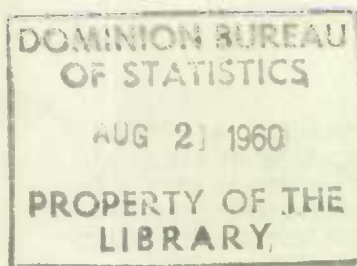


CATALOGUE No.

33-201

ANNUAL



# LEATHER PRODUCTS

1958

## GENERAL REVIEW

*Published by Authority of*  
The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
Industry and Merchandising Division

August, 1960  
6524-505

Price: 50 cents

## PUBLICATIONS

The results of the annual Census of Industry are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a series of industry reports which are released each year as the compilations are completed. Reports for industries classified to the **Leather Products** Major Group are listed below, along with current and annual publications of related interest. Similar reports are issued for other industries. 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.

**A — Annual**

**M — Monthly**

Catalogue number	Title	Price
33-201	Leather Products Industry — General Review (A) .....	.25
33-202	Leather Tanning Industry (A) .....	.50
33-203	Leather Footwear and Leather Boot and Shoe Findings Industries (A) .....	.50
33-204	Leather Glove and Mitten Industry (A) .....	.50
33-205	Miscellaneous Leather Products and the Leather Belting Industries (A) .....	.50
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33-206	Rubber Products Industry (A) .....	.50
33-001	Statistics of Hides, Skins and Leather (M) .....	per year 1.00
33-002	Production of Leather Footwear (M) .....	per year 2.00
33-003	Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber (M) .....	per year 2.00
31-001	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (M) .....	per year 4.00
31-201	General Review of the Manufacturing Industries (A) .....	2.00
65-004	Trade of Canada — Exports (M) .....	per year 7.50
65-007	Trade of Canada — Imports (M) .....	per year 7.50

*Remittances should be in the form of cheque or money order, made payable to the Receiver General of Canada and forwarded to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, or to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.*

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 130 publications which present the results of the 1958 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. An annual Census of Manufactures has been carried 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. Details of materials used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistics, with special reference to 1958, 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 calendar year are accepted in instances where the firms find it impossible 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 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 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 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 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 similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, warehousing 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 not 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 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 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 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 reporting 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 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 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.<sup>1</sup>

### 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 to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

### Short Forms

Prior to 1949 all manufacturing firms, regardless of size, were required to complete a standard form annually covering all census details, but for later years an effort was made to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms which usually do not maintain regular records in the required detail. A modified or short form was introduced in 1949 asking for the total value of shipments only, or in industries with a large number of small firms, for total value of shipments and quantities and values of a few principal products. Using the ratio of value of shipments in the current year to value of shipments in the base year, 1948, estimates of other census data were made for each plant for inclusion in the regular compilations. In general, the cut-off point for short forms was set at \$50,000 gross value of shipments annually, but there were lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the small firms accounted for a larger share of total shipments. About 40 per cent of the total number of establishments reported on the modified or short form. They accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total value. In 1958, to establish a new base year, the small firms were again asked to report data on employees, salaries and wages, and other principal statistics together with some detail on material and products.

<sup>1</sup> 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" are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202, *Survey of Production*.

# LEATHER PRODUCTS

1958

## GENERAL REVIEW

The leather products group of industries, which includes those shown in the table below, recorded a slight increase in the gross value of shipments in 1958, the \$246,826,765 shown being 3.3 per cent above the \$238,789,101 shown for 1957. The value added increased by 2.6 per cent in the year.

The number of reporting establishments was 26 less than in the previous year and the number of employees decreased by 948 or 3 per cent; however, salary and wage payments increased by 1.2 per cent. The cost of materials increased slightly by 1.7 per cent, whereas that of fuel and electricity decreased by 3 per cent.

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

In the tanning industry, the gross value of shipments rose by 6.1 per cent, the cost of materials by 3.3 per cent, salaries and wages by 4.8 per cent; whereas employment decreased by 4.1 per cent and fuel and electricity by 4.4 per cent.

The secondary section, taken as a whole, reported 25 firms less than the previous year. The number of employees decreased by 2.9 per cent whereas their salary and wage payments increased by 0.6 per cent; the cost of materials increased by 1.2 per cent; and the cost of fuel and electricity decreased by 1.6 per cent. The value added by manufacture was higher by 1.2 per cent and that of the gross value of shipments by 2.5 per cent.

The volume of shipments increased in all industries except in leather belting and in leather gloves and mittens. The number of pairs of footwear shipped increased by 2.7 per cent while the volume of shipments in the glove industry was less by 10.4 per cent. In the miscellaneous leather products industry, where the variety of products shipped renders it difficult to make a comparison on the basis of value, there were increases in the shipments of hand luggage, leather handbags and plastic handbags as opposed to decreases in the shipments of custom-built luggage and of brief cases. However, the overall value of shipments increased by 1.2 per cent.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics of the Leather Products Group, of Industries, 1957 and 1958

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity used	Cost at plant of materials used	Value added by manufacture	Gross value of shipments
	number				dollars		
1957							
<i>Primary:</i>							
Leather tanning .....	51	3,874	12,436,595	1,137,145	29,656,588	18,563,042	49,132,923
<i>Secondary:</i>							
Leather belting .....	11	148	479,934	28,761	533,764	576,525	1,166,288
Leather boot and shoe findings ....	30	737	1,875,166	92,093	3,912,962	2,851,855	6,800,408
Leather footwear .....	253	20,246	49,139,983	791,986	69,906,951	73,039,505	142,163,496
Leather gloves and mittens .....	67	1,813	3,755,835	77,932	5,712,955	5,624,389	11,115,134
Miscellaneous leather products ....	212	4,281	10,080,970	216,876	12,806,321	15,483,764	28,410,852
<i>Totals, secondary industries</i> .....	573	27,225	65,331,888	1,207,648	92,872,953	97,576,038	189,656,178
<b>Totals, leather and products ....</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>31,099</b>	<b>77,768,483</b>	<b>2,344,793</b>	<b>122,529,541</b>	<b>116,139,080</b>	<b>238,789,101</b>
1958							
<i>Primary:</i>							
Leather tanning .....	50	3,714	12,978,779	1,086,671	30,664,745	20,349,764	52,392,265
<i>Secondary:</i>							
Leather belting .....	13	141	493,851	26,886	533,348	589,279	1,138,717
Leather boot and shoe findings ....	30	785	2,061,441	99,461	4,276,036	2,965,520	7,344,982
Leather footwear .....	247	20,131	50,274,256	788,338	70,836,470	75,268,692	147,242,239
Leather gloves and mittens .....	62	1,509	3,245,497	62,572	4,931,274	4,866,625	9,951,908
Miscellaneous leather products ....	196	3,871	9,629,975	210,479	13,421,863	15,048,515	28,756,654
<i>Totals, secondary industries</i> .....	548	26,437	65,705,020	1,187,736	93,998,991	98,738,631	194,434,500
<b>Totals, leather and products ....</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>30,151</b>	<b>78,683,799</b>	<b>2,274,407</b>	<b>124,663,736</b>	<b>119,088,395</b>	<b>246,826,765</b>

Study	Year	Location	Sample Size (n)	Age Range (years)	Gender (M/F)	Education Level	Occupation	Income (USD)	Health Status	Study Design	Data Collection Method	Analysis Method	Results Summary
1	2015	USA	100	18-65	50/50	High School	Various	10,000-50,000	Good	Cross-sectional	Survey	Descriptive	Prevalence of 15%
2	2016	Canada	150	20-70	75/75	College	Various	15,000-60,000	Good	Longitudinal	Interview	Regression	Incidence of 20%
3	2017	UK	200	25-75	100/100	University	Various	20,000-70,000	Good	Cohort	Survey	Descriptive	Prevalence of 18%
4	2018	Australia	120	19-69	60/60	High School	Various	12,000-45,000	Good	Cross-sectional	Survey	Descriptive	Prevalence of 14%
5	2019	Germany	180	21-71	90/90	University	Various	18,000-65,000	Good	Longitudinal	Interview	Regression	Incidence of 22%
6	2020	France	160	22-72	80/80	College	Various	16,000-55,000	Good	Cohort	Survey	Descriptive	Prevalence of 17%
7	2021	Italy	140	23-73	70/70	High School	Various	14,000-48,000	Good	Cross-sectional	Survey	Descriptive	Prevalence of 16%
8	2022	Spain	130	24-74	65/65	College	Various	13,000-46,000	Good	Longitudinal	Interview	Regression	Incidence of 21%
9	2023	Japan	110	25-75	55/55	University	Various	11,000-40,000	Good	Cohort	Survey	Descriptive	Prevalence of 19%
10	2024	South Korea	100	26-76	50/50	High School	Various	10,000-35,000	Good	Cross-sectional	Survey	Descriptive	Prevalence of 13%

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