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STATISTICS  
BACK-UP

BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT  
on the  
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION  
FOR 1950

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)*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1953

ONE SHILLING NET



# The Report on the Census of Production for 1950

## Introductory Notes

### Introduction

1. The census for 1950 was the third census of production taken under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, others having been taken for 1948 and 1949. The first census of production was taken in this country for 1907 under the Census of Production Act, 1906. Other censuses were taken under that Act for 1912, 1924, and 1930.

2. In addition to the censuses of production, surveys of a similar kind but with a rather more limited industrial coverage were taken for 1933, 1934, 1937 and 1938 under the Import Duties Act, 1932, which conferred somewhat different powers from those of the Census of Production Act. For the survey of industrial production taken in respect of 1935, the powers conferred by both the Census of Production Act and the Import Duties Act were used. A partial census was taken for 1946 under Defence Regulation 55A.

3. Detailed information on output and purchases was not collected for 1950. The matters on which questions were asked are enumerated in paragraph 20.

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

### Area Covered

5. The censuses for 1907 and 1912 covered the United Kingdom (which then included Southern Ireland). Southern Ireland (now the Irish Republic) has not, however, been included since 1912. The 1924 census included Northern Ireland but for 1930 and 1935 the Northern Ireland Government held their own censuses. The results of these censuses were incorporated in the reports prepared by the Board of Trade, which thus covered the whole of the United Kingdom. The 1946 partial census, which covered establishments in the United Kingdom was, however, entirely conducted by the Board of Trade. A full census was taken for 1948 in Great Britain but no census was taken for Northern Ireland; the figures for that year, therefore, relate to Great Britain only. The Statistics of Trade (Northern Ireland) Act, very similar to the 1947 Act which applied to Great Britain only, was passed in 1949 and censuses relating to that year and to 1950 were taken, the results of which have been included in the Board of Trade census reports for 1949 and 1950.

### Scope of the Census

6. The census for 1950 covered undertakings in the field of industrial production, including public utilities, and mines and quarries; private firms, nationalized undertakings, and government establishments were all included. For certain trades (e.g. boot and shoe repairing, and motor and cycle repairing), firms mainly engaged in repairing were included if they worked mainly for the trade but were excluded if they worked mainly for the public. As in 1949 and 1948, the census included textile converting, laundry work, dyeing and dry cleaning, wig-making, and tea blending and coffee roasting, which were excluded from the 1935 census. The scrap metal trade, which was included for 1948 but not for 1949, was included for 1950. The building and contracting trades, including the civil engineering work of transport undertakings, etc. were excluded from the 1950 census.

### Overlap Trades

7. The first census of distribution and other services in Great Britain was taken in respect of 1950. In certain trades a high proportion of firms are within the field of both censuses because merchandising or retailing is carried on as well as production, and the scope of the census of production was modified so as to reduce the number of such firms required to make returns under both censuses. For these trades, described as "overlap" trades, the census of production in Great Britain was confined to establishments engaged wholly in production or processing and the information required was limited to the number of persons employed, and for larger establishments, an analysis

of sales. Other establishments in these trades, which were engaged in merchandising or retailing as well as in production or processing, were not covered by the census of production, but were required to make a return in the census of distribution. The following trades were treated in this way: wholesale bottling; fish curing; cattle, dog and poultry food; tea blending and coffee roasting; ice; bread and flour confectionery; milk bottling, etc. (but not manufacture of milk products); pharmaceutical and toilet preparations and perfumery manufacture (but not manufacture of drugs and chemicals); constructional engineering; and metal scrap and waste processing. The textile converting trade, in which a high proportion of firms engage in merchandising, was, however, covered by the census of production, establishments in this trade being exempted from the census of distribution. Retail bespoke tailors and dressmakers were covered by the census of distribution; no census of production forms were issued to these traders. No census of distribution was held for Northern Ireland in 1950, and firms engaged in merchandising or retailing as well as production or processing completed the standard census of production form for their production or processing only.

### Period Covered

8. Firms were required to make returns for the calendar year 1950, but, if the calendar year was not their year of account, a return for a business year ending on any date from April 6, 1950 to April 5, 1951, inclusive, was accepted. A similar concession was made at previous censuses.

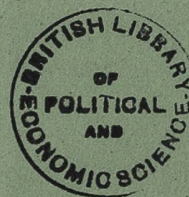
### "Small Firms" and "Larger Establishments"

9. Apart from the film production and textile converting trades, in which all firms, irrespective of size, were required to complete the normal form, firms in Great Britain employing ten or fewer persons were required to give information only about the number of persons employed and the nature of their business. No further information was required from these firms for 1949 and 1950, whereas for 1948 small firms, in a number of trades, were required to complete a simplified form giving some details of output, materials and employment. (In the census for Northern Ireland for 1950, no information was collected from firms employing ten or fewer persons.) The information about "small firms," i.e. those employing on the average ten or fewer persons, published in the reports is consequently very limited. Almost all the detailed tables relate to establishments employing on the average more than ten persons, which are throughout the reports referred to as "larger establishments."

### Method of Canvass

10. In October, 1950, a special form was sent to establishments in Great Britain in all trades, except the film production and textile converting trades, known or believed to be employing not more than ten persons. This form required simply a statement of the nature of the business and the number of persons employed in the establishment on the average during the twelve months ended September 30, 1950; firms that employed not more than ten persons on the average and satisfactorily completed the form were not required to make any further returns in connection with the 1950 census.

11. At the beginning of 1951 a statutory form was sent to all the other establishments in Great Britain on the 1950 census register, numbering about 127,000, 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. Reminders were required in about 62,500 cases. A final application was made by registered post to about 13,200 establishments whose returns were still outstanding. Prosecution was resorted to in 76 cases. About 52,000 returns were received from firms employing more than ten persons. About 18 per cent. of these returns were found to be defective or inaccurate and were queried with the firms concerned. The number of small firms claiming, on the special form (see paragraph 10) and on the statutory form, exemption from making a detailed return was about 52,300. In addition, about 1,900





returns were received by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, of which 170 related to establishments employing ten or fewer persons.

12. In Northern Ireland about 1,740 returns were received from firms employing more than ten persons.

13. The censuses were conducted by correspondence, no local staff of enumerators being employed by the census office.

### Trade Classification

14. As in the censuses for 1949 and 1948, establishments in Great Britain were classified to trades according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. For the 1948 census, certain products, called principal products, were 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 was classified to a trade if its production of principal products of that trade accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did the production of principal products of any other trade. For 1950, as for 1949, firms were not required to return detailed information concerning their output and it was not possible to classify establishments to particular trades in this manner. In the main, therefore, establishments were classified to the same trades as for 1948. However, firms were asked to state if there had been any substantial change in the nature of their output since their 1949 return and, as a result, a number of establishments were reclassified. The minimum list headings of the Standard Industrial Classification covered by each trade are indicated in the list of contents in each volume of the reports.

15. In Northern Ireland firms were required to give brief particulars of the quantity and value of the most important items of output. This information was of value in classifying establishments to trades.

16. The trade classification differs in many cases from that adopted in the reports for the 1935 census. The returns made for 1935 were reclassified as far as possible on the new basis for inclusion in the reports of the 1948 census and these figures have been included in the 1950 reports. In some cases it was not possible to reclassify the 1935 returns and, where necessary, a reference to the limited comparability is included in the 1950 report.

### The Establishment

17. 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 the persons employed therein and the value of their services were included in the return for the works. The activities of separate selling or transport organizations for which separate accounts were kept were excluded from the return.

18. 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 trades were carried on in separate departments of a single works, the firm was generally required to treat these as separate establishments and to make a separate return for each department on the appropriate form.

19. If, owing to their system of accounting, firms with more than one establishment were unable to make separate returns for each establishment, they were generally allowed to make one return covering all establishments in one trade but were required, in addition, to give certain summary information separately for each establishment. Separate returns were required, however, where the establishments were located in different countries.

### Subjects on which Information was Obtained in 1950

20. For the trades other than those listed in paragraph 7 above the following sections were included in the 1950 census:

1. Working proprietors.
2. Persons employed.
3. Wages and salaries, etc.

4. Materials and fuel purchased in year of return.
5. Amount paid for work given out.
6. Stocks at the beginning and end of the year of return.
7. Sales of output and of goods merchanted or factored in year of return.
8. Analysis of sales.

All these sections were included in the census form for 1948; all except section 8 were included in the form for 1949. Sections 6, 7 and 8 differed from the corresponding sections in earlier censuses in that they included questions relating to merchanted or factored goods to supplement the information obtained by the census of distribution. Sections relating to expenditure in Great Britain on plant, machinery and vehicles, and on new building work, which were included in the censuses for 1949 and 1948, were not included for 1950. A separate enquiry into capital expenditure in 1950 in Great Britain was, however, carried out jointly by various Government Departments in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office and information derived from this enquiry was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 5, 1952. In the 1935 census, information was collected relating to sections 1 and 2 together, 4, 5 and 7, apart from questions on merchancing, (but see paragraphs 35 and 46).

21. For the "overlap" trades listed in paragraph 7 in Great Britain, sections 2 and 8 only were included in the 1950 census. In section 2 establishments were required to state only the average number of persons employed during the year of return, distinguishing males and females. Section 8 was similar to that used for other trades. Details of this section are given in paragraph 49. Firms in the textile converting trade gave additional information similar to that obtained in the census of distribution for wholesale distributive trades.

### Instructions for Making Returns

22. The following notes outline the general instructions given to firms (with the exception of those listed in paragraph 7) on the way in which returns were to be completed, and they 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.

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

### Working Proprietors

24. In Great Britain, firms other than limited companies were required to state the number of working proprietors engaged in the business. If the business was a partnership, all active partners were to be included, as well as members of their families who worked in it without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Proprietors 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

25. 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, for Great Britain only, directors (other than those paid by fee only), and, for Great Britain and 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, i.e. broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. 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 in a separate selling or transport organization) and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. were also included.

26. All these figures were to exclude canteen employees, outworkers, and persons engaged in a merchancing business or any other business not covered by a firm's return, which were shown separately as "excluded employees." In Northern Ireland the figures for "excluded employees" include only canteen and welfare workers.

27. The particulars required related to the persons on the payroll

(i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees.

28. Firms were required to state the numbers employed in the pay week ended on or about September 30, 1950, distinguishing males and females and those under 18 years of age. Firms were asked to state the number of canteen and of other excluded employees (see paragraph 26). 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 for the last week of each calendar month.

29. In trades where outworkers were employed, the average numbers of males and females employed during the year of return were required to be stated. Outworkers were defined as persons employed by the firm who worked on materials supplied by the firm but who did not work 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

30. 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 covered the employers' contributions to the National Insurance schemes and payments to outworkers.

31. Similar data on wages and salaries were collected for 1949, while, for 1948, firms in Great Britain were required to state in addition the amounts paid during each quarter of the year of return to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. There were no pre-war figures of comparable scope because the Census of Production Act, 1906 excluded wages from the subjects about which questions might be asked in a census of production. However, in conjunction with the 1935 census, a voluntary enquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Labour into the total wages bills of firms making census returns.

32. The proportion of respondent firms sending replies which could be directly related to census of production data varied widely in different trades, but they provided a basis for estimating the approximate relationship between net output and the total wages bill of each trade for 1935. The available data, together with an indication of the size of the sample and the extent to which they were representative, were published for each trade in the final report on the 1935 census. In many trades these 1935 figures need to be used with caution, when comparisons are made with those obtained from post-war censuses, in view of the subsequent reclassification of results in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification.

### Materials and Fuel

33. Firms were required, as for 1949, to state in one sum the cost of materials and fuel purchased during the year; no detailed information was required, as it was for 1948, about the cost and quantity of particular items purchased. To be included in the total cost were all purchases of materials for use in production and of fuel (including oil, gas, and electricity) for all purposes, including heating, lighting, and transport; 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; and consumable tools and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Materials, components, etc., which were purchased and re-sold in the same state (i.e. merchanted or factored goods), and materials supplied by customers for processing were excluded.

34. The declared cost of materials was to include the cost of transport to the works (other than transport carried out by the establishment's own staff), and, generally, any duty paid (less rebates, etc.). Materials, gas, or electricity 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, plus any payment for transport. (See paragraph 44.)

35. The information obtained for 1935 was on a different basis from that obtained for post-war censuses. In pre-war censuses questions were asked not about materials, etc. purchased but about

materials, etc. used, that is, those purchased during the year, adjusted by the firms for stock changes.

### Work Given Out

36. For 1950 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

37. Firms were required to state separately the value (as assessed for income tax purposes) of their stocks of products on hand for sale and of materials and fuel at the beginning and end of the year of return.

38. 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 own materials, nor to make any deductions on account of progress payments received from customers.

39. Differences may arise between the values of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress recorded at the end of 1949 and the beginning of 1950, and in some trades may be substantial. These differences are due to various causes, e.g. starting up or closing down of establishments, changes in the 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 estimates by figures taken from audited accounts.

40. Before the war firms were required to adjust individual items of their sales of finished products and purchases of materials and fuel for changes in stocks (see paragraphs 35 and 46), and separate information relating to stocks was not then asked for.

41. For 1950 firms in Great Britain were also required to state the value at the beginning and end of the year of return of stocks of goods purchased for merchancing. Similar questions have not previously been included in a census of production. This information was not required from firms in Northern Ireland.

### Output in the Year of Return

42. For 1950 firms were required to state, in one sum, the total net selling value of goods and waste products of their own production sold during the year. They were also required to state separately, in one sum, the total amount charged to customers for work done during the year. No detailed information was required about the value and quantity of particular items sold or work done. To be included in the total value was the value of sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return, whether produced in the year or not, the value of sales of waste products and of goods made for the firm by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them, and the net amount charged for packing materials. For industries such as 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.

43. The value of sales was the net selling value, and this was defined as 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. Where goods were charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were asked to give the f.o.b. value. Firms were required to state, in one sum, the estimated amount included in the value of their sales which represented payments made by them to other firms for transport outwards.

44. 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 organization under the same control were to be valued on the same basis.

45. For 1950 firms in Great Britain (but not in Northern Ireland) were also required to state, in one sum, the total net selling value of merchanted or factored goods, i.e. goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process. The method of valuation of these



goods was the same as that for goods of their own manufacture described in paragraphs 42 and 43. Similar information has not previously been obtained in a census of production.

46. The method of valuation used for 1950 was the same as that used in other post-war censuses, but differed from that used pre-war. In 1935 the net selling value related to the production for sale of each item specified, and was the value of sales during the year of goods made by the firm plus the book value of stocks at the end of the year, less that at the beginning of the year. Net selling value was defined as the actual amount charged to customers after deduction, *inter alia*, of payments to other firms for carriage outwards. Where separate returns were made for different departments of the same firm, transfers of goods between them were included at the values which were entered in the firm's books.

47. In post-war censuses firms working on commission or for the trade on materials given out to them by other firms were required to value their output as the net amount charged by them to customers. Where the work was done for manufacturing firms covered by the census, the value of the goods is included in the final selling value recorded by these firms.

48. Information obtained for 1948 in a number of trades concerning the total quantities of the more important products made during the year was not required for 1950.

### Analysis of Sales

49. For 1950 firms in Great Britain were required to analyze the sales returned in section 7—output and goods merchanted or factored—according to specified channels of disposal, under the three main headings “Transfers to other organizations under same control,” “Sales to independent buyers in the United Kingdom” and “Sales invoiced direct to independent buyers abroad.” For the purposes of the first heading, holding and subsidiary companies were regarded as being under the same control if the subsidiary companies were covered by the definition contained in Section 154 (1) of the Companies Act, 1948. Under that Section, a company is deemed to be a subsidiary of another, if, but only if,

- (a) that other either—
  - (i) is a member of it and controls the composition of its board of directors; or
  - (ii) holds more than half in nominal value of its equity share capital; or
- (b) the first-mentioned company is a subsidiary of any company which is that other's subsidiary.

An “analysis of sales” section, which related, however, only to sales of goods of firms' own production, was also included in the Northern Ireland census for 1950. The channels of disposal enumerated in the Northern Ireland form differed from those distinguished for Great Britain.

50. An “analysis of sales” section was included in the 1948 census, but this related only to sales of goods of firms' own production, and the classification of channels of disposal was somewhat different from that used in 1950.

### Calculations made from Census Returns

#### Gross Output

51. The gross output of a trade is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year. For 1950, as for other post-war censuses, this 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. A deduction is then made for any payments made to other firms for transport outwards to offset a similar sum included in the recorded value of goods sold.

52. For 1935 the values of individual items related to output in the year, allowances having already been made by firms for changes in stocks between the beginning and the end of the year and for payments made to other firms for transport outwards; it was unnecessary, therefore, to make any adjustments for these items.

#### Net Output

53. The net output of a trade 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. This residual figure represents the value added to materials by the processes 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 profit.

54. 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; the net amount of duty payable is deducted in arriving at net output. The amounts of duty payable on withdrawal from bond, or on goods produced of subsidies, allowances, and levies receivable or payable for particular branches of production were, where of substantial importance, required to be stated separately.

55. 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 Trade Reports

56. The trades covered in the 1950 census differed from those covered in other post-war censuses mainly in that the building and contracting trades were excluded. The trades excluded were: building and contracting; local authorities (building and civil engineering); railways (civil engineering); tramway, trolley bus, and omnibus undertakings (civil engineering), and canal, dock, and harbour undertakings (civil engineering). The scrap metal trade, which was excluded from the 1949 census, was included for 1950. Establishments wholly engaged in milk bottling, which in previous censuses had been included in the milk products trade, were grouped together for 1950 in a separate section, which was treated as an “overlap” trade (see paragraph 7). A list of the trades included in the 1950 census will be found in Appendix A. For the purposes of the 1949 and 1948 censuses these trades were grouped in twelve “volumes,” and the trade reports of the census for 1950 will be published in twelve booklets each containing the reports of the trades in the corresponding 1949 and 1948 “volumes.”

### Contents of the Reports

57. Each booklet will contain three tables. Table 1 will consist of separate summary tables for each of the trades, other than the “overlap” trades listed in paragraph 7, included in the volume. For larger establishments they will include the following details: the number of establishments; information necessary for the calculation of gross output (production), net output, and net output per person employed; number of operatives, of administrative, technical and clerical employees and of working proprietors; wages and salaries of operatives and of other workers; employers' share of the National Insurance contributions; average number of outworkers employed, and payments to outworkers. They will also include the number of small firms, the average number of persons employed by them, and the estimated average employment in all firms including those which did not make satisfactory returns. For 1950, this information will, where possible, be shown for England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the United Kingdom; corresponding information for the United Kingdom for 1949 and 1935, and Great Britain for 1948 will be included for comparison. For a few trades the figures for 1935 relate to Great Britain only because of the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms in Northern Ireland. For the “overlap” trades, particulars of the limited information available, covering establishments in Great Britain that sold no merchanted goods during the year, will be given in a “Note on overlap trades” in the volumes affected. The note will include details of the number of larger establishments and the number of males and females employed by them, and the number of small firms and the total number employed by them. The note will also include the information available for Northern Ireland, where the census of production was taken for these trades in the normal way.

58. Table 2 will show for each trade, other than the “overlap” trades listed in paragraph 7, detailed information relating to employment in the pay week ended on or about September 30, 1950. This will generally differ from the totals given in the earlier summary tables, which show only average employment for the year. The table will show, separately for England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the United Kingdom, the number of operatives and of administrative, technical and clerical employees employed in that week classified in each category, distinguishing between males and females and employees under 18 years of age. The number of excluded employees, distinguishing canteen and other workers, and males and females in each case, will be shown for the United Kingdom. Detailed information on employment was not obtained for the “overlap” trades.

59. Table 3 will show, for Great Britain, and for each trade an analysis of sales according to specified channels of disposal. It will show the value of sales and the proportion of total sales in each trade represented by each channel of disposal. For trades other than the “overlap” trades, the analysis will relate to sales of goods of firms' own production and of merchanted or factored goods taken together. The total value of sales of the two classes of goods will be shown separately. The stocks of merchanted or factored goods at the beginning and the end of the year will be given at the foot of the table. Firms in the “overlap” trades were included in the census of production only if they were wholly engaged in production or processing and for these trades the information in this table will consequently relate only to sales of goods of the firms' own production.

60. Table 3 will also show separately for Northern Ireland an analysis of sales for each trade, but the information relates only to sales of goods of firms' own production, and the channels of disposal differ from those distinguished in Great Britain.

61. The report on the textile converting trade will include further tables presenting additional information and analyses for Great Britain in a form broadly comparable with that of the report on the census of distribution.

62. In interpreting the data in the tables, it is essential to bear in mind not only the qualifications mentioned in the tables but also the general explanations and qualifications in these notes.

### Disclosure of Information

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

### Symbols Used

64. The following symbols are used throughout the reports:  
... for not available.

— for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

65. The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest integer. There may, therefore, be an apparent slight discrepancy between the totals shown and the sum of the constituent items.



# Appendix A

## List of Trade Reports

Standard Industrial Classification Orders	Trades
II.—Mining and Quarrying	VOLUME 1 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 F. Brick and Fireclay G. China and Earthenware H. Glass Containers I. Glass (Other than Containers) J. Cement K. Abrasives L. Building Materials M. Roofing Felts N. Manufactured Fuel
III.—Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	VOLUME 2 A. Coke Ovens and By-products B. Dyes and Dyestuffs C. Fertiliser, Disinfectant, Insecticide, and Allied Trades D. Coal Tar Products E. Chemicals (General) F. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations G. Toilet Preparations and Perfumery H. Explosives and Fireworks I. Paint and Varnish J. Soap, Candles, and Glycerine K. Polishes L. Ink M. Match N. Mineral Oil Refining O. Oils and Greases P. Seed Crushing and Oil Refining Q. Glue, Gum, Paste, and Allied Trades
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XX.—Distributive Trades XIII.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco (Part)	
XIV.—Manufactures of Wood and Cork	
XV.—Paper and Printing	
XVI.—Other Manufacturing Industries	
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