

FINAL REPORT ON THE FIFTH CENSUS OF PRODUCTION AND THE IMPORT DUTIES ACT INQUIRY, 1935

The relation between the Census of Production and the Inquiries held under the Import Duties Act is explained on pages v and vi. Throughout these notes references to the Census of Production for 1935 should be regarded as including references to the Import Duties Act Inquiry for the same year.

Introductory Notes

The Final Report on the Census of Production for 1935 is published in five volumes of which the first four deal with particular trades and trade groups and the fifth with the Census as a whole. This volume is the first of the series and deals with the 26 trades included in the Textile, Leather and Clothing Groups.

The preliminary results of the Census, which were issued in the course of the year 1937, were limited to summarised statements of the quantities and selling values of goods produced (with a comparative statement of exports and retained imports), the quantity and cost of materials, fuel and electricity used and the numbers of persons employed. They provided all the information that was available on these matters at the time of publication, but the figures given were provisional and a number of amendments have been incorporated in the Final Report as a result of the receipt of further returns and the revision of some of the particulars originally tabulated. Apart from revision of the provisional figures, the Final Report also contains information on a number of subjects of economic importance (e.g. the location of industries, size of firms, etc.) which could not be dealt with conveniently in the series of preliminary reports.

Previous Censuses.—The Census of Production is conducted by the Board of Trade under the authority of the Census of Production Act, 1906. The first Census related to the year 1907 and the second to 1912, but the latter was interrupted by the war and was not completed. No further Census was taken for 12 years and in the interval the geographical field covered by the original Act was changed by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920. As the first Census extended to the whole of Ireland its results are not readily comparable with those for any later year for which a Census has been held.

The third and fourth Censuses were taken for 1924 and 1930 respectively. Following a decision to establish a quinquennial series with 1930 as the starting point, the Fifth Census was taken for the year 1935.

Area covered.—The Census covered productive operations carried out in Great Britain, but a Census in Northern Ireland was conducted at the same time by the Ministry of Commerce of Northern Ireland. The results of the Northern Ireland Census were published in 1937 and are incorporated in this report, which thus covers the whole of the United Kingdom.

Scope of the Census.—In the schedule to the Census of Production Act, 1906, the following classes of persons are specified as required to make returns under the Act:—

- (a) The occupier of every factory or workshop within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
- (b) The owner, agent, or manager of every mine and quarry.
- (c) Every builder, that is to say, a person who, by way of trade or business, undertakes the construction or alteration of a building or any part thereof.
- (d) Every person who by way of trade or business executes works of construction, alteration or repair of railroads, tramroads, harbours, docks, canals, sewers, roads, embankments, reservoirs or wells, or of laying or altering gas or water pipes, or telegraphic, telephonic, or electric lines or works, or any other prescribed works.
- (e) Every person who by way of trade or business gives out work to be done elsewhere than on his own premises.
- (f) Every person carrying on any other trade or business which may be prescribed.

The Act enables the Board of Trade to make rules exempting, either wholly or to the prescribed extent, any class of persons or firms from the obligation to make returns and under this provision a rule was made exempting the following classes of business:—

- Laundry work, and the dyeing and cleaning of used garments.
- Taxidermy work.
- Wig making.
- Flax scutching.

Portrait or trade photography, other than the making of or printing from blocks or metal plates prepared by photographic processes and the printing of cinematograph films.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings were also exempted from the obligation to make returns.

A list of the industries and services covered by the Census of 1935 is given in Appendix I (page xv).

Exclusion of small firms.—Following the method adopted at the 1930 Census, detailed returns were not obtained from persons employing not more than ten persons as a yearly average, the only information required from these firms (except in the Bread, Cakes, etc., Trade) being a statement of the nature of their business and the average number of their male and female employees in the year. The original results of the more complete Census of 1924 have been adjusted on a similar basis, except those for Northern Ireland, which include all firms irrespective of size; with this exception, the whole of the information given in these reports, for any year, should be understood to relate to the operations of firms employing more than ten persons. The results of the 1930 Census of Northern Ireland, which were originally based on an exemption limit of five persons, have been adjusted similarly.

Method of canvass.—A circular letter notifying the Census was issued at the beginning of 1935 to all persons and firms on the Census registers, numbering about 336,000. The letter contained a form of Declaration enabling firms that employed not more than ten persons to claim exemption from the Census by stating the average number of their employees and the nature of their business. Arising from this issue, about 155,000 firms claimed exemption from the Census. The statutory schedule was issued to the remaining firms, numbering about 152,000, at the beginning of 1936, three months being allowed for the completion and delivery of the returns. Second applications were required in 82,000 cases and third applications in 37,500. A final application was made by registered post to 4,000 firms whose returns were still outstanding. Legal action was found necessary in about 200 cases. About 57,500 returns were tabulated of which about 37 per cent. were found to be defective or inaccurate and were returned for completion or revision. The number of small firms claiming exemption as a result of the issue of the final schedule was about 50,000, and no information was received from about 5,200 firms which were believed to employ not more than ten persons.

The Census was conducted by correspondence, no local staff of enumerators being employed by the Census Office.

Powers of the Board of Trade under Section 9 of the Import Duties Act (1932).—Section 9 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, enables the Board of Trade to require statistical returns from occupiers or managers of factories or workshops in the United Kingdom engaged in the manufacture of goods of classes which would be chargeable on importation with customs duty under Part I of that Act. This power was extended by Sections 9 and 20 of the Finance Act, 1933, to cover goods subject to the silk duties and McKenna duties or dutiable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921.

The nature of the information obtainable under these powers is similar to that obtained under the Census of Production Act, 1906, with the following exceptions:—

- (a) Under the Census of Production Act particulars of the quantities of goods manufactured can only be obtained compulsorily in respect of goods which are required to be recorded by quantities on importation or exportation. No such restriction is applied in the case of Inquiries under the Import Duties Act.
- (b) Under the Census of Production Act, only an aggregate cost figure can be required in respect of materials, fuel and electricity used, but particulars can be obtained of the quantity, though not the cost, of the different classes of fuel used for power. Section 9 of the Import Duties Act enables the Board of Trade to obtain compulsory information regarding particular classes of materials used, both by quantity and cost and similar details are also obtainable in respect of different classes of fuel.
- (c) The total value of work given out to other firms is among the compulsory items specified by the Census of Production Act. This information is not obtainable compulsorily under Section 9 of the Import Duties Act.

(d) Particulars of the capacity of engines, electric generators and electric motors at factories can be required under the Census of Production Act but not under Section 9 of the Import Duties Act.

(e) Section 9 of the Import Duties Act does not apply to repair work, reconditioning work or work of installation.

Import Duties Act Inquiries of 1933 and 1934.—Inquiries under the Import Duties Act were held by the Board of Trade in respect of production in the years 1933 and 1934. In order to obtain data that would be comparable with those of the 1930 Census these Inquiries also were limited to firms employing more than ten persons on the average. Under the terms of the Act the Inquiries could not be extended to goods that were exempted from duty or to goods that were chargeable with duty under other enactments, and their scope was further restricted by omitting certain trades (e.g. Bread Baking, Tailoring, Dressmaking, etc.) in which an important proportion of the total output was contributed by the small firms. Taking the factory industries of the United Kingdom together, the proportion of the total net output in 1930 that was covered by the Import Duties Act Inquiries was 62 per cent. in 1933 and 68 per cent. in 1934; the respective proportions in terms of employment were 69 per cent. in 1933 and 71 per cent. in 1934.

Subjects on which information was obtained for 1935.—As indicated above, the powers provided by the Import Duties Act, 1932, enable more exact and more comprehensive particulars to be obtained as regards products manufactured and materials used than those given by the Census of Production Act, 1906. The additional details supplied by the two Inquiries for 1933 and 1934 on these subjects were found to be of much value but could only be required for the censal year 1935 by the continued employment of the Act of 1932. An Import Duties Act Inquiry was, therefore, again held in respect of the year 1935 and was made applicable to all firms whose products consisted wholly or mainly of those classes of goods that were dutiable under the Import Duties Act as amended by the Finance Act, 1933. In order to avoid the necessity for requiring a further return under the Census of Production Act in respect of the same output, a Rule was made under that Act enabling all returns made in connection with the Import Duties Act Inquiry for 1935 to be used for the purposes of the Census of Production. The number of manufacturing trades brought within the scope of this Inquiry was 92; firms in all other trades (31) made their returns in accordance with the provisions of the Census of Production Act.

An important consequence of these arrangements was that no information was obtained regarding power equipment at factories in 1935. Data on this subject was not obtainable under the provisions of the Import Duties Act and, for the trades included within the Import Duties Act Inquiry of 1935, could only have been obtained by means of a special additional schedule issued under the authority of the Census of Production Act; further, considerations of economy, both in time and expense necessitated some curtailment of the scope of the survey. Particulars of the industrial power equipment have been a valuable feature of the Censuses for previous years and it is proposed to collect information on this subject at the next quinquennial Census.

The subject headings on which information was required at the 1935 Census were as follows:—

(a) The quantity and value of goods made and the value of work done.

(b) The quantity and cost of materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used.

(c) The total amount paid for work given out (as regards trades included within the Import Duties Act Inquiry this information was returned voluntarily).

(d) The number of persons employed.

(e) The total quantity of electricity consumed.

Comparison with other years.—The results of the Import Duties Act Inquiries for 1933 and 1934 can only be compared with those of a Census of Production in respect of a limited number of trades and even for these trades it was sometimes necessary to exclude some part of the field that would have been covered by a full Census, e.g., in regard to goods free of duty and repair and reconditioning work. For these reasons the results of those Inquiries are not (except in two tables) used in the summary tables for *industry groups* which, as a general rule, give particulars for the three Censal years 1935, 1930 and 1924. The data for 1933 and 1934 can, however, be usefully employed as a guide to the movement of production in the years immediately following the introduction of the general customs tariff. In the tables for *individual trades*, the more general results of the 1935 Census are accordingly compared with those of the two years 1934 and 1933, as well as with those of the two Censal years 1930 and 1924; as regards the detailed statistics of products, etc., for which the method of presentation permits comparison with one year only, the procedure followed has been to take the most recent year for which particulars are available.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" signifies a single factory, workshop or other place of business at which some process involving the transformation of materials was carried on. Offices, warehouses, packing establishments, motor garages and such like ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works were not regarded as separate establishments, but the persons employed therein and the value of their services were included in the returns for the works. Where more than one industry was carried on in a single establishment but the business of the establishment was organised, for accounting purposes, as a single unit, only one return was made; but where the business was organised departmentally, a separate return for each department was obtained. At the 1935 Census firms were required to furnish separate returns for each establishment, whether engaged in the same trade or not, but for 1930 one return covering all establishments in the same trade was accepted provided the establishments were located in the same geographical area. In so far as establishments were concerned in the same process of manufacture the only effect of this change in procedure was to increase the number of returns received; but where establishments consisted of separate departments (e.g., woollen yarn spinning and carpet weaving), the products of one department being used as materials in the other, the effect of obtaining separate returns was to

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Comparison with other years.—The results of the Import Duties Act Inquiries for 1933 and 1934 can only be compared with those of a Census of Production in respect of a limited number of trades and even for these trades it was sometimes necessary to exclude some part of the field that would have been covered by a full Census, e.g., in regard to goods free of duty and repair and reconditioning work. For these reasons the results of those Inquiries are not (except in two tables) used in the summary tables for *industry groups* which, as a general rule, give particulars for the three Census years 1935, 1930 and 1924. The data for 1933 and 1934 can, however, be usefully employed as a guide to the movement of production in the years immediately following the introduction of the general customs tariff. In the tables for *individual trades*, the more general results of the 1935 Census are accordingly compared with those of the two years 1934 and 1933, as well as with those of the two Census years 1930 and 1924; as regards the detailed statistics of products, etc., for which the method of presentation permits comparison with one year only, the procedure followed has been to take the most recent year for which particulars are available.

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cause duplication in the amounts recorded as the value of the gross output and the cost of materials used. Some additional duplication may have been created in the 1935 aggregates on this account, compared with 1930, but the differences are not likely to have been of great importance. In any case, the aggregate net output of the establishments concerned is not affected.

Classification of industries.—Industry in 1935 was classified for Census purposes in 123 different sections, the grouping being designed to correspond as far as possible with that followed by other Government Departments concerned in the compilation of industrial statistics. Some of these trades are industrial groups on a small scale and are capable of further sub-division into smaller, but nevertheless quite distinct, industries. It would be impracticable to deal, in the detailed manner followed in these reports, with the many hundreds of sections of industry or groups of firms which might be regarded as forming separate trades. An analysis of the returns has, however, been made in order to segregate the most important of these smaller sections and the results are shown for each trade that is divisible in this manner.

Regional distribution of industry.—Great Britain was divided into 17 areas for the Census of 1935 but into 10 only for that of 1930. The specially defined areas were similar in both years, though some slight change of boundaries has taken place, and the additional seven in 1935 were created by a further sub-division of the areas previously falling within the "rest of England" and the "rest of Scotland". A statement is included for each trade giving particulars for each of these areas, and for Northern Ireland, in so far as this can be done without disclosing information relating to the business of individual firms. Comparable figures for 1930 are given wherever they are available, and owing to the change in boundaries these may differ to a slight extent from the corresponding figures published in the Final Report on the 1930 census.

The figures shown are the principal aggregates only. Statistics by classes of commodities produced, classes of materials used, etc., cannot be given in this detail, but are shown for each main division of the United Kingdom in the tables ("Country tables") following the series of summaries on each trade.

Particulars of the areas distinguished for the 1935 Census are given in Appendix II (page xviii).

Valuation of gross output.—The figures shown under this heading represent the net selling value of all goods manufactured in the year, whether sold or not. Firms working "on commission" or "for the trade" on materials given out to them by other firms recorded the amount received by them for the work.

Net selling value was defined as the actual amount charged to customers after deduction of discounts and payments to railway companies and other transport undertakings for carriage outwards. In other words, the goods were valued at the stage of delivery at which they passed out of the hands of the employees of the producing firm and on the basis of immediate cash payment. If delivery was effected by the producing firm's own staff and means of transport, no deduction

of transport costs was made, since the employees engaged in delivering the products were included as part of the firm's total staff, and the value of the products was required to cover the value of the services of all the firm's employees.

Firms were instructed to return the value of their sales in the year, plus the value of stocks held at the end of the year and less the value of stocks at the beginning. Stocks were valued at their "book" value, i.e., at the value assigned to them for the purposes of the firm's own accounts at the two dates.

Where the construction of the products was spread over a period of time, as in the case of railway carriages, aircraft and motor vehicles, firms were instructed to return the number of units actually completed in the accounting year and their net selling value; but in order to obtain a true measure of the value of the output attributable to the year, a statement of the value of the "work in progress" at the beginning and at the end of the period was also required, the former amount representing a deduction from, and the latter an addition to, the total value of the products completed in the period. These amounts were expressed as aggregates covering the whole uncompleted output of the establishment at the two dates. While this method provided an accurate valuation of the gross output of the establishment in the period of account, the values returned for individual classes of products were not similarly adjusted.

The value of materials used for packing the products (e.g., crates, cases, etc.), was included in the net selling value; the weight of packing materials was, however, excluded.

Materials used.—As already mentioned, the application of the Import Duties Act enabled details of the quantity and cost of important classes of materials used to be obtained compulsorily for the great majority of the factory trades. Similar particulars, though in considerably less detail, were obtained in connection with the Import Duties Act Inquiry for 1934, and wherever available these are shown for purposes of comparison. Although compulsory details could be obtained only for those trades to which the Import Duties Act was applicable, an attempt was made for the year 1935 to obtain similar information on voluntary lines in regard to other trades, and a substantial amount of information was collected by this means.

The particular classes specified were limited to those which were understood to be in fairly common use, and though some firms found it impossible to furnish the details accurately the particulars obtained for most trades are sufficiently comprehensive to form a basis for general conclusions. In the trades dealt with in this Volume, it will be found that the consumption data recorded for several classes of semi-manufactured textile products (e.g., cotton yarn, artificial silk, etc.), cover substantially the whole of the total amount available for use in the year.

As regards fuel and electricity, all firms were requested to supply particulars, both by quantity and cost, of the coal, coke, heavy fuel oil and electricity purchased and used by them in the year of return. The particulars included fuel used for power (driving engines), for

processing purposes, for heating and lighting and for all other purposes, including transport. Similar particulars in respect of gas, petrol and other forms of fuel were not required separately, being included in the general total returned under the heading "All other purchased materials and fuel used." No information relating to the cost of fuel used is available for any year prior to 1935.

Apart from the specific classes for which separate details were recorded, firms were instructed to include (under the heading "All other purchased materials and fuel") packing materials, materials used in the repair and maintenance of their own buildings, plant and machinery and all other materials and fuel used in producing the output recorded in their return. The "cost" represented the total amounts paid for materials in the year, plus the book value of stocks at the beginning of the year and less the book value of stocks at the end. The figure included payments to railway companies or other transport undertakings for conveyance of the goods to the purchasers' works and, if the goods were purchased through merchants, the merchants' handling expenses and profits were also included. These considerations should not be overlooked in comparing the average value of a product, as returned by manufacturing establishments, with the average cost of the same kind of product recorded as a purchased material by consuming establishments; the two figures would only coincide where the sale was made direct and no transport expenses were incurred.

Net output.—Net output is the figure which results from the deduction of the aggregate cost of materials and fuel used and the amount paid for work given out from the total value of the gross output. This figure represents the value added to materials by the industrial processes and, after allowance for a sum sufficient to cover the depreciation of plant and machinery, constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rent, royalties, rates and taxes, advertisement and selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be provided, as well as profits.

The net output per employee is the figure resulting from a division of the aggregate net output by the average number of persons employed (including administrative, technical, etc., staff but excluding outworkers). In comparing the net output of one trade with that of another, it should be noted that the figure is determined largely by the importance of such items as wages and selling expenses; for example, the net output per employee will tend to be lower in those trades in which large numbers of females are engaged than in those staffed mainly by males, and also in industries where production was affected by irregularities in the number of working hours. Heavy advertising costs will, on the other hand, tend to yield a high net output per employee. The net output per employee should, therefore, be regarded with some reserve as a measure of the relative prosperity or efficiency of industries.

Duplication in the value of gross output and cost of materials.—In using the figures of value of products (gross output) and cost of materials, it should not be overlooked that both include a large amount of duplication due to the fact that the finished products of one establishment frequently form the materials of another. Duplication may occur between one trade and another, as in the case of Blast Furnaces, the products of which (pig iron) are transferred to Iron Foundries or Steel

Works, and also between different establishments in the same trade, as in the Woollen and Worsted Trade. Whenever duplication occurs in the gross output value of a trade a corresponding amount will also be contained in the aggregate cost of materials used. The sum of all the gross output values recorded by the Census must, therefore, considerably overstate the value of the goods, considered as a whole, when ready for export or consumption. To determine the extent of this duplication precisely, it would be necessary to know the value of each class of materials as delivered at the works in which they were used together with the cost of merchanting and conveying them from the place of their production; imported materials would require to be separately distinguished, as duplication is only involved in so far as purchases were made from home sources. The details of consumption of particular classes of materials that are available for 1935 afford a more satisfactory basis for estimation than existed for previous years, but there is necessarily some uncertainty as to the sources from which those materials were obtained. Failing definite information on this point it is only possible to calculate an approximate range of values within which the amount of duplication may lie. The value of the output of each trade free from duplication has been estimated within as narrow limits as possible and the estimates are shown in the general report on each group of trades.

Wages.—Under the Census of Production Act (1906) the Board of Trade are prohibited from requiring particulars of the amount of wages paid in connection with the Census of Production. Voluntary inquiries on this subject were, however, conducted by the Ministry of Labour and, by arrangement with the Ministry, the total wages bill was ascertained for all those firms that made returns to the two Departments. It was not found possible to make use of all the wages returns supplied to the Ministry of Labour owing to the differences in the period covered by the two returns or (in the case of firms operating more than one establishment) to differences in the grouping of the firms' employees. Consequently the wages data given in these reports are not complete. For the majority of trades, however, the information obtained was sufficiently representative to indicate the approximate importance of the wages bill as a factor in net output. In comparing the amount of the wages bill in any trade with the value of the gross output, the duplication of values referred to in the previous paragraph should not be overlooked. The gross output figure includes the cost of materials purchased and this cost, in its turn, includes the wages bill of the employees in the trade in which the materials were made.

No particulars of salaries paid in industry are available for any year.

Contents of the tables.—Apart from a few trades that present special features, the tables for individual trades follow a uniform plan both in the order of arrangement of subjects and the degree of detail shown. The information given is as follows.

Table I A.—The aggregate particulars recorded for the years 1924, 1930 and 1935. Particulars for 1933 and 1934 are also shown for those trades that were included in the Import Duties Act Inquiry for those two years.

Table I B.—The number of returns received from, and the number of persons employed by, firms that employed not more than ten persons in the years 1924, 1930 and 1935.

Table II.—An analysis of the principal aggregates by size of establishments. The figures published on this subject in the Final Report on the 1930 Census were based on the number of returns received and, as a large number of returns covered more than one establishment, the figures for 1930 are not comparable with those for 1935.

Table III.—An analysis of the principal aggregates according to the location of the establishments. Comparable particulars for the year 1930 are shown where available.

Table IV.—A division of the principal aggregates into any reasonably self-contained sections which may be comprised within the trade. In order to show how far these groups are self-contained the table includes a column for "value of characteristic products"; the degree of specialisation is indicated by a comparison between this figure and the value of the gross output of the group, also shown in this table. The extent to which firms in any group cover the total output of their "characteristic products" may be seen from a comparison between the value shown under this heading and the total output of the goods as shown in Table V B.

Table V A.—This table is only included for trades in which important classes of semi-manufactured products are made and further used in the manufacturers' own works; the particulars given represent the total quantities of such products, whether sold as such or used for further manufacture in the establishments where they were made.

Table V B.—The total selling values and (where available) quantities of the principal products of the trade, whether recorded on schedules for that trade or on schedules for other trades, the amounts received for work done on commission, where the amounts are important and the processes are of a kind usually associated with the trade concerned, and the value of repair work. The number of entries represent the number of returns in which particulars of output were recorded. In a following table particulars are given by quantity and value of the output that was returned on schedules for other trades and is included in the main table. The period taken for comparison is the most recent year for which particulars are available.

Table V C.—Comparable particulars by quantity and selling value for the five years 1924-1935 in respect of all products for which such particulars can be given. In view of the more detailed classification of products introduced since the Census of 1924 the information given is necessarily in broader grouping than that in Table V B.

Table VI.—The values per unit of the principal products manufactured, with the average values of exports and imports of goods falling under the same description. In comparing the figures for production with those for exports and imports it should be noted that almost any specified class of goods covers a range of varied grades or qualities, and that the differences between the average values shown for the same class of goods may be due largely to differences in the qualities of goods

included in the class. The fact that the average values of goods produced are those "at factory" while those for exports and imports are "f.o.b." and "c.i.f." respectively, should also be noted.

Table VII.—The estimated volume of production of the principal products. Wherever practicable these calculations are based on the average values of goods manufactured as recorded for the year 1935. For those classes of output which were not measured by quantity the estimates are based on such information as is available regarding changes in prices of materials used and other manufacturing costs. For purposes of comparison, index figures are shown for 1924 and for any later year for which the calculation can be made.

Table VIII.—The quantities of the principal classes of goods manufactured compared with those of exports and retained imports. Particulars by value are given in certain cases where records of quantities are not available. The qualifications mentioned in connection with Table VI should be borne in mind in connection with this Table also.

Table IX.—The values and, where available, the quantities of the secondary output of the trade concerned, i.e., all goods manufactured or work done other than those included in Table V B as principal products.

Table X A.—The quantity and cost of each specified class of materials purchased and used and of coal, coke, heavy fuel oil and electricity consumed. These particulars relate only to those firms whose output was returned on schedules for the trade concerned; they do not include particulars of similar materials used by firms whose returns were made on schedules for other trades.

Table X B.—The total quantities of coal, coke and electricity consumed in 1935. These particulars also relate only to firms whose returns were made on schedules for the trade concerned. Corresponding particulars are given for the year 1930, being estimated in most cases from the incomplete particulars recorded for that year; no figures for any other year are available.

Table XI A.—The average number of operatives employed in the year and the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in one week in October, classified in each category between males and females and between employees over and under 18 years of age, together with the average numbers of male and female outworkers employed in January and July. The sex and age distribution of the operatives is based on that recorded for the week ended 12th October, 1935. This and the following two tables also relate only to those firms making returns on schedules for the trade concerned.

"Operatives" were defined as covering all wage earners (including foremen, van and lorry drivers and warehousemen) employed in or about the factory or works, or in outside work of construction or repair and "Administrative, technical and clerical staff" as covering the office and management staff (including working proprietors, managing directors, managers, designers, salesmen, travellers, etc.); clerks, typists and other persons engaged primarily in office work were recorded as "Administrative, technical and clerical staff" and not as "Operatives".

Table XI B.—The number of operatives at work in a specified week in each month of 1935 with corresponding figures for the most recent year for which such particulars are available. A monthly index of employment based on the estimated average for the year 1935 is added for the sequence of years 1933-1935 in trades for which such data exists and for the year 1930 in other trades. The ending dates of each week for which particulars of numbers employed are given in this table are set out below:—

	1935	1934	1930
January	19th	13th	18th
February	16th	17th	15th
March	16th	17th	15th
April	13th	14th	12th
May	18th	12th	17th
June	15th	16th	21st
July	13th	14th	19th
August	17th	18th	16th
September	14th	15th	13th
October	12th	13th	18th
November	16th	17th	15th
December	14th	15th	13th

Table XI C.—The total number of persons employed in each year 1924-1935 for which such particulars can be given, with separate figures for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical staff.

Table XII.—This table relates only to those firms whose wages returns could be correlated with those made to the Census of Production Office. The aggregate amount of the wages bill of these firms is shown in an initial paragraph and in a following table particulars are given indicating the proportion of the trade which these firms represented in terms of gross output, of net output and of operatives and other persons employed. Particulars relating to the sample obtained for the year 1930 are added for comparison.

Country Tables.—Section 4 of the Census of Production Act requires the results of the Census to be shown separately for each main division of the United Kingdom. The tables in this section represent a distribution of the particulars shown for 1935 in the foregoing tables between England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In many cases it has been necessary to merge the figures for England and Wales with those of Scotland or Northern Ireland in order to avoid disclosure of information relating to individual establishments.

APPENDIX I.

List of industries covered by the Fifth Census of Production (1935)

Returns in respect of the trades indicated by an asterisk were obtained under the authority of the Census of Production Act, 1906, only.

PART I.

TEXTILE TRADES:

Cotton (Spinning and Doubling)
Cotton (Weaving)
Woollen and Worsted
Silk and Artificial Silk
Linen and Hemp
Jute
Hosiery
Textile Finishing
Lace
Rope, Twine and Net
Canvas Goods and Sack
Asbestos Goods and Engine and Boiler Packing
*Flock and Rag
Elastic Webbing
Coir Fibre, Horse-hair and Feather
Roofing Felts
Packing

LEATHER TRADES:

*Fellmongery
Leather (Tanning and Dressing)
Leather Goods

CLOTHING TRADES:

Tailoring, Dressmaking, Millinery, etc.
Boot and Shoe
Hat and Cap
Glove
Fur
Umbrella and Walking Stick

PART II.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES:

Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces)
Iron and Steel (Smelting and Rolling)
Iron and Steel Foundries
Tinplate
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Metallic Furniture and Sheet Metal
Chain, Nail, Screw and Miscellaneous Forgings
Wrought Iron and Steel Tube
Wire
Tool and Implement
Cutlery
Needle, Pin and Metal Smallwares
Small Arms

ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND VEHICLES TRADES:

Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering
*Shipbuilding
Motor and Cycle
Aircraft
Railway Carriage and Wagon Building
Carriage, Cart and Wagon

NON-FERROUS METAL TRADES:

Copper and Brass (Smelting, Rolling, etc.)
Aluminium, Lead, Tin, etc. (Smelting, Rolling, etc.)
*Gold and Silver Refining
Finished Brass
Plate and Jewellery
Watch and Clock

PART III.

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO TRADES:

- Grain Milling
- Bread, Cakes, etc.
- Biscuit
- *Cocoa and Sugar Confectionery
- Preserved Foods
- Bacon Curing and Sausage
- Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Margarine
- *Sugar and Glucose
- Fish Curing
- Cattle, Dog and Poultry Foods
- Ice
- *Brewing and Malting
- *Spirit Distilling
- *Spirit Rectifying, Compounding and Methylating
- *Aerated Waters, Cider, Vinegar and British Wine
- *Wholesale Bottling
- *Tobacco

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES:

- Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Drugs
- Fertiliser, Disinfectant, Glue, etc.
- Soap, Candle and Perfumery
- Paint, Colour and Varnish
- Seed Crushing
- Oil and Tallow
- *Petroleum
- Explosives and Fireworks
- Starch and Polishes
- *Match
- Ink, Gum and Typewriter Requisites

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES:

- Rubber
- Scientific Instruments, Appliances and Apparatus
- Musical Instruments
- Plastic Materials, Buttons and Fancy Articles
- Coke and By-Products
- *Manufactured Fuel
- Linoleum and Oilcloth
- Brush
- Games and Toys
- Sports Requisites
- Manufactured Abrasives
- Incandescent Mantles
- Cinematograph Film Printing

PART IV.

PAPER, PRINTING AND STATIONERY TRADES:

- Paper
- Wallpaper
- *Printing, Bookbinding, Stereotyping, Engraving and Kindred Trades
- Manufactured Stationery
- *Printing and Publication of Newspapers and Periodicals
- Cardboard Box
- Pens, Pencils and Artists' Materials

TIMBER TRADES:

- Timber (Saw-milling, etc.)
- Furniture and Upholstery
- Coopering
- Cane and Wicker Furniture and Basketware
- Wooden Crates, Cases, Boxes and Trunks

PART IV (Continued).

CLAY AND BUILDING MATERIALS TRADES:

- Brick and Fireclay
- China and Earthenware
- Glass
- Cement
- Building Materials

*BUILDING AND CONTRACTING TRADE

*MINES AND QUARRIES:

- Coal Mines
- Non-metalliferous Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate)
- Metalliferous Mines and Quarries
- Slate Mines and Quarries
- Salt Mines, Brine Pits and Salt Works

*PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS:

- Local Authorities
 - Gas Undertakings
 - Electricity Undertakings
 - Water Undertakings
 - Railway Companies
 - Tramway and Light Railway Companies
 - Canal, Dock and Harbour Companies
 - Government Departments
-

APPENDIX II.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

The 18 industrial areas distinguished at the 1935 Census of Production are constituted as follows:—

ENGLAND

- (1) GREATER LONDON, comprising—
London, Surrey, Middlesex, N.W. Kent (including Gravesend), Essex (except N.E. corner), Hertfordshire (south of Stevenage), Buckinghamshire (southern half).
- (2) LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND THE GLOSSOP AND NEW MILLS DISTRICT OF DERBYSHIRE, comprising—
Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire (the Glossop and New Mills District), Yorkshire (Saddleworth)
- (3) WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, comprising—
Yorkshire, except portions included in Areas 2, 4 and 10.
- (4) NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM AND NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, comprising—
Northumberland, Durham, North Riding of Yorkshire, except south of a line Masham, Northallerton and Loftus.
- (5) WARWICKSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE.
- (6) EAST MIDLAND DISTRICT, comprising—
Derbyshire (except portion in Area 2), Leicestershire, Rutland, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire (except Peterborough), Buckinghamshire (northern half).
- (7) WEST MIDLAND DISTRICT, comprising—
Shropshire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire.
- (8) SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICT (EXCLUDING GREATER LONDON), comprising—
Kent (except N.W. portion), Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex.
- (9) SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, comprising—
Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall.
- (10) EASTERN DISTRICT, comprising—
Yorkshire (east of but including Snaith, Goole, Stamford Bridge and Hunmanby), Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire (Peterborough), Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex (N.E. corner), Hertfordshire (north of and including Stevenage).
- (11) CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

WALES

- (12) SOUTH WALES (INCLUDING MONMOUTHSHIRE), comprising—
Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Breconshire, Radnorshire, Carmarthenshire (Ammanford, Bryn-amman, Llanelly and Kidwelly).
- (13) REST OF WALES.

SCOTLAND

- (14) WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT, comprising—
Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Dumbartonshire (except detached portion), Argyllshire, Bute, Ayrshire (N.W. of Kilmarnock).
- (15) EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT, comprising—
The Lothians, Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, the City of Dundee, Dumbartonshire (detached portion).
- (16) SOUTHERN COUNTIES, comprising—
Ayrshire (except portion in Area 14), Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Berwickshire.
- (17) NORTHERN COUNTIES, comprising—
Perth, Angus (except the City of Dundee), Kincardine, Aberdeen, Inverness, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Ross and Cromarty (including the Hebrides), Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, Shetland.
- (18) NORTHERN IRELAND