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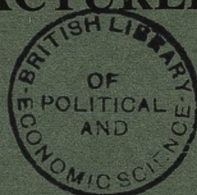
BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT
on the
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
FOR 1951

Volume 1

Trade N

MANUFACTURED FUEL



*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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* Not applicable to this trade

MANUFACTURED FUEL TRADE

THIS REPORT on the Manufactured Fuel Trade relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of fuel briquettes, ovoids, etc.

This trade is included in minimum list heading 29(3) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

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

IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the inside of the back cover of this report. In interpreting the data in the following tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

MANUFACTURED FUEL TRADE

Summary

Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 1

	Great Britain				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross output (production) (b)	5,585	5,089	5,303	4,858	739
Cost of materials and fuel used (c)	4,328	3,974	4,051	3,790	585
Payment for work done on materials given out		1	3	2	-
Transport payments (d)		102
Net output	1,155	1,114	1,250	1,066	154
Wages and salaries of persons employed	599	491	527	507	..
Average number of persons employed (e)	No. 1,448	No. 1,345	No. 1,458	No. 1,443	No. 832
Net output per persons employed (e)	£ 798	£ 828	£ 857	£ 739	£ 185
Stocks at end of year	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Products on hand for sale and work in progress	32	29	86	51	..
Materials and fuel	283	222	196	147	..
Number of establishments	No. 24	No. 22	No. 27	No. 29	No. 9

The values of gross output and of materials and fuel used are derived in the following way:-

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Output of firms in this trade (f)	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Principal products (g)	5,567	5,151	5,287	4,828	739
Other output (h)	8				
Changes in stocks and work in progress (i)	+ 10	- 17	+ 35	+ 25	
	5,585	5,133	5,322	4,869	739
Less payment for transport outwards (d)	..	44	19	11	
Gross output (production)	5,585	5,089	5,303	4,858	739
Materials and fuel used by firms in this trade					
Purchases	4,440(j)	4,012	4,097	3,822	585
Changes in stocks (i)	- 112	- 38	- 47	- 32	
Materials and fuel used	4,328(j)	3,974	4,051	3,790	585

(a) For small firms' summary see Table 2.

(b) Gross output for 1951 includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services. For other years payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold are excluded.

(c) Amounts paid for delivery services are excluded for 1951 but included for other years.

(d) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For 1951 they cover payments for transport of both goods sold and materials and fuel purchased. For other years payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods sold.

(e) Including working proprietors. For an estimate of the total numbers of persons employed in this trade see Table 3.

(f) Total value of sales (1951, 1950, 1949, and 1948) or production for sale (1935).

(g) For details for 1951 and 1948 see Table 8.

(h) For details for 1951 and 1948 see Table 10.

(i) For details for 1951 see Table 21.

(j) Including payment for work done on materials given out.

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Summary

Small firms (a)

TABLE 2

	Great Britain		United Kingdom	Great Britain	
	1951	1950	1949	1949	1948
Number of returns	14	17	19	16	18
Average number of persons employed (b)					
Males	82	74	91	81	91
Females	11	10	11	11	6
Total	93	84	102	92	97

(a) Small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns. No information about small firms was collected in Northern Ireland for 1951 and 1950.

(b) Including working proprietors.

Estimated average employment (a)

All firms

TABLE 3

	United Kingdom			Great Britain	
	1951	1950	1949	1949	1948
As returned by firms					
Employing on the average more than ten persons (b)	1,448	1,345	1,458	1,458	1,443
Employing on the average ten or fewer persons (c)	93(d)	84(d)	102	92	97
Estimated average employment in firms not making satisfactory returns	1,541	1,429	1,560	1,550	1,540
	-	-	-	-	10
Estimated average employment in all firms	1,541(d)	1,429(d)	1,560	1,550	1,550

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) See Tables 13 (iv) and 14.

(c) See Table 2.

(d) Excluding any small firms in Northern Ireland.

Analysis by size, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 4

Average number employed	Establishments	Gross output	Net output	Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
					Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
	No.	£'000	£'000	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
11 - 24	9	573	150	150	50	10	61	997
25 - 49	11	1,498	325	395	145	14	158	824
50 - 499	4	3,515	680	903	364	15	380	753
Total	24	5,585	1,155	1,448	560	39	599	798

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

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TABLE 5 - Analysis by standard region, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

Separate details for Scotland are shown in Table 18. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings, no other standard regions can be separately distinguished.

TABLE 6 - Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

No specialisation within this trade was distinguished.

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products: Larger establishments in Great Britain

This table is not applicable to the trade.

Sales of the principal products of the trade, including sales of these products by establishments classified to other trades

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 8

	1951			1948	
	Quantity	Value	Entries	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£'000	No.	Th. tons	£'000
Manufactured fuel of which coal is the chief constituent					
Briquettes	1,017	4,198	15	1,365	4,823
Other descriptions	375	1,369	18		
Other manufactured fuel	-	-	-	2	8
Waste products	-	-	-	..	1
Total	1,392	5,567	24	..	4,833
Sales in other trades	-	-	-	..	5
Principal products of this trade sold by establishments in the trade	1,392	5,567	24	..	4,828

TABLE 9 - Sales of principal products of the trade by establishments classified to other trades: Larger establishments in Great Britain

In 1948, sales of principal products by larger establishments classified to other trades amounted to £5,000; no sales were recorded for 1951.

Sales in the trade of other than principal products

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 10

	1951		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Tar refined (including mixtures containing not more than 10 per cent. of bitumen or other added material)	-	-	5	16
Other products	..	8	-	-
Total	..	8	5	16

Production, exports and imports of certain principal products (a)

TABLE 11

		Production (b)(c)	Exports	Retained imports
		Th. tons	Th. tons	Th. tons
Manufactured fuel	1951	1,392	428	-
	1948	1,368	200	-
	1935	829	707	-

(a) Figures of production (or sales) refer only to larger establishments. All recorded exports from and imports into the United Kingdom are given in the table. The figures therefore, are not strictly comparable.

(b) Sales in 1951 and 1948, and production for sale in 1935.

(c) Including production (or sales) by establishments classified to other trades.

TABLE 12 - Usage of certain specified purchased materials, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

No information on usage of materials was required from this trade.

Employment in September

Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 13

(i) Operatives

	Great Britain				
	1951(b)	1950(b)	1949(b)	1948(c)	1935(c)
Males					
Under 18	18	27	32	23	21
All ages	1,337	1,215	1,299	1,324	793
Females					
Under 18	-	-	-	-	-
All ages	1	3	1	2	4
Total					
Under 18	18	27	32	23	21
All ages	1,338	1,218	1,300	1,326	797

(continued overleaf)

TABLE 13 (contd.)

(ii) Administrative, technical and clerical employees (d)						Number
Great Britain						
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935	
Males						
Under 18	1	1	3	3	-	
All ages	68	89	80	100	32	
Females						
Under 18	4	1	-	2	-	
All ages	12	8	8	12	3	
Total						
Under 18	5	2	3	5	-	
All ages	80(e)	97(e)	88(e)	112(e)	35	
(iii) Total employees						Number
Great Britain						
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935	
Males						
Under 18	19	28	35	26	21	
All ages	1,405	1,304	1,379	1,424	825	
Females						
Under 18	4	1	-	2	-	
All ages	13	11	9	14	7	
Total						
Under 18	23	29	35	28	21	
All ages	1,418(e)	1,315(e)	1,388(e)	1,438(e)	832	

(a) Excluded employees. The following persons were employed at the larger establishments in this trade in 1951 but are not included in the above tables or in any other Census of Production report (e.g., employees engaged in merchanting):-

Canteen workers 5 Males 5 Females
Other workers 1 Male 1 Female

(b) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, and September 24, 1949.

(c) Average for the year.

(d) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, September 24, 1949, September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935.

(e) Working proprietors. In addition working proprietors, shown in Table 13 (iv) below, were engaged in this trade in larger establishments. The 1935 figures include working proprietors.

(iv) Working proprietors						Number
Great Britain						
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935	
Males	4	2	2	5		
Females	-	-	-	-		
Total	4	2	2	5		

TABLE 14
Average employment
Larger establishments (a)

Great Britain						Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935	
Operatives	1,363	1,243	1,358	1,326	797	
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	81	100	98	112(b)	35(b)	
Total	1,444	1,343	1,456	1,438	832	

(a) For employment in small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns, see Table 2.

(b) In week ended September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935. The 1935 figure includes working proprietors. Outworkers. No outworkers were recorded in this trade.

Shift working, 1951 (a)
Larger establishments in Great Britain

	Total number of man-shifts worked in the week	Total number of shift-hours worked in the week	Number of returns showing the systems stated
Continuous 3 shift systems per 24 hours averaging 8 hours per shift	4,040	32,484	5
Continuous 4 shift systems per 24 hours averaging 6 hours per shift	-	-	-
All 2 shift systems	1,600	14,337	10
Other shift systems	-	-	-
Total	5,640	46,821	(b)

(a) Shift working during week ended September 22, 1951.

(b) The number and percentage of returns showing shift working and of operatives on shift-work were as follows:-

	Returns		Operatives		
	Total in trade	Showing shift-work	Total in trade	Total on returns showing shift-work	Number employed on shift-work
Number	24	15	1,338	1,139	1,033
Percentage of total in trade	100.0	62.5	100.0	85.1	77.2
Percentage of total on returns showing shift-work				100.0	90.7

Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance
contributions paid during the year

Larger establishments

	Great Britain			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
	£'000			
Wages and salaries (a) of				
Operatives	560	437	479	457
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	39	54	48	50
Total	599	491	527	507
Employers' contributions to all National Insurance Schemes	15	14	15	12

(a) Including bonus and commission payments.

Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals,
and capital expenditure on new building work

Larger establishments

	Great Britain		
	1951	1949	1948
	£'000		
Plant, machinery and vehicles			
Acquisitions			
Plant and machinery			
New	40	42	49
Second-hand	6	4	2
Vehicles			
New	1	3	-
Second-hand	-	-	-
Total acquisitions	46	49	51
Disposals			
Plant and machinery	2	2	4
Vehicles	-	-	-
Total disposals	2	2	4
New building work			
Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges)	2	43	19

1951

Summary

Larger establishments

TABLE 18

	England (a)	Wales (a)	Scotland	Great Britain
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross output (production)	4,997	..	589	5,585
Cost of materials and fuel used	3,923	..	405	4,328
Payment for work done on materials given out	92	..	10	102
Transport payments				
Net output	981	..	174	1,155
Wages and salaries of persons employed	530	..	69	599
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Average number of persons employed (b)	1,267	..	181	1,448
	£	£	£	£
Net output per person employed (b)	775	..	960	798
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Stocks at end of year				
Products on hand for sale and work in progress	(c)	..	(c)	32
Materials and fuel	(c)	..	(c)	283
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of establishments	16	..	8	24

The values of gross output and of materials and fuel used are derived in the following way:-

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Output of firms in this trade				
Total value of sales (see Table 20)	4,980	..	595	5,576
Changes in stocks and work in progress (see Table 21)	+ 16	..	- 7	+ 10
Gross output (production)	4,997	..	589	5,585
Materials and fuel used by firms in this trade				
Purchases	4,032(d)	..	408	4,440(d)
Changes in stocks (see Table 21)	- 109	..	- 3	- 112
Materials and fuel used	3,923(d)	..	405	4,328(d)

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings, particulars for Wales cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.

(b) Including working proprietors.

(c) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings, separate particulars cannot be given.

(d) Including payment for work done on materials given out.

TABLE 19 - Summary: Small firms

See Table 2. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate country particulars cannot be given.

COUNTRY TABLES

Sales in the trade
Larger establishments

TABLE 20

	England and Wales		Scotland		Great Britain	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Principal products						
Manufactured fuel of which coal is the chief constituent						
Briquettes	889	3,682	127	516	1,017	4,198
Other descriptions	351	1,290	24	79	375	1,369
Total principal products	1,240	4,972	152	595	1,392	5,567
Other output	..	8	-	-	..	8
Total		4,980		595		5,576

Stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress,
and stocks of materials and fuel

Larger establishments

TABLE 21

		£'000
		Great Britain (a)
Total products on hand for sale and work in progress (b)	{ at beginning of year	23
	{ at end of year	32
Materials and fuel	{ at beginning of year	171
	{ at end of year	283

- (a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate country particulars cannot be given.
 (b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars for products on hand for sale and for work in progress cannot be given.

Employment in September
Larger establishments (a) (b)TABLE 22
(i) Operatives

	Number		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Males			
Under 18	9	9	18
All ages	1,181	156	1,337
Females			
Under 18	-	-	-
All ages	1	-	1
Total			
Under 18	9	9	18
All ages	1,182	156	1,338

(ii) Administrative, technical and clerical employees

	Number		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Males			
Under 18	1	-	1
All ages	56	12	68
Females			
Under 18	4	-	4
All ages	10	2	12
Total			
Under 18	5	-	5
All ages (c)	66	14	80

(88387/2)

TABLE 22 (contd.)

(iii) Total employees

	Number		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Males			
Under 18	10	9	19
All ages	1,237	168	1,405
Females			
Under 18	4	-	4
All ages	11	2	13
Total			
Under 18	14	9	23
All ages (c)	1,248	170	1,418

- (a) Excluded employees. The number of persons employed at the larger establishments in this trade but not included in the above tables or in any other Census of Production report (e.g., employees engaged in merchanting) are shown in Table 22(v) below.
 (b) Number employed in the week ended September 22, 1951.
 (c) Working proprietors. In addition working proprietors, shown in Table 22(iv) below, were engaged in this trade in larger establishments.

(iv) Working proprietors

	Number		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Males	4	-	4
Females	-	-	-
Total	4	-	4

(v) Excluded employees

	Number		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Canteen workers			
Males	5	-	5
Females	5	-	5
Total	10	-	10
Other workers			
Males	-	1	1
Females	-	1	1
Total	-	2	2
Total excluded employees	10	2	12

Average employment

Larger establishments (a)

	Number		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Operatives	1,196	167	1,363
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	67	14	81
Total	1,263	181	1,444

(a) For employment in small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) see Table 2.

Outworkers. No outworkers were recorded in this trade.

(88387/2)

COUNTRY TABLES

Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year

Larger establishments

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Wages and salaries (a) of			
Operatives	498	62	560
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	32	7	39
Total	530	69	599
Employers' contributions to all National Insurance Schemes	13	2	15

(a) Including bonus and commission payments.

Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work

Larger establishments

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Plant, machinery and vehicles			
Acquisitions			
Plant and machinery			
New	28	12	40
Second-hand	5	-	6
Vehicles			
New	1	-	1
Second-hand	-	-	-
Total acquisitions	34	13	46
Disposals			
Plant and machinery	1	-	2
Vehicles	-	-	-
Total disposals	1	-	2
New building work			
Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges)	2	-	2

Payments for transport services for finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased

Larger establishments

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Amounts paid to other firms and undertakings	59	10	69
Amount paid or credited to firms' own separate transport organisations	33	-	33
Total	92	10	102

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GENERAL NOTES

The following brief notes refer to Great Britain and, unless otherwise stated, to the census of production for 1951. Reference should be made to the separate booklet in this series entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1951: Introductory Notes' (price 1s.6d. net) for particulars of the minor differences in the Northern Ireland censuses and other details about the census of production.

Trade classification: Establishments are classified to trades according to the nature of their output. Certain products, called principal products, are identified as characteristic of the production of individual trades, the principal products for a given trade being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. An establishment is classified to a trade if its output of principal products of that trade accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of principal products of any other trade.

The establishment: The basic unit for the collection of information is generally the establishment which in most cases comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a factory). Offices, warehouses and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are included in the return for the works.

Larger establishments and small firms: Larger establishments are those which employed more than 10 persons on the average during the year; small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

Working proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, and include members of their families who work in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

Persons employed: Administrative employees include directors other than those paid by fee only, managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and travellers and office (including works office) employees. Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual workers.

All these figures exclude canteen employees and persons engaged in merchandising or any other activity not covered by a firm's return who are shown separately as excluded employees.

Figures for employees include only persons on the pay-roll (that is whose National Insurance cards were held by the firm), whether full-time or part-time employees.

Outworkers, who are shown separately, are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm, but do not work on the premises; operatives directly employed who work out of doors (e.g., maintenance workers) and sub-contractors are not included as outworkers.

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

Capital expenditure: Expenditure on plant, machinery and vehicles relates to expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return, including transport and installation costs involved. Expenditure on new building work is similarly that charged to capital account during the year.

Materials and fuel: The cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production and of fuel (including oil, gas, and electricity for all purposes, including heating and lighting); all packing materials, including the full cost of returnable containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by

their own work people included in the return; and consumable tools and parts for machinery purchased as replacement. Materials, components, etc. which were purchased and re-sold in the same state (that is, merchanted or factored goods) were excluded. For 1951 firms in many trades were required to state the quantities of certain purchased materials used.

Stocks and work in progress: Firms were instructed to give these at income tax value.

Output: 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. For all post-war censuses the value of sales was the net selling value, that is, 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.

Gross output of a trade is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; this means the value of sales and work done during the year adjusted for changes in the values of stocks.

Net output is 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, any transport payments included in firms' returns. 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.

Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials, but where it is especially important separate figures are shown.

Later reports: Reports will be published later summarising the main census results and giving information about power equipment and fuel consumption.

Disclosure of information: The report has been prepared in conformity with the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Figures have been combined with others of a similar nature in certain cases where publication of separate details might disclose the operations of an individual firm.

Symbols used: '...' for 'Not available', '-' for 'Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)'

The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit, and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Tables 1 to 17 show figures for the United Kingdom (or Great Britain)

Tables 18 to 26 are country tables and give, where practicable, separate details for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Table 6: Specialist producers refer to those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the groups of products specified.

Table 8 (or 8(i)) shows the total sales of principal products of the trade, and includes therefore the sales of these products returned by establishments whether classified to the trade or to other trades. Those produced by establishments in other trades are shown in Table 9.

Table 10 shows the sales by establishments in the trade of products other than those regarded as principal products of the trade.

Table 20 (or 20(i)) shows sales by establishments in the trade of products, whether principal products or not, and broadly the aggregates here are equal to the corresponding figures in Table 8 (or 8(i)) less those in Table 9, plus those in Table 10.

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