

Among the provinces, New Brunswick showed the largest proportionate increase in value of shipments of own manufacture in 1963 over 1962; the dollar value for that province was \$456,435,000, representing 1.6 p.c. of the total for Canada and a 13.8-p.c. increase over the previous year. As in other years, Ontario's share of total shipments was the largest, in 1963 amounting to \$14,627,559,000 or 50.5 p.c. of Canada total; the increase of 9.6 p.c. over 1962 was the second largest among the provinces. Quebec recorded the second largest shipments, which amounted to \$8,447,903,000, representing 29.2 p.c. of the total and a 6.4-p.c. increase over 1962. Figures for the other provinces were: British Columbia, with shipments of \$2,383,242,000 or 8.2 p.c. of the total and an increase of 8.6 p.c. over 1962; Alberta with \$1,085,963,000 or 3.8 p.c. of the total and a 6.8-p.c. increase; Manitoba with \$893,893,000 or 3.1 p.c. of the total and a 6.9-p.c. increase; Nova Scotia with \$459,226,000 or 1.6 p.c. of the total and a 7.6-p.c. increase; Saskatchewan with \$394,208,000 or 1.4 p.c. of the total and a 5.1-p.c. increase; Newfoundland with \$155,275,000 or 0.5 p.c. of the total and a 7.9-p.c. increase; and Prince Edward Island with \$35,625,000 or 0.1 p.c. of the total and a 1.4-p.c. increase.

The number of employees was higher in 1963 than in 1962 in all provinces except Nova Scotia; increases ranged from 4.1 p.c. in Ontario to 0.6 p.c. in Quebec. In Nova Scotia the decrease was 2.6 p.c., with all groups except textiles, knitting mills, printing, publishing and allied industries, petroleum and coal products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries showing declines.

Section 3.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments Based on Employment and Shipments

The size of manufacturing establishments may be measured in different ways for different purposes. The value of annual shipments provides an interesting basis for comparing the importance of large and small establishments in a particular year, although price changes reduce the value of such comparisons between different years. The number of employees is useful for many purposes, although its significance varies from industry to industry and between widely separated years with varying use of capital equipment, different production processes and the like. Factors tending to change the size of manufacturing establishments over the years have conflicting effects. Automation, for instance, reduces the employment required for a given production volume in an establishment but may increase establishment size in an industry if heavy capital investment requirements make larger production units more economical or if lower production costs expand the market. The long-term growth of the market favours the growth of establishment size in many industries but, at the same time, it may make room for smaller establishments. In addition, developments in the sphere of marketing may affect the size pattern of production units in an industry through their impact on the fortunes of particular companies. Growth of a new or existing industry characterized by large or small establishments will increase the importance of establishments of that size in Canadian manufacturing as a whole; similarly, a differing "industry mix" affects comparisons among provinces. Introduction in 1961 of the new concept of the establishment and of the new standard industrial classification means that size breakdowns for 1961 and 1962 are not directly comparable with those for earlier years. These changes in technical definitions (described in the 1965 Year Book, pp. 655-656) reduced the number of very small establishments considerably but did not alter significantly the pattern of percentages of employment and shipments accounted for by different size classes.

Size Based on Total Employed.—Establishments with total employment of 200 or more accounted for 49.5 p.c. of all wage and salary earners in the manufacturing industries in 1962. The 112 establishments with employment of 1,000 or more accounted for 17.3 p.c. of the wage and salary earners; 60 of these were in Ontario, 35 in Quebec, 11 in Western Canada and six in the Atlantic Provinces. (Working owners and partners are included in employment in defining establishment size.)