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1983
STAT. PROFILE OT
SMALL BUSINEGS IN
CANADA


# STATISTICAL PRORILE OF 

## SMALL BUSINESS IN CANADA

1983


## SAALL Business secretariat

NEPARTMETY OF REGIONAL INDUSTAIAL EXPAMSIO

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## Message from the Minister

This statistical profile, prepared by the Small Business Secretariat, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, depicts trends which demonstrate the significant social and economic contribution made by small businesses in recent years. It is designed to improve an understanding of the small business sector in Canada and to show its vital role in generating output and employment.

It is intended to be of benefit to business associations, policy researchers in federal and provincial governments, and researchers in general.

I want to thank the personnel of Statistics Canada for their cooperation in providing the source data required for the preparation of this publication.

David Smith
Minister of State (Small Business and Tourism)

## Introduction and Methodology

Small business is an integral part of the industrial and commercial fabric of nations, making substantial contributions to their economic development. Canada is no exception. There is general recognition and agreement that a viable and competitive small business sector is essential for continued Canadian economic and industrial development.

The purpose of this statistical profile is to provide an overview of smaller businesses in the context of the Canadian economy and to highlight their contribution to the creation of output, employment and economic growth.

## Data Sources

The statistics in this publication were, unless otherwise stipulated, developed using source data from Statistics Canada. Specifically, data were obtained from the Business Finance Division and the Tax Record Access Sub-Division. The data was derived by Statistics Canada from representative samples of unincorporated and incorporated businesses' tax returns.

Comparability Over Time
The figures for the 1972-80 period were not compiled in precisely the same manner in each year; some differences in methodology and coverage occur. However, it is the view of the Small Business Secretariat that these differences do not have significant effect on the overall trendline depicted in the tables.

## Size Categories

The relative size of businesses can be discussed in terms of a variety of attributes, such as assets, sales, number of employees and types of ownership.

The definition of sales is somewhat different for unincorporated and incorporated businesses. For unincorporated businesses, sales consist of total reported gross business income. Generally this does not include investment, rental or employment income which are reported separately by the owner. For incorporated businesses, all major revenues, including corporate dividends may, depending on the particular industry sector, be included in sales.

Unincorporated businesses reporting less than $\$ 10000$ in annual gross business income were not considered full-time businesses and, therefore, were excluded from the tables.

Five sales classes were selected to provide a continuum of small, medium and large businesses. These sales classes are:

Class 1 - Annual sales up to $\$ 50000$
Class 2 - Annual sales between $\$ 50000$ and $\$ 250000$
Class 3 - Annual sales between $\$ 250000$ and $\$ 2000000$
Class 4 - Annual sales between $\$ 2000000$ and $\$ 20000000$
Class 5 - Annual sales greater than \$20 000 000.
Where possible, statistics are provided for all five classes. However, in some cases classification constraints require that one or more of the sales classes be collapsed.

To facilitate the statistical analysis, small businesses have arbitrarily been described as those businesses with sales of under $\$ 2$ million. Mediummsized businesses are those with sales between $\$ 2$ and $\$ 20$ million whereas large businesses are those with sales of more than $\$ 20$ million.

Employment estimates are provided, for 1980, by three employee size groups: less than 50 employees, 50 to 499 employees and 500 and over employees. These groupings are not equivalent to the sales. size categories mentioned above and represent another way to view the relative size of businesses.

## Industry Classifications and Breakouts

The industrial sectors used in this publication were derived from the 1970 Standard Industrial Classifications employed by Statistics Canada. The finance sector was not examined in a separate sales profile because of the sales class allocation errors that can occur in that sector. For example, the value of sales, as reported by holding companies, consists mainly of dividends paid by business entities that are under the umbrella of the holding company. That specific holding company would appear in a sales class that reflected profits, rather than the intended attribute sales. The extent of industrial detail provided in each table varies with the data available in each case. Thus Table 17 shows, for instance, data for only four sectors whereas Tables Al-All show data for 28 industries.

## Provincial Profile

Smaller-sized businesses are classified according to their province of location and operation, as reported on tax forms. However, a problem arises when this same protocol is applied to medium and large businesses; i.e., larger businesses often operate in more than one province and the tax source data may not reflect this. Sales of medium and large businesses are thus not provided at the provincial level of disaggregation.

Gross Domestic Product - Commercial Components
The commercial sector components of GDP here consist of pre-tax operating profits, capital consumption allowances and wages and salaries (including fringe benefits). The estimates of the distribution by size and industry classification of commercial sector components of GDP are derived from tax data for all incorporated and unincorporated business operations.

CHAPTER ONE

## Qverview

There were 775661 businesses in all industry sectors in Canada in 1980. This number compares with a total of 537738 businesses in 1972 - an increase of 44 per cent. Almost 95 per cent of the additional 237923 businesses comprised businesses having less than $\$ 2$ million in annual sales.

The total annual volume of sales increased from $\$ 193.6$ billion to $\$ 581.9$ billion from 1972 to 1980. This amounts to an increase of 201 per cent in terms of current dollars. However when adjustments are made for inflation the increase in real terms is only 53.8 per cent. The table below sumarizes the changes by sales class in constant 1972 dollars.

| Sales Class | 1972 |  | 1980 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { millions of } \$ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \% | Sales millions of constant $1972 \$$ | \% |
| (\$000) |  |  |  |  |
| $0-2{ }_{9} 000$ | 51300.8 | 26.5 | 81566.7 | 27.4 |
| $2000-20000$ | 142287.4 | 73.5 | $56 \cdot 501.3$ | 20.0 |
| $20000+$ | 142287.4 | 73.5 | 159620.7 | 52.6 |
| TOTAL | 193588.4 | 100.0 | 297688.7 | 100.0 |

The above data exclude unincorporated firms engaged in the following types of economic activities: farming, fishing, professional prace tices, commission sales totalling approximately 450000 entities in 1980. These are depicted in the table below. Also excluded are: unincorporated firms reporting less than $\$ 10000$ in sales, and selected industry groups considered to be out of scope, such as investment holding companies and financial institutions. These latter two groups totalled approximately 400000 entities in 1980 .

|  | 1972 |  | 1980 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Income <br> dillions of \$) | Number | Income <br> millions of $\$$ ) |
| Farmers | 142456 | 990.7 | 276523 | 3668.1 |
| Fishermen | 16409 | 106.4 | 39138 | 422.5 |
| Self-employed Professionals | 59674 | 1714.4 | 104818 | 4201.0 |
| Self-employed Salesmen | 21028 | 210.4 | 33588 | 480.5 |
| TOTAL | 239567 | \$3 021.9 | 454067 | \$8 772.1 |
| Source: Taxation Statistics, Revenue Canada |  |  |  |  |

Table 1
profile of all businesses for various sales classes FOR ALL CANADA: 1972-80


Source: Small Business Statisticg, Statistics Canada

FIGURE 1
profile of all businesses for vamious sales classes for all canada
1972-80


TABLE 2
PROFLLE OF SMALL BUSINESSES FOR NEWFOUNDLAND: 1972-80

| Number of Businesses |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { (millions of }_{\text {dollars }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| 0-50 | 3215 | 4224 | 4105 | 4260 | 4329 | 52.7 | 81.8 | 94.7 | 97.6 | 102.4 |
| 50-250 | 2008 | 2645 | 2721 | 3493 | 3795 | 195.1 | 298.1 | 327.8 | 398.6 | 445.7 |
| 250-2 000 | 839 | 1103 | 1303 | 1635 | 1919 | 284.9 | 433.4 | 854.7 | 1006.9 | 1247.5 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL Small Businesses | 6062 | 7972 | 8129 | 9388 | 10043 | 532.7 | 813.3 | 1277.2 | 1503.1 | 1795.6 |

Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

TABLE 2 (Cont ${ }^{\text {d }}$ )
PROFILE OF SMALL BUSINESSES FOR PRINCE EDHARD ISLAND: 1972-80

| Number of Businesses |  |  |  |  |  | (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | $\underline{1972}$ | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| 0-50 | 1044 | 1335 | 1298 | 1433 | 1476 | 16.3 | 24.9 | 27.0 | 35.5 | 31.2 |
| 50-250 | 607 | 778 | 891 | 1088 | 1047 | 61.6 | 93.6 | 105.2 | 138.5 | 127.0 |
| 250-2 000 | 273 | 349 | 459 | 571 | 555 | 133.6 | 202.9 | 226.9 | 331.9 | 348.5 |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total Small Businesses | 1924 | 2462 | 2648 | 3092 | 3078 | 211.5 | 321.4 | 359.1 | 505.9 | 506.7 |

Source: Small Buatneas Statibtics; Statibtics Canada

RROFLLE OF SMALL BUSIAESSES FOR NOVA SCOTIA: 1972-80

| Number of Businesses |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Sales }}{(\text { milllions of dollars) }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Clese }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | $\underline{1976}$ | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |  |
| 0-50 | 8114 | 9926 | 9090 | 8953 | 8900 | 117.9 | 188.1 | 194.4 | 255.5 | 197.1 |  |
| 50-250 | 4191 | 5131 | 7104 | 6461 | 6864 | 364.9 | 577.8 | 818.1 | 1077.5 | 802.2 |  |
| 250-2 000 | 1586 | 1941 | 2361 | 3035 | 3304 | 780.4 | 1224.6 | 1450.4 | 1869.1 | 2088.5 | $\stackrel{\downarrow}{1}$ |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total Small Businesses | 13891 | 16998 | 18555 | 18449 | 19068 | 1263.2 | 1990.5 | 2462.9 | 3202.1 | 3087.8 |  |

Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

Number of Buainesses

| $\frac{\text { Salea Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | $\underline{1972}$ | 1974 | $\underline{1975}$ | $\underline{1978}$ | 1980 | $\underline{1972}$ | 1974 | 1976 | $\underline{1978}$ | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-50 | 6641 | 8934 | 5661 | 8142 | 7897 | 106.9 | 165.0 | 186.5 | 173.7 | 179.2 |
| 50-250 | 3465 | 4670 | 6168 | 5654 | 5993 | 345.5 | 528.5 | 719.9 | 661.1 | 703.5 |
| 250-2 000 | 1224 | 1644 | 2283 | 2495 | 2867 | 687.6 | 1042.0 | 1399.1 | 1534.1 | 1833.0 |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL Small Businebses | 11330 | 15248 | 14112 | 16298 | 16757 | 1140.0 | 1735.5 | 2305.5 | 2368.9 | 2715.7 |

Source: Small Bueineas Statiatics, Statistice Canada

## PROFILE OF SMALL BUSINESSES FOR QUEBEC: 1972-80

| Number of Businesseg |  |  |  |  |  | (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| 0-50 | 68222 | 69714 | 66513 | 73891 | 69432 | 1041.5 | 1546.0 | 1428.1 | 1602.9 | 1567.1 |
| 50-250 | 41038 | 41935 | 49842 | 58541 | 63151 | 3645.3 | 5476.0 | 5813.5 | 6899.8 | 7494.3 |
| 250-2 000 | 17774 | 18163 | 24919 | 28572 | 33921 | 3852.8 | 13357.4 | 16032.3 | 18467.1 | 22049.4 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL Small Bubinessea | 127034 | 129812 | 141277 | 161004 | 166505 | 13539.6 | 20379.4 | 23273.9 | 26969.8 | 31110.8 |

Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada


TABLE 2 (Cont'd)
PROFILE OF SMALL BUSINESSES FOR MANTTOBA: 1972-80

| Number of Buginessee |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Salles }}{\text { (militons of dollara) }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Clase }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | $\underline{1972}$ | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| 0-50 | 11860 | 13890 | 13728 | 15333 | 13916 | 165.5 | 255.5 | 278.5 | 315.7 | 300.9 |
| 50-250 | 6074 | 7121 | 7871 | 9772 | 10064 | 531.4 | 804.8 | 894.8 | 1137.5 | 1164.8 |
| 250-2 000 | 2555 | 2990 | 3599 | 4455 | 4814 | 1228.3 | 1864.7 | 2267.8 | 2798.7 | 3178.8 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL Small Businesaes | 20489 | 24001 | 25198 | 29560 | 28794 | 1925.2 | 2925.0 | 3441.1 | 4251.9 | 4644.6 |

Source: Small Business Statiatice, Statistics Canada

TABLE $2\left(\right.$ Cone $\left.^{\circ} \mathrm{d}\right)$
PROFILE OF SMALL EUSINESSES FOR SASKATCHBWAN: 1972-80

## Number of Busineases

| $\frac{\text { Salea Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | $\underline{1972}$ | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-50 | 10766 | 12640 | 11557 | 13171 | 12886 | 168.0 | 253.8 | 256.9 | 287.6 | 292.6 |
| 50-250 | 5975 | 7021 | 8114 | 9837 | 9957 | 531.2 | 806.3 | 937.2 | 1138.4 | 1259.0 |
| 250-2 000 | 1163 | 2424 | 3256 | 4174 | 4971 | 981.1 | 1492.7 | 2014.9 | 2652.3 | 3141.8 |
| TOTAL Small Bueinesses | 17904 | 22085 | 22927 | 27182 | 27814 | 1680.3 | 2552.8 | 3209.0 | 4078.3 | 4593.4 |

Source: Small Bubiness Statigtics, Statistics Canada

TABLE 2 (Cont ${ }^{\text {d }}$ )
PROEILE OF SMALL BUSINESSES FOR ALBERTA: 1972-80

| $\frac{\text { Sales C1ass }}{(\$ 000)}$ | Number of Buaineases |  |  |  |  | (b11110ns of do11ars) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| 0-50 | 27672 | 32874 | 33395 | 40165 | 40213 | 406.5 | 625.3 | 680.8 | 836.2 | 863.7 |
| 50-250 | 13836 | 16419 | 20979 | 26602 | 30557 | 1219.6 | 1884.8 | 2428.7 | 3106.9 | 3500.2 |
| 250-2 000 | 6041 | 7185 | 9730 | 13269 | 15773 | 2918.3 | 4495.5 | 6081.1 | 8664.3 | 10513.9 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL Small Businesses | 47549 | 56478 | 64104 | 80036 | 86533 | 4544.4 | 7005.6 | 9190.6 | 12607.4 | 14877.8 |

Source: Small Buainess Statistice, Statistics Canada

| Number of Buaineases |  |  |  |  |  | (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |  |
| 0-50 | 39845 | 48429 | 51027 | 51744 | 46061 | 589.5 | 904.6 | 1011.1 | 1036.4 | 967.0 |  |
| 50-250 | 21559 | 26172 | 34918 | 35026 | 39692 | 1931.0 | 2997.0 | 3962.5 | 4023.9 | 4575.2 |  |
| 250-2 000 | 8467 | 10252 | 13250 | 15102 | 19391 | 4045.0 | 6266.3 | 7892.7 | 9 340.8 | 12342.5 | O |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total Small businesbes | 69871 | 84853 | 99095 | 101872 | 105144 | 6565.5 | 10167.9 | 12866.3 | 14401.1 | 17904.7 |  |

[^0]TABLE 3
ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND SALES BY PROVINCE: 1972-80

|  | Z Businesses |  |  |  |  |  | \% Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1 |  | 1972 |  | 1974 |  | 1976 |  | 1978 |  | 1980 |  |
| Newfoundland | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |  |  | 1.0 |  | 1.1 |  | 1.4 |  | 1.4 |  | 1.5 |  |
| P.E.I. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |  |  | 0.4 |  | 0.4 |  | 0.4 |  | 0.5 |  | 0.4 |  |
| N.S. | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 |  |  | 2.5 |  | 2.6 |  | 2.7 |  | 2.9 |  | 2.5 |  |
| N.B. | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 |  |  | 2.2 |  | 2.2 |  | 2.5 |  | 2.2 |  | 2.2 |  |
| Quêbec | 25.2 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 23.5 |  |  | 26.6 |  | 26.4 |  | 25.3 |  | 24.7 |  | 25.3 | 1 |
| Ont. | 37.4 | 38.0 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 34.4 |  |  | 38.4 |  | 38.1 |  | 36.5 |  | 36.0 |  | 33.9 | $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ |
| Manitoba | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |  |  | 3.8 |  | 3.8 |  | 3.7 |  | 3.9 |  | 3.8 |  |
| Sask. | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 |  |  | 3.3 |  | 3.3 |  | 3.5 |  | 3.7 |  | 3.7 |  |
| Alte. | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 12.2 |  |  | 8.9 |  | 9.0 |  | 10.0 |  | 11.5 |  | 12.1 |  |
| B.C. | 13.8 | 14.6 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 14.8 |  |  | 12.9 |  | 13.1 |  | 14.0 |  | 13.2 |  | 14.6 |  |
| CANADA | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |  | 100.0 |  |
| Number | 504949 | 580103 | 624776 | 700078 | 709255 | Sales | \$51 | 300.8 | 77 | 410.4 | 91 | 914.8 | 109 | 210.9 | 123 | 050.6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (m111 | ons | of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Small Businegs Statigtics, Statistice Canada

- NOTES: Small businesses referred to here are those businesges with less than $\$ 2$ million in annual sales. Yukon and NWT are included in the Figures for Britiah Columbla.
RUMBEA SALES

- $22-$

TABLE 4
PROFILE OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR FOR VARIOUS SALES CLASSES: 1972-1980


Source: Small Business Statigtica, Statistics Canada

Table $4\left(\operatorname{Cone}^{\circ} d\right)$
PROFILE OR THE CONSTRUCTION SECEOR FOR VARIOUS SALES CLASSES: 1972-80

Number of Businesses

| $\frac{\text { Saleb Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0-50 | 34359 | 49562 | 46812 | 55598 | 62183 | 456.0 | 339.8 | 914.3 | 1060.7 | 1472.8 |
| 50-250 | 23981 | 25412 | 32673 | 38334 | 45060 | 1550.2 | 1811.6 | 3108.8 | 4302.1 | 5028.8 |
| 250-2 000 | 10308 | 11143 | 14043 | 1514 l | 18659 | 3716.4 | 6369.3 | 7451.7 | 9441.8 | 11952.3 |
| $2000-20000$ | 1402 |  | 1911 | 2072 | 2679 | 3944.5 |  | 7908.9 | 2607.9 | 12451.1 |
|  |  | 1578 |  |  |  |  | 8573.3 |  |  |  |
| $20000+$ | 70 |  | 95 | 82 | 119 | 1732.8 |  | 3474.4 | 3792.2 | 5742.9 |
| TOTAL | 70120 | 87695 | 95534 | 111227 | 128701 | 11400.2 | 18094 | 22858.1 | 21205.7 | 36648.0 |

Source: Small Business Statiseice, Statistica Canada
Note: Medium and large size groups for 1974 avallable oniy on a combined basis.
table 4 (Cont'd)
PROFILE OF THE TRADE SECTOR TOR VARIOUS SAZES CLASSES: 1972-80


Source: Small Bubiness Statistics, Statibtics Canada

TABLE 4 (Cont ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ )
PROPILR OF THE SERVICE SECTOR FOR VARIOUS SALES CLASSES: 1972-80

| Number of Businesses |  |  |  |  |  | (millions of dollars) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| 0-50 | 60188 | 81775 | 76167 | 79752 | 84441 | 420.5 | 567.7 | 924.1 | 1724.2 | 1829.4 |
| 50-250 | 34470 | 34610 | 43620 | 51332 | 56111 | 1227.3 | 2064.1 | 2696.5 | 4576.9 | 6252.2 |
| 250-2 000 | 10992 | 9354 | 13910 | 16274 | 19294 | 1985.7 | 3908 | 4362.8 | 9365.7 | 11343.7 |
| $2000-20000$ | 960 |  | 1215 | 1418 | 1722 | 2027.2 |  | 4453.6 | 6519.7 | 7506.6 |
|  |  | 778 |  |  |  |  | 4369 |  |  |  |
| $20000+$ | 107 |  | 135 | 84 | 90 | 1234.3 |  | 2711.6 | 5878.7 | 7493.1 |
| total | 106717 | 125515 | 135047 | 148860 | 161660 | 6895.0 | 10908.9 | 15148.6 | 28065.2 | 34424.0 |

[^1]PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS IMDUSTRIES, CANADA 1972-80

|  | Per cent of Business |  |  |  |  | Per cent of Sales |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sector | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 |
| Manufacturing | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 33.7 | 32.9 | 35.2 | 33.2 | 28.3 |
| Construction | 13.0 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 5.6 |
| Trade | 31.1 | 28.9 | 27.8 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 30.8 | 30.6 | 29.8 | 31.8 | 33.7 |
| Services | 19.9 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 22.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Other Sectors | 30.0 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 29.1 | 25.7 | 31.0 | 27.0 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 26.1 |
| All Businesses | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada


TABLE 6
Distribution of Buginesses by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, Both Corporation and Unincorporated Businesses, Canada, 1980

## Total

Total Primary Induetries Foreatry Mining
Total Manufacturing
Food and Beverages
Textiles and Clothing Wood Products
Furniture and Fixtures
Printing and Publishing
Metal Fabrication Miscellaneous Manufacturing Manufacturing (N.E.S.)
Total Construction Industries Building Construction
Special Trade
Total Transportation Moving and Storage Taxicab
Wholesale Trade
Retall Trade
General Merchandise Store Gasoline Service Stations Motor Vehicle Repair Hardware, Household
Insurance Agents and Real Estate Insurance and Real Estate Agencies
Total Business and Personal Service Barber and Beauty
Hotels, Motels and Restaurants
Unclassified

- Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada Note: hows may not add because of rounding.

CHAPTER TWO

Employment Profile By Size of Business
The following employment profile is an estimate of total employment for an aggregate of eight commercial sectors and 10 provinces, over three employment classes for 1980.

The employment estimates, which exclude the working owners of unincorporated businesses, are derived from the employment and wage rate survey of industry, conducted by Statistics Canada. ${ }^{1}$

The overall share of small business (less than 50 employees) employm ment (all sectors) was 37.4 per cent in 1980 ; there were, however, significant variations about this mean. The transportation, comminication and utilities sector, at 16.8 per cent, had the lowest small business share, whereas the construction industry, at 65.9 per cent, had the highest. The variation was smaller at the provincial level. PEI, at 55.1 per cent, had the highest small business share while Ontario, at 33.8 per cent, had the lowest.

1 Survey results published in Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 72-002.

TABLE 7
ESTIMATES OF DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP OF FIRMS
AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS OF EMPLOYMENT, CANADA, 1980

| INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYMENT | EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | 50 | 50-499 | $500+$ |
|  |  | numb | of emplo | ees |
| Total | 6870548 | 2,571 962 | 1911556 | 2387030 |
| Primary (1) | 252156 | 47942. | 74013 | 130201 |
| Manufacturing | 1875975 | 359055 | 783287 | 733633 |
| Construction | 504326 | 332226 | 132357 | 39743 |
| Transportation, Communication and Utilities | 865110 | 145450 | 155263 | 564397 |
| Wholesale Trade | 490984 | 253405 | 171100 | 66479 |
| Retail Trade | 1070511 | 521.930 | 155860 | 392721 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 513257 | 143711 | 105309 | 264237 |
| Business, Personal and Miscellaneous Services | 1298229 | 768243 | 334367 | 195619 |

(1) Includes logging and forestry and mining only.

Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

ESTIMATES DF DISTRIEUTION OF EAPLOYEES EY EMPLOYMEAT SIZE GAOUP OF FIAMS AND SELECTED ENDUSTAY GROUPS OF EAPLOYMENT. CANADA. $25 E O$


TABLE 8
ESTIMATES OF DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT
SIZE GROUP OF FIRMS AND PROVINCE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1980

| PROVINCE OF EMPLOYMENT | EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | 50 | $50-499$ | $500+$ |
|  |  | number of | employees |  |
| CANADA | 6870548 | $\|$271962 | 11911556 | 12387030 |
| Newfoundland | 97476 | 36881 | 26600 | 33995 |
| Prince Edward Island | 21277 | 11725 | 5976 | 3576 |
| Nova Scotia | 180797 | 73677 | 49156 | 57964 |
| New Brunswick | 147383 | 55152 | 39738 | 52493 |
| Quebec | 1671755 | 642469 | 493182 | 536104 |
| Ontario | 2771948 | 937596 | 791960 | 1042392 |
| Manitoba | 272957 | 91729 | 74534 | 106694 |
| Saskatchewan | 189590 | 85901 | 40132 | 63557 |
| Alberta | 690100 | 285345 | 191088 | 213667 |
| British Columbia | 811787 | 344640 | 193079 | 274068 |
| Yukon | 6228 | 2345 | 2980 | 903 |
| Northwest Territories | 9250 | 4502 | 3131 | 1617 |

Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

ESTIMATES OF DISTAIBUTIOA OF EMPLOYEES BY EMPLOYMENT
FIGURE 5 SIZE GROUP OF FIFMS AND PROYINCE OF EMPLOYMENT. 1980


CHAPTER THREE
Business Contribution to Major Components of Gross Domestic Product, 1972 and 1980

The contribution to major components* of GDP made by businesses in the eight industry groups shown in the table, increased in current dollars from $\$ 64.6$ billion in 1972 to some $\$ 192.5$ billion in 1980 . The share of the different size groups at the all industry level of aggregation changed as follows:

|  | Per Cent |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sales Class |  |  |
| $(\$ 000)$ | $\underline{1972}$ | 1980 |
| $0-\$ 2000$ | 38.5 | 29.9 |
| $\$ 2-\$ 20000$ | 19.2 | 18.5 |
| $\$ 20000+$ | $\underline{42.3}$ | $\underline{51.6}$ |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Unfortunately, adjustment for the effects of inflation was not possible. However it is evident that industry groups where small businesses play a significant role, for example service industries, increased their share of the total GDP between 1972 and 1980. Further, industry groups where small businesses are less well represented, for example manufacturing, experienced a decline in their share of total GDP.

* See bottom of page 6 for definition.

TABLE 9
ESTIMATES OF DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL SECCOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE MATOR COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP AND SIZE OF FIRM, CANADA

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentages } \\ 1972 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Sales Class }}{(\$ 000)}$ | Primary <br> Industry | Mining | Manufact. | Construct. | Transport. | Trade | Plnance | Services | Total |
| 0-2 000 | 95.8 | 3.7 | 17.9 | 62.2 | 19.1 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 80.9 | 38.5 |
| $2000-20000$ |  | 20.8 | 25.2 | 29.1 | 13.9 | 23.8 |  | 14.7 | 19.2 |
| 20 000- |  | 75.5 | 56.9 | 8.7 | 67.0 | 31.2 |  | 4.4 | 42.3 |
| total industry | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| industry share | 4.0 | 4.0 | 33.7 | 8.7 | 12.3 | 17.1 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 100.0 |
|  |  | - |  | 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-2 000 | 90.7 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 54.1 | 14.5 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 68.0 | 29.9 |
| $2000-20000$ | 8.1 | 8.2 | 19.4 | 29.8 | 11.1 | 26.3 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 18.5 |
| $20000+$ | 1.2 | 88.6 | 70.3 | 16.1 | 74.4 | 39.1 | 47.2 | 15.0 | 51.6 |
| total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Industry Share | 3.6 | 8.0 | 30.2 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 16.0 | 9.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 |

[^2]TABLE 10
CONTRIBUTION BY ALL BUSINESSES TO MAJOR COMPONENTS GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP AND SIZE OR BIRM, CANADA
(Millions of dollars)
1972


- Source: Small Business Secretariat

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
Figure 6
chances in total industay share


Changes in size of small gusiness share :


CHAPTER FOUR
Trends in New Business Formation


#### Abstract

Tables 11 to 12 describe the relative industrial distribution of new corporations for the period 1975 to 1981. The net number of corporations grew from 281889 in 1975 to 451567 in 1980 (final business universe count for 1981 is not yet available). The services, construction and primary industries sectors were the fastest growing of the seven sectors for which data are available. Table 13 profiles the new corporation distribution, by province, for the period 1975-80. New corporation formation was fastest in Alberta and British Columbia and slowest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Per cent changes are calculated with the previous years business universe as base; new corporations are those added to this base during the year. The number of deletions, or businesses ceasing activity, during the year, is not shown in these tables.


Business Proprietors

Table 14 shows the number of business proprietors increased by 50.5 per cent from 1964 to 1980. The number of businesses owned by persons under 30 more than doubled while the per cent owned by women almost tripled. Business proprietors are defined as those persons who derived at least 50 per cent of their incomes from self-employment sources. This information has been extracted from Taxation Statistics of Revenue Canada.

## TABLE 11 <br> NEL BUSINESS FORMATIONS BY INDUSTRY, 1975-81 (CORPORATIONS ONLY)

|  |  | Primary <br> Industries | ManuF. | Const. | Transp. | Trade | Finance | Services | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Induseries } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1974 | Universe | 13694 | 26481 | 29766 | 11944 | 74072 | 81896 | 44036 | 281889 |
| 1975 | New Corp. | 2243 | 3047 | 5879 | 1726 | 10585 | 8587 | 9139 | 41206 |
| 1975 | Universe | 14759 | 27509 | 33342 | 12628 | 78595 | 82750 | 48767 | 298350 |
| 1976 | Neu Corp. | 2170 | 3540 | 5941 | 1899 | 12468 | 10134 | 10045 | 46197 |
| 1976 | Universe | 16185 | 29319 | 37141 | 13728 | 86430 | 86537 | 55690 | 325030 |
| 1977 | New Corp. | 1996 | 3127 | 6156 | 1991 | 12353 | 10160 | 11263 | 47046 |
| 1977 | Universe | 17128 | 29951 | 40320 | 14617 | 92270 | 90246 | 62163 | 346695 |
| 1978 | New Corp. | 2536 | 4127 | 7215 | 2371 | 14500 | 11943 | 14558 | 57250 |
| 1978 | Universe | 18644 | 31.854 | 44669 | 15966 | 100502 | 96786 | 72205 | 380626 |
| 1979 | New Corp. | 3625 | 4755 | 8217 | 2932 | 16165 | 14410 | 15931 | 66035 |
| 1979 | Universe | 21210 | 34142 | 49738 | 17367 | 109791 | 104501 | 83086 | 419835 |
| 1980 | New Corp. | 3832 | 4503 | 8403 | 3037 | 15.908 | 13845 | 15280 | 64808 |
| 1980 | Universe | 23698 | 35990 | 54082 | 18846 | 116874 | 111094 | 90983 | 451567 |
| 1981 | New Corp. | 3612 | 4192 | 7769 | 3076 | 15192 | 15230 | 17054 | 66125 |

Source: Business Finance Diviston, Statistics Canads
1 Excludes unclassified businesses.

TABLE 12
NEH BUSINESS FORMATIONS BY INDUSTRY, BY PER CENT, 1975-81 (CORPORATIONS OMLY)
(FORMATION/BUSINESS UNIVERSE)

| YEAR | PRIMARY <br> INDUSTRIES | ManuFact. | CONSTRUCT. | TRANSPORT. | TRADE | ginance | SERVICES | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { INDUSTRIES } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1975 | 16.4\% | 11.5\% | 19.8\% | 14.5\% | 14.3\% | 10.5\% | 20.8\% | 14.6\% |
| 1976 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 17.8 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 12.2 | 20.6 | 15.5 |
| 1977 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 20.2 | 14.5 |
| 1978 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 23.4 | 16.5 |
| 1979 | 19.4 | 14.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 22.1 | 17.3 |
| 1980 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 18.4 | 15.4 |
| 1981 | 15.2 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 18.7 | 14.6 |

Source: Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada

- 1 Excludes unclassified businesses
- 

NEH BUSINESS FORMATIONS, BY INDUSTAY. DY PER CENT. 1975-E1 GCORPORATIONS ONLY
(FORMATIDN - EUSINESS UNIVERSE]


## TABLE 13

NEW BUSINESS FORMATIONS, BY PROVINCE, AS A PERCENTAGE OR THE BUSINESS UNIVERSE IN' THE PROVIMCE $1975-80$ (CORPORATIONS ONLY)

| Year | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | QuE. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C., Yukon, WHTT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | - \% | Ions/U | в |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 12.6 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 18.6 | 18.0 |  |
| 1976 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 20.0 | 19.3 |  |
| 1977 | 19.0 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 19.7 | 18.2 | - |
| 1978 | 19.7 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 22.8 | 13.1 |  |
| 1979 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 20.5 | 17.8 |  |
| 1980 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 20.0 | 17.3 |  |

Source: Businebs Finance Division, Statistlcs Canada

Note: Only the relative (percentage) figures shown in this table are avallable at the provinclal level of disaggregation. Accurate provincial counta of the number of formations and the bize of the business univerge are not available.

NEH EUSTNESS FORMATIONS. BY PAOVINCE. AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GUSIAESS UNTVERSE IN THE PAOVINCE 1975-BO (CORPOAATIONS ONLY)


TABLE 14
BUSINESS PRORRIETORS, 1964-80

|  | 1964 | 1966 | $\underline{1968}$ | 1970 | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | $\underline{1978}$ | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Business Proprietors | 333357 | 347120 | 351621 | 362021 | 377736 | 402888 | 430678 | 485205 | 501773 |
| Number Owned by Individuals Under 30 Years of Age | 26776 | 31514 | 27137 | 40413 | 50239 | 61402 | 72127 | 85720 | 90893 |
| Number Owned by Homen | 37733 | 42682 | 47096 | 53694 | 61964 | 71106 | 93939 | 115299 | 145680 |
| \% Increase in Business Proprietors | 100\% | 104.1\% | 105.5\% | 108.6\% | 113.3\% | 120.9\% | 129.2\% | 145.5\% | 150.5\% |
| 7 Owned by Individuals Under 30 Years of Age | 8.0\% | 9.1\% | 7.7\% | 11.2\% | 13.3\% | 15.3\% | 16.8\% | 17.7\% | 18.17 |
| Z Owned by Women | $11.3 \%$ | 12.3\% | 13.47 | 14.8\% | 16.4\% | 17.6\% | 19.5\% | $23.8 \%$ | 29.0\% |

Source: Taxation Statistics, Revenue Canada. Business proprietora are defined as those persons who derive at least 50 per cent of their incomes from self-employment sources.

EUSIAESS PROPRTETORS - 1204-1980
FIGURE 9


## CHAPTER FIVE

Relative Performance of Size Groups in Canadian Manufacturing, 1971-80

This chapter attempts to answer the key question "How much did small vs. large plants contribute to job creation and productivity growth in manufacturing over the past decade?" To answer this question we draw on a study done for the Small Business Secretariat entitled Relative Performance of Size Groups in Canadian Manufacturing, 1971-80. This study tracks 48791 individual establishments over the period to identlfy their birth, growth, diminution or disappearance and subtotals the results by grouping them into small, medium and large size categories in each of 20 industry sectors.

The general guideline used to define size in this study is as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Small }-1-49 \text { employees } \\
& \text { Medium }-50-199 \text { employees } \\
& \text { Large }-200+\text { employees }
\end{aligned}
$$

The base entity, or unit, used is establishment data rather than company or enterprise data. However, it was determined that 92 per cent of establishments in the 1-49 employee size group also belong to enterprises (either single or multi-establishment) which fall into the same small size group. This tends to lead us to identify the small establishments in this report with small business.

Survival, Exit and Entry of Establishments
Market opportunities, technological developments, competitive pressures, and the like, combined to produce considerable change in Canada's manufacturing sector in the 1970s. Out of nearly 32000 establishments conducting manufacturing activity in 1971, almost 19000 were still active in 1980. In the interim period, 1972 to 1980, more than 16000 establishments were created and remained active through to 1980. Flows into and out of the manufacturing sector can be portrayed as follows:


For small plants, there was a high mortality rate, with almost 50 per cent becoming inactive by 1980.

The survival rates for manufacturing industries as a whole observed the following pattern, increasing with size group.

Survival Rate of 1971 Establishments

| Smal1 | $53.2 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Medium | $78.4 \%$ |
| Large | $89.1 \%$ |
| Total | $58.5 \%$ |

The size distribution of new businesses is heavily skewed toward smaller plants as shown below.


The pattern of entry and exit varied considerably by major group. In some sectors, there was a net decline in the number of active establishments; in others, the number of new entrants greatly outweighed the number becoming inactive. Data are summarized in Table 15 and Figure 10 .

TABLE 15
Survival, Exit and Entry of Establishments

| Major Manufacturing Group | Active in 1971 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Still } \\ \text { Active } \\ \text { in } 1980 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inactive } \\ \text { by } \\ 1980 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1972- \\ & 1980 \\ & \text { Births } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1980 Active Estab. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Increase } \\ \text { (decrease) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food and Beverages | 5599 | 3213 | 2386 | 1485 | 4698 | -16.1 |
| Tobacco | 29 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 25 | -13.8 |
| Rubber and Plastics | 664 | 454 | 210 | 539 | 993 | 49.5 |
| Leather | 470 | 261 | 209 | 177 | 438 | -6.8 |
| Textiles | 915 | 552 | 363 | 379 | 931 | 1.7 |
| Knitting Mills | 318 | 199 | 119 | 88 | 287 | $-9.7$ |
| Clothing | 2164 | 1220 | 944 | 917 | 2137 | -1.2 |
| Wood Industries | 3164 | 1521 | 1643 | 1837 | 3358 | 6.1 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 2165 | 994 | 1171 | 1379 | 2373 | 9.6 |
| Paper and Allied Industries | 642 | 516 | 126 | 238 | 754 | 17.4 |
| Printing and Publishing | 3649 | 2118 | 1531 | 2155 | 4273 | 17.1 |
| Primary Metals | 405 | 313 | 92 | 145 | 458 | 13.1 |
| Metal Fabricating | 143 | 2699 | 1444 | 2587 | 5286 | 27.6 |
| Machinery | 913 | 637 | 276 | 831 | 1468 | 60.8 |
| Transportation Equipment | 963 | 520 | 443 | 720 | 1240 | 28.8 |
| Electrical Products | 764 | 510 | 254 | 594 | 1140 | 44.5 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals | 1307 | 826 | 481 | 753 | 1579 | 20.8 |
| Petroleum and Coal Products | 101 | 74 | 27 | 36 | 110 | 8.9 |
| Chemicals | 1139 | 769 | 370 | 452 | 1221 | 7.2 |
| Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries | 1394 | 1252 | 1142 | 1564 | 2816 | 17.6 |
| Total Manufacturing | 31908 | 18666 | 13242 | 16883 | 35549 | 11.4 |

## Survival, Exit and Entry of Establishments <br> All Manufacturing 1971 - 80

FOR EVERY TEN MANuFACTURING PLANTS DPERATING IN CANAAA IN $1971 . .$.

... FOUR MERE INACTIVE BY 1980 ...

... AND FIVE STARTED UP BETWEEN 1972 AND 1980 ...

NET IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY OF OLD AND NEW PLANTS, BY SIZE
I. Employment

At the all manufacturing levels of aggregation, the employment effects of this survival, exit and entry of establishments appears as follows:

TABLE 16
Size of plant in 1971 Cohort 1971 (for old plants) or Upon Start-Up (for new plants

|  |  | Net Employment Change from1971-1980 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job Loss for Plants Ceasing Activity | New Job Growth for Surviving Plants | 01d <br> Plants | New Plants |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \# | \% |
| -101 094 | 94.027 | -7067 | 180239 | 173172 | 87.8 |
| - 92839 | 66773 | -26 066 | 71170 | 45104 | 22.8 |
| -75958 | 10822 | -65 136 | 44.193 | -20 943 | $-10.6$ |
| -269 891 | 171622 | -98 269 | 295602 | 197333 | 100.0 |

Thus old plants had a net loss of 98269 jobs during the period whereas new plants added 295602 jobs. Figures 11 and 12 depict these changes at the all manufacturing level. Table 17 shows the number of jobs contributed by each major sector.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING
NET CONTRIEUTION OF SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE MANUFACTURING FRANTS
TO JO日 CFEATION, 1971.80


FOR EVERY SIXTEEN CANADIAN MANUFACTURINg JOBS WHICH EXISTED IN 1971...

...THREE WERE LOST THROUGH
THE DISAPPEARANCE OF OLD PLANTS...

...TWO WERE ADDED BY THE GROWTH OF OLD PLANTS WHICH SURVIVED...

...and Three more jobs WERE CREATED BY NEW-ENTRANT PLANTS.

THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF NET JOB CREATION CAME FROM NEW SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS...

TABLE 17
$\frac{\text { Net Employment Creation by Old and New Plants Combined, }}{\text { By Size and Major Sector } 1971-80}$
Establishment Size

II. Productivity

Productivity growth, as measured by constant dollar value added per worker, was about 1 per cent per year ( 12 per cent for 1971-80 period). Medium and small plants had lower absolute output per worker levels than large establishments, but outperformed them in terms of productivity growth. Value added per worker for small establishments was $\$ 11200$ ( 23 per cent) below the average for all plants in 1971.

Among those plants which were still active by 1980 , the group which was small at the outset demonstrated average growth in this productivity measure ( 13 per cent vs 12 per cent for all establishments).

Businesses established in the 1972-80 Interval had, by 1980, a productivity level of $\$ 13371$ (in 1971 dollars). This was 18 per cent below the 1980 average for the older plants as a group. However, the new establishments' output per worker was 6 per cent above the 1980 average for plants which had been small in 1971.

In summary, smaller establishments demonstrated lower output per worker, in absolute terms, than medium or large plants, but their growth in productivity was at least as high as it was for larger establishments over the 1971-80 period. New plants, which were primarily small, generated considerably lower productivity than older plants active in 1980, but higher productivity than small plants surviving from the 1971 cohort.

FIGURE 13
Changes in Value Added per Worker by Size, All Manufacturing, 1971-80


CHAPTER SIX

## Export Contribution of Small Business <br> Direct Exporits

Direct small (less than $\$ 2$ million sales) manufacturer exports were valued at $\$ 221$ million in 1979 (latest figures available), representing 4.5 per cent of their total sales in that year. These exports represented 0.6 per cent of the total 1979 manufacturing Canadian export trade. The small business share of manufacturer exports was highest in the primary metal and the electrical products industries ( 14.7 per cent and 12.4 per cent respectively)。 In absolute terms, the volume of direct small business exports was highest in the food and beverage industry ( $\$ 47$ million). The provincial share of direct small business expores was highest in Ontario ( 35.9 per cent) and Quebbec ( 30.4 per cent). The full industrial and provincial profile is shown in Tables 18 and 19 below:

MANUFACIURING INDUSTRIES RANKED BY THE PER CENT OF SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT CONTRIBUTION - 1979
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Value } \\ \text { Of Exports } \\ (\$ 000000)\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { Sales Industry }\end{array}\right]$

## Manufacturing Industries

1. Primary Metal ..... 6 ..... 14.7
2. Electrical Products ..... 11 ..... 12.4
3. Machinery ..... 17 ..... 10.7
4. Transportation Equipment ..... 10.2
5. Food \& Beverages ..... 8.9
6. Wood Industries ..... 5.7
7. Misce11aneous Manufacturing ..... 5.1
8. Metal Fabricating ..... 4.7
9. Chemicals ..... 4.6
10. Rubber \& Plastics ..... 3.7
11. Furniture \& Fixtures ..... 2.5
12. Leather ..... 2.3
13. Non-Metal Mineral Products ..... 2.2
14. Paper \& A11ied ..... 2.2
15. Clothing ..... 2.0
16. Textiles ..... 1.7
17. Knitting Mills ..... 0.4
18. Printing \& Publishing ..... 0.3

TABLE 19
PROVINCIAL SHARE OF DIRECT EXPORTS

| Province | Small Business Share of Exports | Provincial Share of Total Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland | $\square$ | 1.6\% |
| Prince Edward Island | $\sim$ | . 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 8.2\% | 2.0 |
| New Brunswick | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Quebec | 30.4 | 21.4 |
| Ontario | 35.9 | 50.3 |
| Manitoba | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| Alberta | 4.1 | 2.4 |
| British Columbia | 12.3 | 17.3 |
| Canada | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Total Volume of Exports | \$221.3 miliion | \$34 381.0 million |

Source: Destination of Manufacturers Shipments, Statistics Canada. Small business here refers to firms with less than $\$ 2$ million annual sales.

Indirect Exports
Small companies also contribute indirectly to exports by providing input to the exportw of large firms in the form of components included in final manufactured items, or as services essential to a large company, but acquired externally. Given that the toal volume of small business contribution to direct exports is not large, and that little was known about the size of their indirect contribution, a study of their indirect role was undertaken. 1

The analysis was conducted in two parts: a macro analysis utilizing input/output data from Statistics Canada and a micro analysis based on information collected from large Canadian exporters. The macro analysis determined that $\$ 26$ billion of the $\$ 87$ bilition of 1981 Canadian direct exports studied was obtained indirectly. ${ }^{2}$ That is, suppliers to exporters added $\$ 26$ billion of value to the goods being

1 The study, entitled An Analysis of Indirect Contributions to Exports by Small Businesses in Canada, was done for the Small Business Secretariat.

2 Total exports of all sectors in 1981 were actually $\$ 95.8$ billion; the input/output analysis simulated only major industry groups which had 1981 exports in excess of $\$ 1$ billion.
exported. Of this $\$ 26$ billion, $\$ 6.2$ billion or 24 per cent, represented the indirect contribution of small business to Canadian exports in 1981. This key finding is summarized in Figure 14. The major source of this indirect contribution tend to be in the non-manufacturing sectors agriculture, with $\$ 942$ million; services to business management ( $\$ 873$ million) and, forestry ( $\$ 852 \mathrm{million}$ ). In total, the non-manufacturing sectors accounted for 85 per cent, or $\$ 5.3$ billion, of the suall business indirect export activity. The main manufacturing sectors to contribute were: metal fabricating ( $\$ 214$ million); wood industries ( $\$ 105$ million); printing and publishing ( $\$ 102$ million); and chemicals and chemical products ( $\$ 102$ million). Figure 15 illustrates the size of the contribution by sector.

This macro input/output allocation of the indirect value added by firm size is based on the assumption that exporters purchase input from each size of establishment in proportion to the latter's relative share of value added in this input industry for Canada as a whole. For example, the transportation equipment sector is one of our largest exporting industries which purchases many components from the metal fabricating sector. If small plants generated 30 per cent of the value added in the metal fabricating sector, then it is assumed that 30 per cent of purchases b primary transportation equipment industry exporters come from small metal fabricating plants. To test the validity of this assumption, micro data from three independent sources were obtained. First, case studies of the purchase patterns of three large exporters were obtained. Second, large exporter data from the Export Development Corporation files were reviewed. Third, a MacLean-Hunter Ltd. survey of the purchasing patterns of 44 large Canadian firms was anlayzed. All of these micro sources, when adjusted for differences in definition and methodology, tend to support the macro finding that small business has approximately a 24 per cent share of the indirect value added to exports. Individual firms, or even whole industries, may, however, vary considerably from this mean, either higher or lover, depending on the type of input and/or practices particular to that firm or industry.

Given the general concurrence of both the macro and micro sources, we conclude that, from the information avallable at this stage, $\$ 6$ billion is a reasonable estimate of the size of the annual smali business indirect contribution is, of course, in addition to the small business share of production directly for export, for which the estimates tend to be much lower.

## ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN EXPOATS

SIMULATION FOR gEES: \& B7 GILLION


[^3]NOTE: TOTAL EXPORTS OF ALL SECTORS IN 1EBI HERE ACTUALLY \$85.8 BILLION: THIS CHART SHOWS ONLY THE SECTORS SIMLLATED FOA 1881 I.E. $\$ 87$ BILLION.

RAJOR EROUPS


AEAICULTURE O42M (25.253)

SEAVICES TO EUS. MET. GTFM (184.258)

FORESTAY ตรaM (13. 753

OTHEA FINANCE INSUAANCE SEBM (G.ES)

WHOLESALE TAADE A2dM (3.68)

TRANS. AND STORAGE A18M (8.8\%)

CONSTHCTIDN INOUSTAY 3B4M (5.05)
RETAIL TPADE 283M (4.5\%)
FISHING. RNTING 253M (4.439)
METAL FABAICATING 9144 (3.5TG)
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERV. 114A (1. ORS WOOD TNDUSTRIES 105M (1.78)
PAINTING AND PUEL ISHING 102 A (1.78)
CHEM. AND CHEM. PROD. SOEN (1.73)
OTHER MANTFACTUAING 马gesm (0.3K)
ALL OTHERS 1954 (3.185)
TOTAL - E203M

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

## CANADA

Total All Industries
Forestry

Mining
Total Manufacturing
Food and Beverages
Textiles and Clothing
Wood Products
Furniture and Fixtures
Printing and Publishing
Metal Fabricating Industry
Miscellaneous Manufacturing
Manufacturing (N.E.S.)
Construction Industry
Building Construction
Special Trade
Transportation and Communication
Moving and Storage
Taxicab
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
General Merchandise Stores
Gasoline Service Stations
Motor Vehicle Repair
Hardware, Household
Insurance and Real Estate
Insurance and Real Estate
Commercial, Business and Personal Services
Barber and Beauty
Hotels, Motels and Restaurants

Sales Size Group (\$000)

| Total | $<50$ | 50-250 | 250-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 709255 | 318455 | 258000 | 132801 |
| 12002 | 6791 | 3800 | 1409 |
| 3189 | 1184 | 1155 | 850 |
| 44183 | 14588 | 15148 | 14448 |
| 4905 | 1106 | 2125 | 1674 |
| 3772 | 1088 | 1109 | 1575 |
| 4194 | 1533 | 1407 | 1253 |
| 5206 | 2883 | 1563 | 764 |
| 6359 | 2023 | 2508 | 1.828 |
| 4838 | 1298 | 1618 | 1922 |
| 5402 | 1886 | 1973 | 1542 |
| 9506 | 2773 | 2846 | 3887 |
| 125902 | 62183 | 45060 | 18659 |
| 24771 | 8056 | 9964 | 6751 |
| 97832 | 53276 | 33830 | 10726 |
| 71487 | 42441 | 22799 | 6247 |
| 46203 | 24596 | 18130 | 3477 |
| 11733 | 10711 | 859 | 159 |
| 51361 | 16.514 | 16637 | 18210 |
| 172738 | 54953 | 73783 | 44002 |
| 8495 | 2029 | 4262 | 2204 |
| 18071 | 3808 | 5946 | 8317 |
| 18855 | 7275 | 8850 | 2730 |
| 19856 | 6373 | 8308 | 5175 |
| 68. 546 | 35358 | 23507 | 9681 |
| 16328 | 6715 | 7151 | 2462 |
| 159.847 | 84441 | 56111 | 19296 |
| 14405 | 10656 | 3535 | 213 |
| 47944 | 16323 | 22442 | 9178 |

SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada
NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Excludes unclassified firms.

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| NEWFOUNDLAND | Total | $\leq 50$ | 50-250 | 250-2 000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total All Industries | 10043 | 4329 | 3795 | 1929 |  |
| Forestry | 91 | 56 | 24 | 11 |  |
| Mining | 15 | 5 | 7 | 3 |  |
| Total Manufacturing | 416 | 218 | 101 | 97 |  |
| Food and Beverages | 80 | 12 | 19 | 49 |  |
| Textiles and Clothing | 18 | 18 | - | - |  |
| Wood Products | 135 | 84 | 38 | 13 |  |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 43. | 40 | 3 | - |  |
| Printing and Publishing | 42 | 19 | 14 | 9 |  |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 25 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | 9 |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 67 | 29 | 18 | 20 | $\omega$ |
| Construction Industry | 1350 | 631 | 460 | 259 | 1 |
| Building Construction | 319 | 96 | 116 | 107 |  |
| Special Trade | 990 | 530 | 326 | 134 |  |
| Transportation and Communication | 1404 | 982 | 335 | 87 |  |
| Moving and Storage | 788 | 497 | 244 | 47 |  |
| Taxicab | 231 | 220 | 11 | - |  |
| Wholesale Trade | 690 | 217 | 223 | - |  |
| Retail Trade | 3713 | 1083 | 1714 | 916 |  |
| General Merchandise Stores | 552 | 110 | 309 | 133 |  |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 414 | 62 | 132 | 220 |  |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 299 | 139 | 130 | 30 |  |
| Hardware, Household | 189 | 48 | 76 | 65 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 520 | 254 | 190 | 76 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 95 | 27 | 46 | 22 |  |
| Commercial, Business and Personal Services | 1850 | 883 | 741 | 226 |  |
| Barber and Beauty | 149 | 99 | 50 | - |  |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | 870 | 306 | 435 | 129 | * |
| SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated Excludes unclassified firms. | nesses. |  |  |  |  |

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, I980

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Total All Industries
Forestry
Mining
Total Manufacturing
Food and Beverages
Textiles and Clothing
Wood Products
Furniture and Fixtures
Printing and Publishing
Metal Fabricating Industry
Miscellaneous Manufacturing
Manufacturing (NoE.S.)
Construction Industry
Building Construction
Special Trade
Transportation and Communication
Moving and Storage
Taxicab
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
General Merchandise Stores
Gasoline Service Stations
Motor Vehicle Repair
Hardware, Household
Insurance and Real Estate
Insurance and Real Estate
Commercial, Business and Personal Services
Barber and Beauty
Hotels, Motels and Restaurants

Sales Size Group (\$000)

| Total | $\leq 50$ | 50-250 | 250-2 000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3078 | 1476 | 1040 | 562 |  |
| 4 | - | 4 | - |  |
| - | - | - | - |  |
| 198 | 88 | 76 | 36 |  |
| 65 | 13 | 28 | 24 |  |
| - | - | - | - |  |
| 52 | 30 | 19 | 3 |  |
| 15 | 12 | 3 | - |  |
| 10 | - | 6 | 4 |  |
| 16 | 11 | 5 | - | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | - | - | 0 |
| 38 | 18 | 10 | 10 | - |
| 513 | 242 | 191 | 80 | 1 |
| 109 | 33 | 44 | 32 |  |
| 381 | 208 | 137 | 36 |  |
| 361 | 266 | 69 | 26 |  |
| 286 | 211 | 55 | 20 |  |
| 31 | 25 | 6 | - |  |
| 227 | 65 | 78 | 84 |  |
| 909 | 308 | 365 | 236 |  |
| 63 | 9 | 26 | 28 |  |
| 126 | 7 | 57 | 62 |  |
| 106 | 60 | 41 | 5 |  |
| 73 | 30 | 30 | 14 |  |
| 247 | 145 | 74 | 28 |  |
| 45 | 18 | 24 | 3 |  |
| 623 | 364 | 195 | 64 |  |
| 58 | 54 | 4 | - |  |
| 276 | 132 | 100 | 44 | , |

SOURCE: Small`Business Statistics, Statistics Canada
NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Excludes unclassified firms.

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

NOVA SCOTIA
Total All Industries Forestry
Mining
Total Manufacturing
Food and Beverages
Textiles and Clothing
Wood Products
Furniture and Fixtures
Printing and Publishing
Metal Fabricating Industry
Miscellaneous Manufacturing
Manufacturing (N.E.S.)
Construction Industry Building Construction
Special Trade
Transportation and Communication
Moving and Storage
Taxicab
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
General Merchandise Stores
Gasoline Service Stations
Motor Vehicle Repair
Hardware, Household

| Total | $\bigcirc 50$ | 50-250 | 250-2 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19068 | 8900 | 6860 | 3308 |
| 497 | 265 | 177 | 56 |
| 36 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| 1014 | 400 | 358 | 256 |
| 181 | 47 | 59 | 75 |
| 29 | 13 | 13 | 3 |
| 218 | 80 | 83 | 55 |
| 89 | 72 | 17 | - |
| 129 | 52 | 47 | 30 |
| 87 | 35 | 30 | 22 |
| 84 | 40 | 35 | 9 |
| 197 | 60 | 75 | 62 |
| 3188 | 1. 602 | 1177 | 409 |
| 621 | 183 | 283 | 155 |
| 2502 | 1407 | 866 | 229 |
| 2368 | 1559 | 635 | 174 |
| 1660 | 1043 | 524 | 93 |
| 330 | 301 | 26 | 3 |
| 1279 | 375 | 469 | 435 |
| 5506 | 1817 | 2244 | 1445 |
| 331 | 72 | 163 | 96 |
| 741 | 75 | 237 | 429 |
| 590 | 352 | 206 | 32 |
| 546 | 198 | 218 | 130 |
| 1570 | 922 | 505 | 143 |
| 390 | 184 | 163 | 43 |
| 3612 | 1948 | 1285 | 379 |
| 449 | 383 | 66 | - |
| 1326 | 489 | 617 | 220 |

Insurance and Real Estate
Commercial, Business and Personal Services Barber and Beauty
Hotels, Motels and Restaurants
1326
SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Excludes unclassified firms.

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980
NEW BRUNSWICK

Total All Industries
Forestry
Mining
Sales Size Group ( $\$ 000$ )

Total Manufacturing
Food and Beverages
Textiles and Clothing
Wood Products
Furniture and Fixtures
Printing and Publishing
Metal Fabricating Industry
Miscellaneous Manufacturing
Manufacturing (N.E.S.)
Construction Industry
Building Construction
Special Trade
Transportation and Communication
Moving and Storage
Taxicab
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
General Merchandise Stores

| Total | $\leq 50$ | 50-250 | 250-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16757 | 7897 | 5993 | 2867 |
| 934 | 632 | 217 | 85 |
| 43 | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| 847 | 328 | 265 | 254 |
| 150 | 43 | 58 | 49 |
| 7 | 3 | 4 | - |
| 212 | 85 | 66 | 61 |
| 98 | 77 | 21 | - |
| 96 | 41 | 28 | 27 |
| 68 | 17 | 22 | 29 |
| 44 | 13 | 20 | 11 |
| - 164 | 50 | 46 | 68 |
| 2689 | 1306 | 989 | 394 |
| 571 | 154 | 258 | 159 |
| 2046 | 1132 | 711 | 203 |
| 2244 | 1334 | 753 | 157 |
| 1732 | 957 | 666 | 109 |
| 182 | 163 | 19 | - |
| 1247 | 436 | 416 | 395 |
| 4572 | 1568 | 1879 | 1125 |
| 280 | 39 | 140 | 101 |
| 593 | 92 | 237 | 264 |
| 501 | 280 | 178 | 43 |
| 479 | 214 | 160 | 105 |
| 1197 | 659 | 407 | 131 |
| 290 | 119 | 137 | 34 |
| 3001 | 1619 | 1056 | 326 |
| 317 | 250 | 67 | - |
| 1098 | 417 | 505 | 176 |

Gasoline Service Stations
Motor Vehicle Repair
Hardware, Household
Insurance and Real Estate
Insurance and Real Estate
Commercial, Business and Personal Services
Barber and Beauty
Hotels, Motels and Restaurants
1098

SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Excludes unclassified firms.

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| QUÉBEC | Total | $\leq 50$ | 50-250 | 250-2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total All Industries | 166505 | 69432 | 63151 | 33922 |
| Forestry | 3455 | 2552 | 679 | 224 |
| Mining | 199 | 58 | 70 | 71 |
| Total Manufacturing | 12747 | 3832 | 4400 | 4515 |
| Food and Beverages | 1357 | 308 | 586 | 463 |
| Textiles and Clothing | 2081 | 450 | 625 | 1006 |
| Wood Products | 1172 | 358 | 421 | 393 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 1611 | 805 | 537 | 269 |
| Printing and Publishing | 1749 | 558 | 670 | 521 |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 1091 | 260 | 374 | 457 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 1288 | 440 | 455 | 393 |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 2401 | 655 | 733 | 1013 |
| Construction Industry | 21780 | 8961 | 8877 | 3942 |
| Building Construction | 4092 | 1105 | 1527 | 1460 |
| Special Trade | 17262 | 7769 | 7196 | 2297 |
| Transportation and Communication | 17458 | 11716 | 4208 | 1534 |
| Moving and Storage | 9404 | 5756 | 2941 | 707 |
| Taxicab | 4781 | 4556 | 190 | 35 |
| Wholesale Trade | 12711 | 3. 595 | 4327 | 4789 |
| Retail Trade | 51542 | 14992 | 23515 | 13035 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 1860 | 576 | 774 | 510 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 4.847 | 863 | 1818 | 2166 |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 6469 | 2513 | 3146 | 810 |
| Hardware, Household | 5007 | 1412 | 2186 | 1409 |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 11245 | 5852 | 3753 | 1630 |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 2787 | 1037 | 1265 | 485 |
| Commercial, Business and Personal Services | 35356 | 17863 | 13322 | 4171 |
| Barber and Beauty | 4000 | 3142 | 821 | 37 |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | 13344 | 4622 | 6751 | 1971 |

SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada
NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Excludes unclassified firms.

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| Sales Size Group (\$000) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONTARIO | Total | $\leq 50$ | 50-250 | 250-2000 |  |
| Total All Industries | 243268 | 112456 | 86264 | 44549 |  |
| Forestry | 2013 | 1253 | 585 | 176 |  |
| Mining | 490 | 243 | 131 | 116 |  |
| Total Manufacturing | 17435 | 5698 | 5883 | 5853 |  |
| Food and Beverages | 1707 | 387 | 734 | 586 |  |
| Textiles and Clothing | 1060 | 368 | 304 | 388 |  |
| Wood Products | 1095 | 378 | 364 | 352 |  |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 1923 | 1054 | 542 | 326 |  |
| Printing and Publishing | 2777 | 908 | 1133 | 737 |  |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 2222 | 614 | 722 | 887 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 2624 | 863 | 938 | 824 | a |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 4027 | 1125 | 1147 | 1754 | $\infty$ |
| Construction Industry | 43607 | 22626 | 14914 | 6067 | 1 |
| Building Construction | 8124 | 2990 | 3137 | 1998 |  |
| Special Trade | 34327 | 19354 | 11319 | 3653 |  |
| Transportation and Communication | 19931 | 12315 | 5809 | 1807 |  |
| Moving and Storage | 11488 | 6352 | 4217 | 919 |  |
| Taxicab | 3799 | 3489 | 252 | 58 |  |
| Wholesale Trade | 17940 | 5869 | 5710 | 6361 |  |
| Retail Trade | 56605 | 18792 | 24086 | 13727 |  |
| General Merchandise Stores | 3466 | 791 | 2078 | 597 |  |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 5618 | 1183 | 1639 | 2796 |  |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 5746 | 2012 | 2880 | 854 |  |
| Hardware, Household | 7463 | 2532 | 3110 | 1821 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 25289 | 13100 | 8673 | 3516 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 6589 | 2770 | 2926 | 892 |  |
| Commercial, Business and Personal Services | 59958 | 32559 | 20473 | 6.927 |  |
| Barber and Beauty | 5435 | 4003 | 1357 | 76 |  |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | 16398 | 5737 | 7707 | 2955 |  |
| SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated Excludes unclassified firms. | inesses. |  |  |  |  |

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| ONTARIO | Total | $<50$ | 50-250 | 250-2000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total All Industries | 243268 | 112456 | 86264 | 44549 |  |
| Forestry | 2013 | 1253 | 585 | 176 |  |
| Mining | 490 | 243 | 131 | 116 |  |
| Total Manufacturing | 17435 | 5698 | 5883 | 5853 |  |
| Food and Beverages | 1707 | 387 | 734 | 586 |  |
| Textiles and Clothing | 1060 | 368 | 304 | 388 |  |
| Wood Products | 1095 | 378 | 364 | 352 |  |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 1923 | 1054 | 542 | 326 |  |
| Printing and Publishing | 2777 | 908 | 1133 | 737 |  |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 2222 | 614 | 722 | 887 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 2624 | 863 | 938 | 824 | $a$ |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 4027 | 1125 | 1147 | 1754 | - |
| Construction Industry | 43607 | 22626 | 14914 | 6067 | 1 |
| Building Construction | 8124 | 2990 | 3137 | 1998 |  |
| Special Trade | 34327 | 19354 | 11319 | 3653 |  |
| Transportation and Communication | 19931 | 12315 | 5809 | 1807 |  |
| Moving and Storage | 11488 | 6352 | 4217 | 919 |  |
| Taxicab | 3799 | 3489 | 252 | 58 |  |
| Wholesale Trade | 17940 | 5869 | 5710 | 6361 |  |
| Retail Trade | 56605 | 18792 | 24086 | 13727 |  |
| General Merchandise Stores | 3466 | 791 | 2078 | 597 |  |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 5618 | 1183 | 1639 | 2796 |  |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 5746 | 2012 | 2880 | 854 |  |
| Hardware, Household | 7463 | 2532 | 3110 | 1821 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 25289 | 13100 | 8673 | 3516 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 6589 | 2770 | 2926 | 892 |  |
| Commercial, Business and Personal Services | 59958 | 32559 | 20473 | 6927 |  |
| Barber and Beauty | 5435 | 4003 | 1357 | 76 |  |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | 16398 | 5737 | 7707 | 2955 |  |
| SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated Excludes unclassified firms. | inesses. |  |  |  |  |

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| Sales Size Group (\$000) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MANITOBA | Total | $<50$ |  | 50-250 | 250-2000 |  |
| Total All Industries | $28794^{\circ}$ | 13 | 916 | 10064 | 4815 |  |
| Forestry | 286 |  | 199 | 82 | 5 |  |
| Mining | 73 |  | 26 | 24 | 23 |  |
| Total Manufacturing | 1580 |  | 524 | 568 | 488 |  |
| Food and Beverages | 224 |  | 45 | 111 | 68 |  |
| Textiles and Clothing | 162 |  | 66 | 31 | 65 |  |
| Wood Products | 124 |  | 43 | 42 | 39 |  |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 190 |  | 106 | 56 | 28 |  |
| Printing and Publishing | 263 |  | 98 | 94 | 71 |  |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 135 |  | 36 | 46 | 53 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 160 |  | 47 | 69 | 44 | $\checkmark$ |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 321 |  | 82 | 119 | 120 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Construction Industry | 5491 | 3 | 213 | 1691 | 587 | 1 |
| Building Construction | 890 |  | 321 | 373 | 196 |  |
| Special Trade | 4458 | 2 | 851 | 1260 | 347 |  |
| Transportation and Communication | 2886 | 1 | 642 | 1011 | 233 |  |
| Moving and Storage | 2210 | 1 | 210 | 857 | 143 |  |
| Taxicab | 302 |  | 248 | 46 | 8 |  |
| Wholesale Trade | 2436 |  | 887 | 753 | 796 |  |
| Retail Trade | 6911 | 2 | 410 | 2855 | 1646 |  |
| General Merchandise Stores | 364 |  | 66 | 164 | 134 |  |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 871 |  | 224 | 343 | 304 |  |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 669 |  | 254 | 306 | 109 |  |
| Hardware, Household | 867 |  | 318 | 392 | 157 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 2789 | 1 | 516 | 963 | 310 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 696 |  | 313 | 315 | 68 |  |
| Commercial, Business and Personal Services | 6344 | 3 | 499 | 2116 | 729 |  |
| Barber and Beauty | 560 |  | 453 | 96 | 11 |  |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | $\pm 843$ |  | 586 | 849 | 408 | - |

SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada
$\rightarrow$
NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Excludes unclassified firms.

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| Sales Slze Group (\$000) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SASKATCHEWAN | Total | $\cdot<50$ | 50-250 | 250-2 000 |  |
| Total All Industries | 27814 | 12886 | 9958 | 4970 |  |
| Forestry | 297 | 190 | 88 | 19 |  |
| Mining | 228 | 100 | 81 | 47 |  |
| Total Manufacturing | 1.050 | 392 | 401 | 257 |  |
| Food and Beverages | 177 | 41 | 92 | 44 |  |
| Textiles and Clothing | 26 | 12 | 7 | 7 |  |
| Wood Products | 58 | 25 | 21 | 12 |  |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 170 | 124 | 36 | 10 |  |
| Printing and Publishing | 147 | 42 | 56 | 49 |  |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 136 | 39 | 52 | 45 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 96 | 40 | 43 | 13 | $\checkmark$ |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 241 | 71 | 93 | 77 | $\vdash$ |
| Construction Industry | 6240 | 3550 | 1996 | 694 | 1 |
| Building Construction | 1. 006 | 318 | 457 | 231 |  |
| Special Trade | 5025 | 3158 | 1476 | 391 |  |
| Transportation and Communication | 3193 | 1856 | 1100 | 237 |  |
| Moving and Storage | 2392 | 1271 | 944 | 177 |  |
| Taxicab | 319 | 290 | 29 | - |  |
| Wholesale Trade | 2053 | 674 | 636 | 743 |  |
| Retail Trade | 7107 | 2119 | 2922 | 2066 |  |
| General Merchandise Stores | 481 | 70 | 180 | 231 |  |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 967 | 230 | 387 | 350 |  |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 796 | 323 | 351 | 122 |  |
| Hardware, Household | 844 | 254 | 374 | 216 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 2068 | 1121 | 715 | 232 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 562 | 232 | 265 | 65 |  |
| Commercial, Business and Personal Services | 502 | 381 | 113 | 8 |  |
| Barber and Beauty | 2171 | 634 | 1097 | 440 |  |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | 5578 | 2883 | 2019 | 676 |  |
| SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada | - |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOTE: } \quad \text { Includes both incorporated and unincorporated } \\ & \text { Excludes unclassified firms. }\end{aligned}$ | inesses. |  |  |  |  |

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| ALBERTA | Total | $<50$ | 50-250 | 250-2 000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total All Industries | 86533 | 40203 | 30557 | 15733 |  |
| Forestry | 437 | 225 | 154 | 58 |  |
| Mining | 1501 | 428 | 625 | 448 |  |
| Total Manufacturing | 3215 | 1000 | 1148 | 1067 |  |
| Food and Beverages | - 393 | 85 | 154 | 154 |  |
| Textiles and Clothing | 146 | 70 | 47 | 29 |  |
| Wood Products | 286 | 92 | 104 | 90 |  |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 385 | 188 | 143 | 54 |  |
| Printing and Publishing | 478 | 115 | 189 | 174 |  |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 444 | 104 | 165 | 175 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 412 | 174 | 154 | 84 | $\checkmark$ |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 671 | 173 | 193 | 305 | N |
| Construction Industry | 19450 | 9708 | 6803 | 2939 | 1 |
| Building Construction | 3844 | 1287 | 1563 | 994 |  |
| Special Trade | 15084 | 8276 | 5045 | 1763 |  |
| Transportation and Communication | 11977 | 6489 | 4526 | 962 |  |
| Moving and Storage | 9279 | 4486 | 4109 | 684 |  |
| Taxicab | 978 | 907 | 56 | 15 |  |
| Wholesale Trade | 5352 | 1818 | 1721 | 1813 |  |
| Retail Trade | 15111 | 5123 | 5659 | 4329 |  |
| General Merchandise Stores | 544 | 138 | 231 | 85 |  |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 1520 | 596 | 502 | 422 |  |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 1426 | 577 | 723 | 126 |  |
| Hardware, Household | 1503 | 540 | 692 | 271 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 8742 | 4659 | 3359 | 724 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 2021 | 891 | 982 | 148 |  |
| Commercial. Business and Personal Services | 18498 | 10753 | 6561 | 1184 |  |
| Barber and Beauty | 1338 | 858 | 450 | 30 |  |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | 4050 | 1272 | 1604 | 1174 | - |

SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada
NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses.
Excludes unclassified firms.

Distribution of the Number of Small Businesses by Province and by Selected Industry and Sales Size Group, 1980

| Sales Size Group (\$000) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | Total | $\leq 50$ | 50-250 | 250-2 000 |  |
| Total All Industries | 106066 | 46477 | 40038 | 19553 |  |
| Forestry | 3977 | 1419 | 1787 | 771 |  |
| Mining | 575 | 285 | 185 | 105 |  |
| Total Manufacturing | 5538 | 2075 | 1929 | 1534 |  |
| Food and Beverages | 560 | 123 | 281 | 156 |  |
| Textiles and Clothing | 239 | 88 | 77 | 74 |  |
| Wood Products | 838 | 357 | 249 | 232 |  |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 683 | 400 | 206 | 77 |  |
| Printing and Publishing | 660 | 187 | 272 | 201 |  |
| Metal Fabricating Industry | 596 | 167 | 195 | 234 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 665 | 262 | 251 | 152 | $\checkmark$ |
| Manufacturing (N.E.S.) | 1297 | 491 | 398 | 408 | $\omega$ |
| Construction Industry | 21530 | 10322 | 7950 | 3258 | 1 |
| Building Construction | 5177 | 1560 | 2204 | 1413 |  |
| Special Trade | 15726 | 8.582 | 5487 | 1657 |  |
| Transportation and Communication | 6935 | 2804 | 3563 | 568 |  |
| Moving and Storage | 9606 | 4256 | 4339 | 1011 |  |
| Taxicab | 776 | 511 | 224 | 41 |  |
| Wholesale Trade | 7058 | 2460 | 2254 | 2344 |  |
| Retail Trade | 20653 | 6694 | 8515 | 5444 |  |
| General Merchandise Stores | 544 | 156 | 194 | 194 |  |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 2043 | 475 | 595 | 973 |  |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 2034. | 761 | 889 | 384 |  |
| Hardware, Household | 2558 | 822 | 12072 | 664 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 13874 | 7032 | 4831 | 2011 |  |
| Insurance and Real Estate | 2582 | 1113 | 1026 | 443 |  |
| Commercial, Business and Personal Services | 23254 | 11933 | 8248 | 3073 |  |
| Barber and Beauty | 1582 | 1034 | 513 | 36 |  |
| Hotels, Motels and Restaurants | 6526 | 2115 | 2767 | 1644 |  |

SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

NOTE: Includes both incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Excludes unclassified firms.

SMALL BUSINESS FINANCIAL RATIOS OF SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS, CANADA 1980

|  |  | PER CENT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CANADA | Number of Firms | ```Return on Sales``` | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Assets } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Equity } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Debt } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Equity } \end{gathered}$ | Sales to Assets |
| Building Construction | 24771 | 4.4 | 461.3 | 361.3 | 124.3 |
| Special Trade | 97831 | 8.2 | 275.5 | 175.5 | 183.8 |
| Moving and Storage | 46203 | 8.1 | 369.5 | 269.5 | 156.4 |
| Taxicab | 11733 | 9.0 | 330.3 | 230.3 | 173.9 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 8495 | 3.5 | 241.1 | 141.1 | 240.3 |
| Gasoline Service Stations | 18071 | 3.6 | 329.0 | 229.0 | 452.5 |
| Motor Vehicle Repair | 18860 | 7.1 | 312.3 | 212.3 | 235.6 |
| Hardware, Household | 19856 | 4.1 | 338.7 | 238.7 | 199.9 |
| Insurance and Realtors | 16328 | 10.8 | 392.5 | 292.5 | 83.1 |
| Barber and Beauty Salons | 14405 | 14.2 | 314.0 | 214.0 | 260.0 |
| Hotels, Motels | 47944 | 3.9 | 511.0 | 411.0 | 114.7 |

## SOURCE: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

NOTE: 1) Small business is defined here as those businesses with less than $\$ 2$ million in annual sales.
2) Return on Sales = Pre-tax Profit as a percentage of Total Revenue; Asset to Equity $=$ Total Assets as a percentage of Total Equity; Debt to Equity = Total Liabilitles as a percentage of Total Equity; Sales to Assets = Total Revenue as a percentage of Total Assets.
3) Industry groups selected have large numbers of small businesses. The selected groups account for over 45 per cent of all small businesses.

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Canada. Small Business Sec Statistical profile of small business in Canada. AKDY 1983 ISTC

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[^4]
[^0]:    Source: Small Business Statistics, Statibtics Canada

[^1]:    Source: Small Business Statistics, Statistics Canada

[^2]:    Source: Small Business Secretarhat

[^3]:    * SMALL = LESS THAN 50 EMPMOYEES; MEDIUM $m$ 50-188 EMPLOYEES;

    LARGE = 200 AND OVER EMPLOYEES

[^4]:    ISTC 1551 (8/88)

