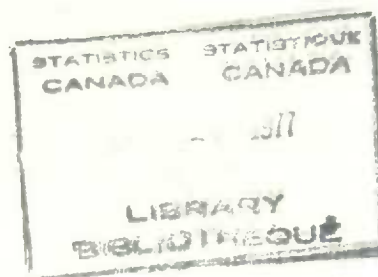


1962

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BOATBUILDING AND REPAIR

1962

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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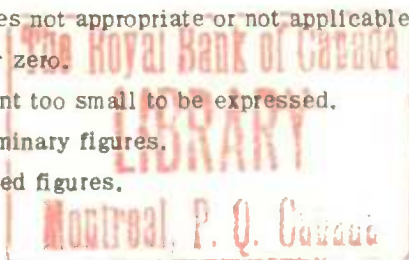
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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- p preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.



BOATBUILDING AND REPAIR

1962

Data presented in this report under the heading of Boatbuilding and Repair reflect implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the New Establishment Concept which are being used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its compilation of industry statistics—see items “Standard Industrial Classification” and “Establishment” in the Explanatory Notes section of this report. For statistical purposes the industry titled Boatbuilding and Repair in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing all types of boats. This industry, for the most part, handles the smaller type of craft, such as motorboats, sailboats, rowboats, lifeboats and canoes.

The introduction of the final stage of the establishment concept in the Annual Census of Manufactures has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics. Refer to the Explanatory Notes section of this report for a more detailed explanation. For the most part the changes in the manufacturing activity of the industry under review resulting from the implementation of the final stage of the establishment concept, were of a relatively minor nature as evidenced in the comparative series of statistics shown in Table 1 and 1 A. As indicated in the tables there was a transfer of one establishment to this industry as a result of a re-classification.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics - Manufacturing Activity,¹ 1957-61
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Year	Estab-lish-ments	Employees						Cost of fuel and elec-tricity ⁴	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu-facture ⁴	Value added ⁴
		Production and related workers ⁴		Administrative and office employees ¹		Total ⁴					
		Number	Wages	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages				
	No.		\$'000		\$'000				\$'000		
1957	201	1,287	3,859	368	1,157	1,655	5,016	184	5,285	11,845	..
1958	206	1,247	3,723	365	1,131	1,612	4,854	190	4,891	11,305	6,374
1959	219	1,286	4,038	421	1,359	1,707	5,397	230	5,802	14,077	8,159
1960	240	1,213	3,779	461	1,445	1,674	5,224	217	6,245	13,233	6,975
1961	232	1,035	3,254	448	1,383	1,483	4,637	187	5,644	12,626	6,570

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 A. Principal Statistics - Manufacturing Activity and Total Activity,¹ 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Year and province	Estab-lish-ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec-tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu-facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	With-drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Prince Edward Island	3	101	225	296	12	455	1,051	591	4	9	120	379	652
New Brunswick	5												
Nova Scotia	40	113	226	251	17	404	917	572	43	101	130	295	577
Quebec	33	127	280	345	24	884	1,937	1,002	36	98	164	444	1,063
Ontario	68	445	931	1,433	82	2,782	5,736	2,566	57	146	588	1,958	2,590
Manitoba	9	30	57	97	9	178	322	145	8	18	32	101	172
Alberta	1	242	468	946	48	1,316	3,162	1,843	67	191	294	1,167	1,869
British Columbia	74												
Totals	233	1,058	2,187	3,369	194	6,019	13,126	6,719	215	563	1,328	4,345	6,923
1962													
Prince Edward Island	3	101	202	320	13	385	997	643	5	9	120	389	641
New Brunswick	5												
Nova Scotia	43	153	288	368	25	554	1,413	886	49	109	167	399	885
Quebec	30	144	370	419	25	943	2,356	1,438	26	64	176	536	1,458
Ontario	71	474	955	1,449	108	3,216	5,782	2,866	72	186	563	1,856	2,962
Manitoba	9	31	55	91	10	160	382	213	8	16	35	101	223
Saskatchewan	1	305	580	1,225	56	1,737	4,182	2,437	62	183	373	1,498	2,543
Alberta	2												
British Columbia	78												
Totals	242	1,208	2,450	3,870	236	6,996	15,113	8,482	222	568	1,434	4,779	8,711

See Table 2 and footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1B. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			'000				'000		'000	
1961													
Under \$10,000	60	24	29	38	10	109	310	214	65	116	31	42	214
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	72	92	157	215	21	374	1,154	771	77	209	98	234	789
25,000 " 49,999	43	145	283	405	19	515	1,395	886	54	153	169	465	921
50,000 " 99,999	26	195	394	676	36	865	2,055	1,210	14	46	238	829	1,243
100,000 " 199,999	20	260	545	838	53	1,317	2,711	1,462	5	38	332	1,096	1,584
200,000 " 499,999	4	85	179	302	15	644	1,201	528	—	—	107	403	524
500,000 " 999,999	6	257	601	895	40	2,196	4,301	1,648	—	—	353	1,275	1,648
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	233	1,058	2,187	3,369	194	6,019	13,126	6,719	215	563	1,328	4,345	6,923
1962													
Under \$10,000	57	12	21	26	9	95	325	224	62	115	13	27	230
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	78	85	152	208	30	384	1,211	791	95	233	95	226	816
25,000 " 49,999	43	153	328	453	21	584	1,578	988	45	130	176	533	1,019
50,000 " 99,999	26	172	348	591	29	790	1,910	1,147	12	46	201	685	1,186
100,000 " 199,999	22	247	488	878	43	1,212	2,942	1,735	5	23	310	1,140	1,843
200,000 " 499,999	11	296	542	916	66	1,806	2,854	1,400	3	21	342	1,110	1,429
500,000 " 999,999	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	1	243	570	799	38	2,124	4,294	2,197	—	—	295	1,057	2,189
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	242	1,208	2,450	3,870	236	6,996	15,113	8,482	222	568	1,434	4,779	8,711

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1C. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Manufacturing Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			'000				'000		'000	
1961													
Under \$10,000	96	56	78	107	19	312	833	490	106	216	62	114	521
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	74	199	376	515	30	747	1,918	1,183	78	222	232	582	1,223
25,000 " 49,999	29	166	336	540	34	916	1,956	1,080	27	89	204	673	1,100
50,000 " 99,999	21	251	515	869	47	1,050	2,390	1,453	4	35	323	1,136	1,587
100,000 " 199,999	9	211	458	745	33	1,427	2,967	1,118	—	—	275	1,002	1,088
200,000 " 499,999	4	175	424	593	30	1,568	3,062	1,394	—	—	232	836	1,405
500,000 " 999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	233	1,058	2,187	3,369	194	6,019	13,126	6,719	215	563	1,328	4,345	6,923
1962													
Under \$10,000	105	54	95	122	25	335	990	613	125	263	61	132	638
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	57	122	250	345	24	515	1,428	913	62	163	138	397	941
25,000 " 49,999	36	188	383	582	26	904	2,159	1,221	26	96	223	683	1,237
50,000 " 99,999	27	338	682	1,131	58	1,821	3,604	1,858	7	30	413	1,443	1,983
100,000 " 199,999	11	224	416	785	56	1,222	2,361	1,453	2	16	258	945	1,498
200,000 " 499,999	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 " 999,999	1	282	624	905	46	2,197	4,571	2,423	—	—	341	1,179	2,413
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	242	1,208	2,450	3,870	236	6,996	15,113	8,482	222	568	1,434	4,779	8,711

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 D. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
1961	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
Under \$10,000	94	50	69	89	19	269	752	477	105	213	57	94	484
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	74	193	362	501	28	676	1,857	1,159	79	226	222	564	1,197
25,000 "	31	178	360	571	37	1,029	2,098	1,117	27	89	219	711	1,162
50,000 "	18	217	443	755	42	881	1,996	1,205	2	9	280	992	1,220
100,000 "	12	245	530	859	39	1,596	3,361	1,366	2	26	318	1,146	1,455
200,000 "	4	175	424	593	30	1,568	3,062	1,394	—	—	232	838	1,405
500,000 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	233	1,058	2,187	3,369	194	6,019	13,126	6,719	215	563	1,328	4,345	6,923
1962													
Under \$10,000	100	46	78	104	24	316	930	572	118	244	52	111	576
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	61	123	250	341	26	524	1,454	930	67	176	140	397	970
25,000 "	37	195	399	604	26	914	2,193	1,245	28	101	230	705	1,269
50,000 "	25	297	595	999	55	1,690	3,341	1,683	7	30	363	1,277	1,771
100,000 "	12	255	475	865	57	1,262	2,359	1,446	—	—	296	1,052	1,510
200,000 "	6	292	651	956	49	2,288	4,636	2,605	2	16	353	1,238	2,614
500,000 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	242	1,208	2,450	3,870	236	6,996	15,113	8,482	222	568	1,434	4,779	8,711

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed,¹ 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
1961	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
Under 5 employees	142	121	199	287	33	610	1,869	1,245	158	365	131	314	1,255
5- 14 employees	67	386	770	1,240	65	1,725	3,914	2,202	54	167	466	1,492	2,297
15- 49 "	20	348	742	1,153	66	2,280	4,483	2,061	3	30	454	1,586	2,154
50- 99 "	4	203	477	688	30	1,404	2,859	1,211	—	—	277	953	1,217
100-199 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200-499 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employees and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	233	1,058	2,187	3,369	194	6,019	13,126	6,719	215	563	1,328	4,345	6,923
1962													
Under 5 employees	150	121	230	327	45	763	2,157	1,348	166	383	141	378	1,384
5- 14 employees	64	375	765	1,255	58	1,710	4,285	2,520	55	179	437	1,480	2,647
15- 49 "	24	493	956	1,579	80	2,698	5,488	2,875	1	6	593	2,020	2,917
50- 99 "	4	219	499	709	53	1,825	3,183	1,739	—	—	263	901	1,763
100-199 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200-499 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employees and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	242	1,208	2,450	3,870	236	6,996	15,113	8,482	222	568	1,434	4,779	8,711

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1F. Principal Statistics classified by Type of Organization, 1961 and 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Type of organization	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacturer ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Individual ownerships.....	124	236	440	624	45	988	2,516	1,520	125	321	246	652	1,544
Partnerships.....	42	68	129	208	14	466	1,168	717	90	242	79	228	785
Incorporated companies.....	67	754	1,619	2,537	135	4,565	9,442	4,482	—	—	1,003	3,465	4,594
Cooperatives.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	233	1,058	2,187	3,369	194	6,019	13,126	6,719	215	563	1,328	4,345	6,923
1962													
Individual ownerships.....	120	204	406	565	41	952	2,455	1,471	120	309	208	570	1,491
Partnerships.....	46	88	179	285	16	569	1,493	906	102	258	93	296	946
Incorporated companies.....	76	916	1,865	3,020	179	5,475	11,165	6,104	—	—	1,133	3,913	6,274
Cooperatives.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	242	1,208	2,450	3,870	236	6,996	15,113	8,482	222	568	1,434	4,779	8,711

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 2. Industry Outputs, Inputs and Value Added, 1961 and 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Item	1961	1962
	\$'000	
Manufacturing activity:		
Value of shipments—Goods of own manufacture.....	13,126	15,113
Add: Closing inventory—Goods in process.....	895	1,356
Finished goods.....	951	883
Deduct: Opening inventory—Goods in process.....	928	839
Finished goods.....	1,113	800
Gross output—Manufacturing activity.....	12,931	15,713
Deduct: Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing activity.....	6,019	6,996
Cost of fuel and electricity used.....	194	236
Value added—Manufacturing activity.....	6,719	6,482
Non-manufacturing activities:		
Value of shipments—Goods not of own manufacture.....	..	1,155
Add: All other revenue.....	..	81
Closing inventory—Goods purchased for resale.....	183	162
Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such.....	..	914
Opening inventory—Goods not of own manufacture.....	179	187
Cost of all other materials and supplies used.....	..	69
Value added—Non-manufacturing activities.....	204	228
Total value added	6,923	8,711

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 3. Employment and Payroll, 1961 and 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Year and province	Employees										Salaries and wages					
	Production and related workers				Adminis- trative and office ^{6,9}		Sales, and distribution ⁹		Total employees ^{7,9}		Production and related workers		Adminis- trative and office	Sales, and distrib- ution	Total salaries and wages	
	Manufacturing ⁴		Other ⁹								Manufacturing	Other				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
	number										\$'000					
1961																
Prince Edward Island	}	101	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	4	296	..	..	..	379
New Brunswick		113	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	2	251	..	..	..	295
Nova Scotia		127	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	7	345	..	..	..	444
Quebec		437	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	539	49	1,433	..	..	..	1,958
Ontario	}	30	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	97	..	..	..	101
Manitoba		236	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	19	946	..	..	..	1,167
Alberta .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia																
Totals		1,044	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,246	82	3,369	..	..	..	4,343
1962																
Prince Edward Island	}	101	—	—	—	6	4	6	3	113	7	320	—	41	28	389
New Brunswick		153	—	—	—	10	2	2	—	165	2	368	—	25	7	399
Nova Scotia		144	—	—	—	16	6	8	2	168	8	418	—	78	40	536
Quebec		465	9	—	—	46	26	12	5	523	40	1,449	—	325	82	1,856
Ontario	}	31	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	33	2	91	—	10	—	101
Manitoba		299	6	1	—	42	17	8	—	350	23	1,225	—	240	31	1,497
Alberta .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia																
Totals		1,193	15	1	—	122	57	36	10	1,352	82	3,870	—	720	188	4,779

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 3A. Production and Related Workers,⁴—Manufacturing Activity, by Months, 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail	
	Male	Female
	number	
January	1,035	12
February	1,107	13
March	1,213	14
April	1,299	9
May	1,368	17
June	1,344	17
July	1,282	16
August	1,137	16
September	1,077	15
October	1,137	15
November	1,133	14
December	1,144	14
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail (collected only for large establishments)	988	14
Average for small establishments (only annual averages collected)	205	1
Average for all establishments	1,193	15

¹ See Table 2 and Explanatory Notes concerning manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities.

² See Explanatory Notes.

³ This category, in this table only, includes working owners and partners. Since administrative and office employees are engaged in a variety of activities they have been excluded from manufacturing activity beginning with the revised 1961 series shown in the following tables. They are included here for purposes of comparison with the tabulations of previous years.

⁴ Conceptually identical to previous years. See Explanatory Notes.

⁵ Cannot be reported separately for manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities but related substantially to manufacturing activity. Identical concept to previous years.

⁶ Working owners and partners were included with administrative and office employees in the "Manufacturing series" published in former years. See Explanatory Notes.

⁷ Includes production and related workers, administrative and office employees, sales distribution and other employees. See Explanatory Notes for the treatment of head office employees and those employed in auxiliary units.

⁸ Value of total shipments and other operational revenue less total cost of materials, supplies, fuels used and purchases of products and materials for resale in the same condition; all adjusted for inventory changes where required. See Table 2 and Explanatory Notes.

⁹ Sales and distribution workers and production workers (non-manufacturing) are included for the first time as a result of the full implementation of the new definition of the establishment. The figures for production workers (non-manufacturing), administrative and office employees and sales and distribution workers are not yet available for 1961 but form part of total employees. Sales and distribution workers may include some employees that are reported as part of a manufacturing establishment but are not working at the establishment's location. Head offices, sales offices, etc., which report separately are included in the figures for the province in which they are located.

¹⁰ Includes paid employees, working owners but excludes unpaid family workers.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 4. Materials and Supplies Used in Manufacturing Activity, 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Description	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000
1. Materials used:		
Lumber (rough or planed), softwood (pine, spruce, etc.).....	M. bd. ft.	2,765
Lumber (rough or planed), hardwood (birch, oak, basswood, etc.)	"	1,136
Veneer	M. sq. ft.	1,888
Plywood	"	950
Steel, hot or cold rolled:		
Bars	ton	90
Sheets (Thinner than 3/16 in.):		
Plain	"	184
Galvanized	"	34
Other iron and steel .....	...	111
Non-ferrous metal in all forms (including scrap):		
Aluminum:		
Castings	lb.	126,238
Sheet	"	595,777
Other forms	"	283,700
Brass and bronze	"	40,328
Other non-ferrous metals .....	..	12
Other materials and supplies:		
Fibreglass .....	...	445
Paints and varnishes .....	...	149
Synthetic resin (alkyd polyester type) .....	...	318
All other materials and components used ² .....	...	3,891
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used		69
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel)		207
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments		83
Total		6,996

¹ See Explanatory Notes.

² No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments, the estimated costs for which are included here. In 1962 these estimated costs were \$831,711.

TABLE 5. Fuel and Electricity Used¹ in Manufacturing Activity,² 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Description	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000
1. Large establishments which reported commodity detail:		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton	431
(b) Imported	-	-
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)	-	-
Anthracite coal	-	-
Lignite coal	-	-
Coke	-	-
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal.	100,277
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	"	215,079
Wood	cord	762
Gas:		
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal.	4,913
(b) Other manufactured gas	-	-
(c) Natural gas	M. cu. ft.	43,241
Other fuel	-	-
Electricity purchased	kwh.	3,196,188
Steam purchased .....	...	-
2. Medium size establishments which reported only group detail:		
Fuel .....	...	-
Electricity .....	...	-
3. Estimate for small establishments for which no data were collected:		
Fuel and electricity .....	...	47
4. All establishments:		
Total fuel and electricity used .....	...	236

¹ Does not include fuel and electricity produced for own use.

² Includes only fuel and electricity purchased. Conceptually identical to previous years in that it also includes relatively small amounts used in non-manufacturing activities since these cannot be reported separately.

³ See Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Description	Quantity	Value
	number	\$'000
1. Products:		
Canoes	3,743	416
Row boats, skiffs, dories, etc.	2,976	322
Sailboats, including sail fishing boats	720	821
Outboard boats, including hulls:		
Aluminum	3,460	914
Reinforced plastic	4,812	2,505
Wood	3,749	1,987
Other	84	25
Motor boats, including motor fishing boats	691	3,259
Life boats and whale boats	30	42
Other boats	179	836
Oars and paddles	25,344	59
Marine and fishermen's supplies .....	...	156
Amount received for repairs of all kinds (at the plant) .....	...	2,328
Amount received for boat livery and storage .....	...	163
All other products .....	...	1,110
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others		184
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above		(12)
Net adjustment for establishments receiving progress payments ²		-
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done		15,113

¹ See Explanatory Notes.
² See footnote 1, Table 7.

TABLE 7. Industry Inventories, 1962¹
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Province	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing	Total inventories	
	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total manufacturing	Products or materials purchased for resale		
book value \$'000							
Opening: ³							
Prince Edward Island	121	36	72	229	—	229	
New Brunswick		24	3	119	—	119	
Nova Scotia		287	25	287	599	56	655
Quebec		462	582	248	1,293	78	1,371
Ontario	52	4	34	90	10	100	
Manitoba	265	168	155	588	42	630	
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia							
Totals ⁴	1,280	839	800	2,919	187	3,105	
Closing:							
Prince Edward Island	109	59	93	260	—	260	
New Brunswick		76	2	184	—	184	
Nova Scotia		306	26	336	669	72	741
Quebec		654	941	296	1,891	51	1,942
Ontario	31	6	33	69	1	71	
Manitoba	312	248	123	683	37	720	
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia							
Totals ⁴	1,516	1,356	883	3,756	162	3,918	

¹ Values represent book values of inventories owned in Canada. Inventories held for which progress payments have been received are not included. Where progress payment accounts are maintained the change in these accounts is treated as a net adjustment to shipments.
² See Explanatory Notes.
³ The opening inventories may differ from the closing inventories for the previous survey year because of changes in classification, the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments and the removal of establishments which did not operate during the survey year.
⁴ Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 8. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture—All Industries, 1961¹ and 1962¹

Description	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value \$'000	Quantity	Value \$'000
Canoes	5,163	597	6,403	668
Rowboats, skiffs, dories, etc.	2,463	241	2,976	322
Sailboats, inc. sail fishing boats	438	451	720	821
Outboard boats, including hulls:				
Aluminum	7,591	1,675	8,451	1,935
Reinforced plastic	7,057	3,910	7,423	4,398
Wood	4,857	2,085	4,170	2,109
Other	96	136	88	26
Motorboats, including motor fishing boats	505	3,030	773	3,716
Lifeboats and whaleboats	43	51	30	42
Other boats	218	519	635	957
Totals	28,431	12,695	31,689	14,994

¹ Includes shipments from other industries which manufacture, as a secondary activity, the commodities listed above.

TABLE 9. Capital and Repair Expenditures, 1962

Year	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures			Total capital and repair expenditures		
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	\$'000								
1962	188	211	399	126	151	277	314	362	676

Source: Business Finance Division, - DBS.

List of Establishments, 1962

Name of firm	Address
Prince Edward Island:	
Alberton Industries Ltd.	Alberton
Bell, Nelson	White Sands
Doucette, John, A.	St. Louis
Nova Scotia:	
Allen, W. Lawrence	Lunenburg
Atkinson, Ernest	Clarks Harbour
Atkinson, Herbert A. & Son	Clarks Harbour
Barkhouse, John, H.	Chester
Boudreau Brothers	Mavillette
Boudreau, George Edward	Upper Wedgeport
Covey's Boat Building & Repairs	Hackett's Cove
Cox, Harley S. & Sons Ltd.	Shelburne
D'entremont, Delisle, C.	Lower West Pubnico
D'entremont, Harold, A.	Middle West Pubnico
D'Eon, Camille	Middle West Pubnico
Deveau, John	Mavillette
Deveau, Joseph, M. & Sons	Salmon River
Doucet, Roy	Cape St. Mary
Doucette, Herman	Cape St. Mary
Eastern Fibreglass Co. Ltd.	Stellarton
Fraser & Chiasson	Cheticamp
Fraser Kenneth, J.	Pleasant Bay
Frost, O.C. & Son	Port Maitland
Gray, Brenton	Bald Rock
Greenwood, Joseph	Upper Shag Harbour
Heisler, Clarence, R.	Indian Point
Hutt, Norman	Owl's Head Harbour
Hutt, Reuben, B.	Owl's Head Harbour

List of Establishments, 1962 - Continued

Name of firm	Address
Nova Scotia - Concluded:	
Industrial Shipping Co. Ltd.	Mahone Bay
Langille, Isaac	R.R. #2, Mahone Bay
Langille, Vernon, R.	Indian Point
Larkin, Andrew	Shag Harbour
MacAlpine, Kenneth & Son	Shelburne
Marriotts Cove Yacht Builder	R.R. #1, Chester Basin
Newell, Austin, D.	Yarmouth
Nickerson, J.H.	Lower Wood Harbour
Outhouse, Grafton	Tiverton
Phillip Brothers	Sydney
Ricker, Andrew	Glenwood
Robar, Wm. Warren	Upper La Have
Sangster, Harry, L.	New Harour East
Scotian Boat & Fly Co.	Paradise
Stevens, Gerald Lawson	Chester
Stright-MacKay Ltd.	Cooper Crown Point
Swaine, George, R.	North West Harbour
Theriault, Fred	Belliveau Cove
Wyman, Charles	Shelburne
New Brunswick:	
Chantier Naval, Limitée, Le	Middle Caraquet
Chestnut Canoe Co. Ltd.	Fredericton
Donelle, André	Shemogue
Donelle, Léandre	Shemogue
Mallet, Omer, G.	Centre St. Simon
Quebec:	
Aluminum Boats & Canoes Inc.	Princeville
Berthiaume, Marcel	St-Donat, Co. Montcalm
Blais & Fils, Enr.	St-Sylvestre
Cadorette, Moise, Inc.	St-Jean Des Piles
Canots Cadorette Canoes Inc.	Grand'Mère
Canots Tremblay Enrg. Les	St-Félicien
Chaloupes Vercières Enr.	Verchères
Chantiers Maritimes Charlevoix Ltée	St-Joseph de la Rive
Claude Marine Repairs	Lachine
Dansereau, Noël	Contrecoeur, Co. Verchères
Desmarais, E.	Verchères
Desmarais, T. & Fils, Enr.	Verchères
Desrochers, Donat	Lantier, Co. Terrebonne
Doucette, Stanley	Robitaille, Co. de Bonaventure
Gariépy, Augustin	Lesage
Gatineau Boats Reg'd.	Hull
Lachance, F.X.	St-Laurent, Ile d'Orléans
Laforest, Edgar	Rouyn
Langevin, Julien	Verchères
Léveillé, Paul Etienne	Ville des Laurentides
Marbro Industries Ltd.	Ville St. Pierre
Modern Boat Builders Reg'd.	Granby
Nu-Craft Enr.	St-Herinas
Picard, Louis Ad.	Village Huron, Loretteville
Pigeon, Arthur & Fils	Montreal-Nord
Racine, Willy	St-Miches-Des-Saints, Co. Berthier
Robidoux, Conrad Enr.	L'Annonciation, Co. Labelle
Tanzercraft Ltd.	R.R. #1, Vaudreuil
Trois-Rivières Yachtworks	Trois-Rivières
Tru-Craft Ltd.	St-André Est
Ontario:	
Abbott Boat Works	Sarnia
Adria Co.	Scarboro
Andress, W.E. & Son	Rockport
Ayling & Ramage	Arnprior
Baycraft Boat Works	Callander
Baycrest Boats	R.R. #1, Domesterville
Boat Repair Service	Weston
Bonnie Boats Ltd.	Jacksons Point
Bracebridge Boat Service	Bracebridge
Brooks, Guilford & Son	R.R. #2, Huntsville
Chestnut Canoe Co. Ltd. (Peterborough plant)	Fredericton, N.B.
Cliffe Craft Co. Reg'd.	R.R. #2, Lansdowne
Cockburn, John, A.	Pembroke
Coleman Craft Ltd. The	Galt
Credit River Boat Co.	Norval
Delaney Boat Lines & Services Ltd.	Barrie
Dominion Marine & Boatworks	Windsor
Duke Boats Ltd.	Port Carling
Fenelon Falls Marine	Fenelon Falls
Ferris, Clarence W.	St. Williams
Fontaine Boats	Pefferlaw
Giesler, B. & Sons Ltd.	Powasson
Gramplan Marine Ltd.	Oakville
Grassmere Boat Works	R.R. #2, Huntsville
Gren-Ell Wood Industries	Brampton
Grew, Limited.	Penetanguishene
Harber Mfg. Ltd.	Fort Erie

List of Establishments, 1962 - Continued

Name of firm	Address
Ontario—Concluded:	
Harris Boat Works	Gores Landing
Henry Boats	Port Dalhousie
Hilcraft Boats	Warton
Hinterhoeller & Co.	Niagara-on-the-Lake
Humber Boat Ltd.	Weston
Hunter Boats Ltd.	Orillia
Hurley's Boat Bldg. & Welding Service	Port Burwell
Ives, V.C. Plastics	R.R. # 1, Port Perry
Johnson Boat Works	St. Williams
Kahshe Woodwork & Boat Building	Kahshe Lake
Kingscraft Marine Constr. Co.	Kingston
Langford Marine	R.R. # 1, Baysville
Mason Boats Mfg.	Smiths Falls
Morris Boat Works	Hamilton
Nieml Boat Works	Port Arthur
Nilsen, Einar & Co.	Point Aylmer, Lake of the Woods
Nippising Boat Co. Ltd.	North Bay
Norse Boat Co.	Penetanguishene
Ontario Yachts	Oakville
Orde Boat Works	Port Perry
Outboard Marine Corp. of Can. Ltd. (Trenton Br.)	Peterborough
Peel, G.S. Marine Service	Lakefield
Plastic Service	Port Arthur
Reid's Marine Service	Pointe au Baril
Rice Lake Boat Works	Gores Landing
Richardson, Cliff, Boats Ltd.	Meaford
Rideau Boat & Hockey Stick Mfg. Co.	R.R. # 2, Smith's Falls
Riegger Fiberglass & Boats Ltd.	Rexdale
Rilco Industries Ltd.	Lakefield
Roberts-Ross Industries * Ltd.	Orillia
Ronlee, Wm. Craft	Windsor
Sailfish Sportcraft Ltd.	Richmond Hill
Seagel Boat Yard	Batchawana Bay
Scott's Wood & Plastic Specialties	New Liskeard
Shepherd Boats Ltd.	Niagara-on-the-Lake
Sims, Richard	Toronto 3
Stewart's Steel Boats	Coldwater
Sun Parlor Marina	R.R. # 1, Leamington
Taylor, J.J. & Sons Ltd.	Toronto 2
Thornhill Marine	Willowdale
Traveler Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Peterborough
Water Holidays Ltd.	Brockville
Wice Craft	Callander
Wilker Boats Ltd.	Hyde Park
Manitoba:	
Aluma Way Boat (Mfg.) & Marine	Winnipeg
Anchor Industries Ltd.	Brandon
Aroline Boat Co. Ltd. The	St. Boniface 6
Atkins & Son	The Pas
Halliday, C.J.	Oakville
Lake Winnipeg Boat Works	Gimli
Purvis Bros. Boats	Selkirk
Riverton Boat Works Ltd.	Riverton
Watson Marine Ltd.	R.R. # 1, Winnipeg
Saskatchewan:	
Lane Industries	Saskatoon
Alberta:	
Booth & Son (Boats) Ltd.	Edmonton
Prairie Plastics Ltd.	Lethbridge
British Columbia:	
Admiral Shipyard Ltd.	Hammond
Albion Boat Works	R.R. # 1, Haney
Alfab Alloy Fabrications	Port Moody
Allen Boat Works	Vancouver 5
Arrow Boat Works Ltd.	Vancouver
Art Craft Boat Works	Burnaby
Atagi Boat Works (Steveston Plant)	Richmond
B.C. Fibre Glass Co.	North Vancouver
Beaver Glass Hulls Ltd.	North Vancouver
Bel-Aire Shipyard Ltd.	Vancouver 5
Bell, Ralph	Albert Bay
Calgan Marine Ltd.	North Vancouver
Canoe Cove Marina Ltd.	Sidney
Cape Lazo Boat Yard	Courtenay
Caper-Craft Boat Works	Vancouver 15
Chappell's Boat Works Ltd.	Richmond
Clark Bros. Boat Works Ltd.	R.R. # 1, Sidney
Clinker Craft	North Vancouver
D. & L. Boat Works	Royal Oak
Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Vancouver 5
Deltaga Boat Works	New Westminster
Dewar Boat Works	North Surrey

List of Establishments, 1962 - Concluded

Name of firm	Address
British Columbia - Concluded:	
Elia Boat Works	Vancouver 14
Enno's Custom Boats	North Vancouver
Ganges Boat Yard Ltd.	Ganges, Saltspring Island
Gibsons Boat Works	Gibsons
Grenfell Yachts	Vancouver 5
Hilmarine Boat Works	Victoria
Hourston Glascraft Ltd.	North Vancouver
Howie's Fibreglass Service	R.R. # 2, Prince George
Husum Boat Works	Hammond
Jones Boat Works	Duncan
Kamachi, M.	New Westminster
Kanata Marine Ways Ltd.	Vancouver 5
Karsen Boat Works	Vancouver 12
Kencraft Plastics	Port Coquitlam
Kent's Boat Works & Marina	Ladysmith
Kishi Boat Works	Steveston
Leclerc & Collins Shipyard Ltd.	Port Coquitlam
M & M Boat Works	Steveston
Mac & Mac Mfg. Ltd.	Vancouver 10
Maple Bay Marine & Shipyards Ltd.	R.R. # 1, Duncan
Matsumoto Shipyards Ltd.	North Vancouver
McLean's Shipyard Ltd.	Prince Rupert
Menchions, W.R. & Co. Ltd.	Vancouver
Nakade Boat Works	Steveston
North Arm Boat Works	New Westminster
Northside Marine Service	North Vancouver
Ohman Boat Works Ltd.	New Westminster
Pelagic Constr. & Design, Ltd.	Victoria
Penwood Products	Penticton
Prince Rupert Boat Yard Ltd.	Prince Rupert
Progressive Plastics	Richmond
"Q" Cove Boat Works	Quathiaski Cove
Rabeneck Brothers	Nanaimo
Rae, Marshal	Madeira Park
Remmen Boat Works	North Surrey
Russell Boat Works	Ucluelet
Sangstercraft Boat Works Ltd.	Vancouver
Sather, Mal. Boat Works	New Westminster
Shelter Point Plastics	R.R. # 1, Campbell River
Sjodin Boat Works	Heriot Bay
Solvey Plastics	Chilliwack
Spencer Boats Ltd.	Vancouver 15
Starlite Boats	Burnaby 1
Stokkeland, O.P. Boat Yard	North Surrey
Stoltz Boat Works & Glasscraft	Steveston
Sturdl-Craft Boats Ltd.	Vancouver 1
Taylor, J.T.	Vancouver 15
Thames Boat Works	Bowser
Van's Steel Fabricators Ltd.	Vancouver 15
Vancouver Island Sash & Door	R.R. # 2, Duncan
Vestad Boat Works	North Surrey
Wahl Boatyard Ltd.	Prince Rupert
West Van Boat Works	Vancouver
Western Craft Ltd.	North Vancouver
Wicks Boat Works	Vancouver
Yamanaka Boat Works Ltd.	Steveston

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1962 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this series refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and special reports on geographical distribution and on type of ownership and size of establishments.

With the publication of the results of the 1962 Census of Manufactures, the Bureau has completed a major revision in the classification and concept of its annual census of manufacturing establishments. Because of its size and complexity, this project had to be carried out in three stages. The first stage was the change in classification and the results of the 1960 Census, together with the re-compilation of the 1957, 1958 and 1959 Censuses were published in the 1960 reports on the basis of the revised Standard Industrial Classification. This part of the project was confined entirely to a re-coding of existing reporting units. The second stage consisted of the implementation of the new definition of the reporting unit i.e. "establishment" as it applied to **manufacturing activities** of manufacturing establishments (See following note on "Establishment"). Results of the 1961 Census reflected this change in concept and, in order to provide comparability of data for recent years, the 1961 reports contained principal statistics on the basis of the new establishment definition for years back to 1957.

The third stage which was the extension of the definition of the establishment to cover **total activities** of manufacturing establishments is reflected in the statistics for 1961 and 1962 contained in this report. This full implementation of the new definition of the establishment has resulted in an extension of the data to non-manufacturing activities of manufacturing establishments and in additional changes in the 1961 statistics of manufacturing activities. Statistics on manufacturing activities will continue to be shown separately as in the past but, beginning with 1961, data on all operations (total activity) of manufacturing establishments will also be given. By definition "total activity" relates to all operational data and excludes such non-operational items as rent, interest and dividends. In addition, statistics on man-hours paid will be included as part of the regular series of industry statistics. For many industries, adjustments and revisions were made to the 1961 data on **manufacturing activities** which were published during the second stage to bring them in line with reporting procedures followed in the 1962 Census and to reflect the final application of the new concept. The 1961 statistics on manufacturing activities contained in this report are thus not entirely comparable with those published in the 1961 reports. However, the 1961 statistics are shown in this publication in both their original and revised forms in order to provide a link with the immediate past. A more complete account of recent changes and additions and brief descriptions of the principal industry statistics are given in following sections of these notes.

Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which was introduced with the 1960 Census of Manufactures and applied to the results of the 1957, 1958 and 1959 censuses provides for a breakdown of the manufacturing universe into 140 industries arranged in 20 major groups. Custom Tailoring Shops is the only industry class in the Manufacturing Industries Division of the classification which is not covered in the annual Census of Manufactures. It is surveyed as part of the Decennial Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments. Of the 140 "three-digit" industry classes in the Manufacturing Industries Division, 21 are further broken down into 67 "four-digit" sub-classes. With the exception of the Wood Preservation and Sound Recording industries, the figures for which are at present confidential and have to be included with those of related industries, the statistics for all of the "four-digit" sub-classes are published regularly. Thus, at the Canada level, principal statistics are compiled for 183 industries. These cannot all be published separately by province because of the confidential nature of the data in certain provinces.

Reporting establishments are classified or allotted to specific industries in the classification system on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped. In general, establishments primarily engaged in repair work (Shoe Repair Shops, Motor Vehicle Repair Shops etc.) are not included in manufacturing industries. Exceptions are establishments primarily engaged in furniture, ship, boat, aircraft and railroad rolling stock repairs which are classified to the manufacturing industries producing the products involved. Establishments primarily engaged in assembling parts into complete units have always been included in manufacturing industries.

Full details concerning the revised classification system 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.

It should be noted that two new industries (Poultry Processors and Dental Laboratories) and three new groups of establishments (book publishers in the Publishing Industry, electro-plating establishments in the Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry and prescription branches in the Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturers Industry) have been included in the 1961 (revised) and 1962 Census statistics and will continue to be included thereafter. They were surveyed for the first time in the 1960 Census (1961 Census in the case of prescription branches) in line with the revised classification but, since they did not represent new production, they were removed from the 1960 and 1961 compilations published in the 1961 Census reports in order to provide complete comparability of data over the period 1957-61. Statistics for this period are repeated in the 1962 reports to supply a link with the revised 1961 data and the new 1962 statistics.

Establishment

The reporting unit in the Census of Manufactures is the **establishment**. The majority of establishments are firms, but many firms have more than one manufacturing establishment. Such firms are requested to submit a separate Census of Manufactures report for each manufacturing establishment which can meet the reporting requirements described below.

Beginning with the 1961 Census of Manufactures the establishment is defined as follows:

"The smallest unit which is a separate operating entity capable of reporting all the following principal statistics:

Materials and supplies used,
Goods purchased for resale as such,
Fuel and power consumed,
Number of employees and salaries and wages,
Inventories,
Shipments or sales."

Following is a description of the main features of the new establishment concept introduced in the 1961 Census, how they differ from those of the old "activity" concept and the steps taken to correct for breaks in continuity.

(a) The establishment is to be distinguished from smaller subdivisions or departments which do not have records that permit them to report all items required of an establishment. Prior to 1961, some establishments were required to submit two or more separate reports when they were engaged in activities which were classifiable to different industries. Beginning with 1961, separate reports for such activities are required only in cases where accounting records can provide the necessary input and output elements of principal statistics. Special reporting arrangements were made with respondents when the acceptance of combined reports would have seriously affected the statistics for particular industries or areas. Where continuity of industry statistics was affected by this change in reporting procedures, adjustments to the data were made back to 1957 in order to maintain comparability of the series for recent years.¹

(b) A manufacturing establishment is typically a factory, mill or plant principally engaged in manufacturing activities. Prior to 1961, the Census of Manufactures attempted to cover the manufacturing activities of all establishments, whether or not they were primarily engaged in manufacturing. Beginning with the 1961 Census, establishments (accounting entities) which are not primarily engaged in manufacturing are no longer included as manufacturing establishments in the basic industry statistics.¹

¹ Most of these adjustments were made when the results of the 1961 Census were being compiled. Since publication of these results in the 1961 reports additional adjustments were made to the 1961 data, as noted earlier, and these are reflected, where applicable, in the revised 1961 statistics contained in this report.

Again, adjustments were made to reflect the removal of such reporting units for the period 1957-60. These reporting units are now listed as establishments in other Bureau surveys, such as Wholesale Trade, Construction etc. This has resulted in a somewhat smaller universe represented by the Census of Manufactures. In terms of overall 1960 Census results, the number of establishments transferred to other industries totalled 2,786 or 8% but these represented only 0.7% of total employment and of total value of shipments of manufactured products. In order, however, to maintain complete coverage of certain commodity items produced mainly in manufacturing establishments, many non-manufacturing establishments are now surveyed by the Industry Division for commodity shipments only and the latter are included in those tables of industry reports showing shipments of certain commodities "from all industries".

(c) A manufacturing establishment may be, and often is, engaged in other activities in addition to its principal manufacturing activity. Prior to 1961 the main emphasis in the Census of Manufactures was on manufacturing activity. Beginning with 1961, each establishment reports on all the activities carried out within its accounting boundaries (except income from investments such as rent, interest and dividends) and data on different activities (manufacturing, trading in goods not of own manufacture, construction by own labour force, revenue from services etc.) are requested separately. However, the statistics published in the 1961 reports were confined to manufacturing activity only in order to maintain comparability with previous years and to permit a more thorough audit of the new data. The 1962 reports contain principal statistics on total activities of manufacturing establishments for 1961 and 1962 with the main elements of manufacturing activity shown separately as in the past. It should be noted that the statistics for separate activities are not completely consistent. Some respondents cannot distinguish in their records materials, shipments and inventories relating to own manufacturing activities from those relating to goods not of their own manufacture or to other activities and can report operational data in total only under manufacturing activity. This situation has always existed, however, and is not considered important enough to invalidate the use of the data in the measurement of manufacturing as an "activity". The values assigned by the respondent to materials and shipments of own manufactured goods include costs in varying degrees that relate to internal (to the establishment) transportation, warehousing and selling activities, but it is not possible to make adjustments to arrive at a uniform valuation for manufacturing activity only; although valuation at the establishment "boundary" must be accepted, the items valued under manufacturing activities still relate, in most cases, to "goods of own manufacture". In the case of employment only data on manufacturing production workers and manufacturing man-hours can be assigned, in total, to manufacturing activity; administrative and office employees can seldom be allocated to separate activities.

Complete consistency, therefore, can be obtained only at the "all operations" (total activity) level, and for studies or statistical measures requiring accurate co-ordinated data, the "total" statistics should be used.

(d) Additional changes resulted from intensive editing and follow-up consistent with the introduction of the new concept. An example of such changes is the provision for the elimination, in total, of sales taxes and outward transportation charges from value of shipments. Prior to 1961, although the value of shipments for each product was requested excluding taxes and transportation charges, no allowance had been made for the reporting of these items in total when the respondents' records did not permit their deduction from the values of the individual products. Another example is a change in the valuation of shipments where, prior to 1961, a manufacturing company operating warehouses or sales outlets was reporting value of shipments in terms of an estimated manufacturer's price in accordance with the old activity concept, even though his records were not kept on this basis. Since the accounting boundary in such cases extends to distribution operations, the respondent was instructed in 1961 to report shipments at the final selling price in order to obtain more realistic and accurate data.² Adjustments were made to the value of shipments for the period 1957-60 to reflect such changes and maintain continuity of the shipments data. Since no actual data to make these corrections were available for back years, 1961 adjustment ratios were applied to the previous years for each industry affected, on the assumption that the valuation changes in 1961 applied in equal proportions to the preceding period.³

(e) The new concept also demands that inventories held apart from plant be included with plant inventories if establishment boundaries extend to warehouses and sales outlets. Prior to 1961, compilations took into account only the inventories held at plant. In this case, however, most of the missing data were available from supplementary questions in the Annual Census and from the Monthly Inventories and Shipments Survey and actual corrections could be made for previous years.

² Some manufacturing firms operate sales branches or selling warehouses as separate sales establishments for which complete accounting records of receipts, expenses, employment and sales are maintained. In such cases the plants, in effect, "sell" to the sales outlets on much the same basis as they would to independent buyers. The value of plant shipments is based on factory prices and the "boundary" of the manufacturing establishment does not extend beyond the plant. The sales outlets in such cases constitute separate sales establishments and are classified to wholesale or retail trade. Some sales outlets of manufacturing firms, although they physically handle products of the plants, do not maintain separate accounts and are generally treated for statistical purposes as extensions of manufacturing operations. Special arrangements were made for separate reporting in a few cases where the treatment of such outlets as manufacturing extensions would seriously affect the significance of statistics for particular manufacturing and trade industries.

³ See footnote 1.

(f) Prior to 1961 the Census of Manufactures did not have complete coverage of head and administrative offices and had never surveyed separate sales offices, warehouses or laboratories operated by manufacturing firms. Beginning with the 1961 survey, complete coverage of these auxiliary units was effected. In the past the employment and salaries and wages of those head and administrative offices that were surveyed were either coded in total to the industry in which the greatest portion of the company's manufacturing activities was classified or else, in the case of certain large multi-unit firms with establishments in several industries, were pro-rated among the different industries involved. In the original 1961 statistics published in 1961 reports, the same coverage and treatment of head offices was applied to maintain comparability over the 1957-61 period. Beginning with the revised 1961 statistics, all head offices and auxiliary units are covered and are processed according to the methods described below.

1. Single-Establishment Companies

In the great majority of cases central administrative and executive personnel of companies consisting only of one establishment are generally located at the site of the manufacturing plant and are automatically included in the plant reports. Where head offices and auxiliary units are geographically separate from plant locations and employ a sizeable number of workers they are surveyed on special questionnaires.

Separately located head offices, sales offices, administrative offices and other separate auxiliary units (laboratories, warehouses, etc.) do not usually constitute separate establishments⁴ for purposes of industry statistics since they do not normally generate operational revenues but give rise only to costs of operation (mainly salaries and wages) which make up part of the selling price of manufactured products and which are thus included in the value of shipments or sales. Where such units belong to single-establishment companies, they will be considered as extensions of the establishment's boundaries and their operations consolidated with the establishment's total activity.

2. Multi-Establishment Companies

In the case of companies with more than one establishment the following rules are applied:

(i) Where all the establishments of a company are classified to the same (three-digit) industry, the head office and other auxiliary units are coded to that same industry.

(ii) Where the establishments of a company are not all classified to the same (three-digit) industry but are coded to different industries, or industries in different industry groups or even different divisions

⁴ See footnote 2 for exceptions.

of the Standard Industrial Classification, the inclusion of data for head office and auxiliary units in any one of the (three-digit) industries concerned would distort the relationship between items of principal statistics. In such cases, the auxiliary units are coded at the group (two-digit) level in tabulations of industry statistics. Where multi-establishment companies cut across group or major division lines of the Classification, the head office and auxiliary units will be coded to the (two-digit) industry group in which the major part of the company's operations are classified. Although this may result in some distortion of (two-digit) industry group statistics it will eliminate distortion within groups as it will leave statistics at the (three-digit) industry level free of these company-wide data.

Period Covered

Respondents 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 respondents find it impossible to supply calendar year data from accounting records. However, the data on employees, salaries, wages and man-hours are requested on a calendar year basis in all cases.

When establishments are operated for only a portion of a year, a report is required covering the period of operation.

Working Owners or Partners

Beginning with the revised 1961 statistics working owners and partners of unincorporated businesses are shown as a separate category in the principal statistics and are neither included in the number of employees nor in salaries and wages; there is some duplication in numbers when a person owns more than one establishment and is reported as a working owner on each census return. In all previous reports of the Census of Manufactures these workers were included as part of the number of administrative and office employees and their withdrawals were included as part of salaries. Withdrawals are defined as amounts withdrawn by owners or partners for normal living expenses, excluding withdrawals for payment of income tax.

Number of Establishments

The number of establishments represents the number of operating units (accounting entities as per the new definition of the establishment) for which separate reports are submitted. Head offices located apart from establishments and which are surveyed separately and separate sales and administrative auxiliaries that are treated as extensions of manufacturing activities are not included in the establishment count. However, the operational statistics (employment, salaries etc.) of such auxiliary units which are coded at the "three-digit"

level are included in the principal statistics of industries coded at the same level; those units coded at the "two-digit" level are included with the statistics for groups of industries.

Employees

As noted above, the number of working owners and partners are excluded from the number of employees, beginning with the revised 1961 statistics. This change brings the definition of "employees" in the Census of Manufactures in line with that of "employees" in the Bureau's monthly Employment Survey and with that of "paid workers" in the Bureau's Labour Force Survey. For purposes of historical comparisons, the number of working owners and partners should be added to total employees (beginning with the revised 1961 data) in order to correspond with the figure of "total employees" published in previous reports concerned with the Annual Census of Manufactures.

In addition to production and related workers engaged in manufacturing activities, total employees include administrative, office, sales and distribution workers as well as any production workers employed in non-manufacturing activities such as construction undertaken for the use of the establishment by its own employees (when these are treated as a separate work force) or logging (mostly in connection with sawmills or planing mills). Number of employees represents as closely as possible equivalent annual full-time employment. Adjustments are made when reported figures indicate the existence of part-time or seasonal employment.

Administrative and office employees include all executive and supervisory officials such as presidents, vice-presidents, controllers, secretaries, treasurers etc., together with managers, professional, technical and research employees, superintendents and factory supervisors above the working foreman level, and clerical staffs. Also included are employees in activities such as advertising, credit collections, purchasing, personnel, legal, medical etc. Sales and distribution workers include office personnel whose salaries are charged to selling expense, travelling salesmen, driver salesmen, truck drivers and their helpers, etc. They exclude persons working on a commission basis who are not considered regular employees.

Production and related workers in manufacturing activities include, in addition to those engaged in processing and assembling, those employed in storing, inspecting, handling, packing, warehousing, etc. They also include employees in related activities such as maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services. Working foremen doing similar work to that of employees they supervise are also included. Production workers employed in non-manufacturing activities such as construction undertaken for the use of the establishment, logging

employees or outside piece-workers employed in certain industries are excluded from the number of production and related workers but are part of the total number of employees in those industries.

Production and related workers are reported as those receiving pay during the last pay period of each month, 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 in order to derive equivalent annual full-time employment. The numbers are somewhat affected by turn over, in that employment is overstated when an employee changes employment within the same industry during a pay period. Other categories of workers are reported in the form of annual averages. Figures on employment and man-hours refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments report other data on a financial year basis.

Man-hours of production and related workers in manufacturing activities represent total man-hours paid (total hours at work during the calendar year plus hours not worked but nevertheless paid for, such as paid vacations, sick leave, statutory holidays etc.). In reporting overtime hours, respondents are requested to report only hours actually at work. It should be noted that the division of hours paid into production and related workers payrolls results in **average** hourly earnings and does **not** represent hourly wage rates which are collected and published by the Department of Labour and which are based on selected occupations.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and Wages refer to gross earnings of the employees described above, **before** deductions for income tax and employees' contributions to social services such as sickness, accident and unemployment insurance, pensions etc. They include all salaries, wages, bonuses, profits shared with employees, the value of room and board where provided, commissions (paid to regular employees only), as well as any other allowance forming part of the workers' earnings. Payments for overtime are included.

Wages refer to amounts paid to production and related workers engaged in manufacturing operations as defined above. Salaries refer to amounts paid to all other categories of employees including relatively small numbers of production workers engaged in construction and extractive operations or who are employed as outside piece-workers. Figures on salaries and wages refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

Fuel and Electricity

Figures for fuel refer to amounts actually used (including fuel used in cars, trucks, locomotives etc.) not to purchases unless the quantities are

substantially the same. **Any fuel and electricity produced by establishments for internal consumption are not included in the total cost.** Values represent laid-down cost at the establishment including freight, duty etc.

Materials and Supplies

(a) Used in manufacturing activities. Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the establishment, of materials, supplies and purchased components owned and used during the year in manufacturing activities and related processes. The statistics represent only commodity items or physical goods (costs of services or overhead charges such as advertising, insurance, depreciation etc. are not included) whether purchased from others or received as transfers (in the form of materials, components or semi-processed goods) from other establishments of the reporting company. Respondents are required to report materials and supplies **used not purchased**. Included are maintenance and repair supplies not chargeable to fixed assets accounts and any amounts charged by other establishments for work done on materials owned by the reporting establishment. Cost of repairs or maintenance done by outside contractors and cost of returnable containers are not included.

(b) Purchases for resale as such. Figures represent the cost of materials or products purchased from others by the reporting establishment (or received as transfers from other establishments of the reporting company) for re-sale as such in the same condition as purchased. Included are any finished products received on consignment from other countries.

(c) Other materials and supplies used. Figures represent the cost of materials and supplies, if any, used in new construction and in the production of machinery and equipment (for the use of the reporting establishment) by the establishment's own employees. Included are materials used for any capital repairs and alterations carried out by the establishment's employees. Value of construction and repair work done by outside contractors is not included nor is the cost of purchased machinery and equipment. Also included is the cost of office supplies not chargeable to fixed assets accounts and the cost of such other items of materials and supplies used as food, beverages and supplies for establishment-operated cafeterias and lunch counters, first aid medical supplies, laboratory supplies etc.

Shipments

In general the figures represent revenue from all production, sales, services and related activities of reporting establishments. Non-operating revenues such as rent, interest and dividends and the sale of used fixed assets are excluded.

(a) Shipments of goods of own manufacture

These figures represent shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting establishments or by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting establishments for work done. Included are revenue from repair and custom work, amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by other establishments and the cost of any goods shipped on a rental basis.

All products and by-products of own manufacture shipped from the establishment are covered, including transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to other manufacturing plants of the reporting firm when such units are treated as separate establishments. (See notes on "Establishment").

Such shipments are net of returned goods, and value figures at the establishment exclude discounts, returns, allowances, sales taxes and excise duties, returnable containers, and charges for outward transportation by common or contract carriers. Transportation or delivery expenses incurred by the reporting establishments' own carriers are not deducted.

The unsold portion, at year-end, of consignment shipments in Canada, is treated as inventory and not as shipments, but all shipments to foreign countries, for which form B.13 "Customs Canada, Export Entry" has been completed, are treated as shipments.

In four industries, viz. Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, Aircraft and Parts Manufacturers, Railroad Rolling Stock Industry and Shipbuilding and Repair, where work on principal products extends over a relatively long period, the value of production, rather than the value of shipments, is recorded. For these industries value of 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 units delivered in the year under review. Adjustments to the value of shipments are also made for firms in these industries and in some other industries which operate on the basis of progress payments. The latter are treated as sales and not as inventory, so that for firms which use a progress payments account, an adjustment to the value of shipments is made for the net change in this account during the year.

(b) Shipments of goods not of own manufacture

These figures represent the net selling value at the establishment (less discounts, returns, allowances, sales taxes and excise duties and transportation charges by common or contract carriers) of all products or materials (including products transferred from other establishments of the reporting firm) sold as such in the same condition as purchased or received as transfers. For those industries which ship goods on a rental basis value of shipments represents the book value of such goods. All sales of consignment goods from other countries are included.

(c) Other revenue

Figures represent the book value of fixed assets, if any, (new construction and machinery and equipment including major repairs and alterations, additions, modifications, installation and assembly work) produced during the year for the use of reporting establishments by the establishments' own employees and for which depreciation accounts are maintained. Included also are any revenues from the sale of electricity and from any operations performed by the establishments' own employees, such as revenue from goods produced for rental (the book value of such goods are included as part of factory shipments), servicing revenues, commissions on sales (when not included in value of sales), revenue from company-operated cafeterias and lunch counters and revenue from outside installation or construction work not related to the establishments' own products, sale of used materials (excluding sale of used fixed assets), research and development work etc. As mentioned previously the figures do not include non-operating revenue such as rent, dividends, interest, etc.

Inventories

(a) Manufacturing inventory

Values represent the book value of manufacturing inventory owned in Canada. The value of inventory held for which progress payments have been received is treated as shipments and is not included in inventory owned. Figures consist of inventory owned at the plant and at warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of establishments for the purpose of reporting shipments. Inventory owned in transit in Canada or on consignment in Canada is included. Inventory owned abroad has already been reported as shipments and is excluded.

(b) Inventory of goods purchased for re-sale

Figures represent the book value of inventory of goods purchased for re-sale as such without further processing, owned by reporting establishments and held at the plants and at any warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of establishments. Inventory owned in transit in Canada or on consignment in Canada is included.

Because of changes in classification, the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments or the removal of old establishments which did not operate during the latest year, the opening inventory for the latest year does not necessarily coincide with the closing inventory of the preceding year.

Value Added

(a) By manufacturing activities

Figures are compiled by deducting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity consumed from the value of production (value of shipments adjusted for changes in the value of inventories of finished goods and goods in process).

(b) By total activities

Figures consist of value added by manufacturing activities plus value added by non-manufacturing activities and is compiled by deducting the cost of goods purchased for re-sale and the cost of other materials and supplies used from the value of shipments of goods not of own manufacture plus other revenue, adjusted for changes in the value of inventories of goods purchased for re-sale.

"Value added" is sometimes referred to as net production. However, to arrive at the National Accounts concept of net production, or "Gross domestic product at factor cost", it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of advertising, insurance and other business expenses which are not collected in the annual Census of Manufactures. "Value added" figures for the primary industries, manufacturing and construction are published in DBS publication Catalogue No. 61-202, Survey of Production.

Short Forms

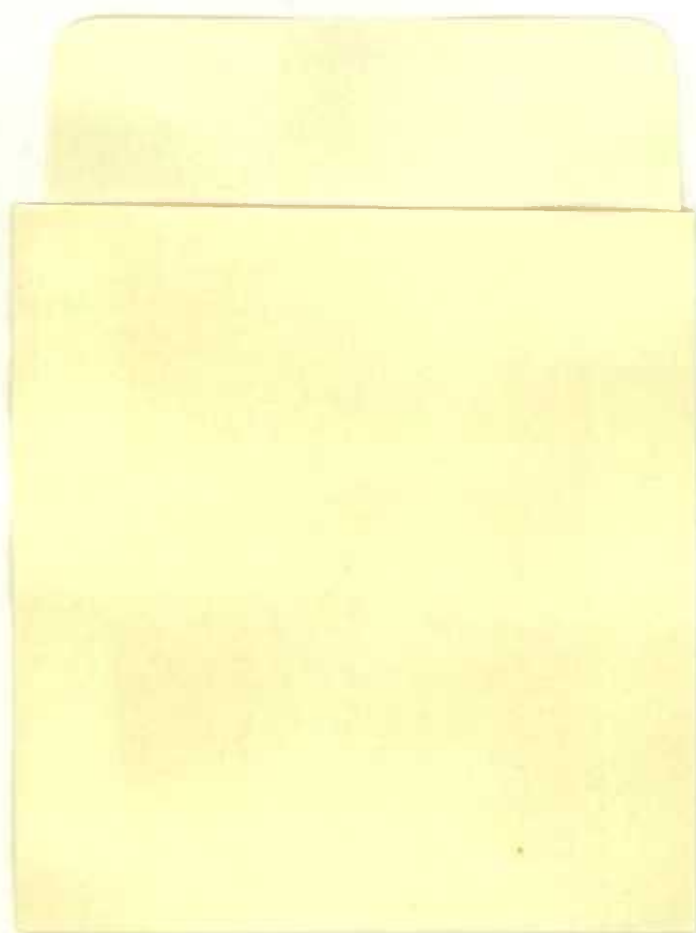
Since 1949, in order to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a one-page short form has been used asking for only a limited amount of detail. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. Beginning with the 1959 census, the general limit for short forms was raised from \$50,000 (the limit used since 1949) to \$100,000 value of shipments and a new medium form was used. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that some 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 medium forms there are lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller firms account for a larger share of total shipments.

Prior to 1961, the short form was limited to a question on the principal items of factory shipments. In the 1961 and 1962 censuses, in addition to the question on shipments of goods of own manufacture, general questions on employment and payroll and on total revenue were added on all short forms. The other elements of principal statistics, viz. value of materials, fuel and electricity and inventories, were estimated by using ratios based on the change in the value of shipments reported in 1961 and 1962. This was done to permit the complete compilation of basic industry statistics by industry and by geographic location. The proportions of the estimated data was generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

Beginning with the 1963 census, general questions on total purchases of materials, fuel and electricity and on total inventory were added on the short forms. The two questions, however, were designed so that the data can be easily derived from respondents' regular accounting records. This will permit a complete tabulation of principal statistics without the necessity of estimating missing items and will result in increased accuracy for rural area statistics where small firms account for a relatively important part of industrial output.

The addition of extra questions on the short form in recent years has also permitted an increase in the cut-off limits for short forms in many industries. This has meant that many more firms are now receiving the short form instead of the long or medium form. It has also resulted in the withdrawal of the medium form in a number of industries, thus further simplifying collection and tabulation procedures.



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