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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 113
SHOP AND OFFICE FITTING

*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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TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years the census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them, and other ancillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components 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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

These 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 are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked on materials

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 work-people included in the return; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are therefore excluded. Materials purchased overseas were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it 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. There is no appreciable duplication in net output.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchandising and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by out-workers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

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

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 is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade, the value shown is the net amount charged. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, that is railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

WAGES AND SALARIES

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

WORK GIVEN OUT

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

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

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 113. SHOP AND OFFICE FITTING

This report on the Shop and Office Fitting Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of office, shop, bank, bar and hotel fittings, show cases, display and exhibition stands, shop fronts, shop blinds, wood shutters, etc. Installation of these fittings is included when carried out by the manufacturers. Signwriting and lettering is also included.

The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 474 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census. The definition of this industry is unchanged from the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, in which it was reported on as Industry 10D.

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. In this industry, however, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons was asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Tables 2(ii) and 4(i). Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

There were some other changes in the 1958 Census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

In the 1954 report, establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland were included in the report on the Building and Contracting Industry (Industry 12A); the 1954 particulars in this report also exclude Northern Ireland establishments (which are again included in the 1954 particulars of the Construction Industry (Part 128)) but the sales of principal products of this industry by Northern Ireland establishments are included in Table 5 and carried in to Table 4(ii) of this report. For 1958, the Northern Ireland establishments are classified to this industry and their sales included in Table 4(ii).

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4(ii). A census return was classified to this industry if the principal products of this industry (including, as well as sales, shop and office site-fixing) accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry. Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses. Sales of merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	..	852	
Number of establishments	"	..	895	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	26,951	38,506
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	985
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	10,012	17,015	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 74	+ 36
	{ at end of year	"	507	263
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 704	- 7
	{ at end of year	"	3,069	4,885
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 24	- 92
	{ at end of year	"	2,423	2,698
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	1,154	1,229	
Payments for transport	"	303	409	
Net output	"	16,237	20,776	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	16.6	17.8
	{ other employees	"	3.8	4.4
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	20.6	22.4
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	8,089	10,993
	{ of other employees	"	2,252	3,119
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	"	196	216	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	183	214
	{ disposals	"	5	16
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	235	343
	{ disposals	"	66	142

(a) For items in this table which are also shown in Table 2(ii), estimates for 1958 in respect of unsatisfactory returns account for about 3 per cent. of the figures shown. For other items (which no small firms were asked to report) estimates for small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for 26 per cent. of the figures shown. Summaries of the detailed returns received are given in Table 2(i) for large firms and in Table 2(ii) in respect of information collected from the sample of small firms.

(b) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(d) Including, for 1954, expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production; no such expenditure was recorded for 1958.

Summary of returns received

TABLE 2(i) Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	164	161	
Number of establishments	"	195	200	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	19,811	29,190
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	711
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	7,359	12,991	
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	+ 54	+ 27
	{ at end of year	"	373	193
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 517	- 5
	{ at end of year	"	2,256	3,591
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 17	- 68
	{ at end of year	"	1,781	1,983
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	848	837	
Payments for transport	"	223	301	
Net output	"	11,935	15,726	
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	No.	12,292	13,183
	{ other employees	"	2,837	3,242
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	15,147	16,438
Net output per person employed	£	788	957	
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	5,993	8,144
	{ of other employees	"	1,668	2,310
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£	488	618
	{ other employees	"	588	713
Capital expenditure (d)				
New building work	£'000	120	159	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	133	158
	{ disposals	"	3	12
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	172	252
	{ disposals	"	49	104

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

(b) Goods for merchenting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(c) Persons engaged in merchenting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(d) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

Summary for small firms, 1958

TABLE 2(ii) Firms employing fewer than 25 persons that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958	
Number of returns	No.	632	
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	8,121
	{ merchanted goods	"	241
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	"	3,501	
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	348	
Net output (c)	"	4,514	
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)			
Males	No.	4,679	
Females	"	522	

(a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment, the figures given are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 37 per cent. of the total employment shown, which itself represents 93 per cent. of estimated employment in small firms in this industry (including those for which satisfactory returns were not made).

(b) Goods for merchenting and canteen supplies are included.

(c) Here defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel, less payments for work done on materials given out.

(d) Persons engaged in merchenting or factoring and canteen workers are included.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
25 - 49	71	77	£'000 4,839	£'000 2,387	Number 2,104	Number 481	£'000 1,247	£'000 344	£'000 106	£ 920
50 - 99	41	48	5,122	2,722	2,195	625	1,374	450	85	964
100 - 199	32	42	7,937	4,211	3,578	794	2,158	596	152	963
200 - 299	6	9	2,625	1,290	1,061	269	684	201	79	970
300 - 399	7	10	4,080	2,057	1,897	495	1,208	333	64	860
400 - 999	4	14	5,298	3,059	2,348	578	1,473	388	83	1,045
Total	161	200	29,901	15,726	13,183	3,242	8,144	2,310	569	957

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchanted goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.

Estimates of total sales of principal products of the industry, 1958

TABLE 4(i) Firms that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom

	Totals for larger firms and for small firms (a)	Small firms in the industry (b)
	£'000	£'000
Built-in wooden and/or metal furniture fittings (for shops, offices (including banks) shops and other purposes)	15,897	3,533
Less the value of goods included above and also included in the charges made by larger firms for shop and office site-fixing shown below	6,940	..
	8,957	..
Shop and office site-fixing	15,218	1,688
Other (c)	14,345	2,901
Total	38,521	8,121

(a) Including sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, but not by small firms, classified to other industries. For a more detailed analysis of sales by larger firms see Table 4(ii).

(b) Estimates based on a sample which covered about 37 per cent. of the total employment of small firms that made satisfactory returns.

(c) Including any sales by small firms of goods other than principal products of the industry (but excluding merchanted goods).

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 4(ii) Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Value	Value	Enterprises	Entries
	£'000	£'000	Number	Number
Built-in wooden and/or metal furniture and fittings (excluding amount charged for site-fixing)				
For shops and offices (including banks)	6,039	9,601	183	189
For ships	716	332	16	16
For other purposes (other than domestic)	1,517	885	26	26
For ships and other purposes not separately distinguished	781	1,546	69	70
Exhibition stands	2,081	1,550	32	33
Blinds (including outside commercial blinds and venetian blinds)	1,047	2,127	48	48
Shop fronts, excluding amount charged for site-fixing	3,720	4,144	69	72
Other principal products	335	344	24	25
Waste products	3	14	24	24
Total sales of principal products	16,239	20,543	..	..
Less the value of goods included above and also included in the charges made for shop and office site-fixing shown below	6,640	6,940	..	..
Net sales	9,599	13,604	..	..
Shop and office site-fixing (including value of fittings)				
Shop fronts	4,489	6,841	74	77
Other shop and office site-fixing	4,973	6,689	76	80
Exhibition stand hire (including erecting and dismantling)	666	1,004	16	17
Signs and signwriting	660	762	35	35
Repair work	54	103	20	21
Other work done	406	1,398	39	39
Total	20,847	30,401	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)	3,219	3,368	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry	17,629	27,033	161	169(a)

(a) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2(i) on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Value	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	£'000	£'000	Number	
Built-in wooden and/or metal furniture and fittings (excluding amount charged for site-fixing)				
For shops and offices (including banks)	1,401	1,854	100	75, 110, 111
For ships	140	91	7	111
For other purposes (other than domestic)	363	100	8	111, 128
For ships and other purposes not separately distinguished	776	929	63	110, 128
Exhibition stands	205	99	5	111, 128
Blinds (including outside commercial blinds and venetian blinds)	12	48	9	86, 111
Shop fronts, excluding amount charged for site-fixing	29	133	8	111, 128
Total sales of principal products	2,926	3,254	..	
Less the value of goods included above and also included in the charges made for shop and office site-fixing shown below	55	36	..	
Net sales	2,871	3,218	..	
Shop and office site-fixing (including value of fittings)				
Shop fronts	40	53	8	75, 111, 127
Other shop and office site-fixing	237	92	12	111, 127
Exhibition stand hire (including erecting and dismantling)	72	-	-	
Signs and signwriting		6	..	
Total	3,219	3,368	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.

Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954	1958
	Value	Value
	£'000	£'000
Sawmill products, builders' woodwork and wooden containers	541	561
Furniture and upholstery	626	625
Bedding and soft furnishing	113	25
Other miscellaneous wood manufactures	197	260
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	204	370
Other products	293	275
Building and contracting work and other work done	208	40
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	671
Canteen takings	..	40
Total	..	2,868

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	12	1	13
Operatives	12,307	878	13,185
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	2,201	1,081	3,282
Total employees	14,508	1,959	16,467
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 16.0	£ 6.9	£ 13.0

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- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
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- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
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- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
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- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
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- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibreboard Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
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- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
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- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1955. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-

ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials;

cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber;

packing materials; replacement parts for plant

etc. (Information about purchases of other

materials is given in The Report on the Census

of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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