

CATALOGUE No.

42-206

ANNUAL



SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR

1961

The list of firms normally included in this report has been omitted from this issue, along with certain tables. See introductory text for details.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1961 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. Implementation of the new definition of the establishment in the 1961 Census has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics for previous years in order to maintain comparability of the data. (See following note on "Establishment".)

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 1961, 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

The reporting unit in the Census of Manufactures is the **establishment**. Beginning with the 1961 Census, the establishment is defined as follows:

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

- Materials and supplies used,
- Goods purchased for resale as such,
- Fuel and power consumed,
- Number of employees and their pay,
- Inventories,
- Shipments or sales.

The establishment is to be distinguished from smaller subdivisions or departments which do not have records which 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 operations which were classifiable to different industries. Beginning with 1961, separate reports for such operations will be required only in cases where accounting records can provide all the elements of principal statistics enumerated above. 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.

A manufacturing establishment is typically a factory, mill or plant principally engaged in manufacturing operations. Prior to 1961, the Census of Manufactures attempted to cover the manufacturing activities of all establishments, whether or not they were principally engaged in manufacturing operations. 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. Again adjustments to the industry statistics were made to reflect the removal of such reporting units for the period 1957-1960. These reporting units are now listed as establishments in other Bureau industry surveys, such as Wholesale Trade, Construction, etc. In order, however, to maintain complete coverage of certain commodity items produced mainly in manufacturing establishments, many non-manufacturing establishments are now surveyed for commodity shipments only and the latter are included in those tables of industry reports showing shipments of certain commodities "from all industries".

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 earlier.

Prior to 1961, the main emphasis in the Census of Manufactures was on manufacturing activity whereas, beginning with 1961, each establishment reports on the total operations carried out within its accounting boundaries (except income from investments such as rent, interest and dividends). However, data on different activities (manufacturing, selling, construction by own labour force etc.) are requested separately. The 1961 statistics in this report are confined to manufacturing activity in order to maintain comparability with previous years. In the 1962 reports it is planned to show both 1961 and 1962 data on the "total activity" basis in addition to the data on manufacturing operations.

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 but will be shown separately in subsequent years.

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, handling, warehousing and delivery staff. 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 the calendar year 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 with salaries, but will be shown separately in subsequent years. 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 establishment including freight, duty, etc.

Materials and Supplies Used

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

Factory Shipments

Factory shipments generally refer to 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 establishment 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 which are treated as separate establishments are included. Goods bought or received as transfers and resold without further processing are not included. Values are requested

on f.o.b. establishment 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 value of manufacturing inventory. Figures consist of inventory at the plant and at warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of the plants for the purpose of reporting shipments.

Value added by Manufacturing

Value added is compiled by deducting the cost of materials, 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). Value added is sometimes referred to as net production.¹

Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which was introduced with the 1960 Census of Manufactures provides for a breakdown of the universe into 140 industries arranged in 20 major groups compared with 135 industries in 17 major groups in the old classification which was used in the compilations for the years 1949 to 1959 inclusive. Full details are contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-501, which is available from either the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reporting establishments are classified or allotted to specific industries on the basis of the value of principal products made or shipped.

Establishments engaged solely in repair work are not included in manufacturing industries (except in the case of furniture, shipbuilding, boat building, aircraft and railroad rolling stock industries) but establishments principally engaged in assembling parts into complete units are included.

¹ To arrive at the National Accounts concept of "gross domestic product at factor cost", it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of advertising, insurance and other business costs which are not collected in the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for the primary industries, manufacturing and construction are published in D.B.S. publication 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 only for certain principal items of shipments. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. For the 1959 and 1960 censuses the general limit for short forms was raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000 value of shipments and a new intermediate 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 inter-

mediate forms there are lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smaller firms account for a larger share of total shipments.

In the 1961 Census, in addition to the question on shipments of goods of own manufacture, 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, are generally estimated by using ratios based on the change in the value of shipments from year to year. This is to permit the complete compilation of basic industry statistics by industry and by geographic location. The proportion of the estimated data is generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR

1961

Data presented in this report under the heading of Shipbuilding and Repair reflect the implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) and the New Establishment Concept which are being used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its compilation of 1961 industry statistics—see items "Standard Industrial Classification" and "Establishment" in the Explanatory Notes section of this report. For statistical purposes the Industry titled Shipbuilding and Repair in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing all types of ships of more than 5 tons displacement. Data on smaller type of craft such as motorboats, sailboats, rowboats, lifeboats and canoes will be found in Catalogue No. 42-206 "Boatbuilding and Repair".

The introduction of the new definition of establishment (reporting units) in the 1961 Census of Manufactures has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics. In the case of the industry under review such changes were minimal as evidenced in the comparative series of statistics presented in Tables 1A and 1B. Table 1A shows data according to the "old" concept while Table 1B reflects the implementation of the "new" or revised Standard Industrial Classification and the New Establishment Concept for the years 1957 to 1961.

As a result of increased work loads and staff shortages it has been necessary to suspend publication of certain tables normally contained in this report. It is planned to resume publication of these tables in the 1962 report. In general the tables affected are the following: Directory of firms—Imports—Exports—Capital and Repair Expenditures.

Note 1—Figures for value added by manufacture prior to 1960 were obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used, including fuel and electricity, from the value of production. Beginning with 1960 the "Value added" calculation takes into account the change in finished goods inventory to accommodate products such as tanks, castings and machinery reported in terms of factory shipments rather than production.

Note 2—This industry includes the establishments which were occupied principally in making commercial or naval vessels and also yards which did naval repair work or were engaged in outfitting ships for delivery. The government naval dockyards on the east and west coast have not been included, although a considerable amount of repairs and overhauling was done at these stations.

TABLE 1 A. Principal Statistics of the Shipbuilding Industry Significant Years, 1929 - 59

Basis: Standard Industrial Classification in use prior to 1960.

Year and province	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at works	Cost at plant of materials used	Value added by manufacture	Gross selling value of products
	number			dollars			
1929	41	5,297	7,472,865	360,819	5,607,297	11,524,909	17,493,025
1933	38	2,254	2,644,396	240,961	989,661	3,291,245	4,521,867
1937	40	3,502	4,411,910	279,993	3,204,905	6,875,788	10,360,686
1939	43	3,491	4,950,179	298,877	3,814,321	7,121,769	11,234,967
1943	87	75,847	153,595,336	3,428,518	123,317,336	249,815,120	376,560,974
1946	79	20,246	40,975,731	1,400,316	25,915,348	64,535,796	91,851,460
1949	80	12,562	30,909,310	1,369,141	28,285,590	45,946,654	75,601,385
1955	70	16,829	56,167,658	1,621,654	47,335,389	84,879,899	133,836,942
1956	67	17,782	64,685,550	1,879,263	54,130,593	91,188,806	147,198,662
1957	68	18,417	71,166,172	2,123,686	63,941,511	101,093,592	167,158,789
1958	65	16,132	65,883,090	2,055,185	50,673,132	95,602,037	148,330,354
1959	65	14,291	62,100,539	2,045,530	50,452,695	90,628,521	143,126,746

TABLE 1B. Principal Statistics, Shipbuilding and Repair, by Provinces, 1957-61

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept

Year and province	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at plant	Cost of materials at plant	Value added by manufacture	Gross value of production
	number				dollars		
1957							
Newfoundland	5	772	1,906,752	137,889	792,154	1	3,908,407
Prince Edward Island							
New Brunswick							
Nova Scotia							
Quebec							
Ontario	17	2,751	9,716,731	405,132	8,725,074		22,828,327
British Columbia	12	8,005	29,098,402	841,395	32,663,795		71,897,648
	11	2,038	7,722,135	269,187	10,483,725		22,374,061
	25	5,011	23,401,031	490,227	11,750,523		47,033,053
Canada	70	18,577	71,845,051	2,143,830	64,415,271		168,041,496
1958							
Newfoundland	6	716	2,301,610	134,033	649,077	3,577,580	4,372,690
Prince Edward Island							
New Brunswick							
Nova Scotia							
Quebec							
Ontario	17	2,472	8,516,475	325,975	6,440,257	10,406,872	17,173,718
British Columbia	12	6,575	26,824,578	800,227	24,921,404	37,441,067	63,162,698
	12	2,765	10,738,188	356,539	9,783,371	20,515,975	30,643,892
	22	3,770	18,314,598	462,481	9,348,439	24,289,145	34,103,131
Canada	69	16,298	66,695,449	2,079,255	51,142,548	96,230,639	149,456,129
1959							
Newfoundland	6	519	2,093,254	113,236	1,101,068	2,962,610	4,170,139
Prince Edward Island							
New Brunswick							
Nova Scotia							
Quebec							
Ontario	17	2,208	8,444,740	382,475	5,324,072	10,727,124	16,433,470
British Columbia	12	6,078	25,877,048	793,157	24,071,776	37,138,993	61,952,227
	12	2,277	9,069,634	358,125	8,140,981	14,776,463	23,291,529
	20	3,346	17,324,775	416,077	12,228,097	25,558,090	38,197,610
Canada	67	14,428	62,809,451	2,063,070	50,865,994	91,163,280	144,050,986
1960							
Newfoundland	6	1,552	4,801,357	169,663	2,848,969	5,613,761	8,631,303
Prince Edward Island							
New Brunswick							
Nova Scotia							
Quebec							
Ontario	16	2,031	7,685,964	309,607	5,639,598	8,569,222	14,518,631
British Columbia	12	6,687	30,006,545	896,023	24,222,461	48,405,293	73,488,121
	12	2,190	8,896,087	319,817	10,125,774	15,842,224	26,273,868
	20	2,653	13,349,658	353,258	7,111,458	17,906,230	25,362,341
Canada	66	15,113	64,739,611	2,048,368	49,948,260	96,336,730	148,274,264
1961							
Newfoundland	5	1,835	5,572,416	158,961	2,871,351	7,420,830	10,462,996
Prince Edward Island							
New Brunswick							
Nova Scotia							
Quebec							
Ontario	17	2,000	7,883,947	307,316	5,766,728	7,578,426	13,650,495
British Columbia	10	6,168	27,478,461	682,234	20,334,150	40,211,200	61,262,965
	12	1,899	8,018,290	285,499	10,348,681	10,502,012	21,141,499
	19	2,946	14,824,610	359,758	8,815,276	20,955,941	30,111,594
Canada	63	14,848	63,777,724	1,793,768	48,136,186	86,668,409	136,629,459

¹ Because of lack of inventory data, "Value added" is not available for 1957.

TABLE 2. Inventories:¹ Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process ²	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening:				
Newfoundland	850,624	559,242	11,854	1,421,720
Prince Edward Island				
New Brunswick				
Nova Scotia				
Quebec	1,102,245	776,216	2,796	1,881,257
Ontario	6,440,436	5,935,395	87,355	12,463,186
British Columbia	2,107,089	1,326,210	9,292	3,442,591
Canada	3,136,742	1,746,395	1,140	4,884,277
Canada	13,637,136	10,343,458	112,437	24,093,031
Closing:				
Newfoundland	1,009,794	2,858,422	—	3,868,216
Prince Edward Island				
New Brunswick				
Nova Scotia				
Quebec	1,038,273	688,290	4,771	1,731,334
Ontario	5,441,203	6,083,022	51,974	11,576,199
British Columbia	1,974,443	214,513	3,985	2,192,941
Canada	3,633,436	1,468,382	20,611	5,122,429
Canada	13,097,149	11,312,629	81,341	24,491,119

¹ Book value of all manufacturing inventories owned and held at plant and plant warehouses.² Adjusted to allow for progress payments.

Note: The opening inventory for 1961 differs from the closing inventory for 1960 because of the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments, the removal of figures for establishments which did not operate in 1961, changes in classification and the implementation of the New Establishment Concept.

TABLE 3. Factory Shipments: Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961

Item	Number of vessels delivered	Gross tonnage	Value of deliveries
		tons	\$
Naval vessels, all types .....	..	..	1
Commercial vessels:			
Cargo and Cargo-passenger vessels	10	72,077	32,347,439
Dredges .....	..	..	1
Ferries .....	..	..	1
Fishing boats	19	..	1,390,518
Passenger ships	—	—	—
Scows and barges	21	—	3,049,049
Tankers	—	—	—
Tugs	9	—	1,436,787
All other commercial vessels	18	—	5,709,926
Small craft	22	—	298,476
Total all vessels (including small craft)	99	—	44,221,435
			Value
			\$
Other production:			
Work done during year on undelivered vessels and on reconditioning and conversion			42,461,924
Repairs done to vessels during the year			44,732,350
Miscellaneous products (boilers, engines, etc.)			29,635,472
Total value of deliveries and other production			161,051,181
Less value of work done in previous years on vessels delivered in current year and on reconditioning and conversion			23,996,257
Less adjustments for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which were not deducted from individual commodity items detailed above			425,465
Total production for year			136,629,459

¹ Included with "All other commercial vessels".

TABLE 4. Materials Used: Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961

Material	Quantity	Cost at works
		\$
Iron:		
Pig iron	net ton 348	38,995
Castings, gray and malleable	" 1,888	714,153
Castings, steel	" 327	178,247
Steel (other than special alloy):		
Bars	" 6,711	1,332,947
Plates	" 64,658	9,199,727
Sheets:		
Plain	" 2,639	404,239
Galvanized	" 553	109,663
Strip	" 648	91,198
Structural shapes	" 14,453	2,160,539
Wire	" 778	177,269
Alloy steel in all forms .....	... 636,173	
Scrap iron and steel of all kinds	net ton 691	25,065
Iron and steel pipe and fittings .....	... 1,352,027	
Other iron and steel .....	... 288,424	
Non-ferrous metals:		
Aluminum - Castings	pound 12,948	16,849
Sheet	" 304,585	140,224
Other forms	" 77,602	69,865
Brass and bronze	" 527,175	407,969
Copper - Sheet	" 167,066	131,467
Wire	" 24,967	22,787
Other forms	" 114,490	72,864
Lead	" 36,776	8,406
Nickel	" 2,879	2,456
Tin	" 927	995
Zinc	" 127,168	29,207
Rabbit metals and solders	" 86,356	92,517
Other non-ferrous metals .....	... 2,201	
Other materials and supplies:		
Paint and varnishes .....	... 720,398	
Lumber	M ft. b.m. 4,191	570,890
Timber	" 1,557	208,909
Engines purchased .....	... 3,900,818	
Boilers purchased .....	... 213,740	
Electrical equipment purchased .....	... 2,442,413	
Auxiliary equipment purchased .....	... 4,667,505	
All other materials ¹ .....	... 17,705,040	
Total .....	... 48,136,186	

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments. The total estimated value of materials used by these establishments was \$2,639,636 and this amount is included in "All other materials".

TABLE 5. Value of shipbuilding, 1952-61

Year	Value of ships delivered during the year	Less value of work done in previous years delivered in current year ¹	Add value of work done on ships not completed at year-end ¹	Total value of new construction ¹	Value of ship repairs
			dollars		
1952	34,881,738	17,085,838	64,777,915	82,573,815	47,578,971
1953	53,520,954	32,427,998	74,218,646	95,311,602	62,787,081
1954	68,753,916	45,259,791	65,562,151	89,146,276	44,880,586
1955	63,479,712	42,350,386	46,841,472	67,970,798	42,074,757
1956	67,645,204	41,098,262	43,774,027	70,320,969	42,857,489
1957	108,164,721	73,544,764	52,444,085	87,064,042	45,091,340
1958	81,498,097	53,840,029	49,706,574	77,364,642	43,744,138
1959	144,922,659	107,054,917	33,729,302	71,597,044	45,097,519
1960	76,075,064	34,287,098	27,662,812	69,450,778	45,149,883
1961	44,221,435	23,996,257	42,461,924	62,687,102	44,732,350

¹ Includes value of work done on reconditioning and conversion.

**TABLE 6. Principal Statistics classified according to Type of Ownership:
Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961**

Type	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost at plant of materials used	Gross value of production
	number		dollars			
Individual ownership	2	30	66, 893	4, 275	41, 700	130, 055
Partnerships	1					
Incorporated companies	60	14, 818	63, 710, 831	1, 789, 493	48, 094, 486	136, 499, 404
Totals	63	14, 848	63, 777, 724	1, 793, 768	48, 136, 186	136, 629, 459

**TABLE 7. Principal Statistics grouped according to Value of Production:
Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961**

Establishments reporting value of production	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost at plant of materials used	Gross value of production
	number		dollars			
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	1	65	157, 727	6, 470	80, 186	290, 848
25,000 " 49,999	4					
50,000 " 99,999	2					
100,000 " 199,999	10	212	638, 740	21, 895	529, 150	1, 467, 649
200,000 " 499,999	16	700	2, 751, 339	107, 183	1, 701, 488	6, 008, 648
500,000 " 999,999	12	940	3, 988, 238	137, 105	2, 025, 740	8, 392, 481
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	8	1, 373	5, 869, 632	215, 149	5, 736, 382	13, 914, 868
5,000,000 and over	10	11, 558	50, 372, 048	1, 305, 966	38, 063, 240	106, 554, 965
Totals	63	14, 848	63, 777, 724	1, 793, 768	48, 136, 186	136, 629, 459

TABLE 8. Employees and Their Earnings: Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961

Province	Employees					Earnings		
	Office and supervisory		Production workers		Total	Office and supervisory	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
Newfoundland	329	49	1, 453	4	1, 835	1, 384, 026	4, 188, 390	5, 572, 416
Prince Edward Island								
New Brunswick								
Nova Scotia	171	59	1, 762	8	2, 000	1, 072, 177	6, 811, 770	7, 883, 947
Quebec	1, 159	221	4, 779	9	6, 168	6, 938, 908	20, 539, 553	27, 478, 461
Ontario	231	56	1, 608	4	1, 899	1, 436, 433	6, 581, 857	8, 018, 290
British Columbia	358	114	2, 471	3	2, 946	2, 700, 978	12, 123, 632	14, 824, 610
Canada	2, 248	499	12, 073	28	14, 848	13, 532, 522	50, 245, 202	63, 777, 724

TABLE 9. Production Workers, by Months: Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail ¹	
	Male	Female
January	9,485	24
February	11,107	25
March	10,477	25
April	10,427	24
May	10,268	29
June	12,178	30
July	11,503	32
August	11,799	29
September	12,048	30
October	12,527	30
November	11,892	30
December	10,953	29
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail	11,214	28
Average estimated for small establishments ²	859	—
Average for all establishments	12,073	28

¹ The number of production workers, by months, was collected only for large establishments.

² The monthly detail of production workers was not collected from small establishments. Only annual averages were collected from these establishments.

TABLE 10. Fuel and Electricity Used: Shipbuilding and Repair, 1961

Kind	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ¹		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton 9,856	113,692
(b) Imported	" 1,647	22,461
Coke	" 366	10,586
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal. 425,533	143,456
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	" 4,016,491	412,754
Gas—Liquefied petroleum gases	" 63,371	10,050
Natural gas	M cu. ft. 37,288	46,499
Other fuel .....	... 30,731	
Electricity purchased	kwh. 69,691,025	874,544
2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ²		
Cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	128,995
3. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	1,793,768

¹ Large establishments.

² Small establishments.