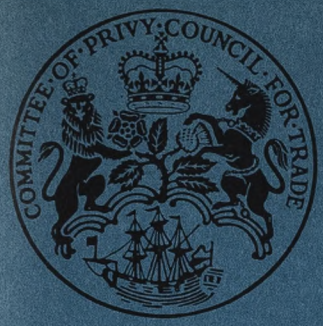

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

19 Spirit distilling and compounding

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
THREE SHILLINGS NET

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

19 Spirit distilling and compounding

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

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1968

Notes

These notes give the main information needed for interpreting the figures in the industry reports. (More detailed information about the Census is given in a separate booklet - 'Introductory Notes': Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963.)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Changes in the 1963 census

There were few changes resulting from amendments to the Standard Industrial Classification and only minor changes in the scope of certain industry reports compared with 1958. Any such changes are explained in the introductions to the industry reports concerned or by footnotes to the tables.

Industrial Classification

Establishments were classified to industries on the basis of major activity in conformity with the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated Edition 1963, incorporating Amendment 1). Each industry was basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. Normally, an establishment was classified to an industry if its sales of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total sales than did its sales of the principal products of any other industry. However, where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1958 and 1963, the establishment was reclassified only if the sales of principal products of the newly predominant industry was more than one third greater than the sales of principal products of the previously predominant industry. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid discontinuities which would result from marginal changes in sales between successive censuses.

The principle of classification by major output was also normally followed in compiling the analysis by sub-divisions of an industry.

In certain industries, classification was dealt with in a different way. Details of any non-standard treatment are given in the introductions to the relevant industry reports.

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

Average number employed

Firms were required to state the number of persons on the payroll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by them) on the average during the year of return, whether full-time or part-time employees. Separate figures were required for (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives (see below). Averages could be calculated from figures relating to the last week of each calendar month; figures shown in respect of the average number employed relate to the sum of these averages. Firms were also required to state the number of working proprietors (see below) where appropriate and these are included in total employment figures. Outworkers are excluded.

The figures include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers where particulars in respect of these activities could not be excluded from the return.

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 a fixed wage or salary; but persons who worked less than half the normal number of working hours are excluded. For Great Britain, directors working in the business but not in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission are included under this heading for 1963, but are excluded for 1958. For Northern Ireland, directors of limited companies, other than those paid by fee only, are included for both years. (Directors paid by fee only are not included in any of the employment figures for either year.)

Employees

(i) Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; editorial staff, staff reporters, canvassers, competition and advertising staff; travellers; and office (including works office) employees. For Great Britain, but not for Northern Ireland, they include also managing and other directors in receipt of a definite wage, salary or commission.

(ii) 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, shops and 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 in their own homes, etc. on materials supplied by the firm) are excluded. Information about the numbers of outworkers employed was collected only for the gloves industry.

Capital Expenditure

(i) New building work.

This represents the cost incurred during the year of new building and other new constructional work (including office buildings, canteens and the like used in connection with the business covered by the return but not dwelling houses for employees). The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return; it includes expenditure on new buildings or on the extension or reconstruction of old buildings, the value of work of a capital nature carried out by firms' own staff, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. The figures shown include any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc.

Notes - continued on pages iii and iv

19 Spirit distilling and compounding

This Report on the Spirit Distilling and Compounding Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in distilling, rectifying, compounding and blending spirits, but distilling industrial alcohol and methylating spirits is excluded. Bottling by distillers, blenders, etc., is included, but establishments engaged wholly or mainly in bottling drinks purchased from other firms (or in bottling on commission) are not included.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 239(1) in the Standard Industrial Classification (Consolidated edition, 1963).

In interpreting the data in the tables it is essential to bear in mind the notes and definitions which appear on pages (ii), (iii) and (iv).

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom

Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

		Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises		No.	69	60
Number of establishments		"	143	157
Gross output		£'000	235,597	307,036
Net output		"	43,179	72,080
Net output per head		£	2,965	4,271
Sales and work done	goods produced and work done	£'000	215,092	283,617(b)
	merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	16,285	9,120
Customs and Excise duty (net)		"	126,431	134,976
Purchases	materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	64,426	94,255
	goods for merchanting and canteen purchases	"		5,829
Payments to other organisations	for work done on materials given out	"	768	803
	for transport	"	2,598	3,041
Stocks and work in progress				
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year	"	+ 6,025	+ 18,247
	at end of year	"	94,862	150,782
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	"	+ 1,845	+ 1,128
	at end of year	"	22,688	13,879
Work in progress	change during year	"	+ 2,375	+ 13,171
	at end of year	"	54,489	107,321
Materials, stores and fuel	change during year	"	+ 1,805	+ 3,948
	at end of year	"	17,685	29,582
Average number employed	total, including working proprietors	Th.	14.6	16.9
	operatives	"	11.4	13.2
	other employees (c)	"	3.2	3.6
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	5,567	8,327
	of other employees (c)	"	2,772	3,928
Employers' contributions to National Insurance and private pension schemes, etc. (d)		"	..	1,213
Capital expenditure (e)				
Total		"	..	5,698
New building work		"	1,527	2,301
Land and existing buildings (f)		"	..	− 101
Plant and machinery (f)		"	1,351	3,323
Vehicles (f)		"	156	175

(a) For 1963, estimates for small firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns, accounted for about 4 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. (For 1958, estimates for small firms were 4 per cent. at most, and less for those items which a sample of small firms were asked to report for 1958.) A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

(b) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

(e) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(f) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963

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

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						
		Distillers 11		Rectifiers and compounders of spirits 12		Blenders, etc. 13		Total	
		1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	No.	16	16	9	9	13	14	34	33
Number of establishments	"	65	70	12	17	25	33	102	120
Gross output	£'000	80,349	72,710	55,047	63,259	94,286	159,950	229,683	295,920
Net output	"	6,668	9,798	6,102	7,256	29,060	52,416	41,830	69,470
Net output per head	£	1,887	2,443	2,504	3,329	3,655	5,202	3,005	4,271
Sales and work done: goods produced and work done	£'000	78,373	72,550(d)	45,168	62,714(d)	86,689	144,317(d)	210,231	273,349(d)
Sales and work done: merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	1,378		10,206		3,835	2,556	15,419	8,789
Sales of characteristic products	"	75,615	70,109	45,108	55,797	85,856	140,094	(e)	(e)
Index of specialisation (f)	Per cent.	96	97	100	89	99	97	99	99
Customs and Excise duty (net) (g)	£'000	58,944	40,080	30,619	28,588	35,510	61,421	125,073	130,089
Purchases: materials for processing and packaging, and fuel	"	14,669	22,766	17,535	27,222	29,056	44,779	61,260	90,843
Purchases: goods for merchanting and canteen purchases	"						1,693		5,618
Payments to other organisations: for work done on materials given out	"	60	123	423	537	279	2,619	762	774
Payments to other organisations: for transport	"	215	425	612		1,656		2,483	2,931
Stocks and work in progress: Goods on hand for sale: change during year	"	− 39	+ 164	− 50	+ 99	+ 1,852	+ 825	+ 1,763	+ 1,088
Goods on hand for sale: at end of year	"	1,142	4,979	2,020	1,963	18,524	6,435	21,686	13,377
Work in progress: change during year	"	+ 637	− 4	− 277	+ 446	+ 1,910	+ 12,252	+ 2,270	+ 12,694
Work in progress: at end of year	"	1,486	158	890	961	49,707	102,315	52,083	103,435
Materials, stores and fuel: change during year	"	+ 207	+ 483	+ 243	+ 344	+ 1,276	+ 2,978	+ 1,726	+ 3,805
Materials, stores and fuel: at end of year	"	2,514	3,144	2,198	2,677	12,193	22,690	16,905	28,511
Average number employed: total, including working proprietors	No.	3,533	4,010	2,437	2,179	7,950	10,076	13,920	16,265
Average number employed: operatives	"	2,934	3,373	1,673	1,490	6,261	7,880	10,868	12,743
Average number employed: other employees (h)	"	599	637	764	689	1,687	2,193	3,050	3,519
Wages and salaries: of operatives	£'000	1,761	2,734	862	892	2,698	4,410	5,321	8,036
Wages and salaries: of other employees (h)	"	487	698	696	807	1,467	2,286	2,650	3,791
Wages and salaries per head: operatives	£	600	811	515	599	431	560	490	631
Wages and salaries per head: other employees (h)	"	813	1,096	912	1,171	869	1,042	869	1,077
Employers' contributions to National Insurance (i)	£'000	..	125	..	57	..	245	..	427
Employers' contributions to private pension schemes, etc. (j)	"	..	192	..	127	..	424	..	744
Capital expenditure (k)									
New building work	"	848	1,399	241	98	370	721	1,460	2,218
Land and existing buildings (l)	"	..	53	..	− 214	..	64	..	− 97
Plant and machinery: acquisitions	"	729	2,263	293	98	288	875	1,310	3,236
Plant and machinery: disposals	"	6	23	7	2	5	8	18	33
Vehicles: acquisitions	"	36	48	54	37	107	156	197	240
Vehicles: disposals	"	7	6	19	20	22	46	49	72

For notes to this table - see page 19/7

TABLE 3 Analysis of larger firms by size of enterprise within the industry, 1963

(i) Output, employment, capital expenditure and stocks

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expenditure (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£	£'000	£'000
25-49	11	13	388	2,681	1,017	2,621	196	1,751
50-99	9	14	628	5,694	1,515	2,412	153	2,498
100-199	3	6	380	5,863	2,032	5,348	174	3,012
200 and over	10	87	14,869	281,679	64,906	4,365	4,969	138,062
Total	33	120	16,265	295,920	69,470	4,271	5,492	145,323

(ii) Employees, wages and salaries, and employers' contributions

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in the industry (a)	Employees		Wages and salaries		Employers' contributions		Wages and salaries per head	
	Operatives	Others (c)	Operatives	Others (c)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Operatives	Others (c)
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£
25-49	319	69	231	74	13	23	724	1,075
50-99	451	174	264	182	14	26	585	1,046
100-199	302	78	177	145	10	22	586	1,856
200 and over	11,671	3,198	7,365	3,390	391	673	631	1,060
Total	12,743	3,519	8,036	3,791	427	744	631	1,077

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Acquisitions less disposals.

(c) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(d) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(e) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds. These amounted in total to £96,000.

TABLE 4 Percentage analysis of employees, by age and sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

Ages	Males	Females	All employees
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 18	7	4	11
18 and over	57	32	89
All ages	64	36	100

Source: Ministry of Labour

(a) The percentages relate to the numbers employed (excluding working proprietors) at mid-June, 1963, in the 'Other Drink Industries - Minimum List Heading 239'.

Footnotes to Table 2.

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry. For 1963 it includes an estimate for small firms not making satisfactory returns, which account for 4 per cent. of the employment shown. For 1958, no unsatisfactory returns were received.

	1958	1963
Number of firms	41	37
Average number employed:		
Working proprietors	643	23
Other persons employed		588

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained in the notes; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 5.

(c) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(d) Including services rendered to other organisations (amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, or for technical or other services rendered).

(e) Characteristic products relate only to sub-divisions of the industry.

(f) For sub-divisions of the industry, this is the ratio of sales of characteristic products to total sales of goods produced and work done. For the industry as a whole, this is the ratio of total sales of principal products by the industry to total sales of goods produced and work done.

(g) Drawbacks and allowances receivable in respect of liquors exported, bottled, returned, etc., amounted to £24,921,000 in 1963 and £61,300,000 in 1958.

(h) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

(i) Including both flat rate and graduated contributions.

(j) Including pensions and gratuities paid other than from pension funds.

(k) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

(l) Acquisitions less disposals.

TABLE 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)		1958 Quantity	1958 Value	1963 Quantity	1963 Value	1963 Enter-prises	1963 Entries
		Th.proof gal.	£'000	Th.proof gal.	£'000	Number	Number
	Ethyl alcohol						
	Potable spirits (plain spirit)						
11	Sold duty-paid	47,324	75,349	3,547	41,471	5	5
11	Sold duty-free			80,935	29,108	20	32
	Blended whisky, bottled and unbottled						
13	Sold duty-paid	3,398	42,949	5,481	77,526	17	28
13	Sold duty-free	17,516	42,940	27,206	64,318	21	32
	Spirits rectified or compounded including liquors, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits, bottled and unbottled						
	Gin						
12	Sold duty-paid	3,101	37,924	3,630	48,013	6	8
12	Sold duty-free	2,442	3,619	2,040	2,991	*	7
	Other descriptions of rectified or compounded spirits and other British compounds for use as beverages						
12	Sold duty-paid	..	2,804	398	4,936	10	13
12	Sold duty-free	256	791	258	1,164	6	8
	Other products	..	180	..	23	*	*
	Waste products						
11	Residues and by-products (grains, spent wash, fusel oil, etc.)	..	927	..	1,505	20	33
11	Other	..	..	..	31	6	11
	Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.		354		21	*	6
	Total		207,839		271,109	..	..
	Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		53		725	..	..
	Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		207,786		270,384	33	62(b)

(a) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.

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

TABLE 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

The total value of sales of principal products of this industry by establishments classified to other industries was £53,000 in 1958 and £725,000 in 1963. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

TABLE 7 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry, 1958 and 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958 Value	1963 Quantity	1963 Value
	£'000		£'000
Goods produced and work done	2,444(a)	..	6,805(b)
Services rendered to other organisations	..		
Goods merchanted or factored other than purchased liquors	7,988		
Purchased liquors, etc., bottled or canned		Th.proof gal.	
Whisky sold duty-paid and duty-free	3,175	446	1,650
Gin			
Sold duty-paid	481	32.7	442
Sold duty-free		18.0	28
Other spirits			
Sold duty-paid	1,838	59.2	637
Sold duty-free		63.2	137
British wines (sweets)	858	866	1,968
Imported wines and other purchased liquor	1,027		
Canteen takings	51		87
Total	17,863(c)		11,754

(a) Excluding work done.

(b) Including amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, for providing transport, and for technical and other services rendered. This information was not called for in 1958.

(c) Excluding amounts charged for services rendered to other organisations.

TABLE 8 Production of certain principal products of the industry by larger firms, including production by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 9 Purchases of selected principal products of the industry by larger firms, 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1963	
	Quantity	Cost
Materials for processing		£'000
Barley, unprocessed		
Home grown	..	3,011
Imported	..	1,682
Other cereals and cereal products		
Home grown or manufactured in the United Kingdom / Imported	..	9,360
Malt	..	6,102
Potable ethyl alcohol (plain spirit) for blending, rectifying, compounding, etc.	..	39,979
Other spirits and liquors, etc., for blending and compounding	..	3,884
Yeast	..	665
Water	..	127
Lubricating oils and greases	Th.gal. 20.1	7
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	..	436
All other materials for processing	..	1,143
Packaging materials		
Paper and board		
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	..	3,847
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard and fibreboard (except multiwall sacks)	..	951
Metal		
Casks, kegs and drums	Thousands 5.2	14
Other packaging materials of metal (except aluminium) including crown corks, wire, foil and any laminates incorporating foil, foil labels and closures, tensional steel strappings, etc.	..	1,925
Timber		
Containers wholly or mainly of wood including casks, crates, cases, etc.	..	4,705
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture or repair of casks, cases, etc.	Th.cu.ft. 1,130	2,755
Glass containers (including glass syphons)	Th.gross 2,455	6,225
All other packaging materials	..	843
Fuel and electricity (b)	Th.tons	
Coal	304	1,984
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	14.9	160
Peat	..	50

TABLE 10 (continued)

	1963	
	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and electricity (b) (continued)	Th.gal.	£'000
Derv fuel and motor spirit for use in road vehicles	362	76
Other liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures, etc., and liquefied petroleum gases)	9,666	393
Gas	Th.therms 215.5	20
Electricity	Th.kWh 58,212	419
	..	79
Total cost of materials and fuel		90,842
Goods purchased for merchanting		
Liquors, etc. purchased for bottling or canning		2,766
Other goods purchased for merchanting		2,752
Canteen purchases		99
Total cost of purchases		96,459

(a) Separate details cannot be given for 1954 comparable with 1963 because of changes in the Standard Industrial Classification and the different basis under which information was collected. The 1954 total purchases amounted to £41,185,000 and included liquors purchased for bottling but excluded other goods for merchanting and canteen supplies.

(b) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry was 5,349 Th.kWh in 1954. Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms the quantity generated in 1963 cannot be given.

TABLE 11 Transport costs and employment of larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on transport	No.	514
Transport costs		
Wages and salaries	£'000	373
Derv fuel and motor spirit	"	76
Payments to other organisations for transport	"	2,931
Costs of operating road goods vehicles		
Insurance	"	17
Vehicle licences	"	15
Depreciation	"	71
Payments to other organisations for repairs and maintenance	"	37
Total	"	3,521

TABLE 12 Payments for certain services, etc. by larger firms, 1963 (a)

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	367
Road goods vehicles	37
Plant, machinery, and other capital equipment	527
Insurance, licensing and depreciation of road goods vehicles (b)	104
Rates, excluding water rates	765
Hire of plant and machinery	29
Postage, telephone, telegrams and cables	197
Total	2,026

(a) No deduction is made for these payments to arrive at the figures of net output given in this report.

(b) For details see Table 11.

TABLE 13 Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Year ended	Percentage of total number employed	Year ended	Percentage of total number employed
1963	Per cent.	1963 (contd.)	Per cent.
April (a)	1.8	November	0.0
May	3.1	December	4.1
June	1.4	1964	
July	8.5		
August	3.7	January	0.5
September	4.8	February	1.1
October	0.0	March	71.0
		Total	100

(a) Including returns made for twelve-month periods ended 1st to 5th April, 1964.

TABLE 14 Sales of all parts of machinery and plant by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1958 and 1963

This table is not applicable to this industry.

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Notes - continued from page ii

Capital Expenditure (continued)

(ii) Land and existing buildings.

The items shown are the capital cost of freeholds purchased and the capital cost or premium payable for leaseholds acquired (excluding the value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business), and the amounts receivable for any freeholds or leaseholds disposed of. The value is that charged to capital account during the year of return.

(iii) Plant, machinery and vehicles.

The items shown are the value of plant and machinery and of vehicles acquired, both new and second-hand, and the amount received for items disposed of during the year. The value of plant and machinery acquired includes plant, etc. which firms produced for their own use in connection with the business covered by the return. The value of plant, etc. acquired is 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 is made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence. The proceeds of items disposed of during the year exclude amounts written off for items scrapped.

Capital expenditure during the year in respect of manufacturing establishments where production had not started before the end of the year is excluded in this report for both 1958 and 1963.

Characteristic Products

The characteristic products of a sub-division are those in terms of which the sub-division is defined. They are products commonly associated in production and are usually similar in nature or manner of production. In most cases the characteristic products of each sub-division are indicated in Table 5 of the industry reports. For those industries for which an analysis by sub-divisions has been made, Table 2 shows the total sales of such characteristic products for each sub-division. The totals include, besides the products which define the sub-division, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and work done.

Enterprise

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

Entries

The number of entries shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 against a particular output or production heading is the number of returns on which figures were recorded for that item.

Establishment

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 firms were asked to exclude from all sections of their returns particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which they kept a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts were not kept, they were asked to include 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 are carried on at the same address as the works. Building and engineering maintenance departments and selling and transport departments were treated similarly.

Gross Output

The gross output of an industry is the aggregate value of goods made and other work done during the year by the establishments classified to the industry. It is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done, the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year.

Larger Firms

These are firms in which twenty-five or more persons were employed on the average during the year.

Net Output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production. It includes the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, insurance, pensions, hire of plant and machinery, payments for repairs and maintenance, costs of operating road vehicles, 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 has been obtained by deducting from the gross output the cost of purchases adjusted for stock changes, payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport.

Normally any customs or excise duty on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold have been valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable, where of substantial importance in the industry, were required to be stated separately, and these items were taken into account when calculating net output.

Net output per person employed

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) on all activities covered by the returns, including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.

Principal Products

The principal products of an industry are those in terms of which the industry is defined. They are products commonly associated in production, and are usually similar in nature or manner of production.

Production

This means the total quantity of a product made during the year, whether sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of the same firm, or used in the manufacture of other products within the business covered by the return. It includes goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Purchases

Purchases include the cost of materials and components bought for use in production; of fuel and electricity for all purposes; of packaging materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and containers when first purchased; of workshop materials, office materials and materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by their own workpeople included in the return; of consumable tools; and of parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Water charges are also included. In general purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring and canteen supplies are included. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport is 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 are included at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty payable if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, but at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'. Materials and fuel transferred from another department of the firm not covered by the same return are included at the estimated selling value recorded by the other department.

Sales

Sales are in respect of goods made by the business covered by the return, goods made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission) and waste products. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital asset account. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) and canteen takings are included as in 1958.

The value shown for sales is the net selling value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials 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.

Where goods produced in one department were transferred to another department of the same firm not covered by the return, these transfers were treated as sales by the producing department and valued as far as possible as if they had been sold to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts were kept were valued on the same basis. Estimations of a similar kind were also sometimes necessary in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that the sales of finished products of one establishment may constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

Services rendered

This represents the amounts charged for hiring out plant, machinery and other goods, providing transport, or for any technical or other services rendered to other organisations. It includes amounts credited for similar services rendered to other departments of the same firm not covered by the return.

Small Firms

These are firms in which fewer than twenty-five persons were employed on the average during the year.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Values are given of stocks of goods on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return, including any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring. The values include duty in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond. 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, i.e. 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; in Northern Ireland this exclusion extends also to payments to directors of limited companies. 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. and employers' contributions to National Insurance and pension schemes is excluded.

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.

Symbols used

The following symbols are used throughout the report:

- .. Not available
- \- Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- * Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.

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.

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