

and those derived from the Census of Manufactures relate to establishments (roughly speaking, plants), the two series are of only limited comparability.

### **17.1.2 Census of Manufactures**

Results of the Census of Manufactures are published industry by industry as they become available. The census of 1970 was the latest for which all industries had been issued at the time this Chapter was prepared. Summary statistics are given in Tables 17.4 - 17.9.

Introduction of the 1970 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification substantially affected comparability of data for many industries compiled on the new basis with data for 1969 and earlier years. To assess the effects of classification changes on the same year's data and to provide data comparable with earlier years, the results of the 1970 Census were calculated according to both the 1970 and the 1960 revisions of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). In Table 17.5 the industry groups of the 1960 revision of the SIC have been used for 1970 as well as 1969 data, while in Table 17.9 the 1970 data alone are presented according to the 1970 revision.

Revision of the SIC did not affect the allocation of activity between manufacturing and other divisions of the classification and totals for all manufacturing industries as a whole are the same under either version. In this Chapter the basis of calculation of all 1970 data is the 1970 revision unless comparison with earlier years is involved.

Central Canada accounted for about four out of every five dollars of all value added by manufacture in the manufacturing industries of Canada in both 1969 and 1970; Ontario's contribution in 1970 was 52.5% and Quebec's 28.9%. British Columbia was in third place, accounting for some 8.1% of value added by manufacture. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba combined were almost as large a contributor, accounting for 6.9%, the Atlantic Provinces accounting for 3.6%.

An effective measure of the intensity of manufacturing activity by region is in terms of value added per capita of their population. The 1970 Canada average was \$938; Quebec and British Columbia were both close to this average with \$964 and \$757, respectively, but Ontario's average was much higher at \$1,378. The average for the Prairie Provinces was \$392 and that for the Atlantic Provinces, \$358.

### **17.1.3 Size of manufacturing establishments**

The average size of a manufacturing establishment, in terms of numbers of persons employed, is somewhat over 50 persons but more than one half of the total work force in the manufacturing industries is in establishments employing 200 or more persons. While almost one third of the manufacturing establishments in Canada have fewer than five persons employed, including working owners, these establishments, because of their small average size, account for only about one in 75 persons of the working force of the manufacturing industries (Tables 17.10 - 17.12).

The average size of a manufacturing establishment in terms of shipments of goods of own manufacture was \$1.5 million in 1970 (Table 17.13). However, this average size is greatly affected by the large number of very small establishments which in fact account for only a minor share of over-all shipments. Establishments with \$1 million or more shipments of goods of own manufacture in 1970 accounted for about one establishment in five in the manufacturing industries, but they reported 88.8% of the total value of shipments of goods of own manufacture (Tables 17.14 - 17.15).

### **17.1.4 Exports of manufactured goods**

Export statistics are not broken down into manufactured goods and other goods but the categories "fabricated materials" and "end products" give some indication of the degree of manufacture of such exports and the total for the two can be used as a substitute for manufactured exports. Because exports are not necessarily made by the manufacturer and because of valuation problems, the resulting series are not wholly comparable with Census of Manufactures data on manufacturer's shipments of goods of own manufacture. In the latter, for instance, work by smelters owned by mining companies is valued at an imputed charge to the mine, not at the value of the metal produced. Table 17.16 shows recent trends in exports of manufactures.

An important reason for the rising level of exports in the end products category has been the Canada - United States Agreement on Automotive Products, which went into effect in 1965.