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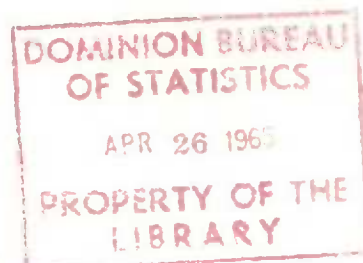
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ANNUAL



MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP AND CLEANING COMPOUNDS

1962



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MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP AND CLEANING COMPOUNDS

1962

Data presented in this report under the heading of Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds reflect implementation of the revised Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) and the New Establishment Concept which are being used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its compilations of industry statistics—see items “Standard Industrial Classification” and “Establishment” in the Explanatory Notes section of this report.

For statistical purposes the industry titled Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soap in any form, synthetic detergents, cleansers, washing powders and cleaning preparations including scouring powders and hand cleansers. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household laundry bleaches and bluing.

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

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 ⁶
		Production and related workers ⁴		Administrative and office employees ⁵		Total ⁴					
		Number	Wages	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages				
	No.		\$'000		\$'000				\$'000		
1957	130	2,335	9,264	1,590	8,111	3,925	17,374	1,561	70,255	143,361	..
1958	127	2,469	10,304	1,652	8,711	4,121	19,016	1,680	75,828	157,007	80,849
1959	124	2,530	10,772	1,755	9,543	4,285	20,315	1,643	75,365	157,432	79,678
1960	122	2,438	11,033	1,802	9,796	4,240	20,829	1,636	72,750	158,588	82,440
1961	126	2,388	11,286	1,757	10,573	4,145	21,859	1,676	82,893	172,334	86,698

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

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

Year and province	Estab-lish-ments	Manufacturing activity						Total activity					
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec-tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁶	Value of shipments of goods of own manu-facture ⁴	Value added ⁶	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁶
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000		\$'000				\$'000		\$'000		
1961													
Nova Scotia.....	1	299	625	897	145	5,482	12,702	7,074	21	63	724	2,964	7,974
Quebec.....	41												
Ontario.....	62	2,007	4,339	10,155	1,501	75,581	156,053	77,902	36	116	4,658	25,719	80,810
Manitoba	6	34	64	86	11	628	1,448	796	"	"	75	266	898
Alberta.....	5	17	34	45	8	355	786	436	-	-	34	109	449
British Columbia	11	23	73	104	12	839	1,825	780	"	"	81	328	861
Totals	126	2,390	5,134	11,286	1,676	82,885	172,615	86,989	61	188	5,572	29,385	90,993
1962													
Nova Scotia.....	1	349	738	1,096	147	6,762	14,977	8,182	22	73	817	3,529	8,850
Quebec.....	44												
Ontario.....	66	2,112	4,410	11,052	1,549	78,442	159,585	81,695	38	125	4,958	28,220	85,719
Manitoba	5	34	57	79	11	778	1,757	977	"	"	76	276	1,022
Saskatchewan	1	22	39	53	7	417	946	541	-	-	38	118	541
Alberta.....	5												
British Columbia	14	46	89	143	12	935	1,802	857	"	"	98	369	940
Totals	136	2,563	5,333	12,424	1,726	87,333	179,057	92,251	65	216	5,987	32,512	97,072

See Table 2 and footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1B. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1961 and 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity 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	26	4	6	7	3	40	143	99	22	47	14	31	99
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	12	9	16	19	3	77	198	119	15	43	18	47	132
25,000 " 49,999	22	39	84	109	14	369	801	418	18	69	75	241	507
50,000 " 99,999	13	47	96	128	15	503	1,009	492	6	30	78	252	566
100,000 " 199,999	17	116	246	317	46	1,180	2,506	1,253	—	—	238	897	1,657
200,000 " 499,999	12	127	257	359	53	1,599	3,641	2,041	—	—	265	1,085	2,155
500,000 " 999,999	7	130	286	445	56	1,905	4,529	2,494	—	—	268	1,306	2,687
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	14	441	914	1,568	323	14,200	28,160	13,760	—	—	948	3,935	14,317
5,000,000 and over	3	1,477	3,231	8,334	1,163	63,013	131,629	66,313	—	—	3,044	18,079	68,546
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	3,512	326
Totals	126	2,390	5,134	11,286	1,676	82,885	172,615	86,989	61	188	5,572	29,385	90,993
1962													
Under \$10,000	27	5	5	7	3	51	146	92	25	57	10	17	101
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	14	6	7	10	4	98	220	118	15	53	16	38	125
25,000 " 49,999	19	29	46	81	8	327	705	368	12	58	51	158	378
50,000 " 99,999	19	72	139	227	21	672	1,317	624	8	34	122	405	691
100,000 " 199,999	21	160	287	446	46	1,660	3,201	1,497	5	15	297	1,067	1,680
200,000 " 499,999	10	104	198	293	44	1,262	2,989	1,701	—	—	251	1,081	2,224
500,000 " 999,999	9	183	395	617	78	2,479	5,995	3,453	—	—	377	1,909	3,984
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	13	426	920	1,712	334	14,337	29,112	14,808	—	—	837	3,817	15,367
5,000,000 and over	4	1,578	3,336	9,032	1,187	66,447	135,371	69,591	—	—	3,331	19,867	72,585
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	4,154	(42)
Totals	136	2,563	5,333	12,424	1,726	87,333	179,057	92,251	65	216	5,987	32,512	97,072

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

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	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	31	7	11	14	4	76	212	132	26	58	19	46	131
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	29	45	95	122	17	410	929	504	29	100	88	273	607
25,000 " 49,999	14	47	97	128	17	588	1,139	531	6	30	82	274	645
50,000 " 99,999	18	105	222	302	41	1,222	2,456	1,182	—	—	229	893	1,535
100,000 " 199,999	9	108	218	290	47	907	2,105	1,163	—	—	169	649	1,288
200,000 " 499,999	11	208	443	693	106	4,024	8,093	3,888	—	—	417	1,890	4,078
500,000 " 999,999	8	153	313	451	78	4,432	9,599	5,167	—	—	302	1,188	5,580
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	5	240	507	951	204	8,213	16,453	8,089	—	—	598	2,581	8,259
5,000,000 and over	3	1,477	3,231	8,334	1,163	63,013	131,629	66,313	—	—	3,044	18,079	68,546
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	3,512	326
Totals	126	2,390	5,134	11,286	1,676	82,885	172,615	86,989	61	188	5,572	29,385	90,993
1962													
Under \$10,000	37	8	6	10	5	131	294	159	33	88	21	44	174
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	24	37	59	99	12	419	857	419	20	85	84	189	435
25,000 " 49,999	21	84	164	262	26	948	1,715	750	7	29	141	485	816
50,000 " 99,999	17	143	243	397	44	1,387	2,633	1,221	5	15	278	1,023	1,483
100,000 " 199,999	8	83	160	219	31	836	1,818	967	—	—	140	517	979
200,000 " 499,999	11	167	360	578	73	2,509	6,373	3,804	—	—	435	2,230	4,744
500,000 " 999,999	9	235	517	824	142	7,322	13,954	6,603	—	—	354	1,449	7,038
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	6	279	594	1,208	239	9,809	21,075	11,329	—	—	650	3,061	11,470
5,000,000 and over	3	1,527	3,229	8,827	1,154	63,992	130,338	66,999	—	—	3,209	19,359	69,978
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	4,154	(42)
Totals	136	2,563	5,333	12,424	1,726	87,333	179,057	92,251	65	216	5,987	32,512	97,072

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 D. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000		\$'000				\$'000		\$'000		
1961													
Under \$10,000	31	7	11	14	4	76	212	132	26	58	19	46	131
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	24	30	63	81	14	319	744	415	28	95	54	156	427
25,000 " 49,999	15	44	91	121	12	494	952	448	7	35	83	275	542
50,000 " 99,999	16	95	210	285	36	1,102	2,195	1,064	—	—	176	687	1,188
100,000 " 199,999	12	126	249	334	57	1,112	2,545	1,364	—	—	217	835	1,706
200,000 " 499,999	11	192	404	631	103	3,657	7,411	3,543	—	—	378	1,677	3,782
500,000 " 999,999	8	163	339	475	78	4,343	9,078	4,726	—	—	350	1,400	4,979
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	6	256	537	1,013	210	8,769	17,849	8,984	—	—	627	2,719	9,366
5,000,000 and over	3	1,477	3,231	8,334	1,163	63,013	131,629	66,313	—	—	3,044	18,079	68,546
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	3,512	326
Totals	126	2,390	5,134	11,286	1,676	82,885	172,615	86,989	61	188	5,572	29,385	90,993
1962													
Under \$10,000	36	8	6	10	4	129	288	155	33	88	19	39	163
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	24	36	57	95	12	400	817	399	19	79	60	173	417
25,000 " 49,999	21	71	139	206	25	929	1,675	734	8	35	127	420	752
50,000 " 99,999	16	119	229	369	35	1,182	2,317	1,097	5	15	206	801	1,210
100,000 " 199,999	9	95	173	271	38	960	2,024	1,041	—	—	171	683	1,133
200,000 " 499,999	9	144	289	440	53	1,958	4,716	2,716	—	—	299	1,301	3,006
500,000 " 999,999	12	284	616	999	165	7,974	15,806	7,782	—	—	551	2,523	8,987
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	6	279	594	1,208	239	9,809	21,075	11,329	—	—	650	3,061	11,470
5,000,000 and over	3	1,527	3,229	8,827	1,154	63,992	130,338	66,999	—	—	3,209	19,359	69,976
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	4,154	(42)
Totals	136	2,563	5,333	12,424	1,726	87,333	179,057	92,251	65	216	5,987	32,512	97,072

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed,¹¹ 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Size group	Estab- lish- ments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man- hours paid	Wages					Number	With- drawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000		\$'000				\$'000		\$'000		
1961													
Under 5 employees	54	35	72	96	13	500	1,091	579	51	155	60	170	599
5- 14 employees	34	140	301	398	59	1,899	3,963	2,053	10	33	277	1,057	2,380
15- 49 "	26	396	819	1,217	188	7,554	15,676	7,896	—	—	682	2,794	8,768
50- 99 "	6	177	366	570	78	4,096	9,490	5,352	—	—	424	1,753	5,549
100-199 "	3	165	345	671	176	5,823	10,746	4,794	—	—	461	2,020	4,826
200-499 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employees and over	3	1,477	3,231	8,334	1,163	63,013	131,629	66,313	—	—	3,044	18,079	68,546
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	3,512	326
Totals	126	2,390	5,134	11,286	1,676	82,885	172,815	86,989	61	188	5,572	29,385	90,993
1962													
Under 5 employees	61	41	63	108	17	553	1,208	638	51	161	74	209	657
5- 14 employees	31	129	254	394	44	1,902	3,720	1,786	14	55	232	852	1,847
15- 49 "	27	360	705	1,118	132	6,544	14,377	7,765	—	—	630	2,635	8,411
50- 99 "	11	317	691	1,153	174	8,118	16,780	8,846	—	—	664	3,035	9,778
100-199 "	3	189	390	824	206	6,225	12,634	6,417	—	—	483	2,268	6,446
200-499 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 employees and over	3	1,527	3,229	8,827	1,154	63,992	130,338	66,999	—	—	3,209	19,359	69,976
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	4,154	(42)
Totals	136	2,563	5,333	12,424	1,726	87,333	179,057	92,251	65	216	5,987	32,512	97,072

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 Concept²

Type of organization	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													
Individual ownerships	39	30	58	76	18	375	877	487	41	142	59	168	516
Partnerships	9	5	9	10	2	98	215	115	20	46	6	13	122
Incorporated companies	78	2,355	5,068	11,201	1,657	82,412	171,523	86,386	-	-	4,884	25,692	90,029
Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	3,512	326
Totals	126	2,390	5,134	11,286	1,676	82,885	172,615	86,989	61	188	5,572	29,385	90,993
1962													
Individual ownerships	46	43	70	112	19	488	1,041	536	49	172	66	176	550
Partnerships	6	3	3	5	2	93	188	94	16	44	5	14	95
Incorporated companies	84	2,517	5,260	12,308	1,705	86,752	177,827	91,621	-	-	5,221	28,169	96,469
Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ¹⁰ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	4,154	(42)
Totals	136	2,563	5,333	12,424	1,726	87,333	179,057	92,251	65	216	5,987	32,512	97,072

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

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

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Item	1961	1962
		\$'000
Manufacturing activity:		
Value of shipments - Goods of own manufacture	172,615	179,057
Add: Closing inventory - Goods in process	1,865	1,643
Finished goods	10,041	13,573
Deduct: Opening inventory - Goods in process	1,688	1,931
Finished goods	11,283	(12,971)
Gross output - Manufacturing activity	171,550	181,310
Deduct: Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing activity	82,885	87,333
Cost of fuel and electricity used	1,676	(84,561)
Value added - Manufacturing activity	86,989	92,251
Non-manufacturing activities:		
Value of shipments - Goods not of own manufacture .....	..	19,964
Add: All other revenue .....	..	335
Closing inventory - Goods purchased for resale	2,398	1,703
Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such .....	..	13,949
Opening inventory - Goods not of own manufacture	1,531	2,308
Cost of all other materials and supplies used .....	..	924
Value added - Non-manufacturing activities	4,004	4,821
Total value added	90,993	97,072

See footnote following Table 3 A.

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

Year and province	Employees										Salaries and wages				
	Production and related workers				Adminis- trative and office ^{2,3}		Sales, and distribution ³		Total employees ^{3,4}		Production and related workers		Adminis- trative and office	Sales, and distri- bution	Total salaries and wages
	Manufacturing ⁴		Other ⁵		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Manufacturing	Other			
	Male	Female	Male	Female									number		
1961															
Nova Scotia	239	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	141	897	..	..	2,964
Quebec	1,645	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,572	1,086	10,155	..	..	25,719
Ontario	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	14	86	..	..	266
Manitoba	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	10	45	..	..	109
Alberta	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	27	104	..	..	328
British Columbia	1,945	445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,294	1,278	11,286	..	..	29,385
Totals															
1962															
Nova Scotia	284	65	4	1	193	71	170	29	651	166	1,096	11	1,391	1,020	3,519
Quebec	1,713	399	55	14	1,455	603	599	120	3,822	1,136	11,052	343	12,793	4,042	28,230
Ontario	30	4	..	..	9	4	22	7	61	15	79	..	52	144	276
Manitoba .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
Saskatchewan	16	6	..	..	7	4	3	..	26	10	53	..	41	18	112
Alberta	36	10	..	..	17	6	21	8	74	24	143	..	98	128	389
British Columbia	2,079	484	59	15	1,683	688	815	164	4,636	1,351	12,424	354	14,382	5,352	32,512
Totals															

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	
	Male	Female
	number	
January	1,756	386
February	1,821	454
March	1,814	461
April	1,818	424
May	1,858	417
June	1,878	442
July	1,833	415
August	1,825	489
September	1,887	510
October	1,894	509
November	1,910	444
December	1,826	426
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail (collected only for large establishments)	1,837	442
Average for small establishments (only annual averages collected)	242	42
Average for all establishments	2,079	484

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 Confidential data.

¹² 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
I. Materials used:		
Acid, cresylic	lb. 49,400	7
Acid, oleic	" 103,667	19
Acid, stearic	" 870,440	132
Acids, fatty, other	" 2,089,888	229
Acid, hydrochloric (muriatic)	" 606,673	20
Acid, sulphuric, including oleum (as 100% acid)	" 35,029,573	513
Bentonite (filtrol, Pembina, etc.)	ton 2,160	123
Borax	lb. 1,262,139	59
Chalk, ground	" 101,496	1
Chalk, precipitated	" 1,730	--
Chloride of lime	" 156,208	8
Ethanolamines (mono, di, tri)	" 501,250	132
Ethyl alcohol	gal. 554,958	547
Feldspar, crude	ton 883	15
Fuller's earth	ton 90	9
Glycerine, crude	lb. 4,993,199	736
Glycerine, refined	" 14,897	5
Isopropyl alcohol	" 303,931	28
Javelle concentrate or sodium hypochlorite, for dilution	" ..	159
Lanolin	lb. 18,231	9
Liquid chlorine (99% pure)	" 9,360,480	374
Oils:		
Cocoonut	" 28,620,624	3,411
Essential	" ..	1,609
Linseed	gal. 17,237	21
Palm kernel	lb. 3,074,812	377
Tall	" 49,376	6
Other oils	" 131,738,732	13,764
Perfumes	" ..	455
Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)	lb. 1,746,456	115
Resin	" 57,903	13
Silica sand	ton 15,044	250
Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	lb. 11,144,975	278
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose	" 1,397,461	340
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	" 49,943,081	1,842
Sodium chloride (common salt)	" 4,633,149	41
Sodium silicate (including metasilicate)	" 24,069,366	554
Sodium tripolyphosphate	" 87,793,689	7,441
Talc	ton 61	6
Tallow, grease and other soap stocks	lb. 62,072,953	4,113
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	" 854,430	81
Trichlorethylene	" 38,450	4
Trisodium phosphate	" 8,059,385	561
Wax:		
Carnauba	" 43,502	31
Other waxes	" 11,650	1
All other materials and components used ² .....	...	20,765
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used		25,454
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel)		1,197
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments		1,465
Total		87,333

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 \$2,919,000.

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 75	1
(b) Imported.....	" 41,059	399
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only).....	—	—
Anthracite coal.....	ton 354	5
Lignite coal.....	—	—
Coke	—	—
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal. 239,989	98
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	" 3,476,798	318
Wood.....	cord 12	--
Gas:		
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal. 67,138	14
(b) Other manufactured gas	—	—
(c) Natural gas	M cu. ft. 607,906	240
Other fuel .....	...	—
Electricity purchased	kwh. 56,959,201	469
Steam purchased.....	...	100
3. Estimate for small establishments for which no data were collected:		
Fuel and electricity.....	...	83
4. All establishments:		
Total fuel and electricity used .....	...	1,726

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
	pounds	\$'000
1. Products:		
Hard soaps:		
Bar laundry and household soaps (except sold to textile mills):		
Built	891,137	108
Not built.....	11,320,138	2,349
Soap chips and flakes:		
In household packages	2,527,855	713
In bulk (except textile and mill)	7,301,691	892
Toilet soaps (except liquid)	42,335,875	16,068
Castile soaps.....	318,879	65
Soap powders:		
In household packages.....	14,218,082	4,182
In bulk.....	10,590,127	1,462
Shaving soaps:		
Creams (including brushless).....	681,514	985
All other	104,390	98
Liquid soaps	6,254,556	869
Paste and jelly:		
Packaged in containers under 25 pounds.....	694,930	91
Bulk-containers over 25 pounds	4,424,699	419
All other soaps	203,362	22
Totals, soap.....	101,847,035	28,322
Synthetic detergents:		
Liquid (and pastes):		
Packaged (when in individual containers of less than 1 gallon).....	56,890,463	19,059
Bulk (when in individual containers of 1 gallon or more) ²	24,495,181	4,895
Solid (including bars, flake or powder):		
Packaged (bar or carton of 25 pounds or less)	162,986,853	43,006
Bulk (individual bars or cartons of more than 25 pounds).....	23,517,856	3,988
Totals, detergents.....	267,890,347	70,948

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962 - Concluded

Description	Quantity	Value
	pounds	\$'000
1. Products - Concluded:		
Cleaning preparations:		
Ammonia powder	606,550	65
Mechanics' hand soaps and paste	2,660,729	370
Javelle water or sodium hypochlorite .....	..	12,079
Other washing compounds ¹ .....	..	4,204
Scouring powders, pastes and cakes	51,997,484	9,436
Drain pipe cleaner	2,586,608	801
Other cleaning preparations:		
Household and laundry, including lye .....	..	1,567
Industrial and other .....	..	3,830
Glycerine, crude, sold as such ²	96,349	13
Glycerine, refined:		
B.P. and U.S.P. grade	5,423,575	1,441
Dynamite grade	1,644,749	427
Other grades	3,326,024	860
Toilet preparations .....	..	15,240
All other products ³ .....	..	33,484
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others		54
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above		(4,087)
Net adjustment for establishments receiving progress payments ² .....		..
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done		179,057

¹ See Explanatory Notes.

² See footnote 1, Table 7.

³ Some of the bulk detergent was sold to other firms in this industry to be processed into the "packaged" size and therefore appears again in the figures for "packaged".

⁴ Includes sal soda, washing blue, liquid starch, fabric softener, etc.

⁵ Some of the crude glycerine was sold to refiners in this industry and therefore appears again in the figures for refined glycerine.

⁶ (a) Includes data for textile softeners, floorwax, insecticides and other such miscellaneous items.

(b) Starting in 1961, includes as well details on margarine, shortening, refined oils and other products of the fats divisions of some of the establishments filing consolidated reports in accordance with the New Establishment Concept—see text. For details on these products see reports issued under the following titles: Margarine, Catalogue No. 32-005; Oils and Fats, Catalogue No. 32-006 and Vegetable Oil Mills, Catalogue No. 32-223.

TABLE 7. Industry Inventories,¹ 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Province	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing	Total inventories ³
	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total manufacturing	Products or materials purchased for resale	
book value \$'000						
Opening:⁴						
Nova Scotia	542	50	405	980	217	1,215
Quebec	9,944	1,875	10,606	22,424	2,089	24,513
Ontario	46	5	45	95	—	95
Manitoba	29	1	40	69	—	69
Saskatchewan	55	1	44	100	2	102
Alberta	55	1	44	100	2	102
British Columbia	55	1	44	100	2	102
Totals⁴	10,616	1,931	11,139	23,686	2,308	25,994
Closing:						
Nova Scotia	587	38	529	1,155	237	1,391
Quebec	9,322	1,598	13,011	23,932	1,464	25,396
Ontario	71	5	53	129	—	129
Manitoba	41	—	49	90	—	90
Saskatchewan	41	—	49	90	—	90
Alberta	62	1	45	108	2	109
British Columbia	62	1	45	108	2	109
Totals⁴	10,082	1,643	13,688	25,413	1,703	27,116

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 Industries¹

A. Soaps and Cleaning Compounds, 1961 and 1962

Description	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	pounds	\$'000	pounds	\$'000
Hard soaps:				
Bar laundry and household soaps:				
Built	776,000	88	891,000	108
Not built	12,969,000	2,574	11,320,000	2,349
Soap chips and flakes:				
In household packages	2,964,000	838	2,528,000	713
In bulk (except textile and mill ²)	8,382,000	1,010	7,302,000	892
Toilet soaps (except liquid)	43,618,000	16,832	45,732,000	17,726
Castile soaps	370,000	73	319,000	65
Soap powders:				
In household packages	15,277,000	4,428	14,218,000	4,182
In bulk	13,375,000	1,954	10,590,000	1,462
Shaving soaps:				
Creams:				
Lather type	1,032,000	1,432	1,014,000	1,396
Brushless type	519,000	590	813,000	730
All other	231,000	354	245,000	348
Liquid soaps	18,197,000	2,470	13,341,000	2,428
Paste and jelly	5,040,000	492	5,526,000	319
All other soaps	2,103,000	472	1,955,000	558
Totals, soaps	124,853,000	33,607	115,794,000	33,276
Ammonia powder	452,000	53	607,000	65
Javelle water .....	...	10,278	...	12,079
Mechanics' hand soaps and pastes	3,744,000	537	3,703,000	579
Cleaning or scouring powders, pastes and cakes:				
Abrasive type	52,083,000	9,601	37,522,000	5,719
Other type .....	..	..	14,540,000	3,739
Toilet bowl cleaners, including toilet flush	5,174,000	813	6,079,000	1,112
Drain pipe cleaner	2,759,000	864	2,927,000	923
Other washing compounds and cleaning preparations .....	..	11,871	..	16,441
Glycerine, crude ³	256,000	41	208,000	31
Glycerine, refined:				
B.P. and U.S.P. grades	8,083,000	1,795	5,524,000	1,466
Dynamite grade	2,609,000	724	1,645,000	427
Other grades	3,973,000	1,119	4,901,000	1,253
Synthetic detergents	246,953,000	66,978	279,202,000	73,572

¹ Includes shipments from other industries which manufacture, as a secondary activity, the commodities listed above.

² Includes some liquid and soft soaps.

³ Some of the crude glycerine production was sold to refiners in this industry and appears again in the figures for refined glycerine.

B. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, 1957 - 62

Year	Soaps		Synthetic detergents		Total soaps and synthetic detergents	
	Pounds	Selling value at plant	Pounds	Selling value at plant	Pounds	Selling value at plant
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1957	141,666,000	33,607	176,992,000	49,340	318,658,000	82,947
1958	136,676,000	33,588	198,324,000	57,474	335,000,000	91,062
1959	130,486,000	34,475	209,590,000	60,875	340,076,000	95,350
1960	109,931,000	32,994	230,453,000	64,916	340,384,000	97,910
1961	124,853,000	33,607	246,953,000	66,978	371,806,000	100,585
1962	115,794,000	33,276	279,202,000	73,572	394,996,000	106,848

Note: Figures above represent the total Canadian production of soaps and synthetic detergents regardless of the industries in which produced.

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 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	601	2,242	2,843	340	1,865	2,205	941	4,107	5,048

Source: Business Finance Division. - DBS.

List of Establishments, 1962

Name	Location
Nova Scotia:	
Guildford, D.C. Co. Ltd.	Halifax
Quebec:	
American Javel Water Enrg.	Montreal
Best Kosher Products	Montreal
Bon Ami Limited	Montreal
Canadian Industrial Sanitation Ltd.	Montreal
Canadian Permag Products Ltd.	St. Lambert
Canadian Soap and Chemical Co. Ltd.	Montreal
Chabot, Leopold	Herbertville Station
Chanteclerc Limited	Quebec
Chem-Klenz Inc.	Montreal
Chemotic Limited	Montreal
Cleen-Rite Enrg.	Parc Neilson
Daklite Products Ltd.	Montreal
Darling and Brady Limited	Montreal
Douglas Chemical Co. Ltd.	Montreal
Eau de Javelle Drummond	St. Jean Baptiste
Eau de Javelle Marquise Enrg.	Beaufort Ouest
Eau de Javelle Supreme	Verdun
Economic Product Ltd.	Montreal
Fleur de Lys Nationale	Quebec
Fyon and Foyon, Ltd.	Montreal
Handy Chemicals Ltd.	St. Lambert
Hart Products Reg'd	Montreal
Javellex Co.	Rouyn
Javax Div. Domtar Consumer Products Ltd.	Montreal
Jumbo Javel Water Reg'd	Verdun
La Cie des Produits Vitex	Montreal
La Compagnie Lavo Ltée.	Montreal
L'Eau de Javelle Canadienne Nationale	Verdun
Les Produits Nor-Do	Montreal
Mus-Hav-Cleanser Co.	Montreal
Myriad Detergent Inc.	Quebec
Produits Shin-Ex Enrg.	Montreal
Produits V-To	St. Joseph
Purssell, Chas., Reg'd	Ville St. Pierre
Ralex Cleaner Co.	Montreal
Rowe, Robert Co. Inc.	Montreal
Savon Majestic Ltée.	Montreal
Seaward Soap Co. (1961) Ltd.	Montreal
Soap Manufacturing Ltd.	Montreal
Soleil Enrg.	Joliette
Texavon Chemical Co. Ltd.	Montreal
United Chemical Co. Ltd.	Montreal
Vita Lava Enrg.	Quebec
Williams, J.B., Co. (Canada) Ltd., The	Ville LaSalle
Ontario:	
Admiral Sanitation Ltd.	Toronto
Associated Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Astra Soap and Wax Ltd.	Scarborough
Atlas Chemical Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Bear Chemicals Co.	Toronto
Bernie's Suds Co.	Toronto
Canada Packers Limited	Toronto
Canadian Sanitary Supplies Ltd.	Hamilton
Chamberlain Desolve Co.	London
Chemical Developments of Canada Ltd.	Langford Mills
Colgate-Palmolive Limited	Toronto
Copeland Laboratories Ltd.	Rexdale
Crystal Chemicals Ltd.	Toronto
Crystalline Chemical Co.	Aylmer
Delta Chemicals Ltd.	Brantford
Diamond Cleanser and Soaps	Long Branch
Dick, A.	Welland
Diversey Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	Clarkson
Donella's Bleach	Toronto
Douglas-Hogarth Co.	Brantford
Drackett Co. of Canada Ltd., The	Toronto
Easy Way Products	Woodstock
Economics Laboratory (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Eford Mfg.	Mount Bridges
Empire Chemical Co.	Toronto
Falranks Soap Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Fibre Soap Co.	Bolton
Handee Products	Langstaff
Household Cleaners Ltd.	Toronto
Huntington Laboratories Ltd.	Toronto
Javax Divn. Domtar Consumer Products Ltd.	Toronto
Kert Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Toronto
King, Robert Co.	Toronto
Klean-ez Co.	Windsor
Knox-All Specialties	Norham
Lavoline Cleanser Limited	Toronto
Lawrason, S.F. and Co. Ltd.	London
Leaist, F.C. Products	Hamilton
Leeds Soaps Limited	Toronto

List of Establishments, 1962 - Concluded

Name	Location
Ontario - Concluded:	
Lever Brothers Limited	Toronto
London Soap Co. Ltd., The	London
Luster-Sheen Laboratories	Hamilton
McCamey Products	Toronto
McGillivray, A. Chemicals Ltd.	Paris
McKague Chemical Co. Ltd.	Toronto
McKaye Packing Ltd.	Clarkson
Mack's Laundry Specialty Co.	Almonte
Magic White Limited	Toronto
Marvelene Co.	Hamilton
Marvelo Chemicals Ltd.	Scarborough
Nelson H.C. Chemicals Ltd.	Windsor
Numite Products Ltd.	Cotton
Ontario Chemicals Limited	Toronto
Page Brothers Products Ltd.	Brampton
Penetrox Research Ltd.	Paris
Proctor and Gamble Co. of Canada Ltd., The	Hamilton
Purex Corporation Ltd.	Weston
Purity Bleach Co.	Windsor
Russell Chemical Co. Ltd., The	Toronto
Sani Bleach Co.	Hamilton
Snow White Sales	Welland
Steril Products	Windsor
Sunshine Bleach	Hamilton
Taylor Soaps-Perfumes Ltd.	Don Mills
Whitehouse Soaps and Chemicals	Scarborough
Wonderful Soap Co. Ltd.	Guelph
Wyandotte Chemicals of Canada Ltd.	Scarborough
Manitoba:	
Beaver Soaps Limited	Winnipeg
Empire Soap Co. Ltd.	St. Boniface
Javex Divn. Domtar Consumer Products Ltd.	St. Boniface
Ross Sales Limited	Winnipeg
Swano Soap Company	East St. Louis
Saskatchewan:	
Dazzle Products Ltd.	Saskatoon
Alberta:	
Dominion Brokerage Ltd.	Edmonton
Javex Divn. Domtar Consumer Products Ltd.	Edmonton
Savage Products Ltd.	Calgary
Soapone Products Ltd.	Edmonton
Super Dee Chemicals Co.	Calgary
British Columbia:	
B.C. Fluff Rug Co.	Vancouver
Canada Grease Works Ltd.	Burnaby
Canadian Miraclean Products Ltd.	Richmond
Chase-It Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Vancouver
Harvan Chemicals Ltd.	Richmond
Indo Products Ltd.	New Westminster
Javex Divn. Domtar Consumer Products Ltd.	Vancouver
Kavanagh Soap Co. Ltd.	North Vancouver
Pacific Industries Ltd.	Vancouver
Sabre Janitor Supplies	Dawson Creek
Savo-Lite Soap Co.	Vancouver
Van-I-Products	Victoria
Western Mandate Co.	Vancouver
Western Soap Co. Ltd.	Vancouver

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

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

Establishment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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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