

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA 

Section F

## BRITISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 1960

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA Section F <br> BRITISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 1960 

R

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a serles of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1960 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this series refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and for major industry groups. Adoption of the revised Standard Industrial Classification for 1960 compilations has necessitated changes in titles of many reports in this annual series. The content of many industries has also been affected (see following note on Industrial Classification).

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. Details of materials used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistios, with special reference to 1960 are as follows:

## Period Covered

Firms 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 calendas year are accepted in instances where the firms find it impossible to suppls 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 an 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 operatiuns classlfiable 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 or 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 industrles) 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 formen 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 plece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, ware-
housing and delivery staffs. Employees on new construction work, in retail or wholesale operations. on outside piece 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 rot operate in all months. Figures on employment refer to calendar years whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

## Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to gross earnings of the employees described above, including sularies, wages, commissions, bonuses, the value of room and board where providen, 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 other 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 or 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 of 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 reporting firm are included. Goods bought or recelved 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 shipbuilding, aircraft. etc., where work on principal products extend over a relatively long period, the value of production is recorded rather 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 in 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 or 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 of 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. ${ }^{1}$

## Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which has been introduced with the 1960 Census of Manufactures provides for a breakdown of the universe into 140 industries arranged in 20 major groups compered with 135 industries in 17 major groups in the old classification which was used in the compilations for the years 1949 to 1959 inclusive. It incorporates changes considered desirable on the basis of experience in using the earlier classification as well as those which take account of changes in the structure of Canadian industries associated with the rapid developments of the past decade. Full details are contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-501, which is available from either the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

Many industries remain unchanged in the new classification but in many instances there have been substantial changes in content because of the shifting of establishments from one industry to another or in re-grouping of establishments. Where

[^0]changes have occurred the principal statistics for 1957. 1958 and 1959 have been re-compiled to provide data on a basis comparable with those for 1960.

## 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 or, 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.

For the 1959 Census, the short form was used again, but further steps were taken to ease the respondents' burden. First, the general limit for 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 general 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 accounter 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. This practice was followed again in 1960.

The intermediate and long forms provide complete data for the compilation 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.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table Page

1. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces, 1960 ..... 13
2. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, Compared, 1959 and 1960. ..... 13
3. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1931-60 ..... 14
4. Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1960 ..... 15
5. Principal Statistics of British Columbia by Industrial Groups, 1957 and 1960 ..... 16
6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries of British Columbia, 1960 ..... 20
7. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1939-60. ..... 33
8. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Yukon and Northwest Territories, Compared, 1959 and 1960 ..... 33
9. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries of Yukon and Northwest Terri- tories, 1960 ..... 34

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

## Section $F$

## BRI'TISH COLUMBIA, YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Manufacturing statistics for 1960 were compiled in accordance with the Revised Standard Industrial Classification. The main feature of the revisions was the classification of manufacturing industries into twenty main groups in place of the eighteen groups formerly used. Furniture and fixtures was established as a new group while the Iron and steel products and Non-ferrous metal products groups were rearranged into three groups as follows:
(a) Primary metal industries
(b) Metal fabricating (excluding machinery and transportation equipment)
(c) Machinery industries (excluding electrical machinery)

Individual industries in the Primary metal industries group can be distinguished between Iron and steel and Non-ferrous metals, but in the metal fabricating group no such distinction is possible, Developments in metallurgical processes and the use of alloys have resulted in alloy steels and nonferrous alloys being used interchangeably for many purposes so that individual establishments and industries cannot now be classified on the basis of type of materials used. Also the machinery industries have become sufficiently important to constitute a major group which is both distinctive and homogeneous.

The S.I.C. in effect prior to 1960 provided for a separate Coke and gas industry as part of the Products of petroleum and coal group. This industry included, in addition to gas plants operated as utilities, those coke plants operated as divisions of (a) chemical plants and (b) wholly integrated steel mills. The new S.I.C. implemented in 1960 consolidated these divisional coke operations with the major activity in the appropriate industry and at the same time transferred the gas plants operated as utilities out of manufacturing to the Electric power, gas and water utilities group. The net effect of these changes was the complete abolition of the Coke and gas industry as a separate industry in the new S.I.C.

The consolidation of the divisional coke operations mentioned above, particularly those operated by the wholly integrated steel mills, had a major impact on the overall cost of materials reported on the revised S.I.C. Under the old S.I.C. basis. Coal which accounted for the major material cost in the old Coke and gas industry was, in effect, double counted, once as coal in the Coke and gas industry and again as coke in the Primary iron and steel industry. This double counting of coal was eliminated by the consolidation of these coking operations in accordance with the revised S.I.C. Under the latter concept the coke previously reported separately as part of the material cost in the old Primary
iron and steel industry is treated as an intermediate product of the steel mills and, accordingly, cost of same is not recorded. The effect of this treatment is a reduction in the overall cost of materials under the revised S.I.C.

The main differences between the revised and old classifications can be summarized as follows:

## Foods, Beverages

Poultry processors are added as a separate industry. Under the old classification only the poultry processed by slaughterers and meat packers was included in the annual survey of manufactures. Now all establishments primarily engaged in killing, dressing, packing or canning poultry are included with manufacturing.

Vegetable oil mills are transferred to this group. Formerly they were included with Chemicals and allied products.

## Textile Industries

Fibre preparing mills are constituted as a separate industry. These establishments were formerly included with:

Miscellaneous cotton goods
Miscellaneous woollen goods
Miscellaneous textiles
Pressed and punched felt mills are constituted as a separate industry. These establishments were formerly included with:

Miscellaneous woollen goods
Miscellaneous cotton goods
Thread mills now include all establishments producing thread, regardless of the nature of the fibre used. Formerly only manufacturers of cotton thread were included with the Cotton thread industry.

The former Miscellaneous cotton goods and Miscellaneous woollen goods industries have been discarded.

The establishments of Miscellaneous cotton goods were transferred mostly to Fibre Preparing mills and Pressed and punched felt mills.

The establishments of Miscellaneous woollen goods were transferred mostly to Woollen cloth mills and Pressed and punched felt mills.

## Clothing Industries

Fur dressing and dyeing was transferred to the Miscellaneous group of industries.

## Wood Industries

Furniture industry was transferred from this group to the new group: Furniture and fixtures industries.

## Furniture and Fixtures Industries

This group now includes the old Furniture industry plus establishments manufacturing furniture that were formerly included with the metal and miscellaneous industries groups. This group is now composed of the following industries:
(a) Household furniture
(b) Office furniture
(c) Other furniture industries
(d) Electric lamp and shade industry (formerly included with the Miscellaneous Group of industries).

## Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Publishers of non-commercial periodicals, such as institutional publications, constituting over 1,000 reporting units are now excluded from the manufacturing sector. Included now, however, are publishers (only) of books which were formerly excluded.

## Electrical Products Industries

1. Eight industries were established in place of the five industries formerly used.
2. In general, the new S. I.C industry, Manufacturers of electrical industrial equipment, compares to the old S.I.C. industry, Heavy electrical machinery and equipment.
3. In the new S.I.C. two new industries, Manufacturers of household radio and television receivers and Communications equipment manufacturers are a split of the old S.I.C. industry, Telecommunications equipment. There is one significant change in the group in the transfer of manufacturers of telephone equipment from the old S.I.C. industry, Miscellaneous electrical products to the new S.I.C. Communications equipment manufacturers.
4. Also in the new S.I.C. two new industries, Manufacturers of small electrical appliances and Manufacturers of major appliances (electric and nonelectric) take the place of the old S.I.C. industry, Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances. The significant change here is the transfer of Manufacturers of washing machines and sewing machines from the old S.I.C. industry, Household, Office and store machinery and Stoves, electric and nonelectric, from the old S.I.C. industry, Heating and cooking apparatus to the new S.I.C. Industry, Major appliances (electric and non-electric).
5. Another new S.I.C. industry, Manufacturers of electric wire and cable was split out of the old S.I:C. industry, Miscellaneous electrical products.
6. The industry Battery manufacturers in the new S.I.C. is unchanged from the old S, I.C. industry, Batteries except for the change in title.

The following changes were made in the Metal and machinery industries:

## Revised Classification

## Primary metals

Iron and steel mills
Steel pipe and tube mills
Iron foundries
Smelting and refining
Aluminum rolling, casting and extruding
Copper and alloy rolling, casting and extruding
Metal rolling, casting and extruding, n.e.s.
Metal fabricating industries
(excluding machinery industries)
Boiler and plate works
Fabricated structural metal industry
Ornamental and architectural metal industry
Metal stamping, pressing and coating industry
Wire and wire products manufacturers
(excluding electric wire and cable)
Hardware, tool and cutlery manufacturers
Heating equipment manufacturers ${ }^{\text {B }}$
Machine shops ${ }^{2}$
Miscellaneous metal fabricating industries
Machinety industries (excluding electrical machinery)
Agricultural implement industry
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment manufacturers
Commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment manufacturers
Office and store machinery manufacturers

## Old Classification

## Iron and steel products

Agricultural implements
Boilers, tanks and plate work
Bridge and structural steel work
Castings, iron
Hardware, tools and cutlery
Heating and cooking apparatus
Machinery, household, office and store
Machinery, industrial
Machine shops
Machine tools
Primary iron and steel
Sheet metal products
Wire and wire goods
Miscellaneous iron and steel products

## Non-ferrous metal products

Aluminum products
Brass and copper products
Jewellery and sil verware ${ }^{3}$
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining
White metal alloys
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products

[^1]
## Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries

The Salt industry which was formerly considered both as mining as well as manufacturing is now considered only as a mining operation and has therefore been transferred to the Mining sector.

## Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

Absorption plants transferred from the Petroleum refining industry to the Mining sector.

## Chemical and Chemical Products Industries

The revised classification provides for a breakdown of the Chemical group into ten separate industries under the new title of Chemical and chemical products industries. This corresponds generally to the group formerly presented as Chemicals and allied products, except for the Vegetable oils industry which was transferred from the Chemical group to the Food and beverage industries group. The implementation of the new classification introduced a number of intra-industry changes, as follows:

1. Transfer of the Vegetable oils industry to the Food and beverage industries group.
2. Transfer of firms manufacturing fertilizer materials, such as ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, etc. from the Fertilizers industry (old basis) to the new S.I.C. industry Manufacturers of industrial chemicals. Manufacturers of superphosphate will continue to be classified to the new S.I.C. industry, Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers, along with firms manufacturing mixed fertilizers.
3. The abolition of the Coal tar distillation industry, the Compressed gases industry, the Adhesives industry and the Polishes and dressings industry as separate industries. Details formerly presented for the Compressed gases industry will now be included as part of the new S.I.C. industry, Manufacturers of Industrial chemicals. The remaining three industries will be included in the new S.I.C. industry, Other chemical industries, n.e.s.
4. Details relating to the manufacture of writing inks will now be included as part of the new S.I.C. industry, other chemical industrles, n.e.s.; printing inks will be covered separately in a new subdivision, Manufacturers of printing inks.
5. Statistics relating to the manufacture of synthetic rubber, previously included in the Miscellaneous chemical products industry (old basis) will now be included in the new S.I.C. industry Manufacturers of Industrial chemicals.
6. Data relating to the manufacture of explosives, previously presented in the Miscellaneous chemical products industry (old basis) are now to be shown separately in a new S.I.C. industry, Explosives and ammunition manufacturers.
7. Changes in the following industries resulting from the implementation of the new S.I.C. may be generally considered as minimal. Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medecines (formerly the Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry); Paint and varnish manufacturers (formerly the Paints, varnishes and lacquers industry); Manufacturers of soap and cleaning compounds (formerly the Soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations industry); Manufacturers of toilet preparations (formerly the Toilet preparations industry),

## Miscellaneous Industries

Dental laboratories added as a new industry for the first time,

Venetian blind manufacturers now forms a separate industry. Formerly classified with Miscellaneous wood industries.

Fur dressing and dyeing transferred from the Clothing industries to this group.

Jewellery and silverware transferred from the Non-ferrous metal products to this group.

Electric lamp and shade industry transferred from this group to the Furniture and fixtures group.

The changes in classification listed above, the addition of new industries and the transfer of industries from manufacturing to other sectors of the economy, make it extremely difficult to compare the manufacturing statistics compiled on the revised classification basis with those compiled on the old basis. In order to get comparability for 1960 figures with those for back years, the statistics of manufactures have been recompled on the new basis back to 1957. In order to serve as a guide for revising the figures for total manufacturing for back years, the following tables indicate the major adjustments made in changing to the revised basis. Although adjustments can be made for manufacturing as a whole on a more or less comparable basis for back years, for some of the major groups, however, this is impossible without a complete recompilation of the individual returns.

Reconciliation of the Revised Manufacturing Statistics for 1959 on the New Standard Industrial Classification Rasis, with the Statistics Previously Published on the Old Standard Industrial Classification Basis

|  | Estab-lishments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |
| 1959 - Unrevised | 36, 193 | 1,303,956 | 5,073,073,706 | 12,552, 200, 543 | 23, 311,601, 481 |
| 1959-Revised | 35. 075 | 1, 300, 765 | 5, 062, 744,615 | 12, 496, 864, 441 | 23, 204, 208, 671 |
| Difference (Minus) | 1,118 | 3.191 | 10,329,091 | $55,336,102$ | 107,392,810 |
| Industries removed from the manufacturing sector: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt (transferred to Mining) ...................... | 15 | 926 | 3,903, 318 | 3,419,626 | 20, 224, 407 |
| Absorption plants (transferred to Mining) | 15 | 474 | 2,581,722 | 7, 169,778 | 17,690, 408 |
| Publishing (only) of periodicals ${ }^{1}$ | 1.041 | 1,250 | 2,464,456 | 10,523, 207 | 12,833, 060 |
| All other industries ${ }^{2}$ | 47 | 541 | 1,379,595 | 34, 223, 491 | 56,644,935 |
| Total | 1,118 | 3, 191 | 10, 329, 091 | 55, 336, 102 | 107, 392, 810 |

${ }^{1}$ Non-commercial periodicals such as house organs etc. have been discarded.
${ }^{2}$ See text on page 7 for the explanation of the reduction in the cost of materials and value of factory shipments. About $\$ 47,000,000$ of the loss in the value of shipments is accounted for by the disappearance of coke as a commodity.

## Reconciliation of Revised 1960 Manufacturing Statistics with the Revised Figures for 1959


Note: The figures in the above tables refer to Canada.

British Columbia, with factory shipments valued at $\$ 1,936,917,630$, 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 8.5 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 dropped to 8.05 p.c. Some improvement took place during the following three years, with the percentage rising to 8.16 in 1960.

Forest resources, fisheries, minerals and electric power have given a broad base and wide diversification to its industrial development. 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, exclusive of furnitute however, British Columbia with 52 p.c. of the Canadian total holds the dominant position, outranking both Ontario and Quebec which account respectively for 17 and 19 p.c. of the total.

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 $\$ 384,227,057$, and pulp and paper second with $\$ 256,731,375$. Third in importance was the petroleum products industry with factory shipments valued at $\$ 106,688,286$. This industry received a great impetus in the completion of the TransMountain 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 total increasing to 5.5 p.c., with a further increase to 7.4 p.c. in 1958. In 1959 and 1960 both the value of shipments and the percentage of the total declined. Value of shipments were down 20 p.c. and the percentage of the total declined to 5.5 . 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 61 p.c. of the Canadian total in 1960. This industry with shipments valued at $\$ 82,891,001$ was in fourth place. Sash., door and planing mills were in fifth place with shipments valued at $\$ 71,522,221$. In sixth place, with shipments valued at $\$ 67,564,005$ was fish processing, based principally in the estuarial salmon fisheries. Sritish Columbia accounted for approximately 40 p.c. of the output of the fish processing industry in 1960, and plays a large part in making Canada th:e largest fish exporting nation in the world. Other important industries are: slaughtering and meat packing plants, pasteurizing plants, miscellaneous food manufacturers, manufacturers of industrial chemicals,
fruit and vegetable canners and preservers, printing and publishing, bakeries, shipbuilding and repairs, 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.

A feature of recent progress has been that new developments are taking place in areas far removed from accepted industrial centres. Crowing lines of communication and transportation are fanning out from and leading into formerly locked interior communities to tap a vast new potential and offer new sources of provincial economic unity and strength. Factories and plants in remote sections are drawing greater value in employment and dollars from natural resoutces. The growth of the province industrially may be indicated by the increase in employment which is more than two and one-half times the prewar figure. In dollar terms, gross value of manufacturing is also up 680 p.c. since 1939. The consumption of 8.1 billion kwh. of electric power by manufacturers during 1959 marks a steady upward climb of 200 per cent in the past decade.

British Columbia ranks second among the prove inces in available water-power resources, and its hydraulic development which at the end of 1960 totalled $3,700,326 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. out of a Canadian total of $26,372,444 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. is exceeded only 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 British Columbia Electric Company, with a total hydro-electric capacity of $1,385,835 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. is the major producer and distributor in the province. The largest single development in British Columbia is the Kemano-Kitimat plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada with a total developed capacity of $1,050,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. and an ultimate capacity of $2,000,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. 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 annum, a production which will further strengthen Canada's position as an important source of this vital metal.

Manufacturing establishments reporting in 1960 numbered 3,995 . These plants furnished employment to 100,507 persons who were paid $\$ 439,368,651$ in salaries and wages. They also shipped goods with a selling value at the factory of $\$ 1,936,917,630$ and spent $\$ 1,026,998,973$ for materials, while the value added by manufacture totalled $\$ 853,836,400$.

In spite of the substantial declines 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 p.c. was, however, the highest of any 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. The expanding trend in production in British Columbia was checked in 1957. Fmployment and factory shipments declined in 1957 as well as in 1958. There was a moderate increase in employment in 1959 with another moderate decline in 1960. As a result of these fluctuations manufacturing employment in Sritish Columbia declined by 7.4 p.c. during the period 1956-60. Salaries and wages, however, were 11.6 p.c. higher and shipments 4.2 p.c. higher. The decline in manufacturing production in British Columbia was more severe than for Canada as a whole which experienced a decline of only 4.3 p.c. in employment and increases of 13.9 p.c. in salaries and wages paid and 9.8 p.c. in value of factory shipments.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada by Provinces, 1960 Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification, adopted in 1960

| Provinces | Estab-lishments | Em- <br> ployees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$ | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| New Ioundland | 635 | 9,489 | 32.703, 188 | 58,903,797 | 64,650,269 | 129.284. 578 |
| Prince Edward Island .................... | 184 | 1,806 | 4.254,917 | 21,220,060 | 8,690,360 | 30, 231, 361 |
| Nova Scotia | 1.278 | 28,606 | 92, 280, 125 | 220, 292,841 | 174, 808, 237 | 406,182, 088 |
| New Brunswick | 901 | 22,267 | 71,586, 377 | 209, 113, 069 | 158,035, 175 | 377,110, 146 |
| Quebec | 11.961 | 433,949 | $1,620,314,474$ | 3,881,172,827 | $3,172,769,694$ | 7,206,096,003 |
| Ontarlo | 13,387 | 603,467 | $2,585,676,553$ | 6,126,027,277 | $5,319,683,901$ | 11,685, 675, 652 |
| Manitoba | 1,592 | 42,339 | 154, 263, 811 | $419,583,431$ | 306,434,692 | $738,457,346$ |
| Saskatchewan ............................... | 887 | 12,918 | 49,764,266 | $215,404,848$ | 119, 776,935 | 344,773, 261 |
| Alberta | 1,848 | 39,157 | 156,339, 528 | $524,908,916$ | $353,197.544$ | 889,657, 800 |
| British Columbia ............................ | 3,995 | 100,507 | 439,368,651 | 1, 026,998,973 | 853, 836,400 | 1,936,917,630 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories .. | 14 | 124 | 615,503 | $1.444,781$ | $1,325,787$ | $3,071,218$ |
| Camada ..................................... | 36,682 | 1,294,629 | 5,207, 167,393 | $12,705,070,820$ | 10,533,208,994 | 23, 747, 457,083 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 Compared, 1959 and 1960

| Principal statistics |  | 1959 | 1960 | + Increase <br> - Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments | No. | 3.891 | 3,995 | 104 |
| Administrative and office employees: |  |  |  |  |
| Male | " | 15.835 | 16,393 | + 558 |
| Female | $\because$ | 4,936 | 5.218 | + 282 |
| Salaries | \$ | 106,497,609 | 114,840,959 | $+8,343,350$ |
| Production workers: |  |  |  |  |
| Male | No. | 71,499 | 70, 176 | - 1.323 |
| Female | '6 | 8,677 | 8,720 | + 43 |
| Wages | \$ | $314,132,336$ | $324,527,692$ | + 10,395,356 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$ | 50.173.974 | 51,757,577 | + 1,583,603 |
| Cost at plant of materials used | \$ | 974, 483, 535 | 1,026,998,973 | $+52,515,438$ |
| Value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$ | \$ | 852,929,943 | $853,836,400$ | + 906,457 |
| Selling value of factory shipments | \$ | 1,872,399,846 | 1,936,917,630 | +64,517,784 |

[^2]TABLE 3. Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1931-60

|  | Estab-lishments | Capital | Em- <br> ployees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{2}$ | Gross value of products ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\$$ | No. |  |  |  |  |
| 1931 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 1.502 | 288, 584,627 | 31.526 | 39,082,688 | 81, 705,458 | $75,208,620$ | 162,511,643 |
| 1932 | 1.504 | 265,283,088 | 26,806 | 30,100,392 | 65,813,019 | 58,036,004 | 128,417,353 |
| $1933{ }^{3}$ | 1,552 | 263,195,652 | 28,417 | 28,469,225 | 70,166,220 | 59,034,923 | 133,879,330 |
| $1934^{3}$ | 1,636 | 269,148,907 | 32,500 | 34,497,598 | 88,144,919 | $70,618,614$ | 164,224,051 |
| $1935^{3}$ | 1,670 | 262,422,968 | 36,324 | $39,980,553$ | 105,661,599 | 73,291, 063 | 184,886,485 |
| $1936{ }^{3}$ | 1.695 | 250,686, 403 | 39,796 | 45,854,374 | 121,362,118 | 87,780,346 | 216, 136,078 |
| $1937{ }^{3}$ | 1,713 | 256,011,093 | 42,576 | $51,979,393$ | 144,466,346 | 99,359, 051 | 251,924,258 |
| $1938{ }^{3}$ | 1.785 | 264,615,506 | 42,213 | 52,044, 823 | $127,196,430$ | 90,471, 828 | $225,585,489$ |
| 1939 | 1,710 | 274,969,502 | 42,554 | 53, 881, 994 | $136,655,872$ | 103,263,292 | 247,948,600 |
| 1940 | 1,879 | 300,841,677 | 49,768 | 66,727, 184 | 170,357,991 | 130,206, 263 | 311,046,478 |
| 1941 | 1,905 | 340,609, 179 | 62,447 | 89,256,478 | 219,755,738 | 181,232,637 | $412,957,807$ |
| 1942 | 1,990 | $388,649,300$ | 89,570 | 148,782,063 | 270, 823,072 | 272,926,065 | 558,137,606 |
| 1943 | 1,961 | 450,360, 048 | 102,221 | 185,711,773 | 294,445,005 | 341,699,478 | 652,046,313 |
| 1944 | 2,116 | 4 | 96,062 | 178,639,118 | 303, 560, 016 | 337,137,197 | 655.844,689 |
| 1945 | 2,326 | 4 | 87,974 | $160,419,133$ | 305, 759, 836 | 307,954,519 | 628,903,124 |
| 1946 | 2,731 | 4 | 75,484 | 137,506,645 | 335, 708, 533 | 293,352,652 | 644, 527,898 |
| 1947 | 3,040 | * | 83,161 | 167,282,667 | 453,670,677 | 388,702,178 | 858,284,592 |
| 1948 | 3.525 | 4 | 86,599 | 193, 954, 224 | 549, 275,003 | 417,600,758 | 985,516,621 |
| 1949 | 3,493 | 4 | 82,934 | 196,403,722 | 531, 112, 329 | 409,665,348 | 959,008,088 |
| 1950 | 3,696 | 4 | 87,375 | 216,656,977 | 634,177,837 | 479,606, 261 | $1,133,016,956$ |
| 1951 | 3.897 | 4 | 93,647 | 262,626, 283 | 789,840,417 | 592,448, 565 | 1,404,880,341 |
| 1952 | 4,225 | 4 | 92,667 | 283,530,976 | 751,011,248 | 556,172,312 | 1,332,481,862 |
| 1953 | 4,317 | 4 | 93,844 | 300,921,318 | 724,495,754 | $615,686,215$ | 1,366,823,690 |
| 1954 | 4,462 | 4 | 95,867 | 319,802,914 | 794, 885,369 | 651.812,950 | $1,474,156,242$ |
| 1955 | 4.486 | 4 | 102,408 | 353,810,727 | 895,973,668 | 750,877,508 | 1,679,344,816 |
| 1956 | 4,393 | 4 | 108,595 | 393,869,388 | 1,007,882,346 | 824,249,273 | $1,859,368,466$ |
| 1957 | 4,250 | 4 | 105,631 | 405,129,932 | 985,519,123 | 767,914,301 | 1,785,298,750 |
| 1958 | 4,072 | - | 100,222 | 406,628,209 | 965,939,626 | 786,620,211 | 1,798,960,459 |
| 1959 | 3.992 | 4 | 101,168 | 421,405,086 | 974, 924, 176 | 848,404, 204 | 1,875, 142, 125 |
|  | Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification, adopted in 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957 ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 4,125 | 4 | 105,407 | 404,610,392 | 985,859,605 | 754,984,689 | 1,784,584,765 |
| $1958{ }^{5}$ | 3,952 | 4 | 99,900 | 405, 767, 584 | 961,320,605 | 788,363,705 | 1,792,120,923 |
| 1959 | 3,891 | 4 | 100,947 | 420,629,945 | 974,483,535 | 852,929,943 | 1,872,399,846 |
| $1960^{\circ}$ | 3,995 | 4 | 100,507 | 439,368,651 | 1,026,998,973 | 853, 836, 400 | 1,936,917,630 |

[^3]TABLE 4. Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1960 Easis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification, adopted in 1980.

|  | Industries | Estab-11shments | Employees | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{3}$ | Selling value of tactory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| 1 | Saw mills (including shinglemills) | 1,222 | 26. 791 | 107,965, 077 | 209, 557, 535 | 168,362,162 | 384, 227,057 |
| 2 | Pulp and paper mills | 14 | 8,695 | 49, 334, 620 | 94, 437, 237 | 148, 646, 669 | 256, 731,375 |
| 3 | Petroleum refining | 7 | 1,379 | 8,440,519 | 78, 556,066 | 22,617,965 | 106, 688, $286^{2}$ |
| 4 | Veneer and plywood mills | 18 | 6,034 | 26, 725, 331 | 47,799,853 | 34,827,342 | $82,891,001$ |
| 5 | Sash and door and planing mills (excluding hardwood flooring) .. | 202 | 3,522 | 14, 273, 103 | 48,278,250 | 21,845,110 | 71,522,221 |
| 6 | Fish products industry ................ | 43 | 2,555 | 9,202,043 | 35,527,000 | 20,237,633 | $67,564,005$ |
| 7 | Slaughtering and meat packing plants | 17 | 1.579 | 7,350, 613 | 49,003,258 | 11.984,871 | 60,846, 392 |
| 8 | Pasteurizing plants | 50 | 2,059 | 8.552.943 | 26,802,938 | 14,510,599 | $42,118,617$ |
| 9 | Miscellaneous food manufacturers | 42 | 852 | 3,350,884 | 29, 394,459 | 11,567, 730 | $41,252,259$ |
| 10 | Manufacturers of industrial chemicals $\qquad$ | 16 | 1,417 | 6,908, 077 | 17,295،496 | 23,173,039 | 39,423,566 |
| 11 | Fruit and vegetable canners and preservers | 49 | 1,955 | 5,532, 323 | 23,331,486 | 12,077,751 | 34, 325, 786 |
| 12 | Printing and publishing................. | 88 | 3,222 | $15,584,617$ | $7,151,463$ | 26,834,422 | 34, 270, 725 |
| 13 | Bakeries | 322 | 3,432 | 11.970,874 | 13,544, 281 | 17,547, 621 | 32,033, 308 |
| 14 | Shipbuilding and repair | 20 | 2,603 | 13,084,458 | 7,063,620 | 17,891,008 | 25,297,9512 |
| 15 | Metal stamping, pressing and coating industry $\qquad$ | 48 | 1,059 | 5,520,896 | 12.583, 793 | 11,180,871 | 23, 266, 306 |
| 16 | Feed manufacturers | 43 | 641 | 2,543,017 | 17,266,767 | 4,884, 711 | 22,644, 390 |
| 17 | Miscellaneous machinery and equipment manufacturers. | 46 | 1.555 | 7.321.198 | 8,030.269 | 12,865,057 | 21,160,580 |
| 18 | Breweries | 7 | 594 | 2,858,845 | 4,548,567 | 15,514,168 | 20,532,982 |
| 19 | Fabricated structural metal industry $\qquad$ | 5 | 1.225 | 6,511,628 | 9,431,125 | 8,663,781 | 18,603, $723^{3}$ |
| 20 | Household furniture industry | 180 | 1,294 | 4,576,668 | 6,878,242 | 6, 729, 262 | 13, 749, 589 |
| 21 | Other leading industries ${ }^{3}$ | 5 | 6,259 | $32.992,841$ | 112,796, 196 | 73,692, 75.5 | 193,528, 244 |
|  | Totals. leading industries .... | 2,444 | 78,722 | 350,600,575 | 859,277, 901 | 685, 654, 527 | 1,592,678,363 |
|  | Totals, all manufacturing industries | 3,995 | 100,507 | 439, 368, 651 | 1,026,998,973 | 853, 836, 400 | 1,936, 917,630 |

[^4]TABLE 5. Principal Statistics, by Industrial Groups, 1957-60²

| No. | Industrial group | Estab-lishments | Administrative and office employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male | Female | Salaries | Male | Female | Wages |
| 1 | 1957 | number |  |  | \$ | number |  | \$ |
|  | Food and beverage industries | 689 | 2,306 | 1,042 | 13,904, 523 | 9,516 | 4,240 | 42,616,002 |
| 2 | Tobacco products industries | , | , | , | 3 | , | , | , |
| 3 | Fubber industries | 5 | 11 | 4 | 85, 118 | 38 | 10 | 151,257 |
| 4 | Leather industries | 21 | 37 | 28 | 282,825 | 195 | 204 | 929,721 |
| 5 | Textlle industries | 43 | 115 | 46 | 711,887 | 217 | 373 | 1,432,956 |
| 6 | Knitting mills | 5 | 15 | 13 | 141,034 | 35 | 225 | 579,181 |
| 7 | Clothing industries | 60 | 138 | 85 | 939,296 | 244 | 1. 103 | 2,927, 253 |
| 8 | Hood industries | 1. 849 | 4,738 | 899 | 23,850,991 | 30,870 | 1,138 | 111,245,009 |
| 9 | Furniture and fixture industries | 232 | 383 | 119 | 1,973,546 | 1,340 | 290 | 4,950,724 |
| 10 | Paper and allied industries | 43 | 1, 504 | 463 | 11,853,357 | 6,566 | 584 | 29, 489, 312 |
| 11 | Printing, publishing and allied industries | 301 | 1,490 | 835 | 9,024,478 | 2,460 | 444 | 11,030,421 |
| 12 | Primary metal industries | 51 | 1,144 | 290 | 7.971, 443 | 6. 288 | 39 | 28, 370,568 |
| 13 | Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 266 | 1. 134 | 279 | 7,095, 159 | 4,619 | 190 | 19,993, 100 |
| 14 | Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 51 | 517 | 165 | 3, 346, 282 | 2. 804 | 90 | 7,807, 294 |
| 15 | Transportation equipment industries ........... | 109 | 719 | 211 | 4,524,451 | 5. 196 | 9 | 23, 331, 719 |
| 16 | Electrical products industries ...... | 44 | 249 | 108 | $1,880,455$ | 576 | 135 | 2,304,879 |
| 17 | Non-metalic mineral products industries | 94 | 328 | 66 | 1.788,003 | 1,624 | 28 | 6,487, 802 |
| 18 | Petroleum and coal products industries ...... | 7 | 463 | 103 | 3,024,821 | 881 | - | 3,966,125 |
| 19 | Chemical and chemical products industries | 95 | 658 | 193 | 3,826,920 | 1.591 | 96 | 6,380,769 |
| 20 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 160 | 295 | 106 | 1,535,452 | 656 | 194 | 2,856, 259 |
| 21 | Totals, 1857 | 4,125 | 16.244 | 5,055 | 97,760,041 | 74.716 | 9.392 | 306,850,351 |
|  | 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Food and beverage industries | 685 | 2. 223 | 945 | 13,494,651 | 9,091 | 3,928 | 44,442,649 |
| 23 | Tobacco products industries | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| 24 | Rubber industries | 6 | 11 | 8 | 91,340 | 27 | 7 | 129,199 |
| 25 | Leather industries | 18 | 31 | 28 | 258,711 | 149 | 176 | 754,092 |
| 26 | Textile industries | 40 | 117 | 48 | 744,765 | 220 | 390 | 1, 542,563 |
| 27 | Knitting mills | 4 | 15 | 11 | 134,038 | 39 | 236 | 565,725 |
| 28 | Clothing industries | 59 | 132 | 83 | 980, 864 | 219 | 999 | 2,860,555 |
| 29 | Wood industries | 1,705 | 4,575 | 889 | 24,992,317 | 31,368 | 1. 100 | 118,082, 184 |
| 30 | Furniture and fixture industries | 204 | 344 | 108 | 1,995,117 | 1, 281 | 284 | 4,970,125 |
| 31 | Paper and allied industries ....................... | 41 | 1,574 | 468 | 12,878,834 | 6,435 | 589 | 33,072, 879 |
| 32 | Printing, publishing and allied industries .... | 291 | 1,375 | 884 | 9.599, 784 | 2, 344 | 494 | 12,555, 196 |
| 33 | Primary metal industries ........................... | 46 | 1,137 | 298 | 8,600,680 | 5,174 | 39 | 24,120, 298 |
| 34 | Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries). $\qquad$ | 286 | 1,151 | 319 | 7,219,362 | 3,773 | 201 | 16,660,666 |
| 35 | Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) $\qquad$ | 52 | 345 | 101 | 2,139,551 | 1,036 | 25 | 4,353,808 |
| 36 | Transportation equipment industries ........... | 105 | 660 | 204 | 4,307, 107 | 3.993 | 7 | 18,329,566 |
| 37 | Electrical products industries ................... | 39 | 235 | 83 | 1,785,582 | 505 | 100 | 2,358,783 |
| 38 | Non-metallic mineral products industries .... | 100 | 346 | 74 | 1,989,662 | 1,494 | 25 | 6,069,079 |
| 39 | Petroleum and coal products industries ...... | 11 | 509 | 112 | 3,456,524 | 914 | - | 4, 563,044 |
| 40 | Chemical and chemical products industries | 97 | 622 | 202 | 4,092,640 | 1,616 | 99 | 6,895,475 |
| 41 | Miscellaneous marufacturing industries ...... | 163 | 295 | 124 | 1,661,721 | 661 | 176 | 3,018,448 |
| 42 | Totals, 1958 | 3.952 | 15,697 | 4,989 | 100,423, 250 | 70,339 | 8,875 | 305, 344, 334 |

[^5]TABLE 5. Principal Statistics, by Industrial Groups, 1957-602

| Total employees | Total salaries and wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{2}$ | Selling value of factory shipments | No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| number |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| 17,104 | $56,520,525$ | 5,857,013 | 244,927,712 | 114, 117, 228 | 364,901,953 | 1 |
| , | , | , | , | 3 | , | 2 |
| 63 | 236, 375 | 19,553 | 150,727 | 388,098 | 558,378 | 3 |
| 464 | 1,212,546 | 33,999 | 2,011,791 | 1,760,265 | 3,806,055 | 4 |
| 751 | 2,144,843 | 125,535 | 5, 100,323 | 3,481,569 | 8,707.427 | 5 |
| 288 | 720,215 | 12,811 | 1,100,013 | 1,329,335 | 2,442,159 | 6 |
| 1. 570 | 3,866,549 | 74,574 | 5,870,949 | 5,749,753 | 11,695, 276 | 7 |
| 37.645 | 135,096,000 | 7,419,600 | 282,775, 143 | 206.947. 596 | 497.142,339 | 8 |
| 2, 132 | $6,924,270$ | 249,091 | 10,948, 370 | 10, 074, 120 | 21,271,581 | 9 |
| 9,117 | 41,342,669 | 11,049,698 | 90,635,635 | 99,482, 235 | 201, 167, 568 | 10 |
| 5,229 | 20,054,899 | 466,391 | 13,489, 154 | 35, 370, 361 | $49,325,900$ | 11 |
| 7.761 | 36,342,011 | 8,052,311 | 120, 798, 538 | $55.610,332$ | 184, 461, 181 | 12 |
| 6,222 | 27,088, 259 | 1,053,056 | 48,639,837 | 45,951,149 | 95,644, 042 | 13 |
| 2,576 | 11,153,576 | 316,016 | 13,044, 488 | 17,210,011 | 30,570,515 | 14 |
| 6,135 | 27, 856,170 | 659.513 | 16,663,238 | 41,937,414. | $59,260,165$ | 15 |
| 1,068 | 4, 185, 334 | 165,242 | 11,714,977 | 7.728, 311 | 19,608,530 | 16 |
| 2.046 | 8,275,805 | 2,946,376 | 12.295, 600 | 15,255,317 | 30, 497, 293 | 17 |
| 1,447 | $6,990,946$ | 4,225, 257 | 78, 306,783 | 56,414,924 | 138,946, $964^{3}$ | 18 |
| 2,538 | 10,207,689 | 1.442,539 | 23,640,758 | 29,026,460 | 54, 109, 757 | 19 |
| 1,251 | 4,391,711 | 213,696 | 3,745,569 | $6,508,501$ | 10,467,766 | 20 |
| 105,40\% | 404, 610, 392 | 44,382, 271 | 985, 859,605 | 754, 342, 978 | 1,784, 584,855 | 21 |
| 16.187 | 57,937, 300 | 5,685,042 | 263,764,392 | 129,817,927 | 398,800, 016 | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| 53 | 220,539 | 19,627 | 178,843 | 306, 434 | 506, 331 | 24 |
| 384 | 1, 012,803 | 28,689 | 1.646, 272 | 1,465,879 | 3,221,723 | 25 |
| 775 | 2,287, 328 | 120,804 | $4,935,529$ | 3,455,781 | 8,508,043 | 26 |
| 301 | 699, 763 | 12,233 | 847,736 | 1,432,420 | 2,500,063 | 27 |
| 1,433 | 3,841,419 | 80,238 | 5,582,596 | 5,611,691 | 11,497,213 | 28 |
| 37,932 | 143,074,501 | 8,450,377 | 286,993, 279 | 228,908,996 | $525,304,474$ | 29 |
| 2,017 | 6,965,242 | 226, 34.4 | 11,064,425 | 10,592,559 | 21,776, 233 | 30 |
| 9,066 | 45,951,713 | 11,869, 451 | $90,832,422$ | 116,517,516 | 215,385, 596 | 31 |
| 5,097 | 22, 154,980 | 431,237 | 14, 119, 038 | 36,972, 256 | 51,550, 102 | 32 |
| 6,648 | 32,720,978 | 11,694,148 | 91,938,552 | 51,759,753 | 154,924,608 | 33 |
| 5.444 | 23,880, 028 | 939.447 | 41,825,784 | 42,606,042 | 85,685.521 | 34 |
| 1.507 | 6,493,359 | 220, 256 | 7,600,561 | 7,168,011 | 16,112,627 | 35 |
| 4. 864 | 22,636,673 | 614, 805 | 14,540,207 | $30,820,151$ | $46,160,899$ | 36 |
| 923 | 4,144.365 | 192, 179 | 8,379,511 | 8.073,086 | 16,185, 128 | 37 |
| 1,939 | 8, 058,741 | 2,642,660 | 10,548,282 | 14,737,236 | 26,961,464 | 38 |
| 1.535 | 8,019,568 | 4,878,291 | 75, 323,999 | 55,013,804 | 131,809,610 | 39 |
| 2. 539 | 10.988, 115 | 2,051,073 | 27, 200, 344 | 35,313,092 | 63,303, 720 | 40 |
| 1,256 | $4.680,169$ | 214,651 | 3,998,833 | 7,791,071 | 11,927,552 | 41 |
| 99.900 | 405,767,584 | $50,371,552$ | 961,320,605 | 788,363,705 | 1,792,120,923 | 42 |

[^6]TABLE 5. Principal Statistics, by Industrial Groups, 1957-60 ${ }^{2}$ - Concluded

| No. | Industrial group | Estab-lishments | Administrative and office employ ees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male | Female | Salaries | Male | Female | Wages |
|  | 59 | number |  |  | \$ | number |  | \$ |
| 1 | Food and beverage industries | 660 | 2. 255 | 935 | 14,454,972 | 8,881 | 3.820 | 43,970,508 |
| 2 | Tobacco products industries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Rubber industries | 6 | 11 | 7 | 100, 430 | 31 | 10 | 159,345 |
| 4 | Leather industries | 18 | 43 | 30 | 307,841 | 141 | 160 | 734,113 |
| 5 | Textile industries | 39 | 116 | 56 | 846,004 | 236 | 407 | 1,759,944 |
| 6 | Knitting mills | 4 | 15 | 11 | 146,867 | 36 | 251 | 646,717 |
| 7 | Clothing industries | 57 | 110 | 81 | 922,008 | 242 | 1,008 | 3,031,919 |
| 8 | Wood industries | 1,640 | 4,413 | 879 | 26.131,312 | 32,308 | 1.000 | 118, 157, 574 |
| 9 | Furniture and fixture industries | 219 | 355 | 112 | 2.159,183 | 1,337 | 291 | 5,651,295 |
| 10 | Paper and allied industries | 39 | 1.575 | 483 | 13.634, 447 | 6.711 | 553 | 37, 049, 561 |
| 11 | Printing, publishing and allied industries | 301 | 1,411 | 879 | 10,482,512 | 2,360 | 470 | 13,086. 176 |
| 12 | Primary metal industries | 44 | 1.217 | 248 | 8,901,317 | 5, 012 | 40 | 24, 357,637 |
| 13 | Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 287 | 1.184 | 324 | 7,663,633 | 3,947 | 220 | 17,712,542 |
| 14 | Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 52 | 375 | 100 | 2, 526,682 | 1,123 | 30 | 4,956,808 |
| 15 | Transportation equipment industries ........... | 112 | 682 | 218 | 4,541,957 | 3,901 | 8 | 18.962,663 |
| 16 | Electrical products industries | 39 | 255 | 84 | 1,846, 050 | 561 | 129 | 2. 709,563 |
| 17 | Non-metallic mineral products industries | 102 | 349 | 65 | 1,961,773 | 1,479 | 22 | 6.341. 586 |
| 18 | Petroleum and coal products industries | 10 | 495 | 104 | 3, 748, 567 | 899 | - | 4, 579,712 |
| 19 | Chemical and chemical products industries.. | 102 | 679 | 201 | 4. 396,093 | 1,635 | 89 | 7,140,210 |
| 20 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ...... | 160 | 295 | 119 | 1.725,961 | 659 | 169 | 3.124, 463 |
| 21 | Totals, 1959 | 3,891 | 15,835 | 4,936 | 106, 497, 609 | 71,499 | 8.677 | 314, 132, 336 |
|  | 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Food and beverage industries | 710 | 2,398 | 995 | 16,247,007 | 8.994 | 4, 061 | 45,640,239 |
| 23 | Tobacco products industries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 24 | Rubber industries | 7 | 12 | 6 | 111,215 | 34 | 6 | 174,115 |
| 25 | Leather industries | 16 | 33 | 19 | 215,863 | 95 | 106 | 498, 153 |
| 26 | Textile industries | 40 | 102 | 57 | 837,651 | 216 | 394 | 1.635.949 |
| 27 | Knitting mills | 4 | 18 | 13 | 159, 088 | 40 | 222 | 672,468 |
| 28 | Clothing industries | 55 | 101 | 78 | 905, 012 | 243 | 987 | 3,056, 275 |
| 29 | Wood industries | 1,507 | 4.307 | 905 | 27.080,174 | 31.252 | 923 | 126,031,095 |
| 30 | Fumiture and fixture industries | 232 | 364 | 108 | 2.159,486 | 1. 265 | 280 | 5,254, 839 |
| 31 | Paper and allied industries | 46 | 1.957 | 667 | 16,776, 035 | 7. 211 | 574 | 39, 736, 352 |
| 32 | Printing. publishing and allied industries | 317 | 1,449 | 918 | 11, 005,538 | 2. 285 | 508 | 12,895, 687 |
| 33 | Primary metal industries | 44 | 1.245 | 242 | 9, 286, 506 | 5,127 | 38 | 25,970,739 |
| 34 | Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 314 | 1. 215 | 318 | 8,241,303 | 3,766 | 183 | 17.997, 500 |
| 35 | Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 52 | 353 | 97 | 2, 488, 196 | 1,145 | 27 | 5, 144.703 |
| 36 | Transportation equipment industries | 125 | 649 | 199 | 4,398,298 | 3, 179 | 12 | 14,864.527 |
| 37 | Electrical products industries | 39 | 262 | 84 | 1,944, 370 | 511 | 113 | 2,594,387 |
| 38 | Non-metallic minerai products industries | 119 | 344 | 71 | 2, 026,710 | 1,481 | 29 | 6, 229,793 |
| 39 | Petroleum and Coal products industries | 10 | 468 | 99 | 3,831,597 | 870 | - | 4.846.991 |
| 40 | Chemical and chemical products industries | 101 | 699 | 203 | 4,642,239 | 1.614 | 89 | 7, 398, 823 |
| 41 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ...... | 257 | 417 | 139 | 2,484,671 | 848 | 168 | 3,885, 057 |
| 42 | Totals, 1960 | 3,995 | 16. 393 | 5,218 | 114,840,959 | 70.176 | 8,720 | 324, 527,692 |

[^7]TARLE. 5. Principal Statistics, by Industrial Groups, 1957-60² Concluded

| Total employees | Total salaries and wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{2}$ | Selling value of factory shipments | No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| number |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| 15,891 | $58,425,480$ | 5,592,762 | 239,493,036 | $136,600,622$ | 384, 330, 782 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 59 | 259,775 | 24.876 | 193,477 | 348,676 | 566, 564 | 3 |
| 374 | 1,041,954 | 31.812 | 1,643,479 | 1,662,723 | $3.253,926$ | 4 |
| 815 | 2,605,948 | 119,967 | $5,274,426$ | 4,163,059 | $9,847,130$ | 5 |
| 313 | 793, 584 | 13,725 | 1,174,814 | 1,613,910 | $2,663,149$ | 6 |
| 1.441 | 3,953,927 | 77.112 | 6,126,347 | $5.871,418$ | 11,754,828 | 7 |
| 38,600 | 144,288,886 | 8,830,280 | $293,387.085$ | 241,974,687 | $543,738,973$ | 8 |
| 2.095 | 7,810,478 | 229,461 | 12,186,969 | 12, 108,693 | $24,463,347$ | 9 |
| 9,322 | 50,684,008 | 13,015.022 | 106,153, 045 | 155, 610,463 | 274,136, 336 | 10 |
| 5,120 | 23, 568,688 | 457, 333 | 14, 261,893 | $39.875,436$ | 54,372,314 | 11 |
| 6.517 | 33, 258,954 | 9,211,498 | 91, 724, 379 | $65,819,646$ | $163,832,386$ | 12 |
| 5,675 | 25,376, 175 | 1, 063,359 | $42,262,948$ | 43, 351, 213 | 85.221 .587 | 13 |
| 1,628 | $7,483,490$ | 288, 261 | 10,640,450 | 11.656.876 | 22,293,741 | 14 |
| 4,809 | 23, 504, 620 | 645,175 | 19,948.989 | 37,384, 564 | 57, 513.632 | 15 |
| 1,029 | 4,555,613 | 206. 379 | $9,267,484$ | 8,220,901 | 17,839.904 | 16 |
| 1,915 | 8,303,359 | 2,560, 208 | 11,218,743 | 16,713,398 | 30, 209, 310 | 17 |
| 1,498 | 8.328, 279 | 5,272,440 | 77, 774,848 | 24,132,157 | 106.291, $313^{\text { }}$ | 18 |
| 2,604 | 11.536, 303 | 2, 308, 594 | 26.919.945 | 37,970,467 | $67.248,328$ | 19 |
| 1.242 | 4,850,424 | 225,710 | 4.831 .178 | 7.851.034 | 12,822, 296 | 20 |
| 100,947 | 420, 629, 945 | 30, 173, 974 | 974, 483,535 | 852, 929,843 | 1,872,399,846 | 21 |
| 16,448 | 61.887. 246 | $5,463,148$ | 245,695,327 | 134,073.390 | 393,071,309 | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| 58 | 285,330 | 26,388 | 215,789 | 406,881 | 646,808 | 24 |
| 253 | 714,016 | 24,453 | 954,165 | 1,058,277 | 2.113,857 | 25 |
| 769 | 2,473,600 | 118,719 | 4,997,338 | 4, 008, 861 | 8,997, 357 | 26 |
| 293 | 831,556 | 13.241 | 1,217, 816 | $1.826,623$ | 3,051, 181 | 27 |
| 1.409 | 3,961, 287 | 81,596 | 6,044, 496 | 5.796, 322 | 11,775,395 | 28 |
| 37.387 | 153,111,269 | 9,420,661 | $314,814,524$ | 232, 519,162 | $555,852,549$ | 29 |
| 2,017 | $7,414,325$ | 219.972 | 11.319.454 | 11, 194, 183 | 22,822, 239 | 30 |
| 10,409 | 56,512,387 | 14,155,566 | 115.690, 482 | 164,503,202 | 294, 084, 206 | 31. |
| 5,160 | 23,901, 225 | 492,310 | 14,568,814 | 41,609,772 | $56,638,572$ | 32 |
| 6.652 | 35.257. 245 | $9.630,658$ | 112,366.682 | $73,895,464$ | 196,729,510 | 33 |
| 5. 482 | 26, 238, 803 | 1,119,903 | 40,524,086 | 43,393,764 | $84,813,358$ | 34 |
| 1,622 | $7,632,899$ | 281.277 | 8,299,539 | 13,390. 495 | $22,038,189$ | 35 |
| 4,039 | 19. 262,825 | 591.176 | 15, 048,959 | 28,731,777 | 44,401,344 | 36 |
| 970 | 4,538,757 | 211,090 | 8,424,855 | 9.958,029 | 18,071,620 | 37 |
| 1.925 | 8, 256,503 | 2,436,673 | 10,225,697 | 16,894,162 | 29, 275,859 | 38 |
| 1.437 | 8,678,588 | 4,615,373 | 79, 764, 195 | $23,442,139$ | 108,761, $839^{3}$ | 38 |
| 2,605 | 12,041, 062 | 2, 582,457 | 31, 277, 145 | 37, 369,653 | 68, 023,742 | 40 |
| 1,572 | $6,369,728$ | 272, 916 | $5,549,610$ | 9,764,244 | 15,748,696 | 41 |
| 100, 507 | 439,368,651 | 51, 757, 577 | 1,026,998,973 | $853,836,400$ | 1,936, 817,630 | 42 |

[^8]TABLF. 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960


[^9]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960

| Total employees | Total salaries and wares | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost at plant of materials used | Value auded by manufacture ${ }^{1}$ | Selling value of factory shipments | No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| num |  |  | doll |  |  |  |
| 1.579 | 7, 350,613 | 348, 340 | 49.003. 258 | 11,984, 871 | 60, 846, 392 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 164 | 758, 133 | 77. 831 | 2.489.243 | 1.434.621 | 4. 006.008 | 2 3 4 |
| 518 | 1.243.916 | $115,62 \%$ | 9.496, 184 | 1.725,352 | 11.311 .443 | 4 |
| 145 2.059 | $\begin{array}{r} 607.739 \\ 8.552 .943 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152,958 \\ & 821,368 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,316,633 \\ 26,802,938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 493,978 \\ 14.510 .599 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.452 .362 \\ 42.118,617 \end{array}$ | 8 |
| 182 | 778. 846 | 145.448 | 8,032.299 | 2.143.945 | 10,296, 367 | B |
| 2,555 | 9, 202,043 | 688.587 | 35.527.000 | 20, 237,633 | 67.564, 005 | 9 |
| 1,955 | 5.532,323 | 425,030 | $23,331,486$ | 12,077, 751 | 34, 325, 786 | 10 |
| 841 | 2,543, 017 | 404.581 | 17, 266.767 | 4,884,711 | 22,644. 390 | 11 |
| 34 | 72.270 | 11,090 | 262,570 | 102. 117 | 381.152 | 13 |
| 52 | 165.770 | 16.220 | 404,765 | 446.642 | 867.172 | 14 |
| 3,432 | 11,970,874 | 957.777 | 13.544, 281 | 17.547.621 | 32,033. 308 | 15 |
| 279 | 871, 512 | 45,961 | 1.611. $\$ 99$ | 1.447 .760 | 3.045. 235 | 16 |
| 1,325 | 5,677,708 | 500, 796 | 40,908,955 | 17,007, 400 | 56,389,384 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}18 \\ 19\end{array}\right.$ |
| 418 | 1.539, 269 | 242.130 | 2,503,628 | 5,376,434 | 8,098.346 | 20 |
| 1,110 | 5,020,270 | 509,484 | 10.193,821 | 22.651 .654 | 34,681, 143 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}22 \\ 23\end{array}\right.$ |
| 16.448 | 61, 887, 246 | 5,463.148 | 245,695, 327 | 134, 073,390 | 393,071,309 | 24 |
| 58 | 285,330 | 26,388 | 215. 789 | 406. 881 | 646. 808 | 26 |
| 58 | 285,330 | 28.388 | 215.789 | 406, 881 | 646, 808 | 27 |
| 58 | 163, 841 | 1.897 | 179,878 | 202.877 | 405,934 | 28 |
| 69 | 212,484 | 8, 078 | 290. 474 | 314.035 | 615,852 | 29 |
| 128 | 337.691 | 14.478 | 484,013 | 541.365 | 1.092.071 | $\{31$ |
| 253 | 714,016 | 24,453 | 954, 165 | 1,058,277 | 2,113,857 | 32 |

${ }^{2}$ see footnote 5 . Table 3.

TABLE 6. Principal statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960 - Continued


[^10]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960 - Continued

| Total employees | Total salaties and wages | Cost of <br> fuel and <br> electricity | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufactures | Selling value of factory shipments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 194 | 633.092 | 50,092 | 953,114 | 954, 881 | 1.906,070 | 1 |
| 25 | 75, 042 | 6. 120 | 209, 193 | 194, 556 | 361,439 | 2 |
| 93 | 426,720 | 16,656 | 946. 143 | 640, 575 | 1,576,051 | 3 |
| 22 | 62, 500 | 1. 906 | 182,100 | 101. 712 | 285, 717 | 5 |
| 216 | 596.098 | 17.369 | 956,906 | 1.022 .072 | 1.979,000 | 7 |
| 101 | 289, 308 | 11,902 | 1,037,571 | 359. 100 | 1,620,701 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 10\end{array}\right.$ |
| 118 | 390, 839 | 14,675 | 712,311 | 535,965 | 1.288, 378 | 11 |
| 769 | 2,473,600 | 118. 719 | 4,997.338 | 4,008,861 | 8.997.357 | 12 |
| 293 | 831,556 | 13, 241 | 1,217,816 | 1.828,623 | 3,051, 181 | 13 |
| 293 | 831,556 | 13,241 | 1.217.816 | 1.826,623 | 3,051,181 | 14 |
| 740 | 2,032,038 | 40,515 | 3.129.783 | 2,860,054 | 5,977, 848 | 15 |
| 583 | 1,687. 242 | 32,754 | 2,688,790 | 2,577,692 | 5, 216,698 | 16 |
| 86 | 242,007 | 8,327 | 225.923 | 358, 578 | 580, 848 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}18 \\ 18\end{array}\right.$ |
| 1,409 | 3,961,287 | 81.596 | 6, 044,496 | 5,796, 322 | 11,775,395 | 20 |
| 26.791 | 107,965, 077 | 6, 307, 360 | 209,557, 535 | 168,362,162 | 384, 227, 057 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21 |
| 6. 034 | 26, 725, 331 | 1,638, 493 | 47. 799, 853 | 34, 827,342 | 82,891,001 | 22 |
| 3.522 | 14, 273. 103 | 1,181, 337 | 48, 278, 250 | 21,845, 110 | 71.522, 221 | 23 |
| 198 | 557, 321 | 33, 071 | 936. 796 | 791.914 | 1.771.023 | 24 |
| 78 | 268. 334 | 4,428 | 453,537 | 385.678 | 828,643 | 25 |
| 51 | 214,424 | 18, 178 | 496, 808 | 325,532 | 629. 126 | 28 |
| 82 | 316,887 | 11.437 | 496, 164 | 348.460 | 946, 933 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}28 \\ 29\end{array}\right.$ |
| 631 | 2,790,792 | 225,357 | 6.795.581 | 5,632,966 | 12,836,545 | 30 |
| 37,387 | 153,111, 269 | 9, 420,661 | 314.814.524 | 232.519,162 | \$55,852,549 | 31 |
| 1. 294 | 4, 576,668 | 135,248 | 6,878, 242 | 6, 729, 262 | 13, 749, 589 | 32 |
| 89 | 343, 120 | 10.449 | 440,444 | 478, 233 | 947, 318 | 33 |
| 588 | 2,348, 992 | 70, 695 | 3,849,905 | 3, 819, 384 | 7,800, 160 | 34 |
| 48 | 145, 548 | 3,582 | 150, 663 | 167. 304 | 325, 172 | 35 |
| 2.017 | 7.414, 325 | 219,972 | 11.319,454 | 11, 194, 183 | 22, 822, 239 | 36 |

[^11]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960 - Continued


[^12]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960 - Continued


[^13]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960 - Continued

| No. | Industries | Estab-11shments | Administrative and office employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male | Female | Salaries | Male | Female | Wages |
|  |  | number |  |  | \$ | number |  | \$ |
|  | 15. Trassportation equipnient industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Aircraft and parts manufacturers | 7 | 70 | 36 | 514, 047 |  |  | 243 | 1 | 1.135, 981 |
| 2 | Truck body and tratler manufacturers | 13 | 43 | 7 | 308. 378 | 201 | - | 881,864 |
| 3 | Motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers | 6 | 11 | 4 | 68, 846 | 48 | - | 199,942 |
| 4 | Shipbuilding and repair ............................................... | 20 | 325 | 121 | 2,641,499 | 2, 152 | 5 | 10,442, 958 |
| 5 | Boatbuilding and tepair ............................................. | 76 | 110 | 13 | 408,835 | 315 | 6 | 1,234, 643 |
| 6 | Motor vehlcle manufacturets ........................................ | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Railroad rolling stock industry | 1 | 90 | 18 | 458,893 | 220 | - | 969.138 |
| 8 | Totals | 123 | 649 | 199 | 4,398,298 | 3, 179 | 12 | 19,884,527 |
|  | 16. Electrical products industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Manufacturers of small electrical appliances | 4 | 17 | 9 | 136, 299 | 76 | - | 336,480 |
| 10 | Communications equipment manufacturers | 8 | 116 | 41 | 880,909 | 87 | 81 | 628,244 |
| 11 | Manufacturers of electrical industrial equipment ......... | 8 | 62 | 16 | 481,967 | 147 | 14 | 769,449 |
| 12 | Rattery manufacturers ................................................ | 7 | 18 | 4 | 78, 446 | 41 | 7 | 191. 148 |
| 13 | Manufacturers of major appliances (electric and nonelectric) | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Manufacturers of household radio and television receivers | 1 | 36 | 9 | 233,472 | 104 | 12 | 409, 822 |
| 15 | Manufacturers of electric wlre and cable ..................... | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Manufacturers of mlscellaneous electrical products | 7 | 13 | 5 | 133. 277 | 56 | 19 | 261.244 |
| 17 | Totals | 39 | 262 | 84 | 1,844,370 | 511 | 113 | 2,594,387 |
|  | 17. Non-metallic mineral products industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Lime manufacturers | 3 | 10 | 2 | 58,934 | 63 | - | 300, 132 |
| 18 | Concrete products manufacturers | 58 | 85 | 13 | 332,847 | 338 | 3 | 1, 325, 346 |
| 20 | Ready-mix concrete manufacturers | 18 | 78 | 20 | 452,047 | 355 | 2 | 1, 463, 321 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | Clay products manufacturers: Clay products (from domestle clays) Clay products (from imported clays) | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 193.598 \\ 88,532 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 625,061 \\ & 405,383 \end{aligned}$ |
| 23 | Stone products manufacturers ...................................... | 9 | 13 | 2 | 49,247 | 51 | - | 155, 663 |
| 24 | Asbestos products manufacturers ................................. | 3 | 7 | 3 | 42,516 | 27 | - | 97,590 |
| 25 | Glass and glass products manufacturers: Class products manufacturers | 6 | 10 | 1 | 40,988 | 16 | 8 | 64,597 |
| 26 | Abrasives manufacturers .............................................. | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Cerment manufacturers ................................................. | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Gypsum products manufacturers ................................... | 2 | 84 | 19 | 690,182 | 370 | - | 1,697,537 |
| 29 | Mineral wool manufacturers ........................................ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Refractories manufacturers | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, n .es. | 3 | 12 | 2 | 77, 818 | 23 | - | 95,153 |
| 32 | Totals | 119 | 344 | 71 | 2,026,710 | 1,481 | 29 | 6,229,793 |
|  | 18. Petroleum and coal products industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | Petroleum retining | 7 | 465 | 99 | 3,817. 263 | 815 | - | 4.623, 256 |
| 34 | Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products, $\mathrm{D} . e . s$. | 3 | 3 | - | 14,334 | 55 | - | 223,735 |
| 35 | Totals | 10 | 468 | 99 | 3,831,597 | 870 | - | 4.846, 991 |

[^14]TABLE 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960 - Continued

| Total employees | Total salaties and wages | Cost of fuel and electricity | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by menufacture? | Selling value of factory shipments | No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| number |  |  | dollars |  |  |  |
| 350 | 1,650,028 | 73.848 | 2, 268, 839 | 2,515,883 | 4,858,580 | 1 |
| 251 | 1,188, 242 | 36.584 | 2, 130,463 | 1,489,391 | 3,687,000 | 2 |
| 63 | 268, 588 | 22,567 | 255, 316 | 414,320 | 689,634 | 3 |
| 2,603 | 13,084, 458 | 343,682 | 7. 063,620 | 17,891,008 | 25, 297, $851^{\circ}$ | 4 |
| 444 | 1,643,478 | 74,080 | 1. 330,840 | 2,200,007 | 3,502.300 | 5 |
| 328 | 1,428,031 | 40,415 | 1.999,881 | 4, 221,158 | 6, 365, 879 | 8 |
| 4,039 | 19,262,825 | 591, 176 | 15, 048,939 | 28,731,77\% | 44,401,344 | 8 |
| 102 | 472.779 | 50,322 | 1,039,546 | 957.174 | 2,125,451 | 9 |
| 305 | 1.507.153 | 41,214 | 1,926,707 | 2,865,094 | 4,587,871 | 10 |
| 238 | 1,251,416 | 31,737 | 1,845,590 | 3, 386,671 | 4,971,937 | 11 |
| 70 | 269, 584 | 22.829 | 532,745 | 417.131 | 974.549 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |
| 161 | 643,294 | 48.724 | 2,207, 504 | 1,734,980 | 3,945,593 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |
| 83 | 394, 521 | 16, 284 | 872,763 | 586,989 | 1, 466, 219 | 16 |
| 970 | 4, 538,757 | 211,090 | 8,424,853 | 9,958,029 | 18,071,620 | 17 |
| 75 | 359, 066 | 183.621 | 80,806 | 407.741 | 657,422 | 18 |
| 439 | 1,658, 183 | 226, 867 | 2,633, 104 | 3,170,764 | 5, 890, 019 | 10 |
| 455 | 1,915, 368 | 261.534 | 3,579,884 | 3, 133, 201 | 7,041,391 | 20 |
| 184 | 818,659 | 277, 107 | 161,610 | 1. 549.627 | 1,947, 348 | 21 |
| 113 | 493,925 | 47. 360 | 283, 755 | 1,166,613 | 1,508,578 | 22 |
| 66 | 204, 910 | 6,808 | 96,055 | 346,049 | 443,742 | 23 |
| 37 | 140, 106 | 7.656 | 130, 272 | 200, 324 | 344.292 | 24 |
| 36 | 105,585 | 5.026 | 255,333 | 204.132 | 463.862 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 126 |
| 473 | 2,387,718 | 1,404,029 | 2,819,275 | 8,391, 741 | 10.508, 448 | 28 |
| 37 | 172,972 | 16.665 | 185,603 | 323.970 | 470,756 | 30 31 |
| 1.925 | 8,256,503 | 2,436,673 | 10,225,897 | 16, 884, 162 | 29,275,859 | 32 |
| 1. 379 | 8,440,519 | 4,560, 161 | 78,556,066 | 22,617.985 | 106, 688, $2986^{4}$ | 33 |
| 58 | 238, 069 | 55,212 | 1,208, 129 | 824,174 | 2,073,553 | 34 |
| 1,437 | 8,678,588 | 4,615,373 | 79, 764, 108 | 23,442,139 | 108.761,839 | 35 |

[^15]TARLE. 6. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1990 - Concluded

| No. | Industries | Estab-11shments | Adimindstrative and office employees |  |  | Production workers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male | Female | Salaries | Maje | Female | Wages |
|  |  |  | number |  | \$ | number |  | \$ |
|  | 19. Chemical and chemical products industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins |  | 3 | 45 | 13 | 300, 99.5 | 39 | 1 | 187,797 |
| 2 | Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals ard medicines | 9 | 11 | 5 | 76,000 | 24 | 9 | 92,000 |
| 3 | Paint and vamish manufacturers | 16 | 143 | 75 | 1,166,541 | 243 | 49 | 2.128,799 |
| 4 | Manufacturers of soap and cleaning compounds............. | 11 | 16 | 4 | 68.166 | 16 | 12 | 77, 590 |
| 5 | Marufacturers of industral chemicals | 16 | 352 | 44 | 2,103,892 | 1.018 | 3 | 4,804.185 |
| 6 | Explosives and ammuntion manufacturers .................... | 1 | ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers ........... | 2 | 73 | 35 | 542,216 | 114 | - | 499,063 |
| 8 | Manufacturers of tollet preparations | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 10 | Other chemical industries: <br> Manufacturers of printing inks $\qquad$ | 57 | 7 52 | 86 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,299 \\ 320 \end{array}$ | 29 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117,477 \\ & 491912 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | Miscellaneous chemicals, n.e.s. .............................. | 37 | 52 | 21 | 320,150 | 131 | 15 | $491,912$ |
| 11 | Totals | 101 | 699 | 203 | 4,642,239 | 1,614 | 89 | 7,398,823 |
|  | 20. Miscellaneous manulacturing industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Scientific and professional equipment manufacturers: Orthopedic and surgical appliance manufacturers | 6 | 8 | 3 | 41,345 | 5 | 1 | 20,398 |
| 13 | Dental laboratories ${ }^{10}$........................................... | 85 | 102 | 13 | 544,499 | 120 | 21 | 455,357 |
| 14 | Instrument and related products manufacturers ......... | 2 | 3 | - | 14.592 | 2 | - | 4.251 |
| 15 | Ophthalmic goods mamufacturers ................................ | 1 | 3 | - | 14.592 | 2 | - | 4,251 |
| 16 | Jewellery and sil verware manufacturers ........................ | 15 | 29 | 18 | 169,714 | 76 | 13 | 345, 728 |
| 17 | Broom, brush and mop industry .......................................... | 7 | 11 | 7 | 89,756 | 33 | 11 | 125,989 |
| 18 | Venetan blind manufacturers ........................................... | 8 | 9 | 3 | 34.475 | 11 | 3 | 37. 419 |
| 19 | Plastic fabricators, n.e.s. | 20 | 29 | 21 | 195, 220 | 78 | 36 | 368,368 |
| 20 | Sporting goods industry | 16 | 14 | 6 | 63,532 | 26 | 29 | 135,666 |
| 21 | Signs and displays industry | 52 | 153 | 51 | 1,022,347 | 387 | 27 | 1. 868,003 |
|  | Misceldaneous manufacturing Industries, n.e.s.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Artificial ice manufacturers Model and patlern manufacturers | $\frac{9}{7}$ | 10 8 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 43,809 \\ & 41,310 \end{aligned}$ | 49 16 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 177.818 \\ 83,281 \end{array}$ |
| 24 | Stamp and stencil (rubber and metal) manufacturers .. | 9 | 28 | 9 | 116,672 | 31 | 7 | 149,361 |
| $25$ | Statuary, art goods, regalia and novelty manufacturers | 7 | 6 | 2 | $13,040$ | - | 2 | $4,610$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | Umbrella manufacturers Candle manufacturers. | 3 | 6 | - |  | 2 |  |  |
| 28 | Hair goods manufacturers | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Fur dressing and dyeing industry | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Musical instrunents and sound recording industry .... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 | 3 | 42,293 | 12 | 9 | 65,603 |
| 32 | Toys and games industry ......................................... | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | Typewriter supplies manufacturers Miscellaneous industries, n.e.s. | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Totals ................................................................... | 257 | 417 | 139 | 2,484, 671 | 848 | 168 | 3,885, 057 |
| 35 | Totals, all industries | 3,995 | 16,393 | 5,218 | 114,840,959 | 70, 176 | 8,720 | 324, 527, 992 |

[^16]TABLE 5. Principal statistics of the Individual industries, 1960 - Concluded


[^17]TABLE 7. Principal Statistics of the Marufacturing Industries of lukon and Northwest Territories 1939-60

${ }^{1}$ 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 1952, 1953 and 1957 the deduction is made from the value of factory shipments. In 1954 and subsequent years from the calculated value of production. In 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.)
${ }_{3}^{2}$ In 1952 and subsequent years the basis of collection is "Value of factory shipments" instead of "Gross value of products"
${ }^{3}$ Not collected.

- See footnote 5, Table 3.

TABLE 8. Principal Statístics Compared, 1959 and 1960

| Principal statistics |  | 1959 | 1960 | +increase <br> -Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishments | No. | 12 | 14 | 2 |
| Administrative and office employees: Male Female Salaries | $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 5 \\ 142,494 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 6 \\ 147,558 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} + & 2 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 5,064 \end{array}$ |
| Production workers: <br> Male <br> Female <br> Wages | No, No, | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 13 \\ 467,590 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 14 \\ 467,945 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 1 \\ 355 \end{array}$ |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$ | 173, 357 | 191,238 | + 17.881 |
| Cost at plant of materials used | \$ | 2, 156,809 | 1,444,781 | - 712,028 |
| Value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$ | \$ | 649,720 | 1,325,787 | + 676,067 |
| Selling value of factory shipments | \$ | 2,832,386 | 3,071,218 | + 238,832 |

[^18]TABLE. 9. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960


[^19]TABLE 9. Principal Statistics of the Individual Industries, 1960

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


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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, advertiging, 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" are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202. Survey of Production.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Domestic stoves and ranges now included with Manufacturers of major appliances in the Electrical products group.
    ${ }^{2}$ Now includes tool and die making.
    ${ }^{3}$ Transferred to Miscellaneous group of industries.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ For the years 1931-51, the value added by manufacture is computed by subtracting the cost of fuel, electricity and materials used from the gross value of products. For 1952, 1953 and 1957, the deduction is made from the value of factory shipments in 1954 and subsequent years from the calculated value of production. In 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).
    ${ }^{2}$ In 1952 and subsequent years the basis of collection is "Value of factory shipments" instead of "Gross value of products".

    - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.
    - Not collected.
    ${ }^{3}$ Principal statistics for 1957, 1958 and 1959 have been re-compiled to provide data on a basis comparable with those for 1960. Statistics for 1960 include two industries which were not covered in previous year: "Poultry Processors" in the "Food and Beverage Industries" group and "Dental Laboratories" in the "Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries" group. (See text page 1.)

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, Table 3.
    ${ }^{2}$ Reported on a production basis.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes, Corrugated boxes manufactures, Smelting and refining, and Sugar refinerkes.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 5 , Table 3.
    a See footnote 1, Table 1.
    'Confidential. Included in "Miscallaneous manufacturing industries".

[^6]:    "Includes "Tobacco products industries".
    5 The figures for 1957 and 1958 are not comparable to those of 1959 and 1960 because of a change in the method of valuation for products in the Petroleum Refining Industry.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 5 , Table 3.
    ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 1, Table 1.

[^8]:    ${ }^{3}$ See footnote 5, page 17.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ See tootnote 1, Table 1.

[^10]:    s See footnote 1, Table 1.

[^11]:    - Reported on a production basis.

[^12]:    ${ }^{9}$ See footnote 1, Table 1 .

[^13]:    - Reported on a production basis.

[^14]:    TSee footnote 1, Table 1.

[^15]:    - Reported on a production basis.

[^16]:    - See footnote 1, Table 1.

[^17]:    ${ }^{20}$ See footnote 5 , Table 3.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, Table 1.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, Table 1.
    ${ }^{2}$ Confidential, See line 24.

