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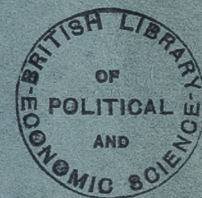
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*The Report on the
Census of Production
for 1954*

INTRODUCTORY NOTES



*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

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1. The Census of Production for 1954 was a detailed census similar to the censuses taken for 1948 and 1951, and covered all firms engaged in productive industry; the information collected for 1949, 1950, 1952 and 1953 was less detailed and is not shown in this report.

2. This report contains more detailed results of the census for 1954 than those published in the Board of Trade Journal of December 31, 1955; some of the figures published previously have been revised to take account of the more complete information now available.

3. The censuses for Great Britain were taken under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, which provided for annual censuses of production beginning with the census for 1948. In Northern Ireland censuses have been taken for 1949 and each subsequent year under the Statistics of Trade (Northern Ireland) Act. Information collected separately in the censuses for Northern Ireland is included in this report.

4. The subjects to be covered for 1954 were decided after consultation with the Census of Production Advisory Committee, as provided for in the Act. This Committee, appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, included members representative of industry, organised labour, the accountancy profession, the universities and the public service.

SCOPE OF THE CENSUS

5. The census for 1954 covered undertakings in the field of industrial production, including building and contracting, public utilities, and mines and quarries; private firms, nationalised undertakings, and government establishments were included. With the exception of the building and contracting industries, establishments mainly engaged in repairing were included if they worked mainly for industry but were excluded if they worked mainly for the public; in the building and contracting industries all establishments mainly engaged in repair work were included.

6. The censuses taken for the years 1948 to 1953 included, but that for 1954 excluded, laundry work, dyeing and dry cleaning, wholesale slaughtering, tea blending and coffee roasting, which

are classified as distributive or service trades in the Standard Industrial Classification. All establishments dealing in scrap metal were included for 1948, but the censuses for 1951 and 1954 covered only firms engaged in processing scrap metal. In Northern Ireland the censuses for 1951 and subsequent years did not cover mines and quarries, and those for 1952 and subsequent years did not cover tea blending and coffee roasting, or flax processing; laundry work, dyeing and dry cleaning were excluded for 1954.

PERIOD COVERED

7. Firms were required to make returns in the census for 1954 in respect of the calendar year, but, if the calendar year was not their year of account, a return for a business year ending on any date from 6th April in the census year to 5th April in the following year was accepted. A similar concession was made for previous censuses.

'LARGER ESTABLISHMENTS' AND 'SMALL FIRMS'

8. Apart from Table 1, which contains estimates for each industry as a whole, 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 the film production, coal, gas, electricity and mineral oil refining industries all firms irrespective of size were required to complete a detailed form, but in other industries, 'small firms', i.e. firms employing 10 or fewer persons, were generally required to give information only about the number of persons employed and the nature of their business. For the textile converting industry firms delivering 200,000 square yards or less of woven cotton or rayon cloth during the year of return had to state on the form the yardage delivered and no further information was then required of them. In certain industries, however, in which the output of the small firms represents a relatively high proportion of the total output, small firms were required to complete a simplified version of the detailed form. In the building industry special forms were used for firms employing 24 or fewer persons. The information collected from small firms is shown separately in some of the tables

of the report.

ESTIMATES FOR INDUSTRIES AS A WHOLE

9. The first table in each report gives estimates of the principal aggregates for the industry as a whole, including estimated figures for small firms who were not required to complete detailed returns, and for unsatisfactory returns. These estimates were normally obtained by increasing the other items shown in the same proportion as total employment.

METHOD OF CANVAS

10. The information that would be required from firms for 1954 was notified to trade associations in 1953. In all industries, except those for which additional information was to be required from small firms, a special form was sent in September or October 1954 to firms in Great Britain known or believed to be employing not more than 10 persons. This form required simply a statement of the nature of the business and the average number of persons employed during the 12 months ended September 30, 1954; firms that employed not more than 10 persons on the average and satisfactorily completed the form were not required to make any further returns in connection with the 1954 census.

11. At the beginning of 1954 a statutory form was sent to all the other establishments in Great Britain on the 1954 census register, numbering about 250,000, some of which had to be removed subsequently as non-effective (e.g. defunct businesses). Three months were allowed for the completion and return of the forms. First reminders were sent to some 140,000 firms. Second reminders were required in about 48,000 cases. A final application was made by registered post to about 16,000 larger establishments whose returns were still outstanding, and about 8,000 small firms were also written to for the fourth time. About 67,000 returns were received from firms employing more than ten persons and nearly 160,000 from small firms. In addition, about 1,500 returns were received by the Ministry of Fuel and Power. About 20 per cent of the returns from larger firms and 7 per cent of those from smaller firms were queried with the firms concerned as the result of being found to be defective or apparently inaccurate.

12. In Northern Ireland about 1,700 returns were received in respect of larger establishments and about 3,000 in respect of small firms.

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

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

14. Establishments were classified to industries according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. For the 1948, 1951 and 1954 censuses certain products, called principal products, were identified as characteristic of the production of each industry, the principal products for a given industry being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed was that an establishment was classified to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its total output than did its output of principal products of any other industry. The report on each industry includes a note on the minimum list headings of the Standard Industrial Classification covered by the report.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

15. The basic unit for the collection of information was generally the 'establishment'. In the majority of 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 which were situated apart from the producing works were not regarded as separate establishments and were included in the return for the works. The activities of separate selling or transport organisations for which separate accounts were kept were, however, excluded from the return.

16. Undertakings with more than one establishment covered by the census of production were required to make a return in respect of each establishment, and to include in each return an appropriate proportion of the employees, wages, salaries, materials purchased, etc. of any 'common service' departments such as central offices, research facilities, etc. Where two or more distinct industries were carried on in separate departments of single works, the firm was generally required to treat these as separate establishments and make a separate return for each department on the appropriate form.

17. If, owing to the system of accounting, firms with more than one establishment were unable to make separate returns for each establishment, they generally made one return covering all establishments in one industry, but were required, in addition, to give certain summary information separately for each establishment. Separate returns were, however, required for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland where the

establishments were located in more than one of these countries.

SUBJECTS ON WHICH INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED

18. The following sections were included in the 1954 census:

1. Working proprietors
2. Persons employed
3. Wages, salaries, etc.
4. Expenditure on plant, machinery, vehicles and new building work
5. Amount paid for work given out
6. Stocks at the beginning and end of the year of return
7. Transport payments
8. Materials and fuel purchased in year of return
9. Output in year of return.

All these sections were included in the censuses for 1948 and 1951. The information collected for 1954 in Section 3 on employer's contributions to superannuation and other pension funds had not been obtained in previous years. The forms for the 1954 census included detailed questions about materials purchased, as in 1948, but the 1951 census asked for more limited information on this subject.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING RETURNS

19. The following notes outline the general instructions given to firms on the way in which returns were to be completed, and should be of use in interpreting the results published in the reports. Any differences in the instructions given to firms in Northern Ireland are indicated.

20. In many industries it was found necessary to amend or supplement the general instructions in order to fit the special circumstances of the particular industry. Where these supplementary instructions affect the basis of the figures returned, a note of explanation is included in the report on the industry concerned.

WORKING PROPRIETORS

21. In Great Britain, firms other than limited companies were required to state the number of working proprietors engaged in the business in October of the year of return. The figures shown were to include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours were to be excluded. In Northern Ireland the instructions were similar except that directors of limited companies (other than those

paid by fee only) were included with working proprietors.

PERSONS EMPLOYED

22. Firms were required to classify persons employed by them under the two main headings of (i) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (ii) operatives.

'Administrative, technical and clerical employees' included 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' included all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual workers. The figures included those employed in or about the factory or works; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; operatives employed in transport work, stores and warehouses (unless employed at a separate selling or transport organisation); and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. were also included.

23. All these figures were to exclude canteen employees, outworkers, and persons engaged in merchanting or any other activities not covered by a firm's return, for whom separate figures are given where they are significant. In Northern Ireland, no particulars were obtained for employees of these kinds, apart from canteen and welfare workers.

24. The particulars required related to the persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees.

25. Firms were required to state the numbers employed in the pay-week ended on or about October 30, 1954, distinguishing males and females. In addition firms were required to state the average numbers of operatives and of administrative, technical and clerical employees on the pay-roll during the year of return; averages might be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month. Firms were asked to state the average number of canteen and of other excluded employees (see paragraph 23).

26. In industries where outworkers were employed, the average numbers of males and females so employed during the year of return were required. Outworkers were defined as persons employed by the firm who worked on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes and not on the premises; operatives directly employed who worked out of

doors (e.g. maintenance workers) and sub-contractors were not to be included as outworkers.

WAGES AND SALARIES

27. Firms were required to state the amounts paid during the year of return to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, were to be excluded; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extended also to payments to directors of limited companies. The amounts returned were to include all overtime payments, bonuses, and commissions and were to be stated before deductions for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. Payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. were to be ignored. Other information asked for in Great Britain but not in Northern Ireland covered the employer's contributions to superannuation and other pension funds and the number of employees covered; pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents; and payments to outworkers.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(i) PLANT, MACHINERY AND VEHICLES

28. Firms were required to state the total value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired (both new and secondhand, whether acquired outright or by hire purchase) and the amounts received for items disposed of during the year. They were to include office machinery, renewals of plant, etc., and plant etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired was to be 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 was to be made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year were to be stated inclusive of the estimated proceeds of insurance claims for plant, etc. destroyed or damaged, but not of amounts written off for items scrapped.

(ii) NEW BUILDING WORK

29. Firms were required to state the cost incurred by them during the year on new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with their businesses but not dwelling houses for employees). The amount returned was to include expenditure on new buildings, including the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the cost of replacing any buildings destroyed by

fire or war damage, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The cost of old buildings, and site values, development charges, legal charges, etc. were to be excluded. The value was to be that charged to capital account during the year of return excluding all expenditure so charged before the beginning of the year.

30. The figures shown for 1951 and 1954 include, but those for 1948 exclude, capital expenditure during the year in respect of establishments which had not begun production before the end of the year. This information was obtained by means of voluntary enquiries.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

31. Firms were required to state the cost, and in most cases the quantity, of specified kinds of materials and fuel purchased in the year, as well as total purchases, which included all purchases of materials for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting, and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery, purchased during the year as replacements. Materials, components, etc. which were purchased and re-sold without further processing (merchanted or factored goods), and materials supplied by customers for processing, were excluded.

32. Amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel were excluded for 1951 and 1954, but included for 1948 (see paragraph 42). For all years the cost of materials normally included any duty paid (less rebates, etc.). Materials and fuel transferred from other departments of the firm not covered by the same return were to be included at the value recorded as output by the other departments.

WORK GIVEN OUT

33. Firms giving out materials for processing, etc. to other firms, or to any of their establishments for which separate returns were made, were required to state in one sum the amount paid for the work given out during the year. Payments made to individual outworkers in respect of work done by them were excluded from this heading.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

34. Firms were required to state separately as for previous years the income tax value of their stocks of products on hand for sale and of materials and fuel at the beginning and end of the year of return.

35. The value of work in progress at the two dates was also required. Firms were instructed not to include any progress payments made by them to sub-contractors working on their materials, nor to make any deductions on account of progress payments received from customers.

36. Differences arise between the values of stocks and work in progress shown for the end of one year and the beginning of the next, and in some trades they are substantial. These differences are due to various causes, e.g. starting up or closing down of establishments, changes in the industrial classification of establishments, changes in the periods covered by individual firms' returns, transfers by firms between materials and work in progress, and the replacement of provisional estimates by final figures taken from audited accounts.

OUTPUT IN THE YEAR OF RETURN

37. Firms were required to give details of their sales during the year by value and, in most cases, by quantity. To be included were goods and waste products made in the establishment covered by the return, those made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them, goods made for the establishment by other firms on commission. Sales of merchanted goods were excluded. For industries such as building, shipbuilding and cinematograph film production, in which the productive processes are complex and extend over long periods, a return of the value of work done during the year was required.

38. The value of sales required was 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 was to be included. Where goods were charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were asked to give f.o.b. value.

39. Where separate returns were made for different departments of the same firm, and goods produced in one department were used in another department, the value of the goods was required to be included in the output of the first (producing) department, and in the materials of the second (using) department, on the common basis of the charge that would have been made to an

independent purchaser buying similar quantities, with due allowances for transport costs. Goods transferred to a separate selling organisation under the same control were to be valued on the same basis.

40. Firms working on commission or for the trade on materials given out to them by other firms were required to include the net amount charged by them to these firms.

41. In a number of industries firms were required to return, in addition to their sales, the total quantities of the more important intermediate products made in their works, whether they were sold (or added to stock) as such, made into more finished goods in these works, or made for other firms from materials given out by them.

TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

42. For 1951 and 1954 firms were required to state the total amount paid (or credited) to other firms and undertakings, and to their own separate transport organisations, for transport during the year, whether for outwards transport of finished goods sold or inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. The amount paid, which also covered payments for hired cartage, was to include payments for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, that is, railways, road haulage, canals, coastwise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers were excluded. For 1948 amounts paid out to other firms for inwards transport were included in the cost of materials and fuel; separate information was then collected only about payments made to other firms or credited to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport outwards on finished goods sold. The change in the method of stating transport payments entailed a corresponding change in the basis of gross but not net output (see paragraph 43).

CALCULATIONS MADE FROM CENSUS RETURNS

GROSS OUTPUT

43. 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. In some industries intermediate products are sold between firms in the industry and the gross output will then include an element of duplication. For 1951 and 1954 gross output is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done the value of stocks of finished goods and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the

year. For 1948 a further deduction was made of payments made for transport outwards (see paragraph 42) to offset a similar sum included in the recorded value of goods sold. Gross output figures for 1951 and 1954 therefore include, and those for 1948 exclude, payments for transport outwards.

NET OUTPUT

44. The net output of an industry is defined, as in previous censuses, as the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used and the amount paid for work given out and, for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made. This residual figure 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.

45. Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased was included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold were valued as they were sold, duty-paid or duty-free, and the net amount of any duty paid was deducted in arriving at net output. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable on goods withdrawn from bond, produced or sold, where of substantial importance, were required to be stated separately.

46. 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) including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS

47. A separate report will be published for each industry. A list of these industries will be found in the Appendix. These are broadly the same as the industries covered in previous post-war censuses (see paragraph 6), but separate reports will be issued for Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving and Silk and for Rayon, Nylon, etc. Production; and no report has been prepared for Roofing Felts separately from other Building Materials. Each page of a report will bear a reference consisting of:-

- (a) the number of the volume into which the report may be bound
 - (b) a letter indicating the industry within each volume
 - (c) the page of the industry report
- e.g. 4/A/9 will indicate page 9 of the first

industry report in volume 4.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

48. The reports have been prepared in conformity with the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. 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.

SYMBOLS USED

49. The following symbols are used throughout the reports:-

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

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

50. The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

CONTENTS OF THE TABLES

51. The following paragraphs contain a brief description of the tables in the reports. The numbering of the tables is standardised in all the separate industry reports, an indication being given in the reports of any tables which are not applicable to particular industries. In interpreting the data in the tables, it is important to bear in mind not only the qualifications mentioned in the tables but also the general explanations and qualifications in these notes. The tables relate to the United Kingdom except where otherwise stated.

Table 1. Industry summary

This table contains estimates of the principal aggregates for the industry as a whole, including estimated figures for small firms who were not required to complete detailed returns and for unsatisfactory returns. The items shown are gross and net output, total stocks, capital expenditure, wages and salaries, and employment. Comparisons are made between 1948, 1951 and 1954. Separate figures are given for Scotland and Wales for 1954 only.

Table 2. Summary of returns received

This table gives the aggregates of the principal data collected for larger establishments (i.e. establishments of firms employing more than 10 persons), and the number of returns and total employment of small firms. Comparisons are made

between 1951 and 1954 (United Kingdom) and 1948 (Great Britain).

For those industries in which small firms in Great Britain were required to complete a shortened form, an additional table is given showing the information, as far as it was collected, similar to that for larger establishments. As, however, small firms were not required to give information relating to stocks of materials or finished products at the beginning and end of the year, the figure for gross output relates to sales and work done and that for materials and fuel to purchases during the year. These figures, and those (where available) for net output are not, therefore, strictly comparable with those given for larger establishments. Comparisons are made between 1948, 1951 and 1954.

Table 3. Analysis by size, 1954: Larger establishments

Some of the principal results for 1954 shown in Table 2 for larger establishments are analysed according to size of establishment.

Table 4. Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954: Larger establishments

This table shows the extent to which the larger establishments specialise in the production of certain characteristic products or groups of products. For the purpose of this analysis, specialist producers are normally taken to be those establishments of whose total output by value, 50 per cent or more is accounted for by the characteristic products of the specialist group. Details relating to non-specialist producers (i.e. establishments whose output of any one of these product groups does not amount to 50 per cent of their total output) are shown in the residual heading. The degree of specialisation is indicated by the relationship between the value of characteristic products sold and gross output.

Table 5. Sales of the principal products of the industry, including sales of these products by establishments classified to other industries: Larger establishments

This table shows the total sales by value, and in most cases by quantity, of products regarded as characteristic of the industry. It includes, therefore, the sales of these products returned by establishments classified to other industries. Comparison is made between 1951 and 1954.

An additional table is given for those industries in which small firms in Great Britain were required to give details of their sales and the value of work done. Comparison is made between 1951 and 1954.

Table 6. Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other

industries: Larger establishments

This table shows separately, for 1954 only, the amounts included in Table 5 which were returned by establishments classified to other industries. References are given to the principal industries in which each product or group of products is produced.

Table 7. Sales in the industry of other than principal products: Larger establishments

This table shows, for 1954 only, the sales by establishments in the industry of products other than those regarded as principal products of the industry.

Table 8. Total make of intermediate products: Larger establishments

This table shows the total quantities of certain products made, whether for sale, for further processing in the same establishment, or on commission for other firms. Separate figures are given where appropriate, for the quantities made in the industry covered in the report and those made in all industries. Comparison is made between 1951 and 1954.

Table 9. Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954: Larger establishments

This table shows the cost, and in most cases the quantity, of certain specified kinds of materials and fuel purchased in the year, as well as the total purchases. Materials and fuel produced by the establishment using them are excluded.

Table 10. Average number of employees and wages, salaries and superannuation payments: Larger establishments

This table shows the average number of operatives and of administrative, technical and clerical employees employed in the year, and their remuneration. Particulars of employment and remuneration of outworkers and of excluded employees are not included in the table but, where they are significant, are shown separately at the foot of the table. Comparison is made between 1951 and 1954.

The table also shows for establishments in Great Britain employers' contributions to superannuation and other pension funds, the number of employees covered, and pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents.

Table 11. Employment in a specified week. Larger establishments

This table shows the number of working proprietors, operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees employed in the week ended October 30, 1954. Males and females are classified separately. Comparison is made with the week ended September 22, 1951.

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS

Standard Industrial Classification Orders and Industries

VOLUME 1

II. Mining and Quarrying

- ✓ A. Coal Mines
- ✓ B. Non-Metalliferous Mines and Quarries (other than Coal, Salt and Slate)
- ✓ C. Salt Mines, Brine Pits and Salt Works
- ✓ D. Slate Quarries and Mines
- ✓ E. Metalliferous Mines and Quarries

III. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal

- ✓ F. Brick and Fireclay
- ✓ G. China and Earthenware
- ✓ H. Glass Containers
- ✓ I. Glass (other than Containers)
- ✓ J. Cement
- ✓ K. Abrasives
- ✓ L. Building Materials (including Roofing Felts)
- ✓ M. Manufactured Fuel

VOLUME 2

IV. Chemicals and Allied Trades

- ✓ A. Coke Ovens and By-products
- ✓ B. Dyes and Dyestuffs X
- ✓ C. Fertiliser, Disinfectant, Insecticide and Allied Industries
- ✓ D. Coal Tar Products
- ✓ E. Chemicals (General) X
- ✓ F. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations
- ✓ G. Toilet Preparations and Perfumery X
- ✓ H. Explosives and Fireworks X
- ✓ I. Paint and Varnish
- ✓ J. Soap, Candles and Glycerine
- ✓ K. Polishes X
- ✓ L. Ink
- ✓ M. Match
- ✓ N. Mineral Oil Refining
- ✓ O. Oils and Greases
- ✓ P. Seed Crushing and Oil Refining
- ✓ Q. Glue, Gum, Paste and Allied Industries
- ✓ R. Plastics Materials X

VOLUME 3

V. Metal Manufacture

- ✓ A. Blast Furnaces
- ✓ B. Iron and Steel (Melting and Rolling)
- ✓ C. Iron Foundries
- ✓ D. Steel Sheets
- ✓ E. Tinplate
- ✓ F. Wrought Iron and Steel Tubes
- ✓ G. Non-ferrous Metals (Smelting, Rolling, etc.)

VIII. Metal Goods not elsewhere specified (Part)

- ✓ H. Scrap Metal Processing

VII. Vehicles

- ✓ I. Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Manufacturing)
- ✓ J. Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Repairing)

VOLUME 3 (contd.)

VII. Vehicles (contd.)

- ✓ K. Aircraft Manufacture and Repair
- ✓ L. Railway Locomotive Shops and Locomotive Manufacturing
- ✓ M. Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- ✓ N. Carts, Perambulators, etc.

VOLUME 4

VI. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods

- ✓ A. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing
- ✓ B. Marine Engineering
- ✓ C. Machine Tools
- ✓ D. Textile Machinery and Accessories
- ✓ E. Small Arms
- ✓ F. Constructional Engineering
- ✓ G. Mechanical Handling Equipment
- ✓ H. Printing and Bookbinding Machinery
- ✓ I. Mechanical Engineering (General)
- ✓ J. Mechanical Engineering (Repairing)
- ✓ K. Electrical Engineering (General)
- ✓ L. Electric Wires and Cables
- ✓ M. Radio and Telecommunications
- ✓ N. Batteries and Accumulators
- ✓ O. Electric Lighting Accessories and Fittings

VOLUME 5

VIII. Metal Goods not elsewhere specified (Part)

- ✓ A. Tool and Implement
- ✓ B. Cutlery
- ✓ C. Chain, Nail, Screw and Miscellaneous Forgings
- ✓ D. Wire and Wire Manufactures
- ✓ E. Hardware, Hollow-ware, Metal Furniture and Sheet Metal
- ✓ F. Brass Manufactures
- ✓ G. Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks and Metal Smallwares

IX. Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.

- ✓ H. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- ✓ I. Watch and Clock
- ✓ J. Jewellery and Plate
- ✓ K. Precious Metals Refining
- ✓ L. Musical Instruments

VOLUME 6

X. Textiles (Part)

- ✓ A. Cotton Spinning and Doubling
- ✓ B. Cotton Weaving
- ✓ C. Woollen and Worsted

This is only in 1958

VOLUME 6

X. Textiles (Part) (contd.)

- ✓ D. Rayon, Nylon, etc. Production
- ✓ E. Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving and Silk
- ✓ F. Flax Processing
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