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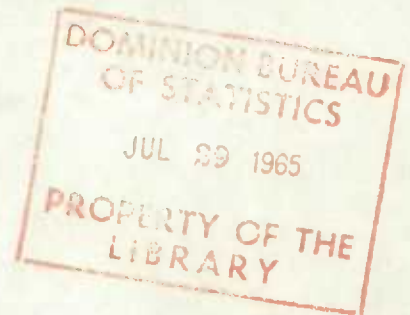
ANNUAL



MANUFACTURERS OF TOILET PREPARATIONS

1962

ANNUAL CENSUS
OF MANUFACTURES



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SYMBOLS

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

- .. figures not available.
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- nil or zero.
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- Ⓟ preliminary figures.
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MANUFACTURERS OF TOILET PREPARATIONS

1962

Data presented in this report under the heading of Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations 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 industry statistics compilations—see items “Standard Industrial Classification” and “Establishment” in the Explanatory Notes section of this report.

For statistical purposes the industry titled Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations in the revised Standard Industrial Classification covers the operations of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, toothpaste and other toilet preparations.

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. (See Explanatory Notes section for further details.) In the case of the industry under review, changes affecting manufacturing activity were nil.

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

Year	Establishments	Employees						Cost of fuel and electricity ⁴	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴
		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	81	1,563	3,593	876	3,596	2,439	7,189	182	17,483	47,667	
1958	78	1,526	3,768	852	3,607	2,378	7,374	191	19,197	51,410	32,758
1959	77	1,652	4,118	930	4,091	2,582	8,209	195	20,445	54,134	34,381
1960	77	1,555	4,093	904	4,499	2,459	8,592	215	21,411	61,002	39,403
1961	73	1,714	4,632	932	4,981	2,646	9,613	237	22,949	68,814	45,555

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	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁴
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000		\$'000				\$'000		\$'000		
1961													
Quebec	25	598	1,114	1,756	65	7,823	25,864	18,108	3	10	1,277	5,617	19,615
Ontario	47	1,105	2,305	2,876	172	15,126	42,951	27,447	8	25	2,073	8,312	28,279
British Columbia	1												
Totals	73	1,703	3,419	4,632	237	22,949	68,814	45,555	11	35	3,350	13,929	47,893
1962													
Quebec	24	575	984	1,677	73	8,219	26,229	18,272	3	11	1,314	5,748	20,527
Ontario	47	1,218	2,438	3,153	193	17,212	48,596	31,631	8	26	2,268	9,228	32,369
British Columbia	3												
Totals	74	1,793	3,422	4,830	266	25,431	74,825	49,903	11	37	3,582	14,976	52,896

See Table 2 and footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 B. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Size group	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁴
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
	No.		'000		\$'000				\$'000		\$'000		
Under \$10,000	7	1	2	2	-	6	23	17	2	3	6	10	17
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	6	6	8	12	1	45	104	63	2	7	7	13	63
25,000 " 49,999	7	16	31	38	2	83	246	156	3	9	29	74	180
50,000 " 99,999	9	28	58	72	4	209	601	397	2	8	56	211	646
100,000 " 199,999	4	51	107	133	7	170	537	365	2	8	78	232	365
200,000 " 499,999	12	168	335	389	30	1,608	3,864	2,226	-	-	300	990	2,496
500,000 " 999,999	9	208	421	515	36	2,839	6,903	4,041	-	-	328	1,139	4,037
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	16	767	1,679	2,050	101	10,669	32,133	21,216	-	-	1,530	6,217	22,332
5,000,000 and over	3	438	778	1,421	56	7,319	24,404	17,073	-	-	1,016	5,042	17,758
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	73	1,703	3,419	4,632	237	22,949	68,814	45,555	11	35	3,350	13,929	47,893

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

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

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 ⁶	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					
1962													
Under \$10,000	9	2	3	3	-	10	36	24	2	3	7	9	24
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	6	2	2	3	2	32	89	51	4	11	8	13	54
25,000 " 49,999	7	17	35	40	2	104	268	161	1	6	32	89	179
50,000 " 99,999	6	23	32	40	4	135	389	250	2	8	32	90	320
100,000 " 199,999	5	20	36	56	4	264	614	360	2	8	43	155	360
200,000 " 499,999	13	238	458	611	38	1,763	4,533	2,773	-	-	404	1,390	2,834
500,000 " 999,999	9	185	371	457	37	3,676	7,143	3,556	-	-	291	1,123	3,793
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	16	840	1,697	2,138	120	13,000	35,937	23,374	-	-	1,693	6,753	24,579
5,000,000 and over	3	466	787	1,480	59	6,446	25,816	19,354	-	-	1,072	5,354	20,752
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	74	1,793	3,422	4,830	266	25,431	74,625	49,903	11	37	3,582	14,976	52,896

See footnotes following Table 3A.

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

Size group	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 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	10	3	4	6	1	22	64	41	4	10	9	15	41
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	7	14	28	35	2	75	190	115	3	9	17	45	138
25,000 " 49,999	10	30	57	70	4	282	647	362	2	8	51	149	468
50,000 " 99,999	7	35	72	91	9	562	1,032	483	2	8	77	282	790
100,000 " 199,999	4	82	157	187	9	429	1,022	586	-	-	125	372	868
200,000 " 499,999	13	257	526	640	41	2,824	6,585	3,711	-	-	422	1,447	3,784
500,000 " 999,999	9	313	624	775	30	3,919	10,392	6,498	-	-	589	2,330	6,513
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	13	969	1,952	2,827	141	14,838	48,882	33,760	-	-	2,060	9,290	35,492
5,000,000 and over													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	73	1,703	3,419	4,632	237	22,949	68,814	45,555	11	35	3,350	13,929	47,893
1962													
Under \$10,000	14	3	4	4	2	33	103	63	6	14	13	15	66
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	6	14	31	35	1	83	196	108	1	6	23	86	126
25,000 " 49,999	8	26	37	47	4	230	537	304	2	8	43	126	341
50,000 " 99,999	6	28	50	78	7	411	837	439	2	8	51	177	472
100,000 " 199,999	7	111	215	267	19	1,401	2,625	1,219	-	-	188	661	1,289
200,000 " 499,999	12	273	538	697	42	3,349	6,896	3,657	-	-	441	1,589	3,896
500,000 " 999,999	8	318	581	702	39	3,900	9,722	5,918	-	-	588	2,197	6,137
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	13	1,020	1,967	3,000	151	16,022	53,910	38,196	-	-	2,235	10,145	40,568
5,000,000 and over													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	74	1,793	3,422	4,830	266	25,431	74,825	49,903	11	37	3,582	14,976	52,896

See footnotes following Table 3A.

TABLE 1 D. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment 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	10	3	4	6	1	22	64	41	4	10	9	15	41
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	6	10	19	24	1	66	161	96	3	9	10	24	96
25,000 " 49,999	9	28	51	82	4	251	566	312	2	8	48	124	347
50,000 " 99,999	6	26	53	70	6	348	734	362	2	8	43	142	474
100,000 " 199,999	5	68	144	174	10	364	920	550	-	-	120	420	697
200,000 " 499,999	15	286	572	694	45	3,142	7,096	3,936	-	-	471	1,583	4,234
500,000 " 999,999	9	313	624	775	30	3,919	10,392	6,498	-	-	589	2,330	6,513
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	13	969	1,952	2,827	142	14,837	48,882	33,760	-	-	2,060	9,290	35,492
5,000,000 and over													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	73	1,703	3,419	4,632	237	22,949	68,814	45,555	11	35	3,350	13,929	47,893
1962													
Under \$10,000	13	3	4	4	2	28	91	56	4	10	13	15	56
\$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999	8	12	26	29	2	80	182	97	3	10	16	43	105
25,000 " 49,999	8	24	33	42	4	216	501	281	2	8	44	117	305
50,000 " 99,999	7	32	59	89	8	433	899	479	2	8	57	209	539
100,000 " 199,999	5	55	115	137	10	658	1,509	858	-	-	114	442	878
200,000 " 499,999	14	329	638	827	51	4,093	8,011	4,018	-	-	515	1,807	4,308
500,000 " 999,999	6	178	355	418	28	2,817	6,870	4,134	-	-	287	984	4,108
1,000,000 " 4,999,999	15	1,180	2,192	3,283	162	17,106	56,762	39,980	-	-	2,536	11,358	42,596
5,000,000 and over													
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	74	1,793	3,422	4,830	266	25,431	74,825	49,903	11	37	3,582	14,976	52,896

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed,¹⁰ 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	17	13	23	30	2	118	296	178	7	19	20	42	178
5 - 14 employees	16	84	126	159	12	729	1,549	795	4	16	107	325	1,018
15 - 49 "	21	329	666	753	56	5,361	13,929	8,584	-	-	635	2,235	8,891
50 - 99 "	9	377	778	1,017	53	4,051	12,599	8,536	-	-	649	2,544	8,625
100 - 199 "	10	920	1,826	2,673	116	12,889	40,442	27,462	-	-	1,939	8,783	29,161
200 - 499 "													
500 employees and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	73	1,703	3,419	4,632	237	22,949	68,814	45,555	11	35	3,350	13,929	47,893
1962													
Under 5 employees	18	7	14	15	3	117	283	161	7	20	20	36	167
5 - 14 employees	16	60	107	144	12	729	1,503	780	4	16	106	354	885
15 - 49 "	20	353	674	824	59	5,669	11,814	6,326	-	-	603	2,135	6,600
50 - 99 "	9	316	682	920	49	4,671	14,779	10,232	-	-	561	2,331	10,234
100 - 199 "	11	1,057	1,945	2,927	143	14,245	46,446	32,405	-	-	2,272	10,119	35,010
200 - 499 "													
500 employees and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	74	1,793	3,422	4,830	266	25,431	74,825	49,903	11	37	3,582	14,976	52,896

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	Establishments	Manufacturing activity							Total activity				
		Production and related workers ⁴			Cost of fuel and electricity ⁵	Cost of materials and supplies used ⁴	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ⁴	Value added ⁴	Working owners and partners ⁶		Total employees ⁷		Total value added ⁸
		Number	Man-hours paid	Wages					Number	Withdrawals	Number	Salaries and wages	
No.		'000			\$'000			\$'000		\$'000			
1961													
Individual ownerships	4	3	7	8	1	24	62	37	4	12	3	8	37
Partnerships	4	4	8	9	2	84	214	135	7	23	10	26	135
Incorporated companies	65	1,696	3,405	4,615	234	22,841	68,539	45,383	—	—	3,337	13,895	47,721
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	73	1,703	3,419	4,632	237	22,949	68,814	45,555	11	35	3,350	13,929	47,893
1962													
Individual ownerships	4	1	2	4	1	24	61	37	4	13	1	4	37
Partnerships	4	8	11	13	2	69	182	110	7	24	13	27	123
Incorporated companies	66	1,784	3,408	4,813	263	25,338	74,582	49,757	—	—	3,568	14,945	52,736
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	74	1,793	3,422	4,830	266	25,431	74,825	49,903	11	37	3,582	14,976	52,896

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		68,814		74,825
Add: Closing inventory—Goods in process	305		482	
Finished goods	4,618	4,923	4,902	5,364
Deduct: Opening inventory—Goods in process	321		297	
Finished goods	4,576	(4,997)	4,293	(4,590)
Gross output—Manufacturing activity		68,740		75,599
Deduct: Cost of materials and supplies used in manufacturing activity	22,949		25,431	
Cost of fuel and electricity used	237	(23,186)	266	(25,697)
Value added—Manufacturing activity		45,555		49,903
Non-manufacturing activities:				
Value of shipments—Goods not of own manufacture .....		..		7,318
Add: All other revenue .....	..		218	
Closing inventory—Goods purchased for resale	233	..	658	876
Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such .....	..		4,242	
Opening inventory—Goods not of own manufacture	205		619	
Cost of all other materials and supplies used .....	..	(..)	339	(5,200)
Value added—Non-manufacturing activities		2,338		2,994
Total value added		47,893		52,896

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 ^{4,5}		Sales, and distribution ⁶		Total employees ^{7,8}		Production and related workers		Adminis- trative and office	Sales, and distri- bution	Total salaries and wages
	Manufacturing ⁹		Other ⁹		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Manufacturing	Other			
	Male	Female	Male	Female											
	number										\$'000				
1961															
Quebec	249	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	768	1,756	..	..	..	5,617
Ontario	375	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	899	1,174	2,876	..	..	..	8,312
British Columbia															
Totals	624	1,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,408	1,942	4,632	..	..	..	13,929
1962															
Quebec	249	326	-	-	181	149	158	292	588	767	1,662	-	1,894	2,392	5,948
Ontario	389	629	35	6	216	401	256	95	896	1,331	3,168	130	3,433	2,297	9,028
British Columbia															
Totals	638	1,155	35	6	397	550	414	387	1,484	2,098	4,830	130	5,327	4,689	14,976

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 Concept²

Month	Establishments reporting monthly detail	
	Male	Female
	number	
January	563	1,010
February	568	1,036
March	565	1,108
April	594	1,123
May	598	1,107
June	608	1,138
July	607	1,125
August	800	1,144
September	604	1,187
October	632	1,218
November	624	1,157
December	575	1,012
Average for establishments reporting monthly detail (collected only for large establishments)	595	1,112
Average for small establishments (only annual averages collected)	43	43
Average for all establishments	638	1,155

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

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 4. Materials and Supplies Used in Manufacturing Activity, 1962

Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept¹

Description	Quantity	Cost
		\$'000
1. Materials used:		
Ammonium thioglycolate	pound 74,280	68
Castor oil	" 56,278	15
Chalk, precipitated	" 191,588	13
Chalk, ground	" 35,481	2
Cocoonut oil	" 405,912	51
Essential oils and perfumes	" ..	1,912
Ethyl alcohol	Imp. gal. 269,906	290
Kaolin or china-clay	pound 59,264	5
Glycerine	" 340,496	97
Lanolin	" 100,490	38
Mineral oil white	" 1,701,318	181
Petroleum jelly	" 784,115	91
Propylene glycol	" 259,875	54
Sodium bromate	" 95,338	51
Stearic acid	" 208,149	39
Talc, ground	" 1,612,598	71
Titanium dioxide	" 57,010	18
Wax:		
Beeswax	" 109,762	95
Other wax	" 145,456	105
Zinc oxide	" 24,829	4
Zinc stearate	" 31,330	11
Powders, rouges, and other preparations for packaging only	" ..	187
All other materials and components used ² .....	...	5,993
2. Containers and other packaging materials and supplies used		14,996
3. Operating, maintenance and repair supplies used (excluding fuel)		540
4. Amount paid out to others for work done on materials owned by establishments		524
Total		25,431

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 \$706,000.

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 1,380	22
(b) Imported	" -	-
Sub-bituminous coal (from Alberta mines only)	" -	-
Anthracite coal	" -	-
Lignite coal	" -	-
Coke	" -	-
Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)	Imp. gal. 29,911	12
Fuel oil including kerosene or coal oil	" 787,808	87
Wood	" -	-
Gas:		
(a) Liquefied petroleum gases	Imp. gal. 6,074	2
(b) Other manufactured gas	" -	-
(c) Natural gas	M cu. ft. 32,939	24
Other fuel	" -	-
Electricity purchased	kwh. 6,935,795	107
Steam purchased .....	...	-
2. Estimate for small establishments for which no data were collected:		
Fuel and electricity .....	...	12
3. All establishments:		
Total fuel and electricity used .....	...	266

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

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

³ See Explanatory Notes.

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

Description	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$'000
1. Products:		
Toilet preparations:		
Bath salts and bath oils .....	..	2,362
Creams of all kinds, except medicinal type, (almond cream, cold cream, etc.) .....	..	5,000
Dentifrices:		
Pastes .....	..	924
Liquid and powders .....	..	2
Deodorants (personal) .....	..	4,566
Depilatories (personal) .....	..	125
Gift sets .....	..	3,774
Hair sprays (aerosol fixatives) .....	..	3,089
Home permanent wave kits, including refills and accessories .....	..	61
Other hair preparations (tonics, rinses, dyes, brilliantines, wave-sets (except home permanent wave kits etc.) .....	..	13,750
Lotion (excluding hair and after-shave lotions) .....	..	2,748
Lip preparations (lipstick, lip rouge, lip colour, lip pomade, etc.) .....	..	4,279
Manicuring preparations (including nail lacquers, polishes and cuticle preparations) .....	..	1,962
Perfumes .....	..	3,433
Body powders (excluding after-shave talc) .....	..	2,397
Face powders .....	..	1,942
Sachet powders .....	..	290
Rouges, including theatrical but excluding lip .....	..	300
Shampoos .....	..	4,632
Shaving preparations:		
After-shave lotions .....	..	1,460
Shaving preparations, n.e.s. (such as after-shave septic, after-shave talc, beard softeners, etc.) .....	..	484
Sunscreen preparations .....	..	633
Toilet waters and colognes .....	..	5,067
All other toilet preparations .....	..	3,822
Total toilet preparations .....	...	67,102
Shaving soaps	363,103	565
Toilet soaps	3,082,451	1,528
All other products .....	...	7,073
2. Amount received in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others		666
Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above		(2,109)
Net adjustment for establishments receiving progress payments ²		—
Total adjusted value of shipments and work done		74,825

¹ See Explanatory Notes.
² See footnote 1, Table 7.

TABLE 7. Industry Inventories,¹ 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept²

Province	Manufacturing				Non-manufacturing	Total inventories
	Raw materials and supplies	Goods in process	Finished goods of own manufacture	Total manufacturing	Products or materials purchased for resale	
	book value \$'000					
Opening:³						
Quebec	1,911	101	1,787	3,799	455	4,254
Ontario	4,179	196	2,506	6,881	164	7,045
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals⁴	6,089	297	4,293	10,679	619	11,298
Closing:						
Quebec	2,080	235	1,987	4,302	391	4,693
Ontario	4,427	227	2,915	7,569	266	7,835
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals⁴	6,507	462	4,902	11,871	658	12,529

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.

TABLE 8. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture - All Industries¹
Toilet Preparations, 1961 and 1962

Description	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$'000	lbs.	\$'000
Bath salts and bath oils	2,464	..	3,239
Creams of all kinds, except medicinal type (almond cream, cold cream, etc.)	5,254	..	5,647
Dentifrices:				
Pastes	8,067,658	12,942	8,298,883	13,146
Liquid and powders	240,658	359	231,313	374
Deodorants (personal)	4,658	..	5,144
Depilatories (personal)	312	..	306
Gift sets	3,526	..	3,858
Hair sprays (aerosol fixatives)	4,442	..	4,580
Home permanent wave kits, including refills and accessories	2,890	..	2,791
Other hair preparations (tonics, rinses, dyes, wave sets)	13,117	..	15,851
Lotions (excluding hair and after-shave lotions)	3,293	..	4,045
Lip preparations (lipstick lip rouge, lip colour, lip pomade, etc.)	4,639	..	4,634
Manicuring preparations (including nail lacquers, polishes and cuticle preparations)	1,974	..	1,966
Perfumes	2,800	..	3,458
Body powders (excluding after-shave talc)	3,927	..	3,919
Face powders	2,281	..	2,702
Sachet powders	304	..	302
Rouges, including theatrical but excluding lip	484	..	426
Shampoos	7,081	..	8,043
Shaving preparations (except shaving soap):				
After-shave lotions	1,964	..	1,946
Shaving preparations, n.e.s. (such as after-shave septics, after-shave talc, beard softeners, etc.)	481	..	539
Sunscreen preparations	621	..	984
Toilet waters and cologne	4,755	..	5,370
All other toilet preparations	3,917	..	4,222
Totals	88,485	...	97,493

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

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	242	894	936	101	277	378	343	971	1,314

Source: Business Finance Division. - DRS.

List of Establishments, 1962

Name	Location
Quebec:	
Amalgamated Industries Ltd.	Knowlton
Arno Laboratory Inc.	Montreal
Avon Products of Canada Limited	Pointe Claire
Beauty Manufacturing Corp.	Montreal
Bernal Laboratories Ltd.	Montreal
Charles of the Ritz (Canada) Ltd.	Montreal
Chatelaine Co. Ltd.	Montreal
Clairol Inc. of Canada	Knowlton
Coty (Canada) Limited	Montreal
Curtis, Helene, Ltd.	Ville LaSalle
D'Orly, Jean Inc.	Montreal
Fifth Ave. Chemical Waving Pad Co.	Montreal
Laboratoire Bellefontaine	Montreal
Laboratoire du Dr. V.A. Oneskiw	Montreal
Laboratoire Du-Var Inc.	Montreal
Lady Hamilton Beauty Preparations Co. Ltd.	Montreal
Montrose Beauty Products Ltd.	Montreal
Nivea Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Montreal
Parfumerie de Paris (Limited)	Montreal
Parfumerie L.T. Piver Ltée	Montreal
Parfumerie Versailles Ltée	Candiac
Produits Familex Limitée	Montreal
Vivax Limited	Montreal
Zanco Chemicals Ltd.	Montreal
Ontario:	
Alberto-Culver of Canada Ltd.	Oshawa
Arden, Elizabeth, of Canada, Ltd.	Toronto
Beecham Products Ltd.	Weston
Bonat of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Bristol-Myers Co. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Campana Corp. Ltd.	Toronto
Canadian Booster Company Ltd., The	Windsor
Carter Products N.S. Inc.	Toronto
Chesebrough Ponds (Canada) Ltd.	Markham
Clifton Company Limited, The	Toronto
Colgate-Palmolive Ltd.	Fort Erie North
Cosmair (Canada) Ltd.	Hamilton
Dearborn Supply Company	Windsor
Evyvan Perfumes (Canada) Ltd.	Richmond Hill
Faberge Perfumes (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Factor, Max, and Co.	Toronto
Fielding, W., Cosmetics	Toronto
Fraser Laboratories Ltd.	Toronto
Germaine Montreil Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Harper Method (Canada) Limited	Niagara Falls
Helfrich Laboratories of Canada Ltd.	Scarborough
Huston, John A., Co. Ltd.	Toronto

List of Establishments, 1962 - Concluded

Name	Location
Ontario - Concluded:	
International Products Co.	Toronto
Jergens, Andrew, Company, Limited	Perth
Jones, L.A., and Co. Ltd.	Oakville
Kolmar of Canada Limited	Barrie
Lander Co. (Canada) Ltd., The	Scarborough
Lehn and Fink (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Mennen Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Mountain Rose (Canada) Limited	London
Nestle-Le-Mur Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Olive'on Company Limited, The	Toronto
Plough (Canada) Ltd.	Toronto
Prodon Industries Ltd.	Downsview
Radox (Division John A. Huston Co. Ltd.)	Toronto
Rayette (Canada) Limited	Toronto
Realistic Co. of Canada, The	Oakville
Roux Laboratories Canada Ltd.	Oakville
Rubinstein, Helena, Limited	Toronto
Scarff, F.W., Limited	Picton
Saeley Products Ltd.	Tecumseh
Shulton of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Silhouette Products Ltd.	Toronto
Thayer Perfumer Limited	Scarborough
Thomas Supply and Equipment Co. Ltd.	Ottawa
303 Chemical Co. Ltd.	Toronto
Truso Beauty Products Ltd.	Toronto
Vita-Cult Co.	Toronto
Wella Corp. of Canada Ltd.	Toronto
Wilson Trading Co. Ltd.	Hamilton
Yardley of London (Canada) Limited	Toronto
British Columbia:	
Glamour Laboratories Ltd.	Victoria
Lina Cavellero Ltd.	Vancouver
Lor-Beer Laboratories 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ See footnote 1.

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

1. Single-Establishment Companies

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

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

2. Multi-Establishment Companies

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

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

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

⁴ See footnote 2 for exceptions.

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

Period Covered

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

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

Working Owners or Partners

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

Number of Establishments

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

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

Employees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Salaries and Wages

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

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

Fuel and Electricity

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

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

Materials and Supplies

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

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

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

Shipments

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

(a) Shipments of goods of own manufacture

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Shipments of goods not of own manufacture

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

(c) Other revenue

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

Inventories

(a) Manufacturing inventory

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

(b) Inventory of goods purchased for re-sale

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

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

Value Added

(a) By manufacturing activities

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

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