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MINERAL WOOL MANUFACTURERS

1961

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

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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SYMBOLS

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

.. figures not available.

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

— nil or zero.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This report is one in a series of about 140 publications which present the results of the 1961 Census of Manufactures. Most reports in this series refer to specific industries, but there are summary reports for Canada and the provinces and for major industry groups. Implementation of the new definition of the establishment in the 1961 Census has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics for previous years in order to maintain comparability of the data. (See following note on "Establishment".)

Industry statistics given in these reports refer to number of establishments, employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials, supplies, fuel and electricity, gross value of shipments, inventories and value added by manufacturing. Details of materials used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistics, with special reference to 1961, are as follows:

Period Covered

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

Establishment

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

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

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

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

A manufacturing establishment is typically a factory, mill or plant principally engaged in manufacturing operations. Prior to 1961, the Census of Manufactures attempted to cover the manufacturing activities of all establishments, whether or not they were principally engaged in manufacturing operations. Beginning with the 1961 Census, establishments (accounting entities) which are not primarily engaged in manufacturing are no longer included as manufacturing establishments in the basic industry statistics. Again adjustments to the industry statistics were made to reflect the removal of such reporting units for the period 1957-1960. These reporting units are now listed as establishments in other Bureau industry surveys, such as Wholesale Trade, Construction, etc. In order, however, to maintain complete coverage of certain commodity items produced mainly in manufacturing establishments, many non-manufacturing establishments are now surveyed for commodity shipments only and the latter are included in those tables of industry reports showing shipments of certain commodities "from all industries".

Many firms have more than one manufacturing establishment. Such firms are requested to submit a separate Census of Manufactures report for each manufacturing establishment which can meet the reporting requirements described earlier.

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

Employees

Administrative and office employees include all executives and supervisory officials such as presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc., together with managers, professional and technical employees, superintendents and factory supervisors above the working foremen level, and clerical employees. Working owners and partners are also included in this category but will be shown separately in subsequent years.

Production and related workers include all other factory workmen whether paid on a monthly, weekly, hourly or piece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, handling, warehousing and delivery staff. Employees on new construction work, in retail or wholesale operations, on outside piece work, etc., are not included.

Production workers are reported by months, an average for the year being obtained by summing the monthly figures and dividing by twelve. This procedure is followed even though the plant did not operate in all months. Figures on employment refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages refer to gross earnings of the employees described above, including salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, the value of room and board where provided, deductions for income tax and social services such as sickness and unemployment insurance, pensions, etc., as well as any other allowances forming part of the employees' wages. Payments for overtime are included.

Salaries refer to amounts paid to administrative and office employees. Withdrawals by working owners or partners for normal living expenses for self and family are included with salaries, but will be shown separately in subsequent years. Wages refer to the amounts paid to production and related workers as defined above. Data on earnings refer to the calendar year whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financial year basis.

Cost of Fuel and Electricity

Figures for fuel refer to amounts actually used (including fuel used in cars and trucks), not to purchases unless the quantities are the same. Values refer to the laid-down cost at the establishment including freight, duty, etc.

Materials and Supplies Used

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

Factory Shipments

Factory shipments generally refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting establishments or by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting establishment for work done. All products and by-products shipped from the establishment are included whether for domestic use, export, or for government departments. Transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to other manufacturing units of the reporting firm which are treated as separate establishments are included. Goods bought or received as transfers and resold without further processing are not included. Values are requested

on f.o.b. establishment basis, and do not include sales tax or excise duties. Values of containers not returnable are included. Amounts received in payment for work done on materials owned by others are included.

In a few industries such as shipbuilding, aircraft, etc., where work on principal products extend over a relatively long period, the value of production is recorded rather than the value of shipments. For those industries production is computed from the value of deliveries of complete units during the year plus the value of work done during the year on unfinished units less the value of work done in previous years on finished units delivered in the year under review.

Inventories

Values represent the book value of manufacturing inventory. Figures consist of inventory at the plant and at warehouses or selling outlets which are treated as extensions of the plants for the purpose of reporting shipments.

Value added by Manufacturing

Value added is compiled by deducting the cost of materials, fuel and electricity consumed from the value of production (value of shipments adjusted for changes in the value of inventories of finished goods and goods in process). Value added is sometimes referred to as net production.¹

Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

¹ To arrive at the National Accounts concept of "gross domestic product at factor cost", it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of advertising, insurance and other business costs which are not collected in the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for the primary industries, manufacturing and construction are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202, Survey of Production.

Short Forms

Since 1949, in order to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a one-page short form has been used asking only for certain principal items of shipments. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. For the 1959 and 1960 censuses the general limit for short forms was raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000 value of shipments and a new intermediate form was used. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that some of the general questions were pared down and the detailed lists of materials and products were limited to the more important items. The general limits for firms in this category were set at between \$100,000-\$500,000 value of shipments, but in the case of both the short and inter-

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

In the 1961 Census, in addition to the question on shipments of goods of own manufacture, questions on employment and payroll and on total revenue were added on all short forms. The other elements of principal statistics, viz. value of materials, fuel and electricity, and inventories, are generally estimated by using ratios based on the change in the value of shipments from year to year. This is to permit the complete compilation of basic industry statistics by industry and by geographic location. The proportion of the estimated data is generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

MINERAL WOOL MANUFACTURERS

1961

Data presented in this report under the heading of Mineral Wool 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 1961 industry statistics – see items "Standard Industrial Classification" and "Establishment" in the Explanatory Notes section of this report. For statistical purposes the industry titled Mineral Wool Manufacturers in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mineral wool from minerals such as limestone, slag and glass.

In many instances, adoption of the new Standard Industrial Classification in 1960 effected a radical shifting of manufacturing establishments as between industry groupings and the formation of new industries, as in the case of Mineral Wool Manufacturers. This new industry is now composed of firms manufacturing mineral wool and which previously were included as part of the old S.I.C. industry group "The Stone Industry".

The introduction of the new definition of establishment (reporting unit) in the 1961 Census of Manufactures has resulted in certain changes and necessitated some adjustments to the statistics. For the most part the changes involved combinations of reporting units.

Table 1 carries details for this industry, for the years 1957 to 1961, taking into account changes resulting from the implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification as well as the New Establishment Concept.

As a result of increased work loads and staff shortages, it has been necessary to suspend publication of certain tables normally contained in the reports issued in the Census of Manufactures. It is planned to resume publication of some of these in the 1962 reports. In general, the tables affected are – Directory of Firms, Imports, Exports, and Capital and Repair Expenditures.

TABLE 1. Principal Statistics: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, by Provinces, 1957-61

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept

Year and province	Estab- lish- ments	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at plant	Cost at plant of materials used	Value added by manufacture	Selling value of factory shipments
	number				dollars		
1957							
Ontario	7	845	3,796,810	658,186	5,216,218		14,618,662
All other Provinces	4	127	440,008	75,134	813,185	¹	1,764,256
Canada	11	972	4,236,818	733,320	6,029,403		16,382,918
1958							
Ontario	7	867	3,819,187	985,258	5,514,836	9,309,344	15,643,311
All other provinces	4	131	470,335	114,159	808,603	1,158,533	2,076,902
Canada	11	998	4,289,522	1,099,417	6,323,439	10,467,877	17,720,213
1959							
Ontario	7	920	4,285,542	933,451	6,111,749	10,177,388	17,363,507
All other provinces	3	152	540,360	67,757	851,927	1,043,281	1,955,014
Canada	10	1,072	4,825,902	1,001,208	6,963,676	11,220,669	19,318,521
1960							
Ontario	6	788	3,858,680	991,622	4,399,045	7,744,928	12,827,079
All other provinces	5	221	819,869	153,072	1,129,106	1,462,960	2,558,375
Canada	11	1,009	4,678,549	1,144,694	5,528,151	9,207,888	15,385,454
1961							
Ontario	5	765	4,025,585	724,559	4,478,090	7,032,913	12,175,661
All other provinces	4	206	851,473	163,893	1,304,168	2,426,354	3,942,128
Canada	9	971	4,877,058	888,452	5,782,258	9,459,267	16,117,789

¹ Because of lack of inventory data, "Value added" is not available for 1957.**TABLE 2. Inventories:¹ Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1961**

	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total
	dollars			
Opening:²				
Ontario	591,208	10,066	663,031	1,264,305
All other provinces	186,845	1,830	197,235	385,910
Canada	778,053	11,896	860,266	1,650,215
Closing:				
Ontario	614,404	20,839	712,159	1,347,402
All other provinces	133,777	2,985	148,367	285,129
Canada	748,181	23,824	860,526	1,632,531

¹ Book value of all manufacturing inventories owned and held at plant and plant warehouses.² The opening inventory for 1961 differs from the closing inventory for 1960 because of the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments, the removal of figures for establishments which did not operate in 1961, changes in classification and the implementation of the New Establishment Concept.

TABLE 3. Materials Used: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1961

Material	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
Asphalt Imp. gal.	1, 214, 861	160, 467
Coke for mineral wool ton	11, 573	275, 178
Dolomite, calcined "	552	21, 344
Dolomite, raw or crude "	2, 594	24, 388
Limestone "	4, 879	34, 261
Nepheline syenite "	3, 127	65, 141
Paper (scutan, crepe, etc.) .....	..	572, 073
Resins, synthetic (phenolic, luxite, etc.) .....	..	626, 906
Slag ton	52, 749	209, 416
Containers and packaging materials .....	..	1, 167, 564
All other materials ¹ .....	...	2, 625, 520
Total .....	...	5, 782, 258

¹ No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments. The total value of materials used by these firms was \$16,800 and this amount is included in "All other materials".

Note: Data in above table reflect the effects of accommodating the New Establishment Concept in 1961 and are, therefore, not comparable with previous years.

TABLE 4. Factory Shipments¹ of Mineral Wool for Building Insulation, (from All Industries), 1952 - 61

Year	Selling value at plant	Year	Selling value at plant
	\$		\$
1952	7, 923, 000	1957	10, 681, 000
1953	9, 002, 000	1958	12, 155, 000
1954	9, 093, 000	1959	12, 628, 000
1955	9, 815, 000	1960	10, 415, 000
1956	10, 953, 000	1961	11, 694, 000

¹ Does not include production of other forms such as, pipe covering, refrigerator car insulation, stove, refrigerator and other appliances insulation, etc.

TABLE 5. Factory Shipments¹ of Mineral Wool for Building Insulation, by Grades, (from All Industries), 1961

	Quantity	Selling value at plant
		\$
Six-inch batts sq. ft.	1, 772, 658	133, 959
Four-inch batts "	9, 659, 647	519, 543
Three-inch batts "	93, 093, 830	3, 813, 198
Two-inch batts "	190, 074, 275	5, 833, 092
Granulated cu. ft.	6, 597, 699	1, 052, 561
Bulk or loose wool "	2, 600, 392	341, 912
Total .....	...	11, 694, 265

¹ See footnotes to Tables 4 and 6.

TABLE 6. Factory Shipments of Mineral Wool for Building Insulation, by Months, 1960 and 1961

	Four-inch batts ¹	Three-inch batts	Two-inch batts	Granulated wool	Bulk or loose wool
	square feet			cubic feet	
1960					
January	433,446	4,515,798	11,546,888	734,139	64,715
February	324,989	3,370,924	8,253,493	526,034	29,492
March	342,187	3,085,277	7,987,721	295,842	108,611
April	428,268	3,808,508	8,572,287	444,173	52,458
May	686,745	4,531,139	11,910,701	343,073	43,050
June	881,403	6,881,579	15,140,318	555,639	23,625
July	1,130,256	7,601,305	15,805,334	511,090	30,137
August	1,165,893	8,941,889	16,216,777	678,627	58,481
September	1,025,795	7,505,852	16,009,326	722,490	105,313
October	833,598	8,263,869	17,243,691	916,579	92,642
November	797,959	8,018,870	17,030,261	862,248	104,867
December	591,438	5,984,798	11,350,845	507,950	43,931
Totals	8,641,977	72,509,808	157,067,642	7,097,884	757,322
1961					
January	622,138	5,693,501	13,782,606	597,719	61,331
February	446,842	4,201,343	9,143,709	575,372	41,575
March	436,029	3,657,319	8,410,525	407,018	47,478
April	576,319	5,679,080	12,510,654	421,971	29,249
May	951,562	7,258,996	16,026,504	576,992	53,463
June	1,120,378	10,387,682	19,999,419	687,504	48,420
July	1,552,076	9,940,753	20,747,207	510,035	60,067
August	1,488,468	10,511,036	19,354,939	722,205	65,932
September	1,117,753	9,367,188	16,726,113	667,250	89,867
October	1,083,976	9,827,858	17,380,249	932,369	95,617
November	1,170,222	9,574,585	18,119,306	903,459	67,947
December	835,667	7,323,137	13,377,952	708,981	140,507
Totals	11,381,430	93,422,478	185,579,183	7,710,875	801,453

¹ Includes six-inch batts.

Note: The difference in totals shown in Tables 5 and 6 is accounted for by the fact that for the most part the former were developed from reports which in some instances were filed in a fiscal, rather than calendar year.

TABLE 7. Principal Statistics classified according to Type of Ownership:
Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1961

Type	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost at plant of materials used	Selling value of factory shipments
	number		dollars		
Incorporated companies	9	971	4,877,058	5,782,258	16,117,789
Totals	9	971	4,877,058	5,782,258	16,117,789

**TABLE 8. Principal Statistics grouped according to Selling Value of Factory Shipments:
Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1961**

Establishments reporting value of factory shipments	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost at plant of materials used	Selling value of factory shipments
	number			dollars	
Under \$1,000,000.....	5	164	522,860	905,401	1,929,422
Over 1,000,000.....	4	807	4,254,198	4,876,857	14,188,367
Totals	9	971	4,877,058	5,782,258	16,117,789

TABLE 9. Employees and their earnings: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1961

Province	Employees					Earnings		
	Supervisory and office		Production workers		Total	Supervisory and office	Production workers	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	number					dollars		
Ontario	216	69	480	—	765	1,681,795	2,343,739	4,025,585
All other provinces	44	13	149	—	206	313,327	538,146	851,473
Canada	260	82	629	—	971	1,995,123	2,881,935	4,877,058

TABLE 10. Production Workers, by Months: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1961

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail	
	Male	Female
January	554	—
February	568	—
March	523	—
April	537	—
May	642	—
June	679	—
July	691	—
August	690	—
September	693	—
October	673	—
November	619	—
December	537	—
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail ¹	620	—
Average estimated for small establishments ²	9	—
Average for all establishments	629	—

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

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

TABLE 11. Fuel and Electricity Used: Mineral Wool Manufacturers, 1961

Kind	1961	
	Quantity	Cost at plant
		\$
1. Establishments reporting commodity detail: ¹		
Bituminous coal:		
From Canadian mines ton	893	10,747
Coke	159	3,771
Gasoline, including gasoline used in cars and trucks Imp. gal.	19,979	7,062
Fuel oil	2,307,288	209,067
Gas:		
Liquefied petroleum gases Imp. gal.	352,883	27,922
Natural gas M cu. ft.	430,344	189,008
Other fuel	—	—
Electricity purchased kwh.	27,144,705	226,691
Steam purchased .....	..	208,184
2. Estimate for establishments for which no data were collected: ²		
Cost of fuel and electricity .....	...	6,000
3. All establishments:		
Total cost of fuel and electricity	888,452

¹ Large establishments.² Small establishments.

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