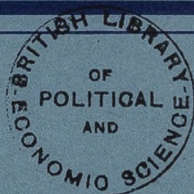


BOARD OF TRADE

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*The Report on the
Census of Production
for 1954*



Volume 9: Industry J

SPIRIT DISTILLING

*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 1954

VOLUME 9 INDUSTRY J

SPIRIT DISTILLING

THIS REPORT on the Spirit Distilling Industry relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in distilling plain spirits and in manufacturing yeast.

This industry corresponds to minimum list heading 168(1) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

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IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the next page. In interpreting the data in the tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

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The following notes describe terms in general use in the tables of the report. More detailed explanations of the terms used and a description of the scope and method of taking the census are given in the separate booklet entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1954 - Introductory Notes' (price 1s. 6d. net).

Industrial Classification: Establishments are classified to industries according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. Certain products are identified as the principal products of individual industries, the principal products for a given industry being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed is that an establishment is classified to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of the principal products of any other industry.

Specialist producers normally comprise those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the characteristic products of the specialist group.

Intermediate products: For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of intermediate products, i.e., products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced.

Larger establishments: The information given in the report relates mainly to 'larger establishments', i.e., establishments of firms employing on the average more than 10 persons. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a mine or factory). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are not regarded as separate establishments and are included in the return for the works.

Small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

The estimates for the industry as a whole given in Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the other items shown in the same proportion as total employment.

Gross output (production) is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; it is obtained by adjusting the value of sales and work done during the year for changes in the value of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress.

Net output is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used, the amount paid for work given out, and, for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made. This represents the value added to materials by the process of production, and constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits.

Sales means sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return or made on commission for it, whether produced in the year or not. The value of sales is the net selling value, i.e., the amount charged to customers, whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were required to give the f.o.b. value.

Materials and fuel: The total cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production, and of fuel (includ-

ing oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes; packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases when first purchased; workshop and office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by firms' own work-people included in their returns; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchandising are excluded. The cost of materials and fuel used, given in Table 2, is obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the year in the value of stocks.

Stocks: Firms were required to give stocks of materials and fuel, products on hand for sale, and work in progress, at income tax values.

Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is normally included in the cost of materials. Finished goods are similarly valued as they were sold, duty-paid or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is deducted in arriving at net output.

Employment: Total employment includes working proprietors, administrative, technical and clerical employees, and operatives, but excludes outworkers, canteen employees and persons engaged in merchandising or any other activity not covered by a firm's return, who are shown separately as excluded employees. Employees are persons on the pay-roll (i.e., persons whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether employed full-time or part-time.

Working proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, together with members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded. For Northern Ireland directors of limited companies (other than those paid by fee only) are also included.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include directors, other than those paid by fee only (except in Northern Ireland); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, i.e., broadly speaking, all manual workers.

Outworkers are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes.

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

Capital expenditure includes expenditure on new building work, and on plant, machinery and vehicles, charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation costs involved. It includes expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain which had not begun production before the end of the year (which has not previously been included in the Census of Production reports for individual industries).

Symbols used:

.. for not available

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

Where figures are rounded, e.g., given to the nearest £ thousand, there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of constituent items and the totals shown. In some cases, figures have been combined with others of a similar nature where publication of separate details might disclose information relating to an individual undertaking.

Industry summary

Estimates for the industry as a whole

TABLE 1

	United Kingdom			Scotland 1954	Wales 1954
	1948	1951	1954		
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Gross output (production)	19.7	32.8	23.1	15.70	-
Net output	5.3	7.3	7.4	4.74	-
Total stocks and work in progress					
At beginning of year	3.8	5.5	5.8	4.44	-
Change during year	+ 0.4	+ 3.8	- 0.3	- 0.27	-
Capital expenditure less disposals (a)	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.90	-
Wages and salaries	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.59	-
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Total employment (including working proprietors)	4.7	5.4	5.1	3.46	-

(a) Capital expenditure on new building work, plant, machinery and vehicles (including (except in 1948) that incurred in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production), less amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of.

Summary of returns received

TABLE 2

	Unit	Great Britain 1948	United Kingdom	
			1951	1954
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS				
Number of establishments	No.	94	100	100
Total value of sales and work done (a)	£'000	18,997	30,854	23,100
Products on hand for sale		1,144	2,168	2,703
and work in progress		+ 272	+ 1,419	- 455
Gross output (production) (a)(b)		19,077	32,273	22,645
Purchases of materials and fuel		14,063(c)	26,371	14,832
Stocks of materials and fuel		2,527	3,245	2,938
Cost of materials and fuel used		+ 96	+ 2,278	+ 195
Payment for work done on materials given out		13,967(c)(d)	24,093	14,637
Payment for transport (e)		192	963	769(d)
Net output		5,110	7,178	7,240
Average number of employees	No.	3,844	4,338	4,079
Total employment (g)		712(f)	927	878
Net output per person employed (g)		4,558	5,268	4,960
Wages and salaries	£'000	1,204	1,619	1,787
Capital expenditure		347	528	545
New building work (h)		147	336	413
Plant and machinery		279	818	512
Vehicles		6	11	44
		19	22	37
		-	2	12

TABLE 2 (contd.)

	Unit	Great Britain 1948	United Kingdom	
			1951	1954
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS				
Number of returns	No.	5	10(i)	13
Total employment, including working proprietors	"	42	82(i)	103

(a) Excluding Excise duty paid by distillers on plain spirits sold duty paid, as follows:

Great Britain	United Kingdom	
	1948	1951
£'000	£'000	£'000
38,614	52,866	54,805

- (b) For the year 1948 gross output excludes payments for transport services outwards on finished goods sold. For subsequent years gross output includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services.
- (c) Including a small amount paid for work done on materials given out.
- (d) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate figures cannot be given.
- (e) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For the year 1948 payments cover only transport outwards of finished goods sold. For subsequent years they cover payments for transport of both finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.
- (f) Number in week ended September 25, 1948.
- (g) Excluding outworkers and including working proprietors.
- (h) Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.
- (i) Excluding Northern Ireland. No information about small firms was collected in Northern Ireland for 1951.

Analysis by size, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

Average number employed (a)	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (b)	Net output per person employed (a)
				Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
11 - 24	49	3,582	1,341	779	146	320	95	190	1,450
25 - 49	32	4,575	1,529	915	156	363	109	180	1,424
50 - 99	4	1,284	535	231	58	105	36	73	1,851
100 and over	15	13,204	3,834	2,154	518	1,000	306	519	1,435
Total	100	22,645	7,240	4,079	878	1,787	545	962	1,460

- (a) Excluding outworkers and including working proprietors.
- (b) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles, excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

TABLE 4 - Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

No specialisation within this industry was distinguished.

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

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 5

	1951		1954		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries
Ethyl alcohol (a)	Th.proof gal.	£'000	Th.proof gal.	£'000	Number
For industrial uses	77,600	25,623 (b)	43,956	6,318	10
Other			41,812	15,231	82
Yeast	Th.cwt.	£'000	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number
	1,544	3,415	1,504	2,745	220
Residues and by-products	..	588	..	779	88
Total		29,626		25,074	311
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		308		(c)	(c)
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		29,317		(c)	(c)

- (a) The values shown are exclusive of Excise duty. The amount of Excise duty paid by distillers on ethyl alcohol sold duty paid was £52,866,000 for 1951 and £54,805,000 for 1954.
- (b) Does not include ethyl alcohol made from petroleum.
- (c) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms particulars cannot be given.

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

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 6

	1954			Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Quantity	Value	Entries	
Yeast	Th.cwt.	£'000	Number	
	440	281	213	9H
	..	63	..	
Ethyl alcohol for industrial uses	(b)	(b)	(b)	2E
Total		(b)	..	

- (a) The volume number and industry references given are to the industries shown in the list at the back of this report.
- (b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms particulars cannot be given.

TABLE 7 - Sales in the industry of other than principal products

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars cannot be given.

Total make of intermediate products

Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 8

	Returned in this industry		
	1951	1954	
	Quantity	Quantity	Entries
Principal products	Th.proof gal.	Th.proof gal.	Number
Spirits distilled (a)	76,842	68,818	89
Other products	Th.cwt.	Th.cwt.	
Malt (b)	1,726	1,884	79

- (a) No returns showing spirits distilled were received in other industries in either year.
- (b) For total make returned in all industries see the Brewing and Malting Industry (Volume 9, Industry H).

SPIRIT DISTILLING

Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
	Th.cwt.	£'000
Materials		
Barley for malting		
Home grown	1,968	2,846
Imported	357	500
Grain for use (unmaltered) in distilling		
Barley	1,687	2,017
Maize	986	1,384
Other	17	15
Malt	865	1,937
Yeast	118	362
Molasses	6,260	3,035
Water	..	71
Packing materials	Hundreds	
Wooden barrels, casks and kegs	176	69
..	..	11
Packing cases (wood or mainly of wood)	Th.cu.ft.of timber 24	28
..	..	5
Bottles (glass)	..	7
Other packing materials (metal drums, corks, labels, etc., including materials for the manufacture, repair or reconditioning of casks, drums, cases, etc.)	..	316
All other purchased materials	..	585
Fuel and electricity	Th.tons	
Coal	316	1,255
Coke	9	62
Liquid fuels (including creosote/pitch mixtures)		
For use in internal combustion engines	Th.gal.	
Motor spirit (petrol) for use in road vehicles and derv. fuel	129	26
Other	16	1
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc.	1,281	59
..	..	13
Gas purchased	Th.therms	
From Gas Boards	30	2
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	-	-
Electricity purchased (a)	Th.kWh.	
From Electricity Boards	40,047	192
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	-	-
All other purchased fuel		31
Total cost		14,832

(a) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1954 was 10,731 Th.kWh.

SPIRIT DISTILLING

Average number of employees, and wages, salaries and superannuation payments
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Average number of employees		
Operatives	4,338	4,079
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	927	878
Total (a)	5,265	4,957
Wages and salaries paid to	£'000	£'000
Operatives	1,619	1,787
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	528	545
Total	2,147	2,332
Wages and salaries per head	£	£
Operatives	373	438
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	570	621
		£'000
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents (b)		
Employers' contributions	..	106
Employees covered	..	Number 3,171 £'000
Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents (b)	..	7

(a) The following persons not included above were also employed by larger establishments in this industry ('Other workers' included, for example, employees engaged in merchanting):-

	United Kingdom	
	1951	1954
Canteen workers	Number	Number
Males	3	4
Females	43	37
Total	46	41
Other workers		
Males	101	96
Females	8	1
Total	109	97
Total excluded employees	155	138

(b) The figures given relate to larger establishments in Great Britain only.

Employment in a specified week (a)
Larger establishments in the United Kingdom

TABLE 11

	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	3	-	3	3	-	3
Operatives	3,912	373	4,285	3,884	191	4,075
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	723	208	931	665	212	877
Total employees	4,635	581	5,216	4,549	403	4,952

(a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, 1954.

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