



BOARD OF TRADE

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Report on the Census of Production 1963

28 Pharmaceutical preparations

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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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 'Introduction to the Census of Production 1963' published by the Board of Trade.)

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

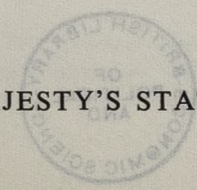
28 Pharmaceutical preparations

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)

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.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv



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.



28 Pharmaceutical preparations

This Report on the Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in compounding patent medicines, pills, ointments, embrocations, health salts, malt extracts and medicated wines, etc. The manufacture of surgical sutures is also included; surgical and medical dressings of cotton, medicated or not, are included in the report on Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres.

This industry corresponds (except for the inclusion of surgical sutures) to minimum list heading 272(1) in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

The manufacture of steroid preparations, which was included in this industry for 1958, is included in the General Chemicals Industry for 1963.

In 1958 returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons engaged on production, but for 1963 returns were required in full detail from all firms employing twenty-five or more persons.

There were no larger establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954, 1958 and 1963.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The classification of returns to this industry followed the standard procedure.

A similar procedure was followed in classifying returns to the three main sub-divisions of the industry, shown in Table 2. Returns allocated to 'Pharmaceutical preparations' which had sales of pharmaceutical chemicals amounting to more than one-tenth of the value of sales of pharmaceutical preparations were further classified to the sub-division 'with pharmaceutical chemical manufacture' and the remaining returns allocated to 'Other'.

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).

	1958	1963
Total	12,310	17,700
of operatives	12,310	17,700
of other employees (b)	12,310	17,700
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (c)	3,900	5,012
Capital expenditure (f)		
Total	1,380	1,940
New building work		
Land and existing buildings (g)		
Plant and machinery (h)	4,000	1,000
Vehicles (i)	200	200

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns amounted to about 3 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 2 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

(c) The total Customs and Excise duty paid was estimated at £1,022,000 for 1958 and £1,271,000 for 1963. Duty paid for 1963 was in respect of saccharin only; duty payable on saccharin ceased in 1962.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(g) Acquisitions less disposals.

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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.	320	286
Number of establishments	"	357	323
Gross output	£'000	145,955	211,864
Net output	"	74,113	124,107
Net output per head	£	1,562	2,283
Sales and work done	£'000	131,440	191,085(b)
Customs and Excise rebate and drawback on alcohol, etc. (net of duty) (c)	"	3,925	3,485
Purchases	"	73,225	75,084
Payments to other organisations	"	546	1,047
Stocks and work in progress	"	1,157	2,483
Total stocks and work in progress	"	31,162	44,252
Goods on hand for sale	"	334	6
Work in progress	"	142	1,585
Materials, stores and fuel	"	681	893
Average number employed	"	29.1	30.2
Wages and salaries	£'000	12,216	15,562
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (e)	"	..	3,356
Capital expenditure (f)	"	..	6,012
Total	"	2,586	1,909
New building work	"	..	260
Land and existing buildings (g)	"	4,027	3,701
Plant and machinery (g)	"	508	662
Vehicles (g)	"		

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns accounted for about 3 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958 the comparable figure was 8 per cent.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) 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).

(c) The total Customs and Excise duty paid was estimated at £1,622,000 for 1963 and £1,271,000 for 1958. Duty paid for 1958 was in respect of saccharin only: duty payable on saccharin ceased in 1962.

(d) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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

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

(g) 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)		
		Surgical and medical dressings, not wholly of cotton		
		11	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	7	9	
Number of establishments	"	14	13	
Gross output	£'000	6,486	11,941	
Net output	"	2,098	6,714	
Net output per head	£	791	1,891	
Sales and work done	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	6,292	11,315(d)
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	178	634
Sales of characteristic products	"	4,437	7,894	
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	71	70	
Customs and Excise rebate and drawback on alcohol, etc. (net of duty)(g)	£'000	9	4	
Purchases	{ materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	4,248	4,802
	{ goods for merchenting and canteen purchases	"		374
Payments to other organisations	{ for work done on materials given out	"		17
	{ for transport	"	78	35
Stocks and work in progress				
Goods on hand for sale	{ change during year	"	+ 11	- 17
	{ at end of year	"	608	947
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 5	+ 9
	{ at end of year	"	169	346
Materials, stores and fuel	{ change during year	"	- 71	- 5
	{ at end of year	"	726	965
Average number employed	{ total, including working proprietors	No.	2,653	3,551
	{ operatives	"	2,084	2,720
	{ other employees (h)	"	569	829
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	741	1,152
	{ of other employees (h)	"	381	695
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	355	423
	{ other employees (h)	"	669	838
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	85	
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	82	
Capital expenditure (k)				
New building work	"	115	71	
Land and existing buildings (l)	"	..	1	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	120	194
	{ disposals	"	5	1
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	34	62
	{ disposals	"	11	26

For notes to this table - see page 28/7

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)								
	1958	1963	Pharmaceutical preparations				Total	
			With pharmaceutical chemical manufacture		Other		1958	1963
			12	13	14	14		
	7	5	11	17	97	97	118	124
	8	5	18	29	112	113	152	160
	3,080	3,172	42,339	99,543	81,877	90,225	133,784	204,880
	1,464	1,478	19,330	59,584	45,040	52,239	67,933	120,016
	1,473	2,358	1,204	2,467	1,893	2,155	1,562	2,283
	3,071	3,153(d)	39,172	90,852(d)	71,943	79,467(d)	120,479	184,786(d)
	5	21	3,422	7,492	10,136	10,409	13,741	18,556
	2,448	2,069	21,699	56,190	60,022	63,251	(e)	(e)
	80	66	55	62	83	80	73	74
	17	- 91		2,151		1,306	3,598(g)	3,371
	1,549	1,482	23,704	35,634	41,641	30,691	67,118	72,608
		14		5,088		7,764		13,240
	81	36		672		288	501	1,012
		62	168	1,142	924	998	1,205	2,237
	+ 18	- 13	+ 22	+ 151	- 357	- 116	- 306	+ 5
	197	193	4,669	8,159	4,831	6,126	10,305	15,426
	- 14	+ 11	- 277	+ 1,048	+ 155	+ 464	- 130	+ 1,532
	47	63	3,641	8,102	2,187	3,411	6,044	11,923
	- 2	+ 8	- 729	+ 426	+ 179	+ 450	- 624	+ 863
	184	155	3,714	6,418	7,591	7,907	12,215	15,445
	994	627	16,061	24,150	23,787	24,241	43,495	52,569
	556	318	9,720	13,300	14,384	12,993	26,744	29,331
	438	309	6,341	10,850	9,402	11,222	16,750	23,210
	237	186	4,577	7,322	5,671	6,442	11,226	15,101
	331	311	4,086	10,981	6,622	10,391	11,420	22,378
	426	584	471	551	394	496	420	515
	756	1,007	644	1,012	704	926	682	964
	..	18	..	653	..	608	..	1,364
	..	28	..	834	..	949	..	1,893
	70	3	722	827	1,464	946	2,370	1,846
	..	2	..	- 237	..	- 18	..	- 252
	97	41	1,696	2,082	1,850	1,461	3,763	3,778
	2	-	23	142	42	56	72	199
	35	47	70	342	684	837	823	1,288
	19	17	13	148	315	457	357	648

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		Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number						
25-49	18	19	649	2,576	1,077	1,659	68	418
50-99	25	27	1,629	6,004	3,118	1,914	127	1,050
100-199	31	32	4,368	16,266	7,561	1,731	449	3,181
200-299	12	12	2,932	10,800	5,200	1,774	159	1,930
300-399	6	11	2,059	7,930	4,110	1,996	151	1,373
400-499	7	9	3,056	14,123	7,316	2,394	337	3,529
500-749	7	14	4,492	16,356	10,096	2,248	707	3,100
750-999	6	7	4,961	27,723	19,998	4,031	1,089	4,600
1,000-1,999	8	18	12,836	50,423	30,922	2,409	1,013	12,240
2,500 and over	4	11	15,587	52,676	30,618	1,964	1,712	11,373
Total	124	160	52,569	204,880	120,016	2,283	5,814	42,793

(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 (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
25-49	427	218	205	216	18	18	480	993
50-99	980	637	456	635	45	36	465	996
100-199	2,516	1,843	1,217	1,616	108	129	484	877
200-299	2,042	890	886	784	71	82	434	881
300-399	1,097	959	546	853	58	36	498	889
400-499	1,663	1,393	782	1,252	73	88	470	899
500-749	2,508	1,984	1,264	1,838	120	142	504	926
750-999	1,805	3,156	976	3,325	139	235	541	1,053
1,000-1,999	7,101	5,735	3,762	6,214	338	620	530	1,083
2,500 and over	9,192	6,395	5,008	5,647	394	507	545	883
Total	29,331	23,210	15,101	22,378	1,364	1,893	515	964

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £218,000.

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	1	7	8
18 and over	43	49	92
All ages	44	56	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963, in the 'Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations Industry' - Minimum List Heading 272.

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons in 1963 and fewer than 25 persons engaged in production in 1958) in this industry. It includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for about 2 per cent. of the employment shown for 1963 and less than 1 per cent. for 1958.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	203	159

Average number employed:

Working proprietors	} 3,794 {	190
Other persons employed		1,232

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the introduction to the report; 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) 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).

(e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.

(f) 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.

(g) The total Customs and Excise duty paid was £1,569,000 for 1963 and £1,165,000 for 1958. Duty paid for 1958 was in respect of saccharin only: duty payable on saccharin ceased in 1962.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

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

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

(l) Acquisitions less disposals.

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	
	Value	Value	Enterprises	Entries
Pharmaceutical preparations mixed or compounded in all forms, and unmixed put up in prepared forms or measured doses, for therapeutic or prophylactic (including veterinary) use	£'000	£'000	Number	Number
13,14 Preparations put up for injection				
Penicillin	(b)	2,003	12	13
Other antibiotics		1,740	18	18
Other (excluding steroid preparations, etc., organo-therapeutic extracts of glands, etc. and vaccines, etc.)		5,388	40	42
13,14 Tablets, pills, lozenges, capsules, etc., and powders put up in prepared forms or doses (excluding health salts and salines, medicated confectionery and chemical and mineral additives for food) (c)				
Aspirin and aspirin compounds	6,751	12,994	63	69
Antibiotics				
Penicillin	9,365	5,423	23	24
Other		11,066	28	30
Barbiturates	781	1,981	39	39
Sulphonamides	1,830	1,578	32	32
Alkaloids (morphine, codeine, etc., and derivatives)	26,546	1,679	40	41
Vitamins		3,761	51	55
Other		34,613	85	94
13,14 Ointments, lotions, liniments and liquid dressings of like use put up in prepared forms (excluding general purpose disinfectants and preparations for pest and plant control) (d)				
Antibiotics				
Penicillin	1,228	205	16	17
Other		2,227	37	38
Antiseptic preparations specifically for medicinal use (including gargles, mouth washes, etc.)	4,085	3,323	58	60
Other (including insect-repellent ointments and dressings, anti-sunburn lotion, etc.)		4,556	74	80
13,14 Liquid and emulsion preparations, syrups and elixirs specifically for medicinal use put up in prepared forms or doses (excluding lotions, liniments, dressings, etc.)	(b)	15,875	87	93
13,14 Galenicals not put up in prepared forms or doses (including bulk sales for blending, compounding or bottling, etc.) (e)	2,744	3,044	30	30
13,14 Confectionery, medicated (including that containing therapeutic doses and the like)	(b)	4,813	45	53
13,14 Health salts and salines	2,052	1,166	24	24
12 Malt extract and malt mixtures for medicinal use (with cod liver oil or halibut liver oil, etc.)	1,470	1,646	12	12
12 Medicated and tonic wines	455	348	7	7
12 Patent and proprietary foods and food drinks including infants' and invalids' food, medicinal	2,096	3,330	15	17

TABLE 5 (continued)

Industry sub-division (a)	1958		1963	
	Value	Value	Enterprises	Entries
Pharmaceutical preparations mixed or compounded in all forms, and unmixed put up in prepared forms or measured doses, for therapeutic or prophylactic (including veterinary) use (continued)	£'000	£'000	Number	Number
12 Medicinal oils not included elsewhere	568	512	18	18
13,14 Chemical and mineral additives and supplements for foods and feeding stuffs (including animal)				
Vitamins, phosphates, calciums, etc.	(b)	6,327	39	44
Antibiotics (including mixtures containing antibiotics)	(b)	1,488	14	15
13,14 Other pharmaceutical preparations (f)	31,027	8,973	64	68
Unclassified pharmaceutical preparations	1,380	-	-	-
11 Surgical and medical dressings, not wholly of cotton, medicated or not, other than piece goods (g)				
Adhesive plasters, cloth and tape	3,227	5,105	10	12
Other dressings (including plaster of paris bandage, first aid outfits, etc.)	938	2,311	13	17
Surgical sutures	1,149	1,730	7	7
Other products	558	2,399	31	32
Waste products	83	75	23	24
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.	2,581	2,298	17	18
Total	100,915(h)	153,980	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)	12,887	17,331	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry	88,028(h)	136,649	124	132(i)

(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.

(c) Described as pills, medicated lozenges, pastilles, capsules and tablets, not elsewhere specified, in 1958.

(d) Described as ointments and liniments (other than those specifically for animals) in 1958.

(e) Described as liquid galenicals, not elsewhere specified, in 1958.

(f) Described in 1958 as

	£'000
Antihistaminics	608
Antipaludics (other than quinine and salts)	618
Proprietary medicines, not elsewhere specified	16,453
Drugs, etc. purchased and bottled for sale, not elsewhere specified	2,195
Other pharmaceutical preparations	
Containing antibiotics	3,511
Other	7,644

Medicines, spices, condiments specifically for animals, poultry, etc. are included in the report on the Animal and Poultry Foods Industry.

(g) Surgical and medical dressings wholly of cotton are included in the Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres Industry.

(h) Revised figure. Steroid preparations (cortisone, hydrocortisone, etc.) and liver extracts included in this table in the 1958 report on this industry are now shown in Table 7.

(i) 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.

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	
	Value	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	£'000	£'000	Number	
Pharmaceutical preparations mixed or compounded in all forms, and unmixed put up in prepared forms or measured doses, for therapeutic or prophylactic (including veterinary) use				
Tablets, pills, lozenges, capsules, etc. and powders put up in prepared forms or doses (excluding health salts and salines, medicated confectionery and chemical and mineral additives for food)	6,597	4,503	20	11,27,29
Ointments, lotions, liniments and liquid dressings of like use put up in prepared forms (excluding general purpose disinfectants and preparations for pest and plant control)	5,583	3,511	29	(b)
Malt extract and malt mixtures for medicinal use (with cod liver oil or halibut liver oil, etc.), and patent and proprietary foods and food drinks including infants' and invalids' food, medicinal		796	5	11,17,18
Other pharmaceutical preparations		7,699	30	(b)
Surgical and medical dressings not wholly of cotton, medicated or not, other than piece goods	707	823	8	27,53,77,119
Other products		-	-	
Total	12,887	17,331	..	

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

(b) Production is widely distributed.

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	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.tons	£'000
Medicines, spices and condiments specifically for animals, poultry, etc.	..	4,036	..	2,094
Food and drink products	{ 383	{ 1,275	{ ..	{ 1,232
	{ ..	{ 151		
Disinfectants, insecticides, weed killers and anti-sprouting products	{ 4.9	{ 1,818	{ 13.8	{ 3,597
	{ ..	{ 287	{ ..	{ 135
Pharmaceutical chemicals			Th.kg.	
Antibiotics	..	1,045	{ 79.7	{ 1,906
			{ ..	{ 912
Steroid preparations (cortisone, hydrocortisone, etc.)	..	3,484	..	5,312
Alkaloids, their salts and other derivatives	..	713	..	747
Insulin (all forms and solutions including sales in measured doses)	Mn. international units		Mn. international units	
	4,253	1,545	3,858	1,344
Organo-inorganic compounds for medicinal use			..	221
Other organo-therapeutic extracts of glands or of other organs or of their secretions	..	6,367	..	561
Vaccines, sera and other serological products			..	2,947
Other pharmaceutical chemicals uncompounded			..	9,870
Miscellaneous chemicals and chemical products	..	2,872	..	4,073
Toilet preparations	Th.lb.			
Hair preparations	{ 1,121	{ 539	{ ..	{ 2,647
	{ ..	{ 1,303		
Cosmetics, toilet preparations and perfumery other than for hair	{ 4,697	{ 1,178	{ ..	{ 5,122
	{ ..	{ 1,363		
Dental preparations	6,551	2,396	..	975
Soap and detergents	..	2,078	..	1,070
Other goods			..	2,327
Services rendered to other organisations (a)		..		1,042
Total value of goods sold without having been subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	13,392	..	17,893
Canteen takings		348		663
Total		46,191(b)		66,692
		(c)		

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

(b) Revised figure. Steroid preparations (cortisone, hydrocortisone, etc.) and Liver extracts (included in Other organo-therapeutic extracts of glands, etc.) were included in the principal products table of the 1958 report.

(c) Excluding amount 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
Materials for processing		£'000		£'000
Heavy chemicals (acids, alkalis, alcohols, other inorganic and organic chemicals, compressed gases, etc.) including pharmaceutical grades of heavy chemicals				
Inorganic (acids, alkalis, other inorganic chemicals)	..	602	..	3,091
Organic				
Ethyl alcohol				
Duty-free	..	6,397	..	201
Duty-paid	4,638
Other (including formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde, acetone, phenol, potassium and sodium organic compounds, quaternary ammonium compounds, etc.)	..	469	..	7,473
Pharmaceutical chemicals (i.e. chemicals for therapeutic or prophylactic use, unmixed or uncompounded, excluding unmixed products put up in measured doses for therapeutic or prophylactic use)				
Acetylsalicylic acid and salicylates	..	649	..	900
Vitamins, provitamins, their salts and esters	..	648	..	1,408
Antibiotics (not in prepared forms)	..	(a)	..	3,089
Sulphonamides (not in prepared forms)	..	487	..	717
Other pharmaceutical chemicals, unmixed or uncompounded, not put up in measured doses	..	1,696	..	11,851
Medicinal oils and paraffin (other than for use as fuel)	..	1,655	..	901
Drugs of vegetable origin, raw or simply prepared	..	3,107	..	1,846
Glands, organs and other substances of animal origin including organo-therapeutic extracts of glands or of other organs or of their secretions	..	777	..	1,059
Milk and milk powder	..	132(b)	..	256
Malt	..	962	..	208
Glucose, lactose, sugar and other sweetening substances (other than saccharin)	..	268	..	1,692
Glycerine	..	694	..	369
Woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) wholly or mainly of cotton	..	(a)	Th.sq.yds.	
			10,123	248
			..	1,234
Rubber, natural, synthetic or reclaimed, in all forms (including rubber compound and latex)	..	(a)	..	184
Lubricating oils and greases	Th.gal.	
			30.8	11
			..	17
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	959	..	1,044
All other materials for processing	..	17,806	..	8,939

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost £'000	Quantity	Cost £'000
Packaging materials				
Paper and board				
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	2,421	..	3,998
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard, and fibreboard (except multiwall sacks)	..	444	..	1,261
Metal				
Cans and boxes	..	2,393	..	2,367
			Thousands	
Barrels, kegs and drums	..	(c)	58.1	149
			..	99
Aluminium collapsible tubes, aluminium foil, and any laminates incorporating aluminium foil, and aluminium foil labels and closures	..	(c)	..	1,435
Other packaging materials of metal including crown corks, wire, foil and any laminates incorporating foil (other than aluminium foil), foil labels and foil closures, tensional steel strappings, etc.	..	(c)	..	857
Timber				
Containers wholly or mainly of wood, including plywood boxes and drums, baskets and wickerwork crates	..	438	..	356
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture into packing cases, etc.	..	(c)	..	1
Other wood products for packaging, including wood wool but excluding plywood for manufacture into packing cases	..	(c)	..	37
			Th.gross	
Glass containers (including glass syphons)	..	3,282	3,173	3,562
			..	1,137
Transparent cellulose film (including bags)	..	(c)	..	272
Plastics				
Moulded and fabricated packs and containers (e.g. bottles and bottle caps)	..	199	..	654
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene	..	199	..	349
Other (including polystyrene)	..	..	..	..
Sheet, film, foams, etc. (including bags)	..	(c)	..	69
Wholly or mainly of polyethylene (including lay flat tubing)	..	(c)	..	51
Other plastic sheet, films and foams (whether or not laminated but excluding laminates to metal, foil or paper)	..	(c)	..	..
All other packaging materials	..	1,498	..	1,443
Fuel and electricity (d)	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Coal	173	601	145	667
			..	76
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	6.8	39	14.4	77
	..	17	..	..

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1954		1963	
	Quantity	Cost £'000	Quantity	Cost £'000
	Th.gal.		Th.gal.	
Fuel and electricity (d) (continued)				
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	1,092	216	1,903	410
			..	41
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	4,154	176	15,360	592
			..	71
	Th.therms		Th.therms	
Gas	926	52	946	63
			..	10
	Th.kWh.		Th.kWh.	
Electricity	114,344	343	161,763	958
			..	165
Total cost of materials and fuel		49,430		72,608
Goods purchased for merchandising		..		12,624
Canteen purchases		..		616
Total cost of purchases		..		85,849

(a) Not recorded separately.

(b) So far as recorded separately, in 1954.

(c) Included in 'All other packaging materials'.

(d) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 20,123 Th.kWh in 1954 and 33,571 Th.kWh in 1963.

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.	770
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	637
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	451
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	2,237
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	45
Vehicle licences	"	37
Depreciation	"	213
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	83
Total	"	3,704

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons:
United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
	£'000
Repairs and maintenance to	
Buildings	643
Road goods vehicles	83
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	933
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	296
Rates, excluding water rates	1,113
Hire of plant and machinery	198
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	983
Total	4,248

(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)	0.5	November	12.7
May	0.7	December	42.5
June	6.2	1964	
July	0.0	January	1.8
August	5.4	February	0.1
September	2.2	March	24.7
October	3.2		
		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.

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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