

in the separate Industry Reports. Where such revisions were due to alteration in Census classification, an explanation is given in the detailed Report on the particular Industry.

Particulars of certain important productive works are excluded from the inquiries of both 1926 and 1929, because complete data as required by the Census of Production were not available with regard to them. They comprise (a) construction, etc., work in connection with the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme and (b) work done for Local Authorities by "Road Contractors" (*i.e.*, small farmers, etc., under contract to Local Authorities to maintain roads). The only statistics available in these cases are the values of work done : on the Shannon Scheme, £536,000 in 1926 and £1,075,000 in 1929, and by Road Contractors, £250,000 (estimated) in 1926 and £280,000 in 1929.

The principal object of the Census of Industrial Production is to assess the quantity and value of each of the products of industry in any given year. From these statistics and the statistics of imports and exports, the size of the home market for any particular product or industry can be ascertained, the relation which exports and imports bear to home production, the relative importance and growth, or decline, of each Industry. The other statistics collected on the occasion of the Census of Industrial Production are scarcely less important. They include the quantity and value of raw materials and fuel used ; wages and salaries paid ; numbers of persons engaged ; kind and capacity of engines.

The relative importance of an Industry should not be measured by the value of its Gross Output but rather by the value added during the process of manufacture. The cost of the raw or semi-finished materials used in manufacture may be high, and very little value may be added during processes of manufacture, or *vice versa*. The difference between the value of the products and the cost of materials, containers, fuel, power, etc., used in manufacture is substantially the value added by manufacture, or "Net Output." Out of this, salaries, wages, rates, rents, depreciation, capital charges, dividends, etc., are paid. This figure of net output is perhaps the best measure of the economic importance of an industry. From the number of persons engaged and the net output, the net output per head is determined. By comparison with the corresponding figures for similar industries in other countries, this figure is a measure of the relative "efficiency" of the industry.

The statistics of machinery will indicate, when available for a period of years, the trend in mechanisation or in the type of machinery used, from steam to electricity, etc. The results of the Census of Industrial Production, in conjunction with statistics of the output of agriculture and fisheries, permit of estimates being made of the gross annual output of material goods and work done in Saorstát Eireann (see page xvi).

II. NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF CONCERNS EXCLUDED FROM THE CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

As already indicated, small firms were excluded from the scope of the Censuses of Production, on account of the difficulty of obtaining reliable returns, or in some cases any returns whatever. The effect of this exclusion as far as numbers engaged are concerned, may best be measured by comparing the numbers as returned in the various industries at the Census of Production, in 1926, with the numbers in industries similarly described at the Census of Population, which was, of course, exhaustive. The two series of figures are shown in the following table.

It should be explained that the statistics of industries were obtained at the Census of Population by classifying the population actually at work according to the occupation of their employers if they were employees or working for relatives, or by their own occupation if they were working on their own account. In some cases the figures of numbers engaged as shown at the Census of Industrial Production do not correspond with those given elsewhere in this report because certain adjustments were necessary

in order to bring the Census of Production and the Census of Population figures into line. The numbers engaged in Public Utility, Railways, Tramways, Canals, Docks, Harbours, Local Authorities or Government Departments are not included in the table because the Census of Production was complete in respect of these industries and also because it was difficult to establish comparability. The Census of Production figures shown in the following table represent the numbers of persons engaged, in the various Industries, in connection with the manufactures, etc., included in the Census of Production for the year 1926.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY, 1926.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	As returned at Census of Production	As returned at Census of Population	Difference (persons engaged in excluded concerns)	OBSERVATIONS. (Note— C. Prod.=Census of Production C. Pop.=Census of Population)
	No.	No.	No.	
Bacon Curing	1,729	2,054	325	C. Prod. excludes pork butchers, some of whom cured bacon.
Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk...	2,944	2,964	20	
Grain Milling	2,915	4,058	1,143	C. Prod. excludes concerns with Output value less than £5,000.
Malting	1,077	1,012	*—65	
Bread, Biscuit and Flour Confectionery	8,293	10,036	1,743	C. Prod. excludes concerns with Output valued less than £1,000.
Sugar Confectionery and Jam Making	2,326	2,284	*—42	
Aerated Waters, Cordials, Cider and Cognate Liquors	985	1,086	101	
Brewing	5,051	5,521	470	C. Pop. includes some persons not engaged in connection with Production.
Distilling	510	913	403	C. Pop. includes some persons not engaged in Production.
Tobacco	2,043	2,064	21	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass and Monumental Masonry	710	706	*—4	
Building and Contracting	9,612	25,753	16,141	C. Prod. excludes workers on Shannon Scheme, contractors to Local Authorities for maintenance of roads, small contractors, plumbers, glaziers, decorators.
Timber	2,235	12,063	9,828	C. Prod. excludes jobbing carpenters (7,977) and small concerns, whilst brewers' cooperages have been included under brewing.
Wood Furniture and Upholstery ...	1,528	1,729	201	
Coach and Wagon Building, Blacksmiths' and Farriers' Trades, Construction and Repair of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles ...	2,476	12,823	10,347	C. Pop. includes all Blacksmiths, Motor Garages and small concerns.
Metals, Engineering and Implements	2,270	5,790	3,520	C. Prod. excludes Electricians (other than large Engineering firms) and small concerns.
Linen, Cotton, Hemp and Jute and Canvas Goods and Sacks	1,878	1,952	74	
Woollen and Worsted	2,260	2,735	475	
Clothing	7,567	22,482	14,915	C. Prod. only includes Factories. C. Prod. excludes tailors, dress-makers, milliners, etc., working on a small scale or on own account.

* Census of Production figures slightly in excess of Census of Population figures.

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* Census of Production figures slightly in excess of Census of Population figures.

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PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY, 1926—continued.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	As returned at Census of Produc- tion	As returned at Census of Popula- tion	Difference (persons engaged in excluded concerns)	OBSERVATIONS.
	No.	No.	No.	(Note— C. Prod.=Census of Production C. Pop.=Census of Population)
Boots and Shoes	1,322	6,621	5,299	C. Prod. excludes establish- ments engaged only on boot and shoe repairing and per- sons working on their own account.
Hosiery	1,347	1,292	*—55	—
Paper-making and Manufactured Sta- tionery, Printing, Publishing, Book- binding and Engraving	5,803	6,692	889	C. Prod. excludes some small concerns.
Soap and Candles	409	415	6	—
Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs, Oil, Tallow and Paints	1,644	1,743	99	—
Mines and Quarries	1,200	1,704	504	C. Prod. excludes small quar- ries and persons engaged on experimental mining opera- tions.
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning ...	2,657	3,460	803	C. Prod. excludes Institutional Laundries.
Miscellaneous	2,840	5,819	2,979	—
TOTAL	75,631	145,771	70,140	

* Census of Production figures slightly in excess of Census of Population figures.

With the exceptions indicated (Public Utilities, etc.), the Census of Production covered 75,631 persons out of a total of 145,771 shown in the Census of Population of the Industries and Groups of Industries mentioned above. The principal differences occur in the industries in which small concerns predominate, *e.g.*, Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery; Clothing; Boot and Shoe; Metals, Engineering and Implements; Construction and Repair of Vehicles (including Blacksmiths); Timber; Building and Contracting, which between them account for 61,793 out of the total deficiency of 70,140. In certain industries, no doubt, the Census of Population tends to exaggerate the numbers engaged, as they may include some persons not concerned in production in the given year. For instance, in the case of an employer whose principal business is dressmaking but who also has some employees engaged in retailing dress materials, these latter employees would in many, but not in all, cases be allocated to the clothing industry in the Census of Population.

Output of Small Industrial Concerns.

Because of the large number of persons excluded from the scope of the enquiry it is necessary to make some approximation of the value of the gross and net annual output of these firms in the aggregate. It happened that in 1926 a large number of returns were received from small, including many "one-man," concerns, some of which were used in the compilation but some of which were excluded. From this large sample of returns the cost of materials worked upon and the net output per person engaged were calculated for each of the industries in which the numbers employed in small concerns were substantial, as shown in the preceding table. Weighted according to the numbers shown as engaged in small concerns (*i.e.*, the difference between the number returned at the Census of Population and the Census of Production) the cost of materials worked upon by these small concerns was estimated at £6,400,000, net output at £6,800,000 and, therefore, gross output at £13,200,000. Repair work accounted for a considerable proportion of this large total.