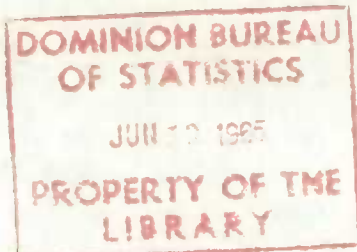


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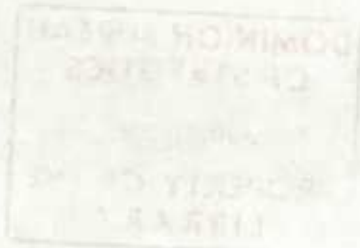
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SYMBOLS

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

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- preliminary figures.
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In the pages of Explanatory Notes to be found at the end of this bulletin a concise outline has been presented on factors applicable to and comprised in the tabular matter compiled for this publication. The revised Standard Industrial Classification and the new concept of the establishment (reporting unit; see Explanatory Notes) apply throughout this bulletin. Implementation of both features has necessitated adjustments to the statistics. To maintain comparability of principal statistics for recent years a special insertion, with applied adjustments back to 1957, is shown in Table 1.

Careful attention must be exercised respecting the historical uses of "Production and related workers" tabulations as given in Tables 1 and 1A in all sections of this bulletin. For 1961 and preceding years the delivery and sales staff were included with production employment data. Application of the new establishment concept and total activity expansion to the statistics necessitated adjustments. In the total activity theory the delivery and sales personnel were re-allocated from the production and related workers category to the administrative and office staff tabulations. The effect of the staff re-alignment can be reasonably analysed, as overlapping tabulations for 1961 are provided in Tables 1 and 1A. On a total activity basis, employment is conceptually identical with previous years.

It was necessary, in the 1961 bulletins, to suspend publication of certain tables normally contained in this report. Of these, the table on Capital and Repair Expenditures has been re-instated in the 1962 publication.

Data for Table 1G, "Principal Statistics Classified by Specific Cities", are not yet available but will appear at a later date in the general review Catalogue No. 31-209.

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

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Employees						Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁴	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴
		Production and related workers ⁴		Administrative and office employees ³		Total ⁴					
		Number	Wages	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages				
	No.		\$'000		\$'000			\$'000			
1957	2,557	29,334	81,176	5,263	16,634	34,597	97,811	11,226	152,436	324,179	..
1956	2,554	29,693	86,935	5,047	17,830	34,740	104,765	10,677	153,680	333,228	168,681
1959	2,451	30,367	91,500	5,136	18,389	35,503	109,690	10,751	155,166	342,599	179,726
1960	2,539	30,941	95,265	5,401	19,992	36,342	115,257	10,872	163,313	359,048	185,107
1961	2,529	30,647	96,581	4,990	19,172	35,637	115,753	10,846	164,609	369,637	194,338

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

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

Year and province	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000		\$'000				\$'000			\$'000	
1961													
Newfoundland	11	194	461	529	90	1,710	3,478	1,684	8	21	276	842	1,676
Prince Edward Island	9	47	108	84	23	240	466	203	8	26	61	115	202
Nova Scotia	78	452	1,033	1,041	380	4,858	10,074	4,837	72	223	883	2,335	4,853
New Brunswick	59	507	1,181	1,228	395	5,487	11,421	5,544	45	131	919	2,564	5,552
Quebec	905	5,662	12,851	15,761	3,121	51,683	108,288	53,491	865	2,794	9,741	29,229	54,999
Ontario	800	6,759	15,076	21,441	4,224	66,489	150,218	77,634	793	2,589	13,345	45,975	80,554
Manitoba	151	621	1,823	2,902	541	7,283	17,487	9,660	142	452	1,485	5,479	9,965
Saskatchewan	97	590	1,335	1,901	271	4,392	11,640	6,979	60	295	958	3,297	7,229
Alberta	171	1,027	2,297	3,531	543	8,904	20,951	11,506	148	489	1,791	6,278	11,795
British Columbia and Northwest Territories	319	1,485	3,156	5,512	921	12,684	31,149	17,555	265	888	2,789	10,248	18,167
Totals	2,600	17,544	39,322	53,931	10,508	165,729	365,172	189,091	2,424	7,910	32,248	106,363	194,992
1962													
Newfoundland	12	194	476	543	93	1,768	3,520	1,654	7	25	274	819	1,672
Prince Edward Island	8	48	109	91	22	255	499	221	8	29	64	129	221
Nova Scotia	73	455	1,044	1,125	389	5,216	10,864	5,283	66	239	870	2,547	5,310
New Brunswick	60	522	1,207	1,289	412	6,169	12,784	6,207	47	140	935	2,778	6,207
Quebec	874	5,280	11,927	16,118	3,238	54,247	113,782	56,328	820	2,871	9,652	31,695	57,800
Ontario	825	6,764	15,048	22,753	4,247	70,931	156,163	80,898	808	2,917	13,015	47,493	84,118
Manitoba	155	840	1,774	3,067	538	7,863	17,463	9,061	144	519	1,526	5,940	9,433
Saskatchewan	102	518	1,182	1,837	309	4,533	11,548	6,706	84	351	990	3,620	6,985
Alberta	177	923	2,015	3,332	583	9,543	21,565	11,440	160	576	1,787	6,608	11,889
British Columbia and Northwest Territories	342	1,422	3,064	5,730	987	14,094	32,212	17,134	283	1,092	2,818	11,359	18,036
Totals	2,628	16,966	37,847	55,885	10,817	174,621	380,400	194,932	2,427	8,759	31,931	112,990	201,660

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 Concept²

Size group	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			'000				'000		'000	
1961													
Under \$10,000	226	62	69	69	77	710	1,533	746	233	393	130	138	836
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	778	593	1,003	979	564	6,359	13,463	6,540	841	2,272	1,242	2,009	6,878
25,000 "	708	1,191	2,387	2,374	919	11,516	24,812	12,381	763	2,631	2,571	4,950	12,755
50,000 "	440	2,081	4,585	5,004	1,059	14,032	30,536	15,449	408	1,669	3,462	8,230	15,912
100,000 "	205	1,786	4,165	5,035	869	13,251	28,349	14,224	140	752	3,054	8,697	14,441
200,000 "	124	2,223	5,287	6,713	1,309	18,251	39,504	19,968	39	193	4,027	12,885	20,643
300,000 "	51	1,728	4,145	5,596	1,125	16,644	36,025	18,234					
500,000 "	58	4,922	11,203	17,766	3,007	51,604	114,972	60,404	-	-	8,755	34,586	62,275
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	10	2,958	6,479	10,396	1,558	33,362	75,978	41,146	-	-	5,550	22,196	42,113
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	1,266	(90)
Totals	2,600	17,544	39,322	53,931	10,508	165,729	365,172	189,091	2,424	7,910	32,248	106,363	194,992
1962													
Under \$10,000	190	20	47	49	58	576	1,258	624	198	385	59	116	702
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	762	312	699	771	534	6,132	13,086	8,424	807	2,502	1,044	2,322	6,800
25,000 "	741	999	2,315	2,639	966	11,996	26,121	13,167	791	2,929	2,536	6,114	13,584
50,000 "	449	1,689	3,803	4,650	1,046	14,354	31,993	15,697	425	1,863	3,171	8,502	16,168
100,000 "	233	1,825	4,075	5,373	1,022	14,975	32,339	16,352	159	639	3,257	9,794	16,636
200,000 "	125	2,135	4,607	6,567	1,274	18,399	38,928	19,250	44	222	3,691	12,418	19,977
300,000 "	57	1,894	4,390	5,992	1,224	18,332	38,880	19,343	3	14	3,423	12,346	20,434
500,000 "	62	5,251	11,583	19,620	3,206	57,177	125,136	64,745	-	-	9,474	39,186	67,707
1,000,000 and over	9	2,841	6,127	10,224	1,488	32,681	73,558	39,330	-	-	4,991	20,347	39,700
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	1,840	(49)
Totals	2,628	16,966	37,847	55,885	10,617	174,621	380,400	194,932	2,427	8,759	31,931	112,990	201,660

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 Concept²

Size group	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000			'000				'000		'000	
1961													
Under \$10,000	819	504	804	813	529	5,761	11,305	5,015	871	2,072	1,015	1,578	5,369
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	906	1,451	2,892	2,874	1,124	14,146	29,927	14,661	979	3,245	3,122	5,927	15,187
25,000 "	425	2,027	4,465	4,839	1,047	13,933	29,876	14,906	390	1,633	3,315	7,967	15,266
50,000 "	204	1,735	4,037	4,851	822	12,450	27,455	14,193	147	769	2,953	8,338	14,416
100,000 "	107	1,849	4,395	5,578	1,000	15,284	31,525	15,254	37	191	3,297	10,260	15,776
200,000 "	65	1,934	4,543	5,978	1,270	18,213	39,645	20,156					
300,000 "	36	1,940	4,433	6,904	1,171	18,850	43,168	23,162	-	-	3,554	13,479	23,940
500,000 "	35	4,763	10,901	17,685	2,772	52,471	119,490	64,375	-	-	8,834	35,976	66,460
1,000,000 and over	3	1,341	2,852	4,207	773	14,621	32,780	17,369	-	-	2,415	9,393	17,670
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	1,266	(90)
Totals	2,600	17,544	39,322	53,931	10,508	165,729	365,172	189,091	2,424	7,910	32,248	106,363	194,992
1962													
Under \$10,000	786	270	594	671	490	5,512	11,007	5,008	819	2,246	841	1,860	5,400
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	908	1,133	2,621	2,984	1,143	14,244	30,306	14,927	981	3,588	2,849	6,873	15,525
25,000 "	443	1,675	3,787	4,523	1,039	14,094	30,456	15,333	421	1,628	3,151	8,348	15,697
50,000 "	234	1,743	3,891	5,222	1,004	14,825	32,109	16,286	162	864	3,158	9,530	16,603
100,000 "	111	1,854	4,162	5,621	990	15,635	31,923	15,289	41	219	3,121	10,277	15,857
200,000 "	74	2,199	4,986	6,893	1,456	20,660	45,263	23,152	3	14	3,946	14,221	24,460
300,000 "	37	2,088	4,632	7,603	1,243	22,045	48,763	25,478	-	-	3,670	15,027	26,242
500,000 "	31	4,349	9,645	16,507	2,584	50,440	109,678	56,602	-	-	8,150	34,045	58,888
1,000,000 and over	4	1,655	3,549	5,681	868	17,168	40,896	22,857	-	-	2,760	10,972	23,037
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	1,840	(49)
Totals	2,628	16,966	37,847	55,885	10,617	174,621	380,400	194,932	2,427	8,759	31,931	112,990	201,660

See footnotes following Table 3A.

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

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity						Total activity					
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
No.		'000			'000			'000		'000			
1961													
Under \$10,000	774	453	717	730	497	5,361	10,511	4,653	819	1,927	911	1,420	4,830
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	924	1,439	2,842	2,820	1,104	13,946	29,504	14,459	1,001	3,286	3,059	5,752	14,950
25,000 " 49,999	441	2,020	4,446	4,778	1,064	14,111	30,220	15,055	416	1,716	3,338	7,916	15,386
50,000 " 99,999	212	1,750	4,090	4,874	826	12,566	27,707	14,325	149	771	2,995	8,351	14,744
100,000 " 199,999	107	1,823	4,310	5,521	993	14,790	30,824	15,054	39	210	3,246	10,212	15,464
200,000 " 499,999	66	1,960	4,603	6,018	1,249	18,530	39,667	19,883					
500,000 " 999,999	39	2,270	5,210	8,195	1,310	21,271	47,471	24,918	-	-	3,997	15,208	25,957
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	34	4,488	10,251	16,787	2,692	50,534	116,487	63,375	-	-	8,529	34,786	65,469
5,000,000 and over	3	1,341	2,852	4,207	773	14,621	32,780	17,369	-	-	2,415	9,393	17,670
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	1,268	(90)
Totals	2,600	17,544	39,322	53,931	10,508	165,729	365,172	189,091	2,424	7,910	32,248	106,363	194,992
1962													
Under \$10,000	736	229	511	578	449	5,039	10,075	4,590	768	2,086	716	1,587	4,758
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	932	1,111	2,557	2,898	1,124	14,120	30,033	14,797	1,001	3,624	2,794	6,713	15,316
25,000 " 49,999	455	1,639	3,693	4,420	1,052	14,087	30,447	15,318	446	1,924	3,144	8,271	15,769
50,000 " 99,999	246	1,826	4,072	5,448	1,017	15,268	32,955	16,678	168	892	3,295	9,843	17,079
100,000 " 199,999	108	1,789	4,007	5,430	939	14,844	30,384	14,591	41	219	3,017	9,878	14,903
200,000 " 499,999	75	2,150	4,890	6,696	1,424	20,301	44,010	22,289	3	14	3,769	13,520	23,480
500,000 " 999,999	40	2,185	4,854	8,122	1,333	22,904	50,750	26,518	-	-	3,897	15,804	27,398
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	32	4,382	9,714	16,633	2,614	50,890	110,850	57,293	-	-	8,254	34,562	59,969
5,000,000 and over	4	1,655	3,549	5,861	868	17,168	40,896	22,857	-	-	2,760	10,972	23,037
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	1,840	(49)
Totals	2,628	16,966	37,847	55,885	10,817	174,621	380,400	194,932	2,427	8,759	31,931	112,990	201,660

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed,¹¹ 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity						Total activity					
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
No.		'000			'000			'000		'000			
1961													
Under 5 employees	1,349	1,023	1,877	1,873	1,089	12,666	26,996	13,246	1,452	4,023	2,112	3,809	13,783
5 - 14 employees	881	3,364	7,338	8,115	1,863	25,418	54,788	27,526	859	3,360	5,981	14,113	28,243
15 - 49 "	254	3,574	8,368	10,577	1,977	29,643	62,435	30,817	113	527	6,251	19,353	31,846
50 - 99 "	62	2,326	5,373	7,544	1,493	20,742	47,287	25,052	-	-	4,321	15,387	26,112
100-199 "	29	2,178	4,866	7,396	1,262	22,315	50,882	27,317	-	-	3,828	14,322	27,991
200-499 "	20	3,244	7,598	12,653	1,783	35,142	77,033	40,246	-	-	5,811	24,481	41,794
500 employees and over	5	1,835	3,885	5,774	1,042	19,804	45,749	24,888	-	-	3,534	13,650	25,313
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	1,268	(90)
Totals	2,600	17,544	39,322	53,931	10,508	165,729	365,172	189,091	2,424	7,910	32,248	106,363	194,992
1962													
Under 5 employees	1,380	719	1,666	1,888	1,140	13,544	28,928	14,255	1,468	4,690	2,089	5,032	14,758
5 - 14 employees	879	2,986	6,739	8,381	1,974	26,760	58,054	29,329	854	3,507	5,895	15,948	30,238
15 - 49 "	257	3,666	8,277	11,331	2,093	32,260	67,823	33,449	102	548	6,346	20,911	34,746
50 - 99 "	59	2,321	5,189	7,628	1,468	22,654	50,217	26,130	3	14	4,158	15,504	27,151
100-199 "	30	2,313	5,105	8,145	1,512	25,347	54,616	27,755	-	-	4,191	16,413	28,817
200-499 "	19	3,456	7,709	13,353	1,678	36,718	81,575	43,107	-	-	6,052	25,454	44,747
500 employees and over	4	1,505	3,182	5,159	951	17,339	39,187	20,905	-	-	2,915	11,889	21,252
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	1,840	(49)
Totals	2,628	16,966	37,847	55,885	10,817	174,621	380,400	194,932	2,427	8,759	31,931	112,990	201,660

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

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

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Type of organization	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
1961	No.		'000			'000			'000			'000	
Individual ownerships	1,749	3,268	6,847	7,142	2,180	28,497	60,241	29,570	1,734	5,840	5,982	12,584	30,522
Partnerships	337	961	2,110	2,349	709	8,907	19,150	9,538	690	2,070	1,748	4,056	9,750
Incorporated companies	506	13,233	30,211	44,241	7,590	127,851	284,810	149,516	...	...	24,195	88,100	154,312
Cooperatives	8	62	154	199	30	474	971	468	—	—	113	355	498
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	1,268	(90)
Totals	2,600	17,544	39,322	53,931	10,508	165,729	365,172	189,091	2,424	7,910	32,248	106,363	194,992
1962													
Individual ownerships	1,729	2,553	5,819	6,893	2,176	28,312	60,619	30,148	1,722	8,406	5,544	13,943	31,131
Partnerships	345	853	1,915	2,437	763	9,885	20,954	10,309	705	2,353	1,720	4,658	10,585
Incorporated companies	547	13,515	30,015	46,421	7,856	136,121	298,162	154,136	...	...	24,308	92,303	159,648
Cooperatives	7	43	98	135	22	303	665	339	—	—	74	246	345
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	1,840	(49)
Totals	2,628	16,966	37,847	55,885	10,817	174,621	380,400	194,932	2,427	8,759	31,931	112,990	281,600

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 G. Principal Statistics classified by Specific Cities, 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

City	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
Newfoundland:	No.		'000			'000			'000			'000	
St. John's													
Nova Scotia:													
Halifax													
New Brunswick:													
Saint John													
Quebec:													
Montreal													
Quebec													
Sherbrooke													
Westmount													
Three Rivers													
Ontario:													
Toronto													
Ottawa													
Hamilton													
London													
Windsor													
Kitchener													
Sudbury													
Kingston													
Welland													
Port William													
Port Arthur													
Sault Ste. Marie													

Data not available at this time. Will appear later in Catalogue No. 31-209.

TABLE 1 G. Principal Statistics classified by Specific Cities, 1962 - Concluded

City	Estab-lish-ments	Manufacturing activity					Total activity						
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec-tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu-facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	With-drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
No.		'000			\$'000			\$'000			\$'000		
Manitoba:													
Winnipeg													
Saskatchewan:													
Regina													
Saskatoon													
Moose Jaw													
Alberta:													
Edmonton													
Calgary													
Lethbridge													
British Columbia:													
Vancouver													
Victoria													

Data not available at this time. Will appear later in Catalogue No. 31-209.

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

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Item	1961	1962
	\$'000	
Manufacturing activity:		
Value of shipments - Goods of own manufacture	365,172	380,400
Add: Closing inventory - Goods in process	110	91
Finished goods	751	731
861		822
Deduct: Opening inventory - Goods in process	97	97
Finished goods	607	755
(704)		(852)
Gross output - Manufacturing activity	365,329	380,370
Deduct: Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing activity	165,729	174,621
Cost of fuel and electricity used	10,508	10,817
(176,237)		(185,438)
Value added - Manufacturing activity	189,091	194,932
Non-manufacturing activities:		
Value of shipments - Goods not of own manufacture .....	..	33,907
Add: All other revenue .....	..	533
Closing inventory - Goods purchased for resale	380	311
..		844
Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such .....	..	26,263
Opening inventory - Goods not of own manufacture	375	333
Cost of all other materials and supplies used .....	..	1,427
(..)		(28,023)
Value added - Non-manufacturing activities	5,901	6,728
Total value added	194,892	201,660

See footnote following Table 3 A.

TABLE 3. Employment and Payroll, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Year and province	Employees										Salaries and wages				
	Production and related workers				Administrative and office ^{2,3}		Sales, and distribution ⁴		Total employees ^{5,6}		Production and related workers		Administrative and office	Sales, and distribution	Total salaries and wages
	Manufacturing ⁴		Other ⁵		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Manufacturing	Other			
	Male	Female	Male	Female											
	number										\$'000				
1961															
Newfoundland	129	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	83	529	..	..	..	842
Prince Edward Island	25	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	24	84	..	..	..	115
Nova Scotia	337	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	211	1,041	..	..	..	2,335
New Brunswick	364	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	694	225	1,228	..	..	..	2,564
Quebec	4,447	1,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,823	1,918	15,761	..	..	..	29,229
Ontario	5,155	1,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,863	3,482	21,441	..	..	..	45,975
Manitoba	610	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	382	2,902	..	..	..	5,479
Saskatchewan	417	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	664	294	1,901	..	..	..	3,297
Alberta	694	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,208	583	3,531	..	..	..	6,278
British Columbia and North West Territories	1,010	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,887	902	5,512	..	..	..	10,248
Totals	13,188	4,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,144	8,104	53,931	..	..	..	106,363
1962															
Newfoundland	128	66	-	8	10	10	44	8	182	92	543	11	81	184	819
Prince Edward Island	27	21	-	-	2	-	10	4	39	25	91	-	8	30	129
Nova Scotia	343	112	-	-	30	29	283	73	656	214	1,125	-	288	1,135	2,547
New Brunswick	380	142	-	-	54	41	269	49	703	232	1,289	-	377	1,113	2,778
Quebec	4,147	1,133	33	15	497	271	3,092	464	7,769	1,893	16,118	132	3,704	11,742	31,695
Ontario	5,248	1,516	12	41	712	479	3,721	1,286	9,693	3,322	22,753	115	5,937	18,688	47,493
Manitoba	653	187	-	-	74	50	420	142	1,147	379	3,067	-	627	2,245	5,940
Saskatchewan	393	125	-	-	46	37	248	141	687	303	1,837	-	394	1,390	3,620
Alberta	666	257	1	3	94	57	452	257	1,213	574	3,332	12	746	2,516	6,608
British Columbia and North West Territories	1,079	343	-	-	131	112	689	464	1,899	919	5,730	-	1,203	4,427	11,359
Totals	13,064	3,902	46	67	1,650	1,066	9,228	2,868	23,988	7,943	55,885	270	13,365	43,469	112,990

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 3 A. Production and Related Workers,⁴ - Manufacturing Activity, by Months, 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail		Establishments reporting quarterly detail	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	number			
January	9,047	2,434		
February	9,031	2,485		
March	9,088	2,529	2,305	866
April	9,189	2,623		
May	9,237	2,726		
June	9,541	2,881	2,355	899
July	9,633	2,878		
August	9,712	2,868		
September	9,474	2,828	2,353	910
October	9,374	2,802		
November	9,289	2,836		
December	9,308	2,724	2,325	910
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail (collected only for large establishments)			9,325	2,714
Average for establishments reporting quarterly detail (collected only for medium size establishments)			2,334	895
Average for small establishments (only annual averages collected)			1,405	293
Monthly averages			13,064	3,902

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

² See Explanatory Notes.

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

⁴ Conceptually identical to previous years. See Explanatory Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Includes paid employees and working owners but excludes unpaid family workers.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 4. Materials and Supplies Used in Manufacturing Activity, 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Description	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000
1. Materials used:		
Baking powder	lb. 1,139,502	174
Butter	" 1,411,302	814
Chocolate	" 1,352,190	546
Cocoa	" 1,363,769	400
Cocconut, shredded	" 1,779,972	410
Corn starch	" 1,090,033	126
Cream	gal. 139,498	445
Cream powder	lb. 42,925	25
Cream of tartar and substitutes	" 36,590	15
Eggs, in shell	doz. 2,758,857	1,019
Eggs, frozen	lb. 12,893,842	3,766
Eggs, liquid, not frozen	" 327,491	91
Egg powder (dried yolk and albumen)	" 139,197	139
Egg substitutes	" 26,341	18
Extracts, essences, etc. ....	...	342
Flour:		
Hard wheat (bread flour)	cwt. 11,033,397	53,912
Soft wheat (cake flour)	" 623,778	3,360
Soya	lb. 175,464	21
Cake mixtures, prepared	" 4,534,788	661
Doughnut and pastry mixtures	" 26,588,170	3,756
Other flours, (rye, rolled oats, corn meal, whole wheat, etc.)	" 50,424,391	2,707
Fruits:		
Raisins, currants and other dried fruits	" 14,980,383	3,038
Fresh fruits, all kinds	" ...	151
Jam, jellies and marmalades	lb. 8,166,303	1,361
Preserved and canned, other	" 6,505,550	1,429
Frozen fruits	" 5,910,589	1,189
Filling for pies:		
Apple	" 4,052,211	539
Other	" 1,355,608	227
Gelatine	" 49,653	31
Glucose	" 1,961,083	162
Honey	" 692,571	130
Lard	" 32,128,260	4,492
Lecithin	" 61,399	12
Malt flour	" 686,181	91
Malt extracts and syrups	" 2,734,763	406
Margarine	" 1,115,995	266
Meat for pies	" 1,632,605	756
Milk, condensed and evaporated	" 771,451	76
Milk, fresh including skim	gal. 688,999	212
Milk, powdered	lb. 27,706,356	2,426
Molasses	" 1,899,703	150
Monoglyceride emulsifier	" 759,905	301
Nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans, etc.)	" 1,433,421	912
Peanuts	" 89,788	31
Potatoes	" 201,346	9
Potato starch and flour	" 446,836	59
Oils:		
Corn	" 391,416	92
Cottonseed	" 831,974	173
Other cooking	" 3,051,002	600
Peanut butter	" 75,123	19
Salt	" 24,134,678	400
Shortening	" 32,920,901	7,014
Sodium bicarbonate (baking powder)	" 385,569	27
Sugar:		
Cane and beet	" 115,145,758	9,530
Corn and dextrose	" 967,051	103
Spices	" 332,436	248
Syrups:		
Corn	" 468,730	45
Other	" 686,547	169
Yeast	" 25,309,039	4,536
Yeast powders and other bread improvers	" 9,600,203	1,468
All other materials and components used ² .....	...	26,917
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used:		
Waxed paper wrappers		7,472
Bread cartons and cake boxes		8,705
Cellulose film and other containers		10,688
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel)		
		5,043
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments		
		204
Total		174,621

¹ See Explanatory Notes.

² No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments, the estimated costs for which are included here. In 1962 these estimated costs were \$23,525,561.

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

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept³

Description	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000
1. Large establishments which reported commodity detail:		
Bituminous coal:		
(a) From Canadian mines	ton 3,278	44
(b) Imported	" 1,668	24
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)	-	-
Anthracite coal	ton 121	2
Lignite coal	" 75	1
Coke	" 166	3
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal. 10,848,563	3,416
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	" 8,771,304	1,249
Wood	cord 456	8
Gas:		
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal. 92,076	22
(b) Other manufactured gas	M cu.ft. 24,055	22
(c) Natural gas	" 1,731,369	1,043
Other fuel .....	...	--
Electricity purchased	kwh. 87,344,789	1,269
Steam purchased .....	...	33
2. Medium size establishments which reported only group detail:		
Fuel .....	...	1,293
Electricity .....	...	505
3. Estimate for small establishments for which no data were collected:		
Fuel and electricity .....	...	1,882
4. All establishments:		
Total fuel and electricity used .....	...	10,617

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

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

³ See Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Description	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$'000
1. Products:		
Bread	1,653,877,005	222,702
Plain rolls and buns .....	...	24,525
Fruit buns, yeast raised sweet goods, etc. ....	...	15,898
Pies, cakes, cookies, pastries, etc. ....	...	94,090
Doughnuts .....	...	15,293
Meat pies .....	...	2,612
Puddings, including canned	319,927	120
Catering .....	...	1,437
All other products .....	...	3,856
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others		41
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above		(172)
Net adjustment for establishments receiving progress payments ²		-
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done		380,400

¹ See Explanatory Notes.

² See footnote 1, Table 7.

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

Items of production	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000
Bread	1,653,877,005	222,702	15,954,968	2,277	1,976,275	303
Plain rolls and buns	...	24,525	...	281	...	11
Yeast-raised sweet goods	...	15,898	...	65	...	5
Pies, cakes, pastries	...	94,090	...	795	...	158
Doughnuts	...	15,293	...	102	...	21
All other products and services	...	8,065	...	-	...	1
Totals	...	380,572	...	3,520	...	499
	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000
Bread	56,809,370	8,057	66,624,556	9,352	512,622,580	66,255
Plain rolls and buns	...	480	...	563	...	6,309
Yeast-raised sweet goods	...	190	...	111	...	2,900
Pies, cakes, pastries	...	1,558	...	2,173	...	33,009
Doughnuts	...	577	...	635	...	2,668
All other products and services	...	12	...	52	...	2,664
Totals	...	10,874	...	12,885	...	113,805
	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000
Bread	643,537,953	83,650	71,828,170	10,978	54,909,832	8,323
Plain rolls and buns	...	12,198	...	1,073	...	615
Yeast-raised sweet goods	...	8,915	...	949	...	486
Pies, cakes, pastries	...	39,000	...	3,803	...	1,738
Doughnuts	...	8,147	...	496	...	296
All other products and services	...	4,266	...	168	...	95
Totals	...	156,176	...	17,468	...	11,553
	Alberta		British Columbia and N.W.T.			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000		
Bread	102,857,540	14,292	126,755,761	19,215		
Plain rolls and buns	...	1,308	...	1,688		
Yeast-raised sweet goods	...	756	...	1,520		
Pies, cakes, pastries	...	4,064	...	7,791		
Doughnuts	...	982	...	1,368		
All other products and services	...	164	...	643		
Totals	...	21,566	...	32,225		

¹ See Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6 B. Selected Commodity Items Made in Bakeries, 1946-62

Year	Quantity of bread made	Value of bread made	Plain rolls and buns	Fruit buns, yeast-raised sweet goods	Pies, cakes and pastries	Doughnuts made
	pounds	\$'000				
1946	1,368,713,372	79,269	6,202	10,912	46,139	2,937
1947	1,379,807,131	91,748	4,753	10,225	52,832	3,175
1948	1,367,096,844	110,644	6,052	9,648	55,291	3,281
1949	1,345,183,504	121,188	6,128	10,612	57,627	4,678
1950	1,379,851,428	130,618	8,543	14,150	49,438	7,838
1951	1,416,961,847	149,311	10,805	12,115	60,663	8,112
1952	1,521,196,406	161,343	10,377	14,534	62,171	7,864
1953	1,554,460,785	171,547	11,063	15,953	67,754	7,019
1954	1,523,305,930	172,918	10,615	16,179	68,545	7,587
1955	1,527,510,983	174,855	13,429	14,164	73,877	8,729
1956	1,604,533,852	185,824	12,634	18,647	73,645	10,682
1957	1,650,588,224	198,244	15,572	17,985	83,998	10,976
1958	1,646,996,059	203,332	18,715	14,214	86,992	12,402
1959	1,650,040,811	206,216	19,609	17,187	88,447	12,688
1960	1,648,168,664	214,748	21,664	16,733	92,653	14,417
1961	1,660,399,451	219,091	22,329	17,516	88,598	14,834
1962	1,653,877,005	222,702	24,525	15,898	94,090	15,293

TABLE 6C. Average Selling Price per Pound of Bread in Canada and the Provinces, for Representative Years, 1929-62

Year	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	cents										
1929	6.4	—	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.7
1933	4.5	—	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.9
1935	4.9	—	5.1	4.6	5.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.9
1937	5.7	—	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.0	7.1
1936	5.5	—	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.6	6.1	7.1
1939	5.2	—	5.7	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.9	6.4
1940	5.3	—	5.5	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	6.2	6.4
1941	5.4	—	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.7
1942	5.5	—	5.7	6.4	5.9	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.9	6.6
1943	5.5	—	5.6	6.2	6.0	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.8	7.0
1944	5.6	—	5.4	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.9	7.0
1945	5.7	—	5.7	6.6	6.4	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.1	6.1	7.2
1946	5.8	—	5.8	6.6	6.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.1	7.2
1947	6.6	—	6.4	7.5	7.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	5.6	6.6	7.8
1948	8.1	—	7.7	8.6	8.4	7.5	6.1	7.6	8.0	6.3	9.1
1949	9.0	9.0	9.1	10.1	10.6	6.6	9.0	9.1	6.6	6.9	9.8
1950	9.5	9.3	9.1	10.2	10.6	9.1	9.4	10.4	9.0	9.2	10.3
1951	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.9	11.5	10.0	10.6	11.4	10.1	10.4	11.5
1952	10.6	10.6	12.1	11.2	11.4	10.1	10.4	11.5	10.4	10.6	12.3
1953	11.0	10.6	12.1	12.1	11.3	10.3	10.9	11.9	11.1	11.4	13.0
1954	11.4	11.5	12.6	12.3	12.4	10.9	11.1	12.3	11.6	11.6	13.0
1955	11.4	11.5	12.6	12.2	12.4	11.0	11.1	12.3	11.8	11.6	13.0
1956	11.6	11.9	12.9	12.2	12.0	10.9	11.1	12.7	12.3	12.3	14.0
1957	12.0	12.2	13.2	12.7	12.6	11.2	11.6	13.4	12.9	12.9	14.1
1958	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.2	12.6	11.6	12.0	13.5	12.8	13.0	14.6
1959	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	13.0	13.2	14.6	13.8	13.1	12.7	12.5	13.6	14.2	13.6	14.9
1961	13.2	14.8	13.9	14.0	13.9	12.6	12.9	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.6
1962	13.5	14.3	15.3	14.2	14.0	12.9	13.0	15.3	15.2	13.9	15.1

TABLE 6D. Distribution of Sales, 1962

Province	Establishments reporting	Total sales ¹	Wholesale including sales to restaurants, institutions, etc.	Retail	
				House to house	Through bakery-owned stores
	No.			\$'000	
Newfoundland	12	3,556	3,380	81	95
Prince Edward Island	6	498	368	—	131
Nova Scotia	73	11,121	8,952	698	1,471
New Brunswick	60	13,005	10,934	933	1,138
Quebec	874	120,883	67,304	37,796	15,783
Ontario	825	163,844	94,475	32,689	36,680
Manitoba	155	18,634	13,155	2,356	3,324
Saskatchewan	102	12,500	8,718	1,367	2,415
Alberta	177	23,516	15,231	3,163	5,121
British Columbia and Northwest Territories	342	35,996	22,760	4,743	8,493
Canada	2,628	403,752	245,275	83,825	74,651
				Percentage of sales	
Newfoundland		100.0	95.0	2.3	2.7
Prince Edward Island		100.0	73.8	—	26.2
Nova Scotia		100.0	80.5	6.3	13.2
New Brunswick		100.0	84.1	7.2	6.7
Quebec		100.0	55.7	31.3	13.0
Ontario		100.0	57.7	19.9	22.4
Manitoba		100.0	69.9	12.5	17.6
Saskatchewan		100.0	69.8	10.9	19.3
Alberta		100.0	64.8	13.4	21.8
British Columbia and Northwest Territories		100.0	63.2	13.2	23.6
Canada		100.0	60.7	20.8	18.5

¹ Adjusted for inter company transfers and sale of items not manufactured by reporting establishments.

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

Province	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing	Total inventories
	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture ³	Total manufacturing	Products or materials purchased for resale	
book value \$'000						
Opening: ⁴						
Newfoundland.....	209	1	14	224	--	224
Prince Edward Island.....	20	--	--	20	--	20
Nova Scotia.....	415	--	14	429	--	429
New Brunswick.....	469	--	23	492	1	493
Quebec.....	3,859	33	340	4,232	100	4,332
Ontario.....	4,496	51	304	4,851	178	5,029
Manitoba.....	497	1	7	505	3	508
Saskatchewan.....	359	1	5	365	1	366
Alberta.....	647	3	11	661	8	669
British Columbia and Northwest Territories.....	994	5	48	1,047	43	1,090
Totals⁴.....	11,965	97	766	12,828	333	13,161
Closing:						
Newfoundland.....	198	1	8	207	--	207
Prince Edward Island.....	24	--	1	25	--	25
Nova Scotia.....	410	9	29	448	--	448
New Brunswick.....	492	--	28	520	1	521
Quebec.....	4,503	44	360	4,907	105	5,012
Ontario.....	4,511	28	249	4,788	140	4,928
Manitoba.....	530	1	6	537	2	539
Saskatchewan.....	367	1	5	373	2	375
Alberta.....	639	2	12	653	15	668
British Columbia and Northwest Territories.....	1,055	4	52	1,111	46	1,157
Totals⁴.....	12,729	91	750	13,570	311	13,881

¹ Values represent book values of inventories owned in Canada. Inventories held for which progress payments have been received are not included. Where progress payment accounts are maintained the change in these accounts is treated as a net adjustment to shipments.

² See Explanatory Notes.

³ The opening inventories may differ from the closing inventories for the previous survey year because of changes in classification, the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments and the removal of establishments which did not operate during the survey year.

⁴ Figures may not add due to rounding.

⁵ The difference between figures in this table and those in Table 2 arises from firms reporting output of products on the basis of production rather than of shipments. Consequently, inventories of finished products for such respondents are not taken into account for purposes of compiling value added in Table 2.

TABLE 8. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture - All Industries, 1929-62¹

Year	Quantity of bread	Value of bread	Per capita consumption
	pounds	\$'000	pounds
1929.....	935,794,310	59,635	93.3
1931.....	942,764,007	46,930	90.9
1932.....	889,943,664	40,371	84.7
1933.....	877,973,648	39,125	82.2
1934.....	911,566,536	42,866	84.1
1935.....	903,564,827	44,491	82.6
1936.....	909,287,675	47,659	82.4
1937.....	963,273,659	55,253	86.6
1938.....	1,010,072,852	55,502	90.1
1939.....	999,457,133	51,666	88.3
1940.....	1,033,542,503	54,957	88.9
1941.....	1,068,450,351	58,321	93.6
1942.....	1,153,838,551	63,346	100.7
1943.....	1,244,207,552	68,899	105.5
1944.....	1,249,083,402	70,253	104.6
1945.....	1,291,903,364	73,769	107.0
1946.....	1,375,255,605	79,656	111.9
1947.....	1,385,307,970	92,140	110.4
1948.....	1,370,672,229	110,960	106.9
1949.....	1,346,427,395	121,395	100.6
1950.....	1,382,681,193	130,883	100.6
1951.....	1,419,249,722	149,482	101.3
1952.....	1,523,881,705	161,553	105.6
1953.....	1,557,542,322	171,795	105.4
1954.....	1,525,973,673	173,166	100.5
1955.....	1,530,048,677	175,097	98.1
1956.....	1,606,946,412	186,061	99.9
1957.....	1,653,176,579	198,515	99.7
1958.....	1,649,951,480	203,659	96.8
1959.....	1,653,476,305	206,588	94.8
1960.....	1,651,762,778	215,287	92.7
1961.....	1,664,928,511	219,749	92.5
1961 ¹	1,668,242,345	220,295	92.7
1962.....	1,668,044,592	225,124	89.6

¹ Includes bread produced by merchandising establishments.

TABLE 9. Capital and Repair Expenditures, 1960-62

Year	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures			Total capital and repair expenditures		
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	\$'000								
1960	2,109	10,217	12,326	1,045	5,835	6,880	3,154	16,052	19,206
1961	1,766	8,768	10,534	1,147	6,020	7,167	2,913	14,788	17,701
1962	2,830	9,245	12,075	1,880	5,845	7,525	4,510	15,090	19,600

Source: Business Finance Division. - DBS.

TABLE 10. Motor and Horse-drawn Delivery Vehicles, for Specific Years, 1958-62

	Motor delivery vehicles ¹					Horse-drawn delivery vehicles ¹				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	number									
Normally in use	7,270	7,774	7,899	7,579	7,353	119	76	43	20	7
Normally idle	763	741	752	790	753	16	16	8	5	2

¹ Does not include small establishments.

The Weight of a Loaf of Bread

According to information collected by the Bureau of Statistics, the average weight of a loaf in the provinces may be stated as follows:

Province	Weight
Newfoundland	24 ounces
Prince Edward Island	20 ounces
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	20 and 24 ounces, except in the case of "small bread"
Quebec	In certain municipalities at 1½ pounds or 24 ounces, while in the remaining parts of the province it is variously stated at 4, 5, and 6 pounds.
Ontario	16, 24 or 48 ounces
Manitoba	Generally at 16 and 20 ounces, except in outlying portions of the province where it is stated at 3 pounds
Saskatchewan and Alberta	20 ounces
British Columbia	15 ounces for wrapped and 16 for unwrapped

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

Full details concerning the revised classification system are contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Catalogue No. 12-501, which is available from either the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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

Establishment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ See footnote 1.

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

1. Single-Establishment Companies

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

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

2. Multi-Establishment Companies

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

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

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

⁴ See footnote 2 for exceptions.

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

Period Covered

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

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

Working Owners or Partners

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

Number of Establishments

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

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

Employees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Salaries and Wages

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

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

Fuel and Electricity

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

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

Materials and Supplies

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

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

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

Shipments

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

(a) Shipments of goods of own manufacture

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Shipments of goods not of own manufacture

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

(c) Other revenue

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

Inventories

(a) Manufacturing inventory

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

(b) Inventory of goods purchased for re-sale

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

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

Value Added

(a) By manufacturing activities

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

(b) By total activities

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

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

Short Forms

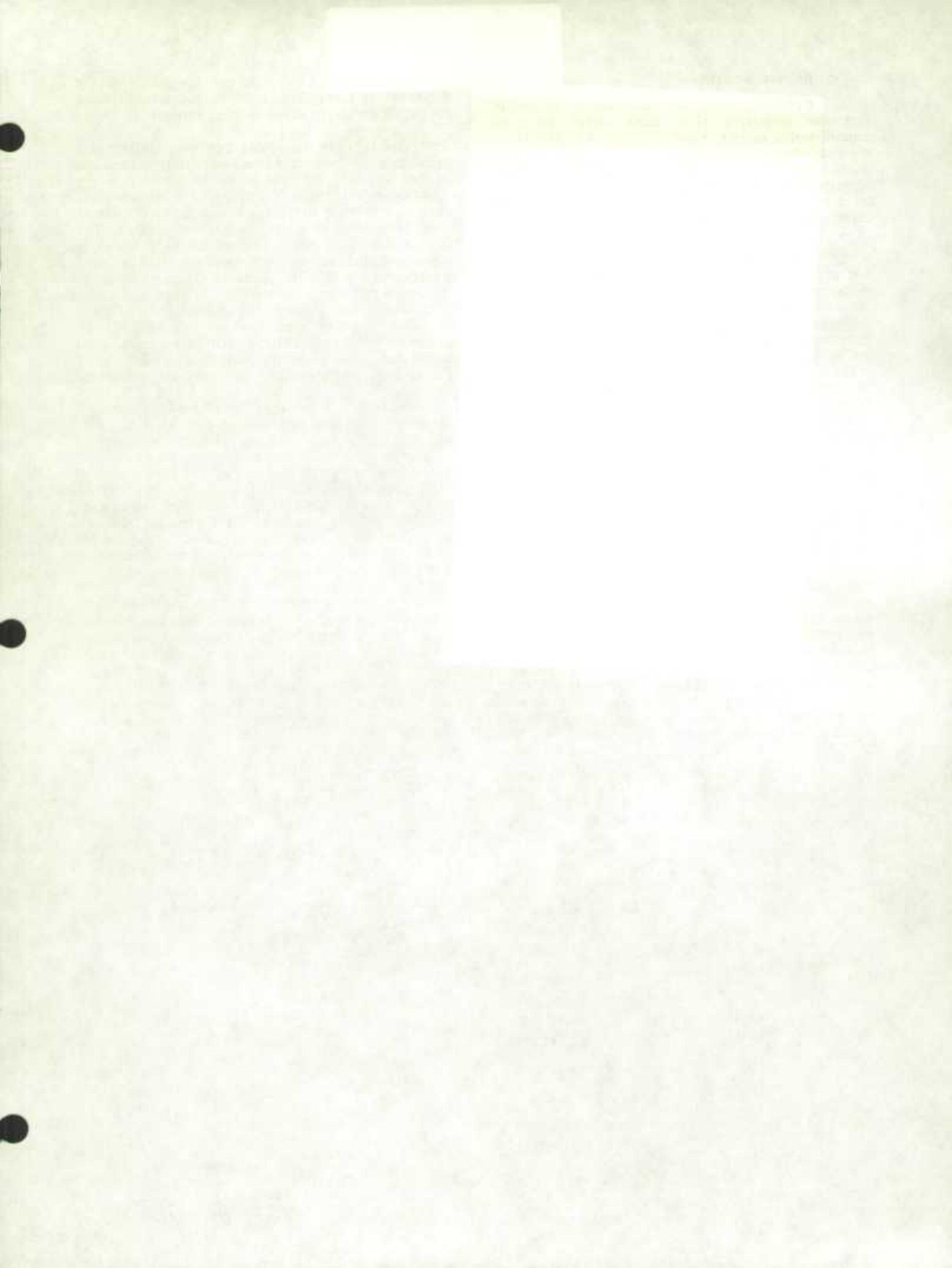
Since 1949, in order to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a one-page short form has been used asking for only a limited amount of detail. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. Beginning with the 1959 census, the general limit for short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

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

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

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

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





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