# PLASTICS FABRICATORS, N.E.S. 

## 1962

ANNUAL CENSUS<br>OF MANUFACTURES

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## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Industry Division

## SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:
.. figures not available.
... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

- nil or zero.
-- amount too small to be expressed.
p preliminary figures.
rrevised figures.


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1962

Under the New Establishment Concept, this industry is defined as comprising those "'Establishments primarily engaged in moulding, extruding and fabricating special plastic parts for automobiles, radios, toys, and other articles for the trade. Establishments primarily engaged in making plastic articles which cannot be classified conveniently elsewhere are also included". However, "Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic articles such as toys, buttons, tooth brushes or any other article for which provision is made elsewhere in the classification are classified to the appropriate industry".

It is important to note that this industry only includes those fabricators that manufacture from plastics the kind of products not found elsewhere in the classification scheme. For example, women's raincoats (including those of plastic) are classified to the women's factory clothing industry, and establishments producing women's plastic raincoats as a principal product would be included with this industry. Similarly, manufacturers of plastic toys would be classified to the toy industry and those of plastic handbags to the miscellaneous leather industry where the commodity "handbags" is to be found. Some production of these commodities will, of course, be found in this industry under review where they are produced, as secondary or minor products, by the establishments assigned to the industry on the basis of their more important items of manufacture. Shipments by all domestic industries of commodities normally made of plastic may be found in the Bureau's report entitled 'Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers'", Catalogue No. 31-211.

For the 1962 survey, a change was made to the total activity approach as fully outlined in the Explanatory Notes contained at the end of this report. Those total data were also collected in the 1961 survey, but were not published at that time. Many tables in this report reflect this increase in activity coverage, presenting both 1961 and 1962 figures.

Table 1 presents the manufacturing activity principal statistics for the years 1957 to 1961, inclusive, whereas Table 1 A shows most of the same statistics for 1961. It will be noted that there is a difference between these figures due to the deletion of one establishment.

In 1962 there were 295 establishments classified to this industry as opposed to 277 in the previous year; their provincial distribution is given in Table 1 A. Tables 4 and 6 , respectively, of this report, show in detail the materials and supplies used in manufacturing and the shipments of goods of own manufacture. Table 8 presents the 1961 and 1962 shipments of plastic pipe, plastic foam, and the results of special studies covering certain plastic basic shapes and forms, by all industries.

A list of the establishments classified to the industry in the 1962 survey will be found at the end of this report.

TABLE 1. Principal statistics - Manufacturing Activity, ${ }^{1}$ 1957-61
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

|  | Employees |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cost of fuel and elec. tricity ${ }^{4}$ | Cost of materials and supplies used ${ }^{4}$ | Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ${ }^{4}$ | Vaiue added |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estab-11shments | Production and related workers ${ }^{4}$ |  | Administrative and office employees ${ }^{3}$ |  | Total ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Number | Wages | Number | Salaries | Number | Salaries and wages |  |  |  |  |
|  | No. |  | \$ 000 |  | \$000 |  |  |  | \$ 000 |  |  |
| 1957 | 180 | 3,332 | 8,373 | 866 | 3,879 | 4,198 | 12,252 | 785 | 27. 196 | 52,343 |  |
| 1958 | 184 | 3,571 | 9,520 | 962 | 4,369 | 4,533 | 13,889 | 807 | 31.923 | 63.449 | 31,840 |
| 1959 | 196 | 4,367 | 12. 195 | 1,179 | 5,405 | 5,548 | 17,800 | 980 | 41,160 | 78,309 | 37, 695 |
| 1960 | 249 | 4,876 | 14,051 | 1,417 | 7,023 | 6,293 | 21,075 | 1,150 | 47,395 | 88,345 | 41,098 |
| 1961 | 278 | 5,788 | 17, 308 | 1,763 | 8,824 | 7,552 | 26, 133 | 1.429 | 58, 120 | 109, 180 | 50.110 |

See footnotes following Table 3A.

TABLE 1 A. Principal Statistics - Manufacturing Activity and Total Activity, ${ }^{2} 1961$ and 1982
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { province } \end{aligned}$ | Estab-lishments | Manufacturing activity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total activity |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Production and related workers ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | Cost of fuel and electricity ${ }^{8}$ | Cost of materials and supplies used ${ }^{6}$ | Value of shipments of goods of Own manufecture ${ }^{4}$ | Value added | Working owners and partners ${ }^{6}$ |  | Tatal employees ${ }^{7}$ |  | Total vaiue adfed ${ }^{3}$ |
|  |  | Number | Manhours paid | Wages |  |  |  |  | Number | Withdrewals | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Selaries } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { wages } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | No. |  | ${ }^{\prime} 000$ |  |  | \$ 000 |  |  |  | \$'000 |  |  | (1) |
| Quebec ....................................... | 81 | 1,958 | 4,097 | 5. 680 | 522 | 20,013 | 38, 783 | 18,279 | 20 | 72 | 2,679 | 8,634 | 18,303 |
| Ontarto | 140 | 3,435 | 7. 271 | 10,440 | 783 | 32, 147 | 60. 383 | 27, 789 | 36 | 137 | 4, 708 | 17,058 | 28,897 |
| Manitobe | 11 | 137 | 283 | 383 | 37 | 2,780 | 4,234 | 1,485 | - | - | 191 | 621 | 1,573 |
| Alberta | 15 | 61 | 122 | 180 | 25 | 875 | 1,343 | 627 | 6 | 11 | 90 | 317 | 601 |
| British Columbla .......................... | 23 | 157 | 295 | 504 | 47 | 2,089 | 3, 531 | 1,467 | 6 | 22 | 239 | 879 | 1,534 |
| Nova Scotia | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Brunswlck ........................... | 2 | 49 | 80 | 119 | 14 | 334 | 717 | 375 | - | - | 86 | 174 | 374 |
| Seskatchewrin ............................ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals .................................... | 277 | 5,797 | 12,158 | 17,286 | 1,428 | 88, 017 | 108, 892 | 80,022 | 68 | 242 | 7.873 | 27, 683 | 81,283 |
| Quebec ............................o............ | 84 | 2.092 | 4,647 | 6,501 | 548 | 22,894 | 42.785 | 20.042 | 17 | 61 | 2.819 | 9.781 | 20,041 |
| Ontario | 150 | 3,905 | 8, 148 | 12. 150 | 944 | 40,955 | 76, 121 | 35.022 | 41 | 185 | 5.094 | 18.856 | 35,618 |
| Manitobs ..................................... | 12 | 149 | 303 | 408 | 34 | 2. 209 | 3,580 | 1,354 | - | - | 201 | 695 | 1,522 |
| Alberta ...e................................... | 17 | 67 | 144 | 233 | 20 | 777 | 1,617 | 892 | 4 | 9 | 87 | 377 | 817 |
| British Columbia ......................... | 28 | 188 | 400 | 882 | 82 | 2.299 | 4.378 | 2, 190 | 6 | 23 | 286 | 1,094 | 2. 312 |
| Nova Scotia ................................ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Brunswick .......................... | 3 | 38 | 73 | 102 | 10 | 157 | 456 | 278 | - | - | 50 | 139 | 278 |
| Saskatchewan ............................. | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totels ........................................ | 298 | 6,438 | 13,715 | 20.077 | 1,638 | 69,091 | 128,947 | 58, 778 | 88 | 278 | 8. 527 | 30, 843 | 60,688 |

See Table 2 and tootaotes following Table 3A.

TABLE 1 B. Principal statistics classified by Size Groups based on Shipments of Goods of Own Manulacture, 1961 and 1962 Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

| Size group | E.stab-lishments | Manufacturing activity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total activity |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Production and related workers ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | Cost of fuel and electricity ${ }^{3}$ | Cost of materlals and supplies used | Value of shipments of goods of own marufacture ${ }^{4}$ | Value added ${ }^{4}$ | Working owners and partners ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | Total employees" |  | Total <br> value <br> anded |
|  |  | Number | Manhours paid | Wages |  |  |  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With- } \\ & \text { drawals } \end{aligned}$ | Number | Salaries and wages |  |
|  | No. |  | ${ }^{\circ} 000$ |  |  | \$'000 |  |  |  | \$'000 |  |  |  |
| Under \$10,000 ............. | 26 | 19 | 33 | 39 | 4 | 61 292 | 132 | 64 322 | 13 | 23 89 | 26 80 | 54 200 | 63 344 |
| * 10.000 to 24,999 .......... | 34 35 | 59 108 | 114 | 134 | 13 29 | 292 491 | 619 1.194 | 322 728 | 24 | 89 | 80 164 | 200 412 | 344 760 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}25,000 \\ 50,000 & \text { \% } \\ & 99,999\end{array}$ | 35 30 | 108 130 | 206 | 264 383 | 29 30 | 491 | 1.194 | 1.728 | 21 | 79 | 164 197 | 412 606 | 160 1.188 |
| $\begin{array}{rrr}50,000 & 99,999 & \text {.......... } \\ 100,000 & 199,999 & \end{array}$ | 30 40 | 130 430 | 293 884 | 1, 078 | 107 | 874 2,952 | 2,085 | 1,171 | 3 | 16 | 197 | 1. 746 | 1,188 3,171 |
| 200.000 " 499,999 | 49 | 952 | 1. 860 | 2,457 | 256 | 8,060 | 14,803 | 6,575 | 2 | 12 | 1,315 | 4,036 | 6,594 |
| 500,000 " 999,999 | 34 | 1,583 | 3,519 | 4,628 | 293 | 12,218 | 24,349 | 11,891 | - | - | 2,115 | 7. 123 | 12,786 |
| 1,000,000 " 4,999,999 <br> $5,000,000$ and over | 29 | 2, 51.6 | 5. 250 | 8, 306 | 685 | 33,068 | 59, 783 | 26, 161 | - | - | 3,493 | 13,507 | 26,376 |
| Head offices, sales offices and suxiliary units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 277 | 5,797 | 12,158 | 17, 286 | 1.428 | 58, 017 | 108, 992 | 50, 022 | 68 | 242 | 7.973 | 27,683 | 51,283 |
| 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$10,000 ......... | 22 | 9 | 20 | 25 | 4 | 49 | 113 | 60 | 13 | 26 | 13 | 38 | 62 |
| \$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999 | 25 | 29 | 57 | 74 | 7 | 173 | 427 | 260 | 18 | 61 | 35 | 95 | 260 |
| 25,000 $\quad 49,999 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 44 | 129 | 279 | 386 | 34 | 628 | 1,587 | 944 | 17 | 77 | 175 | 620 | 948 |
| $50.000 \% \quad 99.999 \ldots \ldots$ | 52 | 254 | 571 | 748 | 69 | 1.822 | 3,674 | 1.906 | 11 | 55 | 340 | 1. 111 | 1. 938 |
| 100.000 " 199.999 | 33 | 359 | 763 | 988 | 106 | 2,433 | 4.892 | 2, 443 | 6 | 34 | 496 | 1,572 | 2,525 |
| 200,000 * 499.999 .......... | 51 | 970 | 2. 086 | 2.795 | 258 | 8, 105 | 16,678 | 8,735 | 3 | 26 | 1. 283 | 4.400 | 9,050 |
| 500,000 " 999,999 | 30 | 1.322 | 2,770 | 3,722 | 315 | 10,990 | 22,568 | 11,081 | - | - | 1.701 | 5. 608 | 11,381 |
| 1,000,000 " 4,999,999 .......... | 35 | 2. 888 | 5,635 | 8,516 | 620 | 34, 390 | 58,837 | 24,499 | - | - | 3.447 | 12,589 | 24,717 |
| 5,000,000 and over .................. | 3 | 678 | 1,535 | 2,844 | 225 | 10,502 | 20,151 | 9,851 | - | - | 1,028 | 4,647 | 9,836 |
| Head offices, sales offlces and auxiliary unlts ${ }^{10}$ $\qquad$ |  | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ** | 9 | 62 | (10) |
| Totals | 295 | 6,438 | 13,715 | 20, 077 | 1,638 | 69, 091 | 128.947 | 59,779 | 88 | 279 | 8,52\% | 30,943 | 60, 688 |

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 C . Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Manufacturing Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

| Size group | Estab-lishments | Manufacturing actlvity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total activlty |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Production and related workers ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | Cost of fuel and elec.tilclty" | Cost of materials and supplies used ${ }^{6}$ | Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ${ }^{4}$ | Value added ${ }^{6}$ | Working owners and partners ${ }^{6}$ |  | Total employees ${ }^{7}$ |  | Total value added" |
|  |  | Numbet | Man- <br> hours pald | Wages |  |  |  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With- } \\ & \text { drawals } \end{aligned}$ | Number | Salaries and wages |  |
| 1961 | No. |  | '000 | \$ 000 |  |  |  |  |  | \$'000 |  | \$'000 |  |
| Under \$10,000 | 47 | 54 | 106 | 119 | 16 | 568 | 766 | 191 | 26 | 68 | 72 | 158 | 203 |
| \$ 10,000 to \$ 24.999 | 47 | 117 | 227 | 287 | 35 | 792 | 1.679 | 767 | 33 | 130 | 180 | 471 | 807 |
| 25,000 " 49,999 ........... | 33 | 161 | 365 | 499 | 41 | 1.749 | 2,898 | 1. 189 | 4 | 15 | 250 | 803 | 1. 208 |
| 50,000 ${ }^{\circ}$ - 99,999 .......... | 43 | 465 | 928 | 1,127 | 115 | 3. 548 | 6,583 | 3,127 | 3 | 16 | 653 | 1.920 | 3, 161 |
| 100,000 ". 199,999 ............ | 41 | 863 | 1. 762 | 2. 401 | 233 | 8,415 | 14,413 | 5,717 | 2 | 12 | 1. 182 | 3, 832 | 5. 803 |
| 200,000 " 499,999 | 43 | 1,919 | 4. 045 | 5.477 | 405 | 17,496 | 31,956 | 14, 145 | - | - | 2,537 | 8, 391 | 14,648 |
| 500,000 ". 899,999 .......... | 17 | 1,281 | 2. 687 | 3.654 | 257 | 11,812 | 23,548 | 11,669 | - | - | 1. 671 | 5,643 | 11,984 |
| 1,000,000 " 4,999,999 <br> $5,000,000$ and over | \} 6 | 937 | 2,038 | 3,721 | 325 | 13,637 | 27. 148 | 13,217 | - | - | 1.428 | 6, 465 | 13.269 |
| Head offices, sales offices and suxiliary units |  |  | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Totals | 277 | 5,797 | 12, 158 | 17. 288 | 1,428 | 58, 017 | 108, 992 | 50, 022 | 68 | 242 | 7.973 | 27,683 | 51, 283 |
| 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \$10,000 | 39 | 39 | 79 | 106 | 17 | 420 | 591 | 167 | 22 | 50 | 55 | 179 | 171 |
| \$ 10,000 to \$ 24,999 | 50 | 110 | 235 | 306 | 37 | 942 | 1,839 | 866 | 23 | 98 | 148 | 441 | 866 |
| 25,000 ${ }^{\text {" }}$ - 49,999 .......... | 53 | 246 | 556 | 724 | 74 | 1.819 | 3,604 | 1,857 | 17 | 81 | 360 | 1.231 | 1,932 |
| 50,000 " 99.999 ........... | 31 | 321 | 684 | 885 | 73 | 2. 193 | 4,405 | 2,278 | 2 | 20 | 430 | 1.381 | 2. 371 |
| $100.000^{\circ \prime} \quad 199.999$-......... | 45 | 1,015 | 2,069 | 2. 634 | 230 | 7. 288 | 14, 094 | 6. 623 | 2 | 14 | 1. 274 |  | 6. 744 |
| 200,000 " 499,999 ........... | 50 | 1,858 | 4. 012 | 5,882 | 524 | 24.898 | 42, 345 | 17,210 | 2 | 16 | 2. 446 | 8.971 | 17.692 |
| 500,000 " 999,999 ........... | 18 | 1,478 | 3, 060 | 4.248 | 281 | 12, 804 | 25,085 | 12,538 | - | - | 1,883 | 6,410 | 12,684 |
| $1.000 .000{ }^{\prime \prime}$ 4.999.999 ............. 5.000 .000 and over | 9 | 1.372 | 3. 019 | 5,292 | 402 | 18.927 | 36,983 | 18,238 | - | - | 1,922 | B. 351 | 18.238 |
| Head offices, sales offices and nuxiliapy units ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | 9 | 62 | (10) |
| Totals ................................ | 295 | 6. 439 | 13,715 | 20, 077 | 1,638 | 69, 091 | 128,947 | 39, 779 | 68 | 279 | 8,527 | 30,943 | 60,688 |

See footnotes following Table 3A.

TABLE 1D. Principal Statistics classiffed by Size Groups based on Total Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standand Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$


See footnotes following Table 3A.

TABLE 1 E. Principal Statistics classified by Size Groups based on Total Employed, 121961 and 1962
Basls: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{1}$

| Size group | Estab-lishments | Manufacturing activity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total activity |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Production and rejated workers ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | Cost of fuel and electricitys | Cost of materials and supplies used ${ }^{4}$ | Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ${ }^{6}$ | Value added ${ }^{6}$ | Working owners and partners ${ }^{6}$ |  | Total employees" |  | Total value added ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  | Number | Manhours paid | Wages |  |  |  |  | Number | Withdrawals | Number | Salaries and wages |  |
|  | No. |  | '000 | \$ 000 |  |  |  |  |  | \$'000 |  | \$ 000 |  |
| Under 5 employees | 85 | 103 | 198 | 263 | 41 | 1, 327 | 2.436 | 1,070 | 46 | 147 | 144 | 409 | 1,087 |
| 5- 14 employees ..................... | 70 | 394 | 825 | 1,146 | 116 | 3,981 | 8.063 | 3,974 | 20 | 82 | 563 | 1, 872 | 4,029 |
| 15-49 \% .................... | 78 | 1.631 | 3,372 | 4,696 | 452 | 17.719 | 31.930 | 13,996 | 2 | 12 | 2. 258 | 7.729 | 14,734 |
| $50-99$ $100-199$ | 24 | 1,310 | 2, 813 | 3,784 | 313 | 11. 825 | 21.708 | 9,537 | - | - | 1. 692 | 5. 607 | 9,786 |
| 100-199 '. | 16 | 1,538 | 3, 209 | 4.377 | 254 | 12,500 | 23.976 | 11.576 | - |  | 2, 081 | 6. 720 | 11,733 |
| 200-499 employees and over.............. | 4 | 821 | 1,741 | 3, 020 | 252 | 10,686 | 20,878 | 9,870 | - | - | 1,235 | 5,345 | 9,913 |
| 500 employees and over <br> Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units | - | . | -. | ..- | -. | -. | .-. | . | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals. | 277 | 5,797 | 12,158 | 17, 286 | 1,428 | 58, 017 | 108,992 | 50, 022 | 68 | 242 | 7.973 | 27,683 | 51,283 |
| 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 emplovees .................... | 90 | 114 | 246 | 325 | 50 | 1. 235 | 2.686 | 1, 418 | 46 | 164 | 150 | 483 | 1, 436 |
| 5- 14 employees .................... | 80 | 461 | 1,036 | 1.509 | 155 | 4,450 | 9,554 | 5,074 | 20 | 99 | 644 | 2.485 | 5,203 |
| 15-49 | 77 | 1, 64.9 | 3,541 | 5. 047 | 459 | 19,833 | 35, 886 | 16, 060 | 2 | 16 | 2,171 | 7.939 | 16,605 |
| 50-99 " | 25 | 1,371 | 2,850 | 3. 829 | 310 | 13, 130 | 25.241 | 11,504 | - |  | 1. 709 | 5,641 | 11,503 |
| 100-199 | 17 | 1, 860 | 3,479 | 4,984 | 305 | 16, 288 | 27, 065 | 11,489 | - | - | 2,177 | 7,341 | 11. 774 |
|  | 6 | 1, I84 | 2,563 | 4.384 | 359 | 14, 155 | 28.515 | 14,234 | - | - | 1,667 | 7,013 | 14.177 |
| 500 employees and over ........... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -- |
| Head offices, sales ofnces and auxiliary units ${ }^{10}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . |  | 9 | 62 | (10) |
| Totals | 295 | 6,439 | 13.715 | 20,077 | 1,638 | 69,091 | 128,947 | 59.779 | 68 | 279 | 8,527 | 30,943 | 60,688 |

See footnotes following Table 3 A.

TABLE 1 F. Principal Statistics classified by Type of Organizafion, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classlfication and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

| Type of organization | Estab-lishments | Manufacturing activity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total activity |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Production and related workers ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | Cost of fuel and elec-tricitys | Cost of materials and supplies used ${ }^{6}$ | Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture ${ }^{4}$ | Value added ${ }^{4}$ | Working ownefs and partners ${ }^{6}$ |  | Tatal employees ${ }^{7}$ |  | Total value added |
|  |  | Number | Manhours paid | Wages |  |  |  |  | Number | Wiehdrawals | Number | Salaries and wages |  |
|  | No. |  | '000 |  |  | \$'000 |  |  |  | \$1000 |  | $\$^{\prime} 0$ |  |
| Individual ownerships................. | 42 | 87 | 163 | 188 | 20 | 482 | 1.104 | 618 | 42 | 145 | 102 | 215 | 614 |
| Partnershlps ............................... | 15 | 60 | 90 | 107 | 9 | 373 | 681 | 314 | 26 | 97 | 64 | 116 | 328 |
| Incorporated companies.............. | 220 | 5,650 | 11,905 | 16,991 | 1,398 | 57, 182 | 107, 208 | 49,091 | . . | ... | 7. 807 | 27.353 | 50,341 |
| Cooperatives.............................. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | +.. | $\cdots$ | - | - | - |
| Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units | -•• | $\cdots$ | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | -•• | -•• | - | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | . . |
| Totals ................................ | 277 | 5,797 | 12.158 | 17.296 | 1,428 | 58, 017 | 109,992 | 50,022 | 68 | 242 | 7,973 | 27,683 | 31, 283 |
| 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individual ownershlps ................ | 50 | 76 | 169 | 205 | 25 | 681 | 1,510 | 809 | 48 | 187 | 83 | 220 | 810 |
| Partnerships ............................. | 11 | 58 | 132 | 156 | 28 | 462 | 1.077 | 598 | 20 | 91 | 71 | 204 | 602 |
| Incorporated companies.............. | 234 | 8,305 | 13,414 | 19,717 | 1,585 | 67,948 | 126. 361 | 58,371 | . $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ | 8, 364 | 30,457 | 59, 286 |
| Cooperatives.............................. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ... | ... | - | - | - |
| Head offices, sales offices and auxiliary units ${ }^{20}$ | $\cdots$ | -•• | $\cdots$ | ... | -•• | $\ldots$ | - ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | - . | - . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -•• | 9 | 62 | (10) |
| Totale ................................. | 295 | 6, 439 | 13,718 | 20,077 | 1.638 | 69, 091 | 128,947 | 59, 779 | 68 | 279 | 8,527 | 30,943 | 60,688 |

See footnotes tollowing Table 3 A,

TABLE 2. Industry Outputs, Inputs and Value Added, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

| Iten | 1961 |  | 1962 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ 000 |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing activity: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108, 892 |  | 128,947 |
| Add: Closing inventory - Goods in process | 2,444 |  | 3,264 |  |
| Finished goods | 8,487 | 10,931 | 9,376 | 12,640 |
| Deduct: Opening inventory - Goods in process .............................................................. | 2,272 |  | 2,436 |  |
| Flndshed goods ................................................................ | 8,184 | ( 10,456 ) | 8.643 | (11.079) |
| Gross output - Manufacturing activity............................................................................. |  | 109,467 |  | 130,508 |
| Deduct: Cost of materiais and supplies used in manufacturing activity ....................... | 58.017 |  | 69,091 |  |
| Cost of tuel and electricity used .................................................................. | 1,428 | $(59,445)$ | 1,638 | (70, 729) |
|  |  | 50,022 |  | 59,779 |
| Non-manufacturing activities: |  |  |  |  |
| Value of shipments - Goods not of own manufecture |  | $\cdots$ |  | 6,850 |
|  | - |  | 404 |  |
| Closing inventory - Goods purchased for resale .................................................. | 821 | - | 787 | 1,191 |
| Deduct: Purchases of goods for resale as such | * |  | 5,565 |  |
| Opening inventory - Goods not of own manufacture ........................................ | 805 |  | 639 |  |
| Cost of all other materials and supplies used... | * | (..) | 729 | (6.933) |
| Value added - Non-manufacturing activities |  | 1. 261 |  | 908 |
|  | 51. |  | 60. |  |

See footnote following Table 3 A.

TABLE 3. Employment and Payroll, 1961 and 1962
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Estahlishment Concept ${ }^{2}$


See footnotes following Table 3 A .

TABLE 3 A. Production and Related Workers, "-Manufacturing Activity, by Months, 1962
Basis: Revised standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

${ }^{1}$ See Table 2 and Explanatory Notes concerning manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities.
${ }^{2}$ See Explanatory Notes.

- 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 serles shown in the following tables. They are included here for purposes of comparison with the tabulations of prevlous years.

Conceptually identical to previous years. See Explanatory Notes.

- Cannot be reported separately for manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities but related substantially to manufacturing activity. Identical concept to previous years.
"Working owners and partners were included with administrative and office employees in the "Manufacturing serles" published in former years. See Explanatory Notes.

Includes production and related workers, edministrative and office employees, sales distribution and other employees. See Explanatory Notes for the treatment of head office employees and those employed in auxlliary unfts.

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

- Sales and distribution mopkers and production workers (non-manufacturing) are included for the first time as a result of the full implementation of the new definition of the establisbment. The figures for production workers (non-manufacturing), administrative and office employees and sales and distribution workers are not yet avallable for 1961 but form part of total employees. Sales and distribution warkers may include some employees that are reported as part of a manufecturing establishment but are not working at the establisbment's location. Head offices, sales offices, etc., which feport separately are included in the flaures for the proviace in which they are located.
${ }^{10}$ These data cover the activitles reported by separately located units such as head offices, sales oftices, 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 extenstons of manufacturing establishments and, in the case of individual industries, may belocated in provinceswhere no processing plants are situated. For the most part, these units contrihute only to costs of operations (malnly salarles and wages) and they are included here to providf completeness and consistency of the statistics. See Explanatory Notes which deal with Siggle and Multi establishments for a complete explanation of procedures.
${ }^{12}$ Includes paid employees and working ow ners but excludes unpaid family workers.
Note: Figures my not add due to round lig.

TABLE 4. Materials and Supplies Used in Manufacturing Activity, 1962
Resis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{4}$

${ }^{1}$ See Explanatory Notes.
${ }^{2}$ No detailed information on materials used was collected from small establishments, ths estimated costs for which are includsd hgre. In 1982 these estimated costs were $\$ 1,392,368$.

TABLE 5. Fuel and Electricity Used ${ }^{2}$ in Manufacturing Activity, ${ }^{2} 1962$
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{3}$

| Description | Quantity | Cost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $8{ }^{\circ} 000$ |
| 1. Large establishments which reported commodity detall: |  |  |
| Bituminous coal: |  |  |
| (a) From Canadian mines .............................................................................................................. | 2.446 | 33 |
| (b) Imported | 5.705 | 76 |
| Sub-bituminous cosl (from Alberta mines only) | - | - |
| Anthracite coal | - | - |
| Lignite cosl ................................................................................................................ ${ }_{\text {a }}$ ton | 25 | - |
| Coke | - | - |
| Gasoline (including gasoline used in cars and trucks)................................................................ Imp. gal, | 159.188 | 65 |
| Fuel oll including kerosene or coal oil ................................................................................. | 2.537.875 | 232 |
| Wood .............................................................................................................................. cord | 150 | 1 |
| Gas: |  |  |
| (a) Liquefled petroleum gases ........................................................................................................... gal. | 23,392 | 3 |
| (b) Other manufactured gas .............................................................................................. M cu. ft. | 12.000 | -- |
| (c) Natural gas | 108,684 | 101 |
| Other fuel | *. | 1 |
| Electricity purchased ............................................................................................................................... | 84, 588,674 | 929 |
| Steam purchased | ... | 13 |
| 2. Medium size establishments which reported only group detail: |  |  |
| Fuel ............................................................................................................................... | ... | 44 |
| Electricity | .. | 74 |
| 3. Estimate for small establishments for which no data were collected: |  |  |
| Fuel and electricity ............................................................................................................. | * $\cdot$ | 62 |
| 4. All establishments: |  |  |
| Total fuel and electricity used......................................................................................................... | ... | 1.638 |

[^0]TABLE 6. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962
Fasis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

|  |
| :--- | :--- |

[^1]TABLE 6. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, 1962 - Concluded

| Description | Quantity | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Products - Concluded: <br> Non-plastics miscellaneous products: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| J!gs, dies, etc. ........................ |  | . 123 |
| Total |  | 2,513 |
| 2. Amount recelved in payment for work done on materials and products owned by others <br> Less adjustment for value of sales taxes, excise duties and outward transportation charges which could not be deducted from individual commodity items described above |  | 916 |
|  |  | (359) |
| Total adjusted value of shipments and worl done ............................................................................................................................. |  | 128,947 |

- See Explanatory Notes.
- Confidential. Included in "Househoid equipment and accessories, n, e,s.".
'Confidential. Included in "Clothing and personal equlpment, $n_{0} e_{0} s_{0}$ ".
"Confidential. Included in "Accessories and parts, n.e.s.".
"Confidential. Included in "Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.s.".

TABLE 7. Industry Inventories, $1962^{1}$
Basis: Revised Standard Industrial Classification and New Establishment Concept ${ }^{2}$

| Province | Manufacturing |  |  |  | Nonmanufacturing | Total inventories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Raw materials and supplies | Goods in process | Finished goods of own manufacture | Total manufacturing | Products or materials purchased for resale |  |
| Opening: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( hook value \$'000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 3,140 |  |  |  | 57 | 7, 028 |
| Ontario.................................................................... | 4,719 | 1,512 | 4,831 | 11,061 | 407 | 11,466 |
| Manitoba ................................................................ | 139 | 73 | 398 | 610 | 124 | 735 |
| Alberta......................................................................... | 83 | 6 | 89 | 178 | 4 | 182 |
| British Columbla ..................................................... | 247 | 31 | 234 | 512 | 43 | 555 |
| Nova Scotia ........................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Brunswick ........................................................ | 37 | 38 | 36 | 111 | 4 | 115 |
| Saskatchew an |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals ${ }^{4}$. | 8,368 | 2,436 | 8, 843 | 19,445 | 638 | 20,084 |
| Closing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec .................................................................... | 3,379 | 1,167 | 3.163 | 7.709 | 39 | 7.748 |
| Ontario.......................................es. .cos.......................... | 5,562 | 1,803 | 5. 340 | 12,705 | 481 | 13, 186 |
| Manitoba ................................................................... | 128 |  | 407 | 605 | 198 | 803 |
| Alberta................................................................ | 126 | 111 | 156 | 293 | 5 | 298 |
| British Columbla .................................................... | 286 | 185 | 274 | 745 |  | 803 |
| Nove Scotia ............................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Brunswlck............................................................. | 55 | 28 | 36 | 118 | 6 | 125 |
| Saskatchewan $\qquad$ <br> Totals ${ }^{4}$ | 8,534 |  |  |  | 787 |  |
| Tocals | 8, 334 | 3,204 | 9,376 | 22,173 | 787 | 22,960 |

${ }^{1}$ Values represent book values of inventories owned in Canada.
${ }^{2}$ See Explanatory Notes.
2 The opening fnventories may differ from the closing inventories for the previous survey year because of changes in classificalion, the receipt of revised data, the inclusion of new establishments and the removal of establishments which did not operate during the survey year.

- Figures may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 8. Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture - All Industries, 1961 and 1962

| Description | 1961 |  | $1962{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Fhim and sheet, unsupported, including "laylit" tubing:" | Dound | *'000 | pound | \$'000 |
| Polyethylene ................................................................. | 32, 270, 993 | 14,260 | 35, 098,785 | 16,330 |
| Polyvinyl chloride | 12. 121,862 | 6,900 | 12, 157,653 | 6, 196 |
| Polystyrene... | 4, 326,000 | 1,855 | 5,090,952 | 1,723 |
| Foam (Basic shapes and forms only): |  |  |  |  |
| Polystyrene ................................... | 2,024,000 | 1,555 | 3,272.000 | 2. 495 |
| Urethane - Polyester... | 634.000 | , 554 | 840,000 | . 855 |
| Urethane-Polyether ..... | 3,652,000 | 3,165 | 6,885,000 | 8,328 |
| Plpes, tubes, rigid and semi-rigid tubing (excluding hose and "lay flat" tubing): <br> Polyethylene | 8, 860,000 | 2,994 | 7,813,000 | 2,640 |
| Vinyi, including P.V.C. | 8.805, 884 | 324 | 921,000 | 2,640 |
| Other resins (Polystyrene, A.B.S. and others). | -95,884 | 461 | 2,454,000 | 1.151 |

${ }^{2}$ Includes shipments from other Industries which manufacture, as aecondary activity, the commoditles listed above.
2 Plant sales or shipments only: does not include the production of 1 lm converted within the same plant.
Beginning with 1962 , the production of these three types of $11 m$ by all manufacturers was collected and was as follows:
(a) Polyethylene: 44,221,274 pounds.
(b) Polyvinyl chiorlde: 14,298,375 pounds.
(c) Polystyrene: $5,090,952$ pounds.

TABLE 9. Capital and Repait Expenditures, 1980-62

|  | Capital expenditures |  |  | Repair expenditures |  |  | Total capital and repait expenditures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Construction | Machinery and equipment | Subtothl | Construction | Ma chinery and equipment | Subtotal | Construction | Machinery and equipment | Totel |
|  | $8{ }^{\prime} 000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 1.777 | 4.432 | 6. 209 | 215 | 1,658 | 1,873 | 1,992 | 6,090 | 8,082 |
| 1981 | 717 | 4.518 | 5,235 | 253 | 1,801 | 2. 054 | 970 | 6, 319 | 7. 269 |
| 1962 | 1,401 | 5,176 | B. 577 | 321 | 2,213 | 2.534 | 1.722 | 7,389 | 9,111 |

Sonnce: Butiness Finance Division. - DBS.

List of Establishments, 1962


List of Establishments, 1962 - Continued


List of Establishments, 1962 - Continued


Ontario - Continued:
Haugh's Products, Limited
Hellerman Canada, Ltd.
Hergott Speclalty Co.
Hollywood Vinyl Products, Ltd.
Kumphrey-Cosburn Plastics, Litd.
Hyglene Shower Curtain of Canada, Ltd.
Imco Container (Canads) Lti.
Juttall Industries Limited
Kelton Corporation, Limited (Plastic Products)
Kemp Products. Limited
Keystone-McDalen Manufacturing (Plastics), Ltd.
Kitchener Plastics Limited
Kichener Plastic
Korlín, Limited
Lam Fit (Canada), Ltd.
La Balle Plastics, Ltd.
Lido Industrial Products, Lid.
Linocraft Plastics Division
Lou-Hat Plastics
Maple Lesi Plastics, Limited
Markham Reinforced Plastics, Ltd.
Marson (Canada), Lid.
Marwal Plastics, Ltd.
Marwich Plastics Itd.
Mermald Plastic Industre
M. Gold Dach \& Co

Midland Plastics (including Mtdlend Flambeau)
Mitchell Plastics \& Buttons, Ltd.
Modern Plestic Products
Moldex Ltd.
Monarch Plastic Co.
Monsanto Oakville (1960), Limited: Faam Division
Moulded Products Division
Morval Products Co. Lid.
MultI-Plastics Co.
National Fybce Co. of Cenada, Lid.
O \& Electronics, Limited
Ontarlo Steel Products Co, Ltd.
Owen-lllinols of Canada, Lud.
Paradise Plastics, Ltd.
Fermali (Canada), Ltd.
Plastic Pipes, Ltd.
Plastleraft Co.
Plastic Welding and Fabricating, Ltd.
Plastomer, Limited
Plastlite Fabricating Lid.
Plas Canada, Limited
Polohal Plastics, Ltd.
Polybottle (1960), Limited
Polycoating \& FHims, Limited
Polycoaling \& Fhms, Limited
Polyllber, Ltd.
Polyfiber, Ltd.
Porter Products, Limitod, D
Precision Plastics Co
Progress Sraelting of Refining Co. Ltd.
Protective Plastics, Ltd.
Provincial Plastics
Quality Plastic Co.

## Ray Plastics, Ltd.

Reed Manulacturing Co.
R.K. Tool \& Plastics, Ltd.

Roberts Bros. Plastics, Ltd.
Robinson Industrial-Crafts, Ltd.
Rose Plastlcs
Rosedale Plastics international Ltd.
Scepter Manufactuping Co. Lid.
Sheller Manufacturing Corporation
Shirilte Manufacturing Co. Lid.
Stm Plastics
Smith and Stone, Ltd. (Plastics Division)
Bomerville Industries, Limited (Impac Containers), Lid.
Somerville Industries, Limited (Paulite Plastics Co. Lid.)
Spaulding Fibre of Canada Ltd.

Btradwick Industries, Ltd.
strong Plastic Seles, Ltd.
Sunglow Plastics of Canada, Lid.
Taylor Chemical Foam IndustHes, Ltd.
Textlle Novelty Co.
Thermoset Plsstics Ltd.
Tllco Plastics, Limited
Itp Top Plastic \& Metal Products, Ltd.
Toronto Plastics, Ltd.
Trans-Canads Plastics, Ltd.
Triangle Plastics Ltd.
Trident Industries
Trident Indus
Trojan Bros. ........................
Universal Plastic Moulder.
Universal Plas
Ursini Plastics
Usher Plastics, Ltd.
Victor Advertising Bpecialthes
Vue-Craft Products, Ltd.
Walter, John \& Sons, Ltd.

2301 Keele St., Toronto 15
141 Bond Ave., Don Mills
St. Clements
88 Orfus Road, Toronto 19
Bullock Drive, Box 320, Markham
559 College St. Toronto 4
3174 Marvis Rd, Cooksville
141 Pears Ave., Toronto 5
314-326 Davenport Road, Toronto 5
1881 furon St. London
9 Davies Ave., Toronto 8
350 King St. W. Kitchener
577 Efle St., Stratford
85 Shorncliffe Rd. Toronto 18
392 Front St., La Salle
40 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Toronto 18
81 Penn Drlve, Weston
$871 / 2$ Ashley Street, Fimilton
375 Danforth Rd., Scarborough
Robinson St. Maricham
68 Broadview Ave. Toronto 8
50 Spalding Drive, Brantford
401 King St. W., Toronto 2 B
14 Darling Ave. Toronto 5
59 Vinci Crescent, Downsview Eliza beth St., Mdiland
97 Victorla St. N., Kitchener 98 Richmond St. E.. Toronto 1 98 Richmond St. E.t
155 Vespre St., Barrie
155 Vespra St., Barrie
P.O. Box 250 , Tecumseh
8th Ave. N. Woodbrdge
8th Ave. N., Woodhrlage
158 Birch Ave., Kitchenet
54 Power St., Toronto 2
107 Allantic Ave. Toronto 3
1335 Lawrence Ave. E. , Don MLlis
9 King St., Gananoque
50 Belfield Rd., Rexdale
R.R. 1, HIghways 2 \& 135, London
R.R. L, Highways 2 \& 135, London
137 Kipling Ave. S. Toronto 18

137 Kipling Ave. S.,
Dain Ave.. Welland
83 Duke St., Toronto 2
80 Crockford Blvd., Scarborough
151 John 8t., Barrle
12 Hafls Road. Toronto 15
Victoria St., Georgetowis
19 Belfield Road, Rexdsle
1925 Wilson Ave.. Weston
808 Courtland Ave. E., Kitchenep
148 Lochtel St. N., Renfrew
37 Bruce St., Kitchener
71 Carling St., London
83 Walnut Ave., Toronto 2 B
64 Rallside Road. Don Mills
215 Queen S*. W., Hespeler
350 Avon St., Welland
29 Edgar Ave., Weston
4 Woodileld Rd. Toronto 8
123 Manville Rd., Scarborough
170 Princess St.. Fiamilton
310 Wellington Rd. S., London
51 Jefferson Ave., Toronto 3
65 KIng Et., LIndsay
30 Cranfield Rd. Toronto 18
29 Hansen Road, Brampton
91 Whitney Place, Kitchener
53 Algle Ave. Toronto 18
Georgetown
11 Lesmill Road, Dan Mills
610 Blshop St., Preston
70 Coronet Rd., Toronto 18
38 Advance Road, Toionto 18 378 Highbury Ave., London 18 Curity Ave., Toronto 16 1293 Caledonia Road, Toronto 19
594 - 8th Line, Oskville 394 - 8 th Line, Osyvile 353 Elizabeth 8t., Guelph 353 Eligabeth 8t. Guelph
475 Parkhill Rd., Peterborough
181 Youge St., Newmaryet
15 Moblle Drive, Toronto 16
70 Wingold Ave., Toronto 19
240 Glendale Ave., St. Cathanne.
362 Klng St. N. Waterloa
232 Bathurst St. (Rear), Toronto 2 B
26 Elmwnod Ave.. Galt
15 Main St. N., Üxbridge
106 Nelgon St. W., Brampton
106 Nelson St. W.. Brampton
5114 Dundas St. W., Lslington
5114 Dundas St. W., Lsington
511 King St. W., Toronto 2 B
11 Hoffmen St., Kit chener

List of Establishments, 1962 - Concluded


Ontario - Concluded:
Weldo Plastics (Canada), Ltd.
Westek Plastics Limited
Whitney Plastics Co.
Wingam Maniacturing Co. Ltd.
wh. M, M. \& Sons, Cenada, Lta.
Mouldag Company The
ililam \& Co.
Hoodbrage Moulded Products. Hta.
W.T. PLastics, Ltd.

Wynne-Jones Specialty Manufacturiag
Yardley Plastics of Canada, Ltd.

Manitoba:
Aakton Plastics, Limited
Acoloam Chemicais, Limitea
Anglo Plastics Ltd.
Canadian industries, Limited (Mastex Fims Unt)
Grandview Industries, Division of British Ropes Canadian Factory Ltd.
Kustom Plastics, Manitobe, Ltd.
Plastic Film (Manitoba), Ltd.
Plaxlab Products, Ltd.
Union Carbide, Canada, Ltd. (Visking Division)

## Saskatchewan:

Good Hall Glassabre Products, Ltd. Styrene Industries, Ltd.

## Alberta:

Herylic Plastics, Limited
Alberta Plastic Laminators
Alberta Polytubes Itd.
Aqua Tent Products, Lid.
Aristocrat Plestic Industries Ltd.
Dymer Plastics Ltd.
Edmonton Plastics Ltd.
Fitzgibbon Plastics, Ltd.
Layfield Plastics Limited
Peterson Plastics
Peterson Plastics
Plastic Fabricators
Plastic Platemakers Ltd.
Polychemical Industries Solar-Lite Industries, Itd.
Spencer-Lemaire Industrles Ltd.
Taylor Plastlcs
Weatern Thermo Pressing

## British Columbla:

Awnings Translucent
B.C.M. Products, Ltd

Canadian Industries Limited, (Plastics, paper boxes and begs)
Canbri (B.C.) Ltd.
Columbla Plastics, Ltd.
Condor Engineering, Ltd.
Davis Clay
Foam Board Insulations
Grand view Industries, Diviston of Eltish Ropes, Cunsdian Factory, Ltd.
Granville Plastics \& Speciaities Ltd.
Halda Designa
Ranson Plastics, Ltd,
Industrial Coatings, Lid
Listo Products, Litd.
Marine Plastics
McLear Too! Manutacturing
Pacific Plastics (of Canada) Ltd.
Polyethylene Bag Manufacturing Co. Led.
Somerville Industries, Limited (Impac Western, Litd.)
Speers Petro chemicala, Ltd.
T.K. Products. Litd.

Trans-Lite Plastics, Lid
Ultralux Plastle Industry, Ltd.
Westera Plasticraft Ltd.
Westport Manufacturing Co. Lid.
Union Carbide, Canada, Ltd. (Visking Division)

278 Davenport Road. Toronto 5 16 Cosentino Drive, Scarborough 131 Whitney Place, Kitchener Josephine St., Wingham
260 Spadina Ave. Toronto 28
136 Edward St., St. Thomas
9 McGee St., Toronto 8
20 Toro Rd., Downsview
Box 315, Ajax
295 King St. E., Toronto 2
325 Lawrence Ave. W., Toronto 12
675 Richmond St., Chatham
Cartvlle Rd. W., Maple

362 Furby St., Winnipeg 2
1980 Main St., Wianipeg 2
1485 Wellington Ave., Winnipeg 21
1750 Ellice Ave., Winnldeg 12
803 Erin St., Winnipeg
840 Bradford St., Wionipeg
739 Nagsau St. . Winnipeg 13
116 Market Ave. E.. Winnipeg 2
116 Market Ave. E.. Winn
591 Marjorie St., Winnipeg 21
1482 Erin St., Winnipeg 3
cor. Wa verley St. \& Sommerville Ave., Fort Garry

Ave B, Wynyard
Canadian Pactific Rallway Roundhouse, Moose Jaw

```
Hanger 16, Municipel Airport. Edmonton
7359-104 St., Edmonton
12105-120th Ave., Edmon!on
29 Piron St., St, Albert
8314-158 St.. Edmonton
82 Ave. & 50 St., Edmontow
10457-127 Ave., Edmontnu
9319-111 Ave.. Edmonton
Hangar 16, Municipal Airpar:, Eimontom
11929-156 St., Edmonton
9838-101 a Ave., Edmonton
10058-109 St., Edmonton
10058-108 St., Edmonton
Highway 14 E., Edmonton
204-40 Ave.N.E., Calgary
9160 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
733-735-10th Ave. S.W.. Calgary
220 Burns Bldg., Calgary
```

4045 E-18t Ave., North Burasby, Vencouver 250 North Grosvenor Ave., North Burnaby, Vancouver
854 Derwent Wiay, Annacis Islend. New Westmingter
162 Water St. Vancouver 3
2155 West 10 th Ave.。Vancouver 9
3910 Grant St., Burnaby 2
73-61 Alexander St., Vancouver 4
4907 Chisholm St. Ladne?
3185 Grandvlew Highway, Vancouver 12
324 Weat 2nd Ave., Vancouve! 10
368 East Esplanade, North Vancouver
1751 West 3rd Ave., Vancouver 9
237 East 4th Ave., Vancouver 10
1716 East Hastings St., Vancouver $B$
878 Darwent Way. Annacis Industrial Eatate. New Westminster
878 Darwent Way. Annacis Industr
155 W-10th Avenue, Vancouver 9
155 W-10th Avenue, Vancouver 9
650 Industrial Ave., Vancouver 4
650 Industrial Are., Vancouver 4
3602 Vanness Ave., Vancouver 16
1638 west-1st Ave., Vancouver
Foot of Argyle St., Vancouver
440 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
8850 Selkirk St., Vancouver 14
898 River Drive, Rlchmond, Vancouver
882 East Cordova St., Vancouver 4
1355 Parker St., Vancouver B
13221-78th Ave., Newton

## 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 establistment 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 mimediate 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 Lahoratories) and three new groups of establishments (hook 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. ${ }^{1}$

[^2]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, ind for studies or statistical measures requiring decurate co-ordinated data, the "total" statistics abould 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 houndary 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 perlod 1957-60 to reflect such changes and maintain continuity of the shipments data. Since no ictual 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.

[^3](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 establishments ${ }^{4}$ 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]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 incinded with the statistics for grouns 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 nonmanufacturing 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 puhlished by the Department of Labour and which are hased on selected occupations.

## Salaries and Hages

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. Flgures 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 intemal 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 of 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 recelved 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 establishmentoperated 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 othet 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 retumed 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 fims 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 cafeterlas 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) Manulacturing inventory

Values represent the book value of manufacturing inventory owned in Canada. The value of inventory held for which progress payments have been recelved 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 of 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 complied 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 ninished goods and goods in process).

## (b) By total activities

Figures consist of value added by manufacturing activities plus value added by nonmanufacturing 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 cedures.



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 nonmanufacturing activities since these cannot be reported separately.
    ${ }^{3}$ See Explanatory Notes.

[^1]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Most of these adjustraents were made when the results of the 1961 Census were being complled. 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.

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ Some manufacturing firms operate sales branches or selling warehouses as separate sales establishments for which complete recounting 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.
    ${ }^{-}$See footnote 1.

[^4]:    - See footnote 2 for exceptions.

