

FREE STATE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

LAUNDRY, DYEING AND CLEANING TRADES.

In a preliminary report issued by the Free State Department of Industry and Commerce under the Statistics (Census of Production) Act of 1926, there are some interesting details in connection with the laundry, dyeing and cleaning trades.

The total number of persons, including those in 37 institutions (convents, penitentiaries, female industrial schools, etc.), stated to be "industrial workers at laundry, dye-works, etc.," as distinct from clerical and managerial staff, was 3,500 in the year 1926. There was a small amount of hand laundry work done, in respect of which figures were not available.

The total value of work done by the 43 establishments whose output is included in the report was £470,476. The total amounts paid in salaries and wages in those establishments were as follows:--Salaries, £48,141, or 12.9 per cent.; wages and earnings, £192,775, or 51.6 per cent.

There were in the 43 concerns referred to 358 persons engaged on the managerial and clerical staffs and 2,321 wage-earners; 79 per cent. of all persons employed were females.

In 33 of the establishments work was carried on continuously for the whole of the year; four were at work from 250 to 290 days, and the other six worked less than 250 days in the year. The number of hours normally worked by wage-earners was as follows:—48 hours and over at 10 establishments; a 47 hour week at 13 establishments; 44 to 46 hours at 14 establishments; and less than 44 hours at the remaining six establishments.

FREE STATE'S CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

A census of production return issued yesterday shows that the net output of 35 of the chief industries of the Irish Free State in 1926 amounted in value to £24,189,572. The total number of workers engaged was 107,310, including 14,077 administrative and clerical workers and 93,223 wage-earners. The salaries bill for the year was £2,808,403, and the wages bill £11,467,400. The net output per person engaged average £225. The return states:—

INDUSTRIES NOT INCLUDED.

“Reports have been compiled in respect of 35 industries, industry groups or services, and there remain unaccounted for a few industries such as the manufacture of sugar, matches, methylated spirits, carpets, quilts, starch, religious objects,

combs, ice, wool flock, fish-curing, seed crushing, fellmongery and tanning and ship and boat-building.

“The more important of these industries were in each case carried on by only one or two concerns and, as the returns were obtained under the Statistics Act, which precludes the publication of any information in such a way as to disclose the business of any individual or firm, details of their output cannot be published. The remaining industries, though important, were carried on on too small a scale to warrant separate reports.”

THE BYE INDUSTRIES.

Particulars relating to these industries are included in the following table opposite the heading “all other industries,” etc.:—

Industry or Trade.	Gross Value of Output. £	Cost of Materials, including Fuel, Light and Power. £	Net Output (i.e., Value added to Materials). £	Salaries. £	Wages. £
Grain Milling	7,242,756	6,587,663	655,093	135,538	302,365
Bread, Flour Confectionery and Biscuits	4,900,531	3,067,337	1,833,194	166,842	957,291
Malting	766,661	459,796	306,865	26,694	112,434
Butter, Cheese and Margarino	7,366,089	6,621,531	744,558	173,720	245,742
Bacon Curing	5,457,326	5,008,015	449,311	79,963	214,479
Sugar Confectionery and Jam-making	870,857	527,542	343,315	52,700	144,170
Aerated Waters and Bottling	2,209,993	1,639,578	570,415	99,097	168,448
Brewing	7,300,365	2,115,746	5,184,619	407,930	729,318
Distilling	288,425	87,088	201,337	37,511	50,855
Tobacco	5,033,366	3,904,239	1,129,127	106,179	180,610
Woollen and Worsted	737,336	394,092	343,244	45,767	163,765
Linen, Cotton, Hemp and Jute ...	442,063	311,479	130,534	16,658	98,210
Hosiery	238,507	118,178	120,329	20,512	43,889
Clothing and Millinery	1,724,259	857,294	866,965	94,022	457,887
Boot and Shoe	401,845	208,644	193,201	21,722	106,754
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning ...	470,476	92,443	378,033	48,641	192,775
Timber	942,420	466,456	475,964	41,564	322,313
Wood Furniture and Upholstery ...	393,304	151,428	241,876	19,727	141,078
Metals	440,754	207,425	233,329	27,497	120,645
Engineering and Implements	248,203	78,232	169,971	26,196	98,712
Vehicles, Construction and Repair.	953,855	426,793	527,062	50,062	339,465
Chemicals, Drugs and Paints	147,289	77,772	69,517	13,464	12,210
Fertilisers	541,601	377,597	164,004	33,128	111,310
Soap and Candles	391,675	275,540	116,135	20,476	36,131
Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery	137,732	55,249	82,483	13,812	44,935
Printing, Publishing and Engraving	1,787,335	443,808	1,343,527	256,702	571,898
Bricks and Monumental Masonry...	196,014	54,843	141,171	8,307	87,795
Building and Contracting	3,020,794	1,011,754	2,009,040	119,984	1,496,281
Mines and Quarries	498,823	43,252	455,571	28,489	381,729
Gas Works	1,004,237	587,720	416,517	63,727	246,630
Waterworks	248,054	40,243	207,811	21,999	88,867
Electricity	715,020	329,722	385,298	65,913	160,197
Railways and Tramways	2,008,015	540,729	1,467,286	137,202	1,330,084
Canals, Docks and Harbours	159,194	39,456	119,738	17,507	102,231
Local Authorities and Government Departments	2,461,784	880,486	1,581,298	231,848	1,349,450
All other industries (including trades carried on by one or two concerns only)	1,365,351	833,567	531,784	77,303	256,397
Total all Industries	24,189,572	2,808,403	11,467,400		

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

MINISTER'S NEW ORDER

An Order under the Statistics Act, 1926, has been made by the Irish Free State Minister for Industry and Commerce for the taking of a census of industrial production in the Free State in respect of the present year.

The procedure will be the same as that adopted for the taking of the census in respect of the year 1926. Schedules and instructions will be issued early in January next to all manufacturers and producers who are required to furnish returns. The returns are to be completed and forwarded to the Director of Statistics, Department of Industry and Commerce, not later than March 1, 1930.

The industries, trades and businesses of which statistics are required are set out in the Order under the following heads:—(1) Food, drink and tobacco; (2) textiles; (3) apparel; (4) wood and timber; (5) metals and metal manufactures; (6) construction and repair of vehicles; (7) chemicals, oils and paints; (8) paper and printing; (9) brick, cement, glass, etc.; (10) hides, skins and leather; (11) shipbuilding and boatbuilding; (12) generation and distribution of gas and electricity; (13) other industries, trades and businesses.

The last-mentioned includes artificial flowers, games, toys and sports requisites, laundry, cleaning and dyeing, building and contracting and road construction, mining, railways, tramways, canals, harbours, and construction and maintenance works by public authorities.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION

The Irish Times (1921-Current File); May 14, 1931;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Irish Times (1859-2011) and The Weekly Irish Times (1876-1958)

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An order has been issued by the Free State Minister for Industry and Commerce, under Sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Statistics Act, 1926, to the effect that statistics of production in 1931 will be collected in respect of the following industries in the Free State: Food, drink and tobacco, grain-milling trade, textiles, apparel, wood and timber, metals and metal manufactures, blacksmiths' trades, construction and repair of vehicles, chemicals, oils and paints, chemical and allied trades, paper and printing, brick, cement and glass, etc.; hides, skins and leather, shipbuilding and boatbuilding, generation and distribution of gas and electricity; other industries, trades and businesses, including manufacture of artificial flowers, games, toys, and sports requisites; musical instruments, picture frames and fancy goods, laundry, cleaning and dyeing trades, building and contracting and road construction, mining and quarrying, waterworks' undertakings, tramway and light railway undertakings, canal undertakings, harbours, docks and warehouses, etc.

The returns will be in respect of the year 1931, and will be returnable by the persons responsible in the year 1932.

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1957

INDUSTRIES OF FREE STATE.

GROWTH FROM 1926 TO 1929.

PRODUCTION CENSUS STATISTICS.

HOW industry in the Free State expanded between 1926 and 1929 is shown by the report on the Census of Industrial Production for that period, compiled by the Statistics Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce. It is the first report to be published on industrial production in this country.

Gross value of output (including application) increased from £59,500,000 in 1926 to £63,400,000 in 1929, a rise of 5.5 per cent.; while net output rose by 8 per cent.—from £23,100,000 to £24,900,000. This entailed an increase by 4.2 per cent. in the number of persons employed, from 105,000 to 107,000; the net output per person rising by 3.6 per cent., from £225 to £233.

Of the industrial groups dealt with the most marked increase occurred in manufactures other than food, drink, and tobacco, in which the net output rose by £1,200,000 and the numbers engaged by 7,500. The net output of food industries increased by 16.6 per cent., while the numbers engaged remained at about the same level, so that net output per person engaged increased from £209 to £241.

In the drink industries, gross output and cost of materials declined by about the same amount, so that net output was about the same at the two inquiries. As considerably fewer persons were engaged, however, net output per person had increased. In the tobacco industry there was a considerable increase in net output, while the numbers engaged were about the same in the two years.

In regard to "services" the net output changed only slightly, while the numbers engaged decreased by 1,800. There was a marked advance in "utilities" which embraces the gas, water, and electricity services.

BREWING OUTPUT.

Of the total net output in 1929 of £24,900,000, brewing accounted for £5,214,000. This was far ahead of the second most important industry in regard to net output, which was bread, biscuit and flour confectionery, with a net output of £1,963,000. Fourteen industries accounted for 78.4 per cent. of the total net output.

Vehicle construction, including the building of coaches, wagons, and motor bodies, was the industry which showed the most marked percentage increase, with 110.6 per cent., during the period, sugar confectionery and jam-making coming next with 39.9 per cent., wholesale clothing manufacture third with 35.1 per cent., and electricity fourth with 32.3 per cent.

The greatest decreases in actual net output were recorded in regard to railways and tramways (where the percentage drop was 14.8), local authorities (15.8 per cent.), distilling (27.8 per cent.), building and contracting (2.5 per cent.), and malting (15.3 per cent.).

There is great range in the value of net output per person employed. It varied in 1929 from £1251 for brewing, £423 for tobacco, £378 for distilling, £285 for electricity, and £295 for malting, to £84 for linen, cotton, hemp and jute; £108 for local authorities and Government departments, £114 for clothing, and £118 for hosiery. The most notable increases occurred in brewing (£130), tobacco (£34), gas (£51), butter, cheese and margarine (£50), while the greatest decreases were in distilling (£31), construction and repair of vehicles (£50), malting (£30).

For all the industries included in the census of production, the net output (which excludes cost of materials, fuel, etc., purchased containers, and work done by other firms) was 33.8 per cent. of gross output in 1926 and 39.5 per cent. in 1929. Wages and salaries were only 22.5 per cent. in 1929 of the gross value of output.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Excluding canals, docks and harbours, railways and tramways, local authorities and Government departments (into the gross output of which no element of profit has been presumed to enter), the net output as a percentage of gross output was greatest for mines and quarries (37.8 per cent.), water works (35 per cent.), laundry, drying and cleaning (34.9 per cent.), aerated waters (29.1 per cent.), printing, publishing and engraving (26.1 per cent.), and brewing (25.5 per cent.), and least for bacon curing (9.5 per cent.), grain milling (10 per cent.), butter, cheese and margarine (10.5 per cent.), tobacco (24.5 per cent.), and soap and candies (23.4 per cent.).

For all industries, wages and salaries constituted 59.2 per cent. of net output in 1926 and 37.2 per cent. in 1929, the remainder of the net output being made up of rents, rates, depreciation, capital charges, unemployment and national health insurance, etc., as well as dividends. Excluding canals, docks and harbours, railways and tramways, local authorities and Government departments, the percentage for wages and salaries was greatest in vehicle construction (82.9 per cent.), linen, cotton, hemp and jute (83.6 per cent.), building and contracting (81.5 per cent.), and timber (76.2 per cent.), and least for brewing (13.9 per cent.), tobacco (24.5 per cent.), aerated waters (41.7 per cent.), and butter,

cheese, condensed milk, and margarine (45.6 per cent.).

While the total number of persons engaged in industry in October, 1929, was 4.6 per cent. greater than in October, 1926, the number of persons under 18 employed increased by 13.6 per cent. The increase, both absolutely and relatively, was more marked in the case of females, for whom it amounted to 3,800, or 14.2 per cent., as against 2,000, or 2.4 per cent., for males. In all industries, proprietors and salaried employes amounted to 12.2 per cent. of the total in 1929.

The industries employing relatively the most female wage-earners in 1929 were: clothing (87.4 per cent. of the wage-earners), hosiery (85 per cent.), laundry (79.8 per cent.), and sugar confectionery (78.3 per cent.). In all industries, the proportion of women was 20.6 per cent. The percentage of wage-earners under 18 in all industries for the same year was 7.9, the proportion being highest in sugar confectionery (30.3 per cent.), wholesale clothing (29.6 per cent.), hosiery (25.8 per cent.), and wholesale boot and shoe manufacture (22.9 per cent.).

Seasonal fluctuations in employment were not very great in either year. In 1926, the range was from 85,300 in April to 92,600 in October, and during that year the greatest variations were in malting, brick-making and monumental masonry, and building and contracting.

Although "small concerns" were excluded from the census of production, even of the firms which were included over one-half had less than ten employees each. As the total number engaged in October, 1929, was 110,369, the average number per concern was thirty-six.

MECHANICAL POWER.

The actual amount of mechanical power developed in 1929 is shown by the fact that the amount of coal used (other than as raw material in gas works) in industries included in the census was 440,000 tons, the great bulk of which was for power development. The quantity of electricity specifically described as sold for power by electricity undertakings was 20,900,000 units.

Comparisons show that the net output per person employed in the Free State is greater than the net output per person employed in the United Kingdom in the brewing, malting (excluding duty), and tobacco industries; the figures are about the same for both countries in the bread and biscuit, timber, and wood furniture industries; while in all other industries, it is greater in the United Kingdom. Out of the ten Free State industries which are comparable with those in Northern Ireland, the net output is greater in the Free State in seven cases.

Agriculture's gross output in 1929 was estimated at £64,865,000, of which £21,026,000 was consumed by the Free State agricultural community, £11,795,000 consumed or utilised by others in the Free State, and £31,834,000 exported, while the remaining £210,000 is classified as net increases in stocks. The net output is approximately £54,941,000.

The gross output of fisheries in the same year was estimated at £516,000, of which the net output may be set at £400,000. The gross output of material goods, free from duplication and exclusive of duties, was about £117,000,000. As imported raw materials were valued at £27,000,000, the net output amounted to £90,000,000.

Comparing this with the United Kingdom, where in 1924 gross output was £2,655,000,000 and net output £1,981,000,000, it will be seen that per head of the population gross output was 48 per cent. and net output 42 per cent. greater in the United Kingdom than in the Free State.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The very considerable value of Free State external trade in relation to the value of home production will appear from the following table, in which corresponding figures for the United Kingdom have been given for purposes of comparison:—

	Irish Free State (1929)	United Kingdom (1924)
	In million £'s.	
Home production valued at place of production	117	2,655
Exports of domestic produce, valued at place of production	44	710
Home production retained	73	1,945
Imports ready for use, value (c.i.f.) at ports	33	453
Total consumption	106	2,408

Percentages.
 Exports as percentage of production 38
 Imports ready for use as percentage of total consumption 31
 It will be seen that exports constitute 38 per cent. of total production in the Free State as compared with 27 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and imports ready for use are 31 per cent. of total consumption in the Free State compared with 19 per cent. in the United Kingdom.

The £117,000,000 of production includes about £11,200,000 of industrial non-exportable goods (building, gas, water, etc.) and probably somewhere about half of the value of the output of small industrial concerns, which amounted to £13,200,000 (viz., £6,500,000), cannot in the main be regarded as exportable. The production of exportable goods is, therefore, estimated approximately at £100,000,000, of which exports, valued at place of production, constitute a little less than one-half.

1958

INDUSTRIES IN EIRE

OUTPUT AND WAGES

Preliminary figures for the 1937 Census of production show that the outputs increased by £205,677 over 1936 in the following industries:—Men's and boys' ready-made clothing, laundry and dyeing, chemicals, drugs, oils, paints and polishes.

There were increased outputs in all the industries with the exception of ready-made clothing, where there was a decline of £20,245 in the value of the goods made and the work done. On the other hand, the production of the chemicals, drugs, oils and paints industries was up by £196,015.

The following table shows the total value of the goods made and the work done in each of the industries:—

	1936. £	1937. £
Clothing (men's and boys' ready-mades)	1,110,521	1,096,276
Commercial Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.	621,871	651,778
Chemicals—Drugs and oil paints and polishes...	1,270,399	1,466,414

The net output in the clothing industry in 1937 was £554,710, as against £582,158 in 1936; in the laundry, dyeing and cleaning industry it was £524,306 in 1936 and £548,383 in 1937, while in the chemical and paints industry it was £488,652 in 1936 and £540,247 in 1937.

The numbers of persons engaged in the industries at mid-October, 1937, and the amount received in wages and salaries were as follows:—

	Number engaged.	Salaries and wages. £
Clothing	4,793	387,883
Laundry	3,569	337,471
Chemicals	653	66,860
Oils	1,059	148,211