

BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

42 [HA 251]

9 Spirit distilling and compounding

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE THREE SHILLINGS NET

Spirit distilling and compound

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BOARD OF TRADE

Report on the Census of Production 1963

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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)

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TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORT

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(apital Expenditure

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 busicess covered by the meturn but not dweling houses for capital account during the year of return it includes expenditure on new buildings of buildings, the value of work of a capital buildings, the value of work of a capital capital account during the year of return it includes expenditure on new buildings of buildings, the value of work of a capital purchased. The figures shown include any tessi charges, starp duties, agens'

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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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 fulltime 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 'selfemployed' 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

Spirit distilling and compounding

Estimates for all Lines, 1958

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).

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	epeta Lives		
			*

1) For 1963, estimates for real firms and for firms not making satisfactory returns, sourcested for about 4 per cent. of the total figures is which they were incorporated. (For 1958, exclasted for small firms were 4 per cent. at one, and has for those lives which a sample of small lives works asked to report for 1966.) A success of the detailed returns received to pives at fatte 2.

and other goods, for providing itemsport, or for technics; or each sendices emperations (and the sendered).

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19/2 SPIRIT DISTILLING AND COMPOUNDING

Spirit distilling and compounding

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TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPART

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Pites were required to state the making of persons on the payrell (i.e. about Manhard Instracts cards were hald by them) of the artigen dering the year of cetters, showing back fire or peri-time employees. Repatate Thereis and charles the second to the perturbation fire regime for (a) administrative, terestand and charles exployees and (b) operatives fore firms related for (a) administrative, terestand and charles exployees and (b) operatives fore firms relating to the last week of sect calendor each to the last week of sect calendor each to the last week of sect calendor each to the sected to the part of the sected for the sected of the parts is maked of weeking properties by perlate is maked of weeking properties are the parts of the sected by the sected are parts and the sected by the sected are parts are sected by the sected by the sected are parts and the sected by the sected by the sected by the sected are sected by the sected by th possil Repeaditure

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 TABLE 1
 Industry summary: United Kingdom

 Estimates for all firms, 1958 and 1963 (a)

	the second of the second s	Unit	1958	1963
Number of enterprises	- Andrews and -	No.	69	60
Number of establishments		H	143	157
Gross output		£'000	235,597	307,036
Net output		n	43,179	72,080
Net output per head		£	2,965	4,271
85 00 1 00 000 00 000	\int goods produced and work done	£'000	215,092	283,617(Ъ)
Sales and work done	merchanted goods and canteen takings	m	16,285	9,120
Customs and Excise duty (net)		н	126,431	134,976
Purchases	<pre>f materials for processing and packaging, and fuel</pre>	n	64,426	94,255
1,318 00,009	goods for merchanting and canteen purchases	н	5 04,420	5,829
Payments to other	\int for work done on materials given out	н	768	803
organisations	{ for transport		2,598	3,041
Stocks and work in progress	(change during year	(2) (2	+ 6,025	+ 18,247
Total stocks and work in progress	change during year at end of year		94,862	
	ods (et merchanting and caatee)	al.	+ 1,845	150,782
Goods on hand for sale	change during year	g L		-,
	Lat end of year	1) objenoj	22,688	13,879
Work in progress	change during year	1		+ 13,171
	Lat end of year	159	54,489	107,321
Materials, stores and fuel	<pre>{ change during year</pre>		+ 1,805	+ 3,948
	Lat end of year		17,685	29,582
1.486 408 158	total, including working proprietors	Th.	14.6	16.9
Average number employed	operatives	100	11.4	13.2
	Lother employees (c)		3.2	3.6
Wages and salaries	<pre>{ of operatives</pre>	£'000	5,567	8,327
	(of other employees (c)	1	2,772	3,928
Employers' contributions to Nat private pension schemes, etc. (isten	pakordaa	1,213
Capital expenditure (e) Total		0 H		5,698
New building work		6) H	1,527	2,301
Land and existing buildings (421 080 080 Essetives	10		- 101
Plant and machinery (f)	(1) 868 1.043 (8) and 1.043 (1) 868	of	1 351	a name three products
Vehicles (f)	l Insurance (1) arts	Nationa	1,351	3,323
1001 1 12 ,	18 and repeated as a fill	a Name France	A another	trop in second and

(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 <u>less</u> disposals.

19/4 SPIRIT DISTILLING AND COMPOUNDING

TABLE 2 Analysis of larger firms by sub-divisions within the industry, 1958 and 1963 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom (a)

1968	3180			isions of ustry (b)
		Unit	blishments	illers 11
		and there is	1958	1963
Number of enterprises (c)	Treating and the second second the second	No.	16	16
Number of establishments		н	65	70
Gross output		£'000	80,349	72,710
Net output		H	6,668	9,798
Net output per head		3	1,887	2,443
A. 255	f goods produced and work done	£'000	78,373	1 70 550(1)
Sales and work done	merchanted goods and canteen takings		1,378	} 72,550(d)
Sales of characteristic proc	lucts	1 - TEL HIBR.	75,615	70,109
Index of specialisation (f)		Per cent.	96	97
Customs and Excise duty (net	t) (g)	£'000	58,944	40,080
	(materials for processing and	7	and work f	Total stock
Purchases	packaging, and fuel	- 3 "	14,669	22,766
	goods for merchanting and canteen purchases		Jasas	
	for work done on materials given out	5 .	60	123
Payments to other organisati			215	425
Stocks and work in progress	t and of year	1	10/12 2291	Sork is prof
Goods on hand for sale	<pre>{ change during year</pre>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 39	+ 164
20.682	lat end of year	2 " 10	1,142	4,979
Work in progress	Schange during year	"	+ 637	- 4
S.BL P.C.	at end of year	5 "	1,486	158
Materials, stores and fuel	Schange during year	. "	+ 207	+ 483
TS8.8 T88.3	at end of year	, "	2,514	3,144
	<pre>total, including working proprietors</pre>	No.	3,533	4,010
Average number employed	operatives be operation 1	" Nation	2,934	3,373
	other employees (h)	(b ! .51	599	637
Wages and salaries	fof operatives	£'000	1,761	2,734
wages and salaries	of other employees (h)	н	487	698
	Soperatives	2 (1) ago	600	811
Wages and salaries per head	other employees (h)		813	1,096
Employers' contributions to 1	National Insurance (i)	£'000	(1) (1002000	125
Employers' contributions to p	private pension schemes, etc. (j)	n	NETWORK PROVIDENCE AND	192
Capital expenditure (k)		1		801
New building work		1301 001	848	1,399
Land and existing building	A summary of the datailed returns received is	sr cent. 1958.)	rms.vere 4 p	1 Lism53
Plant and machinery	acquisitions another another and a second se	berehns	729 1 asol 729	2,263
.[D915D151 8:	disposals discussion and the disposals disposa	prowidii bas facia	n g o ds, ion	alaishA (p)
Vehicles	facquisitions	nd gratu:	36 a anoianag gi	1501201(b)
1	disposals in productions and ide	e for est	ng eXpenditur	ibulox86(s)

For notes to this table - see page 19/7

compounders	ers and of spirits 2	1 1 21 1 1 12 1 1 S 21 1 2 3	rs, etc. 13	T Gross Store	otal	
1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	
000 9	000 9	13	0081 14	000 34	33	
12	BR: 17	25	33	102	120	
55,047	63,259	94,286	159,950	229,683	295,920	
6,102	7,256	29,060	52,416	41,830	69,470	
2,504	3,329	3,655	5,202	3,005	4,271	
45,168	} 62,714(d)	86,689	144,317(d)	210,231	273,349(d)	
10,206		3,835	2,556	15,419	8,789	
45,108	55,797	85,856	140,094	(e)	(e)	
100	89	99	97	99	99	
30,619	28,588	35,510	61,421	125,073	130,089	
17,535	27,222	29,056	44,779	61,260	90,843	
			1,693		5,618	
423	537	279	2,619	762	774	
612	βl	1,656		2,483	2,931	
- 50	+ 99	+ 1,852	+ 825	+ 1,763	+ 1,088	
2,020	1,963	18,524	6,435	21,686	13,377	
- 277	+ 446	+ 1,910	+ 12,252	+ 2,270	+ 12,694	
890	961	49,707	102,315	52,083	103,435	
+ 243	+ 344	+ 1,276	+ 2,978	+ 1,726	+ 3,805	
2,198	2,677	12,193	22,690	16,905	28,511	
2,437	2,179	7,950	10,076	13,920	16,265	
1,673	1,490	6,261	7,880	10,868	12,743	
764	689	1,687	2,193	3,050	3,519	
862	892	2,698	4,410	5,321	8,036	
696	807	1,467	2,286	2,650	3,791	
515	599	431	560	490	631	
912	1,171	869	1,042	869	1,077	
in the second second	57		245	antal and the	427	
	127		424	ed, botthd	744	
241	98	370	721	1,460	2,218	
• ••	- 214		64	altics Statistic Line	- 97	
293	98	288	875	1,310	3,236	
7	2	5	8	18	33	
54	37	107	156	197	240	
19	20	22	46	49	72	

SPIRIT DISTILLING AND COMPOUNDING 19/5

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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)	Enter- prises	Estab- lish- ments	Average number employed (a)	Gross output	Net output	Net output per head	Capital expendi- ture (b)	Total value of stocks and work in progress at end of year
	Number	Number	Number	000 ع	000'3	2 2	£'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		Emplo contrib		Wages and salaries per head	
	Oper- atives		Oper- atives	Others (C)	National Insurance (d)	Private pension schemes, etc. (e)	Oper- atives	Others (C)
	Number	Number	£'000	000'3	000°3	£'000	2	1.678
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 <u>less</u> 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 4Percentage analysis of employees, by age and
sex, all firms, 1963: United Kingdom (a)

		eaploying	Ages	Walsa	Formellar	A11
			Ages	Males	Females	All employees
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
		Und	ler 18	7	4	11
		000 18	and over	57	32	89
		All	ages	64	36	100
			8 and 1983	spirit)	Source: Minis	stry of Labour
	174,14					
		(a)	working p	roprietors) at m.	the numbers emp id-June, 1963, in List Heading 23	h the 'Other
			806.8	istrics - minimu	" LIST heading 2.	
		iner orga	insticate		errified or comp lignors, cordial	
		Foo	tnotes to 3			
		. bottle	d pr chunned			
		(a)	fewer than	1 25 persons) in	this industry.	l firms (employing For 1963 it
			includes a returns, w	an estimate for s which account for	small firms not r 4 per cent. of t	naking satisfactory
			shown. I	For 1958, no unsa	atisfactory retur	ns were received.
					1958 1	1963
			Number	of firms	41	37
			Averag	ge number employe	ed:	
				ting proprietors or persons employ	red $\left\{ 643 \right\}$	23 588
		(b)	The method	l of classifving	returns to sub-c	livisions of the
		9110 Yedd	industry i	s explained in t	the notes; the cosion are identifi	characteristic
		(c)	The sum of	the figures for	the sub-divisio	
		(4)	returns fo	or more than one	sub-division.	
		(1)	for provid	or hiring out pla ling transport, c	ant, machinery ar for technical	nisations (amounts ad other goods, or other
		(e)	services n Characteri		alate only to sub	-divisions of
			the indust	ry.		
		(1)	sales of c	haracteristic pr	ndustry, this is oducts to total	sales of goods
			produced a this is th	nd work done. he ratio of total	For the industry sales of princi ales of goods pr	as a whole,
		(2)	done.			
		(g)	exported,	and allowances r bottled, returned d £61,300,000 in	eceivable in res d, etc., amounte 1958.	ed to £24,921,000
			Administra	tive, technical	and clerical emp	
		(1)			nd graduated con	
•			pension fu	nds.	tuities paid oth	
		(k)	Excluding	expenditure for	establishments n	ot yet in
		111			1	

(1) Acquisitions <u>less</u> disposals.

SPIRIT DISTILLING AND COMPOUNDING 19/8

TABLE 5Sales 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		CALIFORNIA STATES		19	58	1963				
sub- division (a)	yed by			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter- prises	Entries	
indus Andrus	88y (2)	82	57.67	Th.proof gal.	£,000	Th.proof gal.	£,000	Number	Number	
	Ethyl alc	cohol		21000 693	a Allesti	5		#* G	80	
encire annes	Potable	spirits (plain	n spirit)	2,5%2	New York Control of Co	0,621		1 2.1	51	
11	Sold	duty-paid		17 004	75 240	3,547	41,471	5	5	
11	Sold	duty-free		47,324	75,349	80,935	29,108	20	32	
JELDIN JELLIN	Blended w	whisky, bottled a	and unbottled	ing saidto		4.385		1 138.0	82	
13		ity-paid		3,398	42,949	5,481	77,526	17	28	
13	Taxal	ity-free		17,516	42,940	27,206	64,318	21	32	
	including and other spirits,	ectified or com g liquors, cordia preparations c bottled and unbe	ls, mixtures ontaining	55 03 8570	51003					
12	Gin	duty-paid		3,101	37,924	3,630	48,013	6	8	
12	tes unidad	duty-free		2,442	3,619	2,040	2,991		7	
ce ived.	Other d compoun	decriptions of ded spirits and ds for use as b	other British	trown, whi town, Far	~					
12	Sold	duty-paid		o redemi	2,804	398	4,936	10	13	
12		duty-free		256	791	258	1,164	6	8	
	Other pro	T Press dealer		al Weight (* *	180		23	*	*	
and particular day	Waste pro				Ser.	Name and Arriver		end pais	e Loui	
11		es and by-produc		a bonsan al	(d) (d)	Contract Lands	P			
100 0	spent w	wash, fusel oil,	etc.)	to aspinor	927	i Privet	1,505	20	33	
11	Other		te faguras for	tal for the	(2)	etc. (31	6	11	
2100005	Work done work, etc	e on commission, 2.	sub-contract	esurns for stated as	354	£*600	21	+	6	
, abo	og radro fo 5.mulro rol	fotal	sizing out pla	nitivorg av altivorg av	207,839	28	271,109		175	
10 11 10) SSI-0	Sales in other is see Table 6)	Tto an the 1	isi ratacter ist ist industry or sub-divi	53	22	725		66	
060a 9 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	lody s es i	Principal produc industry sold by ments in the ind	establish-	bai bestion bai bestion bai al ain babai al	207,786	740	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 7Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the
industry, 1958 and 1963 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1958	1963		
	Value	Quantity	Value	
Congretescripped for sectionsing	£'000	ann comon	£'000	
oods produced and work done	2,444(a)	ns stiti		
ervices rendered to other organisations			6,805(b	
oods merchanted or factored other than purchased liquors	7,988			
urchased liquors, etc., bottled or canned		Th.proof gal.		
Whisky sold duty-paid and duty-free	3,175	446	1,650	
Gin Sold duty-paid		32.7	442	
Sold duty-free	481	18.0	28	
Other spirits	a for proc	isi matan m	All ath Packleth	
Sold duty-paid] 1,838	59.2	637	
Sold duty-free	backing cal	63.2	137	
British wines (sweets) Imported wines and other purchased liquor	1.027	866	1,968	
anteen takings	51	y laminat d palp and	87	
136 Total	17,863(c)	ang 10 sini (adamm iim	11,754	

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.

Production of certain princ firms, including production industries, 1958 and 1963
o prost er an real tong bor than
This table is not applicable t
Purchases of selected princ firms, 1963
This table is not applicable t

TABLE 6Sales 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.

ipal products of the industry by larger by establishments classified to other

o this industry.

ipal products of the industry by larger

to this industry.

SPIRIT DISTILLING AND COMPOUNDING 19/11

TABLE 10 Purchases by larger firms in the industry, 1954 and 1963 (a) Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	19			
	Quantity	Cost		
Materials for processing	al 000,8272	£'000		
Barley, unprocessed	000 11. p			
Home grown		3,011		
Imported		1,682		
Other cereals and cereal products	industry,			
Home grown or manufactured in the United Kingdom	3	9,360		
Imported	5			
Malt		6,102		
Potable ethyl alcohol (plain spirit) for blending, rectifying, compounding, etc.	.863	39,979		
Other spirits and liquors, etc., for blending and compounding	id work done	3,884		
and other preparations containing	0 19810 01 1	665		
and the sector scentry possignation into the	or factores	127		
Water Gageed to be a best to bes		Purchased I Iquor		
Lubricating oils and greases	Th.gal. 20.1	ob blozy claim	2 2	
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and	1978 1 24		•	
vehicles, and accessories and consumable tools bought as replacement	bi	436		
All other materials for processing	. 95	1,143		
Packaging materials	The State	Silitigs 19130		
Paper and board	bi	Sold duty-jbi		
Boxes, cartons, packing cases, and drums and canisters (with or without metal ends) of paper, cardboard and fibreboard	(\$100%2)	3,847		
Wrapping paper (including paper coated with plastics	and other	analy batrogal		
and any laminates incorporating paper but not metal), moulded pulp units, labels and other packaging materials of paper, cardboard and fibreboard (except		lappeen takingu		
multiwall sacks)	394	951		
Metal	Thousands	sathulaxi (s)		
Casks, kegs and drums	5.2	gnibu1411 (d)		
Other packaging materials of metal (except aluminium)	Tansport, A	providing informatio		
including crown corks, wire, foil and any laminates incorporating foil, foil labels and closures, tensional	amounts Eliar	(c) Excluding		
steel strappings, etc.		1,925		
Timber	782	270, 384		
Containers wholly or mainly of wood including casks, crates, cases, etc.	P.0000 100	4,705		
indine production by satablishments classified to other	Th.cu.ft.	aracteristic pre		
Timber (sawn or planed) for manufacture or repair of casks, cases, etc.	1,130	2,755		
	Th.gross	o in this indus		
Glass containers (including glass syphons)	2,455	6,225		
All other packaging materials		843		
Fuel and electricity (b) o arouborg legioning beroeise to	Th.tons	TABLE 9		
Coal	304	1,984		
Coke (including screenings) and manufactured fuel	14.9	160		
Peat		50		

TABLE 10	(continued)
----------	-------------

shows and the capital test of	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 	4 19 79
Total cost of materials and fuel		90,842
oods purchased for merchanting		
Liquors, etc. purchased for bottling or canning	a na a series a ser	2,766
Other goods purchased for merchanting	1620 2016/03/00/06/06/00/0	2,752
Canteen purchases		99
Total cost of purchases	S Tommeters	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

entreprise porselly concisio	are derived by firidi	Unit	1963
Average number employed mainly on t	ransport	No.	514
Transport costs		t engloyzep and addie onswirtler	Cotobot -
Wages and salaries		£'000	373
Derv fuel and motor spirit			76
Payments to other organisations f	or transport	San Lotran Link	2,931
Costs of operating road goods veh	icles	961 Spring 196	
Insurance		н	17
Vehicle licences		gaal the stars a	15
Depreciation		to motil's dep	71
Payments to other organisations maintenance	for repairs and	dio sote2 anti- difficienti siti 2221-5 prod	37
Total		sider and	3,521

19/12 SPIRIT DISTILLING AND COMPOUNDING

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

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Janes (Janes)	and the second
000's .lag.dT	Amounts payable
Repairs and maintenance to	£'000
Buildings	367 367
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 13Percentage analysis of twelve-month periods
covered by returns from larger firms, 1963

'ear 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 2001	3.1	December	4.1
June	1.4	1964	22 Firme employing 25
July	8.5	1304	
August	3.7	January	0.5
September	4.8	February	1.1
October	0.0	March	71.0

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

TABLE 14Sales 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.

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 subdivision 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 depart-ment 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

iv

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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