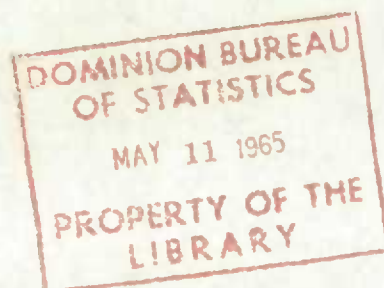


CATALOGUE No.

44-211

ANNUAL



# READY-MIX CONCRETE MANUFACTURERS 1962

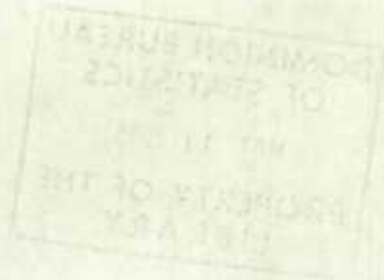
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### SYMBOLS

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

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

## READY-MIX CONCRETE MANUFACTURERS

1962

Data presented in this report under the heading of Ready-Mix Concrete 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 compilations of industry statistics—see "Standard Industrial Classification" and "Establishment" in the Explanatory Notes section of this report.

For statistical purposes the industry titled Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in mixing and delivering ready-mix concrete.

The establishments in this industry manufacture ready-mix concrete as their main product. Figures on cement work undertaken by firms classified for statistical purposes in the area of "Construction" are not included. The latter type of work has been covered in the annual survey of construction.

The combination of improvements in internal procedures with the introduction of the final stage of the Establishment Concept has produced changes which, for some industries, have required adjustments to industry statistical data. For this industry changes affecting manufacturing activity were of a minor nature.

**TABLE 1. Principal Statistics - Manufacturing Activity,<sup>1</sup> 1957-61**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>2</sup>

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Employees						Cost of fuel and elec- tricity <sup>4</sup>	Cost of materials and supplies used <sup>4</sup>	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture <sup>4</sup>	Value added <sup>4</sup>
		Production and related workers <sup>4</sup>		Administrative and office employees <sup>3</sup>		Total <sup>4</sup>					
		Number	Wages	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages				
	No.		\$'000		\$'000				\$'000		
1957 .....	96	3,168	12,490	667	2,950	3,835	15,440	2,554	48,894	86,060	..
1958 .....	98	3,151	13,336	700	3,173	3,851	16,508	2,596	51,883	89,616	41,297
1959 .....	100	3,435	14,875	737	3,819	4,172	18,694	3,390	56,177	97,452	37,910
1960 .....	135	3,304	14,274	922	4,480	4,226	18,754	3,149	57,291	101,096	39,557
1961 .....	157	3,188	14,679	883	4,655	4,071	19,334	3,437	66,221	105,341	35,779

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

**TABLE 1 A. Principal Statistics - Manufacturing Activity and Total Activity,<sup>1</sup> 1961 and 1962**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>2</sup>

Year and province	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers <sup>4</sup>			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity <sup>5</sup>	Cost of materials and supplies used <sup>4</sup>	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture <sup>4</sup>	Value added <sup>4</sup>	Working owners and partners <sup>6</sup>		Total employees <sup>7</sup>		Total value added <sup>4</sup>
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
<b>1961</b>													
Newfoundland .....	2	174	426	841	147	2,971	4,523	1,407	5	10	221	853	1,612
Nova Scotia .....	6												
New Brunswick .....	3												
Quebec .....	36	1,075	2,775	4,638	1,100	20,805	33,546	11,647	10	10	1,332	5,910	12,384
Ontario .....	62	1,108	2,536	5,200	1,374	25,813	40,765	13,686	10	10	1,559	7,858	15,305
Manitoba .....	5	137	376	677	112	2,620	4,595	1,864	—	—	178	979	1,911
Saskatchewan .....	6	57	143	250	76	2,030	2,943	837	—	—	83	383	876
Alberta .....	13	343	918	1,707	322	7,788	11,837	3,742	—	—	421	2,123	3,731
British Columbia .....	25	345	633	1,752	358	4,723	8,189	3,053	6	14	438	2,297	3,477
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>14,866</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>66,750</b>	<b>106,399</b>	<b>36,236</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>20,203</b>	<b>39,296</b>
<b>1962</b>													
Newfoundland .....	3	217	513	795	180	2,744	4,805	1,862	10	10	276	1,060	2,230
Nova Scotia .....	6												
New Brunswick .....	5												
Quebec .....	47	1,381	3,533	6,676	2,068	24,699	45,098	18,346	8	25	1,669	8,204	20,089
Ontario .....	71	1,259	2,956	6,397	1,430	31,844	49,942	16,672	8	31	1,754	9,559	18,710
Manitoba .....	6	75	181	376	104	2,112	4,617	2,401	10	10	114	645	2,451
Saskatchewan .....	8	108	251	441	135	3,001	4,452	1,316	10	10	160	641	1,557
Alberta .....	18	389	918	1,841	307	9,252	15,149	5,614	10	10	474	2,370	6,008
British Columbia .....	28	362	745	2,000	367	5,718	9,218	3,095	4	11	439	2,401	4,163
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>192</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>9,097</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>79,370</b>	<b>133,282</b>	<b>49,327</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>55,208</b>

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 Concept<sup>1</sup>

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers <sup>4</sup>			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity <sup>5</sup>	Cost of materials and supplies used <sup>6</sup>	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture <sup>4</sup>	Value added <sup>4</sup>	Working owners and partners <sup>4</sup>		Total employees <sup>7</sup>		Total value added <sup>8</sup>
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
<b>1961</b>													
Under \$10,000													
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	12	21	32	57	19	210	361	128	5	11	28	74	130
25,000 " 49,999	17	63	125	207	58	688	1,339	593	8	23	83	258	604
50,000 " 99,999	27	170	367	618	186	2,392	3,972	1,402	1	2	224	789	1,533
100,000 " 199,999	45	465	1,117	1,833	554	9,232	15,144	5,362	—	—	636	2,653	5,772
200,000 " 499,999	28	544	1,248	2,300	735	11,544	19,055	6,861	—	—	715	3,219	7,190
500,000 " 999,999	26	1,455	3,489	7,179	1,450	29,292	47,671	16,914	—	—	1,803	9,266	18,566
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	3	521	1,429	2,671	488	13,393	18,856	4,975	—	—	730	3,794	5,508
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	150	(6)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>14,866</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>66,756</b>	<b>106,399</b>	<b>36,236</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>20,203</b>	<b>39,296</b>
<b>1962</b>													
Under \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	5	4	5	8	5	56	80	19	—	—	7	11	19
25,000 " 49,999	13	25	49	76	33	293	510	184	10	32	35	97	196
50,000 " 99,999	19	65	138	234	69	785	1,421	565	5	16	91	321	645
100,000 " 199,999	35	176	397	664	224	2,825	4,935	1,891	7	26	232	893	1,970
200,000 " 499,999	47	492	1,175	2,026	582	8,874	15,040	5,584	3	8	640	2,643	6,230
500,000 " 999,999	41	727	1,712	3,348	1,003	17,282	27,279	9,030	—	—	969	4,702	10,388
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	29	1,729	4,096	8,882	1,794	35,909	60,503	22,769	—	—	2,107	11,527	25,550
5,000,000 and over	3	573	1,525	3,289	883	13,348	23,514	9,286	—	—	759	4,349	10,233
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	336	(22)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>9,097</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>79,370</b>	<b>133,282</b>	<b>49,327</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>24,889</b>	<b>55,208</b>

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 Concept<sup>2</sup>

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers <sup>4</sup>			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity <sup>5</sup>	Cost of materials and supplies used <sup>6</sup>	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture <sup>4</sup>	Value added <sup>4</sup>	Working owners and partners <sup>4</sup>		Total employees <sup>7</sup>		Total value added <sup>8</sup>
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
<b>1961</b>													
Under \$10,000	8	12	16	30	9	125	189	55	3	5	16	36	55
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	8	25	48	88	32	268	455	152	3	9	31	105	153
25,000 " 49,999	24	125	260	435	143	1,715	2,760	908	3	11	162	555	973
50,000 " 99,999	34	247	563	928	258	4,896	7,601	2,414	5	10	332	1,241	2,628
100,000 " 199,999	31	342	804	1,472	474	8,470	13,262	4,341	—	—	484	2,157	4,813
200,000 " 499,999	35	862	2,127	3,874	1,002	16,879	28,278	10,416	—	—	1,067	4,953	10,601
500,000 " 999,999	11	659	1,644	3,262	752	14,893	23,422	7,863	—	—	942	4,642	9,161
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	7	967	2,343	4,978	820	19,503	30,431	10,087	—	—	1,165	6,164	10,918
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	150	(6)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>14,866</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>66,756</b>	<b>106,399</b>	<b>36,236</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>20,203</b>	<b>39,296</b>
<b>1962</b>													
Under \$10,000	7	7	12	18	10	114	156	32	1	3	12	23	50
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	17	45	86	144	44	608	950	295	10	31	57	173	330
25,000 " 49,999	28	110	246	406	140	1,757	2,861	965	9	30	152	544	1,055
50,000 " 99,999	36	231	535	928	292	4,460	7,335	2,588	4	16	305	1,255	2,632
100,000 " 199,999	48	596	1,394	2,633	839	13,319	21,051	6,886	1	2	801	3,643	8,460
200,000 " 499,999	34	815	2,032	3,741	896	18,248	29,764	10,667	—	—	1,061	5,221	11,373
500,000 " 999,999	13	848	1,885	4,089	707	17,263	27,584	9,619	—	—	999	5,299	11,345
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	9	1,139	2,907	6,570	1,663	23,602	43,581	18,275	—	—	1,453	8,386	19,987
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	336	(22)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>9,097</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>79,370</b>	<b>133,282</b>	<b>49,327</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>24,889</b>	<b>55,208</b>

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 Concept<sup>1</sup>

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity						Total activity					
		Production and related workers <sup>4</sup>			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity <sup>5</sup>	Cost of materials and supplies used <sup>4</sup>	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture <sup>4</sup>	Value added <sup>4</sup>	Working owners and partners <sup>6</sup>		Total employees <sup>7</sup>		Total value added <sup>8</sup>
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000			\$'000
1961													
Under \$10,000	8	12	16	30	9	125	189	55	3	5	16	36	55
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	8	25	48	88	32	268	455	152	3	9	31	105	153
25,000 " 49,999	22	99	197	342	113	1,441	2,373	819	3	11	128	441	816
50,000 " 99,999	34	241	549	884	249	4,533	7,131	2,356	5	10	326	1,170	2,457
100,000 " 199,999	28	291	701	1,260	371	7,345	11,384	3,648	—	—	396	1,740	3,947
200,000 " 499,999	40	945	2,307	4,022	1,143	18,642	31,013	11,255	—	—	1,215	5,554	11,795
500,000 " 999,999	9	426	1,020	2,020	442	9,241	15,622	6,025	—	—	546	2,667	6,157
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	9	1,200	2,968	6,220	1,130	25,156	38,232	11,925	—	—	1,561	8,339	13,922
5,000,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	150	(6)
Totals	158	3,239	7,807	14,866	3,490	66,750	106,399	36,236	14	35	4,232	20,203	39,296
1962													
Under \$10,000	6	7	11	18	9	78	116	29	11	34	12	25	22
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	17	41	79	125	42	563	885	277	8	27	53	152	293
25,000 " 49,999	27	106	237	394	134	1,712	2,771	927	5	19	147	529	979
50,000 " 99,999	38	239	552	957	302	4,586	7,532	2,647	1	2	314	1,288	2,772
100,000 " 199,999	36	358	845	1,607	553	9,593	15,147	4,994	—	—	493	2,220	5,124
200,000 " 499,999	44	943	2,303	4,248	1,067	20,754	33,704	11,925	—	—	1,235	5,989	13,318
500,000 " 999,999	11	563	1,418	2,805	531	11,250	18,715	6,939	—	—	674	3,766	7,611
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	12	1,413	3,339	7,739	1,762	28,282	45,911	15,831	—	—	1,776	9,866	19,353
5,000,000 and over	1	121	313	633	192	2,553	8,502	5,758	—	—	136	710	5,758
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	336	(22)
Totals	192	3,791	9,097	18,527	4,592	79,370	133,282	49,327	25	82	4,886	24,880	55,208

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

**TABLE 1 E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed,<sup>11</sup> 1961 and 1962**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>1</sup>

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers <sup>4</sup>			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity <sup>5</sup>	Cost of materials and supplies used <sup>4</sup>	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture <sup>4</sup>	Value added <sup>4</sup>	Working owners and partners <sup>6</sup>		Total employees <sup>7</sup>		Total value added <sup>8</sup>
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000			\$'000
1961													
Under 5 employees	22	49	92	162	55	1,030	1,817	732	6	14	61	186	734
5- 14 employees	68	451	1,019	1,734	518	9,976	15,961	5,463	8	22	607	2,374	5,609
15- 49 "	48	946	2,248	4,108	1,226	20,922	34,186	12,048	—	—	1,271	5,892	12,753
50- 99 "	12	640	1,503	2,873	730	12,002	20,525	7,883	—	—	783	3,704	8,094
100-199 "	5	551	1,442	2,895	462	10,621	16,912	5,829	—	—	661	3,187	8,959
200-499 "	3	602	1,502	3,293	500	12,198	16,997	4,279	—	—	836	4,711	5,153
500 employees and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	150	(6)
Totals	158	3,239	7,807	14,866	3,490	66,750	106,399	36,236	14	35	4,232	20,203	39,296
1962													
Under 5 employees	32	65	130	242	124	1,682	2,807	1,002	15	45	87	291	1,082
5- 14 employees	79	479	1,112	1,946	561	9,980	16,764	6,223	10	37	632	2,551	6,613
15- 49 "	57	1,084	2,598	5,083	1,452	27,243	45,029	16,370	—	—	1,442	7,144	17,516
50- 99 "	15	751	1,911	3,532	843	14,432	24,498	9,229	—	—	929	4,828	10,495
100-199 "	6	760	1,718	3,818	718	12,864	25,103	11,526	—	—	882	4,566	13,009
200-499 "	3	652	1,629	3,906	893	13,169	19,081	4,977	—	—	868	5,165	6,515
500 employees and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	336	(22)
Totals	192	3,791	9,097	18,527	4,592	79,370	133,282	49,327	25	82	4,886	24,880	55,208

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

**TABLE 1F. Principal Statistics classified by Type of Organization, 1961 and 1962**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>2</sup>

Type of organization	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers <sup>4</sup>			Cost of fuel and electricity <sup>5</sup>	Cost of materials and supplies used <sup>4</sup>	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture <sup>4</sup>	Value added <sup>4</sup>	Working owners and partners <sup>6</sup>		Total employees <sup>7</sup>		Total value added <sup>8</sup>
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			\$'000				\$'000		\$'000	
<b>1961</b>													
Individual ownerships .....	5	20	39	59	20	196	357	140	4	14	23	66	141
Partnerships .....	3	6	8	15	7	75	148	65	5	12	7	15	65
Incorporated companies .....	149	3,178	7,672	14,691	3,440	66,036	105,163	35,791	5	9	4,147	19,824	36,798
Cooperatives .....	1	35	87	100	22	443	711	239	—	—	42	147	299
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	150	(6)
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>14,866</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>66,750</b>	<b>106,399</b>	<b>36,236</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>20,203</b>	<b>39,296</b>
<b>1962</b>													
Individual ownerships .....	10	26	59	89	35	464	839	341	13	40	33	98	379
Partnerships .....	6	20	44	70	33	461	719	225	12	42	23	78	227
Incorporated companies .....	175	3,720	8,934	18,295	4,507	78,226	131,323	48,596	—	—	4,752	24,261	54,412
Cooperatives .....	1	25	61	71	17	219	401	165	—	—	32	106	212
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units <sup>11</sup> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	336	(22)
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>9,097</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>79,370</b>	<b>133,282</b>	<b>49,327</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>55,208</b>

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 Concept<sup>2</sup>

Item	1961	1962
	\$'000	
<b>Manufacturing activity:</b>		
Value of shipments—Goods of own manufacture .....	106,399	133,282
Add: Closing inventory—Goods in process .....	11	—
Finished goods .....	548	488
Deduct: Opening inventory—Goods in process .....	5	—
Finished goods .....	478	481
Gross output—Manufacturing activity .....	106,475	133,289
Deduct: Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing activity .....	66,750	79,370
Cost of fuel and electricity used .....	3,490	4,592
Value added—Manufacturing activity .....	36,236	49,327
<b>Non-manufacturing activities:</b>		
Value of shipments—Goods not of own manufacture .....	..	15,790
Add: All other revenue .....	..	3,890
Closing inventory—Goods purchased for resale .....	834	1,109
Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such .....	..	11,926
Opening inventory—Goods not of own manufacture .....	774	1,161
Cost of all other materials and supplies used .....	..	1,821
Value added—Non-manufacturing activities .....	3,061	5,881
<b>Total value added .....</b>	<b>39,296</b>	<b>55,208</b>

See footnote following Table 3 A.



**TABLE 3. Employment and Payroll, 1961 and 1962**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>1</sup>

Year and province	Employees										Salaries and wages					
	Production and related workers				Adminis- trative and office <sup>2</sup>		Sales, and distribution <sup>3</sup>		Total employees <sup>4,5</sup>		Production and related workers		Admini- strative and office	Sales, and distri- bution	Total salaries and wages	
	Manufacturing <sup>6</sup>		Other <sup>7</sup>													
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Manu- facturing	Other				
1961	number										\$'000					
Newfoundland .....	}															
Nova Scotia .....		170	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	15	641	..	..	..	853
New Brunswick .....																
Quebec .....		1,073	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,287	45	4,638	..	..	..	5,910
Ontario .....		1,106	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	73	5,200	..	..	..	7,658
Manitoba .....		137	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	8	677	..	..	..	979
Saskatchewan .....		57	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	5	250	..	..	..	383
Alberta .....	342	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	404	17	1,707	..	..	..	2,123	
British Columbia .....	343	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	22	1,752	..	..	..	2,297	
Totals .....	3,228	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,047	185	14,866	..	..	..	20,203	
1962																
Newfoundland .....	}															
Nova Scotia .....		217	—	—	—	39	14	6	—	262	14	795	—	229	35	1,059
New Brunswick .....																
Quebec .....		1,381	—	10	—	214	45	19	—	1,624	45	6,678	35	1,366	126	8,204
Ontario .....		1,259	—	124	—	231	79	59	2	1,673	81	6,397	716	2,118	329	9,559
Manitoba .....		75	—	6	—	13	2	24	—	112	2	376	—	63	206	645
Saskatchewan .....		108	—	—	—	26	5	15	—	155	5	441	24	135	40	641
Alberta .....	389	—	—	—	58	13	14	—	461	13	1,841	—	457	72	2,370	
British Columbia .....	361	1	—	—	42	15	16	4	419	20	2,000	—	272	130	2,401	
Totals .....	3,790	1	140	—	623	173	153	6	4,706	180	18,527	776	4,640	937	24,880	

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

**TABLE 3 A. Production and Related Workers,<sup>4</sup>— Manufacturing Activity, by Months, 1962**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>1</sup>

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail	
	Male <sup>11</sup>	Female
	number	
January .....	2,869	1
February .....	2,932	1
March .....	3,184	1
April .....	3,451	1
May .....	3,906	1
June .....	4,062	1
July .....	4,028	1
August .....	4,119	1
September .....	4,056	1
October .....	3,917	1
November .....	3,678	1
December .....	3,164	1
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail (collected only for large establishments) .....	3,647	1
Average for small establishments (only annual averages collected) .....	139	1
Average for all establishments .....	3,790	1

<sup>1</sup> See Table 2 and Explanatory Notes concerning manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities.

<sup>2</sup> See Explanatory Notes.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Conceptually identical to previous years. See Explanatory Notes.

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

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

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Confidential data.

<sup>11</sup> These data cover the activities reported by separately located units such as head offices, sales offices, administrative offices, laboratories, warehouses, etc. Such units do not usually constitute separate "establishments" as they do not normally generate all the necessary elements of input and output statistics. However, they are treated as extensions of manufacturing establishments and, in the case of individual industries, may be located in provinces where no processing plants are situated. For the most part, these units contribute only to costs of operations (mainly salaries and wages) and they are included here to provide completeness and consistency of the statistics. See Explanatory Notes which deal with Single and Multi establishments for a complete explanation of procedures.

<sup>12</sup> Includes paid employees and working owners but excludes unpaid family workers.

<sup>13</sup> Includes employees at plant and on delivery.

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 Concept<sup>1</sup>

Description		Quantity	Cost
			\$'000
1. Materials used:			
Portland cement .....	bag	48,202,151	41,311
Sand and gravel .....	ton	10,422,765	16,506
Crushed stone .....	"	5,855,670	9,810
Cinders .....	cu. yd.	37,371	81
Reinforcing steel—Wire .....	ton	183	32
Other (mesh, rod, etc.) .....	"	181	46
Slag .....	cu. yd.	11,124	66
All other materials and components used <sup>2</sup> .....		...	4,413
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used.....			
			7
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel) .....			
			6,847
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments.....			
			249
<b>Total</b> .....			
			<b>79,370</b>

<sup>1</sup> See Explanatory Notes.

<sup>2</sup> 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 \$2,020,626.

**TABLE 5. Fuel and Electricity Used<sup>1</sup> in Manufacturing Activity,<sup>2</sup> 1962**

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>3</sup>

Description		Quantity	Cost
			\$'000
1. Large establishments which reported commodity detail:			
Bituminous coal:			
(a) From Canadian mines .....	ton	592	9
(b) Imported .....	"	512	8
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only) .....		—	—
Anthracite coal .....	ton	12	—
Lignite coal .....	"	497	6
Coke .....		—	—
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) .....	imp. gal.	6,640,334	2,799
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil .....	"	5,070,694	1,027
Wood .....	cord	27	1
Gas:			
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases .....	imp. gal.	281,383	61
(b) Other manufactured gas .....		—	—
(c) Natural gas .....	M cu. ft.	111,878	50
Other fuel .....		...	10
Electricity purchased .....	kwh.	25,223,591	464
Steam purchased .....		...	6
2. Estimate for small establishments for which no data were collected:			
Fuel and electricity .....		...	130
3. All establishments:			
Total fuel and electricity used .....		...	4,592

<sup>1</sup> Does not include fuel and electricity produced for own use.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 6. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>1</sup>

Description	Quantity	Value
		\$'000
<b>1. Products:</b>		
Concrete products:		
Brick .....	M 3,953	141
Blocks, (gravel, cinder, other aggregates) .....	" 7,547	1,931
Chimney blocks .....	No. 39,789	27
Pipe, (drain, sewer, water) and culvert tile .....	..	562
Concrete, ready-mixed .....	cu. yd. 10,430,903	127,939
Other concrete products .....	...	220
All other products .....	...	2,813
<b>2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others .....</b>		<b>265</b>
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above .....		(615)
Net adjustment for establishments receiving progress payments <sup>2</sup> .....		-
<b>Total adjusted value of shipments and work done .....</b>		<b>133,282</b>

<sup>1</sup> See Explanatory Notes.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, Table 7.

**TABLE 7. Industry Inventories,<sup>1</sup> 1962**  
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept<sup>2</sup>

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					
<b>Opening:<sup>3</sup></b>						
Newfoundland .....	51	--	61	111	--	111
Prince Edward Island .....						
Nova Scotia .....						
New Brunswick .....	67	--	18	86	22	108
Quebec .....	1,090	--	152	1,241	--	1,242
Ontario .....	1,363	--	39	1,402	605	2,007
Manitoba .....	253	--	--	253	--	253
Saskatchewan .....	307	--	2	309	--	309
Alberta .....	600	--	84	683	1	685
British Columbia .....	366	--	126	492	532	1,024
<b>Totals<sup>4</sup></b> .....	<b>4,097</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>5,738</b>
<b>Closing:</b>						
Newfoundland .....	88	--	62	149	--	149
Prince Edward Island .....						
Nova Scotia .....						
New Brunswick .....	76	--	18	94	22	116
Quebec .....	891	--	167	1,058	1	1,059
Ontario .....	1,584	--	44	1,628	577	2,205
Manitoba .....	189	--	--	189	--	189
Saskatchewan .....	264	--	2	266	--	266
Alberta .....	461	--	107	568	1	569
British Columbia .....	445	--	88	533	507	1,040
<b>Totals<sup>4</sup></b> .....	<b>3,998</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>5,594</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See Explanatory Notes.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 8. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture - All Industries<sup>1</sup>

A. Principal Concrete Products, 1953 - 62

Year	Ready-mixed concrete	Concrete building blocks <sup>2</sup>			Concrete sewer pipe, water pipe, drain pipe and culvert tile	Concrete bricks <sup>1</sup>	Artificial stone
		Cinder	Gravel	Other aggregates			
		\$'000					
1953.....	27,571	3,194	19,234	1,970	10,071	3,013	2,530
1954.....	42,753	3,668	20,734	2,938	11,632	4,221	3,135
1955.....	58,918	3,637	24,612	3,876	18,154	5,855	4,204
1956.....	75,907	3,668	24,325	5,702	18,761	5,253	4,608
1957.....	82,756	3,237	24,492	5,507	18,967	4,692	4,592
1958.....	91,362	3,342	29,163	5,809	24,245	6,944	5,514
1959.....	99,927	2,465	30,148	7,195	28,014	6,175	7,965
1960.....	102,976	1,502	27,449	8,234	27,110	5,000	7,389
1961.....	107,241	2,476	29,158	9,083	25,617	5,277	6,907
1962.....	134,077	2,766	31,898	10,231	28,063	5,097	9,825

B. Principal Concrete Products, by Provinces, 1962

Product		Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	British Columbia	Other Provinces	Canada
Concrete bricks <sup>1</sup> .....	M	53,532	68,689	1,808	13,311	10,095	147,435
	\$	1,647,125	2,577,118	71,656	405,248	396,128	5,097,275
Concrete blocks: <sup>2</sup>							
Gravel.....	No.	29,744,591	94,717,745	5,779,157	4,430,194	13,477,879	148,149,566
	\$	5,550,376	20,692,373	1,412,342	1,131,422	3,111,270	31,897,783
Cinder.....	No.	6,025,785	5,694,458	1,743,994	53,509	28,720	13,546,466
	\$	988,843	1,360,566	393,745	15,478	7,180	2,765,812
Other aggregates.....	No.	3,843,571	15,696,233	13,766,082	1,994,864	3,446,612	38,749,362
	\$	949,256	3,988,824	3,775,332	572,043	945,696	10,231,151
Concrete pipe (drain, sewer, water) and culvert tile ....	\$	10,486,800	11,420,539	2,345,698	1,746,106	2,064,063	28,063,226
Concrete, ready-mixed.....	cu. yd.	3,815,182	4,262,009	1,121,276	683,665	1,044,574	10,926,706
	\$	43,788,239	52,024,404	14,820,487	8,368,139	15,095,817	134,077,086

<sup>1</sup> Includes shipments from other industries which manufacture, as a secondary activity, the commodities listed here.

<sup>2</sup> Starting in 1960, firms were asked to report bricks in terms of "single brick equivalent" and blocks in terms of "8 inch block equivalent". For earlier years these products were not thus defined and, therefore, quantity data for 1960 and subsequent years may not be exactly comparable with prior years.

TABLE 9. Capital and Repair Expenditures, 1960 - 62<sup>1</sup>

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.....	2,023	10,400	12,423	1,735	13,418	15,153	3,758	23,818	27,576
1961.....	3,053	11,393	14,446	1,493	13,084	14,577	4,546	24,477	29,023
1962.....	4,339	17,134	21,743	1,638	16,769	18,407	5,977	33,903	39,860

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for Concrete Products Manufacturers industry.

Source: Business Finance Division. - DBS.



List of Establishments, 1962

Name	Location
<b>Newfoundland:</b>	
Concrete Products (Newfoundland) Ltd.	St. John's West
McNamara Ready-Mix Concrete Limited	St. John's
Pinsent's Concrete Ltd.	Stephenville
<b>Nova Scotia:</b>	
Atlantic Building Materials Ltd.	Halifax
Cape Breton Concrete Ltd.	Port Hawkesbury
Cape Breton Concrete Ltd.	Sydney
Casey, E.L. Construction Ltd.	Amherst
Inter Supply Ltd.	New Glasgow
Vibric Ltd.	Lower Truro
<b>New Brunswick:</b>	
Bathurst Ready-Mix	Bathurst
Blakeny Concrete Products Ltd.	Moncton
Elmtree Concrete Ltd.	Fredericton
Gordon's Concrete Products Ltd.	Moncton
H.G. Ready Mix Concrete Co. Ltd.	Campbellton
<b>Quebec:</b>	
Alma Mix and Supply Co. Ltd.	Isle Maligne
Amyot Ready Mix Co. Ltd.	Hull
Arnaud Ready Mix Concrete Ltd.	Sept-Îles
Arvida Mix and Supply Co. Ltd.	Arvida
Beaudry O., et Fils Ltée	Montreal
Bétonnière Mt. Bruno Ready Mix Ltée	Ville St. Bruno
Betons Lac St. Jean Ltée	Roberval
B. and F. Ready Mix Limited	Val D'Or
Billet, A., Limitée	Chomedey
Bourassa, Gaston Ltée	Trois-Rivières
Chateauguay Ready Mix Enterprises Inc.	Chateauguay
Comeau Ready Mix Concrete Inc.	Baie Comeau
Compagnie Miron Limitée	St-Michel
Concreters Ready Mix Ltd.	St-Laurent
De-Mix Inc.	Cité Lafontaine
Dominion Building Materials Ltd.	Hull
Dominion Building Materials Ltd.	Montreal
Dominion Ready Mix Inc.	Quebec
Fabi et Fils Limitée	Sherbrooke
Frontenac Ready-Mix Inc.	Ste-Foy
Gagnon, L.P., Ltée	Lévis
Goulet, Marcel	La Tuque
International Concrete Materials Inc.	Gatineau
Laurentide Ready-Mix & Equipment Inc.	Cap-de-la-Madeleine
Lauze, Simard Inc.	Vaudreuil
Les Ciments Maski Ltée	Louiseville
Les Entreprises Du Lac Des Sables	Ste Agathe des Monts
Les Produits de Ciment Grandmont, Inc.	Granby
Matane Ready Mix Inc.	Matane
Matagami Ready Mix Ltd.	Matagami
Montmagny Ready Mix	Montmagny
Mount Royal Paving and Supplies Ltd.	St. Michel
Pouliot Ready Mix Enr'g	Beauharnois
Quebec Ready Mix Inc.	Quebec
Rimouski Ready-Mix Inc.	Rimouski
Saguenay Premix Inc.	St-Jean-Eudes
Sept Îles Ready Mix	Sept-Îles
Sorel Asphalte Ltée	Sorel
Southern Ready Mix Reg'd	Sorel
St Johns Ready Mix Co. Ltd.	St Jean
St Marc Ready Mix Ltée	St Marc-des-Carrières
St Maurice Ready Mix	Shawinigan
Thetford Ready Mix Inc.	Thetford Mines
Tremblay Ready Mix Ltée	Paradis
Unicrete Ready Mix Inc.	Rock Forest
Valleyfield Ready Mix Inc.	Valleyfield
Verreault, Elzéar Ltée	Limouliou
<b>Ontario:</b>	
A.B.C. Ready Mix Ltd.	Brampton
Atikokan Cement Products Ltd.	Atikokan
Border Cities Ready Mix Cement	Fort Frances
Brant Transit Mix Ltd.	Brantford
Canada Building Materials Ltd.	Sarnia
Canada Building Materials Ltd.	Toronto
Cross Supplies and Paving Ltd.	Windsor
Curran and Briggs Ready Mix Ltd.	Oshawa
De Luxe Readymix Limited	Nobleton
Dominion Building Materials Ltd.	Ottawa
Dominion Building Materials Ltd.	Ottawa
Dominion Building Materials Ltd.	Perth

List of Establishments, 1962 - Continued

Name	Location
<b>Ontario - Concluded:</b>	
Downey Building Materials Ltd.	Sault Ste. Marie
Dual Mixed Concrete	Toronto
Fox Ready Mix Ltd.	Leamington
Georgian Bay Ready-Mix	Collingwood
Gormley Ready-Mixed Concrete Ltd.	Richmond Hill
Grant Ready Mix Ltd.	Cornwall
Howard Concrete and Materials Ltd.	Burlington
Irwin Bob, Ready Mix Concrete Limited	Port Arthur
J & J Ready-Mix Concrete Ltd.	Tecumseh
Jones, H. Building Supplies Ltd.	Downsview
King Paving and Materials Ltd.	Oakville
Lalonde Ready Mix Concrete Ltd.	Cornwall
Lime-Sand Mortar (Toronto) Ltd.	Toronto
Maitland Redi-Mix Products Ltd.	Wingham
Mallard Ready Mix Ltd.	Sudbury
McCord, S. and Co. Limited	Toronto
McMaster, Alex Ltd.	Hamilton
Metro Ready Mix Limited	Rexdale
M.I.T. Mixed In Transit Concrete Limited	Tillsonburg
Mobile Mix Concrete Products Ltd.	London
Moto Mix Concrete Limited	Ottawa
Nor-Shore Ready Mix Concrete Ltd.	Port William
North Bay Concrete Supply Co. Ltd.	North Bay
Northern Ontario Trans. Mix Co. Ltd.	Huntsville
Nastrand, Klimer Van Ltd.	Toronto
Omeme Ready Mix Concrete	Peterborough
Ottawa Pre-Mixed Concrete Limited	Ottawa
Peninsula Ready-Mix Supplies Ltd.	Beamsville
Permanent Transit-Mix Concrete Ltd.	Belleville
Permanent Transit-Mix Concrete Ltd.	Cobourg
Permanent Transit-Mix Concrete Ltd.	Kingston
Perth Concrete Products Ltd.	Stratford
Peterborough Ready-Mixed Concrete Supply Ltd.	Peterborough
Port Hope Ready Mix Ltd.	Port Hope
Premier Building Materials Limited	Alton
Premier Building Materials Limited	Georgetown
Premier Building Materials Limited	Toronto
Premier Building Materials Limited	Woodbridge
Ready-Mix Concrete (Oshawa) Ltd.	Oshawa
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Brantford
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Burlington
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Guelph
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Hamilton
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	London
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Milton
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Niagara Falls
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Preston
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	St. Thomas
Red-D-Mix Concrete Limited	Welland
Redi-Mix Concrete Supply Co.	Dryden
Sterling Building Materials Ltd.	Windsor
Strathroy Reddi-Mix Concrete Ltd.	Strathroy
Sutton Ready Mix	Sutton West
Teskey Ready-Mix Limited	Downsview
Timmins Gravel Products Co. Ltd.	Timmins
Transit Mixed Concrete and Builders Supply Limited	St. Catharines
Victoria Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd.	Lindsay
Wavy Industries Ltd.	Sudbury
W.B. and M. Ready Mix Ltd.	North Bay
<b>Manitoba:</b>	
Alberta Concrete & Supply	Altona
Portage Concrete Products	Portage la Prairie
Provincial Concrete and Building Supply	Winnipeg
Rand Ready-Mix Limited	Winnipeg
Thompson Ready-Mix	Thompson
Western Concrete Products Ltd.	Brandon
<b>Saskatchewan:</b>	
Clark Concrete Ltd.	Moose Jaw
Concrete Mix (Regina) Ltd.	Regina
Nickell Ready Mix	Melfort
Patrick Ready Mix Concrete Ltd.	Saskatoon
Redi-Mix Concrete Limited	Moose Jaw
Redi-Mix Concrete Limited	Regina
Redi-Mix Concrete Limited	Saskatoon
Stodola Concrete (Sask.) Ltd.	Saskatoon
<b>Alberta:</b>	
Camrose Transit Mix Limited	Camrose
Consolidated Concrete Limited	Calgary
Crown Paving and Concrete Products Ltd.	Edmonton
Edmonton Transit Mix and Supply Co. Ltd.	Edmonton
Forden Concrete Ltd.	Jasper Place
L. and G. Concrete	Medicine Hat

List of Establishments - Concluded

Name	Location
<b>Alberta - Concluded:</b>	
Lorenz Transit Mix Ltd. ....	Peace River
O.K. Construction Ltd. ....	Edmonton
Pyramid Dry Mix Ltd. ....	Bowden
Rex Concrete Products Ltd. ....	Jasper Place
Smith Concrete Ltd. ....	Edmonton
South Side Concrete Mix Ltd. ....	Calgary
Superior Masonry Products Ltd. ....	Lethbridge
Tiger Transit Mix Ltd. ....	Edmonton
Transcrete Company Limited ....	Calgary
Underwood Transit Mixed (1961) Ltd. ....	Edmonton
Walters, Karl Ltd. ....	Leduc
Wolver Construction & Transit Mix Co. Ltd. ....	Edmonton
<b>British Columbia:</b>	
Chilliwack Ready Mix Ltd. ....	Chilliwack
Cook-Dovell Cement & Construction Co. Ltd. ....	Marysville
Deeks-McBride Ltd. ....	Vancouver
Evans Coleman & Evans Ltd. ....	Vancouver (Granville Island)
Evans Coleman & Evans Ltd. ....	Vancouver (Marpole)
Evans Coleman & Evans Ltd. ....	New Westminster
Evans Coleman & Evans Ltd. ....	North Vancouver
Evans Coleman & Evans Ltd. ....	Vancouver (Main St. & Depot)
G. and H. Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. ....	Powell River
Grand Forks Ready-Mix Concrete Co. Ltd. ....	Grand Forks
Gravel Hill Supplies Ltd. ....	Cobble Hill
Hasler's Concrete Ltd. ....	Kamloops
Island Ready-Mix Ltd. ....	Courtenay
Johnson Byron Ltd. ....	Salmon Arm
Kask Bros. ....	North Burnaby
Kelowna Ready-Mix Concrete Ltd. ....	Kelowna
Kitimat Concrete Products (1961) Ltd. ....	Kitimat
McGauley Ready-Mix Concrete Co. Ltd. ....	Trail
Metro Concrete Ltd. ....	Richmond
Nelson Ready-Mix Concrete Ltd. ....	Nelson
Parker's Ready Mix & Concrete Sales ....	Vernon
Princeton Redi-Mix Ltd. ....	Princeton
Quesnel Redi-Mix Cement Co. Ltd. ....	Quesnel
Rupert Cement Products Ltd. ....	Prince Rupert
Southern Okanagan Concrete Co. Ltd. ....	Penticton
Target Concrete Products Ltd. ....	Vancouver
Terrace Concrete Products Ltd. ....	Terrace
Walshe Ready Mix Ltd. ....	Haney



## 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.<sup>1</sup>

(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.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

(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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 establishments<sup>4</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2 for exceptions.



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

### **Period Covered**

Respondents are asked to submit figures for the calendar year, if at all possible, and most reports are on this basis. Financial year reports for periods differing from the calendar year are accepted in instances where respondents find it impossible to supply calendar year data from accounting records. However, the data on employees, salaries, wages and man-hours are requested on a calendar year basis in all cases.

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

### **Working Owners or Partners**

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

### **Number of Establishments**

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

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

### **Employees**

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

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

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

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

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

Production and related workers are reported as those receiving pay during the last pay period of each month, an average for the year being obtained by summing the monthly figures and dividing by twelve. This procedure is followed even though the plant did not operate in all months in order to derive equivalent annual full-time employment. The numbers are somewhat affected by turn over, in that employment is overstated when an employee changes employment within the same industry during a pay period. Other categories of workers are reported in the form of annual averages. Figures on employment and man-hours refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments report other data on a financial year basis.

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

### Salaries and Wages

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

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

### Fuel and Electricity

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

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

### Materials and Supplies

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

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

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

### Shipments

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



**(a) Shipments of goods of own manufacture**

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

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

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

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

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

**(b) Shipments of goods not of own manufacture**

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

**(c) Other revenue**

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

**Inventories**

**(a) Manufacturing inventory**

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

**(b) Inventory of goods purchased for re-sale**

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

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

**Value Added**

**(a) By manufacturing activities**

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



### (b) By total activities

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

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

### Short Forms

Since 1949, in order to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a one-page short form has been used asking for only a limited amount of detail. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. Beginning with the 1959 census, the general limit for short forms was raised from \$50,000 (the limit used since 1949) to \$100,000 value of shipments and a new medium form was used. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that some of the general questions were pared down and the detailed lists of materials and products were limited to the more important items. The general limits for firms in this category were set at between \$100,000-\$500,000 value of shipments, but in the case of both the

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

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

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

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







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