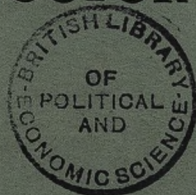




BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT
on the
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
FOR 1951

INTRODUCTORY NOTES



*Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament
in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947
(10 & 11 Geo. 6, Ch. 39, Sec. 7)*

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The Report on the Census of Production for 1951

Introductory Notes

Introduction

1. The census for 1951 was the fourth census of production taken under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, others having been taken for 1948, 1949 and 1950. It was the second detailed census of production taken under this Act, the other full census being for 1948; the information collected for 1949 and 1950 was less detailed, (see paragraph 18).

2. 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. In addition to the censuses of production, surveys of a similar kind with but 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 55AA.

3. The subjects to be covered for 1951 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

4. The censuses for 1907 and 1912 covered the United Kingdom, which then included Southern Ireland; since then, however, Southern Ireland (now the Irish Republic) has not been included. The 1924 census included Northern Ireland but for 1930 and 1935 the Northern Ireland Government took 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 was entirely conducted by the Board of Trade, covered establishments in the United Kingdom. The full census taken for 1948 covered Great Britain only, as no census was taken for Northern Ireland. 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 1949, 1950 and 1951 were taken, the results of which have been included in the Board of Trade census reports for these years.

Scope of the Census

5. The census for 1951 covered undertakings in the field of industrial production, including building and contracting, public utilities, and mines and quarries; private firms, nationalized undertakings, and government establishments were included. For certain trades (e.g. boot and shoe repairing, and motor and cycle repairing), establishments mainly engaged in repairing were included

if they worked mainly for the trade but excluded if they worked mainly for the public. As in 1950, 1949 and 1948, the census included textile converting, laundry work, dyeing and dry-cleaning, wig-making, tea blending and coffee roasting and, for Great Britain only, wholesale slaughtering; these trades were excluded from the 1935 census. The scrap metal trade, which for 1948 included establishments dealing in scrap, was excluded for 1949 and for 1950 and 1951 only firms processing scrap were included in the census. The building and contracting trades, including the civil engineering departments of transport undertakings, etc., which were excluded from the 1950 census, were included again for 1951. For 1951 the coal mines, non-metalliferous mines and quarries, and salt mines, lime pits and salt works trades were not covered in Northern Ireland.

The first census of distribution and other services in Great Britain was taken for 1950. In certain trades a high proportion of firms were within the field of both censuses because they carried on merchandising or retailing as well as production and the scope of the census of production for that year was modified so as to reduce the number of these firms required to make returns under both censuses. For this reason the census of production for certain trades in Great Britain was confined to establishments engaged wholly in production or processing, who were asked only for a description of their business and the average number of males and females employed (including working proprietors). This limited information collected for 1950 from firms in the following trades is not therefore comparable with that given in the census results for other years: wholesale bottling; fish curing; cattle, dog and poultry food; tea blending and coffee roasting; ices; bread and flour confectionery; milk bottling, etc. (but not the manufacturing of milk products); pharmaceutical and toilet preparations and perfume manufacture (but not the manufacture of drugs and chemicals); constructional engineering; metal scrap and waste processing. Retail bespoke tailors and dressmakers were covered by the census of distribution only. No census of distribution was held for Northern Ireland, and firms engaged in merchandising or retailing as well as production or processing completed the standard census of production form.

Period covered

6. Firms were required to make returns for the calendar year 1951, but, if the calendar year was not their year of account, a return for a business year ending on any date from 6th April 1951 to 5th April 1952, inclusive, was accepted. A similar concession was made for previous censuses.

'Small Firms' and 'Larger Establishments'

7. Apart from the film production, coal, gas, electricity and mineral oil refining trades in which all firms irrespective of size were required to complete a

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normal form, firms in Great Britain employing 10 or fewer persons were generally required to give information only about the number of persons employed and the nature of their business. For the textile converting trade firms delivering 200,000 square yards or less of cotton or rayon cloth during the year of return had to make a statement to this effect on the form and no further information was then required of them (for the years 1948 to 1950 all firms in this trade irrespective of size were required to complete the normal form). In certain trades, however, in which the output of the small firms was thought to be a relatively high proportion of the total output, small firms were, for 1951 and 1948, required to complete a simplified form, which varied from trade to trade. For 1951 these trades were canvas goods and sacks; tailoring, dressmaking etc.; boot and shoe manufacturing and repairing; laundry, cleaning, job-dyeing and carpet beating; motor vehicles and cycles (repairing); bread and flour confectionery; fish curing; soft drinks, British wines and cider; printing and publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. trades; building and contracting; local authorities (building and civil engineering). In the building trade a special form was used for firms employing 24 or fewer persons.

8. The information collected from small firms is shown separately in tables 2, 8(ii), 19, 20(ii) and 23(ii) of the report. In the census for Northern Ireland for 1951 and 1950, no information was collected from firms employing 10 or fewer persons and the latest available figures are those for the census for 1949. The information about 'small firms', that is, those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons, published in the reports is consequently limited to Great Britain. Most of the detailed tables in the reports relate to establishments employing on the average more than 10 persons, which are throughout the reports referred to as 'larger establishments'.

Method of Canvass

9. The information that would be required from firms for 1951 was notified to trade associations in 1950. In all trades, except those for which additional information was to be required from small firms a special form was sent to establishments in Great Britain known or believed to be employing not more than 10 persons. This form required simply a statement of the nature of the business and the number of persons employed in the establishment on the average during the 12 months ended September 30th, 1951; firms that employed not more than 10 persons on the average and satisfactorily completed the form were not required to make any further returns in connection with the 1951 census.

10. At the beginning of 1952 a statutory form was sent to all the other establishments in Great Britain on the 1951 census register, numbering about 270,000, 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 165,000 cases. A final application was made by registered post to about 24,500 estab-

lishments whose returns were still outstanding. Prosecution was resorted to in 104 cases. About 73,000 returns were received from firms employing more than 10 persons and 108,000 from small firms (on the simplified statutory form). About 35 per cent. of the large returns were found to be defective or inaccurate and were queried with the firms concerned. The number of small firms claiming either on the special form (see paragraph 9) or on the statutory form exemption from making a detailed return was about 42,000. In addition, about 2,000 returns were received by the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

11. In Northern Ireland about 1,700 returns were received from establishments employing more than 10 persons on the average.

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

Trade Classification

13. As in the census for 1948 to 1950, establishments 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 1951 and the 1948 census 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 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 its production of principal products of any other trade. Its production of principal products of any trade other than the one to which it is classified is included in the 'principal products' table in the report for that trade. The report on each trade includes a note on the minimum list headings of the Standard Industrial Classification covered by the report. In Great Britain for 1949 and 1950 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, for these two years establishments were classified to the same trades as for 1948. Firms were, however, asked to state if there had been any substantial change in the nature of their output since their last return and, as a result, a number of establishments were re-classified. In Northern Ireland firms were required to give production particulars of the quantity and value of the most important items of output and this information was of value in classifying establishments to trades.

14. The trade classification differs in many cases from that adopted in the reports for 1935 and 1937. The returns made for these years were re-classified as far as possible on the new basis for inclusion in the results of the 1948 census and these figures have been included in the 1951 reports. In some cases it was not possible to re-classify the earlier returns, and, where necessary, a reference to the limited comparability is included in the 1951 report.

The Establishment

15. The basic unit for the collection of information was generally the 'establishment'. In the majority of cases an establishment comprised 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, purchased materials, etc., were included in the return for the works. The activities of separate selling or transport organisations, for which separate accounts were kept, were excluded from the return.

16. Undertakings with more than one establishment covered by the census of production were required to make a return for 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.

17. 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, for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland where the establishments were located in more than one of these countries.

Subjects on which Information was Obtained in 1951

18. The following sections were included in the 1951 census:-

1. Working proprietors
2. Persons employed
3. Wages and salaries, etc.
4. Expenditure on plant, machinery and vehicles
5. Expenditure on new building work.
6. Power equipment for the United Kingdom and fuel consumption for Great Britain
7. Shift working (Great Britain) only
8. Materials and fuel purchased in year of return
9. Amount paid for work given out
10. Stocks at the beginning and end of the year of return
11. Output in year of return
12. Transport payments

Sections 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were included in the censuses for 1948, 1949 and 1950. Sections 4 and 5 were included in the 1948 and 1949 censuses. The information obtained in 1948 on Sections 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 and 10 differs in some respects from that obtained in later years. Detailed information about output was obtained in 1951 though generally under somewhat fewer headings

than for 1948. The information collected for 1951 in Section 12 on transport payments differed somewhat from that collected in previous years. Information about power equipment obtained in Section 6 was collected for the first time since the 1930 census. Information collected in Section 7 (shift working) has not been collected in any previous British census. Notes on these Sections are included in the following paragraphs. For 1935 and 1937 information was collected only about employment (including working proprietors), materials and fuel purchased and used, amount paid for work given out, and output.

Instructions for making Returns

19. The following notes outline the general instructions given to firms (except for those referred to 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.

20. 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 on the trade concerned.

Working Proprietors

21. In Great Britain, firms other than limited companies were required to state the number of working proprietors engaged in the business in September in the year of return, as well as members of their families who worked in it without receiving fixed wages or salaries. If the business was a partnership, all active partners were to be included. Proprietors and members of their families working less than half the normal hours were to be excluded. In Northern Ireland the instructions were similar except that directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, were included with working proprietors.

Persons Employed

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

Administrative, technical and clerical employees' included, 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; and travellers and office (including works office) employees.

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

engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc. were also included.

23. All these figures were to exclude canteen employees, as well as any persons engaged in merchanting or any other activities not covered by a firm's return, who were shown separately as 'excluded employees'. In Northern Ireland the figures for 'excluded employees' include only canteen and welfare workers.

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

25. Firms were required to state the numbers employed in the pay week ended on or about September 22, 1951, distinguishing males and females and those under 18 years of age. 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. Firms were asked to state the average number of canteen and of other excluded employees (see paragraph 23).

26. In trades where outworkers were employed, the average numbers of males and females employed during the year of return were required. Outworkers were defined as persons employed by the firm who worked on materials supplied by the firm 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

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

28. Similar data on wages and salaries were collected for 1950, 1949, and 1948. 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 wage bills of firms making census returns. The proportion of 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 wage 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.

Plant, Machinery and Vehicles

29. For 1951 firms were required to state the total value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired and disposed of during the year which were of a capital nature. They were to include office machinery, renewals of plant, and plant produced by firms for their own use, used in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc., acquired (new and secondhand had to be stated separately) was to be the expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return less any discounts received, but including the cost of transport and installation. No deduction was to be made for depreciation, amortization or obsolescence. In respect of items disposed of, the proceeds of sales were to be stated, including the estimated proceeds of insurance claims for plant, etc., destroyed or damaged, but excluding amounts written off for items scrapped. Similar information was obtained for 1948 and 1949 but not for 1950.

New Building Work

30. Firms were required to state the cost incurred by them during the year on building and other constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with their businesses). The amount returned was to include expenditure on new buildings, including the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the cost of replacing any buildings destroyed by fire or war damage, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The cost of old buildings and dwelling houses for employees, and site values, development charges, legal charges, etc., were to be excluded. The value was to be that charged to capital account during the year of return excluding all expenditure so charged before the beginning of the year.

31. Similar information was obtained for 1948 and 1949 but not for 1950. For 1948 questions were also asked relating to the value of buildings and land at the beginning of the year, land and old buildings acquired and relinquished during the year, and the amount of rates payable during the year.

Power Equipment and Fuel Consumption

32. Firms in Great Britain were required to give details of prime movers, electric generators and electric motors, classifying the prime movers by kinds and showing separately those driving generators and those not driving generators. The electric generators were classified according to the kind of prime mover by which they were driven and the electric motors according to whether they were driven by purchased electricity, by electricity generated in the firms' own works or by both means. Details of fractional horse-power electric motors (less than 1 h.p.) were asked for separately.

33. For prime movers firms in Great Britain were required to state their maximum continuous capacity expressed in horse-power and to include all equipment normally connected to generators whether directly or by belts and gears. If prime movers were used partly for driving generators and partly for other purposes on estimated apportionment of their capacity had to be made between the two. The capacity of generators had to be shown as their rated maximum continuous capacity expressed in kilowatts, while the capacity of electric motors was to be shown in terms of the maximum brake horse-power they could develop continuously. In recording the particulars of prime movers and electric motors in their works firms were required to show separately those installed on 22nd September, 1951 and those in reserve or idle. Mobile power equipment such as lifting and handling equipment, air compressors and excavators, was included but obsolete equipment not used during the year, experimental equipment or equipment used mainly for experimental purposes, office and canteen equipment, power equipment for road and rail vehicles etc., motor generators, motor convertors and rotary transformers were to be excluded. Firms in Northern Ireland were required to state the total effective brake horse-power of prime movers and the total maximum capacity, expressed in kilowatts, of electric generators installed at 22nd September, 1951, distinguishing those in operation and those in reserve or idle. They were also required to state the total rated horse-power of all electric motors of 1 h.p. and over in the establishment at 22nd September, 1951, distinguishing between those driven wholly or partly by purchased electricity and those driven wholly by electricity generated in the same works.

34. Firms in Great Britain were also required to give details of their consumption during the year of purchased coal and coke, gas, electricity, and petrol and other oil fuels (showing separately those used in road vehicles and those used for other purposes). Fuels transferred from other departments of the firm not covered by the same return were to be included. For electricity details were required about electricity generated in the works, showing separately whether it was generated by back-pressure or pass-out generating sets or by other means, and total electricity (purchased and generated) used for all purposes. Particulars were required of other fuels (with the exception of petrol and other oil fuels used in road vehicles) used for all purposes, that is, for electricity generation for other purposes, as a processing material (e.g. coal for briquetting or hydrogenation) and for other (non-power) purposes (process heating, space heating, transport, etc.). So far as possible these fuels had to be apportioned according to whether they were used for back-pressure or pass-out generating sets or for other specified purposes. Similar information was not required for Northern Ireland.

Shift Work

35. Firms in Great Britain that worked shifts were required to state the number of shifts worked during the week ended September 22nd, 1951, giving the time of the

beginning and end of the shifts and the average number of operatives employed on each shift. Firms were also asked to give details of the number of operatives employed on other than shift work during this week.

Materials and Fuel

36. Firms were required, as for 1949 and 1950, to state in one sum the cost of materials and fuel purchased during the year; detailed information was not required about the cost of particular items purchased as it was for 1948. 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 and lighting; 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. merchantable or factored goods) and materials supplied by customers for processing were to be excluded. For 1951 firms in Northern Ireland were also required to state separately the quantities and value of coal, coke, electricity and all other fuel purchased.

37. Amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are excluded for 1951 but included for other years (see paragraph 51). For all years the cost of materials generally included 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.

38. The information obtained for 1935 and 1937 was on a different basis from that obtained for post-war censuses. In the former years 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.

39. For 1951 firms were also required to state the quantities of certain specified materials purchased by them and used in the year of return.

Work Given Out

40. For 1951 as for 1950 and 1949 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. Separate particulars for different types of work done on materials given out, which were obtained for some trades for 1948, were not required for 1951. Payments made to individual outworkers in respect of work done by them were excluded from this heading.

Stocks and Work in Progress

41. Firms were required to state separately the income tax value of their stocks of products on hand for

sale and of materials and fuel at the beginning and end of the year of return.

42. 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.

43. Differences may arise between the values of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress recorded at the end of 1950 and the beginning of 1951, 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 provisional estimates by final figures taken from audited accounts.

44. Before the war, firms were required to adjust individual items of their sales of finished products and purchases of fuel and materials for changes in stock (see paragraphs 39 and 48), and separate information relating to stocks was not then asked for.

Output in the Year of Return

45. For 1951 and 1948, firms were required to give details of their sales during the year by value and, in most cases, by quantity; the net amount charged for packing materials, but not their weight, was to be included. For 1950 and 1949 no detailed breakdown of sales by quantity and value was required, but only the total net selling value of goods and waste products of their own production sold and amount charged for work done during the year. For all years 'sales' meant sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return, whether produced in the year or not. Sales of waste products and of goods made for the firm by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them were included; sales of merchantable goods were excluded except for 1950 when the value of such sales had to be stated separately. For industries such as building, shipbuilding, and cinematograph film production, however, in which the productive processes are complex and extend over long periods, a return of the value of work done in the year was required.

46. For all post-war censuses 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. Gross output for 1951 included payments to other firms and undertakings, and to firms' own separate transport organisations for all transport services (see paragraph 51).

47. 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 allowance for transport costs. Goods transferred to a separate selling organisation under the same control were to be valued on the same basis.

48. The method of valuation for 1951 and other post-war censuses differed from that used in pre-war censuses. In 1935 and 1937 firms were asked to state the net selling value of each class of goods made in the year of return for sale. The amounts stated covered the deliveries (as packed for sale) of each class of goods in the year, plus the book value of stock at the end of the year and less the book value of stock at the beginning. Net selling value was defined as the actual amount charged to customers less discounts, payments to transport firms, railway companies etc. for carriage outwards, and allowances for returnable cases, etc. Charges made for delivery when carried out by the firms' own staff were not deducted. 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 firms' books.

49. In post-war censuses firms working on commission or for the trade on materials given out to them by other firms were required to include the net amount charged by them to 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. For 1935 and 1937 the value to be recorded for such work was described as the total amount received for the work, less discounts and payments to transport firms, railway companies etc. for carriage.

50. For 1951, as for 1947, in a number of trades firms were required to return, in addition to their sales, the total quantities of the more important intermediate products made in their works, whether they were sold (or added to stock) as such, or were made into more finished goods in these works, or were made for other firms from materials given out by them.

Transport Payments

51. For 1951 firms in Great Britain were required to state the total amount paid out for transport during the year, whether for outwards transport on finished goods sold or inwards transport on materials and fuel purchased, showing separately the amount paid out to other firms and undertakings, and the amount paid (or credited) to firms' own separate transport organisations. The amount paid, which also covered payments for hired cartage, was to include payments for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of transport inland, that is, railways, road haulage, canals, coastwise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers were excluded. For 1951, firms in Northern Ireland were required to state the total amount paid for inwards and outwards transport and were asked to give, if they were able to, separate

figures for inwards and outwards transport. Firms in Northern Ireland were not required to distinguish between amounts paid to other firms and the amount paid (or credited) to firms' own separate transport organisation. For 1950 and earlier years any amounts paid out to other firms for inwards transport were included in the cost of materials and fuel; separate information was then only collected about payments made to other firms or credited to firms' own separate transport organisation for transport outwards on finished goods sold. The change in the method of stating transport payments meant that for 1951 there was a corresponding change in the basis of gross but not net output (see paragraphs 52 - 54).

Calculations made from Census Returns

Gross Output

52. The 'gross output' of a trade is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year. For 1951, 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. For the 1950 and earlier post-war censuses a deduction was then made for any payments made to other firms and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport outwards (see paragraph 46) to offset a similar sum included in the recorded value of goods sold, but for 1951 payments for transport outwards were not obtained separately and gross output includes transport payments to other firms and undertakings.

53. For 1935 and 1937, in valuing their output, firms had already made allowance 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

54. 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 and, for 1951, any transport payments made. This residual figure represents the value added to materials by the process of production and constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits.

55. 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 paid 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.

56. 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

57. A separate report will be published for each trade. A list of these trades will be found in Appendix A. These are broadly the same as the trades covered in previous post-war censuses (see paragraph 5), but a separate report will be issued for the plastics materials trade for 1951 (Volume 2, Trade R); this trade was previously included with the chemicals (general) trade (Volume 2, Trade E). Each page of a report will bear a reference consisting of:-

- (a) the number of the volume into which the report may be bound
- (b) a letter indicating the trade within each volume
- (c) the page of the trade report

e.g. 4/A/9 will indicate page 9 of the first trade report in volume 4. Reports will be published later summarising the census results for the main industries as a whole. Information about power equipment and fuel consumption is not given in the separate trade reports but will be published with the summarised census results.

Disclosure of Information

58. The reports have been prepared in conformity with the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. In many cases where publication of a figure would involve disclosure of information relating to an individual firm, the figure has been combined with others of a similar nature.

Comparisons with Previous Years

59. The tables included in the reports contain a detailed analysis of the results of the 1951 census. Comparisons are given in these tables with the results of previous post-war censuses and with the 1935 census and the 1937 Import Duties Act inquiry. The scope of the 1937 inquiry was more restricted than that of the main censuses. Where the 1937 figures are not substantially comparable with those for other years, an explanatory note is given in the reports concerned; in some of the more important cases the 1935 figures are shown on two bases, one the full census totals and the other relating only to the section of the trade covered by the 1937 inquiry. Comparisons are also made with the 1946 partial census data where possible to do so. In certain trades described as 'overlap' trades where, because merchanting or retailing is carried on as well as production, there is a high proportion of firms with in the field of both the census of production and the census of distribution, the scope of the census of production for 1950 was modified (see paragraph 5) so that the information collected from firms for that year does not compare with information collected in other censuses of production. An explanatory note is given in the reports concerned.

Symbols Used

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

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

61. 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.

Contents of the Tables

62. In the following paragraphs are given the numbering and contents of each of the tables in the reports. The numbering of these tables is standardised throughout all the separate trade reports, an indication being given in the report of any tables which are not applicable to the particular trade. Tables 1 - 18 cover broadly the information for the United Kingdom (or Great Britain) collected in the 1951 Census, with corresponding figures for earlier years as available. Tables 19 - 26 on the other hand, analyse by countries (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) the information for 1951 only. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication in certain cases where the data available relate only to 1951 (e.g. payments for transport services) figures are shown only in the country tables.

Table 1. Summary: Larger establishments

This table gives, for all larger establishments included in the trade, the aggregates of the principal data collected, including calculations of net output and net output per person employed. (For the method of calculating these see paragraphs 54 to 56 above). Comparisons are generally made between 1951 and 1950, 1949, 1937 and 1935 (United Kingdom) and 1949 and 1948 (Great Britain) only, where information is available, with 1946 (United Kingdom).

Table 2. Summary: Small firms

For those trades in which small firms were required to complete a shortened form, this table gives a summary of the information, as far as it was collected, similar to that for larger establishments contained in Table 1. As, however, small firms were not required to give information relating to stocks of materials or finished products at the beginning and end of the year, the figure for gross output relates to sales and work done and that for materials and fuel to purchases during the year. These figures, and those (where available) for net output and net output per person employed, are not, therefore, strictly comparable with those given in Table 1 for larger establishments. For the remaining trades, in which the only figures small firms were required to give were the average number of males and females employed during the year or in the case of the textile converting trade the yardage of cloth delivered, the table is confined to this information. Comparisons are generally made between 1951, 1950 and 1948 (Great Britain) and 1949 (United Kingdom and Great Britain).

Table 3. Estimated average employment: All firms.

This table gives an estimate of employment in all establishments in the trade. To the average employment in the larger establishments, given in Table 1, and the small firms, given in Table 2, is added an estimate of average employment in firms not making satisfactory returns. It is not practicable to obtain in the census as complete a coverage for small firms as for the larger establishments, partly because of unavoidable imperfection in the registers of establishments for some trades and partly because of the difficulty of securing returns in all cases, and this should be borne in mind in reading the tables relating to small firms. Comparisons are generally made between 1951, 1950 and 1949 (United Kingdom excluding small firms in Northern Ireland for 1951 and 1950) and 1949 and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 4. Analysis by size, 1951: Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

Some of the principal results for 1951 shown in Table 1 are analysed according to size of the establishment.

Table 5. Analysis by standard region, 1951: Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

The analysis here is according to standard regions, particulars of which are given in Appendix B.

Table 6. Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1951: Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

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

Table 7. Total make of intermediate products: Larger establishments

This table shows the total quantities of certain products which were made, whether for sale, or for further processing in the same establishment, or on commission for other firms. Separate figures are given for the quantities made in the trade covered in the report and those made in other trades. Comparison is made between 1951 (United Kingdom) and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 8 or 8(i). Sales (or production) of the principal products of the trade, including sales (or production) of these products by establishments classified to other trades: Larger establishments

This table shows the total sales by value, and in most cases by quantity, of products regarded as

characteristic of the trade. It includes, therefore, the sales of these products returned by establishments classified to other trades. Comparison is made between 1951 (United Kingdom) and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 8 (ii). Total sales by small firms in Great Britain

This table shows, for the trades for which the information was collected from small firms, details of their sales, and the value of work done. Comparison is made between 1951 and 1948.

Table 9. Sales (or production) of principal products of the trade by establishments classified to other trades: Larger establishments

This table shows separately the amounts included in Table 8 or 8(i) which were returned by establishments classified to other trades. Comparison is made between 1951 (United Kingdom) and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 10. Sales (or production) in the trade of other than principal products: Larger establishments

This table shows the sales (or production) by establishments in the trade of products other than those regarded as characteristic products of the trade. Comparison is made between 1951 (United Kingdom) and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 11. Production, exports and imports of certain principal products: Larger establishments

This table compares, in most cases, the total sales by quantity in 1951, 1948 and 1937 of products regarded as characteristic of the trade with the exports and imports of these products as shown in the Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom. The census figures relate to United Kingdom for 1951 and 1937 (or where details for 1937 are not available with figures for 1935) but for 1948 to Great Britain only, and include sales of these products recorded by establishments classified to other trades, but exclude sales by firms employing 10 persons or fewer; these figures are not, therefore, strictly comparable with the export and import figures, which cover the United Kingdom for all years and include all recorded imports and exports. In some cases, total quantities made or total sales by value are given instead of total sales by quantity.

Table 12. Usage of certain specified purchased materials, 1951: Larger establishments

This table shows the quantities of certain materials used in the year.

Table 13. Employment in September: Larger establishments

This table is divided into four parts:- Table (i) shows the number of operatives, Table (ii) the number of administrative, technical and clerical employees and Table (iii) total employees, in one week in September classified between males and females and distinguishing employees under 18 years of age. Table (iv) gives details by sex of the number of working proprietors employed in September. Particulars are

also given of 'excluded employees' in a special note.

Definitions of operatives, and of administrative, technical and clerical employees are given above in paragraph 21. Comparisons are made between 1951, 1950, 1949, 1937 and 1935 (United Kingdom) and 1949 and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 14. Average employment: Larger establishments

This table shows the average number of operatives and of administrative, technical and clerical employees employed in the year. Outworkers are not included in the table but are shown separately at the foot of the table, males and females being distinguished separately.

Comparisons are made between 1951, 1950, 1949, 1937 and 1935 (United Kingdom) and 1949 and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 15. Shift working, 1951: Larger establishments in Great Britain

This table shows, for one week in September, the total number of man-shifts worked and the total number of shift-hours worked for specified shift systems. The number of returns showing each specified shift system is also given, with the number and percentage of all returns showing shift working and of operatives employed in shift work, compared with the total number of returns and the total number of operatives employed.

Table 16. Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year: Larger establishments

This table shows the wages and salaries paid during the year separately for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical employees. It also shows employers' contributions to all national insurance schemes. The amounts paid to outworkers are not included in the table but are shown separately at the foot of the table.

Comparisons are made between 1951, 1950 and 1949 (United Kingdom) and 1949 and 1948 (Great Britain).

Table 17. Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work: Larger establishments

This table shows the value of new and second-hand plant, machinery and vehicles acquired and the amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of during the year. For definitions of these items see paragraph 29 above.

This table also shows capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges). For definitions of these items see paragraph 30.

Country Tables

The following tables give separately for the countries shown some of the main results for 1951 given in the preceding tables. Certain information additional to that in the previous tables is also included. It should be noted that all the information given in the country tables relates solely to establishments in the trade reported on.

Table 18. Summary: Larger establishments

This table analyses by country the information given in Table 1.

Table 19. Summary: Small firms in Great Britain

This table analyses by country the information given in Table 2.

Table 20 or 20(i). Sales in the trade: Larger establishments

This table shows details of the sales by establishments in the trade of products, whether principal products or not, as well as the value of work done. It does not include sales of principal products by establishments classified to other trades (see Table 9).

Table 20(ii). Sales in the trade: Small firms

This table shows, for those trades for which the information was collected from small firms, details of their sales and the value of work done.

Table 21. Stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress, and stocks of materials and fuel: Larger establishments

This table shows total stocks by value, of products on hand for sale and of materials and fuel as well as the total value of work in progress at the beginning and end of the year.

Table 22. Employment in September: Larger establishments

This table analyses by country the information given in Table 13.

Table 23 or 23(i). Average employment: Larger establishments

This table analyses by country the information given in Table 14.

Table 23(ii). Employment: Small firms

This table shows, for those trades for which the information was collected from small firms, details of their average employment classified between males and females and distinguishing employees under 18 years of age.

Table 24. Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year: Larger establishments

This table analyses by country the information given in Table 16.

Table 25. Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work: Larger establishments

This table analyses by country the information given in Table 17.

Table 26. Payments for transport services for finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased: Larger establishments

This table gives details by country of the amount paid to other firms and undertakings for transport services and also the amount paid or credited to firms' own separate transport organisations. Firms in Northern Ireland were not, however, required to analyse payments for transport services in this way and the total payments have been included throughout the reports against the heading 'Amounts paid to other firms or undertakings'.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF TRADE REPORTS

Standard Industrial Classification Orders and Trades

VOLUME 1

II. Mining and Quarrying

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

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

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

VOLUME 2

IV. Chemicals and Allied Trades

- ✓ 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
- ✓ R. Plastics Materials

VOLUME 3

V. Metal Manufacture

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

VIII. Metal Goods not elsewhere specified (Part)

- ✓ H. Scrap Metal Processing

VII. Vehicles

- ✓ I. Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Manufacturing)
- ✓ J. Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Repairing)
- ✓ K. Aircraft Manufacture and Repair
- ✓ L. Railway Locomotive Shops and Locomotive Manufacturing
- ✓ M. Railway Carriages and Wagon and Trams
- ✓ N. Carts, Perambulators, etc.

VOLUME 4

VI. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods

- ✓ A. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing
- ✓ B. Marine Engineering
- ✓ C. Machine Tools
- ✓ D. Textile Machinery and Accessories

VOLUME 4 (contd.)

VI. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods (contd.)

- ✓ E. Small Arms
- ✓ F. Construction Engineering
- ✓ G. Mechanical Handling Equipment
- ✓ H. Printing and Bookbinding Machinery
- ✓ I. Mechanical Engineering (General)
- ✓ J. Mechanical Engineering (Repairing)
- ✓ K. Electrical Engineering (General)
- ✓ L. Electric Wires and Cables
- ✓ M. Radio and Telecommunications
- ✓ N. Batteries and Accumulators
- ✓ O. Electric Lighting Accessories and Fittings

VOLUME 5

VIII. Metal Goods not elsewhere specified (Part)

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

IX. Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.

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

VOLUME 6

X. Textiles (Part)

- ✓ A. Cotton Spinning and Doubling
- ✓ B. Cotton Weaving
- ✓ C. Woollen and Worsted
- ✓ D. Rayon, Nylon, etc. and Silk
- ✓ E. Flax Processing
- ✓ F. Linen and Soft Hemp
- ✓ G. Jute
- ✓ H. Rope, Twine and Net
- ✓ I. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- ✓ J. Lace
- ✓ K. Carpets
- ✓ L. Narrow Fabrics
- ✓ M. Canvas Goods and Sacks

XX. Distributive Trades (Part)

- ✓ N. Textile Converting

X. Textiles (Part)

- ✓ O. Made-up Household Textiles
- ✓ P. Textile Finishing
- ✓ Q. Textile Packing

VOLUME 7

X. Textiles (Part)

- ✓ A. Asbestos
- ✓ B. Flock and Rag
- ✓ C. Hair, Fibre and Kindred Trades

XI. Leather, Leather Goods and Fur

- ✓ D. Leather (Tanning and Dressing)
- ✓ E. Fellmongery
- ✓ F. Leather Goods
- ✓ G. Fur

APPENDIX A (contd.)

VOLUME 7 (contd.)

XII. Clothing

- ✓ H. Tailoring, Dressmaking, etc.
- ✓ I. Hats, Caps and Millinery
- ✓ J. Glove
- ✓ K. Umbrella and Walking Stick
- ✓ L. Boot and Shoe

VOLUME 8

XIII. Food, Drink and Tobacco (Part)

- ✓ A. Grain Milling
- ✓ B. Bread and Flour Confectionery
- ✓ C. Biscuit
- ✓ D. Wholesale Slaughtering
- ✓ E. Bacon Curing and Sausage
- ✓ F. Preserved Meat
- ✓ G. Milk Products
- ✓ H. Ice Cream
- ✓ I. Sugar and Glucose
- ✓ J. Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- ✓ K. Preserved Fruit and Vegetables

VOLUME 9

XIII. Food, Drink and Tobacco (Part)

- ✓ A. Margarine
- ✓ B. Fish Curing
- ✓ C. Cattle, Dog and Poultry Foods
- ✓ D. Vinegar and Other Condiments
- ✓ E. Starch
- ✓ F. Ice
- ✓ G. Miscellaneous Preserved Foods

XX. Distributive Trades (Part)

- ✓ H. Tea Blending and Coffee Roasting

XIII. Food, Drink and Tobacco (Part)

- ✓ I. Brewing and Malting
- ✓ J. Wholesale Bottling
- ✓ K. Spirit Distilling
- ✓ L. Spirit Rectifying and Compounding
- ✓ M. Soft Drinks, British Wines and Cider
- ✓ N. Tobacco

VOLUME 10

XIV. Manufactures of Wood and Cork

- ✓ A. Timber
- ✓ B. Furniture and Upholstery
- ✓ C. Soft Furnishings
- ✓ D. Shop and Office Fitting
- ✓ E. Wooden Containers and Baskets

XV. Paper and Printing

- ✓ F. Paper and Board
- ✓ G. Wallpaper
- ✓ H. Cardboard Box, Carton and Fibreboard Packing case
- ✓ I. Manufactured Stationery, Paper Bag and Kindred Trades
- ✓ J. Newspaper and Periodical Printing and Publishing
- ✓ K. Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. Trades

VOLUME 11

XVI. Other Manufacturing Industries

- ✓ A. Rubber
- ✓ B. Linoleum, Leathercloth and Allied Trades
- ✓ C. Brushes and Brooms
- ✓ D. Toys and Games
- ✓ E. Sports Requisites
- ✓ F. Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- ✓ G. Cinematograph Film Production
- ✓ H. Cinematograph Film Printing
- ✓ I. Plastic Goods and Fancy Articles
- ✓ J. Incandescent Mantles

XXIV. Miscellaneous Services (Part)

- ✓ K. Laundry, Cleaning, Job Dyeing and Carpet Beating

APPENDIX A (contd.)

VOLUME 12

XVII. Building and Contracting

- ✓ A. Building and Contracting
- ✓ B. Local Authorities (Building and Civil Engineering)
- ✓ C. Railways (Civil Engineering)
- ✓ D. Tram, Trolley Bus and Omnibus Undertakings (Civil Engineering)
- ✓ E. Canal, Dock and Harbour Undertakings (Civil Engineering)

XVIII. Gas, Electricity and Water

- ✓ F. Gas Supply Industry
- ✓ G. Electricity Supply Industry
- ✓ H. Water Undertakings

APPENDIX B

Standard Regions

The list below shows the names of the regions in Great Britain and the area covered by each. Counties, etc. are defined by reference to local government administrative areas.

1. Northern

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

2. East and West Ridings

The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and the City of York.

3. North Midland

Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, which is included in the North Western Region), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterborough), Nottinghamshire and Rutland.

4. Eastern

Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely), Hertfordshire, Essex, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, except such parts of Essex and Hertfordshire as are within the London and South Eastern region.

5. London and South Eastern

London (administrative county), Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, parts of Essex (the boroughs of Barking, Chingford, Dagenham, East Ham, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow, Wanstead and Woodford, and West Ham, and the urban districts of Chigwell and Waltham Holy Cross) and parts of Hertfordshire (the urban districts of Barnet, Bushey, Cheshunt, and East Barnet, and the rural district of Elstree).

6. Southern

Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and Oxfordshire.

7. South Western

Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.

8. Wales

The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.

9. Midland

Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

10. North Western

Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire (the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop, the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge, and the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith).

11. Scotland

The whole of Scotland.

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