# THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA Section $F$ BRITISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 



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## PUBLIGATIONS

The results of the annual Census of Industry are published Dy the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a series of industry and summary reports which are released each year as the compilations are completed. The summary reports for the Manufacturing Industries are listed below. A complete catalogue of publications of the Bureau is available on request from the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, or from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.
Catalogue Title Price ..... number
Annual
31-201 General Revjew of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada ..... 2.00
31-202 Preliminary Statement of Manufactures ..... 75
31-203 Manufacturing Industries of Canada
31-203 Summary for Canada ..... 50
31-204 Atlantic Provinces ..... 50
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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 130 publications which present the results of the 1959 Census of Manufactures, Most reports in this serles refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and for malor industry groups. An annual Census of Manufactures has been carrled out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1916.

Industry statistics given in these reports refer to number of establishments, employees. salaries and wages, cost of materials, supplies, fuel and electricity, gross value of shipments, Inventories and value added by manufacturing. Detalls of materlals used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistics, with special reference to 1959 are as follows:

## Period Covered

Firns are asked to submit figures for the calendar year, if at all possible, and most reports are on this basis. Financial year reports for periods differing from the calendar year are accepted in instances where the firms find it imposslble to supply calendar year data from accounting records. However the data on employees, salaries and wages are requested on a calendar year basis in all cases.

## Establishment

Data for the annual census is collected on ar establishment basis. A firm with more than one plant is required to file a report for each plant. In most cases an establishment is a complete factory. Sometimes, however, a plant is divided into two or more establishments when it carries out operations classifiable to different industries and when separate accounting records are available. Usually the statistics for an establishment relate only to the manufacturing activities. Other activities such as construction at the plant by its own employees, wholesale of retail activities carried on at the plant location, etc., are not included. Plants engaged solely in repair work (except in the case of furniture, shipbuilding, boat building, aircraft and railway rolling stock industries) are not included but plants occupied in assembling parts into complete units are included.

## Employees

Administrative and office employees include all executives and supervisory officials such as presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc., together with managers, professional and technical employees, superintendents and factory supervisors above the working foremen level and clerical employees. Working owners and partners are also included in this category.

Production and related workers include all other factory workmen whether paid on a monthly. weekly, hourly or piece-work basis. Working foremen doing work simila; to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, warehousing and delivery staffs. Employees on new construction work, in retail of wholesale operations, on outside plece work etc., are not included.

Production workers are reported by months, an average for the year being obtained by summing the monthly figures and dividing by twelve. This procedure is followed even though the plant did not operate in all months, Figures on employment refer to calendar years whether of not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

## Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to kross earnings of the employees described above, including salaries wages, commissions, bonuses, the value of room and board where provided, deductions for income tax and social services such as sickness and unemployment Insurance, pensions, etc., as well as any other allowances forming part of the employees' wages. Payments for overtime are included.

Salaries refer to amounts paid to administrative and office employees. Withdrawals by working owners or partners for normal living expenses for self and family are included but not their withdrawals for income tax. Wages refer to the amounts paid to production and related workers as defined above. Data on earnings refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported othet data on a financial year basis.

## Cost of Fuel and Electricity

Figures for fuel refer to amounts actually used, (including fuel used in cars and trucks), not to purchases unless the quantities are the same. Values refer to the laid-down cost at the works, including freight, duty, etc

## Materials and Supplies Used

Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the works, of materials and supplies actually used during the year whether purchased from others or received as transfers from other plants of the reporting company. Amounts paid to other manufacturers for work done on materials owned by the reporting company are included. Returnable containers or any other items charged to capital account are not included. Fuels are not included. Goods bought from others or received as transfers from other plants of reporting companies for resale without further processing are not included. Maintenance and repair supplies not chargeable to capital account are included.

## Factory Shipments

Factory shipments refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting plant or by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting plant for work done. All products and by-products shipped from the establishment are included whether for domestic use. export, or for government departments. Transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to other manufacturing units of the repating firm are included. Goods bought or received as transfers and resold without further processing are not included. Values are computed on f.o.b. plant or
plant warehouse basis, and do not include sales tax or excise duties. Values of containers not returnable are included. Amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by others are included.

In a few industries such as shipbullding. aircraft, etc., where work on principal products extend over a relatively long period, the value of production is recorded tather than the value of shipments. For those industries production is computed from the value of deliveries of complete units during the year plus the value of work done during the year on unfinished units less the value of work done ir: previous years on finished units delivered in the year under review.

## Inventories

Values represent the book values of manufacturing inventories owned and held at the reporting plant. Figures include inventories held in warehouses of selling outlets which have been included with plant operations for purposes of reporting shipments.

## Value Added by Manufacturing

Figures are computed from value of shipments plus or minus changes in inventories of finished goods and goods in process less cost of materials, fuel and electricity. This figure is sometimes referred to as net production. ${ }^{\text {a }}$

## Standard Industrial Classification

The Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, provides for 135 three-digit industries in the manufacturing sector, arranged in 17 major groups. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted tc specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

## Short Forms

Between 1949 and 1957, in an effort to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a short form was used asking for the total value of shipments only of, in a few cases where losses of detail were significant, for quantities and values of principal products. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. In general the cut-off point for these short forms was set at $\$ 50.000$ value of shipments. About $40 \%$ of the total number of establishments reported on the short form and accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

In 1958, in order to establish a new base year. the small firms were asked to report all items of principal statistics together with some detail on materials and products.

[^0]For the 1959 Census, the short form was used again, but further steps were taken to ease thie respondents' burden. First, the general limit fir short forms was raised to $\$ 100,000$ value of shipments. In addition, a new intermediate form was developed. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that most of the genera: questions were pared down and the detailed lists of materials and products were limited to the more important items. The general limits for firms in this category were set at between $\$ 100,000-\$ 500,000$ value of shipments, but in the case of both the short and intermediate forms there were lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller firms accounted for a larger share of total shipments. On the other hand, limits were raised where this could be done without a significant loss of coverage. On most of the short forms for 1959, in addition to total value of shipments, data on principal products were requested. In a few industries, where loss of employment and earnings data were considered too large because of higher cut-offs, a question on total payroll was placed on the short form.

The intermediate and long forms provide complete data for the compllation of all elements of principal industry statistics and the details of materials and products. The one-page short form, although containing data on principal products and total value of shipments, does not request information on other elements of principal statistics such as value of inventories, materials, fuel and electricity and, in most cases, employment and salaries and wages, nor does it contain detailed data on volume and value of materials used. For purposes of compiling aggregates of principal statistics by industry and by geographic location, the missing data for each establishment were estimated for 1959 by using, in general, ratios based on the change in the value of shipments between 1958 and 1959. The proportion of the estimated data was generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

The general request for the principal items of products on the short form for 1959 permitted a fairly complete compilation of the detailed quantities and values of commodity shipments. In the case of the detailed quantities and values of materials, fuel and electricity, however, and the monthly distribution of production workers, only the totals of data actually teported on the intermediate and long forms are contained in published reports and no attempt was made as in past years to estimate the generally small proportion of individual totals represented by detailed items omitted from the short forms.

The new approach has relieved an additional 12,000 establishments from filling out the regula: long form. Establishments now receiving the short form number in excess of 20,000 and account fo: more than 54 per cent of the total number of estat:lishments and a little more than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

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# THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA 

Section $F$<br>BRITISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

British Columbia, with factory shipments valued at $\$ 1,875,142,125$, ranked third among the provinces in manufacturing production, In spite of the rapid industrialization of other provinces, British Columbia succeeded in increasing its share of the total Canadian output. This is reflected in the increase in the total from 7.1 p.c. in 1939 to 8.6 p.c. in 1956. With the minor decline in business activity and the drop in the export of lumber and its products, British Columbia in 1957 was affected more than Canada as a whole, with the result that its share of total shipments drcpped to 8.05 p.c. There was some improvement in 1958 when the percentage rose slightly to 8,12 , but dropped again to 8.05 in 1959.

Forest resources, fisheries, mintrals and electric power have given abroad base and wide diversification to its industrial developnent. While Ontario and Quebec have an outstanding predominance in each of the major industrial groups of the Standard Industrial Classification, in the production of wood products, however, British Columbia with 40 p.c. of the Canadian total holds the dominant position, outranking both Ontario and Quebec which account respectively for 25 and 22 p.c. of the tetal.

Emphasizing the importance of the forests in the industrial life of the Province, the sawmilling industry ranked first with a gross value of factory shipments of $\$ 363,035,402$, and pulp and paper second with $\$ 240,679,400$. Third in importance was the petroleum products industry with factory shipments valued at $\$ 104,554,813$. This industry received a great impetus in the completion of the Trans-Mountain oil pipeline. In 1953 , with shipments valued at $\$ 40,562,462$ it ranked seventh, and contributed about 3 p.c. to the total value of factory shipments of the Province. In 1954 'it assumed third place with the proportion of the totalincreasing to $5.5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} .$, with a further increase to 7.4 p.c. in 1958. In 1959 both the value of shipments and the percentage of the total declined. Value of shipments were down 22 p.c. and the percentage of the total declined to 5.6. The drop in the value of shipments and the proportion of the total is due mainly to a change in the level of reporting unit values which were lower than the method formerly used would have given. British Columbia also leads in the production of veneer and plywood, contributing 59 p.c. of the Canadian total in 1959. This industry with shipments valued at $\$ 83,818,391$ was in fourth place. Sash, door and planing mills were in fifth place with shipments valued at $\$ 78,974,984$. In sixth place, with shipments valued at $\$ 74 ; 521,892$ was fish prccessing, based principally in the estuarial salmon fisheries. British Columbia accounted for approximately 44 p.c. of the output of the fish processing industry in 1959, and plays a large part in making Canada the largest fish exporting nation in the world. Other important industries are: slaughtering and meat packing, miscellaneous food preparations, shipbuilding and repairs, butter and cheese, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, fertilizers, fruit and vegetable preparations, boxes and bags, paper, sheet metal products, furniture, prepared stock and poultry feeds, etc. The non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry also ranks among the leading industries. Information, however, cannot be published as there are less than three smelters in operation in the province.

A feature of recent progress has been that new developments are taking place in areas far removed from accepted industrial centres. Growing lines of communication and transportation are fanning out from and leading into formerly locked interior communities to tap a vast rew potential and offer new sources of provincial economic unity ard strength. Factories and plants in remote sections are drawing greater value in employment and dollars from natural resources. The growth of the province industrially may be indicated by the increase in employment which is more than two and one-half tinies the pre-war figure. In dollar terms, gross value of manufacturing is also up 655 p.c. since 1939. The ccnsumption of 7.7 billion kwh of electric power by manufacturers during 1958 marks a steady upward climb of 200 per cent in the past decade.

British Columbia ranks second among the provinces in available water-power resources, and its hydraulic development which at the end of 1959 totalled $3,509,460 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. out of a Canadian total of $24,888,426$ h.p. is exceeded anly by Quebec and Ontario. Present developments are located chiefly in the southern part of the Province where a number of important sites are still available for development. The largest single developnent in British Columbia is the Kemano-Kitimat plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada which added a seventh unit of $150,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. in 1958. This brings the total developed capacity to a total of $1,050,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. The ultimate capacity is expected to be about $2,000,000$ h.p. This power will be used in the production of aluminum which is a new product for British Columbia. Present capacity of the smelter is about 200,000 tons per anaum, a prcduction which will further strengthen Canada's position as an important source of this vital metal.

Manufacturing establishments reporting in 1959 numbered 3,992. These plants furnished employment to 101.168 persons who were paid $\$ 421,405,086$ in salaries, and wages. They also shipped goods with a selling value at the factory of $\$ 1,875,142,125$ and spent $\$ 974 ; 924 ; 176$ for materials, while the value added by manufacture totalled $\$ 848,404 ; 204$ :

In spite of the substantial ceclines during 1957 and 1958, manufacturing in British Columbia fared better than Canada as a whole. In comparing 1959 with 1953 it is found that for British Columbia employment was 7.8 p.c. higher while for Canada as a whole it was 1.8 p.c. lower. Also in value of shipments British Columbia reported an increase of 37.2 p.c. as compared with 31.1 p.c. for Canada as a whole. There was an expansion in manufacturing production in British Columbia during 1954; at a time when the rest of Canada was experiencing a minor recession. For Canada as a whole there was a drop of $4: 5$ p.c. in the number of employees and 1.3 p.c. in value of shipments. British Columbia was the only province in 1954 to report increased employment, the increase being 2.2 p.c. Although British Columbia was not the only province to report increased shipments that year, the increase of $7.9 \mathrm{p.c}$. was, however, the highest of ary province. In common with other provinces manufacturing in British Columbia continued to expand during 1955 and 1956. It reported the second highest increase in employment and value of factory shipments, Alberta being
first in both respects. This expanding trend in production in British Columbia was checked in 1957. Fimployment and factory shipments declined in 1957 as well as in 1958. In 1959 there was a moderate increase of 0.9 p.c. in employment and $4: 2$ p.c. in selling value of factory shipments. For these three years the number
employed declined by 6.8 p.c. while the value of factory shipr.ents was up slightly by 0.8 p.c. The decline in British Columbia was more severe than for Canada as a whole which experienced a decline of only 3.5 p.c. in the number of employees and an increase of 7.7 p.c. in value of factory shipments.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada by Provinces, 1959

| Provinces | Esiab-lishments | Em= ployees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$ | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 797 \\ 178 \\ 1,314 \\ 915 \\ 11,584 \\ 13,081 \\ 1,607 \\ 883 \\ 1,830 \\ 3,992 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,620 \\ 1,769 \\ 28,168 \\ 20,927 \\ 431,237 \\ 615,746 \\ 43,145 \\ 12,539 \\ 39,522 \\ 101,168 \\ 115 \end{array}$ | $30,481,291$$3,856,186$$87,694,029$$63,872,872$$1.546,932,670$$2,564,684,234$$153,998,025$$47,033,816$$152,505,413$$421,405,086$610,084 | 54, 001, 782 | 57, 754, 510 | 119, 007, 053 |
| Prince Edward Island |  |  |  | 19,947,082 | 7,391, 294 | 27,670, 896 |
| Nova Scotia |  |  |  | 223,016, 082 | 161,451,957 | 398. 663,678 |
| New Brunswick |  |  |  | 178, 064,623 | 133,935,278 | $325,478,717$ |
| Quebec |  |  |  | 3, 749, 731, 529 | 2, 998, 776,012 | 6, 916, 199,594 |
| Ontario |  |  |  | 6, 190, 618, 182 | 5,332, 081, 500 | 11, 668, 460, 562 |
| Manitoba |  |  |  | 422,094, 615 | 308, 341,217 | 743, 509, 352 |
| Saskatchewan |  |  |  | 213,376,697 | 125, 877, 439 | 347, 320, 321 |
| Alberta |  |  |  | 524,268, 966 | 346, 299, 750 | 887, 316, 797 |
| British Columbia. |  |  |  | 974, 924, 176 | 848, 404, 204 | 1,875, 142, 125 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories |  |  |  | 2, 156,809 | 649,720 | 2,832, 386 |
| Canada | 36, 193 | 1.303، 956 | 5,073,073.706 | 12,552, 200, 543 | 10, 320, 962, 881 | 23, 311, 601, 481 |

${ }^{1}$ Calculated value of production (shipments plus closing inventory, minus opening inventory of goods in process and finished products) less cost of materials and fuel and electricity used.

TABLE 2. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1931-59

${ }^{2}$ In 1951 and previous years the vaiue added by manufacture is computed by subtracting the cost of fuel, electricity and materials used from the gross value of products. For years 1952 and 1953 , the deduction is made from the value of factory shipmeats and in 1954 and subsequent years from the calculated value of production. In years 1954 and 1955 the value of production Wes obtained by adjusting shipments for inventory change of finished goodsonly, while in 1956 and subsequent years adjustments were made for both goods in process and finished goods. The figures for value added for 1956 and subsequent years are therefore comparable with 1951 and earlier years. (See footnote 1 , Table 1 above.)
"In 1952 and subsequent years the basis of collection is "Value of factory shipments" instead of "Gross value of products".
3 Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.
4 Not collected.

TABLE 3. Principal Statistics Compared, 1958 and 1959

| Principal statistics | 1958 | 1959 | + Increase <br> - Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments ..................................................... No. | 4.072 | 3,992 | 80 |
| Administrative and office employees: |  |  |  |
|  | 15.790 | 15.902 | + 112 |
| Female | 5,046 | 4,974 | 72 |
| Selaries .................................................................. \$ | 100,784,466 | 106.833,797 | +6,049,331 |
| Production workers: |  |  |  |
| Male .......... .......................................................... No. | 70.445 | 71,560 | + 1.115 |
| Female | 8.941 | 8,732 | 209 |
| Wages ........................................................................ ${ }^{\text {. }}$ \$ | $305,843,743$ | 314,571. 289 | + 8,727,546 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity ................................................ | 50, 55¢, 981 | 50,233,533 | - 323.448 |
| Cost at plant of materials used ........................................ \$ | $965,939,626$ | 974,924, 176 | + 8,984,550 |
| Value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$............................................... | 786,620,211 | 848,404. 204 | +61,783,993 |
| Selling value of factory shipments ................................ \$ | 1,798,960,459 | 1,875,142,125 | +76,181,666 |

[^1]TABLE 4. Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1959

|  | Industries | Estab-lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| 1 | Sawmills | 1,358 | 27,289 | 100, 563,691 | 188,547,104 | 168, 291,700 | $363.035 .402{ }^{2}$ |
| 2 | Pulp and paper | 13 | 7.637 | 43, 832,064 | 86,416.861 | 140, 878,755 | 240,679,400 |
| 3 | Petroleum products | 8 | 1.457 | 8,200,528 | 76,698,225 | 23,948, 290 | 104,554, 813 ${ }^{2}$ |
| 4 | Veneer and plywood | 17 | 6, 483 | 25,080,084 | 43,115,382 | 38.958.016 | 83, 818,391 |
| 5 | Sash, door and planing mills | 198 | 3,741 | 14, 575,661 | 51,307, 299 | 26,688, 075 | 78,974,984 |
| 6 | Fish processing ............... | 44 | 2,889 | 9,999,876 | 44,708,216 | 23.529,082 | 74,521,892 |
| 7 | Slaughtering and meat packing | 13 | 1,411 | $6,472.564$ | 47,086, 168 | 10,222,760 | 57,912,846 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous food preparations | 43 | 831 | 3,045,063 | 30,668,009 | 10,117,396 | 40,684.364 |
| 9 | Shipbuilding | 20 | 3.284 | 17.006, 851 | 12.089,749 | 25,533,919 | 38,029,043 ${ }^{2}$ |
| 10 | Butter and cheese | 28 | 1.894 | 7.668, 108 | 24,959,279 | 12,738,184 | 37,951,943 |
| 11 | Printing and publishing | 85 | 3,137 | 15.268,469 | 7,226,075 | 25, 807, 711 | 33,301,563 |
| 12 | Bread and other bakery products ....... | 302 | 3.309 | 11.390,277 | 12,800,979 | 17.232.926 | 30.948, 260 |
| 13 | Fertillzers | 4 | 1. 080 | 5,164,150 | 13,256,436 | 15.291.330 | $30.214,998$ |
| 14 | Fruit and vegetable preparations | 50 | 1.895 | 5, 006,415 | 20,451, 109 | 9,805,948 | 30,193,447 |
| 15 | Boxes and bags, paper | 15 | 1.311 | 5,276,147 | 16, 725,683 | 12,982,903 | 28,693,816 |
| 16 | Sheet metal products .. | 41 | 1.122 | 5.295 .140 | 14,654,669 | 11.721.473 | 26,004,036 |
| 17 | Furniture | 225 | 2,105 | 7,877,245 | 12.246,043 | 12,255,082 | 24,733,680 |
| 18 | Feeds, stock and poultry, prepared | 40 | 650 | 2,532,883 | 16,790,844 | 5.461,999 | 22,550,530 |
| 19 | Breweries .......................... | 9 | 609 | 2,709,450 | 4.357. 257 | 14.963.951 | 19,658, 304 |
| 20 | Bridge and structural steel work | 5 | 1.277 | $6,383,372$ | 9.360 .062 | 8,484,226 | 18,018,829 ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | Totass leading industries listed above ${ }^{3}$ | 2.518 | 73,411 | 303,448, 038 | $733,465,449$ | 614,913,726 | 1,384,480,541 |
|  | Totals, all industries | 3,992 | 101,168 | 421,405,086 | 974,924,176 | 848,404,204 | 1, 875, 142, 125 |

[^2]TABLE 5. Principal Statistics, by Industrial Groups, 1958 and 1959

| No. | Industrial group | Estab-lishments | Administrative and office employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male | Female | Salaries | Male | Female | Wages |
|  |  | number |  |  | \$ | number |  | \$ |
| 1 | Foods and beverages | 687 | 2.227 | 946 | 13.514,896 | 9.088 | 3.992 | 44.514,298 |
| 2 | Tobacco an' tobacco products | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Rubber products | 5 | 10 | 7 | 82,940 | 25 | 6 | 118,820 |
| 4 | Leather products | 18 | 31 | 28 | 258,711 | 149 | 176 | 754,092 |
| 5 | Iextiles | 40 | 117 | 48 | 744,765 | 220 | 390 | 1.542. 563 |
| 6 | Knitting mills | 4 | 15 | 11 | 134, 038 | 39 | 236 | 565,725 |
| 7 | Clothine | 60 | 134 | 83 | 987.164 | 223 | 1.002 | 2.882.889 |
| 8 | Hood products | 1.813 | 4,926 | 996 | 26,991,183 | 32,609 | 1.374 | 122,930,187 |
| 9 | Paper products | 41 | 1.574 | 468 | 12,878,834 | 6.435 | 589 | 33,072,879 |
| 10 | Printing, publishing and allied industries | 401 | 1.440 | 929 | 9,795,848 | 2,344 | 494 | 12,555,196 |
| 11 | Iron and steel products | 351 | 1,606 | 437 | 10,211,838 | 5,450 | 226 | 23.734.527 |
| 12 | Transportation equipment | 106 | 665 | 203 | 4,328,462 | 3.999 | 7 | 18,341,101 |
| 13 | Non-ferrous metal products | 56 | 1, 074 | 299 | 7.915.457 | 4.626 | 57 | 21.808.706 |
| 14 | Electrical apparatus and supplies | 39 | 232 | 86 | 1.784.587 | 502 | 99 | 2,320,133 |
| 15 | Non-metallic mineral products | 100 | 346 | 74 | 1.988.658 | 1,493 | 25 | 6,062,842 |
| 16 | Products of petroleum and coal | 13 | 523 | 116 | 3,561,651 | 1,008 | - | 4,946,365 |
| 17 | Chemicals and allied products | 100 | 625 | 204 | 4.103.968 | 1.622 | 99 | 6,920,5㳟6 |
| 18 | Miscellaneous industries | 138 | 245 | 111 | 1,501,466 | 613 | 169 | 2,772,434 |
| 10 | Totals, 1958 | 4,072 | 15,790 | 3, 046 | 100, 781,466 | 70,445 | 8,941 | 305, 843,743 |
| 20 | Foods and beverages | 663 | 2.261 | 937 | 14,484,993 | 8. 882 | 3,874 | 44, 051,080 |
| 21 | Tobacco and tobacco products | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Rubber products | 5 | 10 | 5 | 84,480 | 28 | 8 | 139,638 |
| 23 | Leather products | 18 | 43 | 30 | 307,841 | 141 | 160 | 734,113 |
| 24 | Textiles | 39 | 116 | 56 | 846,004 | 236 | 407 | 1.759,944 |
| 25 | Knitting mills | 4 | 15 | 11 | 146,867 | 36 | 251 | 646,717 |
| 26 | Clothing | 58 | 112 | 81 | 928,308 | 246 | 1,011 | 3.054, 319 |
| 27 | Wood products | 1,865 | 4.775 | 990 | 28.324.073 | 33.634 | 1,281 | 123.838,414 |
| 28 | Paper products | 39 | 1.575 | 483 | 13.634.447 | 6.711 | 553 | 37.049,561 |
| 29 | Printing, publishing and allied industries | 393 | 1,451 | 909 | 10,578,999 | 2,366 | 470 | 13,112,550 |
| 30 | Iran and steel products | 352 | 1,695 | 445 | 11.141,837 | 5,782 | 251 | 26, 120,799 |
| 31 | Transportation equipment | 113 | 689 | 218 | 4.564,058 | 3,901 | 8 | 18.947.479 |
| 32 | Non-ferrous metal products | 52 | 1. 114 | 245 | 8,106,847 | 4,381 | 53 | 21,295,977 |
| 33 | Electrical apparatus and supplies | 38 | 253 | 85 | 1,840,488 | 557 | 129 | 2,683,382 |
| 34 | Non-metallic mineral products | 101 | 355 | 67 | 2.074,400 | 1.476 | 22 | 6,324,299 |
| 35 | Products of petroleum and coal | 12 | 501 | 107 | 3,795,160 | 942 | - | 4,788,516 |
| 36 | Chemicals and allied products | 103 | 679 | 201 | 4.396, 093 | 1.635 | 89 | 7,140,2:0 |
| 37 | Miscellaneous industries | 137 | 258 | 104 | 1,578,902 | 606 | 165 | 2.884. 29. |
| 38 | Totals, 1959 | 3,992 | 15.902 | 4.974 | 106, 833, 797 | 71,560 | 8. 732 | 314,571.249 |

[^3]TABLE 5. Principal Statistics, by Industrial Groups, 1958 and 1959

| Total employees | Total salaries and wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by inanufacture ${ }^{1}$ | Selling value of factory shipments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| number |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| 16.253 | 58,029,194 | 5,685,581 | 263,220,830 | 130,084,940 | 398,434,154 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 48 | 201.760 | 18,277 | 155,055 | 269,574 | 444,333 | 3 |
| 384 | 1,012,803 | 28,689 | 1.646,272 | $1,465,879$ | 3,221,723 | 4 |
| 775 | 2,287,328 | 120,804 | 4,935,529 | 3,455, 781 | 8.508, 043 | 5 |
| 301 | 699,763 | 12,233 | 847.736 | 1,432,420 | 2,500, 063 | 6 |
| 1.442 | 3,870,053 | 83,461 | 5. 588, 596 | 5.662.908 | 11.557,453 | 7 |
| 39.905 | 149,921,370 | 8,679,330 | 297,972,340 | $239,174,452$ | 546, 734,632 | 8 |
| 9,066 | $45,951,713$ | 11,869,451 | $90,832,422$ | $116,517,516$ | $215,385,596$ | 9 |
| 5.207 | 22,351,044 | 431.237 | 14,842,796 | 37,293,726 | 52,595,330 | 10 |
| 7.719 | 33, 946,365 | 1.573, 028 | 54,164, 027 | $55,842,660$ | 112,761,743 | 11 |
| 4,874 | 22,669,563 | 615,692 | 14,571,603 | 30, 944, 755 | $46.230,229$ | 12 |
| 6,056 | 29.724,163 | 11.290,838 | 85,365,674 | 46,640,532 | 143,031.634 | 13 |
| 919 | 4, 104,720 | 188,069 | 8,387,916 | 8,026,807 | 16,135,868 | 14 |
| 1.938 | 8,051.500 | 2.644,204 | 10,518,706 | 14,232,895 | 26.921.333 | 15 |
| 1.647 | 8,508,036 | 5,049,768 | 79,592,372 | 52,933. 579 | 137.575.719 | 16 |
| 2. 550 | 11,024,534 | 2,062,709 | 29,604, 34.3 | 35, 345, 577 | 65.754 .194 | 17 |
| 1,138 | 4,274,300 | 203.610 | 3,693,409 | 7.296. 210 | 11.168,412 | 18 |
| 100,222 | 406,628,209 | 50,536,981 | 965,939,626 | $786,620,211$ | $1,798,960.459$ | 19 |
| 15.954 | 58, 336,073 | 5,604, 707 | 239.919.948 | 131,802,867 | $384,930,170$ | 20 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 51 | 224,118 | 22.313 | 148.309 | 278,683 | 448,840 | 22 |
| 374 | 1,041.954 | 31,812 | 1,643,479 | 1,662,723 | 3,253,926 | 23 |
| 815 | 2,605,948 | 119,967 | 5.274, 126 | 4.163.059 | 9,847.130 | 24 |
| 313 | 793.584 | 13,725 | 1,174,814 | 1,613,910 | 2,663,149 | 25 |
| 1,450 | 3,982,627 | 80,112 | 6,131,847 | 5,918,077 | 11.809 .987 | 26 |
| 40.680 | $152,162,487$ | 9,060,693 | 305,519,567 | 253,717,847 | 568,072,019 | 27 |
| 9.322 | 50,684,008 | 13, 015, 022 | 106,153.045 | 156,755, 300 | 275,281.173 | 28 |
| 5.196 | 23.691.549 | 458,314 | 14,837,920 | 39,805,835 | $55,113,212$ | 29 |
| 8.173 | 37,262,636 | 1,895,372 | 60, 117,684 | 60,540,642 | 121,923,623 | 30 |
| 4.816 | 23,511,537 | 644,762 | 19,944,771 | 37,293.531 | 57. 526.762 | 31 |
| 5.793 | 29,402,824 | 8,675,924 | 82,278,319 | 59,622,416 | 147.648,025 | 32 |
| 1,024 | 4,523,870 | 203.807 | 9,250,431 | 8,166,054 | 17,770,960 | 33 |
| 1.920 | 8,398.699 | 2,557.729 | 11.164.948 | 16,556,587 | $30.139,763$ | 34 |
| 1.550 | 8,583,676 | 5,318, 076 | 78,316,95\% | 25,191.832 | 107,850,078 | 35 |
| 2.604 | 11,536,303 | 2,308,594 | 28,319,945 | 37,970,467 | 68.648.328 | 36 |
| 1. 133 | 4. 463,193 | 222,604 | 4,727.766 | 7,344,374 | 12,214,980 | 37 |
| 101,168 | +21, 405,086 | 30, 233, 533 | 974,924, 176 | 848,404,204 | 1,875, 142,125 | 38 |

TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959


[^4]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959


TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959 - Continued


[^5]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries. 1959 - Continued


[^6]T4BLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959 - Continued


[^7]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959 - Continued


[^8]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959 - Concluded


[^9]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959 - Concluded


[^10]YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TABLE 7. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Yukon and Northwest Territories 1939-59

|  | Year | Estab-lishments | Capital | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{2}$ | Gross value of products ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | \$ | No. |  | do | ars |  |
| 1939 |  | 5 | 538.847 | 55 | 97. 766 | 138,500 | 92,054 | 242,968 |
| 1940 | ..... | 9 | 666, 281 | 78 | 123, 276 | 97, 240 | 152, 733 | 266, 745 |
| 1941 |  | 9 | 785, 012 | 59 | 111,641 | 129,477 | 199,863 | 341, 377 |
| 1942 |  | 9 | 852.827 | 68 | 106. 278 | 139. 006 | 263, 471 | 417,773 |
| 1943 |  | 8 | 589,841 | 62 | 120, 714 | 138, 369 | 237, 709 | 395, 943 |
| 1944 |  | 12 |  | 67 | 118,972 | 189, 718 | 280,803 | 489, 256 |
| 1945 |  | 12 |  | 64 | 126,940 | 153. 466 | 517,685 | 704,663 |
| 1946 |  | 13 | 3 | 92 | 200, 560 | 172,845 | 408, 727 | 646, 295 |
| 1947 |  | 14 | 3 | 145 | 313. 281 | 690,533 | 525,030 | 1.344, 109 |
| 1948 |  | 17 | 3 | 137 | 346, 220 | 818.919 | 379.525 | 1, 330, 110 |
| 1949 |  | 18 | 3 | 148 | 359, 068 | 643, 807 | 604,896 | 1,377,453 |
| 1950 |  | 19 | 3 | 123 | 285, 656 | 1,039,954 | 569, 167 | 1,741,531 |
| 1951 |  | 18 | ; | 152 | 405, 690 | 1,097,991 | 758, 986 | 2,018,909 |
| 1952 |  | 23 |  | 164 | 530,126 | 1,075,561 | 1,022,974 | 2,288, 039 |
| 1953 |  | 30 | 3 | 177 | 569,995 | 1,349,970 | 1,012,008 | 2,516,683 |
| 1954 |  | 31 | 3 | 191 | 630, 316 | 1.492, 898 | 1.855,633 | 3, 536, 300 |
| 1955 |  | 26 | 3 | 170 | 604,507 | 2, 843, 895 | 1,732,511 | 4,751,000 |
| 1956 |  | 24 | 3 | 175 | 681,433 | 3,867.415 | 1,076, 223 | 5, 130, 497 |
| 1957 |  | 22 | 3 | 166 | 657. 765 | 1.627.311 | 1,409,691 | 3, 221, 268 |
| 1958 |  | 16 |  | 145 | 678, 157 | 2, 740, 184 | 859,154 | 3,979,489 |
| 1959 |  | 12 |  | 115 | 610, 084 | 2,156,809 | 649.720 | 2, 832,386 |

: In 1951 and previous years the value added by manufacture is computed by subtracting the cost of fuel, electricity and materials used from the gross value of products. For years 1952 and 1953 the deduction.is made from the value of factory shipments and in 1954 and subsequent years from the calculated value of production. In years, 1954 and 1955 the value of production was obtained by adjusting shipments for inventory change of finished goods only while in 1956 and subsequent years adjustments were made for both goods in process and finished goods. The figures for value added for 1956 and subsequent years are, therefore, comparable with 1951 and earlier years. (See footnote 1, Table 1, page 8.)
${ }_{3}^{2}$ In 1952 and subsequent years the basis of collection is "Value of factory shipments" instead of "Gross value of products".
${ }^{3}$ Not collected.

TABLE 8. Principal Statistics Compared, 1958 and 1959

| Principal statistics | 1958 | 1959 | +Increase <br> -Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments ........................................................... No. | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| Administrative and office employees: |  |  |  |
| Male | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| Female .................................................................... ** | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Salaries .................................................................. \$ | 157.555 | 142,494 | - 15,061 |
| Production workers: |  |  |  |
| Male ....................................................................... No. | 96 | 74 | 22 |
| Female .................................................................. " | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| Wages ...................................................................... \$ | 520,602 | 467. 590 | - 53,012 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity .......................................... \$ | 376. 199 | 173,357 | - 202,842 |
| Cost at plant of materials used .................................... \$ | 2, 740, 184 | 2, 156, 809 | - 583,375 |
| Value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$......................................... $\$$ | 859, 154 | 649,720 | - 209,434 |
| Selling value of factory shipments .................................. \$ | 3.979.489 | 2,832,386 | -1,147. 103 |

[^11]TABLE 9. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959


[^12]TABLE 9. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1959

${ }^{3}$ Reported on a production basis.



[^0]:    ${ }^{8}$ To arrive at the National Accounts concept of "gross domestic product at factor cost". it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of office supplies used, advertising. insurance and other goods and services obtained from other businesses. Data on these inputs are not collected on the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for "The primary industries and construction" ate published in D.B.S. publication $61-202$, Survey of Production

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Calculated value of production (shipments plus closing inventory, minus opening inventory of goods in process and finished products) less cost of materials and fuel and electricity used.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1. Table 3 above,
    ${ }^{2}$ Reported on a production basis.
    , Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining is also a leading industry. Statistics, however, are confidential since there are less than three firms reporting.

[^3]:    : See footnote 1, Table 1, page 8.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, Table 1, page 8.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, Table 1. Page 8.
    "Confidential. included under "Other textile industries".

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ Reported on a production basis.

[^7]:    ${ }^{2}$ See foctnote 1, Table 1, page 8.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ Reported on a production basis.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1. Table 1, page 8.

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ Reported on a production basis.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1. Table 1. page 8.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, Table 1, page 8.
    ${ }^{2}$ Confidential. See line 22.

