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TRUCK BODY AND TRAILER MANUFACTURERS

1962

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SYMBOLS

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- .. figures not available.
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TRUCK BODY AND TRAILER MANUFACTURERS

1962

Data presented in this report under the heading of Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers reflect 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 industry statistics—see items "Standard Industrial Classification" and "Establishment" in the Explanatory Notes section of this report.

For statistical purposes the industry titled Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing truck and bus bodies but not manufacturing complete trucks or buses. Included are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing truck trailers and tractor-type bus trailers, as well as those primarily engaged in manufacturing trailers for attachment to passenger cars.

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 reflected in the comparative series of statistics included in Tables 1 and 1 A.

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 ⁴		Total ⁴					
		Number	Wages	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages				
	No.		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000				
1957	93	2,758	9,408	817	3,823	3,575	13,231	446	27,016	53,013	..
1958	91	2,672	9,777	866	4,198	3,538	13,975	452	29,537	52,293	23,174
1959	101	2,929	10,464	907	4,485	3,836	14,949	515	31,287	57,353	26,570
1960	114	2,698	9,764	908	4,606	3,606	14,370	552	26,738	51,453	22,861
1961	112	2,568	9,301	801	3,990	3,369	13,292	519	25,840	48,091	21,836

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 ⁴	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁴		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁴
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	4	33	51	89	7	81	307	219	3	12	41	109	223
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	20	290	531	850	54	2,050	4,174	2,081	19	55	347	1,181	2,218
Ontario	48	1,710	3,533	6,587	359	21,022	35,498	14,225	15	65	2,578	10,951	15,014
Manitoba	9	101	194	310	21	513	1,150	640	5	17	131	431	638
Saskatchewan	1												
Alberta	16	254	455	705	42	2,195	3,698	1,407	7	27	300	907	1,505
British Columbia	14	178	339	760	36	2,080	3,646	1,545	3	10	226	1,018	1,659
Totals	112	2,568	5,102	9,301	519	27,940	48,472	20,117	52	186	3,623	14,597	21,259
1962													
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	3	18	31	55	5	75	200	120	10	10	22	71	129
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	24	331	657	1,170	63	2,674	5,380	2,698	21	67	415	1,607	2,876
Ontario	52	1,811	3,752	7,089	398	25,767	42,689	17,073	27	112	2,705	11,426	18,103
Manitoba	9	99	182	288	19	563	1,278	678	4	14	125	395	677
Saskatchewan	1												
Alberta	19	238	467	711	36	2,244	3,693	1,435	8	23	276	885	1,469
British Columbia	14	234	454	1,041	48	2,676	4,721	2,087	10	10	289	1,417	2,180
Totals	122	2,731	5,544	10,354	570	33,999	57,961	24,092	65	234	3,832	15,801	25,434

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 ¹	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	4	2	2	3	2	11	32	22	5	12	2	3	22
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	11	14	21	36	3	48	168	120	6	23	22	55	144
25,000 " 49,999	23	57	99	170	15	279	857	569	28	93	67	201	575
50,000 " 99,999	10	62	127	203	15	234	726	473	8	41	78	258	501
100,000 " 199,999	19	266	484	796	49	1,252	3,033	1,697	—	—	354	1,137	1,792
200,000 " 499,999	18	323	651	1,120	60	2,769	5,452	2,585	1	5	412	1,613	2,720
500,000 " 999,999	12	464	860	1,470	84	4,869	7,921	2,938	4	12	559	1,993	2,951
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	15	1,378	2,859	5,504	291	18,478	30,284	11,713	—	—	2,129	9,337	12,553
5,000,000 and over													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	112	2,566	5,102	9,301	519	27,940	48,472	20,117	52	186	3,623	14,597	21,259
1962													
Under \$10,000	4	1	1	1	1	9	28	18	5	8	1	1	18
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	14	15	28	43	5	96	252	171	15	43	27	81	175
25,000 " 49,999	21	55	113	182	14	289	821	521	23	94	67	234	555
50,000 " 99,999	14	69	148	218	21	324	895	544	15	55	86	275	555
100,000 " 199,999	15	153	295	485	29	1,094	2,135	1,068	7	33	194	674	1,118
200,000 " 499,999	28	522	1,064	1,846	97	4,897	8,837	3,889	—	—	664	2,578	4,042
500,000 " 999,999	8	316	650	1,220	60	3,193	6,056	2,923	—	—	405	1,689	2,888
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	18	1,600	3,246	6,358	341	24,098	38,938	14,958	—	—	2,388	10,269	16,083
5,000,000 and over													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	122	2,731	5,544	10,354	570	33,999	57,961	24,092	65	234	3,832	15,801	25,434

See footnotes following Table 3A.

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	10	8	10	16	3	36	101	68	7	16	13	28	92
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	18	35	62	105	10	224	548	318	20	70	43	125	321
25,000 " 49,999	19	110	207	365	22	810	1,520	652	15	57	141	521	752
50,000 " 99,999	20	212	421	705	44	1,364	2,912	1,503	6	31	285	991	1,601
100,000 " 199,999	18	372	678	1,077	69	3,219	5,845	2,489	—	—	478	1,584	2,556
200,000 " 499,999	16	790	1,581	2,838	132	8,330	13,592	5,085	4	12	963	3,822	5,107
500,000 " 999,999	11	1,039	2,145	4,194	238	13,956	23,954	10,002	—	—	1,700	7,527	10,829
1,000,000 " 4,999,999													
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	112	2,566	5,102	9,301	519	27,940	48,472	20,117	52	186	3,623	14,597	21,259
1962													
Under \$10,000	8	11	20	35	2	79	117	45	7	11	15	55	46
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	23	35	71	109	13	300	693	396	30	100	48	149	403
25,000 " 49,999	24	119	232	368	29	798	1,660	837	22	93	148	475	907
50,000 " 99,999	16	169	340	519	41	1,501	2,787	1,192	6	29	218	716	1,237
100,000 " 199,999	22	409	833	1,441	67	3,476	6,486	3,060	—	—	519	2,022	3,093
200,000 " 499,999	15	581	1,211	2,228	110	7,147	12,283	5,167	—	—	730	3,057	5,350
500,000 " 999,999	11	928	1,867	3,521	169	11,922	19,017	7,426	—	—	1,208	4,980	7,881
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	3	479	969	2,132	139	8,776	14,918	5,969	—	—	946	4,346	6,516
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	122	2,731	5,544	10,354	570	33,999	57,961	24,092	65	234	3,832	15,801	25,434

See footnotes following Table 3A.

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 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	8	4	6	10	3	24	78	54	7	16	6	15	55
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	20	39	66	112	10	237	571	331	20	70	50	138	358
25,000 " 49,999	17	84	154	271	17	452	1,093	580	14	52	104	358	583
50,000 " 99,999	18	195	378	641	38	1,335	2,646	1,268	7	36	257	878	1,319
100,000 " 199,999	21	397	730	1,165	75	3,470	6,243	2,642	—	—	512	1,712	2,756
200,000 " 499,999	17	808	1,625	2,908	137	8,466	13,887	5,239	4	12	994	3,969	5,357
500,000 " 999,999	11	1,039	2,145	4,194	238	13,956	23,954	10,002	—	—	1,700	7,527	10,829
1,000,000 " 4,999,999													
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	112	2,566	5,102	9,301	519	27,940	48,472	20,117	52	186	3,623	14,597	21,259
1962													
Under \$10,000	8	11	20	35	2	79	117	45	7	11	15	55	46
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	23	35	71	109	13	300	693	396	30	100	48	149	403
25,000 " 49,999	21	97	198	310	26	652	1,391	719	22	93	119	380	730
50,000 " 99,999	18	174	341	523	37	1,273	2,559	1,229	6	29	226	745	1,304
100,000 " 199,999	22	414	841	1,433	73	3,552	6,491	2,950	—	—	523	1,994	3,000
200,000 " 499,999	16	593	1,236	2,289	111	7,446	12,774	5,358	—	—	747	3,150	5,554
500,000 " 999,999	11	928	1,867	3,521	169	11,922	19,017	7,426	—	—	1,208	4,980	7,881
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	3	479	969	2,132	139	8,776	14,918	5,969	—	—	946	4,346	6,516
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	122	2,731	5,544	10,354	570	33,999	57,961	24,092	65	234	3,832	15,801	25,484

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	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
1961													
Under 5 employees	31	42	72	123	14	365	1,024	653	27	94	56	166	681
5- 14 employees	23	137	251	436	32	757	1,897	1,092	20	75	180	605	1,167
15- 49 "	38	730	1,409	2,383	141	6,725	12,315	5,308	5	17	941	3,405	5,938
50- 99 "	12	666	1,338	2,277	115	7,288	12,476	5,179	—	—	833	3,165	5,094
100- 199 "	8	991	2,031	4,083	217	12,805	20,759	7,885	—	—	1,613	7,256	8,378
200- 499 "													
500 employees and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	112	2,566	5,102	9,301	519	27,940	48,472	20,117	52	186	3,623	14,597	21,259
1962													
Under 5 employees	31	41	87	137	16	382	935	555	33	112	53	178	556
5- 14 employees	31	155	307	484	39	976	2,232	1,245	32	122	205	682	1,311
15- 49 "	37	677	1,388	2,378	129	6,180	11,501	5,333	—	—	868	3,383	5,491
50- 99 "	15	839	1,750	3,177	148	11,172	18,840	7,685	—	—	1,030	4,214	7,861
100- 199 "	5	540	1,042	2,046	98	6,513	9,536	3,306	—	—	730	2,998	3,698
200- 499 "	3	479	969	2,132	139	8,776	14,918	5,969	—	—	946	4,346	6,516
500 employees and over													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	122	2,731	5,544	10,354	570	33,999	57,961	24,092	65	234	3,832	15,801	25,484

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 F. 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 manufacture 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	20	66	113	189	17	310	804	479	22	88	72	207	513
Partnerships	10	40	77	105	12	707	1,175	453	30	99	42	110	470
Incorporated companies	82	2,460	4,913	9,008	490	26,923	46,493	19,185	—	—	3,509	14,280	20,276
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	112	2,566	5,102	9,301	519	27,940	48,472	20,117	52	186	3,623	14,597	21,259
1962													
Individual ownerships	20	54	105	164	14	369	858	490	20	88	60	177	494
Partnerships	16	23	47	73	11	216	605	379	45	146	26	79	382
Incorporated companies	86	2,654	5,392	10,117	545	33,414	56,498	23,223	—	—	3,746	15,545	24,557
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	122	2,731	5,544	10,354	570	33,999	57,961	24,092	65	234	3,832	15,801	25,434

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	48,472	57,961
Add: Closing inventory—Goods in process	1,698	2,256
Finished goods	2,622	2,941
Deduct: Opening inventory—Goods in process	1,573	1,762
Finished goods	2,643	(4,498)
Gross output—Manufacturing activity	48,576	58,860
Deduct: Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing activity	27,940	33,999
Cost of fuel and electricity used	519	(28,459)
Value added—Manufacturing activity	20,117	24,092
Non-manufacturing activities:		
Value of shipments—Goods not of own manufacture .....	..	5,353
Add: All other revenue .....	..	492
Closing inventory—Goods purchased for resale	369	450
Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such .....	..	4,430
Opening inventory—Goods not of own manufacture	547	355
Cost of all other materials and supplies used .....	..	(..)
Value added—Non-manufacturing activities	1,142	1,342
Total value added	21,259	25,434

See footnote 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 ^{4,5}		Sales, and distribution ⁶		Total employees ^{7,8}		Production and related workers		Adminis- trative and office	Sales, and distribution	Total salaries and wages
	Manufacturing ⁴		Other ⁵												
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Manufacturing	Other			
1961	number										\$'000				
Nova Scotia.....	33	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	89	..	..	..	109
Quebec.....	288	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	10	850	..	..	..	1,181
Ontario.....	1,701	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,389	189	6,587	..	..	..	10,951
Manitoba.....	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	6	310	..	..	..	431
Saskatchewan.....		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	14	705	..	..	..	907
Alberta.....		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	8	760	..	..	..	1,018
British Columbia	176														
Totals	2,547	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,394	229	9,301	..	..	..	14,597
1962															
Nova Scotia.....	18	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	21	1	55	—	16	—	71
Quebec.....	330	1	1	—	60	12	11	—	402	13	1,170	4	374	58	1,607
Ontario.....	1,793	18	2	—	431	142	288	31	2,514	191	7,089	7	2,841	1,489	11,426
Manitoba.....	98	1	2	—	17	4	3	—	120	5	288	4	85	17	395
Saskatchewan		3	1	—	29	7	1	—	266	10	711	3	168	3	885
Alberta.....		3	—	—	45	9	1	—	277	12	1,041	—	369	8	1,417
British Columbia	231														
Totals	2,705	26	6	—	585	175	304	31	3,600	232	10,354	18	3,854	1,575	15,801

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 3 A. 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	2,001	19
February	2,183	20
March	2,425	24
April	2,493	28
May	2,695	29
June	2,831	31
July	3,056	31
August	2,812	27
September	2,457	25
October	2,290	24
November	2,202	22
December	2,088	21
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail (collected only for large establishments).....	2,461	26
Average for small establishments (only annual averages collected).....	244	-
Average for all establishments	2,705	26

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 Confidential data.

¹¹ Includes paid employees and 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:			
Castings (rough and semi-finished) received from foundry:			
Iron	ton	636	242
Steel	"	1,121	444
Steel (except alloy):			
Bars and rods	"	2,718	411
Plates	"	3,180	522
Sheets:			
Black	"	7,818	1,310
Galvanized	"	624	131
Tin plate	"	5	1
Structural shapes	"	4,530	813
Wire	"	42	8
Alloy steel in all forms:			
Stainless:			
Billets, bars and rods .....		...	21
Other .....		...	71
Other alloy and tool steel (including carbon, alloy and high speed steels):			
Billets, bars and rods .....		...	82
Other .....		...	126
Scrap iron and steel		—	—
Iron and steel pipe, tubing and fittings .....		...	215
Other iron and steel .....		...	675
Non-ferrous metals, including scrap:			
Aluminum:			
Castings	pound	1,588	1
Sheet	"	3,092,096	1,521
Other forms	"	599,030	412
Brass and bronze	"	—	—
Copper:			
Wire	pound	16,906	10
Other forms	"	38,543	18
Babbitt metals and solders	"	10,349	6
Other non-ferrous metals .....		...	—
Other materials:			
Paints, oils and varnishes .....		...	476
Lumber	M. bd. ft.	13,293	1,553
All other materials and components used ² .....		...	23,035
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used			30
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel)			1,673
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments			194
Total			33,999

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 \$1,454,676.

TABLE 5. Fuel and Electricity Used¹ in Manufacturing Activity,² 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept³

Description	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000
1. Large establishments which reported commodity detail:		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton 805	11
(b) Imported	" 662	10
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)		
Anthracite coal	ton 70	2
Lignite coal	" 45	1
Coke		
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal. 246,164	97
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	" 404,208	61
Wood		
Gas:		
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal. 3,336	1
(b) Other manufactured gas		
(c) Natural gas	M cu. ft. 120,490	106
Other fuel		
Electricity purchased	kwh. 9,240,955	193
Steam purchased		26
2. Estimate for small establishments for which no data were collected:		
Fuel and electricity .....	...	63
3. All establishments:		
Total fuel and electricity used .....	...	570

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:		
Bodies and cabs:		
Dump bodies (steel and aluminum, all types and sizes)	2,384	2,776
Hydraulic hoists (sold without bodies)	1,734	1,099
Tailgate loaders (all sizes and types)	182	137
Stake bodies, grain bodies and cattle bodies	2,522	1,234
Rear unit truck van bodies (steel and aluminum)	1,337	1,974
Delivery bodies (dairy, bakery, parcel, etc. steel and aluminum)	2,171	2,914
Bus bodies	2,341	7,079
Tank bodies for trucks, all types	417	1,874
Utility and service bodies (including tire and tow truck)	478	1,283
All other bodies .....	...	2,034
Trailers:		
Cabin or house type	4,293	10,003
Boat trailers	3,563	462
Commercial semi-trailers:		
Stake type	896	3,988
Van type	896	5,822
Lowbed type	78	477
Logging type	112	649
Tank type	186	1,993
Dump type	142	1,011
Poletrailers	95	175
All other trailers .....	...	1,866
All other products .....	...	4,096
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others		5,147
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above		(131)
Net adjustment for establishments receiving progress payments ²		-
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done		57,961

¹ See Explanatory Notes.

² See footnote 1, Table 7.

Note: Data given in the above table are for Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers, which includes only the concerns engaged chiefly in the production of truck bodies and trailers. Figures for the individual items do not necessarily represent the total output for Canada as there may also have been an output by concerns classified to other industrial groups. See Table 8 for total factory shipments from all industries.

TABLE 7. Industry Inventories, 1962¹

Based on 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						
Nova Scotia	5	2	3	10	—	10
Quebec	411	254	86	751	10	761
Ontario	5,042	1,387	2,333	8,802	284	9,086
Manitoba	16	29	112	227	—	227
Saskatchewan	362	36	159	557	10	567
Alberta	262	54	43	359	50	409
British Columbia						
Totals ⁴	6,208	1,762	2,736	10,706	355	11,060
Closing:						
Nova Scotia	5	3	3	10	—	10
Quebec	536	331	63	930	14	944
Ontario	5,739	1,740	2,530	10,009	366	10,375
Manitoba	83	42	80	206	—	206
Saskatchewan	502	40	178	720	12	732
Alberta	369	101	87	557	57	614
British Columbia						
Totals ⁴	7,234	2,256	2,941	12,431	450	12,881

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, 1961 and 1962

A. Truck Bodies and Cabs

Type	1961		1962	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$'000		\$'000
Dump bodies (steel and aluminum, all types and sizes)	1,924	2,157	2,862	3,161
Hydraulic hoists (sold without bodies)	2,325	1,117	3,868	1,755
Tailgate loaders (all sizes and types)	282	189	188	141
Stake bodies, grain bodies and cattle bodies	2,035	1,062	2,670	1,310
Rear unit truck van bodies (steel and aluminum)	1,158	1,786	1,337	1,974
Delivery bodies (dairy, parcel, etc., steel and aluminum)	2,133	3,004	2,173	2,928
Bus bodies	2,184	7,171	2,341	7,079
Tank bodies for trucks, all types	842	2,712	738	3,208
Utility and service bodies (including tire and tow truck)	744	2,028	668	1,621
All other bodies .....	...	1,861	...	2,194
Totals .....	...	23,087	...	25,371

B. Trailers

Type	1961		1962	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$'000		\$'000
Cabin or house type	3,429	8,700	5,143	13,988
Commercial semi-trailers:				
Stake type	772	3,721	1,190	5,354
Van type	1,116	7,557	1,272	8,826
Lowbed type	107	772	82	497
Logging type	200	1,357	219	1,230
Tank type	138	1,692	186	1,993
Dump type	81	539	160	1,123
Flat type	86	312	96	180
Box trailers	10,837	1,389	10,448	1,409
All other trailers .....	...	2,459	...	1,982
Totals .....	...	28,498	...	36,582

TABLE 9. Capital and Repair Expenditures, 1960-62

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								
1960	323	695	1,018	227	1,306	1,533	550	2,001	2,551
1961	198	1,291	1,489	205	278	483	403	1,569	1,972
1962	66	597	663	139	315	454	205	912	1,117

Source: Business Finance Division. - DBS.

List of Establishments, 1962

Name	Location
Nova Scotia:	
Middle West Pubnico Bus Builders	Middle West Pubnico
N.S. Body Bldg. & Paint Works	Halifax
Wilson's Truck-Body Shop Ltd.	Truro
Quebec:	
Alouette Trailer's Reg'd.	Ville de Brossard
Altruck Limited	Montreal
Atlas Holst & Body, Inc.	Montreal
Corbell, J.H., Ltée	St. Lin
Dorchester Body Enrg.	Ste. Claire
Electric Gas & Welding Co. Ltd.	Montreal
Fleet Truck Bodies Inc.	Montreal
Fleurent, Paul Emile	Montreal
Fontaine Body Ltd.	Cowansville
Fortin Body Enrg.	St. Jean
Gaymor Trailers Ltd.	Montreal
Gard Ltée	Montreal
Ideal Body Ltd.	Quebec
Lacasse, V. Ltd.	Ville St. Michel
Lafond, F.X. Enr.	Montreal
Larman Motor Bodies Ltd.	Montreal
Lavole, O. & Fils Enrg.	St. Martin
Lefebvre, Emile & Fils, Enrg.	St. Leonard de Port Maurice
Morcam Body-Trailer Builders Reg'd.	Montreal
Portelance, S. Enrg.	Pointe Claire
St. Johns Sheet Metal Ltd.	St. Jean
Trailer Equip. Ltd. (Verdun)	Montreal
Truck Body Builders & Repairs Ltd.	St. Laurent
William, Denis	Ste. Madeleine
Ontario:	
B.K. & B. Truck Bodies Ltd.	London
Back Motor Bodies Ltd.	Toronto
Beauchamp Truck Bodies	Ottawa
Berg Mfg. (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Bilrite Mobile Homes	Sarnia
Brantford Coach & Body Ltd.	Brantford
Canadian Blue Bird Coach Ltd.	Brantford
Canadian Campers	Toronto
Canadian Trailmobile Ltd.	Scarborough
Canasco Products Ltd.	Scarborough
Canmor Body & Trailer Co. Ltd. (Etobicoke)	Toronto
Commercial Truck Bodies Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Davies Truck Equip. Ltd.	Rexdale
Doerr Geo. C. Truck & Trailer Co.	Kitchener
Dupont Body Works Ltd.	Ottawa
Elcombe Engineering Ltd.	Windsor
F.R.P. Products Ltd.	Brantford
Felder Truck Body & Trailer Co.	Kitchener
Ferguson Thresher Co.	Maxville
Fleet-Line Products Ltd.	Waterford
Foreman Tank & Welding Co. Ltd.	St. Mary's
Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Canada Ltd., The	Dixie
General Coach Works of Canada Ltd.	Hensall
Glendale Mobile Homes Ltd.	Strathroy
Highway Trailers of Canada Ltd.	Etobicoke
Imaglineering Associates Ltd.	Kitchener
Ivey Trailers	Peterborough
Jauvin Bros.	Ottawa
Maple Leaf Metal Products Ltd.	Windsor
Marten Mfg. Ltd.	Havelock

List of Establishments, 1962 - Concluded

Address	Location
Ontario - Concluded:	
Milner-Rigsby Co. Ltd.	West Lorne
Milton Bus & Body Co. Ltd.	Milton
Noble, R. & Sons	Shallow Lake
Ontario Truck Body Co.	Newmarket
Pyramid Mobile Homes (1959) Ltd.	Windsor
Rambler Trailer Co.	Burlington
Richardson, C. & Co. Ltd.	St. Mary's
St. Catharines Auto Bodies Ltd.	St. Catharines
Smith Bros. Motor Bodies Ltd.	Toronto
Steadman Industries Ltd.	Cooksville
Sturdy Truck Body Mfg. Co.	Kitchener
Swartz, S. & Sons	Toronto
Ted's Homes Ltd.	R.R. # 1 North Bay
Thomas Built Buses of Canada Ltd.	Woodstock
Tipping Truck Bodies	Tottenham
Truck Engineering Ltd.	Woodstock
20th Century Mobile Homes Ltd.	R.R. # 10, London
Van-Wilson Ltd.	Aldershot
Wallinga Body & Coach Ltd.	Fergus
Welles Corp. Ltd.	Windsor
Wilson Motor Bodies Ltd.	Long Branch
Wood, Phil, Industries Ltd.	Windsor
Manitoba:	
Brandon Body Works Ltd.	Brandon
Chalmers Auto Truck & Body Works Ltd.	Winnipeg
Elias, Thomas Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg
Flatts Truck Body Works	Winnipeg
Lawrie Wagon & Carriage Co. Ltd., The	Winnipeg
Lindale Mobile Homes	St. Andrews
Markwill Industries Ltd.	St. Boniface
Redlick Trailer Co. Ltd.	Brandon
Sangster's Wagon & Body Works Ltd.	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan:	
Hub Truck Body & Trailer Works	Saskatoon
Alberta:	
Akkerman Trailers	Calgary
Armand Truck Body Works	Edmonton
Belmont Body Works	Edmonton
Block, L.R., Const.	Lethbridge
Custom Hoist & Body Co.	Edmonton
Dittrich Millwork	Stettler
Edmonton Truck Body Ltd.	Edmonton
Estevan Industries Ltd.	Fort MacLeod
Glendale Mobile Homes Ltd.	Wetaskiwin
Hay & Harding Ltd.	Calgary
Maveety & Gerlitz Holdings Ltd.	Calgary
Mobile Living Products Ltd.	Red Deer
Park Industries Ltd.	Edmonton
Pinewood Industries Ltd.	Red Deer
Roadway Trailers Ltd.	Edmonton
Silver Star Industries	Lethbridge
Sunnyside Auto Body Industries Ltd.	Calgary
Watson Industries (Alta.) Ltd.	Clareholm
Western Truck Body Mfg. Ltd.	Edmonton
British Columbia:	
Collins Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Burnaby
Columbia Trailer Co. Ltd.	Vancouver
Commercial Body Builders Ltd.	Burnaby
Custom Engineering Ltd.	Richmond
Evergreen Trailer Co. Ltd.	North Surrey
Knight, A. & C. Ltd.	Port Moody
Lang-Ford Truck Equip. Ltd.	Vancouver
Ribchester, G.W. & Son Ltd.	Vancouver
Southern Cross Enterprises	Burnaby
Spring Steel Products	Vancouver
Vanguard Trailers Ltd.	Richmond
Westminster Truck Equip. Ltd.	Port Coquitlam
White & Taylor Ltd.	Vancouver
Willock Truck Equip. Co. Ltd.	Vancouver

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

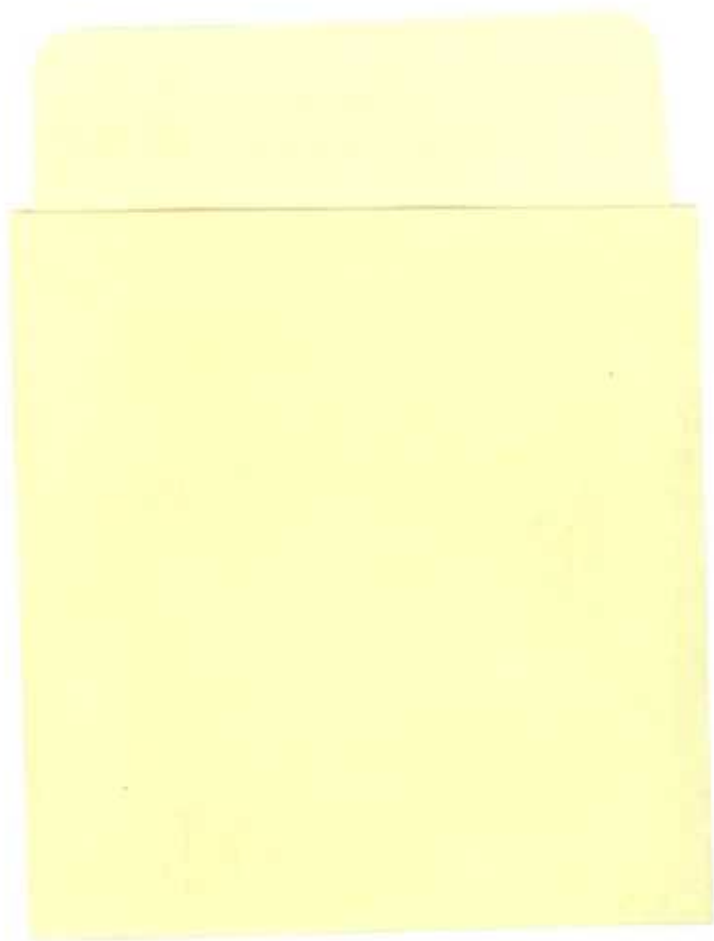
(a) Used in manufacturing activities. Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the establishment, of materials, supplies and purchased components owned and used during the year in manufacturing activities and related processes. The statistics represent only commodity items or physical 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.





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(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.