

30.—Establishments and Employees in Manufactures classified by Number of Employees per Establishment 1946, 1949, 1954 and 1955—concluded

Employee Group	Estab- lishments	Employees	Average per Estab- lishment	1954 ²		1955 ²	
				No.	No.	No.	No.
				No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5 employees	17,127	37,064	2.2	16,762	36,340	2.2	
5 to 14	9,705	79,733	8.2	9,864	81,471	8.3	
15 " 49 "	6,235	166,443	26.7	6,340	169,575	26.7	
50 " 99 "	2,055	141,035	68.6	2,082	144,411	69.4	
100 " 199 "	1,130	156,362	138.4	1,175	163,091	138.8	
200 " 499 "	726	221,172	304.6	739	227,667	308.1	
500 " 999 "	242	168,374	695.8	243	167,720	690.2	
1,000 " 1,499 "	66	80,003	1,212.2	76	91,840	1,208.4	
1,500 and over	62	201,973	3,257.6	61	200,413	3,285.5	
Head offices ¹	—	15,807	—	—	15,933	—	
Not classifiable	680	—	—	840	—	—	
Totals and Averages	38,028	1,267,966	33.3	38,182	1,298,461	34.0	

¹ Includes only those head offices that are not located at a plant.² Includes Newfoundland.
31.—Manufacturing Establishments classified by Number of Employees and by Province 1954 and 1955

Year and Province or Territory	Employees—					
	Up to 499	500 to 799	800 to 999	1,000 to 1,499	1,500 or Over	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1951						
Newfoundland	787	1	—	1	1	790
Prince Edward Island	209	—	—	—	—	209
Nova Scotia	1,520	—	—	—	6	1,526
New Brunswick	1,050	3	1	3	—	1,067
Quebec	12,063	57	26	26	19	12,191
Ontario	12,996	94	28	28	32	13,178
Manitoba	1,513	4	—	3	2	1,522
Saskatchewan	1,010	—	—	—	—	1,010
Alberta	2,045	5	1	1	—	2,052
British Columbia	4,434	14	8	4	2	4,462
Yukon and Northwest Territories	31	—	—	—	—	31
Canada, 1954	37,658	178	64	66	62	38,028
1955						
Newfoundland	782	1	—	1	1	785
Prince Edward Island	204	—	—	—	—	204
Nova Scotia	1,519	1	2	—	2	1,524
New Brunswick	1,045	3	1	3	—	1,052
Quebec	12,056	62	23	32	21	12,194
Ontario	13,095	94	23	32	32	13,276
Manitoba	1,539	5	—	3	2	1,549
Saskatchewan	960	—	—	—	—	960
Alberta	2,119	5	1	1	—	2,126
British Columbia	4,457	12	10	4	3	4,486
Yukon and Northwest Territories	26	—	—	—	—	26
Canada, 1955	37,802	183	60	76	61	38,182

Size of Establishments in Leading Industries.—Table 32 shows the degree of concentration in some of the leading industries of Canada. Concentration is extremely marked in the motor vehicle, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, aircraft and parts, railway rolling-stock, pulp and paper, rubber goods, cotton yarn and cloth, and primary iron and steel industries. On the other hand, the degree of concentration is low in such industries as women's factory clothing, furniture, butter and cheese, miscellaneous food preparations and fruit and vegetable preparations.