

### 17.1.2 Census of Manufactures

Results of the Census of Manufactures are published industry by industry as they become available. The Census of 1972 is the latest for which all industries have been issued. Summary statistics are given in Tables 17.4 - 17.8. The 1970 revision of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) substantially affects comparability of data for some industries compiled on the new basis with data for 1969 and earlier years. All data presented here for 1970 and later years are based on the 1970 revision of the SIC except those in Table 17.3 dealing with company profits.

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 1971 and 1972; Ontario's contribution in 1972 was 52.9% and Quebec's 27.5%. British Columbia was in third place, accounting for some 9.1% of value added by manufacture. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba combined were almost as large a contributor, accounting for 7.0%. The Atlantic provinces accounted for 3.5%.

An interesting measure of the intensity of manufacturing activity by region is in terms of value added per capita of their population. The 1972 Canada average was \$1,066; Quebec and British Columbia were both close to this average with \$1,103 and \$984, respectively, but Ontario's average was much higher at \$1,645. The average for the Prairie provinces was \$475 and that for the Atlantic provinces, \$413.

### 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 73 persons of the working force of the manufacturing industries (Tables 17.9 - 17.10).

The average size of a manufacturing establishment in terms of shipments of goods of own manufacture was \$1.8 million in 1972 (Table 17.11). 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 1972 accounted for about one establishment in four in the manufacturing industries, but they reported 90.7% of the total value of shipments of goods of own manufacture (Tables 17.12 - 17.13).

### 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 17.14 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 of 1965.

## 17.2 Entries to and exits from manufacturing industries in Canada, 1971-72

In a rapidly changing economic environment, quantitative measures of the extent and nature of changes in a country's major industrial sectors are essential for a proper evaluation of their impact. For manufacturing, one such measure is provided by the number, size, industrial specialization and location of the establishments entering into and exiting from individual industries. This information is relevant in studying issues such as competition, profitability or age distribution of firms.

Until 1971, the only available data on such movements into, and out of, Canadian manufacturing were on the net annual increase or decrease in the number of establishments. With the introduction in the 1971 Census of Manufactures of a system by which a unique