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INTERNAL WORKING DOCUMENT

A STUDY OF JOB CREATION IN CANADA

1976-1984



Government
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Expansion industrielle
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1976-1984



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL
INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION
1986

FOREWORD

Statistical and Data Base Services makes technical papers available for the purpose of improving information exchange within the Government of Canada and, in the case of unclassified material, more widely. These papers provide information to the management of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and other interested federal departments. However, the analyses are not intended to set out or imply policies of the Department or the Government.

We wish to express our appreciation to Dr. David Birch and his staff at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Program on Neighbourhood and Regional Change for the assistance they provided in the development of the data base and methodology utilized for the analyses described in this report.

Rudolph Oldenburg will be pleased to answer any questions which may arise from this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A study of Job Creation in Canada (1976-1984) examines the dynamics of individual firms in terms of their impact on employment by sector and region. The report updates and supplements an earlier study of the 1974-1982 period. This update allows us to determine how cyclically sensitive the findings of the earlier study were and to gauge the impact of the 1982 recession on the pattern of job creation both by sector and region. In this analysis we again utilize a longitudinal establishment data base constructed from data collected by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada for their "Dun's Market Identifier" (DMI) file. The data base was developed for us by Dr. David Birch and his staff at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Program on Neighbourhood and Regional Change, who have had extensive experience undertaking similar analysis for the U.S.A.

Highlights

1. As suggested in the previous report and confirmed by the current analysis, the trends observed in net employment growth are quite sensitive to cyclical factors, and are thus very dependent on the time period examined. Since the Dun and Bradstreet data lags the business cycle, the period covered by this study (1976 to 1984) has captured to a large extent the impact of the 1982 recession and the resulting loss of jobs whereas the 1974-1982 period does not. Thus, the net employment growth observed here is generally much less than that reported in our analysis of the 1974-1982 period.

2. Based on the DMI data, the overall net change in employment between 1976 and 1984 was 8.0%, which is less than a third of the rate of growth observed for the 1974-1982 period (24.7%). In both periods it was new companies who created most new jobs, at a rate of 35.2% of the base year employment levels during 1976-1984, compared to 45.2% over 1974-1982. Expansion of existing companies created new jobs at a rate of 20.9% of the base year employment levels over 1974-1982 versus 17.3% over 1976-1984.
3. The polarization of job creation between the smallest and largest enterprises noted in the 1974-1982 analysis is even more pronounced here. Over 87% of net new jobs were created by enterprises with less than 20 employees while enterprises with 500 or more employees accounted for 46.2% of employment growth between 1976 and 1984. The comparative figures for the 1974-1982 period were 54.7% and 39.4% respectively. Thus in the recession smaller enterprises have become an even more important factor in the creation of employment. It is the worsening performance of establishments belonging to medium-sized enterprises with 50 or more but less than 500 employees which has contributed most to the decline in job creation between the two periods.
4. Looking at the employment growth at an industry division level, construction and manufacturing have shown by far the weakest performance, with both reporting a drop in employment over the analysis period (-14.6% and -3.3% respectively). Construction activity of course is very

cyclically sensitive, and it has the highest rate of job losses due to business failure and the second highest due to the contraction of the surviving establishments. Manufacturing performed poorly as it had the lowest rate of employment growth from the start-up of new establishments.

5. In all sectors, with the exception of transportation, smaller enterprises with less than 20 employees have been the largest contributors to job creation. This is particularly true in both construction and manufacturing, where in spite of the sharp decline in total employment in these sectors, the smaller establishments have shown positive and in the case of manufacturing, rather significant growth (42.1%). Some degree of polarization (as described in 3 above) is observed in the net employment growth in all sectors except in construction, manufacturing, agriculture and fishing.

6. Of the 20 major groups which comprise manufacturing, thirteen showed an overall decline in employment over the 1976-1984 period. The worst hit sectors were leather goods (-26.4%), clothing (-18.3%), knitting (-17.4%), and textiles (-16.2%). These are of course familiar to us as sectors which have faced major adjustment problems in recent years. Among the manufacturing sectors which showed more significant growth were printing (11.4%) and primary metals (8.3%).

7. In spite of the overall poor performance of manufacturing and most of the major groups which comprise it, the smallest establishments in each have continued to perform very well in terms of job creation. In particular, for establishments with less than 20 employees, all major groups reported substantial positive growth ranging from a low of 16.5% in the case of non-metal products to a high of 100.1% in the case of paper products.
8. Although the smaller manufacturing establishments have continued to perform well, there is no longer a significant polarization of job creation at both ends of the enterprise-size scale, as was observed over the 1974-1982 period. This is the result of the severe employment loss experienced by establishments belonging to the largest enterprises (500 or more employees), who were very adversely affected by the recession.
9. As was the case in the previous analysis, service industries have been by far the largest contributors to job creation over the analysis period. In fact, with the recession, their share of the net employment growth has jumped dramatically from 37.4% over the 1974-1982 period to 75.7% for the 1976-1984 period. Thus in spite of the economic decline the service industries have been able to sustain their employment growth much better than the goods producing sectors.
10. Within the service industries, the business services sector has shown the most dramatic growth over this period (86.8%). This contrasts sharply

with the personal services sector which has shown the least growth (0.5%). Although the growth rates of a number of the major groups which comprise the services industries have been quite impressive over the analysis period, they are still down from those experienced between 1974-1982. Even this sector then has not been completely immune from the impact of the economic downturn, with the overall rate of employment growth dropping from 51.0% (1974-1982) to 26.7% (1976-1984).

11. Net employment growth over 1976-1984 is lower in all provinces than that reported previously for the 1974-1982 period. The decline however has been far from evenly distributed. In particular, Quebec's share of the total increase in employment dropped from 15.9% to -0.3%, while Alberta's increased from 25.6% to 35.9%, Ontario's from 26.0% to 35.0% and British Columbia's from 16.3% to 19.4%. The results thus clearly highlight those regions of Canada which experienced the strongest economic growth over the analysis period, and also to what degree the growth observed in the previous analysis was sustained in the post 1982 period.

12. The western provinces with the exception of Manitoba continue to show net employment growth above the national average. Alberta experienced the largest increase (38.3%), followed by Saskatchewan (21.6%) and British Columbia (14.5%). The corresponding rates of growth over the 1974-1982 period were 94.8%, 69.8% and 38.5% respectively. Alberta had the highest rate of employment growth due to both the start-up of new businesses

(61.3%) and the expansion of existing businesses (25.5%). Interestingly, Alberta has also experienced the second highest rate of decline due to business failure. This is no doubt a reflection of the slowdown in that province's economy due to the decline in the energy sector. Nonetheless, Alberta's long term performance has far surpassed that of other provinces.

13. An examination of the growth in employment by type of establishment indicates that the polarization in job creation was in fact due to the stronger performance of both the smaller (less than 20 employees) independent establishments and of branches of the largest enterprises (500 or more employees). Of the other three establishment types identified on the data base, those that were headquarters of non-subsidiaries reported only marginal growth, while subsidiaries, both headquarters and other, reported a significant decline in employment over the analysis period.

14. Although as noted in 3 above smaller establishments were by far the largest contributors (87.3%) to net employment growth over the 1976-1984 period, only a small percentage of the small establishments active in the base year actually contributed to this growth. Of those with less than 20 employees in 1976, only 2.5% had grown beyond that size range by 1984. Some 42.4% of the smaller establishments had in fact gone out of business in the interim.

15. Over the analysis period small independent businesses were much less likely to have shown significant growth than those which are part of larger enterprises. Headquarters of subsidiaries were the most likely to have grown to over 20 employees, but also had the highest failure rate. The success or failure rates of small establishments did not vary greatly by province, but did however show considerable variation by sector. Those in manufacturing were the most likely to have grown to over 20 employees, while those in construction were the least likely to have done so. The highest rates of business failure were reported by the finance and mining sectors, while small businesses in the fishing and agriculture sectors were the least likely to fail.
16. Of those small businesses active in 1976 who grew to over 20 employees, over 95% still reported less than 100 employees in 1984. Interestingly it was in some of the smaller provinces with less robust economies that small businesses were the most likely to have grown to 100 employees or more, 8.6% in P.E.I., 7.1% in Manitoba and 6.7% in New Brunswick. The finance sector accounted for the largest share (10.9%) of the high growth establishments, followed by fishing (9.1%) and mining (8.9%).

I. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to update our earlier publication, "A Study of Job Creation in Canada 1974-1982",¹ to a 1976-1984 timeframe. This allows us to determine how cyclically sensitive the results of our earlier study were, and to gauge the impact of the 1982 recession on trends in job creation by sector and region. The analysis also represents a further step in our attempts to validate the Dun and Bradstreet Longitudinal Data Base, in terms of its ability to support micro-analysis.

Since this report has been prepared as a statistical supplement, its format is similar to that of our initial report "A Study of Job Creation in Canada 1974-1982", which facilitates a ready comparison of the results. The first section provides a brief description of the updated data base, while subsequent sections examine the trends observed in job creation at both a national and provincial level, comparing the performance of major industrial sectors in each region. The last section of the report presents the results of our attempt to utilize the data base to track the growth of establishments over the analysis period, in particular to identify those who have contributed most to job creation.

¹ A Study of Job Creation in Canada 1974-1982
(Statistical and Data Base Services, DRIE, 1985)

II. Dun and Bradstreet Longitudinal Data Base

As noted in the introduction the results described in this report are based on the 1984 update of the Dun and Bradstreet Longitudinal Data Base. This file links establishment records from the Dun's Market Identifier (DMI)¹ files (December update) for each of the years 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982 and 1984. Because of space constraints on the MIT system where the data base is currently maintained, it was necessary to drop the 1974 data off the file when the 1984 data was added.

For further details on the development of the data base and a description of some of the limitations which the origins of the DMI data place on the interpretation of the results, we refer readers to Section II of our earlier report.² One should note however for reasons described in that report, the analysis described here should only be taken as an indication of trends in employment growth, not as an absolute measure. Also because the DMI panel is neither a census or a random sampling, the results may not always accurately reflect reality. This is particularly true for small cells and in the case of micro analysis.

In this section we will concentrate mainly on the composition of the panel of companies on the updated data base and examine the degree of consistency between the 1984 data and that for earlier observations. Table II-1 gives

¹ The Dun's Market Identifier File is proprietary to: Dun & Bradstreet Canada Ltd., 365 Bloor Street East, Toronto, Ontario

² A Study of Job Creation in Canada 1974-1982
(DRIE, 1985, p. 2-10)

the frequency of company records (establishment or enterprise) on the data base for each of the years included in the analysis. Also provided is the percentage breakdown by major sector within each year.

Table II-1

Percentage Distribution of Company Records for Each Year
in the Data Base by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>
Agriculture	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6
Forestry	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mines	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.3
Construction	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5
Transport	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1
Trade	42.4	40.8	38.9	37.6	37.5
Finance	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.2
Services	<u>20.0</u>	<u>21.0</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Records	(422 582)	(463 570)	(532 602)	(577 371)	(574 437)

Some differences are observed in the total number of company records reported for the years that are common to the 1974-1982 and 1976-1984 versions of the data base. The differences however are not that significant, and appear to be due to the editing rules applied by the MIT system, which reject records where major inconsistencies exist between observation years. As was the case over the 1974-1982 period, there are only minor variations in the sectoral coverage of the panel of companies on the data base between observation years. In particular for 1982 and 1984 the sectoral distribution of the panel is almost identical.

For comparison purposes Table II-2 provides the percentage breakdown by industry of the total employment at an establishment level reported on the DMI files in each of the observation years. We note that in 1976 manufacturing accounted for the largest share of employment (30.4%) followed by services (22.8%) and trade (22.8%). Over the analysis period, however, the share accounted for by manufacturing has gradually declined while that of services has increased, such that the latter accounted for the largest proportion of employment in 1984 (30.4%), followed by manufacturing (24.7%) and again trade (20.7%). Since manufacturing establishments are generally larger, their share of total employment reported in 1984 remains considerably larger than the proportion they represented of the total establishments (9.3% as indicated in Table II-1). The reverse is found in the case of trade sector which in 1984 comprised the largest share of the establishments (37.5%) on the DMI file.

Table II-2

Percentage Distribution of Total Establishment
Employment for Each Observation Year by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>
Agriculture	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Forestry	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mines	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing	30.4	28.3	27.0	25.5	24.7
Construction	8.2	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.3
Transport	6.5	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8
Trade	22.8	22.4	21.6	21.0	20.7
Finance	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.1
Services	<u>22.8</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>30.4</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Employment	(5 349 906)	(5 635 920)	(6 402 450)	(6 782 112)	(6 807 024)

Table II-3 presents the distribution of company records by establishment type for each observation year. There has been very little change in the composition of the panel of companies on the data base between 1982 and 1984. There has been a slight decline in the proportion of the panel who are independent-single location establishments and a corresponding increase in those who are headquarters of subsidiaries, or branch operations. This shift is likely due to the 1982 recession and the business failures which resulted. We note that the total number of establishments on the data base declined by 2 934 between 1982 and 1984, reversing the significant growth in the panel that occurred over each previous observation period.

Table II-3

Percentage Distribution of Panel by Establishment Type

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>
Independent	86.2	87.0	87.4	86.6	85.8
Subsidiary	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Headquarters (subsidiary)	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.2
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Branch	<u>6.3</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Companies	(422 582)	(463 570)	(532 602)	(577 371)	(574 437)

Table II-4 provides the percentage breakdown by type of establishment of the total employment reported on the DMI file in each observation year. Although independent establishments comprise by far the largest proportion of the records on the data base (over 85% in each of the observation years) their share of total employment is considerably less (57.3% in 1984). Establishments which are part of larger enterprises are generally larger employers and

thus represent a larger share of total employment. In particular, branches comprised only 6.6% of establishments on the data base in 1984 but 20.3% of employment.

Table II-4

Percentage Distribution of Total Employment for
Each Observation Year by Establishment Type

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>
Independent	56.1	57.7	58.2	57.6	57.3
Subsidiary	6.3	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.8
Headquarters (subsidiary)	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.7	11.2
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	7.4	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.4
Branch	<u>19.6</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>20.3</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Employment	(5 349 906)	(5 635 920)	(6 402 450)	(6 782 112)	(6 807 024)

With the exception of independent (single location) businesses, the other types of establishments identified on the data base are units of multi-establishment enterprises. On each establishment record two employment levels are reported, the employment at that particular location and the total employment for the enterprise to which it belongs. In the case of an independent business the establishment and enterprise employment are of course the same. Although this study tracks employment growth at an establishment level, the measure of company size utilized, unless otherwise stated, is the total enterprise employment. The decision was made to size at an enterprise level because it provides a better indication of the resource and/or market base the establishment can draw on.

With the growth that has occurred in the size and coverage of the DMI panel of establishments between 1974 and 1976, using the latter year as a starting point provides us with a considerably larger base population of companies (cohort) to track (422 513 in 1976 compared to 335 257 in 1974). This increase in coverage should help to improve the quality of the results obtained.

As described in Section II of our previous report,¹ the growth of the DMI panel between observation years is due to both the start-up of new companies and the capture of already existing establishments by Dun and Bradstreet interviewers. The latter type of growth was particularly significant in the late 1970's due to a project, partially funded by the Federal Government, to improve the coverage of the DMI file.

For our analysis we have utilized the procedures established by researchers at MIT to identify the subset of these new listings which can be considered "births". Based on this methodology, we count as "births" those enterprises whose start year as reported on the DMI file is within the analysis period, and all branches which were new listings on the file during this period. Since the DMI file does not indicate the start year for branches, the assumption is made that any new listings are births. In terms of their employment impact "births" are only counted if they are still active on the file at the end of the analysis period. Those establishments who had both their start-up and death in the interim are thus ignored in the analysis of net employment growth. The employment lost due to "deaths" reported in the

¹ A Study of Job Creation in Canada 1974-1982
(DRIE, 1985, p. 6-8)

tables contained in this report is that attributed to establishments going out of business who were active at the beginning of the analysis period.

Even with the methodology described above to identify births on the DMI file, the data base will still seriously underestimate the number of business start-ups. As noted in our initial report, since Dun and Bradstreet generally does not interview companies until there has been a query on their credit worthiness, many new business will have failed and/or closed without their existence ever having been recorded on the DMI file. This will be a particular problem in sectors such as the service industries, where many companies are founded on personal savings and loans. Over the longer term the vast majority of new companies which survive are eventually captured by Dun and Bradstreet. Thus the longer our observation period, the more accurate an indication the data base will provide of the long-term job creation impact of new companies. In this perspective, the absence of some short lived companies from the data base is not a problem.

Table II-5 provides a count of the total number of "births" which occurred between observation years whether the establishments remained active as of 1984 or not, with their percentage distribution by sector. When compared to a similar table presented in our 1974-1982 analysis, one finds far fewer "births" reported for the 1978-1980 period. This decline is due to the correction of a programming error in the MIT system which created the data base. The error caused an overstatement of the number of "births" between the third and fourth observation years, which was only detected when we were

benchmarking the updated data base against the 1974-1982 results. Fortunately the error only affected this one table in the report and had no impact on the overall analysis of job creation.

Table II-5
Percentage Distribution of Births Identified
by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1976-78</u>	<u>1978-80</u>	<u>1980-82</u>	<u>1982-84</u>
Agriculture	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Forestry	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mines	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
Manufacturing	9.9	11.7	11.0	10.7
Construction	13.0	12.0	10.9	9.9
Transport	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.8
Trade	43.1	40.3	41.3	43.1
Finance	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.0
Services	<u>21.2</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Establishments	(38 050)	(46 729)	(45 106)	(43 131)

For the remaining periods common to the 1974-1982 and 1976-1984 analyses, the number of "births" reported in Table II-5 will be slightly higher than in the earlier report, since here we are counting all new listings for branches as "births" whether they survived or not. In the table presented in the previous report only those which remained active in 1982 were counted. This adjustment permits the comparison to be made later between total "births" and new firms still active in 1984.

Even with the above adjustments the largest number of births are still reported over the 1978-1980 period. We again note that there has been very

little variation in the percentage of births each sector has contributed over the analysis period.

Table II-6 provides the same breakdown as Table II-5, with the exception that only "births" are counted where the establishments were still active in 1984 (i.e. appeared on the December 1984 DMI file). As explained earlier, this table thus provides a count of the number of new establishments which contributed to the net increase in employment over the analysis period. Even though the DMI panel is more representative of new companies which survive (at least long enough to generate a query on their credit worthiness), there is still a very high failure rate. A comparison of Table II-5 and II-6 shows that of the "births" which occurred between 1976 and 1978, only 53.9% of these were still active establishments in 1984. The survival rate of course increases if one compares more recent intervals.

Table II-6

Percentage Distribution of Births Still Active in 1984 Identified
by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>- Year Interval -</u>			
	<u>1976-78</u>	<u>1978-80</u>	<u>1980-82</u>	<u>1982-84</u>
Agriculture	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8
Forestry	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Fishing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mines	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	9.2	11.1	10.6	10.7
Construction	13.3	13.0	11.2	9.9
Transport	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.8
Trade	43.2	39.8	41.2	43.1
Finance	5.5	5.2	5.6	6.0
Services	<u>21.6</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Establishments	(20 518)	(30 318)	(37 110)	(43 131)

As was the case with total births, the sector distribution of new companies who remained active has shown little variation over the analysis period. This indicates that the survival rate of new companies has also not varied greatly by sector.

The distribution of establishments by their employment size range in each of the observation years has been very stable (Table II-7). This means that the net result of births and deaths, expansion and contraction of establishments has not systematically changed the employment size distribution. The 1982 recession has also not disrupted this balance.

Table II-7

Percentage Distribution of Panel by Establishment Size

<u>Employment Size Range</u>	<u>Year</u>				
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>
0-19	89.7	90.0	90.3	90.7	90.6
20-49	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9
50-99	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
100-199	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
200-499	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
500+	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Establishments	(422 582)	(463 569)	(532 602)	(577 371)	(574 437)

III. Analysis of Job Creation

1. Employment Growth at a National Level

We begin our analysis with an examination of job creation at a national level, in terms of the net growth that has been reported on the DMI File between the "end points" of our analysis period (1976-1984). The following table gives the total employment at an establishment level attributed to the panel, by industry division and enterprise size, in the base year of 1976.

Table III-1

Total Employment in 1976 by Industry and Enterprise Size

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Agriculture	27 123	7 129	4 592	3 258	2 011	1 353	45 566
Forestry	9 034	6 282	2 771	2 958	2 014	4 504	27 563
Fishing	1 205	395	346	147	697	1 105	3 895
Mines	11 306	6 165	4 685	6 780	18 414	60 743	108 093
Manufacturing	158 719	159 107	158 762	188 638	258 906	700 953	1 625 085
Construction	205 695	77 458	46 815	41 377	37 694	31 158	440 197
Transport	71 988	39 063	29 515	29 316	28 635	151 140	349 657
Trade	594 507	164 357	106 383	78 043	66 092	210 461	1 219 43
Finance	80 949	23 388	18 967	21 419	31 590	132 210	308 523
Services	331 480	153 375	101 871	88 167	126 287	420 404	1 221 584
Total	1 492 006	636 719	474 707	460 103	572 340	1 714 031	5 349 906

With the growth in coverage which resulted from moving our base year forward to 1976, the total employment accounted for by our panel of

establishments has also increased (from 4 539 293 in 1974 to 5 349 906 in 1976). The base employment level in 1976 however still only represents about 60% of the total private sector employment reported by Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for that year. Thus readers should continue to bear in mind the cautionary note stated in Section II of this report, that any results based on the Dun and Bradstreet Longitudinal Data Base should be used only as an indication of trends in employment growth and not as a comprehensive measure.

Tracking the base population of establishments described in Table III-1 and for subsequent "births" identified on the data base, Table III-2A gives the net employment change (expansion - contraction + birth - death) by sector and enterprise size over the analysis period. Tables III-2B and III-2C give the row and cell percentages respectively for this distribution.

Table III-2A

Total Employment Change (1976-84) by Industry and Enterprise Size

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Agriculture	9 892	409	-2	-625	-348	713	10 039
Forestry	2 138	-768	-301	-1 204	215	1 815	1 895
Fishing	1 513	-148	-51	103	-305	-340	772
Mines	7 920	984	752	447	675	9 043	19 821
Manufacturing	66 786	6 520	-17 801	-43 982	-57 457	-7 045	-52 979
Construction	12 893	-21 140	-18 836	-20 494	-10 005	-6 706	-64 288
Transport	21 561	433	-1 486	-4 656	-509	41 193	56 536
Trade	92 705	-2 057	-13 283	-18 247	-8 071	39 094	90 141
Finance	24 800	6 856	2 293	-1 541	-2 153	12 093	42 348
Services	<u>135 187</u>	<u>39 752</u>	<u>23 258</u>	<u>14 352</u>	<u>4 253</u>	<u>108 890</u>	<u>325 692</u>
Total	375 395	30 841	-25 457	-75 847	-73 705	198 750	429 977

Table III-2B

Percentage Distribution of Net Employment Change (1976-84)
by Enterprise Size Within Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>		
Agriculture	98.5	4.1	0.0	-6.2	-3.5	7.1	100.0	10 039
Forestry	112.8	-40.5	-15.9	-63.5	11.3	95.8	100.0	1 895
Fishing	196.0	-19.2	-6.6	13.3	-39.5	-44.0	100.0	772
Mines	40.0	5.0	3.8	2.3	3.4	45.6	100.0	19 821
Manufacturing	-126.1	-12.3	33.6	83.0	108.5	13.3	100.0	-52 979
Construction	-20.1	32.9	29.3	31.9	15.6	10.4	100.0	-64 288
Transport	38.1	0.8	-2.6	-8.2	-0.9	72.9	100.0	56 536
Trade	102.8	-2.3	-14.7	-20.2	-9.0	43.4	100.0	90 141
Finance	58.6	16.2	5.4	-3.6	-5.1	28.6	100.0	42 348
Services	41.5	12.2	7.1	4.4	1.3	33.4	100.0	325 692
Total	87.3	7.2	-5.9	-17.6	-17.1	46.2	100.0	429 977

Table III-2C

Percentage Distribution of Net Employment Change (1976-84)
by Industry and Enterprise Size

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Agriculture	2.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	2.3
Forestry	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Fishing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Mines	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	4.6
Manufacturing	15.5	1.5	-4.1	-10.2	-13.4	-1.6	-12.3
Construction	3.0	-4.9	-4.4	-4.8	-2.3	-1.6	-15.0
Transport	5.0	0.1	-0.3	-1.1	-0.1	9.6	13.1
Trade	21.6	-0.5	-3.1	-4.2	-1.9	9.1	21.0
Finance	5.8	1.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.5	2.8	9.8
Services	31.4	9.2	5.4	3.3	1.0	25.3	75.7
Total	87.3	7.2	-5.9	-17.6	-17.1	46.2	100.0

In total, over the 1976-1984 period, 429 977 jobs were created by establishments on the data base. This is a sharp decline from the net job creation reported in our previous analysis, where some 1 121 592 jobs were created over the earlier 1974-1982 period. This decline is largely a reflection of the employment lost due to the 1982 recession and occurs in each of the size classes. The polarization of job creation between the smallest and largest enterprises noted in our earlier analysis is even more pronounced here. Over 87% of net new jobs were created by enterprises with less than 20 employees, while enterprises with 500 or more employees accounted for 46.2% of the employment growth, between 1976 and 1984. The comparative figures for the 1974-1982 period were 54.7% and 39.4% respectively. Thus with the recession the poor performance of medium sized companies (50 or more but less than 500 employees) noted in the earlier analysis has worsened in relative terms.

With respect to individual sectors, construction and manufacturing have shown by far the weakest performance, with both reporting a sharp drop in employment. All other sectors have shown a net growth in job creation, although at levels which are generally significantly less than those reported over the 1974-1982 period. As was the case in our previous analysis, service industries and trade have been the two largest contributors to the net growth in employment, accounting for 75.7% and 21.0% respectively. The comparable figures for the 1974-1982 period were 37.4% for service industries and 21.4% for trade. Thus in the recession the service industries appear to have been able to sustain their employment growth far better than other sectors.

In all sectors with the exception of transportation smaller enterprises with less than 20 employees have been the largest contributors to job creation. This is particularly true in both construction and manufacturing, where in spite of the sharp decline in sector employment, the smaller establishments have shown positive, and in the case of manufacturing, rather significant growth. With the exception of these three sectors and agriculture and fishing, some degree of polarization is observed in job creation in all other sectors; where both the smallest and largest enterprises have been significant contributors to employment growth, while the medium-sized companies report marginal or negative growth.

Table III-3 presents the net employment change expressed as a percentage of the 1976 base employment, thus giving an indication of the relative performance of individual sectors. The rate of growth in employment over all sectors was 8.0% which is less than a third of the rate of growth observed for the 1974-1982 period (24.7%). Again establishments belonging to enterprises with less than 20 employees showed the highest rate of growth (25.2%), followed by those in the largest enterprise size class (500 or more employees) who reported a rate of growth of 11.6%. The same pattern of polarization was observed in the 1974-1982 analysis, but with much higher growth rates reported (48.9% and 31.1% respectively).

Table III-3

Net Employment Change (1976-84) by Industry and Enterprise Size
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Agriculture	36.5	5.7	0.0	-19.2	-17.3	52.7	22.1
Forestry	23.7	-12.2	-10.9	-40.7	10.7	40.3	6.9
Fishing	125.6	-37.5	-14.7	70.1	-43.8	-30.8	19.8
Mines	70.1	16.0	16.1	6.6	3.7	14.9	18.3
Manufacturing	42.1	4.1	-11.2	-23.3	-22.2	-1.0	-3.3
Construction	6.3	-27.3	-40.2	-49.5	-26.5	-21.5	-14.6
Transport	30.0	1.1	-5.0	-15.9	-1.8	27.3	16.2
Trade	15.6	-1.3	-12.5	-23.4	-12.2	18.6	7.4
Finance	30.6	29.3	12.1	-7.2	-6.8	9.1	13.7
Services	<u>40.8</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>26.7</u>
Total	25.2	4.8	-5.4	-16.5	-12.9	11.6	8.0

Comparing the performance of individual sectors, we find that the construction industry has shown by far the worst performance, with a decline in employment of -14.6% over the 1976-1984 period. It is followed by manufacturing which also reported a decline (-3.3%). Both these sectors, and in particular construction are very cyclically sensitive and thus were the most adversely affected by the 1982 recession. In our previous analysis (1974-1982) both sectors recorded also the lowest rates of change, but positive ones.

Not surprisingly the service industries showed the highest rate of growth over our present analysis period (26.7%), but they were followed closely by agriculture (22.1%) and fishing (19.8%).

The following tables break down the net employment change over the 1976-1984 period into its individual components (net employment change = birth - death + expansion - contraction). Table III-4A provides the total flow of jobs accounted for by each component, while Table III-4B expresses these as a percentage of the base year employment levels (in total and for each sector).

Table III-4A
Net Employment Change (1976-84) by Industry
by Components of Change

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Expansion</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
Agriculture	10 039	16 092	11 164	10 710	5 599
Forestry	1 895	11 854	10 337	4 980	4 602
Fishing	772	1 562	885	886	791
Mines	19 821	51 254	34 294	20 240	17 379
Manufacturing	-52 979	443 071	523 967	237 239	209 322
Construction	-64 288	138 351	173 368	59 161	88 432
Transport	56 536	131 536	94 211	76 518	57 307
Trade	90 141	465 053	431 612	194 689	137 989
Finance	42 348	131 705	109 518	65 111	44 950
Services	<u>325 692</u>	<u>493 274</u>	<u>309 409</u>	<u>255 641</u>	<u>113 814</u>
Total	429 977	1 883 752	1 698 765	925 175	680 185

Table III-4B

Net Change in Employment by Industry (1976-84)
 Components of Change
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Expansion</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
Agriculture	22.1	35.4	24.6	23.6	12.3
Forestry	6.9	43.0	37.5	18.1	16.7
Fishing	19.8	40.1	22.7	22.7	20.3
Mines	18.3	47.4	31.7	18.7	16.1
Manufacturing	-3.3	27.3	32.2	14.6	12.9
Construction	-14.6	31.4	39.4	13.4	20.1
Transport	16.2	37.6	26.9	21.9	16.4
Trade	7.4	38.1	35.4	16.0	11.3
Finance	13.7	42.7	35.5	21.1	14.6
Services	<u>26.7</u>	<u>40.4</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Total	8.0	35.2	31.8	17.3	12.7

As was the case in our analysis of the 1974-1982 period, "births" continue to account for the largest proportion of new jobs, over twice that attributed to expansion of companies. With the impact of the 1982 recession being reflected more in this analysis, one finds that the rates of growth due to "births" and "expansion" have decreased, while the rate of decline due to "deaths" has increased over that reported in our previous analysis (1974-1982). The growth resulting from the start-up of new companies continues to have its greatest impact in the mining sector. The strong job creation performance of the service industries is due to its having the third highest rate of growth due to "births", and the lowest rate of decline due to the contraction of existing establishments. The poor performance of the construction industry is reflected in the highest rate of job loss due to business failure, and the second highest due to the contraction of the remaining establishments.

2. Employment Growth in Manufacturing

In this section of the report, the analysis presented previously for the industry divisions is extended to the 20 major groups which comprise manufacturing. The tables presented earlier for all sectors are duplicated for the major groups, and are included as Appendix A to this report. Only a few summary tables which highlight the results will be discussed in the text. The following table (Table III-5) shows the net employment change (1976-1984) expressed as a percentage of the 1976 base employment in each of the major groups.

Table III-5

Net Change in Employment in Manufacturing (1976-84)
by Sector and Enterprise Size
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Food	32.1	9.1	-1.9	-13.6	-16.1	2.5	0.3
Tobacco	33.3	-47.9	-100.0	-100.0	-75.9	64.4	25.7
Rubber	77.1	33.9	18.7	-26.0	-6.7	-34.1	-9.9
Leather	59.0	-7.4	-4.1	-35.0	-42.4	-47.2	-26.4
Textiles	40.8	11.8	-20.6	-25.4	-32.4	-20.1	-16.2
Knitting	64.7	-4.1	-12.9	-17.5	-36.6	-16.3	-17.4
Clothing	60.5	5.0	-16.5	-34.4	-32.9	-31.6	-18.3
Wood	30.7	-8.3	-15.8	-15.3	-27.6	12.8	-2.5
Furniture	52.5	-0.9	-20.9	-26.4	-30.1	-29.2	-10.1
Paper	100.1	20.4	-0.5	-23.3	-7.2	-1.9	-1.6
Printing	31.9	5.0	0.0	-21.2	-25.2	34.2	11.4
Primary Metals	46.9	10.6	-14.8	-7.8	-16.4	12.2	8.3
Metal Fabrication	47.2	5.4	-15.4	-30.6	-24.0	-15.0	-7.5
Machinery	70.7	-2.7	-0.7	-24.6	-19.2	-19.9	-8.7
Transportation	23.1	-4.2	-20.0	-19.2	-19.2	12.8	5.3
Electric	95.1	26.7	-6.0	-18.9	-22.9	-0.4	0.6
Non-Metals	17.3	-13.2	-23.0	-13.8	-38.1	-9.9	-11.2
Petroleum	71.2	15.8	-6.4	-55.0	3.5	-6.8	-4.8
Chemical	33.2	15.5	-10.8	-8.0	17.4	1.0	5.1
Miscellaneous	36.3	-2.3	-19.6	-27.3	-25.6	11.1	-1.4
Total	42.1	4.1	-11.2	-23.3	-22.2	-1.0	-3.3

(Total net change in employment is -52 979)

Of the 20 major groups which comprise manufacturing, 13 showed an overall decline in employment over the analysis period. The worst hit sectors were leather goods (-26.4%), clothing (-18.3%), knitting (-17.4%) and textiles (-16.2%). These are of course familiar to us as industries which have been in decline in recent years, and in the case of the first three sectors had also shown the largest decrease in employment over the

1974-1982 period. Although textiles too had shown a decline over that period, its performance appears to have worsened considerably, in the more recent eight-year period.

Tobacco products continue to show the strongest employment growth (25.7%). However it is by far the smallest of the major groups in terms of total employment, comprising only 0.2% of the total manufacturing jobs in 1976. Thus there may be some question as to how representative our panel is of that sector's performance. Other sectors whose job creation performance was quite strong over the 1976-1984 period were printing (11.4%) and primary metals (8.3%). Like most of the major groups however, their performance is much poorer over 1976-1984 compared to 1974-1982.

It is important to note that in spite of the overall poor performance of manufacturing and most of the major groups which comprise it, the smaller establishments in each have continued to perform very well in terms of job creation. In particular for establishments with less than 20 employees, all major groups report substantial positive growth ranging from a low of 17.3% in the case of non-metal products to a high of 100.1% in the case of paper products.

Table III-6 gives the row percentages for the distribution of net employment change over the 1976-1984 period by the 20 major groups and enterprise size.

Table III-6

Net Change in Employment in Manufacturing (1976-84)
Percentage Distribution by
Enterprise Size Within Sector

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>		
Food	770.4	262.3	-54.3	-397.1	-847.5	366.2	100.0	547
Tobacco	0.9	-3.6	-10.5	-10.5	-57.7	181.3	100.0	955
Rubber	-62.5	-31.2	-15.9	26.4	9.2	174.0	100.0	-5 616
Leather	-13.8	3.3	2.0	30.9	40.0	37.7	100.0	-7 356
Textiles	-19.5	-5.8	10.0	16.6	44.6	53.9	100.0	-11 774
Knitting	-14.6	2.8	10.4	25.5	61.6	14.3	100.0	-3 763
Clothing	-22.9	-3.8	16.7	43.6	46.2	20.3	100.0	-20 851
Wood	-196.5	43.7	86.6	90.7	198.0	-122.4	100.0	-2 566
Furniture	-81.2	1.6	34.1	50.0	54.8	40.7	100.0	-5 486
Paper	-98.2	-40.4	1.0	104.5	44.8	88.3	100.0	-1 754
Printing	69.7	6.3	0.0	-19.3	-30.6	73.9	100.0	10 840
Primary Metals	13.0	4.2	-7.1	-4.3	-18.5	112.7	100.0	8 220
Metal Fabrication	-84.4	-10.7	25.6	61.6	51.6	56.3	100.0	-9 997
Machinery	-72.6	3.2	0.8	33.1	41.2	94.3	100.0	-8 335
Transportation	42.4	-5.3	-22.5	-24.0	-37.1	146.5	100.0	7 572
Electric	787.7	253.4	-81.6	-334.0	-491.4	-34.2	100.0	603
Non-Metals	-22.5	13.7	17.1	12.3	40.4	39.0	100.0	-6 672
Petroleum	-36.6	-12.4	3.6	37.4	-5.0	112.9	100.0	-804
Chemical	46.3	19.5	-18.2	-13.5	55.4	10.5	100.0	4 215
Miscellaneous	-457.6	23.2	173.6	225.5	336.3	-200.9	100.0	-957
Total	-126.1	-12.3	33.6	83.0	108.5	13.3	100.0	-52 979 ¹

As shown in Table III-6, one noticeable impact which the 1982 recession has had on trends in employment growth in manufacturing is that there is no longer a significant polarization of job creation at both ends of the enterprise size scale as was found in the analysis of the 1974-1982

¹ Where a sector has reported an overall decline in employment, a negative percentage shown for an employment range, indicates establishments of that size have in fact shown an increase in employment.

period. This is true both overall and for most of the major groups. The change has been due largely to the decline in the performance of establishments belonging to enterprises with 500 or more employees, which have generally been affected more by the downturn in the economy than those at the other end of the scale. Over the 1974-1982 period establishments in the "0-19" enterprise employment size range reported an employment growth rate of 57.4% while those in the "500+" range reported a growth rate of 12.8%. The comparable figures for the present analysis (1976-1984) are 42.1% and -1.0% respectively (Table III-5).

Food products and printing are the only two sectors which continue to show a high degree of polarization in job creation at both ends of the enterprise size scale. Tobacco products, primary metals, transportation equipment are also exceptions, in that the growth in these sectors has occurred in establishments belonging to the largest enterprises (500 or more employees), which in 1976 already accounted for the lion's share of employment.

In the following table (Table III-7) the overall contribution of each sector and enterprise size group to the net growth (decline) in employment in manufacturing is examined.

Table III-7

Percentage Distribution of Net Change in Employment
in Manufacturing (1976-84) by Sector and Enterprise Size

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Food	-8.0	-2.7	0.6	4.1	8.8	-3.8	-1.0
Tobacco	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	-3.3	-1.8
Rubber	-6.6	-3.3	-1.7	2.8	1.0	18.4	10.6
Leather	-1.9	0.5	0.3	4.3	5.5	5.2	13.9
Textiles	-4.3	-1.3	2.2	3.7	9.9	12.0	22.2
Knitting	-1.0	0.2	0.7	1.8	4.4	1.0	7.1
Clothing	-9.0	-1.5	6.6	17.1	18.2	8.0	39.4
Wood	-9.5	2.1	4.2	4.4	9.6	-5.9	4.8
Furniture	-8.4	0.2	3.5	5.2	5.7	4.2	10.4
Paper	-3.3	-1.3	0.0	3.5	1.5	2.9	3.3
Printing	-14.3	-1.3	0.0	3.9	6.3	-15.1	-20.5
Primary Metals	-2.0	-0.6	1.1	0.7	2.9	-17.5	-15.5
Metal Fabrication	-15.9	-2.0	4.8	11.6	9.7	10.6	18.9
Machinery	-11.4	0.5	0.1	5.2	6.5	14.8	15.7
Transportation	-6.1	0.8	3.2	3.4	5.3	20.9	-14.3
Electric	-9.0	-2.9	0.9	3.8	5.6	0.4	-1.1
Non-Metals	-2.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	5.1	4.9	12.6
Petroleum	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.1	1.7	1.5
Chemical	-3.7	-1.5	1.4	1.1	-4.4	-0.8	-8.0
Miscellaneous	-8.3	0.4	3.1	4.1	6.1	-3.6	1.8
Total	-126.1	-12.3	33.6	83.0	108.5	13.3	100.0

(Total net change in employment is -52 979)¹

The clothing sector has been by far the largest contributor to the net decline in employment in manufacturing, accounting for almost 40% of the total decrease. Other major contributors to the decline are textiles (22.2%) and metal fabricating (18.8%). Among the sectors whose growth helped to counterbalance the overall decline are printing (-20.5%)¹,

¹ With the overall decline in employment in manufacturing, a negative percentage in the table indicates that there has been net employment growth in that particular sector and/or employment size group.

transportation equipment (-15.6%) and primary metals (-15.5%).

Table III-7 also shows that the smallest enterprises contributed a net increase in employment larger than the aggregate decline, whereas the two medium-sized groups (100-199 and 200-499) each accounted for a significant employment loss.

The individual components of employment growth (birth, death, expansion and contraction) are identified in Table III-8, in terms of the percentage they represent of the total base employment in each of the manufacturing sectors. Here, the rate of growth due to the start-up of new establishments (births) has been somewhat lower than the rate of decline due to business failure (deaths), 27.3% compared to 32.2%. The reverse was found in the previous analysis (1974-1982) where births contributed an increase in employment of 30.7% and deaths a decline of 28.6%. The rate of expansion of existing establishments is greater than the rate of contraction in both periods, however the percentage spread between the two rates has declined from 5.2% to 1.7% in the current analysis. The net result of these differences has been a turnaround from a 7.3% growth in manufacturing employment over the 1974-1982 period to a decline of -3.3% over the 1976-1984 period.

Table III-8

Net Change in Employment in Manufacturing (1976-84)
 Components of Change
Expressed as a Percentage of Base Employment by Sector

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Expansion</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
Food	0.3	25.6	34.9	19.1	9.4
Tobacco	25.7	60.5	40.5	8.4	2.7
Rubber	-9.9	23.6	39.3	18.4	12.5
Leather	-26.4	15.5	39.2	10.2	13.0
Textiles	-16.2	18.3	31.6	11.6	14.6
Knitting	-17.4	19.5	36.0	10.7	11.6
Clothing	-18.3	21.8	40.1	13.1	13.1
Wood	-2.5	33.3	40.4	15.9	11.3
Furniture	-10.1	24.3	40.7	17.5	11.2
Paper	-1.6	27.8	30.2	11.2	10.4
Printing	11.4	34.7	32.8	18.0	8.6
Primary Metals	8.3	29.0	11.9	6.4	15.2
Metal Fabrication	-7.5	24.4	32.6	15.5	14.8
Machinery	-8.7	25.2	30.1	13.6	17.3
Transportation	5.3	28.3	26.6	17.7	14.2
Electric	0.6	42.3	39.0	12.9	15.6
Non-Metals	-11.2	24.9	30.3	10.1	16.0
Petroleum	-4.8	29.9	29.7	6.3	11.3
Chemical	5.1	26.0	24.8	15.5	11.5
Miscellaneous	<u>-1.4</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>13.1</u>
Total	-3.3	27.3	32.2	14.6	12.9

For most of the major groups who reported a decrease in employment, the major contributing factor has been "deaths" of establishments. The one exception to this has been petroleum products where "births" and "deaths" have been virtually in balance and the decline has been due entirely to "contraction". The strong job creation performance of tobacco products can be attributed to the start-up of new establishments in that sector giving it by far the highest rate of employment growth due to "births". Interestingly tobacco products has the third lowest rate of growth due to

the expansion of existing establishments and the lowest rate of decline due to "contraction". For primary metals which reported the second highest rate of employment growth, it is again "births" which contributed all of this growth. For the other major groups which reported an increase in employment, "expansion" has generally been more of a factor.

3. Employment Growth in the Service Industries

As noted in Section III-1, one significant impact of the 1982 recession has been that the service industries have become by far the major creators of new jobs in the economy (as measured here by the DMI panel of companies). Over the 1976-1984 period with the sharp downturn in employment in some of the more cyclically sensitive sectors, the service sector accounted for over 75% of net employment growth, i.e. more than twice the proportion it accounted for over the 1974-1982 period. In this section of the report we will examine individually the major groups which comprise this industry to determine where this growth has occurred.

The basic tables analogous to those in Section III-1 are included as Appendix B to this report. Only a few of the summary tables which highlight the results of this analysis will be discussed here. The first (Table III-9) presents the net employment change (1976-1984) expressed as a proportion of the 1976 base employment.

Table III-9

Net Change in Employment in Service Industries (1976-84)
by Sector and Enterprise Size
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total Enterprises</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Education	104.3	25.0	-3.9	24.3	18.0	11.6	15.0
Museums	168.4	11.8	-3.9	38.8	-3.7	0.0	34.6
Health	130.8	33.4	21.0	20.7	12.5	20.0	22.4
Social	80.3	57.2	19.9	15.8	19.2	32.5	37.2
Religion	55.8	14.6	11.9	-36.8	-31.1	33.6	4.2
Amus./Rec.	59.9	30.0	29.7	21.4	-16.6	21.9	39.1
Business	209.3	102.9	31.2	43.4	9.5	138.9	86.8
Prof. Services	62.5	24.8	18.4	13.2	14.5	57.7	40.3
Personal Services	12.3	-7.9	-20.3	-22.8	-49.0	40.4	0.5
Accommodation	27.1	29.4	43.6	22.5	-16.6	43.7	27.9
Misc. Services	<u>32.9</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>-2.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>-18.5</u>	<u>47.6</u>	<u>21.6</u>
Total	40.8	25.9	22.8	16.3	3.4	25.9	26.7

(Total net employment change is 325 692)

Among the major groups which make up the service sector, Business services has shown by far the strongest growth in employment with an 86.8% increase over the 1976-1984 period. It is followed by professional, and amusement or recreational services which reported rates of growth of 40.3% and 39.1% respectively. In contrast to manufacturing all the service industries have experienced positive growth, with personal services showing the worst performance with a growth rate of only 0.5%.

Even the service industries have not been completely immune from the impact of the economic downturn on job creation with all sectors reporting lower growth than in 1974-1982. The overall rate of growth in employment in the service industries dropped from 51.0% (1974-1982) to 26.7% (1976-1984). The decline has been fairly evenly distributed overall the service sectors, with the exception of religious services where the rate of growth dropped from 72.9% to 4.2%. This is of course a very small sector and thus our panel may not be that representative.

Table III-10 gives the "row percentages" calculated for the distribution of net employment change over the 1976-1984 period, for the 11 major groups which comprise the service sector by enterprise size.

Table III-10
Percentage Distribution of Net Employment Change
in Service Industries (1976-84)
by Enterprise Size Within Sector

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>		
Education	15.1	3.4	-0.6	6.9	17.8	57.4	100.0	28 060
Museums	73.6	4.2	-2.3	22.5	-3.4	5.5	100.0	1 224
Health	14.3	5.5	4.2	4.7	6.7	64.7	100.0	55 531
Social	36.2	26.5	11.5	8.9	5.3	11.7	100.0	8 854
Religion	224.9	62.9	52.7	-140.1	-161.6	61.2	100.0	237
Amus./Rec.	67.8	15.3	10.0	4.7	-2.4	4.6	100.0	16 107
Business	34.7	11.0	4.5	8.1	2.5	39.2	100.0	29 727
Prof. Services	48.4	9.6	4.9	3.5	4.0	29.6	100.0	62 378
Personal Services	1307.4	-208.3	-377.7	-336.4	-617.4	332.2	100.0	242
Accommodation	42.9	23.7	17.3	5.1	-3.8	14.9	100.0	88 061
Misc. Services	73.9	3.2	-1.0	0.3	-7.0	30.6	100.0	35 271
Total	41.5	12.2	7.1	4.4	1.3	33.4	100.0	325 692

As was the case over the 1974-1982 period, the polarization of job creation at both ends of the enterprise size scale, although still present in the service industries, is not quite as significant as it is in other sectors. One reason for this is that here the medium-sized companies have also generally shown positive growth. There are some exceptions however, notably personal and religious services where there has been a sharp decline in employment among establishments which belong to medium-sized enterprises. In sectors with a strong public presence such as education and health services, the growth continues to be concentrated among the larger employers.

In the following table (Table III-11) the overall contribution of each major group and enterprise size category to the net growth in employment in the service sector is examined.

Table III-11

Percentage Distribution of Net Employment Change in
Service Industries (1976-84)
by Sector and Enterprise Size

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Education	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.5	4.9	8.6
Museums	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Health	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	11.0	17.1
Social	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.7
Religion	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Amus./Rec.	3.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.2	4.9
Business	3.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	3.6	9.1
Prof. Services	9.3	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	5.7	19.2
Personal Services	1.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.1
Accommodation	11.6	6.4	4.7	1.4	-1.0	4.0	27.0
Misc. Services	<u>8.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>-0.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Total	41.5	12.2	7.1	4.4	1.3	33.4	100.0

(Total net employment change 325 692)

Accommodation and food services accounted for the largest share (27.0%) of the overall net growth in employment in the service industries, followed by professional (19.2%) and health (17.1%) services. The same three sectors also accounted for the largest share of the growth in employment over the 1974-1982 period, with health services accounting for a somewhat smaller share and the other two sectors a somewhat larger share than in the current analysis.

The individual components of employment growth (birth, death, expansion and contraction) are identified in Table III-12 in terms of the percentage they represent of the total 1976 base employment in each of the service industries. As was the case over the 1974-1982 period the strong performance of the overall sector is demonstrated in the imbalance found between both "births" and "deaths" and "expansion" and "contraction". Interestingly, the shift of the analysis period from 1974-1982 to 1976-1984 has substantially reduced the rate of employment creation due to both "births" and "expansion", but has had little effect on the rates jobs are lost through deaths and contractions.

Table III-12

Net Change in Employment in Service Industries (1976-84)
 Components of Change
Expressed as a Percentage of 1974 Base Employment by Sector

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Expansion</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
Education	15.0	8.2	10.5	24.0	6.6
Museums	34.6	15.6	9.4	42.6	14.1
Health	22.4	10.5	6.0	22.7	4.8
Social	37.2	38.9	17.4	25.3	9.6
Religion	4.2	17.0	18.2	15.6	10.2
Amus./Rec.	39.1	56.5	24.6	21.9	14.6
Business	86.8	101.9	39.8	34.6	9.8
Prof. Services	40.3	61.8	33.2	23.8	12.2
Personal Services	0.5	35.5	34.6	12.2	12.7
Accommodation	27.9	62.8	39.9	15.7	10.7
Misc. Services	<u>21.6</u>	<u>44.8</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>11.5</u>
Total	26.7	40.4	25.3	20.9	9.3

Education and religion are the only service sectors where the job loss due to "deaths" has been slightly higher than the growth due to "births". For personal services the net impact of "births" and "deaths" although positive has been very small. Since the rates of "expansion" and "contraction" have also been almost in balance for that sector, it reported the lowest rate of growth overall. Some sectors where the employment growth due to the start-up of new establishments has been particularly significant are business (101.9%), accommodation and food (62.8%) and professional services (61.8%). We note that in all cases the corresponding rates over the 1974-1982 period were higher.

4. Employment Growth in Individual Provinces

With the regional diversity of the Canadian economy, it is important to again compare the job creation performance of individual provinces and sectors within each province, and in both cases to gauge how cyclically sensitive the results of our previous analysis were. Appendix C to this report includes sets of tables for each province which provide breakdowns by industry division and enterprise size of the 1976 base employment levels of our panel of companies, the net employment change over the 1976-1984 period, the percentage distribution of that change within sector by enterprise size and the overall percentage distribution by sector and enterprise size. Also provided are tables which give the breakdown of the net employment change by major components of that change.

Before proceeding with the analysis, it should be noted that at this more micro level the representativeness of the panel of companies in our data base becomes even more of a concern. Thus, some caution is warranted in interpreting or generalizing from the results. Therefore, we begin our analysis by looking briefly at the representativeness of the 1976 base employment levels by province.

Table III-13 below provides the percentage distribution of the base employment by enterprise size within each province. As was the case in 1974, smaller enterprises are less of a factor in more industrialized and populated provinces such as Quebec and Ontario. The reverse is not

necessarily true for larger enterprises. One reason for this is that the size ranges of establishments are based on the total employment across Canada of the enterprise they belong to, not the employment in particular provinces.

Table III-13

Percentage Distribution of Total Employment in 1976
by Enterprise Size Within Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>		
Newfoundland	32.0	11.7	8.2	11.4	7.7	29.0	100.0	68 148
P.E.I.	44.1	18.1	11.5	6.5	14.4	5.3	100.0	16 340
Nova Scotia	31.5	13.1	9.6	7.1	9.4	29.3	100.0	139 204
New Brunswick	32.1	11.5	8.6	8.0	10.2	29.6	100.0	115 452
Quebec	25.9	12.2	9.8	10.0	11.8	30.2	100.0	1 517 407
Ontario	24.8	11.5	8.7	8.4	11.1	35.4	100.0	2 137 333
Manitoba	28.0	10.4	7.8	7.7	11.5	34.6	100.0	229 587
Saskatchewan	40.6	12.2	7.4	6.2	8.0	25.6	100.0	135 921
Alberta	34.1	13.0	8.5	8.3	8.4	27.7	100.0	403 127
British Columbia	34.1	12.0	7.8	6.9	8.7	30.5	100.0	577 139
Yukon/N.W.T.	40.2	14.6	8.6	5.5	9.6	21.4	100.0	10 248
Total	27.9	11.9	8.9	8.6	10.7	32.0	100.0	5 349 906

Table III-14 shows the percentage distribution of the base employment by sector of activity in each province, and the overall percentage distribution of provincial employment. A comparison with a similar table presented for the 1974 base employment in the previous analysis indicates that there have only been minor variations in the provincial distribution between the 1974 and 1976 DMI panels of companies. As was found for the

1974 panel, where comparisons can be made with employment estimates obtained from the Labour Force Survey, the data base does provide a reasonable representation of the distribution of employment by sector and province.

Table III-14

Percentage Distribution of Total Employment in 1976
by Industry Within Province and by Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Mines</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>
Newfoundland	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.6	20.7	13.0
P.E.I.	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	15.6	12.4
Nova Scotia	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	23.2	10.4
New Brunswick	1.0	1.4	0.2	2.0	25.2	10.4
Quebec	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	33.9	7.3
Ontario	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.2	36.8	7.5
Manitoba	1.6	0.1	0.0	3.3	21.4	7.2
Saskatchewan	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.3	12.4	10.0
Alberta	1.4	0.2	0.0	6.4	14.5	12.7
British Columbia	0.9	2.4	0.3	2.5	20.9	8.9
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Total	0.8	0.5	0.1	2.0	30.4	8.2

<u>Province</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>% Dist. of Provincial Employment</u>	<u>Employment</u>
Newfoundland	6.8	33.3	3.2	19.3	1.3	68 148
P.E.I.	8.1	33.8	4.3	21.3	0.3	16 340
Nova Scotia	7.7	29.2	4.8	21.9	2.6	139 204
New Brunswick	6.2	27.6	4.9	21.2	2.2	115 452
Quebec	6.1	22.3	5.0	23.1	28.4	1 517 407
Ontario	5.3	20.1	6.4	21.7	40.0	2 137 333
Manitoba	7.6	25.0	6.5	27.4	4.3	229 587
Saskatchewan	6.7	33.9	3.9	26.4	2.5	135 921
Alberta	7.6	26.4	5.1	25.7	7.5	403 127
British Columbia	10.6	24.0	6.7	22.8	10.8	577 139
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>13.5</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>10 248</u>
Total	6.5	22.8	5.8	22.8	100.0	5 349 906

Table III-15A provides the percentage distribution of the net increase in employment broken down by enterprise size within each province, and Table III-15B provides the overall percentage distribution.

Table III-15A
Net Employment Change (1976-84)
Percentage Distribution by Enterprise Size Within Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>All Sizes</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>		
Newfoundland	51.6	-19.0	-9.0	-22.9	2.0	97.3	100.0	5 150
P.E.I.	57.2	-7.9	-23.9	-8.8	-151.3	234.7	100.0	746
Nova Scotia	132.9	-17.8	-46.9	-41.7	9.1	64.3	100.0	5 228
New Brunswick	47.7	0.8	-21.1	-12.4	-15.7	100.7	100.0	6 646
Quebec	-7871.0	241.3	2380.2	3589.5	4116.2	-2356.2	100.0	-1 095 ¹
Ontario	90.1	12.2	-1.7	-19.4	-21.1	39.8	100.0	129 175
Manitoba	81.2	12.1	-3.0	-21.1	-28.6	59.4	100.0	15 531
Saskatchewan	49.2	7.1	2.3	2.2	-6.2	45.4	100.0	29 316
Alberta	45.3	7.6	3.8	1.6	4.7	37.0	100.0	154 217
British Columbia	73.1	4.7	1.6	-8.9	-0.8	30.2	100.0	83 512
Yukon/N.W.T.	104.3	1.0	-6.8	22.6	-5.8	-15.3	100.0	1 549
Total	87.3	7.2	-5.9	-17.6	-17.1	46.2	100.0	429 975 ²

¹ Where a province has reported an overall decline in employment, a negative percentage shown for an employment range indicates establishments of that size have in fact shown an increase in employment.

² Due to missing province codes records were dropped which caused a marginal decline in the net employment growth from that reported previously in III-1 (429 977).

Table III-15B

Percentage Distribution of Net Employment Change (1976-84)
by Province and Enterprise Size

<u>Province</u>	<u>Enterprise Employment Size Group</u>						<u>All Sizes</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Newfoundland	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.2	1.2
P.E.I.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.2
Nova Scotia	1.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	0.8	1.2
New Brunswick	0.7	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	1.6	1.5
Quebec	20.0	-0.6	-6.1	-9.1	-10.5	6.0	-0.3
Ontario	27.1	3.7	-0.5	-5.8	-6.3	12.0	30.0
Manitoba	2.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.8	-1.0	2.1	3.6
Saskatchewan	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.4	3.1	6.8
Alberta	16.2	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.7	13.3	35.9
British Columbia	14.2	0.9	0.3	-1.7	-0.2	5.9	19.4
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-0.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	87.3	7.2	-5.9	-17.6	-17.1	46.2	100.0

(Total net change in employment is 429 975)

The net employment growth is now less in all provinces than that reported previously for the 1974-1982 period. The decline however has been far from evenly distributed. In particular, Quebec's share of the total increase in employment dropped from 15.9% to -0.3%, while Alberta's increased from 25.6% to 35.9%, Ontario's from 26.0% to 30.0%, and British Columbia from 16.3% to 19.4%. The results thus clearly highlight those regions of Canada which experienced the strongest economic growth over the analysis period, and also to what degree the growth observed in our previous analysis has been sustained in the post 1982 period.

The polarization of job creation at both ends of the enterprise-size scale is again quite evident in every province with the exception of the

Territories. It was particularly dramatic in the case of Quebec, where medium-sized companies (50 or more but less than 500 employees) experienced a major drop in employment over the analysis period. This is a continuation of a trend that was observed in our 1974-1982 analysis, although there the decline was not nearly as significant. Medium-sized companies in every other province with the exception of Alberta also experienced a decline in their employment levels over the 1976-1984 period. In the other cases however the decline was not nearly as large and thus as detrimental to the overall performance of the province. Quebec is by far the major factor in the overall poor performance of medium-sized companies on a national level.

There are differences among provinces in the contribution of small and large enterprises to job growth. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, smaller establishments with less than 20 employees have been the major contributors to job creation. The reverse is found in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, where establishments belonging to enterprises with 500 or more employees have been by far the largest contributors to employment growth. In both Saskatchewan and Alberta, the growth has been more evenly balanced between the smaller and larger employers, with the medium-sized companies in these provinces also performing considerably better.

Table III-16 examines the performance of individual sectors within provinces, giving the percentage distribution by sector of the net change in employment each province experienced. As was the case in our analysis of the 1974-1982 period the service industries have been the largest

contributors to employment growth in every province, only more so in the current analysis. There has been more variation between provinces in terms of which sector was the second largest generator of new jobs. Overall, and in a number of provinces it has been the trade sector, but there are some notable exceptions. In Quebec and Newfoundland financial services ranks number two, while in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Territories it has been the transportation sector.

Table III-16
Percentage of Net Employment Change (1976-84)
by Industry Within Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Agricul- ture</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Mines</u>	<u>Manufac- turing</u>	<u>Construc- tion</u>
Newfoundland	1.4	-7.9	-2.1	-2.0	-12.5	-52.8
P.E.I.	7.9	2.1	0.5	-1.6	35.7	-61.8
Nova Scotia	1.4	2.4	13.8	6.4	-39.1	-78.2
New Brunswick	3.4	9.4	0.3	21.5	-43.7	-32.8
Quebec	-130.3	-206.8	-13.4	535.9	4807.3	2373.0
Ontario	1.3	-0.2	0.1	8.3	-2.3	-22.7
Manitoba	14.4	0.5	-0.1	-4.9	-32.5	-24.8
Saskatchewan	3.4	-0.2	0.0	5.3	3.8	3.9
Alberta	1.1	-0.2	0.0	6.8	3.3	3.8
British Columbia	1.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.0	8.1	-3.5
Yukon/N.W.T.	0.6	-0.9	0.0	-29.9	-3.9	12.1
Total	2.3	0.4	0.2	4.6	-12.3	-15.0

<u>Province</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Employment Change</u>
Newfoundland	18.7	-21.2	31.1	147.2	100.0	5 150
P.E.I.	7.5	40.3	-11.8	81.1	100.0	746
Nova Scotia	-16.0	36.8	14.9	157.6	100.0	5 228
New Brunswick	34.6	11.0	5.5	90.7	100.0	6 646
Quebec	-996.3	-381.1	-1129.2	-4759.0	100.0	-1 095
Ontario	14.8	21.2	4.5	75.0	100.0	129 175
Manitoba	47.1	37.6	-7.2	69.9	100.0	15 531
Saskatchewan	22.9	13.6	2.4	45.0	100.0	29 316
Alberta	9.1	19.1	10.4	46.5	100.0	154 217
British Columbia	-5.5	20.2	6.9	69.2	100.0	83 512
Yukon/N.W.T.	31.2	36.5	11.6	42.5	100.0	1 549
Total	13.1	21.0	9.8	75.7	100.0	429 975

In Quebec declining employment in the manufacturing and construction sectors has been the major contributor to the poor performance of that province. These same two sectors have also reported the largest declines in a number of other provinces. Some notable exceptions are Prince Edward Island and British Columbia where construction reported the worst performance but manufacturing was the third largest contributor of new jobs. In both Saskatchewan and Alberta forest products was the only sector which reported a decrease in employment, although only a marginal decline (-0.2%).

To further assess the performance of individual sectors within each province and their relative growth over the analysis period, Table III-17 examines the net growth in employment expressed as a percentage of the 1976 base employment, broken down by province and sector.

Table III-17

Net Change in Employment (1976-84)
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment by Province and Industry

<u>Province</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Mines</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>
Newfoundland	27.1	-49.6	-28.9	-9.8	-4.6	-30.8
P.E.I.	9.9	400.0	3.6	-57.1	10.5	-22.8
Nova Scotia	5.2	17.2	123.9	27.6	-6.3	-28.4
New Brunswick	18.9	39.6	9.1	63.1	-10.0	-18.3
Quebec	17.7	35.2	46.8	-28.7	-10.2	-23.6
Ontario	10.0	-6.8	9.0	40.9	-0.4	-18.4
Manitoba	62.7	28.7	-22.9	-10.2	-10.3	-23.3
Saskatchewan	34.0	-23.6	-28.6	26.3	6.6	8.4
Alberta	29.6	-43.6	0.0	40.4	8.8	11.6
British Columbia	30.5	-1.1	-4.7	17.0	5.6	-5.8
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>125.0</u>	<u>-24.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>-16.9</u>	<u>-17.1</u>	<u>16.0</u>
Total	22.1	6.9	19.8	18.3	-3.3	-14.6

<u>Province</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Total</u>
Newfoundland	20.7	-4.8	73.2	57.7	7.6
P.E.I.	4.2	5.5	-12.5	17.4	4.6
Nova Scotia	-7.8	4.7	11.6	27.1	3.8
New Brunswick	32.1	2.3	6.4	24.7	5.8
Quebec	11.7	1.2	16.3	14.9	-0.1
Ontario	17.0	6.4	4.2	20.9	6.0
Manitoba	41.9	10.2	-7.5	17.3	6.8
Saskatchewan	73.3	8.6	13.2	36.7	21.6
Alberta	46.1	27.7	78.7	69.3	38.3
British Columbia	-7.4	12.2	14.8	44.0	14.5
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>35.0</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>94.7</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>15.1</u>
Total	16.2	7.4	13.7	26.7	8.0

Over the 1976-1984 period, the service industries, agriculture and fishing reported the largest percentage increases in employment (26.7%, 22.1% and 19.8% respectively). Of these sectors only services was among the top three in terms of relative performance over the 1974-1982 period, ranking

second with a growth rate (51.0%) almost twice that reported in the current analysis. Mining and financial services ranked first and third in the earlier analysis with growth rates of 52.6% and 49.6% respectively. The growth rates of all the sectors declined, with financial services showing the largest decrease, falling from 49.6% to 13.7%. As noted earlier in the case of manufacturing and construction, although their ranking as the two worst performers has not changed, both now report negative growth rates.

As was observed in previous tables there is considerable variation between Provinces in terms of the relative performance of given sectors. When comparing the percentage increases given in Table III-17 however, one must be careful to consider the size of the base population (Table III-13) to which the rate applies. Thus some of the very high sectoral rates of growth in fact contributed little to the change in provincial employment levels. Given this qualification, the service industries remain among the fastest growing sectors and largest employment generators in every province, although only in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia did that sector actually achieve the highest rate of growth. Some of the other sectors which have experienced high rates of growth with a significant impact on employment levels in particular provinces are: financial services in Newfoundland (73.2%), mining in Nova Scotia (27.6%), New Brunswick (63.1%), Ontario (40.9%), forest products in Quebec (35.2%), agriculture in Manitoba (62.7%), transportation in Saskatchewan (73.3%) and the Territories (35.0%), financial services in Alberta (27.7%).

The components of the net employment change (1976-1984) in each province are given in Table III-18 expressed as a percentage of the base employment. The resulting figures thus provide an indication of the rate of growth or decline each individual component accounted for over the analysis period. Alberta's strong performance is reflected in it having the highest rate of employment growth due to both the start-up of new businesses (61.3%) and the expansion of existing businesses (25.2%). Interestingly, Alberta also had the second highest rate of decline due to business failure. This is likely a reflection of the rather dramatic rate of new business formation in that Province in the late seventies during the "oil boom" and the partial contraction that has occurred since, with the downturn in that economy. However, as noted earlier even with the downturn, Alberta's job creation performance over the whole analysis period far surpasses that of other provinces.

Table III-18

Net Change in Employment by Province (1976-84)
 Components of Change
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Province</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Expansion</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
Newfoundland	7.6	42.6	38.1	16.0	12.9
P.E.I.	4.6	35.8	28.9	13.7	16.1
Nova Scotia	3.8	29.0	27.5	15.5	13.3
New Brunswick	5.8	31.6	31.7	17.3	11.4
Quebec	-0.1	30.5	33.3	16.2	13.4
Ontario	6.0	32.0	30.8	16.5	11.7
Manitoba	6.8	30.1	25.9	18.2	16.1
Saskatchewan	21.6	39.9	28.3	20.6	10.6
Alberta	38.3	61.3	36.6	25.2	11.7
British Columbia	14.5	43.3	31.4	17.0	14.5
Yukon/N.W.T.	15.1	43.7	33.7	18.5	13.4
Total	8.0	35.2	31.8	17.3	12.7

The statistics which provide a measure of Quebec's poor job creation performance are far less dramatic than was the case in the opposite extreme for Alberta. The rates of growth due to "births" and "expansion" in Quebec are somewhat below average, while those for "deaths" and "contraction" somewhat above. Alberta, the Territories, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Saskatchewan all report higher than average rates of job creation due to "births". Thus in most cases this growth was likely led by the expansion in the energy and/or resource sectors. Except for Alberta, however, in no case is the variation from the overall average that large. As was noted in our previous analysis (1974-1982), the rate of growth due to "births" still remains quite high in provinces with less robust economies and does not drop that far below the average in any case.

Even less variation is noted in the case of the other three components of employment growth, most notably in the case of "contraction".

Newfoundland reported the highest rate of decline due to "deaths" (38.1%) and Manitoba the lowest (25.9%). Similarly the rates of growth due to "expansion" ranged from a high of 25.2% in Alberta to a low of 13.7% in Prince Edward Island, and for "contraction" from a high of 16.1% in both Prince Edward Island and Manitoba to a low of 11.4% in Nova Scotia.

5. Variations in Employment Growth by Type of Establishment

As described in Section II of this report, five different types of establishments are identified on the DMI file. In this Chapter we examine

the variation in the employment growth which these different types of establishments have experienced. Table III-19 below shows the distribution of the net employment growth by establishment type and enterprise size.

Table III-19

Percentage Distribution of Net Employment Change (1976-84)
by Establishment Type and Enterprise Size

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Enterprise Size Group</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	
Independent	76.7	5.0	-4.6	-9.4	-5.4	3.6	65.9
Subsidiary	1.6	-1.3	-2.2	-6.1	-6.2	-4.4	-18.6
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	5.8	1.7	-0.2	-1.9	-1.5	-3.1	0.8
Headquarters (subsidiary)	0.3	0.6	-0.6	-2.2	-5.0	-9.0	-15.9
Branch	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>59.1</u>	<u>67.7</u>
Total	87.3	7.2	-5.9	-17.6	-17.1	46.2	100.0

(Total net change in employment is 429 977)

Independent (single-location) enterprises and branches accounted for more than the total net employment growth over the analysis period (1976-1984), contributing almost equal shares, 65.9% for the former versus 67.7% for the latter. The growth which these establishment types experienced was counterbalanced by the decline in employment reported by subsidiaries, both headquarters and other. As clearly demonstrated in Table III-19, the polarization in job creation between the largest and smallest enterprises is in fact due to the strong performance of both the small (less than 20 employees) independent enterprises and of branches of the largest enterprises (500 or more employees). The former accounted for 76.7% of the net employment growth and the latter for 59.1%.

In Table III-20 the rates of growth of the various establishment types are shown, broken into their components and expressed as a percentage of the 1976 base employment levels. Branches experienced by far the highest rate of growth over the analysis period, 27.8% compared to 9.5% for independents. Subsidiaries, both headquarters and other, reported sharp drops in employment, -17.2% and -23.6% respectively.

Table III-20

Net Change in Employment by Establishment Type (1976-84)
 Components of Change
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Expansion</u>	<u>Contraction</u>
Independent	9.5	33.4	30.3	18.8	12.4
Subsidiary	-23.6	18.4	43.7	15.0	13.4
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	0.6	15.3	22.0	23.1	15.8
Headquarters (subsidiary)	-17.2	9.8	27.2	17.8	17.5
Branch	<u>27.8</u>	<u>66.2</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>9.8</u>
Total	8.0	35.2	31.8	17.3	12.7

The strong performance of branches is related to "births" and the growth in employment these new establishments have contributed (66.2%). Branches reported the lowest rates of both "expansion" and "contraction" with a point spread between the two rates of less than 1%. The turnover of branches is also quite high, with the second highest rate of decline in employment due to "deaths" (39.1%) after that experienced by subsidiaries (43.7%).

The rate of employment growth due to the start-up of new independent establishments (33.4%) is only about half the comparable rate for branches (66.2%). For independents the expansion of existing establishments has been a much greater factor in overall growth in employment which they experienced, with the net contribution of "expansion" over "contraction" being 6.4%, compared to 3.1% between "births" and "deaths".

Table III-21 shows the percentage distribution of the employment growth by establishment type and by sector. Almost all the growth which the independent establishments experienced was concentrated in two sectors, service industries (79.6%) and trade (21.3%). These are of course the sectors where smaller establishments predominate. Interestingly the service industries also accounted for the largest proportion of the growth experienced by branches (27.3%), followed by those in the transportation sector (19.3%). The same two sectors accounted for virtually all of the small but positive growth which headquarters of non-subsidiaries experienced. The manufacturing sector was the major contributor to the significant decline in employment which subsidiaries, both headquarters and other experienced.

Table III-21

Percentage Distribution of Net Employment Change (1976-84)
by Industry Division for Establishment Type

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Mines</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>
Independent	3.1	0.4	0.3	1.9	6.0	-17.6
Subsidiary	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.4	62.2	7.9
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	1.7	-9.7	-13.8	48.7	-469.5	-131.3
Headquarters (subsidiary)	-0.6	0.3	0.0	-5.5	83.7	4.8
Branch	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	2.3	0.4	0.2	4.6	-12.3	-15.0

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Employment</u>
Independent	-0.4	21.3	5.6	79.6	100.0	283 418
Subsidiary	4.9	9.3	15.0	-0.2	100.0	-79 940
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	328.5	-91.2	22.4	414.2	100.0	3 529
Headquarters (subsidiary)	11.2	11.1	3.4	-8.4	100.0	-68 259
Branch	<u>19.8</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>291 229</u>
Total	13.1	21.0	9.8	75.7	100.0	429 977

The relative employment growth rates in terms of a percentage of the base year (1976) employment levels by establishment type and industry division are given in Table III-22. In a number of sectors, branches have reported very high growth rates: finance (174.7%), fishing (161.2%), services (84.5%) and transportation (81.2%). For the other establishment types where positive growth is reported it has generally been more modest. Among independent establishments, the fishing and mining sectors experienced the highest relative growth rates, 39.3% and 25.2% respectively. In the case of the other establishment types the high

growth rates observed have to be discounted because of the small base employment levels to which they apply.

Table III-22

Net Change in Employment (1976-84)
by Establishment Type and Industry Division
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Mines</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>
Independent	23.1	5.8	39.3	25.2	3.2	-14.2
Subsidiary	-34.0	-4.7	85.7	-5.7	-27.1	-33.1
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	2.2	-18.1	-32.8	36.2	-9.9	-18.6
Headquarters (subsidiary)	90.8	-50.4	-69.2	59.6	-23.4	-27.3
Branch	<u>38.1</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>161.2</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>-0.2</u>
Total	22.1	6.9	19.8	18.3	-3.3	-14.6

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Total</u>
Independent	-0.8	8.1	10.1	22.9	9.5
Subsidiary	-16.1	-17.2	-37.8	0.6	-23.6
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	20.7	-2.3	1.1	15.6	0.6
Headquarters (subsidiary)	-17.0	-15.9	-10.6	29.7	-17.2
Branch	<u>81.2</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>174.7</u>	<u>84.5</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Total	16.2	7.4	13.7	26.7	8.0

Table III-23 also examines the relative growth rates of the various establishment types, in this case by province. Alberta was the only province where all establishment types experienced positive growth, at rates which were also higher than those observed in other provinces. The

only exception here was headquarters of non-subidiaries where establishments in Saskatchewan reported a slightly higher rate of growth than those located in Alberta, 22.1% compared to 21.3%. Of the other four establishment types, independents, subsidiaries and headquarters of subsidiaries all reported much higher rates of growth in Alberta than in any other province, and in the case of the latter two types of establishments, this was the only province where any significant growth did occur. Branches in all four western provinces, however, reported above average rates of growth with far less variation observed in the rates, ranging from a high of 49.2% in Alberta to a low of 36.1% in B.C.

Table III-23

Change in Employment (1976-84)
by Establishment Type and Province
Expressed as a Percentage of 1976 Base Employment

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>NFLD.</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>P.Q.</u>	<u>ONT.</u>
Independent	15.2	4.8	2.6	4.7	2.9	7.5
Subsidiary	-37.1	-12.4	-36.8	-30.5	-34.2	-16.2
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	-20.4	-12.4	-12.2	-7.7	-9.7	3.9
Headquarters (subsidiary)	-1.4	-45.4	1.7	-0.8	-22.0	-18.1
Branch	<u>22.8</u>	<u>33.5</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Total	7.6	4.6	3.8	5.8	-0.1	6.0

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>MAN.</u>	<u>SASK.</u>	<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>YUKON/ N.W.T.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Independent	0.8	18.0	39.0	17.0	24.6	9.4
Subsidiary	-38.3	-17.5	6.7	-32.9	-34.4	-23.6
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	-0.4	22.1	21.3	12.8	95.9	0.6
Headquarters (subsidiary)	-15.6	-39.6	35.2	-29.7	0.0	-17.2
Branch	<u>44.2</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>-3.2</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Total	6.8	21.6	38.3	14.5	15.1	8.0

IV. Tracking Employment Growth of Establishments

In this section of the report we extend our analysis to track the performance of individual establishments over the 1976-1984 period and attempt to identify the characteristics of those that were major contributors to job creation in comparison to those who showed marginal or no growth or disappeared from the DMI file (deaths). For this analysis, we track a constant panel of some 422 582 establishments identified on the 1976 DMI file. Table IV-1 shows the flows that these establishments have experienced in terms of their employment sizes and also whether they have remained active over the analysis period. Note that establishments here are classified by their own size, not the size of the enterprise they are part of, as in previous sections.

Table IV-1

Percentage Distribution by 1984 Employment Ranges for Establishments
Grouped According to their 1976 Employment Levels

<u>1976</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Ranges - 1984</u>					
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>
0-19	55.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20-49	18.9	37.8	7.1	1.4	0.3	0.0
50-99	8.0	15.0	33.4	8.6	1.3	0.1
100-199	5.1	5.3	13.9	32.4	8.9	0.5
200-499	1.6	1.8	3.5	12.9	42.1	6.2
500+	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>61.8</u>
Total	50.9	4.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.2

<u>1976</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Establishments</u>
0-19	42.4	100.0	378 938
20-49	34.4	100.0	26 807
50-99	33.5	100.0	8 822
100-199	34.0	100.0	4 576
299-499	31.9	100.0	2 452
500+	<u>24.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>987</u>
Total	41.5	100.0	422 582

In the previous sections of the report it was noted that smaller establishments in the "0-19" enterprise employment-size range were by far the largest job creators, accounting for 87.3% of the net employment growth over the 1976-1984 period. As the above table indicates, only a few of the smaller establishments active in the base year were major contributors to this growth, to the extent that they moved into a higher size class. Of those with less than 20 employees in 1976, only 2.5% had grown beyond that size range as of 1984. Some 42.4% of the smaller establishments had in fact gone out of business in the interim. For the larger establishments with 20 or more employees approximately 10% had grown beyond their base year employment size ranges, while in each case about a third were no longer active. The exception here is the larger establishments (500 or more employees) where less than 25% had disappeared over the analysis period.

Thus as is clearly demonstrated in Table IV-1 firm development is both dynamic and subject to a two-way flow, with a number of establishments declining or expanding from their base year employment categories. Also a significant number of establishments disappear altogether, either due to business failure or change of ownership. These shifts together with business start-ups, cause the proportion of establishments on the DMI panel who fall into each employment-size range to remain relatively stable over the analysis period. (See Table II-5).

In light of the importance of small businesses to job creation and the observation made from Table IV-1 that only a small proportion of those small businesses who survive show significant growth, it is perhaps useful to undertake a brief comparative analysis of the differences between panels of

establishments of varying growth or success rates. Here the base population is all establishments who had less than 20 employees in 1976, some 378 938. They are split into three panels based on their employment levels in 1984: less than 20 employees, 20 or more employees and those no longer active. In the analysis that follows these three panels are compared according to the limited range of characteristics which the DMI file provides us information on.

Table IV-2 examines the differences in the rates of growth and/or survival over the 1976-1984 period between different establishment types. For small businesses (less than 20 employees) falling under each establishment type in 1976, it shows their percentage distribution according to their 1984 employment levels.

Table IV-2

(Establishments having less than 20 employees in 1976)
 Percentage Distribution by Establishment Size in 1984
 by Establishment Type

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Size Group</u>				<u>No. of Establishments</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20+</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Independent	56.3	2.0	41.6	100.0	339 956
Subsidiary	36.7	7.7	55.5	100.0	5 126
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	54.6	8.1	37.3	100.0	14 140
Headquarters (subsidiary)	31.9	11.8	56.4	100.0	1 904
Branch	<u>40.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>17 812</u>
Total	55.2	2.5	42.3	100.0	378 938

When comparing the performance by establishment type over the 1976-1984 period, one notes that small independent businesses were less likely to have shown significant growth than those which were part of larger enterprises. In particular, establishments which are the headquarters of enterprises which themselves are subsidiaries were much more likely to have grown to 20 or more employees by 1984 (11.8%). Headquarters of subsidiaries were also the most likely to have disappeared (56.4%), while independent businesses had the second lowest failure rate (41.6%), after headquarters of non-subsidiaries (37.3%).

For the same panel of small businesses whose performance by establishment type was examined above, the following table (Table IV-3) looks at the variation in their employment growth by province.

Table IV-3

(Establishments having less than 20 employees in 1976)
 Percentage Distribution by Establishment Size in 1984
 by Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Size Group</u>				<u>No. of Establishments</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20+</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Newfoundland	56.6	1.3	42.0	100.0	6 217
P.E.I.	61.9	1.9	36.3	100.0	1 886
Nova Scotia	57.4	1.9	40.7	100.0	12 149
New Brunswick	56.0	1.8	42.2	100.0	9 903
Quebec	57.4	2.6	40.0	100.0	100 334
Ontario	53.3	2.8	43.9	100.0	125 683
Manitoba	57.4	2.3	40.3	100.0	17 490
Saskatchewan	59.5	1.8	38.7	100.0	16 217
Alberta	50.4	2.9	46.7	100.0	36 364
British Columbia	55.2	2.0	42.8	100.0	51 641
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>53.8</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1 054</u>
Total	55.2	2.5	42.3	100.0	378 938

Across provinces there has generally not been that large a variation in the percentage of establishments who fall into each of the three size categories determined by their 1984 employment levels. Small businesses in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec were all somewhat more likely to have grown to 20 or more employees by 1984 than the national average. The remaining provinces were all below average in this regard, with small businesses in Newfoundland being the least likely to have shown significant growth. In addition to being the most likely to have grown, small businesses in Alberta also reported the highest failure rate (46.7%). This is of course consistent with findings that a high rate of business start-ups due to a strong economy generally also implies a high turnover rate among these new ventures. In Alberta's case this effect has been accentuated by the recent downturn in the province's economy with the collapse of the oil boom. The lowest rate of business failure is found in Prince Edward Island.

Table IV-4 presents the performance of the panel of small businesses active in 1976 by industry division. There is considerable variation between sectors in terms of their employment growth. Small businesses in manufacturing are the most likely (6.7%) to have grown to 20 or more employees, while those in construction are the least likely (1.5%). The highest rates of business failure are reported by the finance and mining industries (50.6% and 49.3% respectively). Agriculture and fishing experienced the lowest rates of business failure and small businesses in these sectors were also the least likely to have grown to 20 or more employees by 1984.

Table IV-4

(Establishments having less than 20 employees in 1976)
 Percentage Distribution by Establishment Size in 1984
 by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Size Group</u>				<u>No. of Establishments</u>
	<u>0-19</u>	<u>20+</u>	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Agriculture	72.1	2.0	25.8	100.0	7 332
Forestry	50.8	2.9	46.3	100.0	2 110
Fishing	71.3	3.7	25.0	100.0	300
Mining	45.7	5.1	49.3	100.0	2 653
Manufacturing	50.7	6.7	42.6	100.0	29 742
Construction	56.7	1.5	41.9	100.0	53 003
Transportation	49.9	4.1	46.0	100.0	17 918
Trade	57.0	1.6	41.4	100.0	168 703
Finance	46.5	2.9	50.6	100.0	22 002
Services	<u>54.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>75 175</u>
Total	55.2	2.5	42.3	100.0	378 938

In the remainder of this chapter we look further at the small businesses which had shown significant growth over the analysis period, by examining more detailed breakdowns of the employment levels which these establishments had attained by the end of our analysis period (1984). Table IV-5 looks at the distribution by employment size for each establishment type, for those small businesses who had grown to 20 or more employees.

Table IV-5
(High Growth Small Establishments)
Percentage Distribution by Establishment Size in 1984
by Establishment Type

<u>Establishment Type</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Size Ranges</u>						<u>No. of Establishments</u>
	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Independent	86.3	10.6	2.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	6 848
Subsidiary	70.5	18.1	9.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	397
Headquarters (non-subsidiary)	78.6	15.1	4.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	1 142
Headquarters (subsidiary)	67.0	17.4	9.4	4.5	1.8	100.0	224
Branch	<u>76.2</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>832</u>
Total	83.4	12.0	3.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	9 443

As the above table indicates, the vast majority of the small businesses (83.4%) showed rather modest growth, just into the next employment size range (20 or more but less than 50 employees). Overall, less than 5% grew to 100 or more employees. Subsidiaries of other enterprises, both at a headquarters and establishment level, were by far the most likely to have grown into the larger size ranges, with 15.7% and 11.3% respectively having 100 or more employees in 1984.

Table IV-6 shows the distribution by establishment size in 1984, for those small businesses who had grown to 20 or more employees in each province. Interestingly, it has been in some of the smaller provinces with less robust economies that small businesses were the most likely to have grown into the medium and large size ranges (100 + employees). We note in particular that

P.E.I. (8.6%), Manitoba (7.1%) and New Brunswick (6.7%) reported such growth. It was in Saskatchewan that expanding small businesses were the least likely to have grown to 100 or more employees by 1984 (1.5%).

Table IV-6
(High Growth Small Establishments)
Percentage Distribution by Establishment Size in 1984
by Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Size Ranges</u>					<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Establishments</u>
	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>		
Newfoundland	85.5	9.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	83
P.E.I.	85.7	5.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Nova Scotia	84.3	12.6	2.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	230
New Brunswick	84.0	9.4	6.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	181
Quebec	82.6	13.0	3.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	2 571
Ontario	83.7	11.5	3.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	3 520
Manitoba	75.9	17.0	5.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	399
Saskatchewan	89.8	8.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	284
Alberta	81.7	12.5	4.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	1 065
British Columbia	86.8	10.0	2.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	1 052
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>73.9</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	83.4	12.0	3.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	9 443

For the same panel of "high growth" small businesses examined in the previous two tables, Table IV-7 shows the distribution by establishment size for each industry division. Here small establishments in the finance sector were the most likely to have grown to 100 or employees by 1984 (10.9%), followed by those in fishing (9.1%) and mining (8.9%). Those in construction were the least likely to have shown significant growth.

Table IV-7
(High Growth Small Businesses)
Percentage Distribution by Establishment Size in 1984
by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Size Ranges</u>					<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Establishments</u>
	<u>20-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-499</u>	<u>500+</u>		
Agriculture	79.6	17.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Forestry	82.0	9.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Fishing	63.6	27.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	11
Mining	76.1	14.9	5.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	134
Manufacturing	81.5	13.3	3.7	1.3	0.2	100.0	1 988
Construction	86.8	10.7	1.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	773
Transportation	81.0	13.6	3.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	733
Trade	88.4	8.9	2.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	2 746
Finance	70.5	18.6	8.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	641
Services	<u>83.1</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2 209</u>
Total	83.4	12.0	3.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	9 443

To conclude the analysis of these more successful small businesses, Table IV-8 looks at their percentage distribution by industry division within each province. Overall, the trade, service industries and manufacturing sectors account for the vast majority of the high growth establishments (29.1%, 23.4% and 21.1% respectively). With just a few exceptions these same three sectors also showed the strongest performance in each province. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, construction replaces manufacturing as the third most important, while in the Territories transportation accounts for the largest share followed by trade and the service industries.

Table IV-8
(High Growth Small Businesses)
Percentage Distribution by Establishment Size in 1984
by Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Establishment Employment Size Ranges</u>					
	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Mines</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>
Newfoundland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	7.2
P.E.I.	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	11.4
Nova Scotia	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.3	14.3	7.0
New Brunswick	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	14.4	7.7
Quebec	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	24.2	7.3
Ontario	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	25.4	7.6
Manitoba	6.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	19.0	5.3
Saskatchewan	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	10.2	13.0
Alberta	1.2	0.1	0.0	5.6	11.6	13.0
British Columbia	1.5	2.6	0.1	1.0	15.6	7.4
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>13.0</u>
Total	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.4	21.1	8.2

<u>Province</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Total</u>	No. of
						<u>Establishments</u>
Newfoundland	12.0	47.0	4.8	19.3	100.0	83
P.E.I.	2.9	22.9	5.7	22.9	100.0	35
Nova Scotia	7.8	36.5	7.0	21.7	100.0	230
New Brunswick	9.9	32.0	6.1	26.5	100.0	181
Quebec	6.8	31.4	5.6	21.9	100.0	2 571
Ontario	7.5	27.2	6.9	22.9	100.0	3 520
Manitoba	9.0	26.6	8.8	23.3	100.0	399
Saskatchewan	12.7	32.0	2.8	23.6	100.0	284
Alberta	7.4	27.4	8.7	24.9	100.0	1 065
British Columbia	8.3	28.1	8.0	27.4	100.0	1 052
Yukon/N.W.T.	<u>34.8</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	7.8	29.1	6.8	23.4	100.0	9 443

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

MANUFACT	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
	CANADA TOTALS BY MANUFACTURING GROUP						
FOOD	13136.	15756.	15293.	15965.	28740.	79329.	168219.
TOBACCO	27.	71.	100.	100.	726.	2687.	3711.
RUBBER	4552.	5182.	4772.	5717.	7720.	28676.	56619.
LEATHER	1719.	3260.	3549.	6494.	6942.	5873.	27837.
TEXTILES	5618.	5756.	5745.	7714.	16225.	31569.	72627.
KNITTING	851.	2557.	3045.	5486.	6335.	3307.	21581.
CLOTHING	7895.	15733.	21037.	26418.	29294.	13372.	113749.
WOOD	16444.	13584.	14066.	15165.	18393.	24551.	102203.
FURNITUR	8489.	9108.	8968.	10389.	9986.	7634.	54574.
PAPER	1720.	3470.	3311.	7861.	10932.	82966.	110260.
PRINTING	23657.	13700.	11550.	9865.	13186.	23383.	95341.
PRIM MTL	2272.	3233.	3911.	4556.	9259.	75687.	98918.
MTL FAB	17873.	19777.	16616.	20112.	21519.	37429.	133326.
MACHINRY	8555.	9999.	9145.	11217.	17843.	39562.	96321.
TRANSPRT	13907.	9659.	8485.	9451.	14640.	86437.	142579.
ELECTRIC	4995.	5718.	8175.	10681.	12928.	58337.	100834.
NON-MTL	8665.	6916.	4952.	5931.	7081.	26235.	59780.
PTROLEUM	413.	632.	453.	547.	1154.	13397.	16596.
CHEMICAL	5883.	5287.	7107.	7075.	13434.	43180.	81966.
MISC	12048.	9709.	8482.	7894.	12569.	17342.	68044.
TOTALS	158719.	159107.	158762.	188638.	258906.	700953.	1625085.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

MANUFACT	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
FOOD	4214.	1435.	-297.	-2172.	-4636.	2003.	547.
TOBACCO	9.	-34.	-100.	-100.	-551.	1731.	955.
RUBBER	3510.	1755.	891.	-1485.	-517.	-9770.	-5616.
LEATHER	1014.	-241.	-144.	-2274.	-2940.	-2771.	-7356.
TEXTILES	2294.	678.	-1183.	-1958.	-5254.	-6351.	-11774.
KNITTING	551.	-105.	-392.	-961.	-2318.	-538.	-3763.
CLOTHING	4779.	794.	-3473.	-9083.	-9636.	-4232.	-20851.
WOOD	5042.	-1121.	-2221.	-2327.	-5081.	3142.	-2566.
FURNITUR	4454.	-86.	-1872.	-2744.	-3007.	-2231.	-5486.
PAPER	1722.	708.	-17.	-1833.	-786.	-1548.	-1754.
PRINTING	7558.	683.	1.	-2090.	-3318.	8006.	10840.
PRIM MTL	1065.	344.	-580.	-357.	-1518.	9266.	8220.
MTL FAB	8437.	1069.	-2557.	-6159.	-5154.	-5633.	-9997.
MACHINRY	6051.	-269.	-67.	-2762.	-3430.	-7858.	-8335.
TRANSPRT	3213.	-403.	-1701.	-1815.	-2812.	11090.	7572.
ELECTRIC	4750.	1528.	-492.	-2014.	-2963.	-206.	603.
NON-MTL	1499.	-913.	-1139.	-820.	-2695.	-2604.	-6672.
PTROLEUM	294.	100.	-29.	-301.	40.	-908.	-804.
CHEMICAL	1951.	820.	-768.	-569.	2337.	444.	4215.
MISC	4379.	-222.	-1661.	-2158.	-3218.	1923.	-957.
TOTALS	66786.	6520.	-17801.	-43982.	-57457.	-7045.	-52979.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 IN PERCENTS
 SOURCE - AEMPH76

MANUFACTURING GROUP	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
FOOD	770.4	262.3	-54.3	-397.1	-847.5	366.2	547.0
TOBACCO	.9	-3.6	-10.5	-10.5	-57.7	181.3	955.0
RUBBER	-62.5	-31.2	-15.9	26.4	9.2	174.0	-5616.0
LEATHER	-13.8	3.3	2.0	30.9	40.0	37.7	-7356.0
TEXTILES	-19.5	-5.8	10.0	16.6	44.6	53.9	-11774.0
KNITTING	-14.6	2.8	10.4	25.5	61.6	14.3	-3763.0
CLOTHING	-22.9	-3.8	16.7	43.6	46.2	20.3	-20851.0
WOOD	-196.5	43.7	86.6	90.7	198.0	-122.4	-2566.0
FURNITURE	-81.2	1.6	34.1	50.0	54.8	40.7	-5486.0
PAPER	-98.2	-40.4	1.0	104.5	44.8	88.3	-1754.0
PRINTING	69.7	6.3	.0	-19.3	-30.6	73.9	10840.0
PRIM MTL	13.0	4.2	-7.1	-4.3	-18.5	112.7	8220.0
MTL FAB	-84.4	-10.7	25.6	61.6	51.6	56.3	-9997.0
MACHINRY	-72.6	3.2	.8	33.1	41.2	94.3	-8335.0
TRANSPRT	42.4	-5.3	-22.5	-24.0	-37.1	146.5	7572.0
ELECTRIC	787.7	253.4	-81.6	-334.0	-491.4	-34.2	603.0
NON-MTL	-22.5	13.7	17.1	12.3	40.4	39.0	-6672.0
PETROLEUM	-36.6	-12.4	3.6	37.4	-5.0	112.9	-804.0
CHEMICAL	46.3	19.5	-18.2	-13.5	55.4	10.5	4215.0
MISC	-457.6	23.2	173.6	225.5	336.3	-200.9	-957.0
TOTALS	-126.1	-12.3	33.6	83.0	108.5	13.3	-52979.0

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 PERCENTS
 SOURCE BY - AEMPH76

MANUFACT	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
FOOD	-8.0	-2.7	.6	4.1	8.8	-3.8	-1.0
TOBACCO	.0	.1	.2	.2	1.0	-3.3	-1.8
RUBBER	-6.6	-3.3	-1.7	2.8	1.0	18.4	10.6
LEATHER	-1.9	.5	.3	4.3	5.5	5.2	13.9
TEXTILES	-4.3	-1.3	2.2	3.7	9.9	12.0	22.2
(KNITTING	-1.0	.2	.7	1.8	4.4	1.0	7.1
CLOTHING	-9.0	-1.5	6.6	17.1	18.2	8.0	39.4
WOOD	-9.5	2.1	4.2	4.4	9.6	-5.9	4.8
FURNITUR	-8.4	.2	3.5	5.2	5.7	4.2	10.4
PAPER	-3.3	-1.3	.0	3.5	1.5	2.9	3.3
PRINTING	-14.3	-1.3	.0	3.9	6.3	-15.1	-20.5
PRIM MTL	-2.0	-.6	1.1	.7	2.9	-17.5	-15.5
MTL FAB	-15.9	-2.0	4.8	11.6	9.7	10.6	18.9
MACHINRY	-11.4	.5	.1	5.2	6.5	14.8	15.7
TRANSPRT	-6.1	.8	3.2	3.4	5.3	-20.9	-14.3
ELECTRIC	-9.0	-2.9	.9	3.8	5.6	.4	-1.1
NON-MTL	-2.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	5.1	4.9	12.6
PETROLEUM	-.6	-.2	.1	.6	-.1	1.7	1.5
CHEMICAL	-3.7	-1.5	1.4	1.1	-4.4	-.8	-8.0
MISC	-8.3	.4	3.1	4.1	6.1	-3.6	1.8
TOTALS	-126.1	-12.3	33.6	83.0	108.5	13.3	-52979.0

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

MANUFACT	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
FOOD	32.1	9.1	-1.9	-13.6	-16.1	2.5	.3
TOBACCO	33.3	-47.9	-100.0	-100.0	-75.9	64.4	25.7
RUBBER	77.1	33.9	18.7	-26.0	-6.7	-34.1	-9.9
LEATHER	59.0	-7.4	-4.1	-35.0	-42.4	-47.2	-26.4
TEXTILES	40.8	11.8	-20.6	-25.4	-32.4	-20.1	-16.2
KNITTING	64.7	-4.1	-12.9	-17.5	-36.6	-16.3	-17.4
CLOTHING	60.5	5.0	-16.5	-34.4	-32.9	-31.6	-18.3
WOOD	30.7	-8.3	-15.8	-15.3	-27.6	12.8	-2.5
FURNITUR	52.5	-.9	-20.9	-26.4	-30.1	-29.2	-10.1
PAPER	100.1	20.4	-.5	-23.3	-7.2	-1.9	-1.6
PRINTING	31.9	5.0	.0	-21.2	-25.2	34.2	11.4
PRIM MTL	46.9	10.6	-14.8	-7.8	-16.4	12.2	8.3
MTL FAB	47.2	5.4	-15.4	-30.6	-24.0	-15.0	-7.5
MACHINRY	70.7	-2.7	-.7	-24.6	-19.2	-19.9	-8.7
TRANSPRT	23.1	-4.2	-20.0	-19.2	-19.2	12.8	5.3
ELECTRIC	95.1	26.7	-6.0	-18.9	-22.9	-.4	.6
NON-MTL	17.3	-13.2	-23.0	-13.8	-38.1	-9.9	-11.2
PTROLEUM	71.2	15.8	-6.4	-55.0	3.5	-6.8	-4.8
CHEMICAL	33.2	15.5	-10.8	-8.0	17.4	1.0	5.1
MISC	36.3	-2.3	-19.6	-27.3	-25.6	11.1	-1.4
TOTALS	42.1	4.1	-11.2	-23.3	-22.2	-1.0	-3.3

TABLE - CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY MANUFACTURING TYPE

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

COMPON					
MANUFACT	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
FOOD	547.	43004.	58741.	32172.	15888.
TOBACCO	955.	2247.	1503.	312.	101.
RUBBER	-5616.	13352.	22262.	10390.	7096.
LEATHER	-7356.	4323.	10916.	2853.	3616.
TEXTILES	-11774.	13327.	22949.	8433.	10585.
KNITTING	-3763.	4199.	7768.	2309.	2503.
CLOTHING	-20851.	24778.	45574.	14896.	14951.
WOOD	-2566.	34019.	41281.	16228.	11532.
FURNITUR	-5486.	13266.	22216.	9555.	6091.
PAPER	-1754.	30688.	33322.	12368.	11488.
PRINTING	10840.	33125.	31295.	17208.	8198.
PRIM MTL	8220.	28671.	11746.	6350.	15055.
MTL FAB	-9997.	32554.	43520.	20721.	19752.
MACHINRY	-8335.	24235.	29008.	13097.	16659.
TRANSPRT	7572.	40410.	37892.	25277.	20223.
ELECTRIC	603.	42660.	39323.	13036.	15770.
NON-MTL	-6672.	14908.	18092.	6048.	9536.
PTROLEUM	-804.	4956.	4924.	1043.	1872.
CHEMICAL	4215.	21301.	20307.	12684.	9463.
MISC	-957.	17048.	21328.	12259.	8936.
TOTALS	-52979.	443071.	523967.	237239.	209322.

TABLE - CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY MANUFACTURING TYPE
COUNT BY - AEMPH76

COMPON					
MANUFACT	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CONTRACTN
FOOD	.3	25.6	34.9	19.1	9.4
TOBACCO	25.7	60.5	40.5	8.4	2.7
RUBBER	-9.9	23.6	39.3	18.4	12.5
LEATHER	-26.4	15.5	39.2	10.2	13.0
TEXTILES	-16.2	18.3	31.6	11.6	14.6
KNITTING	-17.4	19.5	36.0	10.7	11.6
CLOTHING	-18.3	21.8	40.1	-13.1	13.1
WOOD	-2.5	33.3	40.4	15.9	11.3
FURNITUR	-10.1	24.3	40.7	17.5	11.2
PAPER	-1.6	27.8	30.2	11.2	10.4
PRINTING	11.4	34.7	32.8	18.0	8.6
PRIM MTL	8.3	29.0	11.9	6.4	15.2
MTL FAB	-7.5	24.4	32.6	15.5	14.8
MACHINRY	-8.7	25.2	30.1	13.6	17.3
TRANSPRT	5.3	28.3	26.6	17.7	14.2
ELECTRIC	.6	42.3	39.0	12.9	15.6
NON-MTL	-11.2	24.9	30.3	10.1	16.0
PTROLEUM	-4.8	29.9	29.7	6.3	11.3
CHEMICAL	5.1	26.0	24.8	15.5	11.5
MISC	-1.4	25.1	31.3	18.0	13.1
TOTALS	-3.3	27.3	32.2	14.6	12.9

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

SERVICES	SIZE						TOTALS
	CANADA TOTALS BY SERVICE GROUP						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
EDUCAT	4064.	3781.	4063.	7968.	27740.	139015.	186631.
MUSEUMS	535.	431.	710.	708.	1150.	0.	3534.
HEALTH	6053.	9184.	11019.	12683.	29443.	179225.	247607.
SOCIAL	3991.	4093.	5093.	4989.	2442.	3182.	23790
RELIGION	955.	1018.	1052.	902.	1230.	432.	5589.
AMUSEREC	18232.	8229.	5455.	3521.	2362.	3388.	41187.
BUSINESS	4933.	3164.	4277.	5551.	7930.	8388.	34243.
PROSERVE	48265.	24278.	16740.	16371.	17300.	31984.	154938
PERSONAL	25733.	6349.	4506.	3563.	3046.	1991.	45188.
ACCOMSER	139500.	70874.	34935.	19755.	20240.	30120.	315424
MISCSERV	79219.	21974.	14021.	12156.	13404.	22679.	163453.
TOTALS	331480.	153375.	101871.	88167.	126287.	420404.	1221584.

TABLE B.2

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

SERVICES	SIZE						TOTALS
	CANADA TOTALS BY SERVICE GROUP						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
EDUCAT	4238.	947.	-158.	1934.	4987.	16112.	28060.
MUSEUMS	901.	51.	-28.	275.	-42.	67.	1224.
HEALTH	7915.	3066.	2313.	2628.	3693.	35916.	55531.
SOCIAL	3204.	2343.	1016.	786.	470.	1035.	8854.
RELIGION	533.	149.	125.	-332.	-383.	145.	237.
AMUSEREC	10918.	2470.	1618.	752.	-393.	742.	16107.
BUSINESS	10325.	3256.	1333.	2411.	752.	11650.	29727.
PROSERVE	30161.	6009.	3082.	2154.	2502.	18470.	62378.
PERSONAL	3164.	-504.	-914.	-814.	-1494.	804.	242.
ACCOMSER	37767.	20830.	15227.	4451.	-3363.	13149.	88061.
MISCSERV	26061.	1135.	-356.	107.	-2476.	10800.	35271.
TOTALS	135187.	39752.	23258.	14352.	4253.	108890.	325692.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 ROW PER CENTS
 COUNT BY - AEMPH76

SERVICES	SIZE CANADA TOTALS BY SERVICE GROUP						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
EDUCAT	15.1	3.4	- .6	6.9	17.8	57.4	28060.0
MUSEUMS	73.6	4.2	-2.3	22.5	-3.4	5.5	1224.0
HEALTH	14.3	5.5	4.2	4.7	6.7	64.7	55531.0
SOCIAL	36.2	26.5	11.5	8.9	5.3	11.7	8854.0
RELIGION	224.9	62.9	52.7	-140.1	-161.6	61.2	237.0
AMUSEREC	67.8	15.3	10.0	4.7	-2.4	4.6	16107.0
BUSINESS	34.7	11.0	4.5	8.1	2.5	39.2	29727.0
PROSERVE	48.4	9.6	4.9	3.5	4.0	29.6	62378.0
PERSONAL	1307.4	-208.3	-377.7	-336.4	-617.4	332.2	242.0
ACCOMSER	42.9	23.7	17.3	5.1	-3.8	14.9	88061.0
MISCSERV	73.9	3.2	-1.0	.3	-7.0	30.6	35271.0
TOTALS	41.5	12.2	7.1	4.4	1.3	33.4	325692.0

TABLE B.4

CELL PER CENTS

SERVICES	SIZE CANADA TOTALS BY SERVICE GROUP						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
EDUCAT	1.3	.3	.0	.6	1.5	4.9	8.6
MUSEUMS	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.4
HEALTH	2.4	.9	.7	.8	1.1	11.0	17.1
SOCIAL	1.0	.7	.3	.2	.1	.3	2.7
RELIGION	.2	.0	.0	-.1	-.1	.0	.1
AMUSEREC	3.4	.8	.5	.2	-.1	.2	4.9
BUSINESS	3.2	1.0	.4	.7	.2	3.6	9.1
PROSERVE	9.3	1.8	.9	.7	.8	5.7	19.2
PERSONAL	1.0	-.2	-.3	-.2	-.5	.2	.1
ACCOMSER	11.6	6.4	4.7	1.4	-1.0	4.0	27.0
MISCSERV	8.0	.3	-.1	.0	-.8	3.3	10.8
TOTALS	41.5	12.2	7.1	4.4	1.3	33.4	325692.0

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

SERVICES	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
EDUCAT	104.3	25.0	-3.9	24.3	18.0	11.6	15.0
MUSEUMS	168.4	11.8	-3.9	38.8	-3.7	.0	34.6
HEALTH	130.8	33.4	21.0	20.7	12.5	20.0	22.4
SOCIAL	80.3	57.2	19.9	15.8	19.2	32.5	37.2
RELIGION	55.8	14.6	11.9	-36.8	-31.1	33.6	4.2
AMUSEREC	59.9	30.0	29.7	21.4	-16.6	21.9	39.1
BUSINESS	209.3	102.9	31.2	43.4	9.5	138.9	86.8
PROSERVE	62.5	24.8	18.4	13.2	14.5	57.7	40.3
PERSONAL	12.3	-7.9	-20.3	-22.8	-49.0	40.4	.5
ACCOMSER	27.1	29.4	43.6	22.5	-16.6	43.7	27.9
MISC SERV	32.9	5.2	-2.5	.9	-18.5	47.6	21.6
TOTALS	40.8	25.9	22.8	16.3	3.4	25.9	26.7

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF ABSOLUTE NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

SERVICES	COMPON				
	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
EDUCAT	28060.	15268.	19602.	44709.	12315.
MUSEUMS	1224.	550.	333.	1504.	497.
HEALTH	55531.	26073.	14821.	56112.	11833.
SOCIAL	8854.	9254.	4141.	6014.	2273.
RELIGION	237.	948.	1015.	872.	568.
AMUSEREC	16107.	23251.	10149.	9030.	6025.
BUSINESS	29727.	34891.	13644.	11843.	3363.
PROSERVE	62378.	95798.	51410.	36826.	18836.
PERSONAL	242.	16047.	15613.	5534.	5726.
ACCOMSER	88061.	197943.	125760.	49486.	33608.
MISC SERV	35271.	73251.	52921.	33711.	18770.
TOTALS	325692.	493274.	309409.	255641.	113814.

TABLE B.7

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF PERCENT NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

SERVICES	COMPON				
	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
EDUCAT	15.0	8.2	10.5	24.0	6.6
MUSEUMS	34.6	15.6	9.4	42.6	14.1
HEALTH	22.4	10.5	6.0	22.7	4.8
SOCIAL	37.2	38.9	17.4	25.3	9.6
RELIGION	4.2	17.0	18.2	15.6	10.2
AMUSEREC	39.1	56.5	24.6	21.9	14.6
BUSINESS	86.8	101.9	39.8	34.6	9.8
PROSERVE	40.3	61.8	33.2	23.8	12.2
PERSONAL	.5	35.5	34.6	12.2	12.7
ACCOMSER	27.9	62.8	39.9	15.7	10.7
MISC SERV	21.6	44.8	32.4	20.6	11.5
TOTALS	26.7	40.4	25.3	20.9	9.3

TABLE C.1

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NFLD

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	253.	20.	0.	0.	0.	0.	273.
FORESTRY	136.	70.	110.	0.	0.	500.	816.
FISHING	34.	2.	0.	0.	341.	0.	377.
MINES	40.	102.	153.	0.	265.	515.	1075.
MANUFACT	1153.	868.	806.	2396.	833.	8017.	14073.
CNSTRCTN	2943.	1541.	909.	880.	1816.	750.	8839.
TRANSPET	1131.	542.	625.	476.	135.	1748.	4657.
TPADE	10948.	3219.	2071.	2721.	1306.	2452.	22717.
FINANCE	861.	172.	190.	165.	10.	789.	2187.
SERVICES	4275.	1459.	713.	1118.	554.	5015.	13134.
TOTALS	21774.	7995.	5577.	7756.	5260.	19786.	68148.

PROVINCE - PEI

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	479.	120.	0.	0.	0.	0.	599.
FORESTRY	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.
FISHING	77.	33.	0.	0.	0.	0.	110.
MINES	21.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	21.
MANUFACT	541.	325.	544.	560.	280.	292.	2542.
CNSTRCTN	955.	377.	222.	120.	351.	0.	2025.
TRANSPPT	330.	138.	3.	180.	650.	25.	1326.
TRADE	3062.	1214.	454.	39.	270.	486.	5525.
FINANCE	323.	65.	141.	0.	153.	20.	702.
SERVICES	1422.	681.	520.	160.	657.	46.	3486.
TOTALS	7214.	2953.	1884.	1059.	2361.	869.	16340.

TABLE C.1

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT PY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NS

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	877.	327.	72.	113.	0.	9.	1398.
FORESTRY	392.	351.	0.	1.	0.	0.	744.
FISHING	319.	148.	63.	0.	6.	45.	581.
MINES	120.	159.	255.	237.	213.	236.	1222.
MANUFACT	3127.	2732.	3101.	1956.	5354.	16078.	32348.
CNSTRCTN	6623.	2644.	2153.	1907.	419.	664.	14410.
TRANSPRT	2397.	1252.	501.	1224.	949.	4447.	10770.
TRADE	18260.	5561.	3818.	2104.	2174.	8681.	40598.
FINANCE	2457.	896.	524.	717.	589.	1509.	6692.
SERVICES	9292.	4135.	2941.	1584.	3368.	9121.	30441.
TOTALS	43864.	18205.	13428.	9843.	13072.	40792.	139204.

PROVINCE - NB

INDUSTPY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	698.	70.	0.	295.	0.	115.	1178.
FORESTRY	481.	419.	232.	100.	0.	350.	1582.
FISHING	177.	0.	55.	0.	0.	0.	232.
MINES	150.	163.	233.	20.	918.	785.	2269.
MANUFACT	2425.	2384.	2875.	3059.	5572.	12773.	29088.
CNSTRCTN	6535.	1997.	961.	815.	1226.	416.	11950.
TRANSPRT	1862.	870.	676.	495.	223.	3028.	7154.
TRADE	14889.	4159.	2779.	2719.	1101.	6199.	31846.
FINANCE	2360.	346.	339.	335.	722.	1597.	5699.
SERVICES	7527.	2869.	1728.	1407.	1978.	8945.	24454.
TOTALS	37104.	13277.	9878.	9245.	11740.	34208.	115452.

TABLE C.1

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - QUE

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
AGRICULT	4450.	1531.	1170.	148.	533.	247.	8079.
FORESTRY	1112.	1560.	1251.	1005.	1254.	250.	6432.
FISHING	42.	0.	0.	147.	0.	125.	314.
MINES	982.	1054.	762.	1578.	3211.	12898.	20485.
MANUFACT	48701.	57131.	60308.	73622.	87824.	186350.	513936.
CNSTRCTN	46827.	18968.	14227.	12385.	11737.	5913.	110057.
TRANSPPT	16693.	11048.	8793.	8875.	6757.	41002.	93168.
TRADE	171863.	47219.	31783.	23009.	17006.	47969.	338849.
FINANCE	17489.	5415.	4850.	6745.	9370.	31915.	75784.
SERVICES	85306.	40937.	26064.	24808.	42004.	131184.	350303.
TOTALS	393465.	184863.	149208.	152322.	179696.	457853.	1517407.

PROVINCE - ONT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
AGRICULT	9444.	2261.	1545.	1256.	1150.	854.	16510.
FORESTRY	893.	524.	260.	451.	360.	480.	2968.
FISHING	225.	24.	178.	0.	350.	0.	777.
MINES	2422.	1441.	880.	781.	4258.	16502.	26284.
MANUFACT	66190.	68535.	68652.	81622.	124339.	378162.	787500.
CNSTRCTN	73054.	29747.	16537.	15485.	13882.	10657.	159362.
TRANSPPT	22855.	13498.	10208.	9825.	13092.	43194.	112672.
TRADE	205724.	62572.	39500.	26689.	23331.	71905.	429721.
FINANCE	27992.	9259.	7920.	8533.	13902.	70243.	137849.
SERVICES	122202.	57706.	40836.	35145.	43167.	164634.	463690.
TOTALS	531001.	245567.	186516.	179787.	237831.	756631.	2137333.

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - MAN

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1949.	985.	400.	233.	0.	7.	3574.
FORESTRY	116.	135.	0.	0.	0.	3.	254.
FISHING	27.	21.	0.	0.	0.	0.	48.
MINES	223.	110.	0.	20.	150.	6991.	7494.
MANUFACT	6108.	5009.	5215.	6567.	8278.	17876.	49053.
CNSTRCTN	8639.	2691.	1666.	1351.	958.	1235.	16540.
TRANSPRT	3149.	1661.	1161.	1245.	1388.	8864.	17468.
TRADE	26225.	5924.	4071.	3171.	3970.	14004.	57365.
FINANCE	3833.	1082.	919.	1195.	1083.	6864.	14976.
SERVICES	14029.	6185.	4387.	3951.	10598.	23665.	62815.
TOTALS	64298.	23803.	17819.	17733.	26425.	79509.	229587.

PROVINCE - SASK

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1855.	156.	549.	346.	12.	40.	2958.
FORESTRY	121.	112.	0.	0.	0.	0.	233.
FISHING	7.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7.
MINES	714.	265.	276.	484.	2230.	1930.	5899.
MANUFACT	2867.	2250.	1155.	1356.	1972.	7221.	16821.
CNSTRCTN	7867.	2295.	1151.	777.	537.	924.	13551.
TRANSPRT	2894.	1345.	668.	988.	475.	2792.	9162.
TRADE	25501.	4872.	3066.	1865.	2090.	8698.	46092.
FINANCE	1855.	534.	325.	547.	1077.	918.	5256.
SERVICES	11466.	4755.	2883.	2132.	2441.	12265.	35942.
TOTALS	55147.	16584.	10073.	8495.	10834.	34788.	135921.

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - ALTA

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	3688.	861.	593.	399.	7.	81.	5629.
FORESTRY	321.	113.	0.	0.	0.	450.	884.
FISHING	4.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.
MINES	4179.	2474.	1955.	2831.	3270.	11267.	25976.
MANUFACT	10010.	7517.	5169.	5335.	6702.	23921.	58654.
CNSTRCTN	23249.	8690.	4611.	3868.	3925.	6761.	51104.
TRANSPRT	8364.	3712.	2961.	2412.	2527.	10552.	30528.
TRADE	48015.	11705.	7818.	7931.	6934.	23990.	106393.
FINANCE	8898.	2279.	1431.	1163.	1578.	5032.	20381.
SERVICES	30756.	15181.	9601.	9580.	8927.	29529.	103574.
TOTALS	137484.	52532.	34139.	33519.	33870.	111583.	403127.

PROVINCE - BC

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	3422.	798.	263.	468.	309.	0.	5260.
FORESTRY	5440.	2958.	918.	1401.	400.	2471.	13588.
FISHING	293.	167.	50.	0.	0.	935.	1445.
MINES	2405.	387.	146.	614.	3324.	7757.	14633.
MANUFACT	17437.	12176.	10929.	12165.	17752.	50260.	120719.
CNSTRCTN	28304.	8399.	4313.	3789.	2548.	3834.	51187.
TRANSPRT	11722.	4830.	3609.	3554.	2384.	35270.	61369.
TRADE	68701.	17528.	10873.	7690.	7870.	25988.	138650.
FINANCE	14712.	3340.	2328.	2019.	3106.	13302.	38807.
SERVICES	44095.	18861.	11871.	8076.	12578.	36000.	131481.
TOTALS	196531.	69444.	45300.	39776.	50271.	175817.	577139.

TABLE - EMPLOYMENT BASE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 1976

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - YUK/NWT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	8.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	8.
FORESTRY	18.	40.	0.	0.	0.	0.	58.
FISHING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MINES	50.	10.	25.	215.	575.	1860.	2735.
MANUFACT	160.	180.	8.	0.	0.	3.	351.
CNSTRCTN	699.	109.	65.	0.	295.	4.	1172.
TRANSPRT	591.	167.	310.	42.	55.	218.	1383.
TRADE	1319.	384.	150.	105.	40.	89.	2087.
FINANCE	169.	0.	0.	0.	0.	21.	190.
SERVICES	1110.	606.	327.	206.	15.	0.	2264.
TOTALS	4124.	1496.	885.	568.	980.	2195.	10248.

TABLE C.2

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NFLD

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	55.	-5.	0.	0.	24.	0.	74.
FORESTRY	69.	36.	-10.	0.	0.	-500.	-405.
FISHING	38.	-2.	0.	0.	-255.	110.	-109.
MINES	19.	-52.	-61.	155.	262.	-428.	-105.
MANUFACT	486.	344.	23.	-712.	980.	-1763.	-642.
CNSTRCTN	444.	-900.	-446.	-666.	-803.	-347.	-2718.
TRANSPRT	117.	-127.	-114.	-195.	132.	1152.	965.
TRADE	143.	-596.	-157.	-617.	-647.	783.	-1091.
FINANCE	303.	110.	-67.	222.	132.	900.	1600.
SERVICES	985.	215.	366.	633.	277.	5105.	7581.
TOTALS	2659.	-977.	-466.	-1180.	102.	5012.	5150.

PROVINCE - PEI

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	101.	-50.	0.	0.	0.	8.	59.
FORESTRY	16.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	16.
FISHING	5.	-1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.
MINES	-12.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-12.
MANUFACT	129.	261.	-146.	-26.	-280.	328.	266.
CNSTRCTN	-90.	-97.	-57.	-22.	-197.	2.	-461.
TRANSPRT	24.	-7.	0.	13.	-56.	82.	56.
TRADE	-78.	-308.	-237.	-1.	-95.	1020.	301.
FINANCE	23.	-8.	15.	0.	-150.	32.	-88.
SERVICES	309.	151.	247.	-30.	-351.	279.	605.
TOTALS	427.	-59.	-178.	-66.	-1129.	1751.	746.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NS

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	201.	-55.	-62.	-11.	0.	0.	73.
FORESTRY	195.	-66.	0.	-1.	0.	0.	128.
FISHING	831.	-117.	12.	0.	-6.	0.	720.
MINES	46.	23.	-72.	236.	-207.	311.	337.
MANUFACT	936.	581.	-764.	-276.	-171.	-2349.	-2043.
CNSTRCTN	-16.	-1194.	-1389.	-1197.	-53.	-239.	-4086.
TRANSPRT	221.	-235.	127.	-564.	4.	-391.	-838.
TRADE	1498.	-331.	-961.	-609.	88.	2238.	1923.
FINANCE	296.	-187.	-154.	-170.	-34.	1028.	779.
SERVICES	2742.	649.	813.	412.	856.	2765.	8237.
TOTALS	6950.	-932.	-2450.	-2180.	477.	3363.	5228.

PROVINCE - NB

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	305.	3.	0.	-120.	0.	35.	223.
FORESTRY	-70.	84.	113.	200.	0.	300.	627.
FISHING	16.	20.	-15.	0.	0.	0.	21.
MINES	-27.	35.	10.	125.	-388.	1677.	1432.
MANUFACT	1073.	-214.	-651.	-649.	-1006.	-1455.	-2902.
CNSTRCTN	-1246.	-653.	-497.	-384.	378.	220.	-2182.
TRANSPRT	226.	50.	134.	92.	-100.	1896.	2298.
TRADE	981.	6.	-547.	-684.	-32.	1010.	734.
FINANCE	7.	-154.	-82.	-32.	28.	600.	367.
SEKVICES	1903.	873.	136.	631.	74.	2411.	6028.
TOTALS	3168.	50.	-1399.	-821.	-1046.	6694.	6646.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - QUE

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1976.	-181.	-13.	-71.	-526.	242.	1427.
FORESTRY	1464.	-519.	197.	-531.	228.	1425.	2264.
FISHING	100.	49.	0.	103.	0.	-105.	147.
MINES	1071.	167.	128.	527.	-1501.	-6260.	-5868.
MANUFACT	18843.	-1145.	-13933.	-22262.	-27580.	-6563.	-52640.
CNSTRCTN	1275.	-5206.	-7065.	-8031.	-5074.	-1883.	-25984.
TRANSPRT	3554.	-307.	-1393.	-2558.	-1469.	13083.	10910.
TRADE	24856.	-1281.	-6334.	-6912.	-4992.	-1164.	4173.
FINANCE	6705.	1419.	1345.	-31.	-163.	3090.	12365.
SERVICES	26343.	4362.	1005.	461.	-3995.	23935.	52111.
TOTALS	86187.	-2642.	-26063.	-39305.	-45072.	25800.	-1095.

PROVINCE - ONT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	2081.	135.	-279.	-229.	-260.	209.	1657.
FORESTRY	143.	260.	-120.	-151.	-360.	25.	-203.
FISHING	141.	1.	-28.	0.	-44.	0.	70.
MINES	-234.	-480.	-85.	-111.	132.	11521.	10743.
MANUFACT	30127.	6494.	-899.	-13306.	-24519.	-837.	-2940.
CNSTRCTN	-1694.	-7988.	-5880.	-7185.	-4328.	-2213.	-29288.
TRANSPRT	5841.	-116.	-1006.	-1259.	-28.	15700.	19132.
TRADE	26999.	-1093.	-4002.	-5675.	-90.	11199.	27338.
FINANCE	8264.	2989.	343.	-1301.	166.	-4667.	5794.
SERVICES	44780.	15577.	9762.	4171.	2049.	20533.	96872.
TOTALS	116448.	15779.	-2194.	-25046.	-27282.	51470.	129175.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

INDUSTRY	CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE						TOTALS
	SIZE						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1613.	289.	69.	117.	0.	153.	2241.
FORESTRY	48.	25.	0.	0.	0.	0.	73.
FISHING	10.	-21.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-11.
MINES	110.	32.	125.	10.	291.	-1330.	-762.
MANUFACT	1645.	-97.	-251.	-2091.	-1392.	-2862.	-5048.
CNSTRCTN	-341.	-973.	-880.	-815.	-308.	-532.	-3849.
TRANSPRT	3927.	335.	255.	-160.	-406.	3360.	7311.
TRADE	1213.	-31.	-48.	-607.	-483.	5790.	5834.
FINANCE	616.	193.	18.	-315.	-567.	-1063.	-1118.
SERVICES	3777.	2124.	241.	588.	-1575.	5705.	10860.
TOTALS	12618.	1876.	-471.	-3273.	-4440.	9221.	15531.

PROVINCE - SASK

INDUSTRY	CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE						TOTALS
	SIZE						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	500.	137.	62.	-34.	275.	65.	1005.
FORESTRY	-58.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-55.
FISHING	-2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-2.
MINES	648.	148.	19.	27.	-821.	1532.	1553.
MANUFACT	1516.	84.	-300.	-85.	-264.	153.	1104.
CNSTRCTN	2285.	-458.	-128.	-104.	-48.	-408.	1139.
TRANSPRT	575.	21.	87.	25.	117.	5887.	6712.
TRADE	4001.	-40.	-222.	44.	-357.	558.	3984.
FINANCE	760.	256.	78.	-144.	-842.	587.	695.
SERVICES	4204.	1916.	1076.	916.	134.	4935.	13181.
TOTALS	14429.	2067.	672.	645.	-1806.	13309.	29316.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - ALTA

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1745.	-7.	52.	-112.	-4.	-7.	1667.
FORESTRY	105.	-40.	0.	0.	0.	-450.	-385.
FISHING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MINES	4567.	857.	688.	-382.	3856.	895.	10481.
MANUFACT	5354.	393.	-262.	-1736.	195.	1209.	5153.
CNSTRCTN	9695.	-676.	-844.	-466.	894.	-2702.	5901.
TRANSPPT	3914.	494.	427.	653.	31.	8553.	14072.
TRADE	15780.	1372.	250.	-1018.	216.	12917.	29517.
FINANCE	4551.	1538.	611.	583.	-35.	8787.	16035.
SERVICES	24097.	7831.	4900.	4925.	2116.	27907.	71776.
TOTALS	69808.	11762.	5822.	2447.	7269.	57109.	154217.

PROVINCE - BC

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1305.	143.	169.	-165.	143.	8.	1603.
FORESTRY	235.	-546.	-481.	-721.	347.	1015.	-151.
FISHING	374.	-77.	-20.	0.	0.	-345.	-68.
MINES	1686.	224.	0.	-265.	-732.	1572.	2485.
MANUFACT	6634.	-41.	-610.	-2864.	-3432.	7086.	6773.
CNSTPCTN	2435.	-3003.	-1635.	-1785.	-288.	1330.	-2946.
TRANSPPT	2873.	232.	-4.	-680.	991.	-7978.	-4566.
TRADE	16808.	297.	-959.	-2143.	-1697.	4554.	16860.
FINANCE	3187.	664.	186.	-353.	-693.	2748.	5739.
SERVICES	25547.	6008.	4729.	1558.	4673.	15268.	57783.
TOTALS	61084.	3901.	1375.	-7418.	-688.	25258.	83512.

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - YUK/NWT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	10.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	10.
FORESTRY	-9.	-5.	0.	0.	0.	0.	-14.
FISHING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MINES	46.	30.	0.	125.	-217.	-447.	-463.
MANUFACT	43.	-140.	-8.	25.	12.	8.	-60.
CNSTRCTN	146.	8.	-15.	161.	-178.	66.	188.
TRANSPRT	289.	93.	1.	-23.	275.	-151.	484.
TRADE	502.	-52.	-66.	-25.	18.	189.	566.
FINANCE	88.	36.	0.	0.	5.	51.	180.
SERVICES	500.	46.	-17.	87.	-5.	47.	658.
TOTALS	1615.	16.	-105.	350.	-90.	-237.	1549.

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
ROW PER CENTS
COUNT BY - AEMPH76

		PROVINCE -		NFLD			
		SIZE					
CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	TOTALS
AGRICULT	74.3	-6.8	.0	.0	32.4	.0	74.0
FORESTRY	-17.0	-8.9	2.5	.0	.0	123.5	-405.0
FISHING	-34.9	1.8	.0	.0	233.9	-100.9	-109.0
MINES	-18.1	49.5	58.1	-147.6	-249.5	407.6	-105.0
MANUFACT	-75.7	-53.6	-3.6	110.9	-152.6	274.6	-642.0
CNSTRCTN	-16.3	33.1	16.4	24.5	29.5	12.8	-2718.0
TRANSPRT	12.1	-13.2	-11.8	-20.2	13.7	119.4	965.0
TRADE	-13.1	54.6	14.4	56.6	59.3	-71.8	-1091.0
FINANCE	18.9	6.9	-4.2	13.9	8.3	56.2	1600.0
SERVICES	13.0	2.8	4.8	8.3	3.7	67.3	7581.0
TOTALS	51.6	-19.0	-9.0	-22.9	2.0	97.3	5150.0

TABLE C.4

CELL PER CENTS

PROVINCE - NFLD

		PROVINCE -		NFLD			
		SIZE					
CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	TOTALS
AGRICULT	1.1	-.1	.0	.0	.5	.0	1.4
FORESTRY	1.3	.7	-.2	.0	.0	-9.7	-7.9
FISHING	.7	.0	.0	.0	-5.0	2.1	-2.1
MINES	.4	-1.0	-1.2	3.0	5.1	-8.3	-2.0
MANUFACT	9.4	6.7	.4	-13.8	19.0	-34.2	-12.5
CNSTRCTN	8.6	-17.5	-8.7	-12.9	-15.6	-6.7	-52.8
TRANSPRT	2.3	-2.5	-2.2	-3.8	2.6	22.4	18.7
TRADE	2.8	-11.6	-3.0	-12.0	-12.6	15.2	-21.2
FINANCE	5.9	2.1	-1.3	4.3	2.6	17.5	31.1
SERVICES	19.1	4.2	7.1	12.3	5.4	99.1	147.2
TOTALS	51.6	-19.0	-9.0	-22.9	2.0	97.3	5150.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 ROW PER CENTS
 COUNT BY - AEMPH76

INDUSTRY	CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE						TOTALS
	SIZE						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	171.2	-84.7	.0	.0	.0	13.6	59.0
FORESTRY	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0
FISHING	125.0	-25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.0
MINES	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-12.0
MANUFACT	48.5	98.1	-54.9	-9.8	-105.3	123.3	266.0
CNSTRCTN	19.5	21.0	12.4	4.8	42.7	-.4	-461.0
TRANSPRT	42.9	-12.5	.0	23.2	-100.0	146.4	56.0
TRADE	-25.9	-102.3	-78.7	-.3	-31.6	338.9	301.0
FINANCE	-26.1	9.1	-17.0	.0	170.5	-36.4	-88.0
SERVICES	51.1	25.0	40.8	-5.0	-58.0	46.1	605.0
TOTALS	57.2	-7.9	-23.9	-8.8	-151.3	234.7	746.0

TABLE C.4

CELL PER CENTS

INDUSTRY	CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE						TOTALS
	SIZE						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	13.5	-6.7	.0	.0	.0	1.1	7.9
FORESTRY	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1
FISHING	.7	-.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5
MINES	-1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-1.6
MANUFACT	17.3	35.0	-19.6	-3.5	-37.5	44.0	35.7
CNSTRCTN	-12.1	-13.0	-7.6	-2.9	-26.4	.3	-61.8
TRANSPRT	3.2	-.9	.0	1.7	-7.5	11.0	7.5
TRADE	-10.5	-41.3	-31.8	-.1	-12.7	136.7	40.3
FINANCE	3.1	-1.1	2.0	.0	-20.1	4.3	-11.8
SERVICES	41.4	20.2	33.1	-4.0	-47.1	37.4	81.1
TOTALS	57.2	-7.9	-23.9	-8.8	-151.3	234.7	746.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 IN PERCENTS
 QUANT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NS

CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	275.3	-75.3	-84.9	-15.1	.0	.0	73.0
FORESTRY	152.3	-51.6	.0	-.8	.0	.0	128.0
FISHING	115.4	-16.2	1.7	.0	-.8	.0	720.0
MINES	13.6	6.8	-21.4	70.0	-61.4	92.3	337.0
MANUFACT	-45.8	-28.4	37.4	13.5	8.4	115.0	-2043.0
CONSTRCTN	.4	29.2	34.0	29.3	1.3	5.8	-4088.0
TRANSPRT	-26.4	28.0	-15.2	67.3	-.5	46.7	-838.0
TRADE	77.9	-17.2	-50.0	-31.7	4.6	116.4	1923.0
FINANCE	38.0	-24.0	-19.8	-21.8	-4.4	132.0	779.0
SERVICES	33.3	7.9	9.9	5.0	10.4	33.6	8237.0
TOTALS	132.9	-17.8	-46.9	-41.7	9.1	64.3	5228.0

IN PERCENTS

TABLE C.4

PROVINCE - NS

CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	3.8	-1.1	-1.2	-.2	.0	.0	1.4
FORESTRY	3.7	-1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.4
FISHING	15.9	-2.2	.2	.0	-.1	.0	13.8
MINES	.9	.4	-1.4	4.5	-4.0	5.9	6.4
MANUFACT	17.9	11.1	-14.6	-5.3	-3.3	-44.9	-39.1
CONSTRCTN	-.3	-22.8	-26.6	-22.9	-1.0	-4.6	-78.2
TRANSPRT	4.2	-4.5	2.4	-10.8	.1	-7.5	-16.0
TRADE	28.7	-6.3	-18.4	-11.6	1.7	42.8	36.8
FINANCE	5.7	-3.6	-2.9	-3.3	-.7	19.7	14.9
SERVICES	52.4	12.4	15.6	7.9	16.4	52.9	157.6
TOTALS	132.9	-17.8	-46.9	-41.7	9.1	64.3	5228.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 ROW PER CENTS
 COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NB

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	136.8	1.3	.0	-53.8	.0	15.7	223.0
FORESTRY	-11.2	13.4	18.0	31.9	.0	47.8	627.0
FISHING	76.2	95.2	-71.4	.0	.0	.0	21.0
MINES	-1.9	2.4	.7	8.7	-27.1	117.1	1432.0
MANUFACT	-37.0	7.4	22.4	22.4	34.7	50.1	-2902.0
CNSTRCTN	57.1	29.9	22.8	17.6	-17.3	-10.1	-2182.0
TRANSPRT	9.8	2.2	5.8	4.0	-4.4	82.5	2298.0
TRADE	133.7	.8	-74.5	-93.2	-4.4	137.6	734.0
FINANCE	1.9	-42.0	-22.3	-8.7	7.6	163.5	367.0
SERVICES	31.6	14.5	2.3	10.5	1.2	40.0	6028.0
TOTALS	47.7	.8	-21.1	-12.4	-15.7	100.7	6646.0

TABLE C.4

CELL PER CENTS

PROVINCE - NB

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	4.6	.0	.0	-1.8	.0	.5	3.4
FORESTRY	-1.1	1.3	1.7	3.0	.0	4.5	9.4
FISHING	.2	.3	-.2	.0	.0	.0	.3
MINES	-.4	.5	.2	1.9	-5.8	25.2	21.5
MANUFACT	16.1	-3.2	-9.8	-9.8	-15.1	-21.9	-43.7
CNSTRCTN	-18.7	-9.8	-7.5	-5.8	5.7	3.3	-32.8
TRANSPRT	3.4	.8	2.0	1.4	-1.5	28.5	34.6
TRADE	14.8	.1	-8.2	-10.3	-.5	15.2	11.0
FINANCE	.1	-2.3	-1.2	-.5	.4	9.0	5.5
SERVICES	28.6	13.1	2.0	9.5	1.1	36.3	90.7
TOTALS	47.7	.8	-21.1	-12.4	-15.7	100.7	6646.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84

ROW PER CENTS

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - QUE

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	138.5	-12.7	-0.9	-5.0	-36.9	17.0	1427.0
FORESTRY	64.7	-22.9	8.7	-23.5	10.1	62.9	2264.0
FISHING	68.0	33.3	0.0	70.1	0.0	-71.4	147.0
MINES	-18.3	-2.8	-2.2	-9.0	25.6	106.7	-5868.0
MANUFACT	-35.8	2.2	26.5	42.3	52.4	12.5	-52640.0
CNSTRCTN	-4.9	20.0	27.2	30.9	19.5	7.2	-25984.0
TRANSPRT	32.6	-2.8	-12.8	-23.4	-13.5	119.9	10910.0
TRADE	595.6	-30.7	-151.8	-165.6	-119.6	-27.9	4173.0
FINANCE	54.2	11.5	10.9	-0.3	-1.3	25.0	12365.0
SERVICES	50.6	8.4	1.9	0.9	-7.7	45.9	52111.0
TOTALS	-7871.0	241.3	2380.2	3589.5	4116.2	-2356.2	-1095.0

CELL PER CENTS

PROVINCE - QUE

TABLE C.4

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	-180.5	16.5	1.2	6.5	48.0	-22.1	-130.3
FORESTRY	-133.7	47.4	-18.0	48.5	-20.8	-130.1	-206.8
FISHING	-9.1	-4.5	0.0	-9.4	0.0	9.6	-13.4
MINES	-97.8	-15.3	-11.7	-48.1	137.1	571.7	535.9
MANUFACT	-1720.8	104.6	1272.4	2033.1	2518.7	599.4	4807.3
CNSTRCTN	-116.4	475.4	645.2	733.4	463.4	172.0	2373.0
TRANSPRT	-324.6	28.0	127.2	233.6	134.2	-1194.8	-996.3
TRADE	-2270.0	117.0	578.4	631.2	455.9	106.3	-381.1
FINANCE	-612.3	-129.6	-122.8	2.8	14.9	-282.2	-1129.2
SERVICES	-2405.8	-398.4	-91.8	-42.1	364.8	-2185.8	-4759.0
TOTALS	-7871.0	241.3	2380.2	3589.5	4116.2	-2356.2	-1095.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 ROW PER CENTS
 COUNT BY - AEMPH76

INDUSTRY	CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE						TOTALS
	SIZE						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	125.6	8.1	-16.8	-13.8	-15.7	12.6	1657.0
FORESTRY	-70.4	-128.1	59.1	74.4	177.3	-12.3	-203.0
FISHING	201.4	1.4	-40.0	.0	-62.9	.0	70.0
MINES	-2.2	-4.5	-.8	-1.0	1.2	107.2	10743.0
MANUFACT	-1024.7	-220.9	30.6	452.6	834.0	28.5	-2940.0
CNSTRCTN	5.8	27.3	20.1	24.5	14.8	7.6	-29288.0
TRANSPRT	30.5	-.6	-5.3	-6.6	-.1	82.1	19132.0
TRADE	98.8	-4.0	-14.6	-20.8	-.3	41.0	27338.0
FINANCE	142.6	51.6	5.9	-22.5	2.9	-80.5	5794.0
SERVICES	46.2	16.1	10.1	4.3	2.1	21.2	96872.0
TOTALS	90.1	12.2	-1.7	-19.4	-21.1	39.8	129175.0

CELL PER CENTS

TABLE C.4

INDUSTRY	CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE						TOTALS
	SIZE						
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1.6	.1	-.2	-.2	-.2	.2	1.3
FORESTRY	.1	.2	-.1	-.1	-.3	.0	-.2
FISHING	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
MINES	-.2	-.4	-.1	-.1	.1	8.9	8.3
MANUFACT	23.3	5.0	-.7	-10.3	-19.0	-.6	-2.3
CNSTRCTN	-1.3	-6.2	-4.6	-5.6	-3.4	-1.7	-22.7
TRANSPRT	4.5	-.1	-.8	-1.0	.0	12.2	14.8
TRADE	20.9	-.8	-3.1	-4.4	-.1	8.7	21.2
FINANCE	6.4	2.3	.3	-1.0	.1	-3.6	4.5
SERVICES	34.7	12.1	7.6	3.2	1.6	15.9	75.0
TOTALS	90.1	12.2	-1.7	-19.4	-21.1	39.8	129175.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 ROW PER CENTS
 COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - MAN

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	72.0	12.9	3.1	5.2	.0	6.8	2241.0
FORESTRY	65.8	34.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	73.0
FISHING	-90.9	190.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	-11.0
MINES	-14.4	-4.2	-16.4	-1.3	-38.2	174.5	-762.0
MANUFACT	-32.6	1.9	5.0	41.4	27.6	56.7	-5048.0
CNSTRCTN	8.9	25.3	22.9	21.2	8.0	13.8	-3849.0
TRANSPRT	53.7	4.6	3.5	-2.2	-5.6	46.0	7311.0
TRADE	20.8	-.5	-.8	-10.4	-8.3	99.2	5834.0
FINANCE	-55.1	-17.3	-1.6	28.2	50.7	95.1	-1118.0
SERVICES	34.8	19.6	2.2	5.4	-14.5	52.5	10860.0
TOTALS	81.2	12.1	-3.0	-21.1	-28.6	59.4	15531.0

CELL PER CENTS

TABLE C.4

PROVINCE - MAN

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	10.4	1.9	.4	.8	.0	1.0	14.4
FORESTRY	.3	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5
FISHING	.1	-.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	-.1
MINES	.7	.2	.8	.1	1.9	-8.6	-4.9
MANUFACT	10.6	-.6	-1.6	-13.5	-9.0	-18.4	-32.5
CNSTRCTN	-2.2	-6.3	-5.7	-5.2	-2.0	-3.4	-24.8
TRANSPRT	25.3	2.2	1.6	-1.0	-2.6	21.6	47.1
TRADE	7.8	-.2	-.3	-3.9	-3.1	37.3	37.6
FINANCE	4.0	1.2	.1	-2.0	-3.7	-6.8	-7.2
SERVICES	24.3	13.7	1.6	3.8	-10.1	36.7	69.9
TOTALS	81.2	12.1	-3.0	-21.1	-28.6	59.4	15531.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 ROW PER CENTS
 GOVT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - SASK

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	49.8	13.6	6.2	-3.4	27.4	6.5	1005.0
FORESTRY	105.5	-5.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	-55.0
FISHING	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-2.0
MINES	41.7	9.5	1.2	1.7	-52.9	98.6	1553.0
MANUFACT	137.3	7.6	-27.2	-7.7	-23.9	13.9	1104.0
CONSTRCTN	200.6	-40.2	-11.2	-9.1	-4.2	-35.8	1139.0
TRANSPRT	8.6	.3	1.3	.4	1.7	87.7	6712.0
TRADE	100.4	-1.0	-5.6	1.1	-9.0	14.0	3984.0
FINANCE	109.4	36.8	11.2	-20.7	-121.2	84.5	695.0
SERVICES	31.9	14.5	8.2	6.9	1.0	37.4	13181.0
TOTALS	49.2	7.1	2.3	2.2	-6.2	45.4	29316.0

CELL PER CENTS

PROVINCE - SASK

TABLE C.4

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	1.7	.5	.2	-.1	.9	.2	3.4
FORESTRY	-.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-.2
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	2.2	.5	.1	.1	-2.8	5.2	5.3
MANUFACT	5.2	.3	-1.0	-.3	-.9	.5	3.8
CONSTRCTN	7.8	-1.6	-.4	-.4	-.2	-1.4	3.9
TRANSPRT	2.0	.1	.3	.1	.4	20.1	22.9
TRADE	13.6	-.1	-.8	.2	-1.2	1.9	13.6
FINANCE	2.6	.9	.3	-.5	-2.9	2.0	2.4
SERVICES	14.3	6.5	3.7	3.1	.5	16.8	45.0
TOTALS	49.2	7.1	2.3	2.2	-6.2	45.4	29316.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
ROW PER CENTS
COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - ALTA

SIZE

CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE

INDUSTRY	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	TOTALS
AGRICULT	104.7	-.4	3.1	-6.7	-.2	-.4	1667.0
FORESTRY	-27.3	10.4	.0	.0	.0	116.9	-385.0
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	43.6	8.2	6.6	-3.6	36.8	8.5	10481.0
MANUFACT	103.9	7.6	-5.1	-33.7	3.8	23.5	5153.0
CNSTRCTN	164.3	-11.5	-14.3	-7.9	15.1	-45.8	5901.0
TRANSPRT	27.8	3.5	3.0	4.6	.2	60.8	14072.0
TRADE	53.5	4.6	.8	-3.4	.7	43.8	29517.0
FINANCE	28.4	9.6	3.8	3.6	-.2	54.8	16035.0
SERVICES	33.6	10.9	6.8	6.9	2.9	38.9	71776.0
TOTALS	45.3	7.6	3.8	1.6	4.7	37.0	154217.0

CELL PER CENTS

PROVINCE - ALTA

TABLE C.4

SIZE

CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE

INDUSTRY	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	TOTALS
AGRICULT	1.1	.0	.0	-.1	.0	.0	1.1
FORESTRY	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	-.3	-.2
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	3.0	.6	.4	-.2	2.5	.6	6.8
MANUFACT	3.5	.3	-.2	-1.1	.1	.8	3.3
CNSTRCTN	6.3	-.4	-.5	-.3	.6	-1.8	3.8
TRANSPRT	2.5	.3	.3	.4	.0	5.5	9.1
TRADE	10.2	.9	.2	-.7	.1	8.4	19.1
FINANCE	3.0	1.0	.4	.4	.0	5.7	10.4
SERVICES	15.6	5.1	3.2	3.2	1.4	18.1	46.5
TOTALS	45.3	7.6	3.8	1.6	4.7	37.0	154217.0

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
ROW PER CENTS
COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE -		BC					
SIZE							
CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	TOTALS
AGRICULT	81.4	8.9	10.5	-10.3	8.9	.5	1603.0
FORESTRY	-155.6	361.6	318.5	477.5	-229.8	-672.2	-151.0
FISHING	-550.0	113.2	29.4	.0	.0	507.4	-68.0
MINES	67.8	9.0	.0	-10.7	-29.5	63.3	2485.0
MANUFACT	97.9	-.6	-9.0	-42.3	-50.7	104.6	6773.0
CNSTRCTN	-82.7	101.9	55.5	60.6	9.8	-45.1	-2946.0
TRANSPRT	-62.9	-5.1	.1	14.9	-21.7	174.7	-4566.0
TRADE	99.7	1.8	-5.7	-12.7	-10.1	27.0	16860.0
FINANCE	55.5	11.6	3.2	-6.2	-12.1	47.9	5739.0
SEKVICES	44.2	10.4	8.2	2.7	8.1	26.4	57783.0
TOTALS	73.1	4.7	1.6	-8.9	-.8	30.2	83512.0

CELL PER CENTS

PROVINCE - BC

TABLE C.4

PROVINCE -		BC					
SIZE							
CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	TOTALS
AGRICULT	1.6	.2	.2	-.2	.2	.0	1.9
FORESTRY	.3	-.7	-.6	-.9	.4	1.2	-.2
FISHING	.4	-.1	.0	.0	.0	-.4	-.1
MINES	2.0	.3	.0	-.3	-.9	1.9	3.0
MANUFACT	7.9	.0	-.7	-3.4	-4.1	8.5	8.1
CNSTRCTN	2.9	-3.6	-2.0	-2.1	-.3	1.6	-3.5
TRANSPRT	3.4	.3	.0	-.8	1.2	-9.6	-5.5
TRADE	20.1	.4	-1.1	-2.6	-2.0	5.5	20.2
FINANCE	3.8	.8	.2	-.4	-.8	3.3	6.9
SERVICES	30.6	7.2	5.7	1.9	5.6	18.3	69.2
TOTALS	73.1	4.7	1.6	-8.9	-.8	30.2	83512.0

TABLE C.3

TABLE - NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE, 1976-84
 ROW PER CENTS
 COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - YUK/NWT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.0
FORESTRY	64.3	35.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	-14.0
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	-9.9	-6.5	.0	-27.0	46.9	96.5	-463.0
MANUFACT	-71.7	233.3	13.3	-41.7	-20.0	-13.3	-60.0
CNSTRCTN	77.7	4.3	-8.0	85.6	-94.7	35.1	188.0
TRANSPRT	59.7	19.2	.2	-4.8	56.8	-31.2	484.0
TRADE	88.7	-9.2	-11.7	-4.4	3.2	33.4	566.0
FINANCE	48.9	20.0	.0	.0	2.8	28.3	180.0
SERVICES	76.0	7.0	-2.6	13.2	-8	7.1	658.0
TOTALS	104.3	1.0	-6.8	22.6	-5.8	-15.3	1549.0

CELL PER CENTS

TABLE C.4

PROVINCE - YUK/NWT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
FORESTRY	-.6	-.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	-.9
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	3.0	1.9	.0	8.1	-14.0	-28.9	-29.9
MANUFACT	2.8	-9.0	-.5	1.6	.8	.5	-3.9
CNSTRCTN	9.4	.5	-1.0	10.4	-11.5	4.3	12.1
TRANSPRT	18.7	6.0	.1	-1.5	17.8	-9.7	31.2
TRADE	32.4	-3.4	-4.3	-1.6	1.2	12.2	36.5
FINANCE	5.7	2.3	.0	.0	.3	3.3	11.6
SERVICES	32.3	3.0	-1.1	5.6	-.3	3.0	42.5
TOTALS	104.3	1.0	-6.8	22.6	-5.8	-15.3	1549.0

TABLE C.5

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NFLD

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	21.7	-25.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.1
FORESTRY	50.7	51.4	-9.1	.0	.0	-100.0	-49.6
FISHING	111.8	-100.0	.0	.0	-74.8	.0	-28.9
MINES	47.5	-51.0	-39.9	.0	98.9	-83.1	-9.8
MANUFACT	42.2	39.6	2.9	-29.7	117.6	-22.0	-4.6
CNSTRCTN	15.1	-58.4	-49.1	-75.7	-44.2	-46.3	-30.8
TRANSPRT	10.3	-23.4	-18.2	-41.0	97.8	65.9	20.7
TRADE	1.3	-18.5	-7.6	-22.7	-49.5	31.9	-4.8
FINANCE	35.2	64.0	-35.3	134.5	1320.0	114.1	73.2
SERVICES	23.0	14.7	51.3	56.6	50.0	101.8	57.7
TOTALS	12.2	-12.2	-8.4	-15.2	1.9	25.3	7.6

PROVINCE - PEI

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	21.1	-41.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.8
FORESTRY	400.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	400.0
FISHING	6.5	-3.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.6
MINES	-57.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-57.1
MANUFACT	23.8	80.3	-26.8	-4.6	-100.0	112.3	10.5
CNSTRCTN	-9.4	-25.7	-25.7	-18.3	-56.1	.0	-22.8
TRANSPRT	7.3	-5.1	.0	7.2	-8.6	328.0	4.2
TRADE	-2.5	-25.4	-52.2	-2.6	-35.2	209.9	5.4
FINANCE	7.1	-12.3	10.6	.0	-98.0	160.0	-12.5
SERVICES	21.7	22.2	47.5	-18.7	-53.4	606.5	17.4
TOTALS	5.9	-2.0	-9.4	-6.2	-47.8	201.5	4.6

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NS

CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	22.9	-16.8	-86.1	-9.7	.0	.0	5.2
FORESTRY	49.7	-18.8	.0	-100.0	.0	.0	17.2
FISHING	260.5	-79.1	19.0	.0	-100.0	.0	123.9
MINES	38.3	14.5	-28.2	99.6	-97.2	130.7	27.6
MANUFACT	29.9	21.3	-24.6	-14.1	-3.2	-14.6	-6.3
CNSTRCTN	-.2	-45.2	-64.5	-62.8	-12.6	-36.0	-28.4
TRANSPRT	9.2	-18.8	25.3	-46.1	.4	-8.8	-7.8
TRADE	8.2	-6.0	-25.2	-28.9	4.0	25.8	4.7
FINANCE	12.0	-20.9	-29.4	-23.7	-5.8	68.1	11.6
SERVICES	29.5	15.7	27.6	26.0	25.4	30.3	27.1
TOTALS	15.8	-5.1	-18.2	-22.1	3.6	8.2	3.8

PROVINCE - NB

CANADA TOTALS BY INDUSTRY GROUP BY PROVINCE							
INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	43.7	4.3	.0	-40.7	.0	30.4	18.9
FORESTRY	-14.6	20.0	48.7	200.0	.0	85.7	39.6
FISHING	9.0	.0	-27.3	.0	.0	.0	9.1
MINES	-18.0	21.5	4.3	625.0	-42.3	213.6	63.1
MANUFACT	44.2	-9.0	-22.6	-21.2	-18.1	-11.4	-10.0
CNSTRCTN	-19.1	-32.7	-51.7	-47.1	30.8	52.9	-18.3
TRANSPRT	12.1	5.7	19.8	18.6	-44.8	62.6	32.1
TRADE	6.6	.1	-19.7	-25.2	-2.9	16.3	2.3
FINANCE	.3	-44.5	-24.2	-9.6	3.9	37.6	6.4
SERVICES	25.3	30.4	7.9	44.8	3.7	27.0	24.7
TOTALS	8.5	.4	-14.2	-8.9	-8.9	19.6	5.8

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - QUE

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	44.4	-11.8	-1.1	-48.0	-98.7	98.0	17.7
FORESTRY	131.7	-33.3	15.7	-52.8	18.2	570.0	35.2
FISHING	238.1	.0	.0	70.1	.0	-84.0	46.8
MINES	109.1	15.8	16.8	33.4	-46.7	-48.5	-28.6
MANUFACT	38.7	-2.0	-23.1	-30.2	-31.4	-3.5	-10.2
CNSTRCTN	2.7	-27.4	-49.7	-64.8	-43.2	-31.8	-23.6
TRANSPRT	21.3	-2.8	-15.8	-28.8	-21.7	31.9	11.7
TRADE	14.5	-2.7	-19.9	-30.0	-29.4	-2.4	1.2
FINANCE	38.3	26.2	27.7	-.5	-1.7	9.7	16.3
SERVICES	30.9	10.7	3.9	1.9	-9.5	18.2	14.9
TOTALS	21.9	-1.4	-17.5	-25.8	-25.1	5.6	-.1

PROVINCE - ONT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	22.0	6.0	-18.1	-18.2	-22.6	24.5	10.0
FORESTRY	16.0	49.6	-46.2	-33.5	-100.0	5.2	-6.8
FISHING	62.7	4.2	-15.7	.0	-12.6	.0	9.0
MINES	-9.7	-33.3	-9.7	-14.2	3.1	69.8	40.9
MANUFACT	45.5	9.5	-1.3	-16.3	-19.7	-.2	-.4
CNSTRCTN	-2.3	-26.9	-35.6	-46.4	-31.2	-20.8	-18.4
TRANSPRT	25.6	-.9	-9.9	-12.8	-.2	36.3	17.0
TRADE	13.1	-1.7	-10.1	-21.3	-.4	15.6	6.4
FINANCE	29.5	32.3	4.3	-15.2	1.2	-6.6	4.2
SERVICES	36.6	27.0	23.9	11.9	4.7	12.5	20.9
TOTALS	21.9	6.4	-1.2	-13.9	-11.5	6.8	6.0

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - MAN

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	82.8	29.3	17.2	50.2	.0	2185.7	62.7
FORESTRY	41.4	18.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.7
FISHING	37.0	-100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-22.9
MINES	49.3	29.1	.0	50.0	194.0	-19.0	-10.2
MANUFACT	26.9	-1.9	-4.8	-31.8	-16.8	-16.0	-10.3
CNSTRCTN	-3.9	-36.2	-52.8	-60.3	-32.2	-43.1	-23.3
TRANSPRT	124.7	20.2	22.0	-12.9	-29.3	37.9	41.9
TRADE	4.6	-.5	-1.2	-19.1	-12.2	41.3	10.2
FINANCE	16.1	17.8	2.0	-26.4	-52.4	-15.5	-7.5
SERVICES	26.9	34.3	5.5	14.9	-14.9	24.1	17.3
TOTALS	19.6	7.9	-2.6	-18.5	-16.8	11.6	6.8

PROVINCE - SASK

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	27.0	87.8	11.3	-9.8	2291.7	162.5	34.0
FORESTRY	-47.9	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	-23.6
FISHING	-28.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-28.6
MINES	90.8	55.8	6.9	5.6	-36.8	79.4	26.3
MANUFACT	52.9	3.7	-26.0	-6.3	-13.4	2.1	6.6
CNSTRCTN	29.0	-20.0	-11.1	-13.4	-8.9	-44.2	8.4
TRANSPRT	19.9	1.6	13.0	2.5	24.6	210.9	73.3
TRADE	15.7	-.8	-7.2	2.4	-17.1	6.4	8.6
FINANCE	41.0	47.9	24.0	-26.3	-78.2	63.9	13.2
SERVICES	36.7	40.3	37.3	43.0	5.5	40.2	36.7
TOTALS	26.2	12.5	6.7	7.6	-16.7	38.3	21.6

TABLE C.5

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - ALTA

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	47.3	- .8	8.8	-28.1	-57.1	-8.6	29.6
FORESTRY	32.7	-35.4	.0	.0	.0	-100.0	-43.6
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	109.3	34.6	35.2	-13.5	117.9	7.9	40.3
MANUFACT	53.5	5.2	-5.1	-32.5	2.9	5.1	8.8
CNSTRCTN	41.7	-7.8	-18.3	-12.0	22.8	-40.0	11.5
TRANSPRT	46.8	13.3	14.4	27.1	1.2	81.1	46.1
TRADE	32.9	11.7	3.2	-12.8	3.1	53.8	27.7
FINANCE	51.1	67.5	42.7	50.1	-2.2	174.6	78.7
SERVICES	78.3	51.6	51.0	51.4	23.7	94.5	69.3
TOTALS	50.8	22.4	17.1	7.3	21.5	51.2	38.3

PROVINCE - BC

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	38.1	17.9	64.3	-35.3	46.3	.0	30.5
FORESTRY	4.3	-18.5	-52.4	-51.5	86.7	41.1	-1.1
FISHING	127.6	-46.1	-40.0	.0	.0	-36.9	-4.7
MINES	70.1	57.9	.0	-43.2	-22.0	20.3	17.0
MANUFACT	38.0	-.3	-5.6	-23.5	-19.3	14.1	5.6
CNSTRCTN	8.6	-35.8	-37.9	-47.1	-11.3	34.7	-5.8
TRANSPRT	24.5	4.8	-.1	-19.1	41.6	-22.6	-7.4
TRADE	24.5	1.7	-8.8	-27.9	-21.6	17.5	12.2
FINANCE	21.7	19.9	8.0	-17.5	-22.3	20.7	14.8
SERVICES	57.9	31.9	39.8	19.3	37.2	42.4	43.9
TOTALS	31.1	5.6	3.0	-18.6	-1.4	14.4	14.5

TABLE - PROPORTION EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES 1976-84

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - YUK/NWT

INDUSTRY	SIZE						TOTALS
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+	
AGRICULT	125.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	125.0
FORESTRY	-50.0	-12.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	-24.1
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	92.0	300.0	.0	58.1	-37.7	-24.0	-16.9
MANUFACT	26.9	-77.8	-100.0	.0	.0	266.7	-17.1
CNSTRCTN	20.9	7.3	-23.1	.0	-60.3	1650.0	16.0
TRANSPRT	48.9	55.7	.3	-54.8	500.0	-69.3	35.0
TRADE	38.1	-13.5	-44.0	-23.8	45.0	212.4	27.1
FINANCE	52.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	242.9	94.7
SERVICES	45.0	7.6	-5.2	42.2	-33.3	.0	29.1
TOTALS	39.2	1.1	-11.9	61.6	-9.2	-10.8	15.1

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF ABSOLUTE NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NFLD

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	74.	120.	56.	27.	17.
FORESTRY	-405.	170.	562.	7.	20.
FISHING	-109.	239.	345.	0.	3.
MINES	-105.	605.	589.	2.	123.
MANUFACT	-642.	5714.	6897.	1943.	1402.
CNSTRCTN	-2718.	3274.	3814.	420.	2598.
TRANSPRT	965.	1889.	1502.	1121.	543.
TRADE	-1091.	7856.	8435.	2548.	3060.
FINANCE	1600.	1799.	531.	441.	109.
SERVICES	7581.	7364.	3221.	4384.	946.
TOTALS	5150.	29030.	25952.	10893.	8821.

PROVINCE - PEI

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	59.	217.	157.	73.	74.
FORESTRY	16.	20.	4.	0.	0.
FISHING	4.	44.	33.	7.	14.
MINES	-12.	9.	21.	0.	0.
MANUFACT	266.	944.	938.	520.	260.
CNSTRCTN	-461.	444.	424.	140.	621.
TRANSPRT	56.	216.	121.	100.	139.
TRADE	301.	2153.	1581.	639.	910.
FINANCE	-88.	207.	148.	110.	257.
SERVICES	605.	1590.	1291.	654.	348.
TOTALS	746.	5844.	4718.	2243.	2623.

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF ABSOLUTE NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NS

COMPON					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	73.	313.	353.	237.	124.
FORESTRY	128.	344.	125.	93.	184.
FISHING	720.	420.	157.	566.	109.
MINES	337.	537.	401.	293.	92.
MANUFACT	-2043.	6308.	9579.	5588.	4360.
CNSTRCTN	-4088.	3509.	5269.	1228.	3556.
TRANSPRT	-838.	2447.	2195.	1460.	2550.
TRADE	1923.	12546.	12085.	5660.	4200.
FINANCE	779.	2861.	1763.	1090.	1409.
SERVICES	8237.	11096.	6309.	5412.	1962.
TOTALS	5228.	40383.	38236.	21627.	18546.

PROVINCE - NB

COMPON					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	223.	257.	194.	248.	88.
FORESTRY	627.	813.	347.	335.	174.
FISHING	21.	97.	67.	13.	22.
MINES	1432.	2177.	568.	348.	525.
MANUFACT	-2902.	4061.	8888.	5750.	3825.
CNSTRCTN	-2182.	3347.	4537.	1108.	2100.
TRANSPRT	2298.	3067.	2436.	2136.	469.
TRADE	734.	11317.	11341.	4177.	3419.
FINANCE	367.	1706.	1601.	933.	671.
SEKVICES	6028.	9657.	6658.	4881.	1852.
TOTALS	6646.	36499.	36637.	19929.	13145.

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF ABSOLUTE NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - QUE

COMPON					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	1427.	3259.	2518.	1602.	916.
FORESTPY	2264.	4125.	2740.	1738.	859.
FISHING	147.	296.	20.	0.	129.
MINES	-5868.	4441.	6854.	2267.	5722.
MANUFACT	-52640.	133178.	178431.	69919.	77306.
CNSTRCTN	-25984.	26507.	43549.	14613.	23555.
TRANSPRT	10910.	28917.	25492.	18907.	11422.
TRADE	4173.	116829.	124733.	55696.	43619.
FINANCE	12365.	34425.	27102.	15403.	10361.
SERVICES	52111.	110142.	94468.	65467.	29030.
TOTALS	-1095.	462119.	505907.	245612.	202919.

PROVINCE - QNT

COMPON					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	1657.	4676.	4189.	3415.	2245.
FORESTRY	-203.	757.	1434.	820.	346.
FISHING	70.	75.	142.	210.	73.
MINES	10743.	15459.	7756.	5120.	2080.
MANUFACT	-2940.	208042.	235366.	115334.	90950.
CNSTRCTN	-29288.	42914.	61188.	19893.	30907.
TRANSPRT	19132.	42693.	34141.	22067.	11487.
TRADE	27338.	155314.	154546.	69202.	42632.
FINANCE	5794.	41969.	42648.	28080.	21607.
SERVICES	96872.	171886.	115939.	89294.	48369.
TOTALS	129175.	683785.	657349.	353435.	250696.

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF ABSOLUTE NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84 (ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - MAN

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	2241.	934.	635.	2176.	234.
FORESTRY	73.	45.	34.	113.	51.
FISHING	-11.	4.	21.	6.	0.
MINES	-762.	1289.	285.	189.	1955.
MANUFACT	-5048.	11128.	15187.	6553.	7542.
CNSTPCTN	-3849.	4128.	5061.	1466.	4382.
TRANSPRT	7311.	8706.	3546.	8062.	5911.
TRADE	5834.	21786.	17337.	8286.	6901.
FINANCE	-1118.	5388.	5815.	2912.	3603.
SERVICES	10860.	16754.	11616.	12025.	6303.
TOTALS	15531.	70162.	59537.	41788.	36882.

PROVINCE - SASK

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	1005.	1393.	494.	494.	388.
FORESTRY	-55.	16.	49.	35.	57.
FISHING	-2.	0.	0.	0.	2.
MINES	1553.	3891.	3302.	1352.	388.
MANUFACT	1104.	5646.	4473.	2320.	2389.
CNSTRCTN	1139.	6192.	4538.	2104.	2619.
TRANSPRT	6712.	4997.	2127.	4672.	830.
TRADE	3984.	14747.	13236.	7171.	4698.
FINANCE	695.	2951.	2473.	928.	711.
SERVICES	13181.	14457.	7813.	8852.	2315.
TOTALS	29316.	54290.	38505.	27928.	14397.

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF ABSOLUTE NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - ALTA

COMPON

CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE

INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	1667.	2555.	1313.	1176.	751.
FORESTRY	-385.	266.	678.	113.	86.
FISHING	0.	2.	2.	0.	0.
MINES	10481.	15469.	8945.	8862.	4905.
MANUFACT	5153.	26947.	24855.	9542.	6481.
CNSTRCTN	5901.	27037.	24115.	11779.	8800.
TRANSPRT	14072.	17482.	10264.	9391.	2537.
TRADE	29517.	59541.	38192.	20619.	12451.
FINANCE	16035.	18968.	8867.	8067.	2133.
SERVICES	71776.	78953.	30311.	32045.	8911.
TOTALS	154217.	247220.	147542.	101594.	47055.

PROVINCE - BC

COMPON

CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE

INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	1603.	2356.	1252.	1261.	762.
FORESTRY	-151.	5258.	4312.	1726.	2823.
FISHING	-68.	385.	98.	84.	439.
MINES	2485.	6950.	4829.	1733.	1369.
MANUFACT	6773.	40983.	39163.	19706.	14753.
CNSTRCTN	-2946.	20248.	20531.	6295.	8958.
TRANSPRT	-4566.	20624.	11817.	7924.	21297.
TRADE	16860.	61876.	49508.	20293.	15801.
FINANCE	5739.	21205.	18486.	7098.	4078.
SERVICES	57783.	70054.	30930.	32109.	13450.
TOTALS	83512.	249939.	180926.	98229.	83730.

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF ABSOLUTE NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - YUK/NWT

COMPO					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	10.	12.	3.	1.	0.
FORESTRY	-14.	40.	52.	0.	2.
FISHING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
MINES	-463.	427.	744.	74.	220.
MANUFACT	-60.	120.	190.	64.	54.
CNSTRCTN	188.	751.	342.	115.	336.
TRANSPRT	484.	498.	570.	678.	122.
TRADE	566.	1084.	618.	398.	298.
FINANCE	180.	226.	84.	49.	11.
SERVICES	658.	1321.	853.	518.	328.
TOTALS	1549.	4479.	3456.	1897.	1371.

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF PERCENT NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NFLD

COMPON					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	27.1	44.0	20.5	9.9	6.2
FORESTRY	-49.6	20.8	68.9	.9	2.5
FISHING	-28.9	63.4	91.5	.0	.8
MINES	-9.8	56.3	54.8	.2	11.4
MANUFACT	-4.6	40.6	49.0	13.8	10.0
CNSTRCTN	-30.8	37.0	43.1	4.8	29.4
TRANSPRT	20.7	40.6	32.3	24.1	11.7
TRADE	-4.8	34.6	37.1	11.2	13.5
FINANCE	73.2	82.3	24.3	20.2	5.0
SERVICES	57.7	56.1	24.5	33.4	7.2
TOTALS	7.6	42.6	38.1	16.0	12.9

PROVINCE - PEI

COMPON					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	9.8	36.2	26.2	12.2	12.4
FORESTRY	400.0	500.0	100.0	.0	.0
FISHING	3.6	40.0	30.0	6.4	12.7
MINES	-57.1	42.9	100.0	.0	.0
MANUFACT	10.5	37.1	36.9	20.5	10.2
CNSTPCTN	-22.8	21.9	20.9	6.9	30.7
TRANSPRT	4.2	16.3	9.1	7.5	10.5
TRADE	5.4	39.0	28.6	11.6	16.5
FINANCE	-12.5	29.5	21.1	15.7	36.6
SERVICES	17.4	45.6	37.0	18.8	10.0
TOTALS	4.6	35.8	28.9	13.7	16.1

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF PERCENT NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - NS

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	5.2	22.4	25.3	17.0	8.9
FORESTRY	17.2	46.2	16.8	12.5	24.7
FISHING	123.9	72.3	27.0	97.4	18.8
MINES	27.6	43.9	32.8	24.0	7.5
MANUFACT	-6.3	19.5	29.6	17.3	13.5
CNSTRCTN	-28.4	24.4	36.6	8.5	24.7
TRANSPRT	-7.8	22.7	20.4	13.6	23.7
TRADE	4.7	30.9	29.8	13.9	10.3
FINANCE	11.6	42.8	26.3	16.3	21.1
SERVICES	27.1	36.5	20.7	17.8	6.4
TOTALS	3.8	29.0	27.5	15.5	13.3

PROVINCE - NB

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	18.9	21.8	16.5	21.1	7.5
FORESTRY	39.6	51.4	21.9	21.2	11.0
FISHING	9.1	41.8	28.9	5.6	9.5
MINES	63.1	95.9	25.0	15.3	23.1
MANUFACT	-10.0	14.0	30.6	19.8	13.1
CNSTRCTN	-18.3	28.0	38.0	9.3	17.6
TRANSPRT	32.1	42.9	34.1	29.9	6.6
TRADE	2.3	35.5	35.6	13.1	10.7
FINANCE	6.4	29.9	28.1	16.4	11.8
SERVICES	24.7	39.5	27.2	20.0	7.6
TOTALS	5.8	31.6	31.7	17.3	11.4

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF PERCENT NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH⁷⁶

PROVINCE - QUE

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	17.7	40.3	31.2	19.8	11.3
FORESTRY	35.2	64.1	42.6	27.0	13.4
FISHING	46.8	94.3	6.4	.0	41.1
MINES	-28.6	21.7	33.5	11.1	27.9
MANUFACT	-10.2	25.9	34.7	13.6	15.0
CNSTRCTN	-23.6	24.1	39.6	13.3	21.4
TRANSPRT	11.7	31.0	27.4	20.3	12.3
TRADE	1.2	34.5	36.8	16.4	12.9
FINANCE	16.3	45.4	35.8	20.3	13.7
SERVICES	14.9	31.4	27.0	18.7	8.3
TOTALS	-0.1	30.5	33.3	16.2	13.4

PROVINCE - ONT

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	10.0	28.3	25.4	20.7	13.6
FORESTRY	-5.8	25.5	48.3	27.6	11.7
FISHING	9.0	9.7	18.3	27.0	9.4
MINES	40.9	58.8	29.5	19.5	7.9
MANUFACT	-0.4	26.4	29.9	14.6	11.5
CNSTRCTN	-18.4	26.9	38.4	12.5	19.4
TRANSPRT	17.0	37.9	30.3	19.6	10.2
TRADE	6.4	36.1	36.0	16.1	9.9
FINANCE	4.2	30.4	30.9	20.4	15.7
SERVICES	20.9	37.1	25.0	19.3	10.4
TOTALS	6.0	32.0	30.8	16.5	11.7

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF PERCENT NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84 (ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - MAN

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	62.7	26.1	17.8	60.9	6.5
FORESTRY	28.7	17.7	13.4	44.5	20.1
FISHING	-22.9	8.3	43.7	12.5	.0
MINES	-10.2	17.2	3.8	2.5	26.1
MANUFACT	-10.3	22.7	31.0	13.4	15.4
CNSTRCTN	-23.3	25.0	30.6	8.9	26.5
TRANSPRT	41.9	49.8	20.3	46.2	33.8
TRADE	10.2	38.0	30.2	14.4	12.0
FINANCE	-7.5	36.0	38.8	19.4	24.1
SERVICES	17.3	26.7	18.5	19.1	10.0
TOTALS	6.8	30.6	25.9	18.2	16.1

PROVINCE - SASK

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	34.0	47.1	16.7	16.7	13.1
FORESTRY	-23.6	6.9	21.0	15.0	24.5
FISHING	-28.6	.0	.0	.0	28.6
MINES	26.3	66.0	56.0	22.9	6.6
MANUFACT	6.6	33.6	26.6	13.8	14.2
CNSTRCTN	8.4	45.7	33.5	15.5	19.3
TRANSPRT	73.3	54.5	23.2	51.0	9.1
TRADE	8.6	32.0	28.7	15.6	10.2
FINANCE	13.2	56.1	47.1	17.7	13.5
SERVICES	36.7	40.2	21.7	24.6	6.4
TOTALS	21.6	39.9	28.3	20.5	10.6

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF PERCENT NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - ALTA

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	29.6	45.4	23.3	20.9	13.3
FORESTRY	-43.6	30.1	76.7	12.8	9.7
FISHING	.0	50.0	50.0	.0	.0
MINES	40.3	59.6	34.4	34.1	18.9
MANUFACT	8.8	45.9	42.4	16.3	11.0
CNSTRCTN	11.5	52.9	47.2	23.0	17.2
TRANSPRT	46.1	57.3	33.6	30.8	8.3
TRADE	27.7	56.0	35.9	19.4	11.7
FINANCE	78.7	93.1	43.5	39.6	10.5
SERVICES	69.3	76.2	29.3	30.9	8.6
TOTALS	38.3	61.3	36.6	25.2	11.7

PROVINCE - BC

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	30.5	44.8	23.8	24.0	14.5
FORESTRY	-1.1	38.7	31.7	12.7	20.8
FISHING	-4.7	26.6	6.8	5.8	30.4
MINES	17.0	47.5	33.0	11.8	9.4
MANUFACT	5.6	33.9	32.4	16.3	12.2
CNSTRCTN	-5.8	39.6	40.1	12.3	17.5
TRANSPRT	-7.4	33.6	19.3	12.9	34.7
TRADE	12.2	44.6	35.7	14.6	11.4
FINANCE	14.8	54.6	47.6	18.3	10.5
SERVICES	43.9	53.3	23.5	24.4	10.2
TOTALS	14.5	43.3	31.3	17.0	14.5

TABLE - COMPONENTS OF PERCENT NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE, 1976-84(ENT)

COUNT BY - AEMPH76

PROVINCE - YUK/NWT

COMPN					
CANADA TOTALS FOR ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY BY PROVINCE					
INDUSTRY	NET CHG	BIRTH	DEATH	EXPANSN	CNTRACTN
AGRICULT	125.0	150.0	37.5	12.5	.0
FORESTRY	-24.1	69.0	89.7	.0	3.4
FISHING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
MINES	-16.9	15.6	27.2	2.7	8.0
MANUFACT	-17.1	34.2	54.1	18.2	15.4
CNSTRCTN	16.0	64.1	29.2	9.8	28.7
TRANSPRT	35.0	36.0	41.2	49.0	8.8
TRADE	27.1	51.9	29.6	19.1	14.3
FINANCE	94.7	118.9	44.2	25.8	5.8
SERVICES	29.1	58.3	37.7	22.9	14.5
TOTALS	15.1	43.7	33.7	18.5	13.4

