

CANADA

## LEATHER PRODUCTS 1952

GENERAL REVIEW



Published by Authority of
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS <br> Industry and Merchandising Division <br> Animal Products Section 

## NOTICE

The annual reports prepared by the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau of Statistics are divided into 3 volumes, as follows: Volume I-The Primary industries, including mining, forestry and flsheries; Volume II - Manufacturing; Volume III Merchandising and Services. The volumes are made up of parts, and the parts inturn are subdivided according to the industries which they comprise.

Volume II consists of the following parts, the first two of which deal with manufacturing as a whole and the balance with the major manufacturing groups.

I-General Review of the Manufacturing Industries, \$1.50
II-The Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces
Section 1. Principal Statistics of Major Industrial Groups
and Leading Industries, $50 \$$
Section 2. Principal Statistics of Individual
Industries, 75\$
Section 3. Principal Statistics by Regional Distribution, $75 \$$
III-Foods and Beverages
IV - Tobacco and Tobacco Products
V-Rubber Products
VI-Leather Products
VII-Textiles
VIII - Wood and Paper Products
IX - Printing Trades
$X$-Iron and Steel Products
XI - Transportation Equipment
XII - Non-ferrous Metal Products
XIII - Electrical Apparatus and Supplies
XIV - Non-metallic Mineral Products
XV - Products of Petroleum and Coal
XVI-Chemicals and Allied Products
XVII-Miscellaneous Manufactures
The present report beiongs in Part VI, Leather Products. It is punched to permit of flling in a ring binder along with others of the group. The reports in this group are;

A-General Review, 25\$
B - The Leather Footwear and Leather Boot and Shoe Findings Industries, $25 \phi$
C - The Leather Glove and Mitten Industry, $25 \$$
D-The Leather Tanning Industry, $25 屯$
E-The Miscellaneous Leather Products and Leather Belting Industries, 25 \$

## LEATHER PRODUCTS

## 1952

## GENERAL REVIEW

The leather products group, which includes the industries shown in Table 1, recorded factory shipments valued at $\$ 219,201,000$ in 1952 . In order to facilitate comparison with the statistics of former years, which represent the gross value of production, account has been taken of the changes in inventory between the beginning and end of 1952 and the estimated value of production is $\$ 214,933,000$, a decrease of 3 p.c. from 1951. The cost of materials decreased by 14 p.c. but salaries and wages increased by 11 p.c., employment being afforded to 2 p.c. more persons than in the previous year. The cost of materials accounted for 54 p.c. of the gross value of production in 1952 as against 61 p.c. in 1951 but the proportion of salaries and wages to gross value of production rose to 31 p.c. in 1952 as against 27 p.c. in the earlier year.

The group falls naturally into two sections, a "primary" one consisting of the tanning of leather and a "secondary" one, combining those industries that produce consumer goods from tanned leather. This section includes the leather belting, leather bont and shoe findings, leather footwear, leather Bloves and mittens and miscellaneous leather products industries.

The tanning industry recorded a decrease of 25 p.c. in gross value of production and one of $37 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in cost of materials. Employment decreased by 3 p.c. but salaries and wages increased by nearly 5 p.c. The volume of business was slightly lower than in 1951, some 15,000 fewer skins having been tanned.

In the " secondary" section the total gross value of production was estimated at $\$ 171,599,000$, an increase of nearly 5 p.c. over the 1951 figure. Shoe findings, footwear and miscellaneous leather goods registered increases in the value of production but decreases were shown for leather belting and gloves. The leather footwear industry accounted for 74 p.c. of the total value of production in 1952 as against 73 p.c. in 1951. Total employment in the section was 2 p.c. above that in 1951 but salaries and wages were higher by $12 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. The cost of materials was lower by 3 p.c.

There was an increase of 14 p.c. in the volume of leather footwear production. In the other industries the change from a 'production' to a 'shipment' base has made it difficult to compare the figures for 1952 with those of 1951 but the data on employment would indicate that there was no great change in volume of production.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics of the Leather Products Group of Industries, 1951 and 1952


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[^0]:    1. Figures for 1952 represent value of factory shipments.
