# OTHER PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 

## 1960

Formerly The Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal Industry



Published by Authority of
The Monourable George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce

## SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:
... 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 1960 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. Adoption of the revised Standard Industrial Classification for 1960 compilatlons has necessitated changes in titles of many reports in this annual series. The content of many industries has also been affected (see following note on Industrlal Classification).

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 materlals used and products shipped are also given. Descriptions of the principal industry statistios, with special reference to 1960 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 suppls calendar year data from accounting records. However the data on employees, salarles and wages are requested on a calendar year basis in all cases.

## Establishment

Data for the annual census is collected on an establishment basis. A firm with more than one mlant is required to file a report for each plant. In most cases an establishment is a complete factory; sometimes, however, a plant is divided into two or more establishments when it carries out operations classifiable to different industries and when separate accounting records are avallable. Usually the statistics for an establishment relate only to the manufacturing activities. Other activities such as construction at the plant by its own employees, wholesale or retail activities carried on at the plant location, etc., are not included. Plants engaged solely in repair work (except in the case of furniture, shipbuilding, boat building, aircraft and railway rolling stock industries) are not included but plants occupled in assembling parts into complete units are included.

## 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.

Production and related workers include all ather factory workmen whether paid on a monthly, weekly, hourly of plece-work basis. Working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise are included, as are maintenance, ware-
housing and delivery staffs. 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 rot operate in all months. Figures on employment refer to calendar years whether or not some establishments reported other data on a financlal year basis.

## Salarles and Wages

Salarles and wages refer to gross earnings of the employees described above, including sularies, wages, commissions, bonuses, the value of room and board where provider, 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 ot partners for normal living expenses for self and family are included but not their withdrawals for income tax. 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 works, including freight, duty, etc.

## Materials and Supplies Used

Figures represent quantities and laid-down cost values, at the works, of materials and supplies actually used during the year whether purchased from others of received as transfers fom 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 of any other items charged to capital account are not included. Fuels are not included. Goods bought from others or recelved as transfers from other plants of 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 refer to shipments of goods made from own materials either in the reporting plant or by other manufacturers on the basis of a charge to the reporting plant for work done. All products and by-products shipped from the establishment are included whether for domestic use, export, of for government departments. Transfer shipments to sales outlets, distributing warehouses or to other manufacturing units of the reporting firm are included. Goods bought or received as transfers
and resold without further processing are not included. Values are computed on f.o.b. plant of plant warehouse 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 values of manufacturing inventories owned and held at the reporting plant. Figures include inventorits held in warehouses or selling outlets which have been included with plant operations for purposes of reporting shipments.

## Value added by Manufacturing

Figures are computed from value of shipments plus or minus changes in inventories of finished goods and goods in process less cost of materials, fuel and electricity. This figure is sometimes refersed to as net production. ${ }^{\text {t }}$

## Standard Industrial Classification

The revised Standard Industrial Classification which has been 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. It incorporates changes considered desirable on the basis of experience in using the earlier classification as well as those which take account of changes in the structure of Canadian industries associated with the rapid developments of the past decade. 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 of shipped.

Many industries remain unchanged in the new classification but in many instances there have been substantial changes in content because of the shifting of establishments from one industry to another or in re-grouping of establishments. Where

[^0]Granges have occurred the pincipal statistics for 1937. 1958 and 1959 have been re-compiled so provide data 07 s basis somparable with those for 1960.

## Short Forms

Between 1949 and 1957. In an effort to ease the reporting burden for smaller firms, a short form was used asking for the total value of shipments only or, in a few cases where losses of detail were significant, for quantities and values of principal products. For purposes of publication, missing data were estimated on the basis of appropriate ratios. In general the cut-off point for these short forms was set at $\$ 50.000$ value of shipments. About $40 \%$ of the total number of establishments reported on the short form and accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total value of shipments.

In 1958, in order to establish a new base year, the small firms were asked to report all items of principal statistics together with some detail on materials and products.

For the 1959 Census, the short form was used again, but further steps were taken to ease the respondents' burden. First, the general limit for short forms was raised to $\$ 100,000$ value of shipments. In addition, a new intermediate form was developed. This form is a shortened version of the long form in that most 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 intermediate forms there were lower cut-offs for a number of industries in which the smallep firms accounted for a larger share of total shipments. On the other hand, limits were raised where this could be done without a significant loss of coverage. On most of the short forms for 1959, in addition to total value of shipments, data on principal products were requested. In a few industries, where loss of employment and earnings data were considered too large because of higher cut-offs, a question on total payroll was placed on the short form. This practice was followed again in 1960.

The intermediate and long forms provide complete data for the compilation of all elements of principal industry statistics and the details of materials and products. The one-page short form, although containing data on principal products and total value of shipments, does not request information on other elements of principal statistics such as value of inventories, materials, fuel and electricity and, in most cases, employment and salaries and wages, nor does it contain detailed data on volume and value of materials used. For purposes of complling aggregates of principal statistics by industry and by geographic location, the missing data for each establishment were estimated fas 1959 by using, in general, ratios based on the change in the value of shipments between 1958 and 1959. The proportion of the estimated data was generally less than 5 per cent of the total in each category of principal statistics.

# OTHER PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 1960 

Data prazented in tis regert moner the headine of Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries reflect implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) which is being used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its compilation of 1960 industry statistics - see item "Standard Industrial Classification" in the Explanatory Notes section of this report. For statistical purposes the industry titled Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing petroleum and coal products not elsewhere classified such as fuel briquettes, road emulsions and roofing compounds. This industry also includes coking plants operated as separate establishments and not as a subsidiary activity in Iron and Steel or Chemical Plants.

In many instances, adoption of the revised Standard Industrial Classification effected a radical shifting of manufacturing establishments as between industry groupings. Significant elements in the shift in the case of the industry reviewed in this report were the transfer of establishments operating Coking plants which were not subsidiary to the integrated steel mills previously included in the Coke and Gas Industry and the establishments producing Pintsch gas previously included in the Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry. The effect of these transfers is reflected in the
comparative series of statistics presented in Tables 1 A and 1 B . Table 1 A shows data for these estab= lishments according to the "Old" concept while Table 1B carries figures re-compiled on the "New" or revised Standard Industrial Classification basis.

There were 36 establishments classified as Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries in 1960; there being 7 in Quebec, 9 in Ontario. 3 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan, 10 in Alberta and 3 in British Columbia. Employees numbered 727; salaries and wages totalled $\$ 3,554,526$; Fuel and Electricity cost $\$ 675,511$; Materials Used in manufacturing processes cost $\$ 12,724,823$; factory shipments were valued at $\$ 22,922,504$.

Note: Due to the lack of inventory data, figures for value added by manufacture prior to 1954 were obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used, including fuel and electricity, from the total value of factory shipments. In 1954 and 1955 then"Value Added" adjustment incorporated the increase or decrease to shipments values resulting from changes in the value of inventories over the period. For these two years, the adjustments that were made used only the change in finished product inventory owned by manufacturers. Beginning with 1956 the calculation of the "Value Added" figure was further adjusted to take into account the "Goods in process" as well as the finished goods held at plant or plant warehouse.

TABLE 1A. Principal Statistics of the Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal Industry, Significant years 1954-59, and by Provinces, 1958 and 1959

Basis: Standard Industrial Classification prior to 1960


[^1]TABLE 1 B. Principal Statistics, Other Petroleum and Coa: Froducis Industries,
By Provinces, 1857-60
Basis: Standard Industrial Classification revised, 1 site

| Province | Estab-lishments | Employees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Salaries } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { wages } \end{gathered}$ | Cost of fuel and electricity at plant | Cost at plant of materials used | Value added by manufacture ${ }^{1}$ | Value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |  |  |
| 1957 \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec |  | 576 | 2,367, 094 | 1.812, 408 | $8,908,709$$6,911,863$ | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,977,705 \\ 12,376,914 \\ 310,020 \\ 5,199,563 \end{array}$ |
| Ontario |  | 485 | 1,981,239 |  |  |  |  |
| Alberta |  | 35 | 90, 428 | 21,933 | 151,193 |  |  |
| Other Provinces |  | 458 | 1,694,682 | 814,743 | 2,532,355 |  |  |
| Canada | 30 | 1,554 | 6, 133, 443 | 3,138,359 | 18,504, 120 |  | 35, 864, 202 |
| 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 8 | 532 | 2, 036,707 | 365, 442 | 7.633,511 | 2 | 13, 827, 107 |
| Ontario | 12 | 458 | $2,003,865$184,598 | 309,71236,958627,518 | $7.151,994$$1,016,790$ |  | $12,644,710$$1,450,900$ |
| Alberta | 7 | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Provinces | 11 | 180 | 681,391 | 627,516 | 3, 020, 329 |  | 5,532, 401 |
| Canada | 38 | 1,218 | 4,906, 561 | 1,339, 628 | 18,822,624 |  | 33, 455, 118 |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 10 | 450 | 1,631,075 | 497, 981 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,847,324 \\ & 5,744,023 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 9,016,089 |
| Ontario |  | 36034 | $1,690,667$98,656 | 413,83028,338 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,027,355 \\ 898,919 \\ 3,480,778 \end{array}$ |
| Alberta | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Provinces | 9 | 126 | 528, 358 | 465. 188 | 1,752,497 |  |  |
| Canada | 33 | 970 | 3, 948, 756 | 1, 405, 337 | 13, 991, 128 |  | 24, 423, 141 |
| 1860 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 7 | 271 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,529,374 \\ & 1,222,908 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 362,260 \\ & 156,904 \end{aligned}$ | 5, 761, 753 | 2,602,692 | 9, 063, 821 |
| Ontario |  | 256 |  |  | $4,663,600$518,690 | $\begin{array}{r}4,628,041 \\ \hline 224,189\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,534,953 \\ & 789,037 \\ & 3,544,69 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Alberta | 10 | 40 | 123,668678,576 | $\begin{array}{r} 47,221 \\ 109,126 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Other Provinces | 10 | 160 |  |  | 1,780, 780 | 1,576,937 |  |
| Canada | 36 | 727 | 3, 554, 526 | 675,511 | 12, 724, 823 | 9, 051,859 | 22,922,504 |

${ }^{2}$ See note to text.
${ }^{2}$ The changeover to the new classlfication has delayed the recompilation of "value added" figures for these years and same will not be available until the next issue of this report.

TABLE 2. Inventories, ${ }^{2}$ Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1960

| Province | Raw materials and supplies | Goods in process | Finished goods of own manufacture | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | doll |  |  |
| Opening: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 3,590,263 | - | 1,391,363 | 4,981,626 |
| Ontario | 418,682 | 1,837 | 588,846 | 1.009,365 |
| Alberta | 63,491 | 2,386 | 29,671 | 95,548 |
| Other Provinces | 158,848 | - | 182,324 | 341, 172 |
| Canada | 4,231,284 | 4,223 | 2,192,204 | 6, 427,711 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 7,065,973 | - | 1, 054, 247 | 8,120,220 |
| Ontario | 391, 011 | 2,000 | 522,275 | 915, 286 |
| Alberta | 48,850 | 1,248 | 31.872 | 81.970 |
| Other Provinces | 210,093 | - | 114.474 | 324, 567 |
| Canada | 7,715,927 | 3,248 | 1,722,868 | $9,442,043$ |

[^2]TABLE 3. Factory Shipments: Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1960

| Product |
| :--- |

${ }^{2}$ Includes wood preserver, furnace cement, asphalt tile, asphalt plank and other products made by less than three firms.

TABLE 4. Materials Used: Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1960

| Material |
| :--- |

[^3] materials".

TABLE 5. Principal Statistics classified according to Type of Ownership: Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1957 and 1960

| Type | Establish $=$ ments | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Em- } \\ & \text { ployees } \end{aligned}$ | Salaries and wages | Cost at plant of materials used | Selling value of factory shipments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number |  | dollars |  |  |
| 1957 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership <br> Individual ownership <br> Incorporated companies | $\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | 1,554 | 6,133,443 | 18,504,120 | 35,864, 202 |
| Totals | 30 | 1,554 | 6,133,443 | 18, 304, 120 | 35, 864, 202 |
| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partnership $\qquad$ <br> fudividual ownership $\qquad$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 67, 289 | 325,693 | 546, 148 |
| Incorporated companies ........................................... | 33 | 709 | 3,487, 257 | 12,398,930 | 22, 376, 356 |
| Totals | 36 | 727 | 3, 554,526 | 12, 724, 823 | 22, 822,504 |

TABLE 6. Principal Statistics grouped according to Selling Value of Factory Shipments: Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1957 and 1960


TABLE 7. Employees and their Earnings: Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1959 and 1960

| Province | Employees |  |  |  |  | Earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Supervisory and office |  | Production workers |  | Total | Supervisory and office | Production workers | Total |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female |  |  |  |  |
| 1958 number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec ....................................... | 134 | 50 | 266 | - | 450 | 726, 149 | 904.926 | 1,631,075 |
| Ontario ....................................... | 76 | 38 | 246 | - | 360 | 611,954 | 1, 078,713 | 1,690,667 |
| Alberta ....................................... | 6 | 2 | 26 | - | 34 | 28,707 | 69,949 | 88, 656 |
| Other provinces .......................... | 14 | 2 | 110 | - | 126 | 99,348 | 429,010 | 528,358 |
| Canada .................................... | 230 | 82 | 648 | - | 970 | 1,466, 158 | 2,482,598 | 3, 948, 756 |
| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec ....................................... | 56 | 7 | 208 | - | 271 | 386,464 | 1.142,910 | 1,529,374 |
| Ontario ..................................... | 78 | 41 | 137 | - | 256 | 597,885 | 625, 023 | 1,222,908 |
| Alberta ....................................... | 8 | 2 | 30 | - | 40 | 33,835 | 89,833 | 123,668 |
| Other provinces ........................... | 21 | 3 | 136 | - | 160 | 128,182 | 550,394 | 678,576 |
| Canada .................................... | 163 | 53 | 511 | - | 727 | 1. 146,366 | .2,408,160 | 3,554,566 |

TABLE 8. Production Workers, by Months: Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1960

|  | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 459 | - |
| February | 465 | - |
| March | 489 | - |
| April | 533 | - |
| May | 565 | - |
| June | 546 | - |
| July | 540 | - |
| August | 540 | - |
| September | 526 | - |
| October | 505 | - |
| November | 486 | - |
| December | 455 | - |
| Average | 511 | - |

TABLE 9. Fuel and Electricity Used: Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1960

| Kind | Quantity | Cost at plant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |
| Bituminous cosl-imported .......................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ton | 280 | 3.916 |
| Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only) ............................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 999 | 6.993 |
|  | 4,703 | 38,329 |
| Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks) ................. Imp. gal. | 369,551 | 113,661 |
| Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil ...................................... " | 490.257 | 74,835 |
| Gas (a) Liquefied petroleum gases ............................................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,890 | 1,103 |
| (b) Natural gas .................................................................... M cu. ft. | 323.829 | 175.189 |
| Other fuel ................................................................................ | . $\cdot$ | 35, 107 |
| Electricity purchased .......................................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ kh. | 17, 804, 756 | 192,042 |
|  | - | 34.336 |
| Total .aco.e..............................a.................................................. | . . | 675, 811 |




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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ To arrive at the National Accounts concept of "gross domestic product at factor cost", it would be necessary to subtract also the cost of office supplies used, advertising, insurance and other goods and services obtained from other businesses. Data on these inputs are not collected on the annual Census of Manufactures. Value added figures for "The primary industries and construction" are published in D.B.S. publication 61-202, Survey of Production.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ See note to text.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Book value of all manufacturing inventories owned and held at plant and plant warehouses.

[^3]:    :No detailed information on materials used was collected from firms generally reporting value of shipments of less than $\$ 200,000$. The total value of materials used by these firms was $\$ 264,000$ and this amount is included in "All other

