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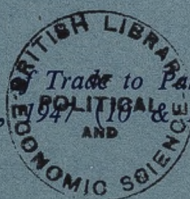
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*The Report on the
Census of Production
for 1954*

Volume 11: Industry H

CINEMATOGRAPH FILM PRINTING

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)



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The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

VOLUME 11 INDUSTRY H

CINEMATOGRAPH FILM PRINTING

THIS REPORT on the Cinematograph Film Printing Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in developing, printing, colouring and repairing cinematograph film and sound tracks.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 195(2) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

There were no establishments in Northern Ireland in the register for this trade.

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IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the next page. In interpreting the data in the tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

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The following notes describe terms in general use in the tables of the report. More detailed explanations of the terms used and a description of the scope and method of taking the census are given in the separate booklet entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1954 - Introductory Notes' (price 1s. 6d. net).

Industrial Classification: Establishments are classified to industries according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. Certain products are identified as the principal products of individual industries, the principal products for a given industry being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed is that an establishment is classified to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of the principal products of any other industry.

Specialist producers normally comprise those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the characteristic products of the specialist group.

Intermediate products: For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of intermediate products, i.e., products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced.

Larger establishments: The information given in the report relates mainly to 'larger establishments', i.e., establishments of firms employing on the average more than 10 persons. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a mine or factory). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are not regarded as separate establishments and are included in the return for the works.

Small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

The estimates for the industry as a whole given in Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the other items shown in the same proportion as total employment.

Gross output (production) is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; it is obtained by adjusting the value of sales and work done during the year for changes in the value of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress.

Net output is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used, the amount paid for work given out, and, for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made. This represents the value added to materials by the process of production, and 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.

Sales means sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return or made on commission for it, whether produced in the year or not. The value of sales is the net selling value, i.e., the amount charged to customers, whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were required to give the f.o.b. value.

Materials and fuel: The total cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production, and of fuel (includ-

ing oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes: packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases when first purchased; workshop and office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by firms' own work-people included in their returns; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The cost of materials and fuel used, given in Table 2, is obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the year in the value of stocks.

Stocks: Firms were required to give stocks of materials and fuel, products on hand for sale, and work in progress, at income tax values.

Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is normally included in the cost of materials. Finished goods are similarly valued as they were sold, duty-paid or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is deducted in arriving at net output.

Employment: Total employment includes working proprietors, administrative, technical and clerical employees, and operatives, but excludes outworkers, canteen employees and persons engaged in merchanting or any other activity not covered by a firm's return, who are shown separately as excluded employees. Employees are persons on the pay-roll (i.e., persons whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether employed full-time or part-time.

Working proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, together with members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded. For Northern Ireland directors of limited companies (other than those paid by fee only) are also included.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include directors, other than those paid by fee only (except in Northern Ireland); 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, i.e., broadly speaking, all manual workers.

Outworkers are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes.

Wages and salaries include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions without any deductions for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions etc. They exclude payments to working proprietors.

Capital expenditure includes expenditure on new building work, and on plant, machinery and vehicles, charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation costs involved. It includes expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain which had not begun production before the end of the year (which has not previously been included in the Census of Production reports for individual industries).

Symbols used:

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

Where figures are rounded, e.g., given to the nearest £ thousand, there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of constituent items and the totals shown. In some cases, figures have been combined with others of a similar nature where publication of separate details might disclose information relating to an individual undertaking.

Industry summary
Estimates for the industry as a whole

TABLE 1

	United Kingdom			Scotland 1954	Wales 1954
	1948	1951	1954		
Gross output (production)	£ million 4.3	£ million 6.4	£ million 8.9	£ million -	£ million -
Net output	1.9	2.5	3.5	-	-
Total stocks and work in progress					
At beginning of year	0.4	0.5	0.8	-	-
Change during year	-	+ 0.2	-	-	-
Capital expenditure less disposals (a)	0.3	0.4	0.6	-	-
Wages and salaries	1.0	1.3	1.8	-	-
Total employment (including working proprietors)	Thousands 2.4	Thousands 2.4	Thousands 2.9	Thousands -	Thousands -

(a) Capital expenditure on new building work, plant, machinery and vehicles (including (except in 1948) that incurred in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production), less amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of.

Summary of returns received

TABLE 2

	Unit	Great Britain 1948	United Kingdom	
			1951	1954
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS				
Number of establishments	No.	23	19	18
Total value of sales and work done	£'000	4,317	6,259	8,735
Products on hand for sale and work in progress	"	76	102	184
{ at beginning of year	"	1	27	26
{ change during year	"	+	+	+
Gross output (production) (a)	"	4,306	6,285	8,761
Purchases of materials and fuel	"	2,459	3,920	5,225
Stocks of materials and fuel	"	303	428	637
{ at beginning of year	"	41	130	47
{ change during year	"	+	+	-
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	2,417	3,790	5,272
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	11	1	12
Payment for transport (b)	"	12	14	22
Net output	"	1,878	2,481	3,455
Average number of employees	{ operatives { others	No. 1,860	1,980	2,363
Total employment (d)	"	482 (c)	404	492
Net output per person employed (d)	"	£ 802	£ 1,040	£ 1,209
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives { of others	£'000 752	979	1,399
Capital expenditure	"	255	297	419
New building work (e)	"	111	120	243
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions (e) { disposals	" 199	282	339
Vehicles	{ acquisitions (e) { disposals	" 14	5	2
	"	9	11	12
	"	4	4	4
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS				
Number of returns	No.	5	6	6
Total employment, including working proprietors	"	18	38	37

(a) For the year 1948 gross output excludes payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold. For subsequent years gross output includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services.

(b) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For the year 1948 payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods sold. For subsequent years they cover payments for transport of both finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.

(c) Number in week ended September 25, 1948.

(d) Including working proprietors.

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

CINEMATOGRAPH FILM PRINTING

Analysis by size, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

Average number employed (a)	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (b)	Net output per person employed (a)
				Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
11 - 24	3	236	75	37	8	24	7	10	1,587
25 - 99	8	971	396	269	61	156	57	21	1,201
100 - 199	3	961	309	302	40	187	31	12	903
200 and over	4	6,594	2,675	1,755	383	1,032	323	552	1,251
Total	18	8,761	3,455	2,363	492	1,399	419	594	1,209

(a) Including working proprietors.

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

TABLE 4 - Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

No specialisation within this trade was distinguished.

Principal output of the industry

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 5

	1951		1954		
	Quantity	Amount charged	Quantity	Amount charged	Entries
	Th.lin.ft.	£'000	Th.lin.ft.	£'000	Number
Cinematograph printing and developing work done					
35 mm. film					
Positives printed for distribution to exhibitors					
Newsreels	89,167	535	88,861	675	5
Other					
Black and white or monochrome	350,040	3,567	142,148	1,090	8
Colour			219,128	4,007	6
Original sound and picture negatives developed	40,668	180	52,332	260	12
Prints not included above (e.g., duplicate negatives, dye matrices, rush prints, opticals, duplicate positives, sound track separately printed)	58,146	662	48,699	747	9
16 mm. film					
Positives printed for distribution to exhibitors	59,524	497	65,833	768	12
Other 16 mm. processing and/or printing	27,772	217	34,451	375	9
9.5 mm. and 8 mm. processing and/or printing	22,838	160	18,161	187	6
Other work done (cinematograph and other)		249		334	10
Waste products sold (a)	..	84	..	177	15
Total		6,152		8,619	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		-		-	
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		6,152		8,619	18

(a) Net selling value.

(51952)

CINEMATOGRAPH FILM PRINTING

TABLE 6 - Principal output of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

No principal output of the industry by establishments classified to other industries was recorded for 1954

TABLE 7 - Output in the industry of other than principal output

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

The total amount charged for work done other than the principal output was £116,000 in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, details cannot be given.

TABLE 8 - Total make of intermediate products

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
	Th.lin.ft.	£'000
Materials		
Blank colour film		
35 mm.	38,162	551
Other than 35 mm.	13,584	236
Other blank film		
Positive		
35 mm.	540,321	3,056
Other than 35 mm.	64,757	195
Negative		
35 mm.	12,841	171
Other than 35 mm.	1,163	7
Chemicals for developing and fixing		194
Packing materials		25
All other purchased materials		689
Fuel and electricity		
Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)		
For use in internal combustion engines	Th.gal.	
Motor spirit (petrol) for use in road vehicles and derv. fuel	36	8
Other	3	-
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc.	182	8
Gas purchased	Th.therms	
From Gas Boards	105	7
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	-	-
Electricity purchased	Th.kWh.	
	8,782	56
All other purchased fuel		23
Total Cost		5,225

(51952)

CINEMATOGRAPH FILM PRINTING

Average number of employees, and wages, salaries
and superannuation payments

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom (a)

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Average number of employees		
Operatives	1,980	2,363
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	404	492
Total	2,384	2,855
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries paid to		
Operatives	979	1,399
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	297	419
Total	1,277	1,818
	£	£
Wages and salaries per head		
Operatives	494	592
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	735	351
		£'000
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents		
Employers' contributions	..	48
		Number
Employees covered	..	1,702
		£'000
Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents	..	2

(a) The following persons, not included above, were also employed by larger establishments in this industry ('other workers' includes, for example, employees engaged in merchanting):-

Canteen workers	2 Males	40 Females
Other workers	90 Males	96 Females

Employment in a specified week (a)

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 11

	Number					
	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	1	-	1	1	1	2
Operatives	1,614	429	2,043	1,965	437	2,402
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	288	132	420	354	163	517
Total employees	1,902	561	2,463	2,319	600	2,919

(a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, 1954.

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