

The monthly surveys of shipments and employment provide a provisional picture of manufacturing in 1964 but the 1963 annual Census of Manufactures, figures for which are given in the tables of this Chapter, presents a comprehensive account of the manufacturing industries in that year, although these figures are also subject to minor revision. They show that the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture rose to a record level of \$28,942,666,000, an increase of 8.3 p.c. over 1962. The number of production and related workers employed rose to 1,003,915, an increase of 3.1 p.c., and the production man-hours paid rose 3.3 p.c. Wages paid to these workers amounted to \$4,097,540,000, an increase of 6.9 p.c. over 1962. The cost of fuel and electricity, at \$563,479,000, was up 4.5 p.c., the cost of materials and supplies used, at \$15,970,859,000, increased 9.4 p.c., and value added by manufacture amounted to \$12,568,168,000, an increase of 7.0 p.c.

The total number of employees of the manufacturing industry (excluding working owners and partners but including employees engaged in non-manufacturing activities) was 1,427,143 in 1963, higher by 2.6 p.c. than in the previous year, and their wages and salaries came to \$6,505,287,000, an advance of 6.6 p.c. The value added on a "total activity" basis (i.e., including non-manufacturing activity) was \$13,173,433,000, an increase of 7.1 p.c.

Among the industry groups, the transportation equipment industries showed the largest proportionate gain in 1963. Stimulated by the high level of consumer demand for cars, the value of factory shipments for these industries reached \$2,830,176,000, a gain of 20.8 p.c. over 1962; this was the third largest industry group. The food and beverage industries, which was the largest group in terms of shipments, had shipments of \$5,714,198,000, an increase of 6.3 p.c. over the previous year. Other industry groups having shipments of \$1,000,000,000 or more were, with percentage increases in parentheses: primary metal industries, \$3,101,478,000 (4.5 p.c.); paper and allied industries, \$2,452,437,000 (5.1 p.c.); metal fabricating industries, \$1,877,158,000 (9.0 p.c.); chemical and chemical products industries, \$1,644,786,000 (6.6 p.c.); electrical products industries, \$1,545,046,000 (11.2 p.c.); petroleum and coal products industries, \$1,365,647,000 (5.5 p.c.); wood industries, \$1,276,848,000 (10.6 p.c.); and textile industries, \$1,099,838,000 (12.0 p.c.).

Among the provinces, the largest proportionate increase in 1963 was shown by New Brunswick, which recorded a 13.8-p.c. advance. Ontario was second with 9.6 p.c., followed closely by British Columbia with 8.6 p.c. Gains for the other provinces were below the national average of 8.3 p.c. They were: Newfoundland, 7.9 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 7.6 p.c.; Manitoba, 6.9 p.c.; Alberta, 6.8 p.c.; Quebec, 6.4 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 5.1 p.c.; and Prince Edward Island, 1.4 p.c.

The indexes of manufacturing production indicate that the 1964 increase in the physical volume of manufacturing output was greatest in the durable manufactures industries, which rose 9.6 p.c. over 1963. Non-durable manufactures industries increased their physical volume by 7.1 p.c. Among the major industry groups, the non-metallic mineral products industries showed the largest percentage increase in volume; their output rose 14.2 p.c., reflecting a heavy demand for portland cement and other construction materials as a result of the rise in capital investment activity. The iron and steel products industries, also affected by the high investment activity and by strong demand for consumer durables, registered a 12.7-p.c. increase, the second largest percentage advance. Rubber products followed with an increase of 12.2 p.c. and chemical products with one of 12.0 p.c. The marked increase in factory shipments of motor vehicles was reflected in a 9.4-p.c. gain for the transportation equipment industry (as well as in the gain recorded by rubber products) but the transportation group gain also reflected advances in aircraft and railway rolling-stock production.

Manufacturing accounted for 26.3 p.c. of the gross domestic product at factor cost in 1964 and also accounted for 28.5 p.c. of wages, salaries and supplementary income and the same percentage of investment income, according to statistics entering into the gross domestic product.