	16	14,222	6,224	1,919	2,093	1,364	1,476	205	1,551
400 - 499	6	10	8,525	4,635	1,586	1,292	900	1,021	301	1,611
500 - 749	11	28	14,904	8,461	3,834	2,685	2,708	1,769	487	1,297
750 - 999	3	5	4,689	2,711	1,520	1,165	1,034	795	56	1,010
1,000 - 1,499	3	8	6,730	4,158	2,654	1,272	1,674	939	566	1,059
1,500 - 1,999	7	18	29,757	16,784	6,822	5,236	5,755	4,227	755	1,392
2,000 - 2,999	3	24	15,383	9,964	5,074	2,745	3,375	2,161	1,675	1,274
3,000 - 7,499	5	32	74,157	33,192	13,365	8,003	12,716	7,728	4,017	1,553
7,500 and over	4	31	96,361	48,242	22,274	13,942	19,109	12,772	2,494	1,332
Total	322	467	300,182	158,105	71,217	47,909	55,989	39,229	12,305	1,327

(a) In this industry many employees work for more than one enterprise during the week. In the census they are classified to the enterprise which holds their National Insurance cards. The figures of employment are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the figures of wages and salaries and of net output for all the different ranges of employment shown. For the industry as a whole, the figures are comparable.

(b) Including working proprietors.

(c) Value of sales of goods (including merchant goods), work done, and canteen takings.

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

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			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries
	Mn.	£'000	Mn.	£'000	Number	Number
01 Newspapers, daily						
Printed and published (b)						
Quantity and selling value	9,185	44,625	8,990	62,499	67	104
Advertisement revenue		45,924		64,959	67	103
Printed for other United Kingdom commercial publishers (c)	..	619	..	1,780	14	14
01 Newspapers, other than daily						
Printed and published (b)						
Quantity and selling value	2,462	17,301	2,271	22,631	239	290
Advertisement revenue		18,545		27,787	230	280
Printed for other United Kingdom commercial publishers (c)	..	2,774	..	5,195	72	76
02 Magazines, reviews, trade journals and similar periodicals						
Printed and published (b)						
Quantity and selling value	2,598	29,029	2,683	38,642	210	252
Advertisement revenue		28,548		38,316	104	118
Printed for other United Kingdom commercial publishers (c)	..	21,659	..	29,301	303	334
Royalties and payments for reproduction rights, etc.		441		651	56	78
Total published matter						
Printed and published (b)						
Selling value		90,955		123,772	..	..
Advertisement revenue and royalties and payments for reproduction rights, etc.		93,458		131,713	..	..
Printed for other United Kingdom commercial publishers (c)		25,052		36,276	..	..
Other products	..	53	..	353	21	27
Waste products sold						
Paper	..	672	..	972	207	261
Other kinds	..	184	..	157	93	129
Work done		73		386	44	52
Total		210,447		293,629	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		10,225		13,725	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		200,222		279,904	322	417(d)

- (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 sales and advertisement revenue of publishers who do not do their own printing and also the printing of published matter for overseas customers and for non-commercial United Kingdom publishers (manufacturers, learned societies, etc.) who are not covered by the census for this industry.
- (c) Amount charged.
- (d) 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			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Mn.	£'000	Mn.	£'000	Number	
Newspapers						
Printed and published (b)						
Quantity and selling value	31.0	246	39.5	340	33	120
Advertisement revenue		509		878	27	120
Printed for other United Kingdom commercial publishers (c)						
Daily	..	54	..	91	5	120
Other than daily	..	1,215	..	1,756	26	120
Magazines, reviews, trade journals and similar periodicals						
Printed and published (b)						
Quantity and selling value	170	2,671	144	2,985	138	120
Advertisement revenue		556		610	37	120
Printed for other United Kingdom commercial publishers (c)	..	4,974	..	7,065	250	41, 120
Total published matter						
Printed and published (b)						
Selling value		2,917		3,325	..	..
Advertisement revenue		1,065		1,488	..	..
Printed for other United Kingdom commercial publishers (c)		6,243		8,912	..	..
Total		10,225		13,725	..	..

- (a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.
- (b) Including sales and advertisement revenue of publishers who do not do their own printing and also the printing of published matter for overseas customers and for non-commercial United Kingdom publishers (manufacturers, learned societies, etc.) who are not covered by the census for this industry.
- (c) Amount charged.

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

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954	1958
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Printed books	6,915(a)	8,718(b)
Christmas cards, greeting cards and calendars	151	72
Photographs	201	391(b)
Other published matter	874(a)	1,105(b)
Stereotyping, electrotyping and typesetting	73	198
Engraving of blocks, plates, etc.	701	845
Catalogues, trade lists and advertising material	890	2,248
Binding (including re-binding), machine ruling, relief stamping and other work	68	8
Manuscript books and manufactured stationery	126	25
Other goods	87	14
General and job printing done	4,855	4,266
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	2,106
Canteen takings		284
Total	..	20,279

(a) Including advertisement revenue amounting to a total of £339,000.
(b) Including advertisement revenue amounting to a total of £365,000.

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

This table is not applicable to the industry.

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	30	7	37
Operatives	64,987	5,578	70,565
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	32,785	15,601	48,386
Total employees	97,772	21,179	118,951
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 19.6	£ 9.6	£ 16.4

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.

© *Crown copyright* 1960

Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
York House, Kingsway, London w.c.2
423 Oxford Street, London w.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff
39 King Street, Manchester 2
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1
2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3
80 Chichester Street, Belfast 1
or through any bookseller

Printed in England