

# WORKING PAPER

Provincial Employment Shifts 1961 - 1971

Provincial Analysis  
AN ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH  
IN CANADIAN AND PROVINCIAL  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1961 TO 1969  
WITH PRELIMINARY DATA TO 1971

Nova Scotia

New Brunswick

Quebec

REF

**ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BRANCH  
PLANNING DIVISION**

 REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION CANADA  
EXPANSION ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE CANADA

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"THE VIEWS EXPRESSED  
IN THIS REPORT  
ARE NOT NECESSARILY  
THOSE OF DREE"

"LES OPINIONS EXPRIMEES  
DANS CE RAPPORT  
NE SONT PAS NECESSAIREMENT  
CELLES DU MEER"

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JULY 1972

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INTRODUCTION

This paper examines a number of significant aspects of national and provincial manufacturing employment growth from 1961 to 1971. It examines manufacturing to determine:

- 1) Its role in Canada and each province;
- 2) Its importance to the national and provincial economies;
- 3) Its shifts between provinces;
- 4) Provincial performance, the effects of provincial performance on the centralization of manufacturing in Ontario and some reasons for inter-provincial variation.

The analysis uses manufacturing employment data from Statistics Canada's Census of Manufacturers for the period 1961 to 1969 and estimates based on their ES 1 employment series for the period January 1970 to December 1971 as its measure.

EMPLOYMENT PERFORMANCE IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURING

Canadian manufacturing employment grew 20.94 percent from 1,353,605 in 1961 to 1,635,780 in 1971. Rapid growth between 1961 and 1966 ceased in 1967 and 1968 and resumed at a reduced rate in 1969. Preliminary data shows a second halt in 1970 with a decline to 1966 levels by the end of 1971. An exponential regression for 1961 to 1971 indicates a growth rate of 2.18 percent per annum. Illustration 1 presents 1961 - 1971 data graphically.

In 1961, 22.3 percent of the employed Canadian labour force worked in manufacturing. This fell to 21.5 percent in 1969 and 20.3 percent in 1971. For Canada, we do not accept the explanation that in highly industrialized countries manufacturing is becoming relatively less important. We feel Canada is still under-industrialized and conditions since 1966 have not been conducive to the increase in industrialization required.

Table 1 gives the percentage of the employed work-force in manufacturing for Canada and the provinces for 1961, 1969 and 1971. Table 2 shows 1961-1971 growth trends.

Manufacturing  
Employment

ILLUSTRATION 1  
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
CANADA — 1961 TO 1971

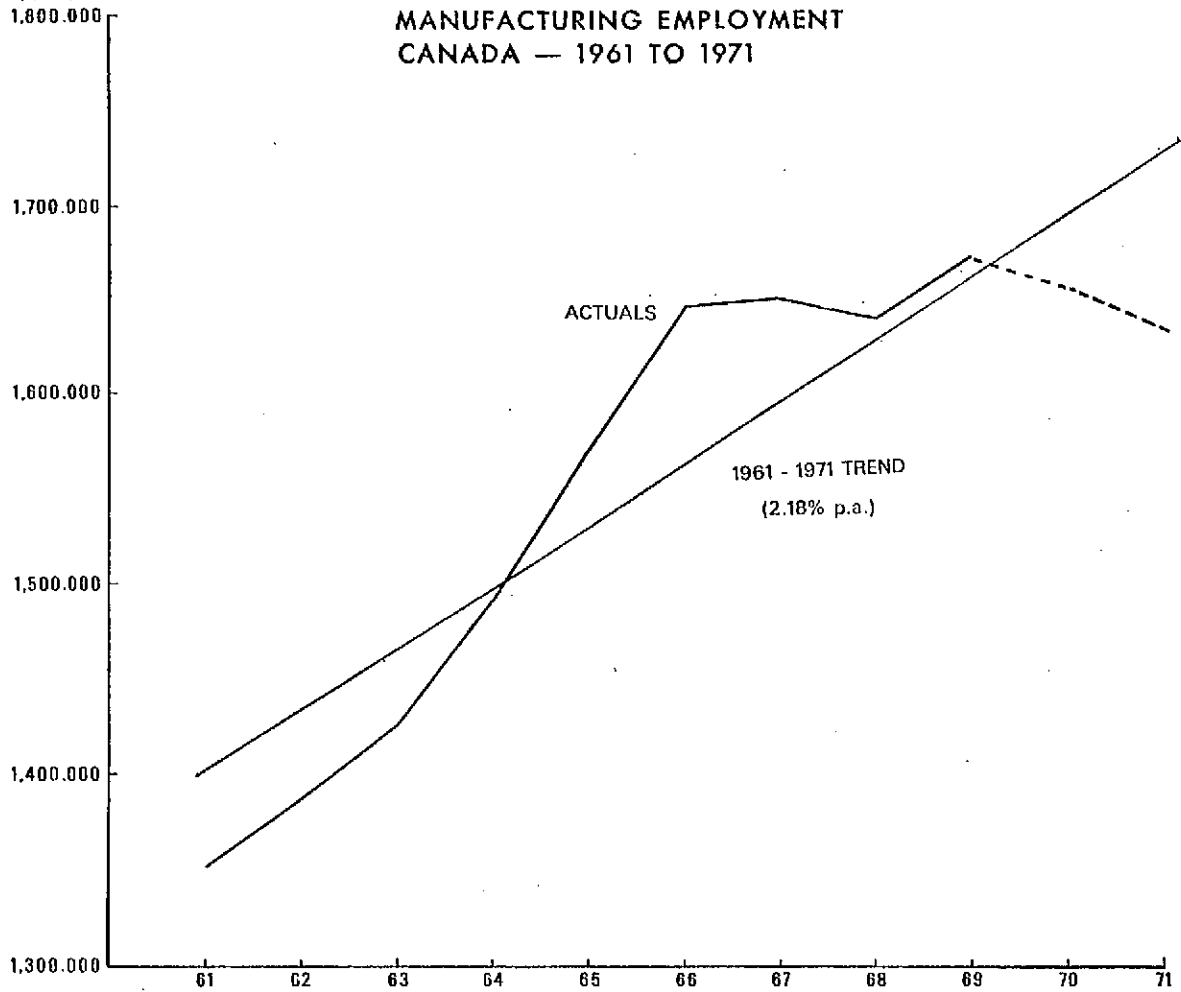




TABLE 1

Percentage of Employed Labour Force Working in Manufacturing Industries in Canada and Provincially 1961, 1969 & 1971

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percentage 1961</u>	<u>Percentage 1969</u>	<u>Percentage 1971*</u>
Canada	22.3	21.5	20.3
Ontario	28.2	28.0	26.1
Quebec	27.4	24.8	23.2
British Columbia	19.7	15.9	15.5
New Brunswick	14.3	14.9	14.6
Manitoba	12.7	13.6	13.5
Nova Scotia	12.8	13.6	13.0
Newfoundland	10.3	9.4	9.3
Alberta	8.6	8.6	8.2
Prince Edward Island	5.4	7.3	7.0
Saskatchewan	4.4	4.5	4.6

\* Based on Preliminary Data for 1971.

TABLE 2

Canada and Provincial Ranking According to  
Growth in Manufacturing Employment

Growth Trend 1961-1971\*

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Annual Growth in Employment (%)</u>
1	Prince Edward Island	4.36
2	Newfoundland	3.27
3	Alberta	3.09
4	New Brunswick	2.59
5	Ontario	2.54
6	British Columbia	2.29
7	CANADA	2.18
8	Manitoba	1.96
9	Quebec	1.57
10	Saskatchewan	1.49
11	Nova Scotia	1.45

\* Based on Regression,  $Y_c = ab^x$  for 1961 - 1971

PROVINCIAL EMPLOYMENT SHIFTS 1961 - 1971

During the period 1961 - 1971 there were wide provincial disparities in manufacturing employment growth. Percentage changes range from 49.02 in Prince Edward Island to 12.37 in Quebec . Table 3 gives these changes.

Shift/Share

A "shift/share" analysis was done to identify inter-provincial shifts in employment. This technique applies the national manufacturing employment growth from 1961 to 1971 to each province's base year (1961) employment to give the change that would have occurred if the province had grown at the national average over the period. This is subtracted from the actual change in provincial employment. The residual is a "shift" to or from other provinces.

The results for 1961 to 1971 are given in Table 4. The shift of manufacturing employment to Ontario can readily be seen. Quebec, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan suffered most from this shift reaching only 59.1, 64.8 and 70.6 percent of their potential. Manitoba fell slightly behind reaching 91.7 percent of potential. The first three provinces account for 36 percent of Canada's population, the four, almost 41 percent.

Table 5 shows in a slightly different manner the changing shares of manufacturing held by the various provinces. Provincial shares of total manufacturing employment are given for 1961, 1969 and 1971.

TABLE 3

Canada and Provincial Ranking According to Percentage  
Change in Manufacturing Employment 1961 to 1971

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Employment Growth 1961-1971 (Percent)</u>
1	Prince Edward Island	49.02
2	Alberta	30.70
3	Newfoundland	30.61
4	British Columbia	26.69
5	New Brunswick	26.05
6	Ontario	25.62
7	CANADA	20.94
8	Manitoba	19.19
9	Saskatchewan	14.77
10	Nova Scotia	13.56
11	Quebec	12.37

TABLE 4

Shift/Share Analysis - All Manufacturing Employment 1961-1971

	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>NF</u>	<u>PEI</u>	<u>NS</u>	<u>NB</u>	<u>PQ</u>	<u>ONT</u>	<u>MAN</u>	<u>SASK</u>	<u>ALTA</u>	<u>BC</u> <u>YUK</u> <u>NWT</u>
1961 Mfg. Employment	1,352,605	9,854	1,681	27,822	22,932	452,543	638,757	41,856	13,555	39,913	103,692
1971 Mfg. Employment	<u>1,635,780</u>	<u>12,870</u>	<u>2,505</u>	<u>31,595</u>	<u>28,905</u>	<u>508,541</u>	<u>802,384</u>	<u>49,889</u>	<u>15,557</u>	<u>52,167</u>	<u>131,367</u>
Change in Manufact- uring Employment	283,175	3,016	824	3,773	5,973	55,998	163,627	8,033	2,002	12,254	27,675
Expected Change in Manufacturing Employ- ment if all Provinces growing at Canadian Rate of Growth 1961- 1971	<u>283,175</u>	<u>2,063</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>5,824</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>94,744</u>	<u>133,730</u>	<u>8,762</u>	<u>2,837</u>	<u>8,356</u>	<u>21,708</u>
Manufacturing Employ- ment Shift	0	+953	+473	-2,051	+1,173	-38,746	+29,897	-729	-835	+3,898	+5,967
Percentage of Potential obtained		146.2	234.8	64.8	124.4	59.1	122.4	91.7	70.6	146.6	127.5

TABLE 5

Provincial Share of Total Manufacturing Employment in Canada  
Share and Rank for 1961, 1969 and 1971

<u>Province</u>	1961		1969		1971	
	<u>Share</u> %	<u>Rank</u> 1 to 10	<u>Share</u> %	<u>Rank</u> 1 to 10	<u>Share</u> %	<u>Rank</u> 1 to 10
Ontario	47.22	1	49.20	1	49.05	1
Quebec	33.46	2	31.62	2	31.09	2
British Columbia	7.67	3	7.57	3	8.03	3
Manitoba	3.09	4	2.95	5	3.05	5
Alberta	2.95	5	3.13	4	3.19	4
Nova Scotia	2.06	6	1.99	6	1.93	6
New Brunswick	1.70	7	1.73	7	1.77	7
Saskatchewan	1.00	8	0.91	8	0.95	8
Newfoundland	0.73	9	0.74	9	0.79	9
Prince Edward Island	0.12	10	0.16	10	0.15	10

Newfoundland

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 9,854  
1969 - 12,302  
Estimated 1971 - 12,870  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 3.27 % p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 9.3%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - on trend

Since 1961, relative employment growth in manufacturing has, provincially, been the second highest in Canada with a positive shift of 953 jobs between 1961 and 1971. Newfoundland's share of national manufacturing employment increased from 0.73 to 0.79 percent. Illustration 2 shows provincial manufacturing employment from 1961 to 1971 on its growth trend of 3.27 percent per annum. Illustration 3 provides a graphic representation of the industrial structure in Canada and compares it to Newfoundland. This has been done in the following way:

- 1) For each of Canada's 165 industry groups, the annual rate of growth in employment from 1961 to 1968 has been calculated, ranked in order of growth and share of total manufacturing employment found. The shares for each industry are summed to arrive at a cumulative total of 100.0 percent.
- 2) These results are represented by the straight line on the illustration rising at a 45 degree angle. The vertical axis represents cumulative employment, the horizontal, annual rates of growth.

- 3) Thus, all industries with annual growth of over 7.91 percent, account for 10.0 percent of manufacturing employment; those with growth of 6.08 to 7.91 percent the next 10.0 percent and so on. As each industry is added, the curve rises to the right until all are included and all employment accounted for.
- 4) The 3.00 percent point bisects Canada's curve. Fifty percent of Canadian manufacturing employment is in industries with a higher growth rate, 50.0 percent in those with a lower.
- 5) The same process has been applied to all the province's industries and the results graphed. Similar graphs will be presented for all other provinces as well.

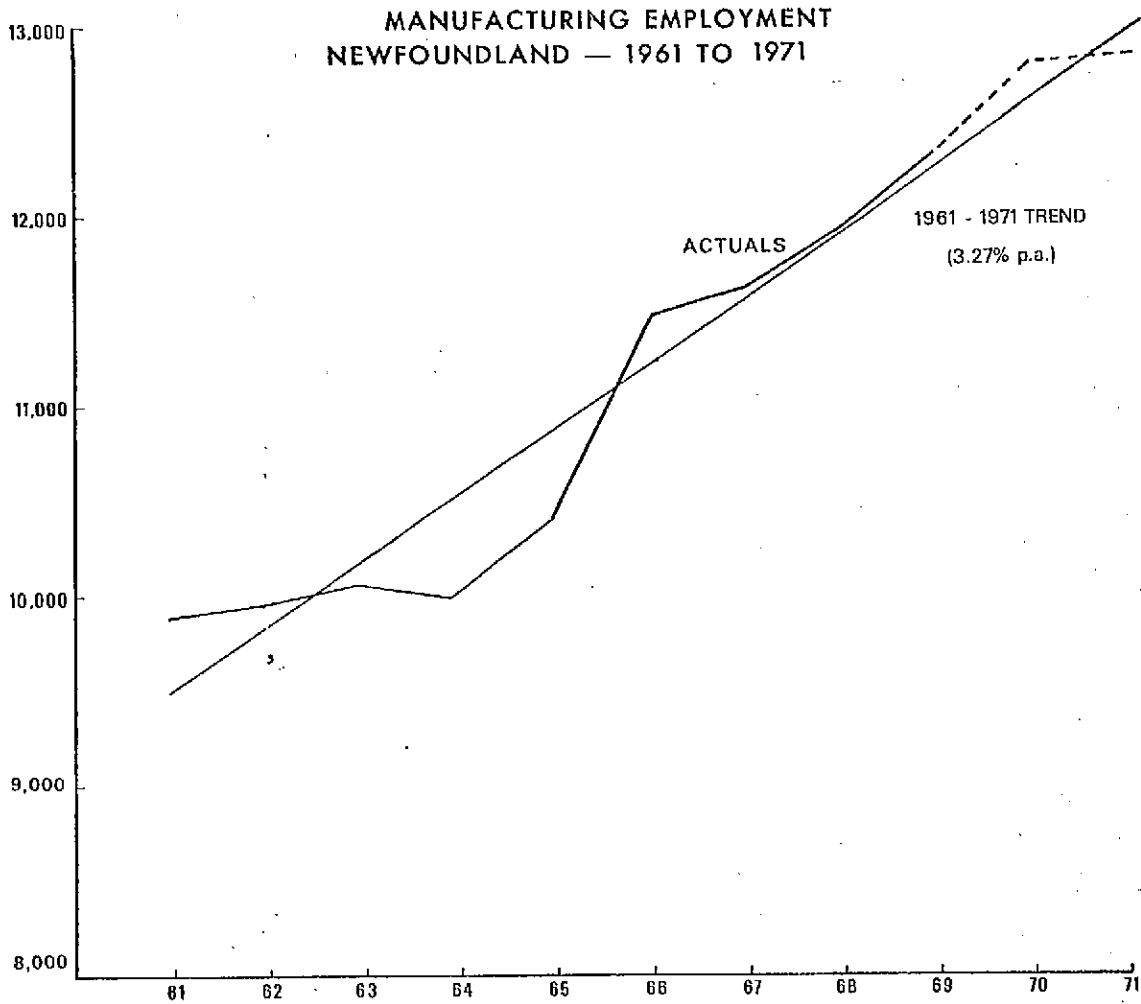
The degree to which a province's distribution of manufacturing employment curve lies above or below the Canadian line indicates the strength or weakness of its industrial structure. Provinces with a larger than average share of growing industries will have substantial portions of their curves above the Canadian line. This indicates a larger than average proportion of the manufacturing labour force in higher growth industries and, hence, a greater potential for growth. The contrary is true for provinces largely falling below the Canadian line.

Newfoundland's curve lies well above Canada's and shows 63.1 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average growth. However, almost 65 percent of the province's manufacturing employment in 1968 was in two industries, fish products and pulp and paper industries. This heavy dependence on two industries is a basic weakness in the economy of the province.



ILLUSTRATION 2

Manufacturing  
Employment

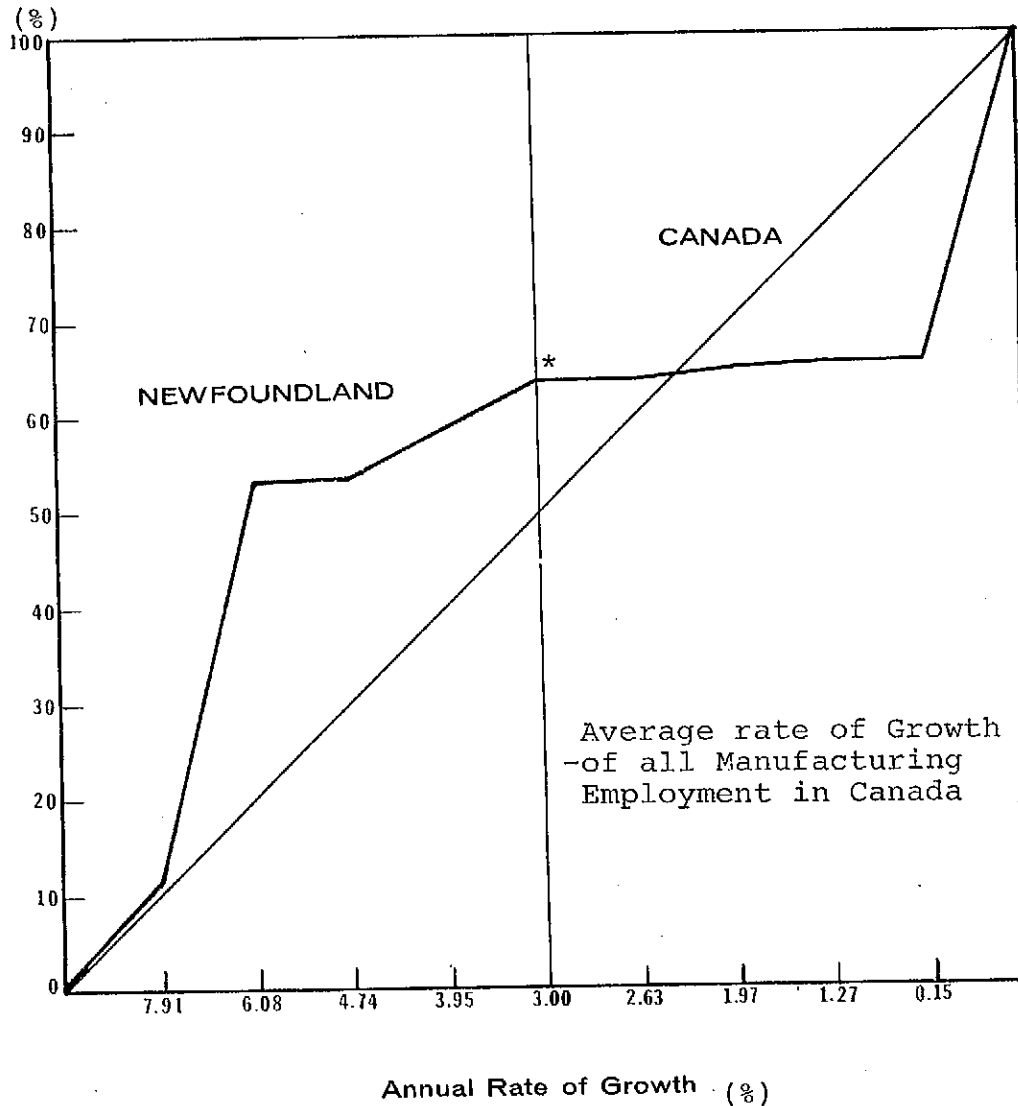


### ILLUSTRATION 3

### NEWFOUNDLAND

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth -  
Newfoundland Compared with Canada

Cumulative  
Employment



\* 63.1 of all manufacturing employment in Newfoundland is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average.

Prince Edward Island

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 1,681  
1969 - 2,605  
Estimated 1971 - 2,505  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 4.36% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 7.0%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - on trend

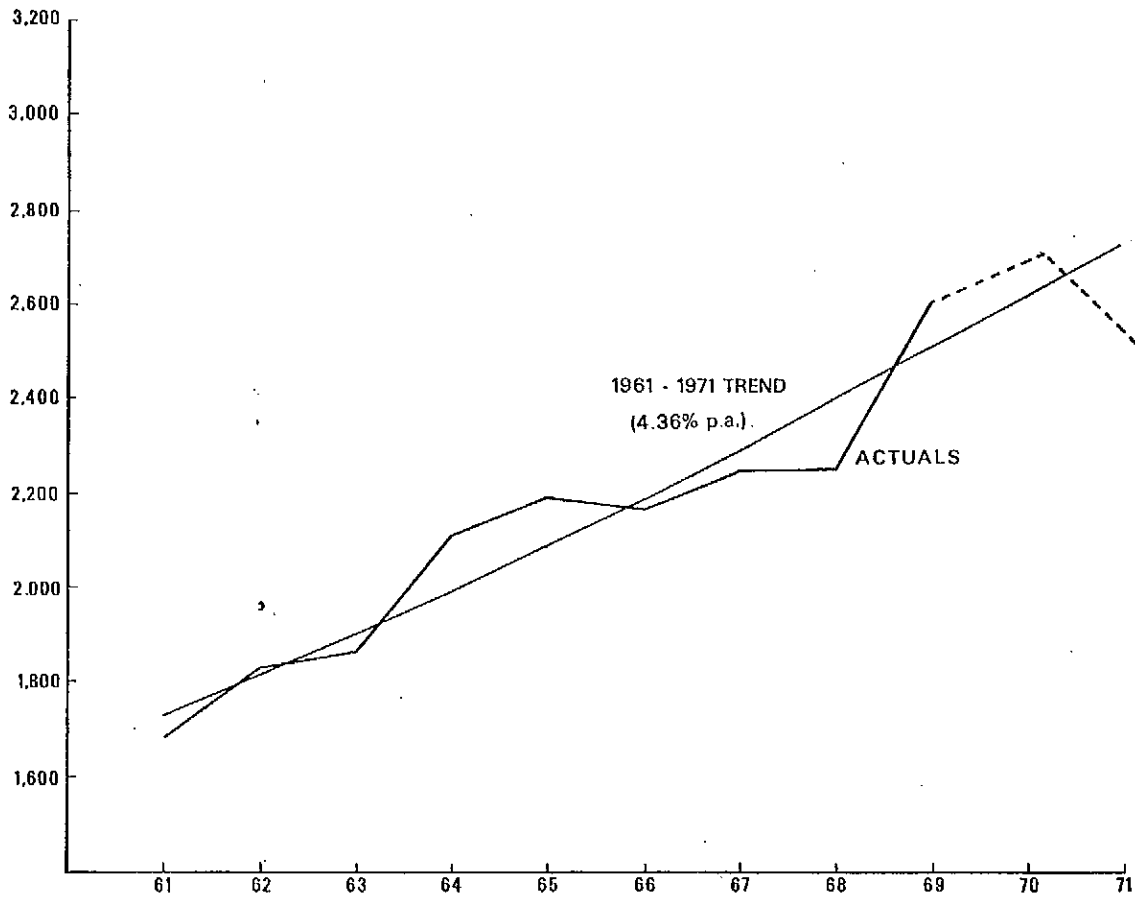
Although industrialization is low, the Province's relative growth in the manufacturing sector has been, provincially, the highest in Canada with a positive shift of 473 jobs between 1961 and 1971. Prince Edward Island's share of national manufacturing employment increased from 0.12 to 0.15 percent. Illustration 4 shows the provincial manufacturing employment growth pattern on its trend of 4.36 percent per annum.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 5) is well above Canada's and shows 75.6 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average growth. Yet, as 57.0 percent is in three industries, fish packing, fruit and vegetable processing and dairies, the industrial base is thin.

ILLUSTRATION 4

Manufacturing  
Employment

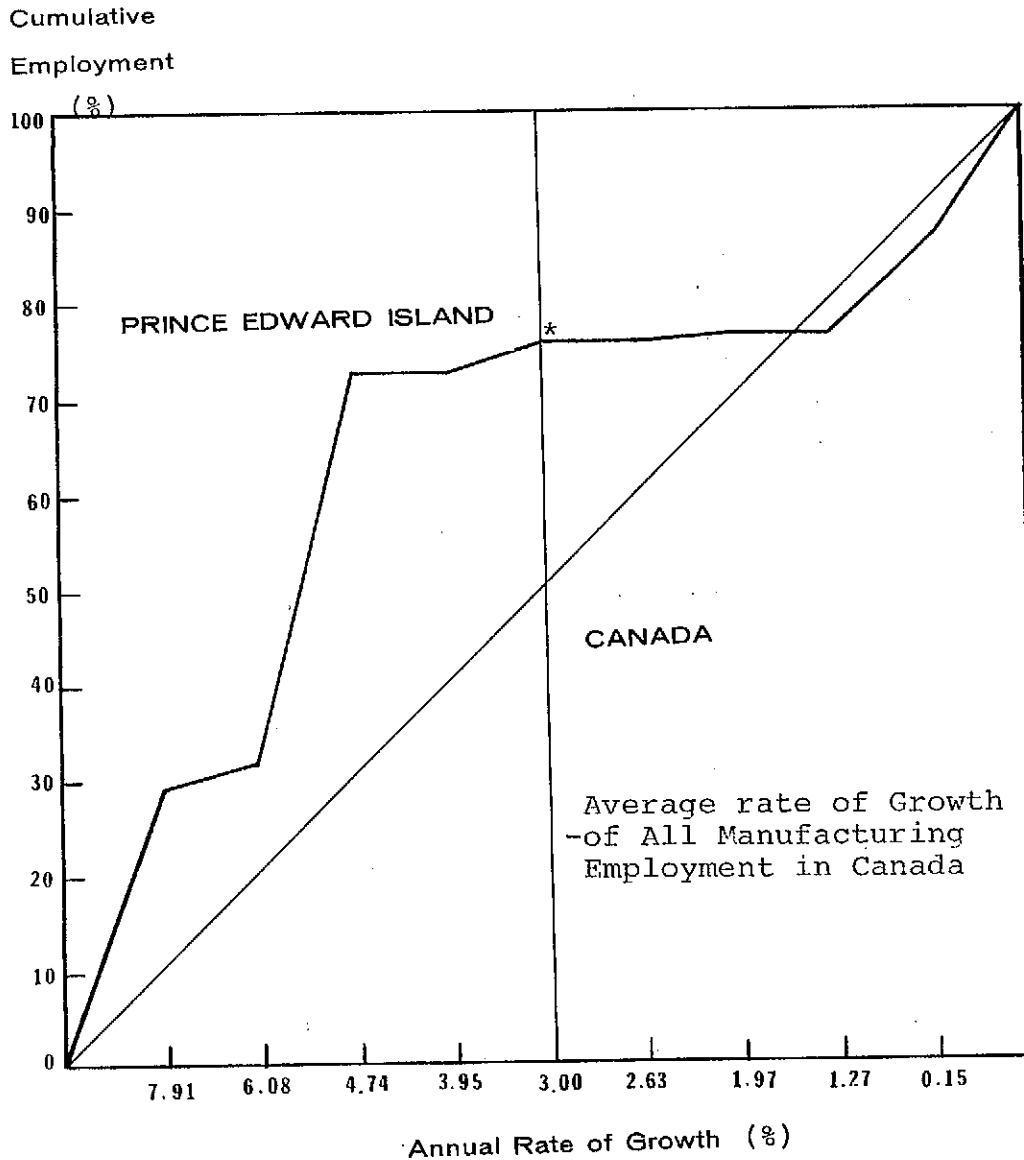
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
P. E. I. — 1961 TO 1971



### ILLUSTRATION 5

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth -  
Prince Edward Island Compared with Canada



\* 75.6% of all manufacturing employment in Prince Edward Island is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average.

Nova Scotia

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 27,822  
1969 - 33,235  
Estimated 1971 - 31,595  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 1.45% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 13.0%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - well below trend

The most industrialized of the Atlantic Provinces, Nova Scotia's manufacturing employment has declined since 1966. Its growth trend the poorest in Canada, tenth, provincially, with a negative shift of 2,051 jobs between 1961 and 1971. Its share of national manufacturing employment fell from 2.06 to 1.93 percent. Illustration 6 shows manufacturing employment falling in both 1970 and 1971 to well below an already weak growth trend of 1.45 percent per annum.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 7) is well below Canada's and shows only 32.9 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average employment growth. The province is not directly over-dependent on any individual manufacturing industry but too great a proportion of its industry is concentrated in those sectors experiencing below average growth. The present outlook for the manufacturing sector is not bright.

Manufacturing  
Employment

ILLUSTRATION 6

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
NOVA SCOTIA — 1961 TO 1971

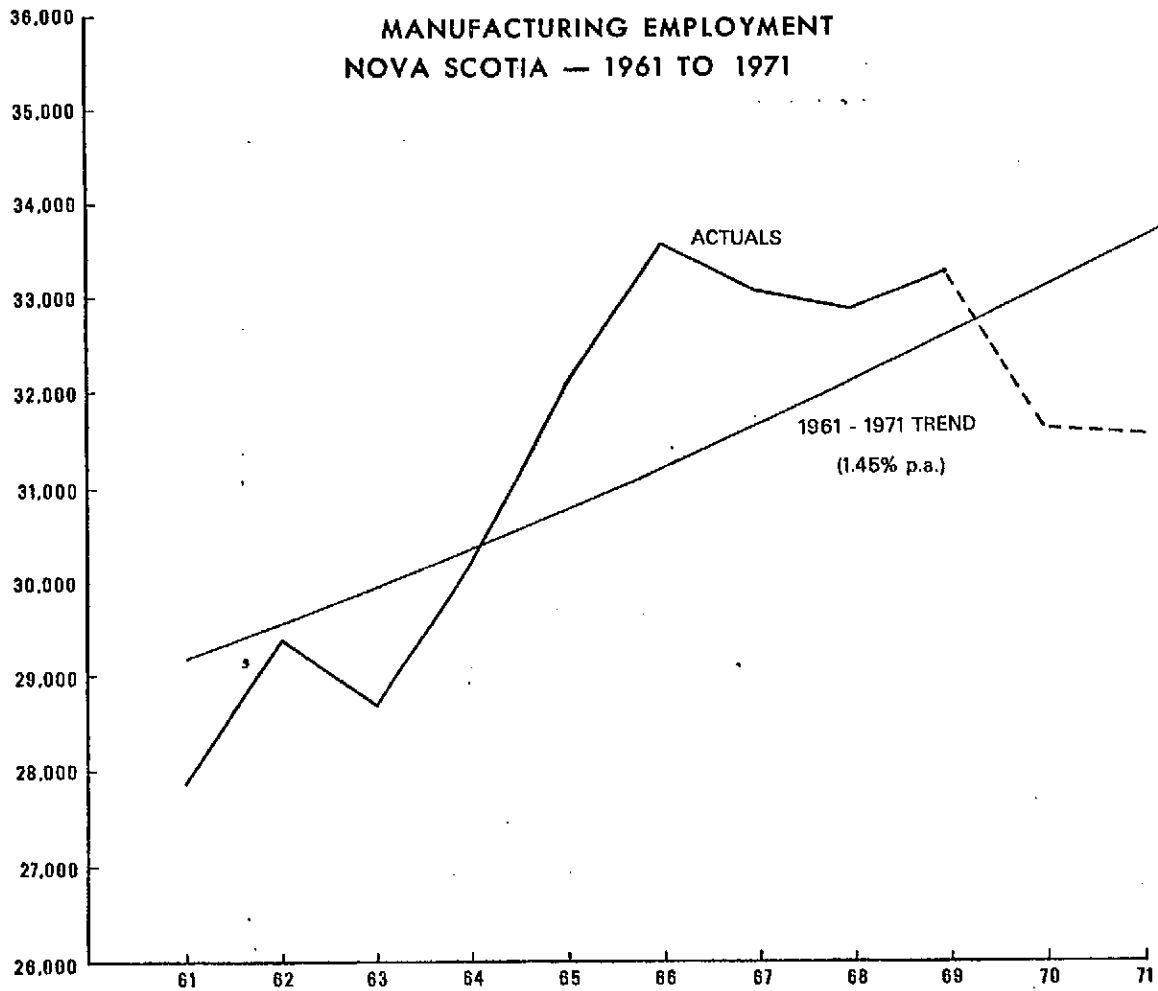
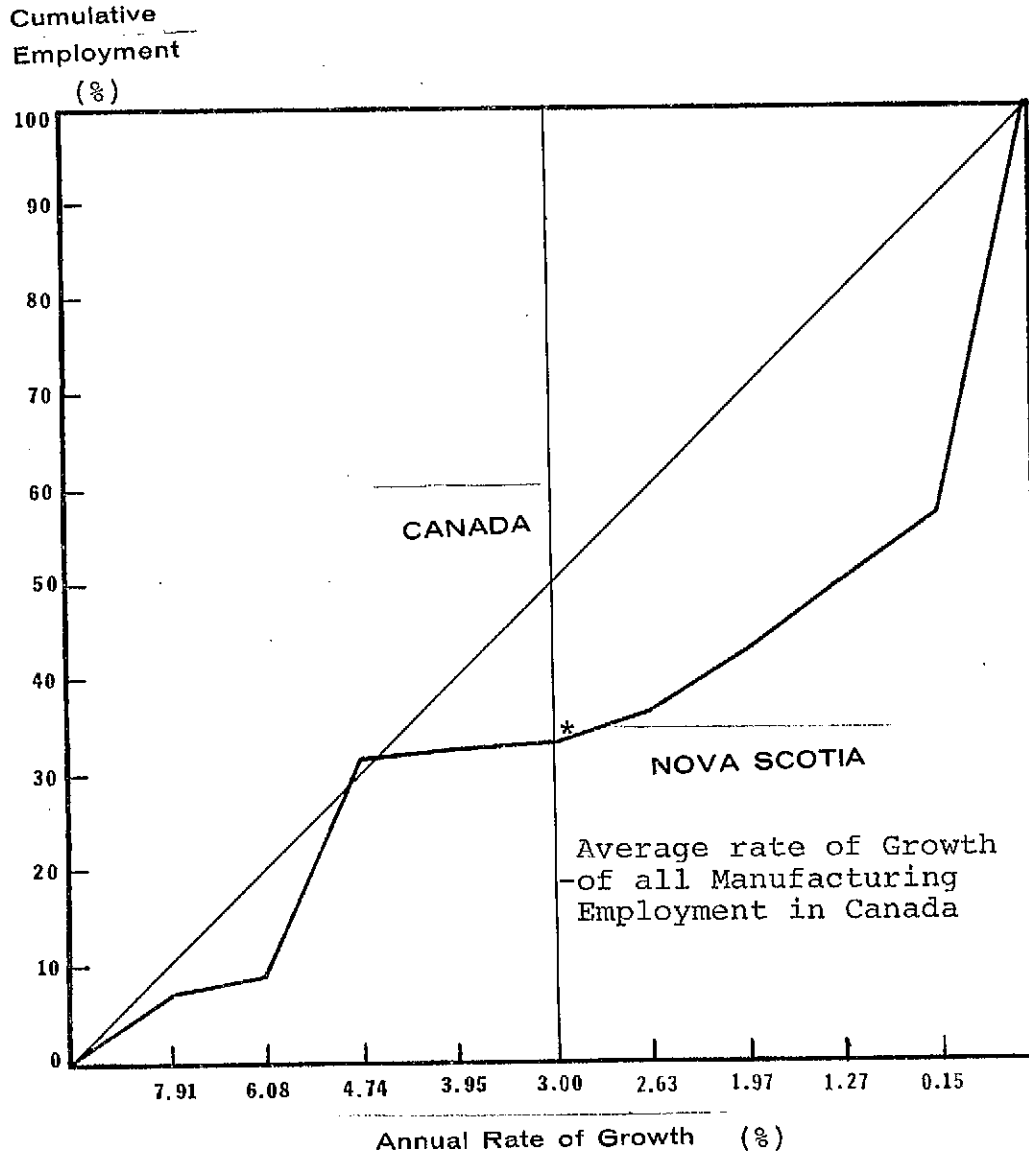


ILLUSTRATION 7

NOVA SCOTIA

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth -  
Nova Scotia Compared with Canada



\* 32.9% of all manufacturing employment in Nova Scotia is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average.



New Brunswick

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 22,932  
1969 - 28,966  
Estimated 1971 - 28,905  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 2.59% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 14.6%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - on trend

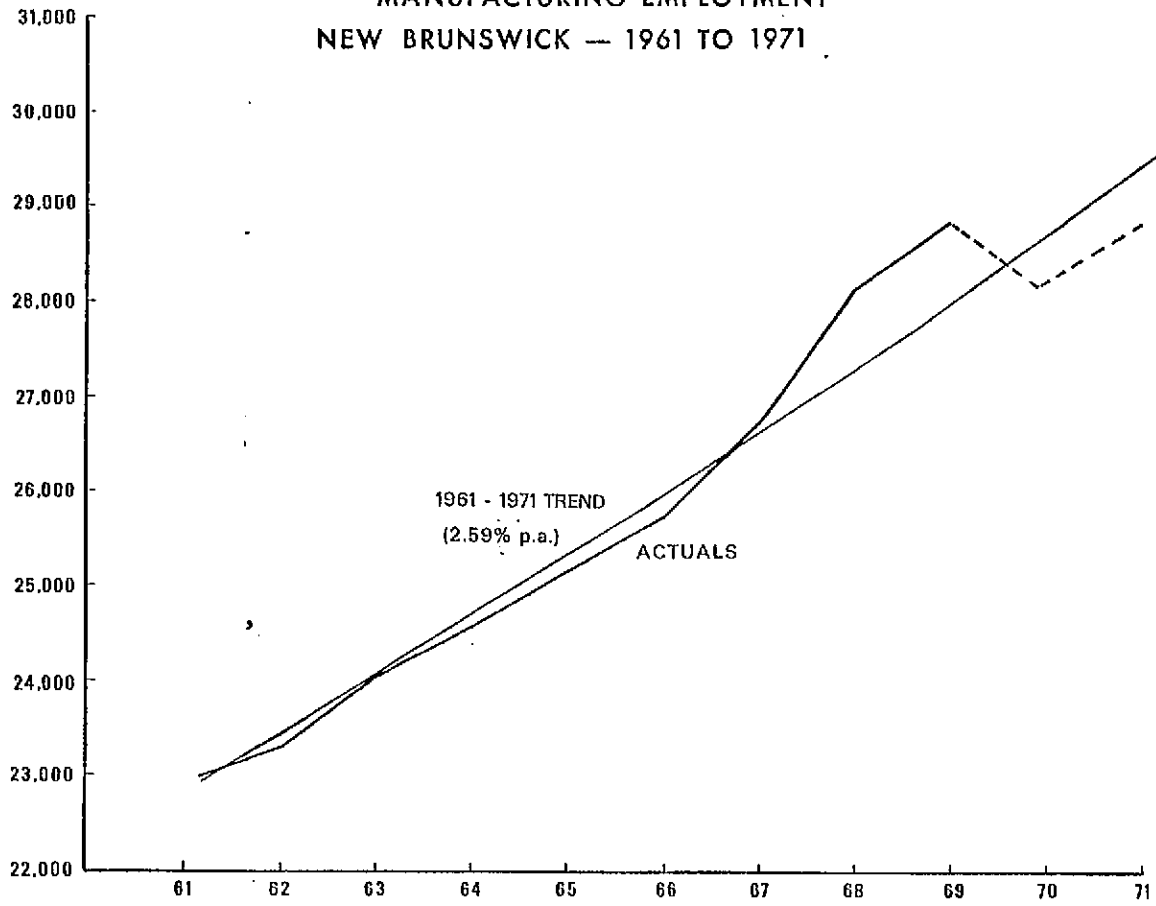
The second most industrialized of the Atlantic Provinces, New Brunswick's manufacturing employment growth is, provincially, the fourth highest in Canada, 2.59 percent per annum. After strong growth from 1961 to 1969, employment declined in 1970 and only returned to 1969 levels in 1971. Illustration 8 shows this. There was a positive shift of 1,173 jobs over the period and the province's share of national manufacturing employment rose from 1.70 to 1.77 percent.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 9) is below Canada's and shows only 28.9 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average growth. However, these industries are growing rapidly and another large block of industries are growing at only slightly below Canadian average. The present outlook for New Brunswick is mildly optimistic noting, however, that 27.0 percent of the industrial work force is employed in two industries, fish packing and pulp and paper.

ILLUSTRATION 8

Manufacturing  
Employment

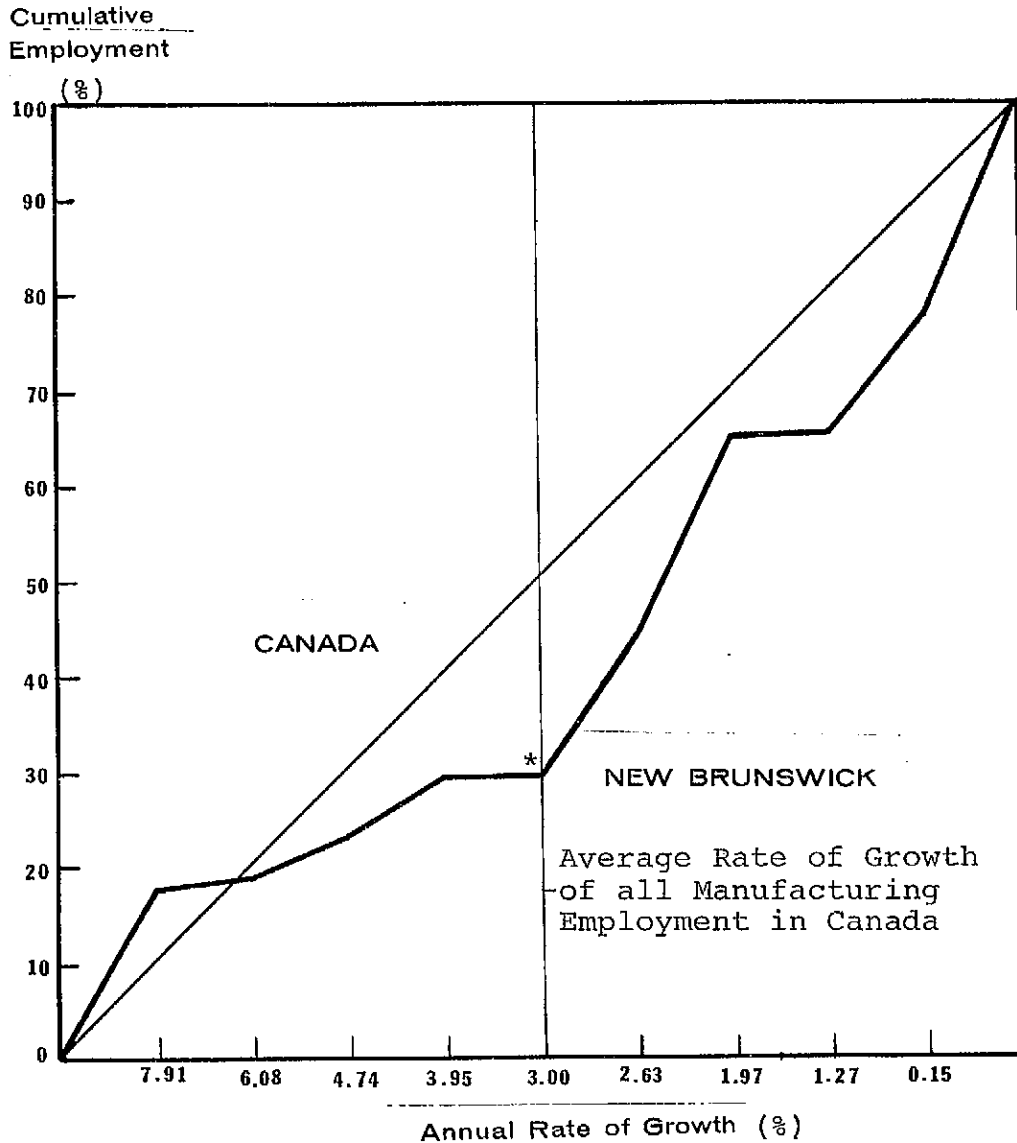
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
NEW BRUNSWICK — 1961 TO 1971



### ILLUSTRATION 9

### NEW BRUNSWICK

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth -  
New Brunswick Compared with Canada



\* 28.9% of all manufacturing employment in New Brunswick is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average.

Quebec

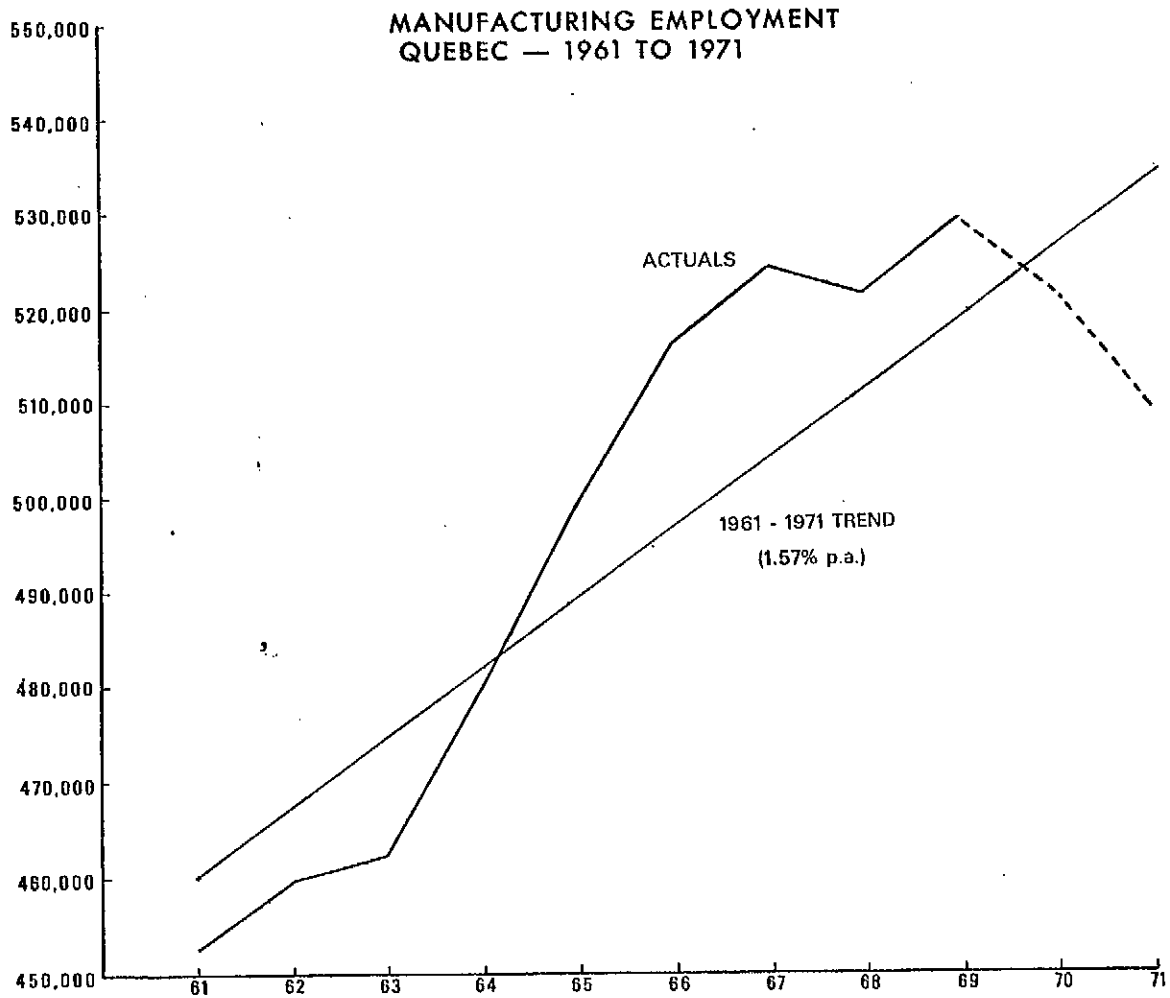
Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 452,543  
1969 - 529,154  
Estimated 1971 - 508,541  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 1.57% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 23.2%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - well below trend

The second most industrialized province with a growth trend that is, provincially, eighth in Canada at 1.57 percent per annum, Quebec's growth in manufacturing employment was almost static between 1967 and 1970 and dropped sharply in 1971. Illustration 10 shows this. There was a negative shift of 38,746 jobs over the period and the province's share of national manufacturing employment fell sharply from 33.46 to 31.09 percent.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 11) is well below Canada's and shows only 36.1 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average employment growth. Ontario, with a similar industrial structure, has 58.8 percent in the above average group. Considering Quebec's performance and dependence on manufacturing, the outlook is poor.

ILLUSTRATION 10

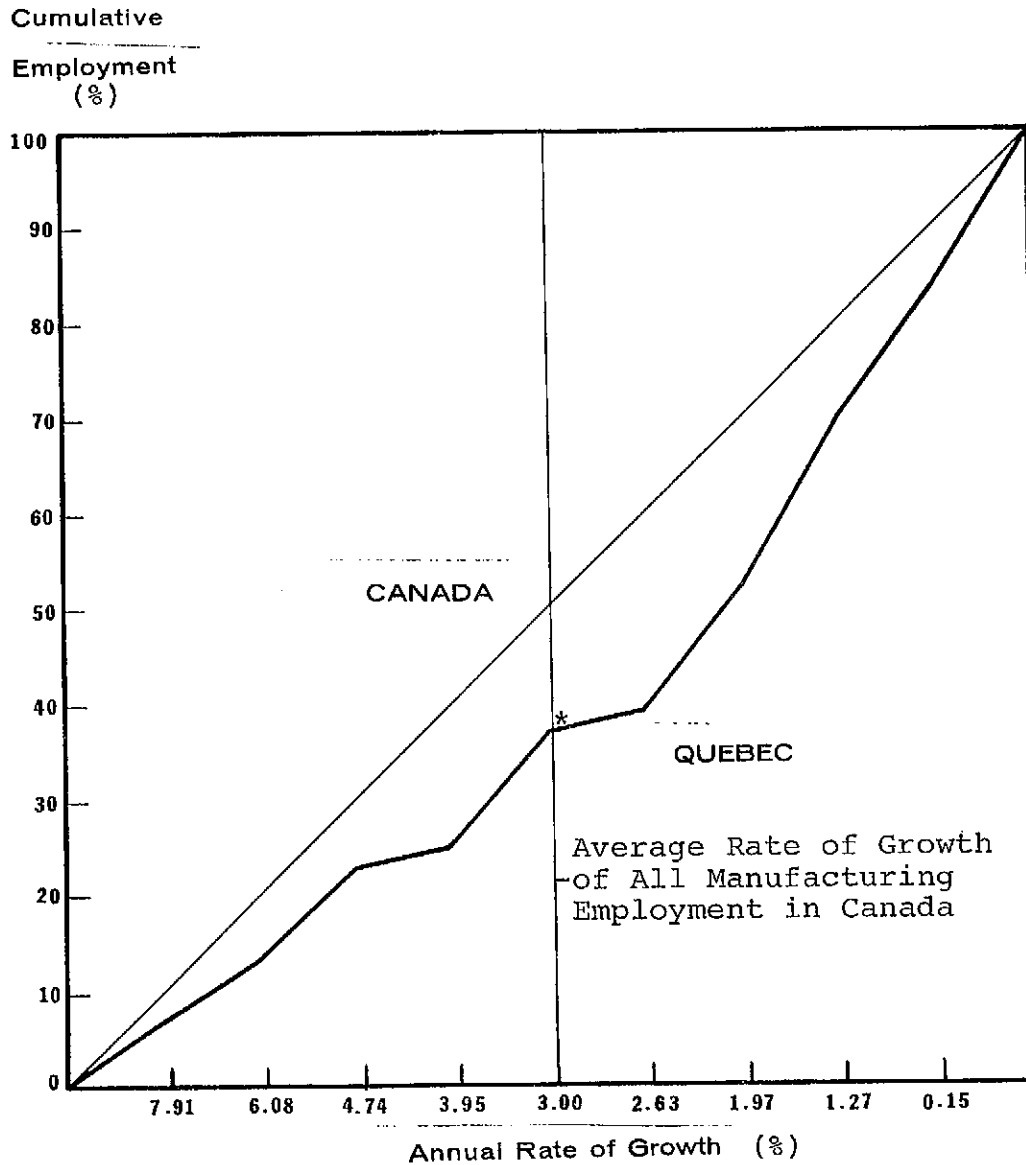
Manufacturing  
Employment



### ILLUSTRATION 11

### QUEBEC

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth -  
Quebec Compared with Canada



\* 36.1% of all manufacturing employment in Quebec is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average.

Ontario

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 638,757  
1969 - 823,344  
Estimated 1971 - 802,384  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 2.54% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 26.1%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - well below trend

The most industrialized province, Ontario's growth trend in manufacturing employment (2.54 percent per annum) is, provincially, fifth in Canada. A very rapid rise in manufacturing employment from 1961 to 1966 has been followed by a period of stagnation to the end of 1971. Illustration 12 shows this. There was a positive shift of 29,897 jobs over the period and the province's share of national manufacturing employment rose from 47.22 to 49.05 percent.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 13) is largely above Canada's and shows 58.1 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average employment growth. While the cessation of growth from 1967 to 1971 is of considerable concern, continued concentration of manufacturing in Ontario is indicated.

ILLUSTRATION 12

Manufacturing  
Employment

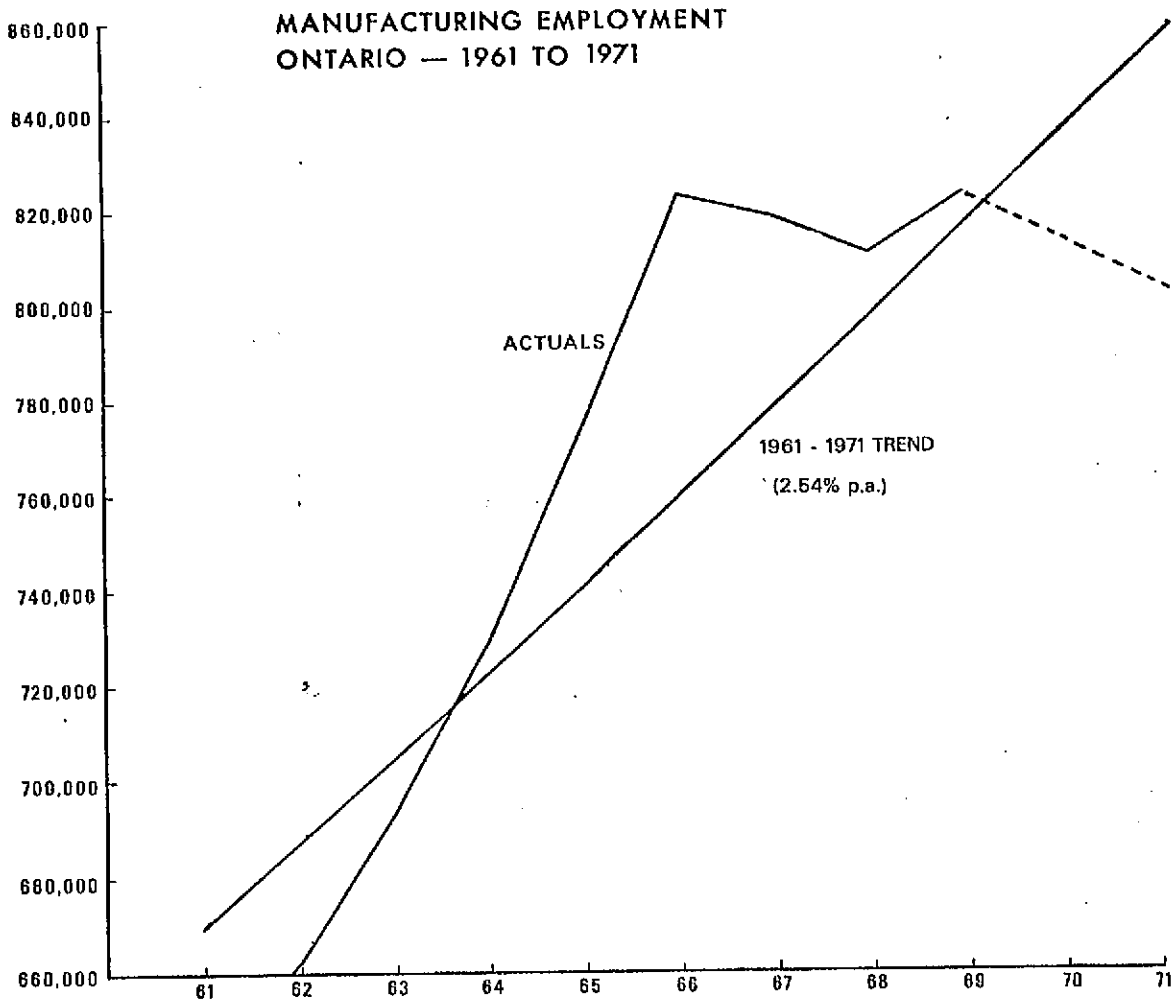
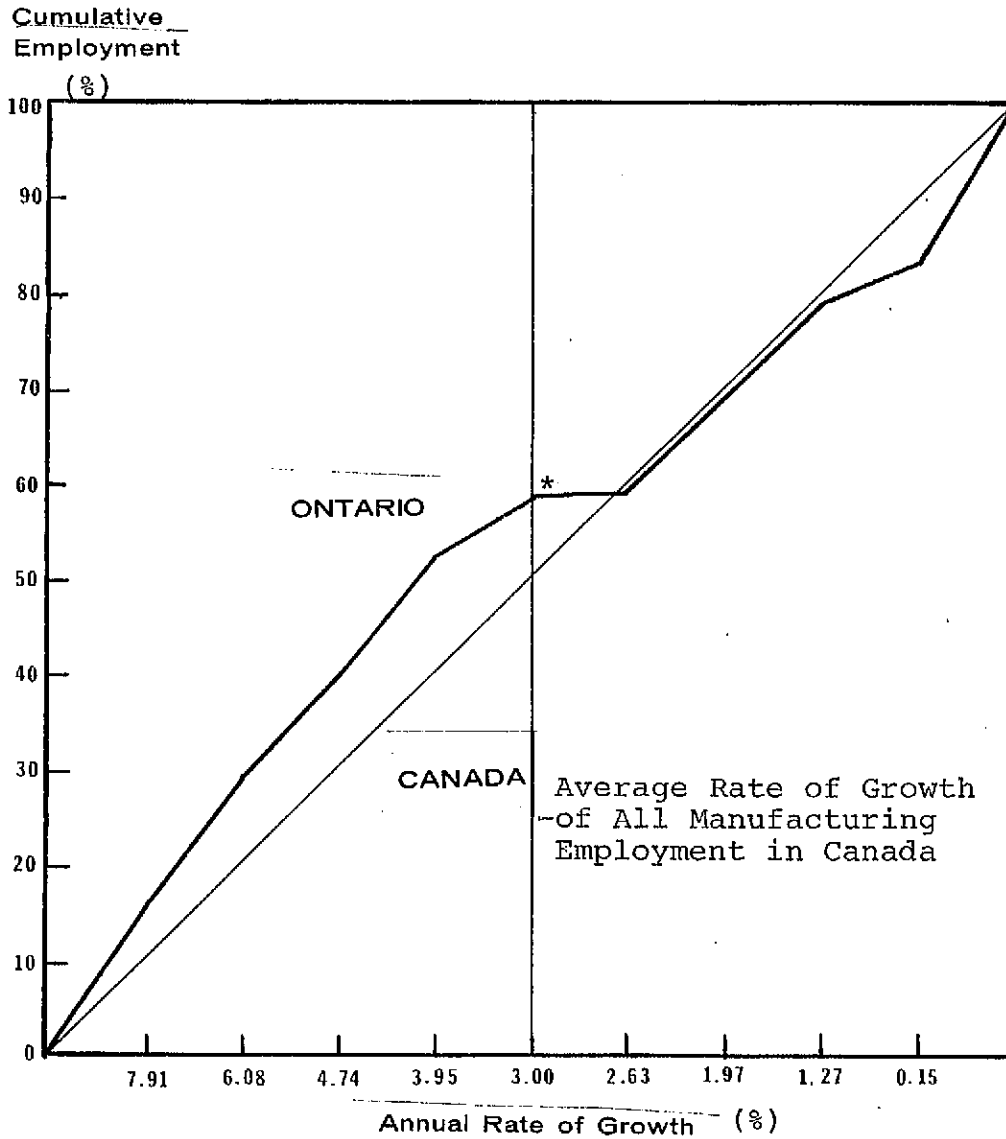




ILLUSTRATION 13

ONTARIO

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth  
Ontario Compared with Canada



\* 58.1 of all manufacturing employment in Ontario is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average

Manitoba

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 41,856  
1969 - 49,435  
Estimated 1971 - 49,889  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 1.96% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 13.5%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - below trend

Manitoba's growth trend in manufacturing employment at 1.96 percent per annum is, provincially, seventh in Canada. As shown in Illustration 14, growth slowed in 1968. There was a negative shift of 729 jobs over the period and the province's share of national manufacturing employment fell from 3.09 to 3.05 percent.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 15) is largely below Canada's and shows only 38.5 of manufacturing employment in industries with above average employment growth. This, with the slowing of expansion in 1968, is not encouraging.

ILLUSTRATION 14

Manufacturing  
Employment

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
MANITOBA — 1961 TO 1971

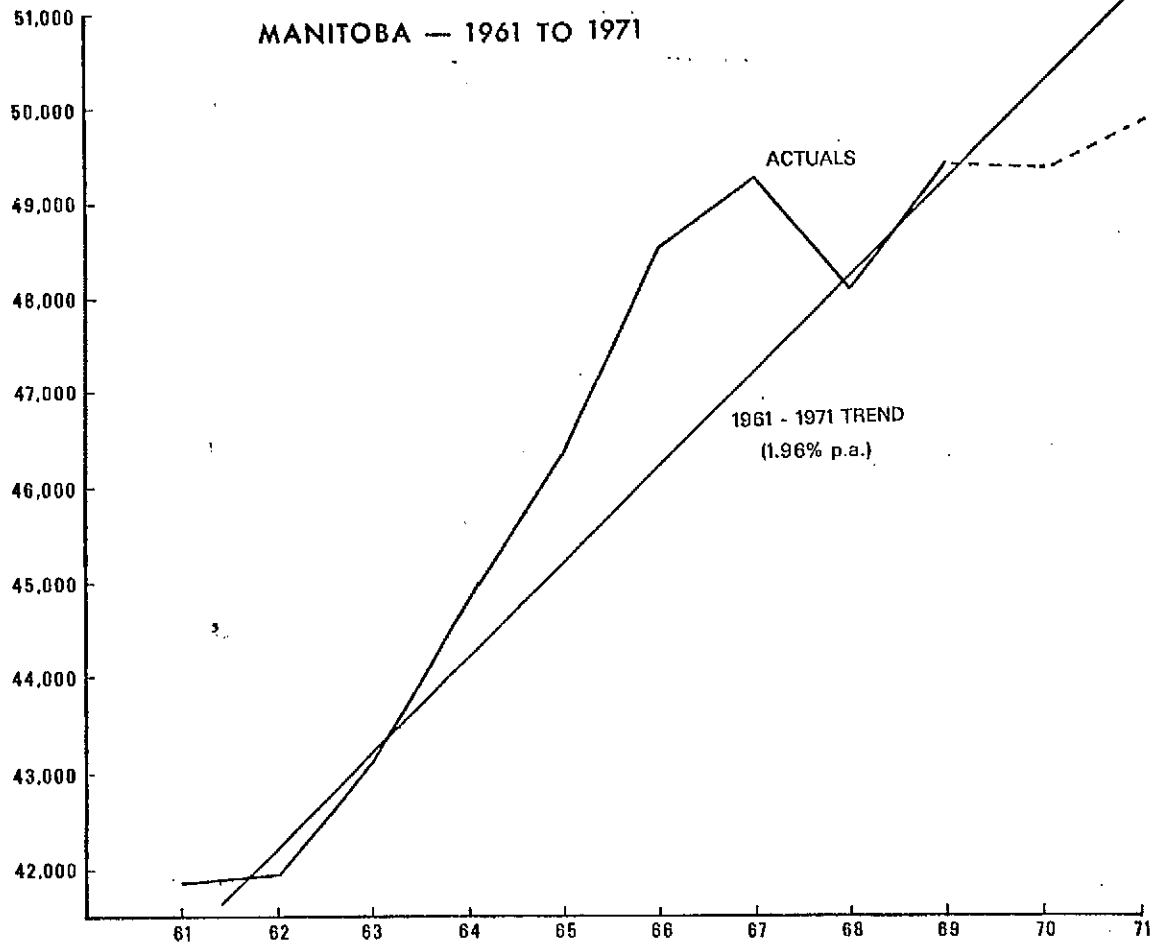
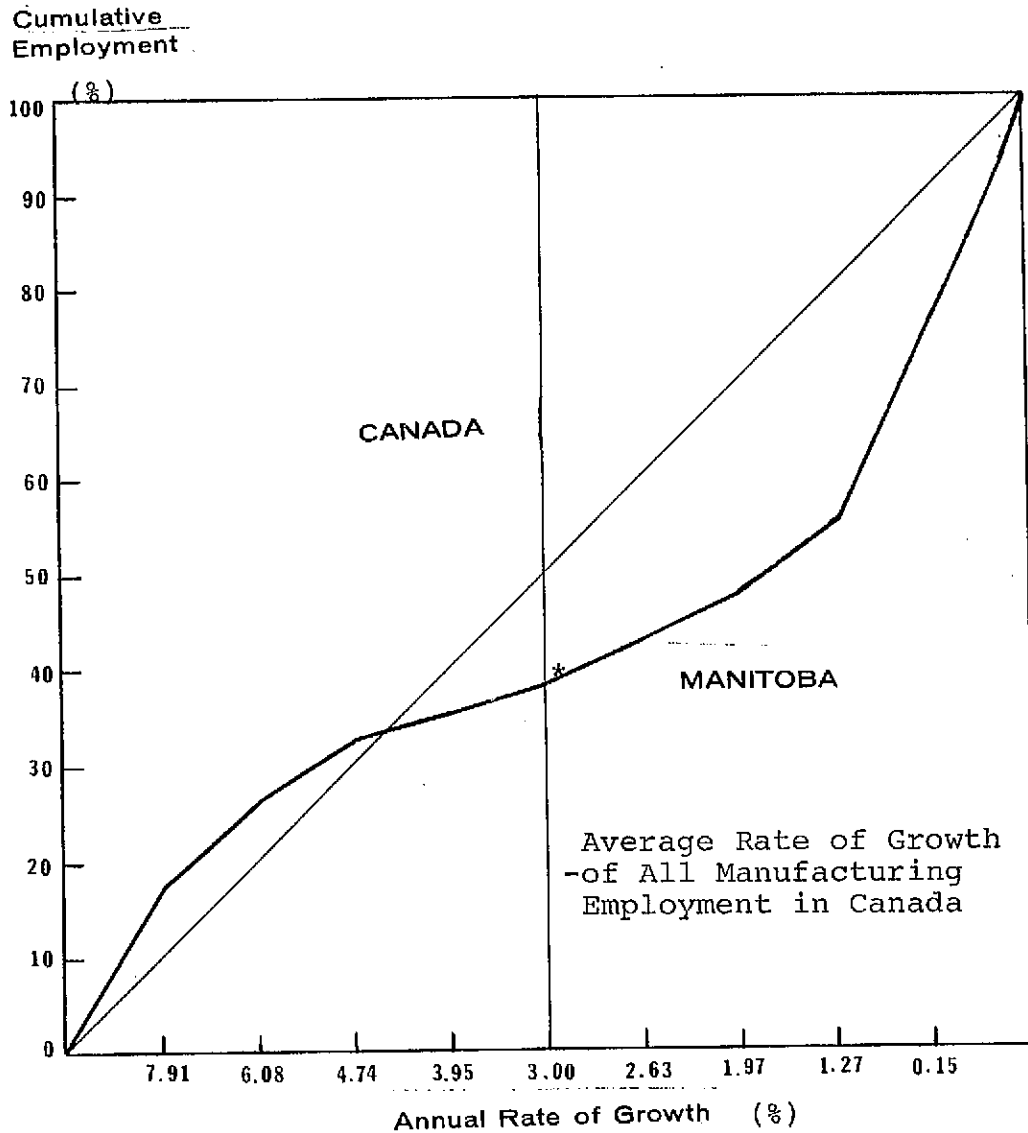


ILLUSTRATION 15

MANITOBA

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth -  
Manitoba Compared with Canada



\* 38.5% of all manufacturing employment in  
Manitoba is in industries which have grown  
faster than the Canadian average.

Saskatchewan

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 13,555  
1969 - 15,267  
Estimated 1971 - 15,557  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 1.49% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 4.6%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - well below trend

The province's growth trend in manufacturing employment is, provincially, ninth at 1.49 percent per annum. Growth in manufacturing employment ceased in 1967 as seen in Illustration 16. There was a negative shift of 835 jobs over the period and the province's share of national manufacturing employment fell from 1.00 to 0.95 percent.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 17) is, on average, below Canada's and shows only 41.1 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average growth. However, the two largest industries in the province (slaughtering and dairies) with nearly 19 percent of manufacturing employment lost employment from 1971 to 1968. The outlook for the manufacturing is not bright.

ILLUSTRATION 16

Manufacturing  
Employment

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
SASKATCHEWAN — 1961 TO 1971

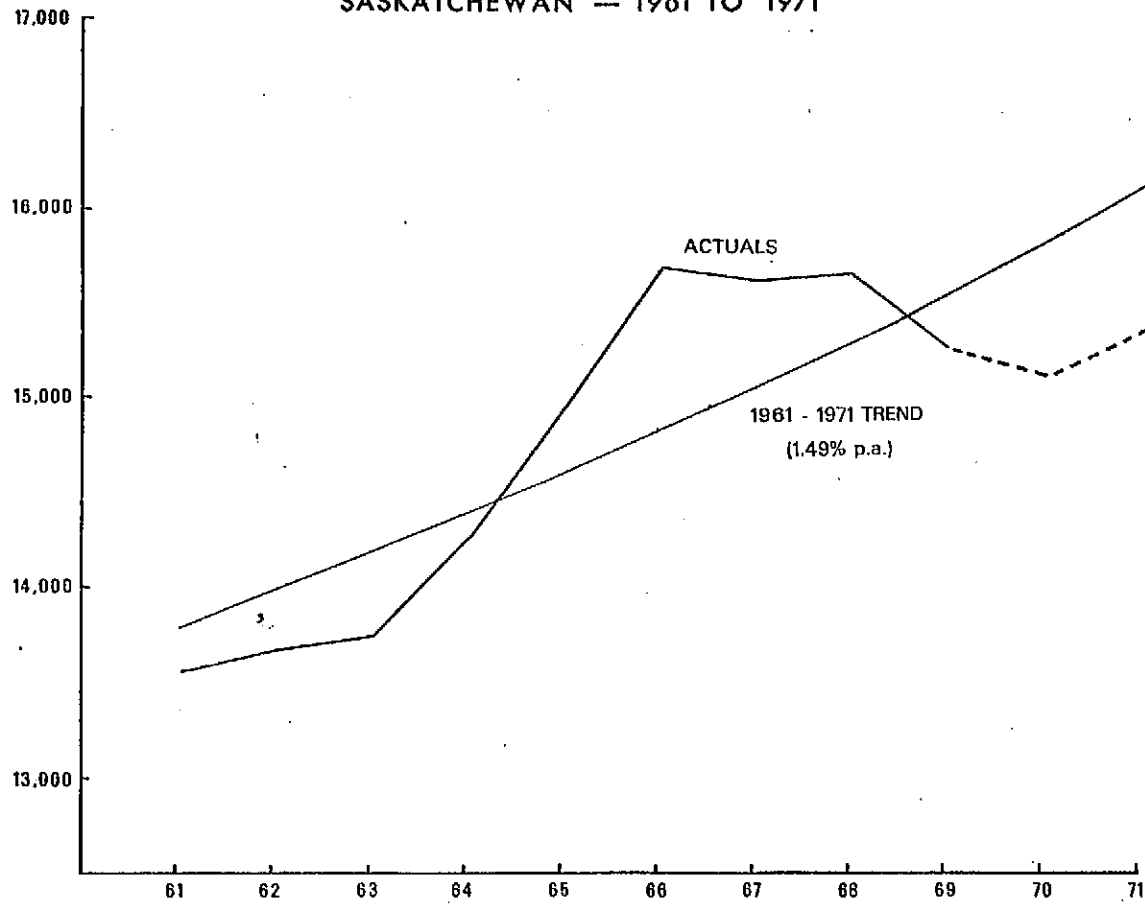
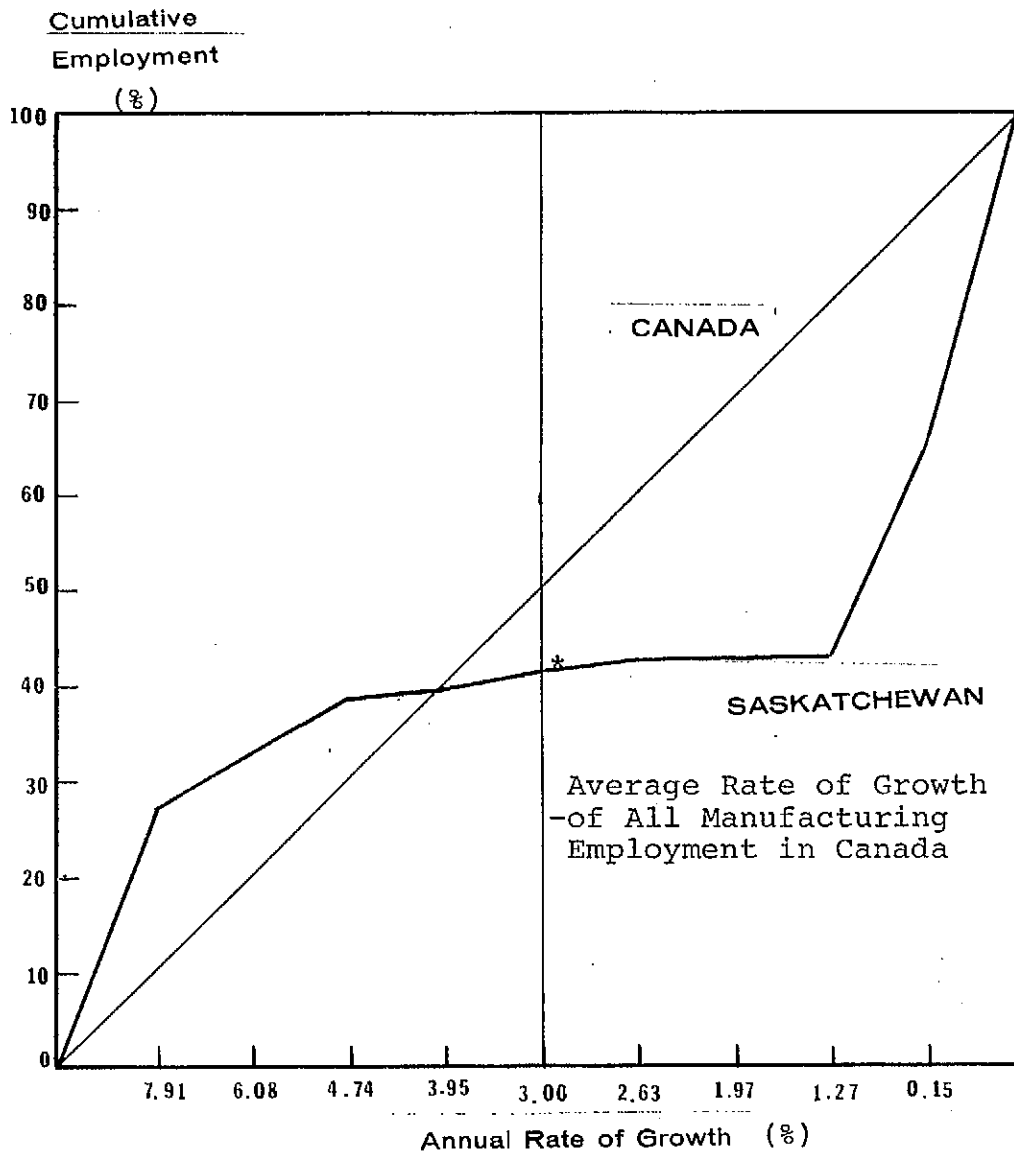


ILLUSTRATION 17

SASKATCHEWAN

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by 1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth - Saskatchewan Compared with Canada



\* 41.1% of all manufacturing employment in Saskatchewan is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average

Alberta

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 39,913  
1969 - 52,364  
Estimated 1971 - 52,167  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1971 - 3.09% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 8.2%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - on trend

Alberta's growth trend in manufacturing is, provincially, third at 3.09 percent per annum. Its manufacturing employment surpassed Manitoba's in 1967. There were no serious halts in growth from 1961 to 1969 as shown in Illustration 18 but growth ceased in 1970 and 1971. There was a positive shift of 3,898 jobs over the period and the province's share of national manufacturing employment rose from 2.95 to 3.19 percent.

The distribution of manufacturing employment curve for the province (Illustration 19) is qualitatively better than Canada's and shows 48.8 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average growth. But twenty percent of industrial employment is in industries with growth rates of over 10.0 percent per annum. The outlook is favourable.



ILLUSTRATION 18

Manufacturing  
Employment

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
ALBERTA — 1961 TO 1971

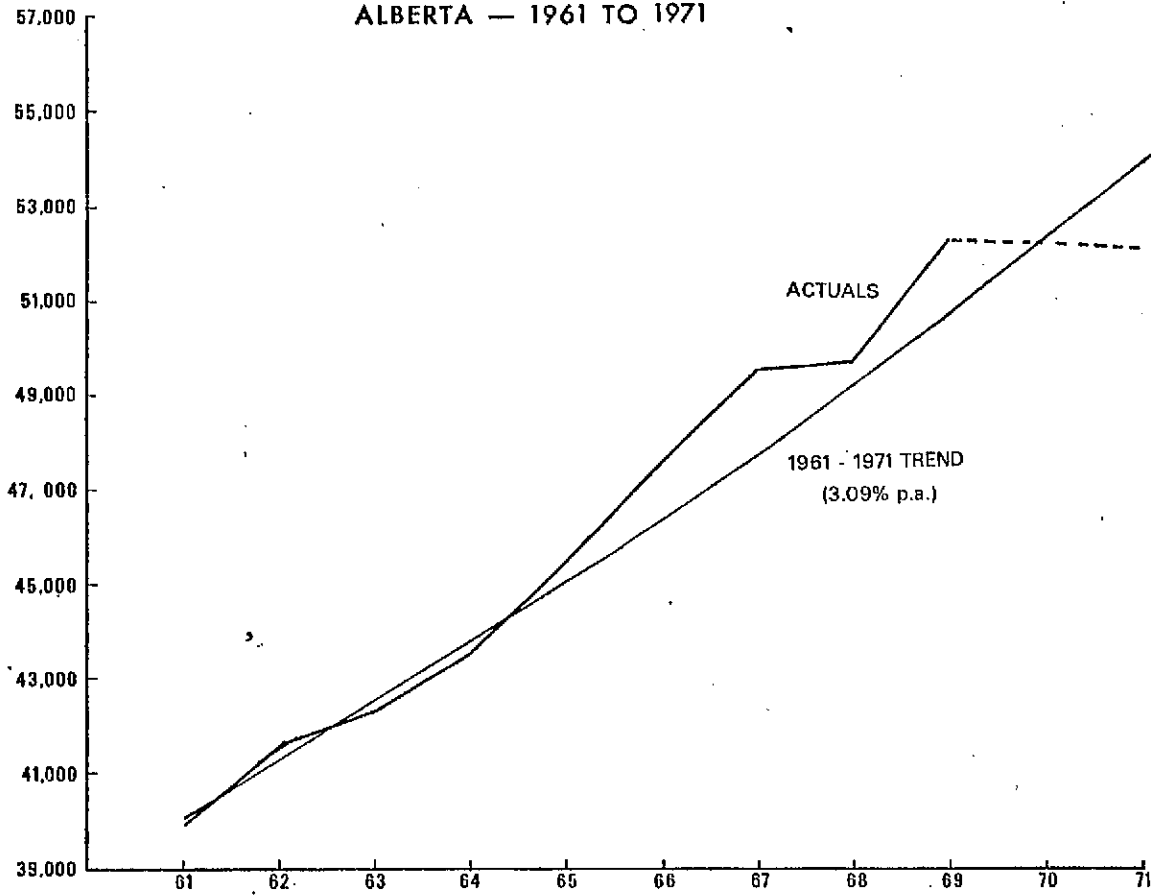
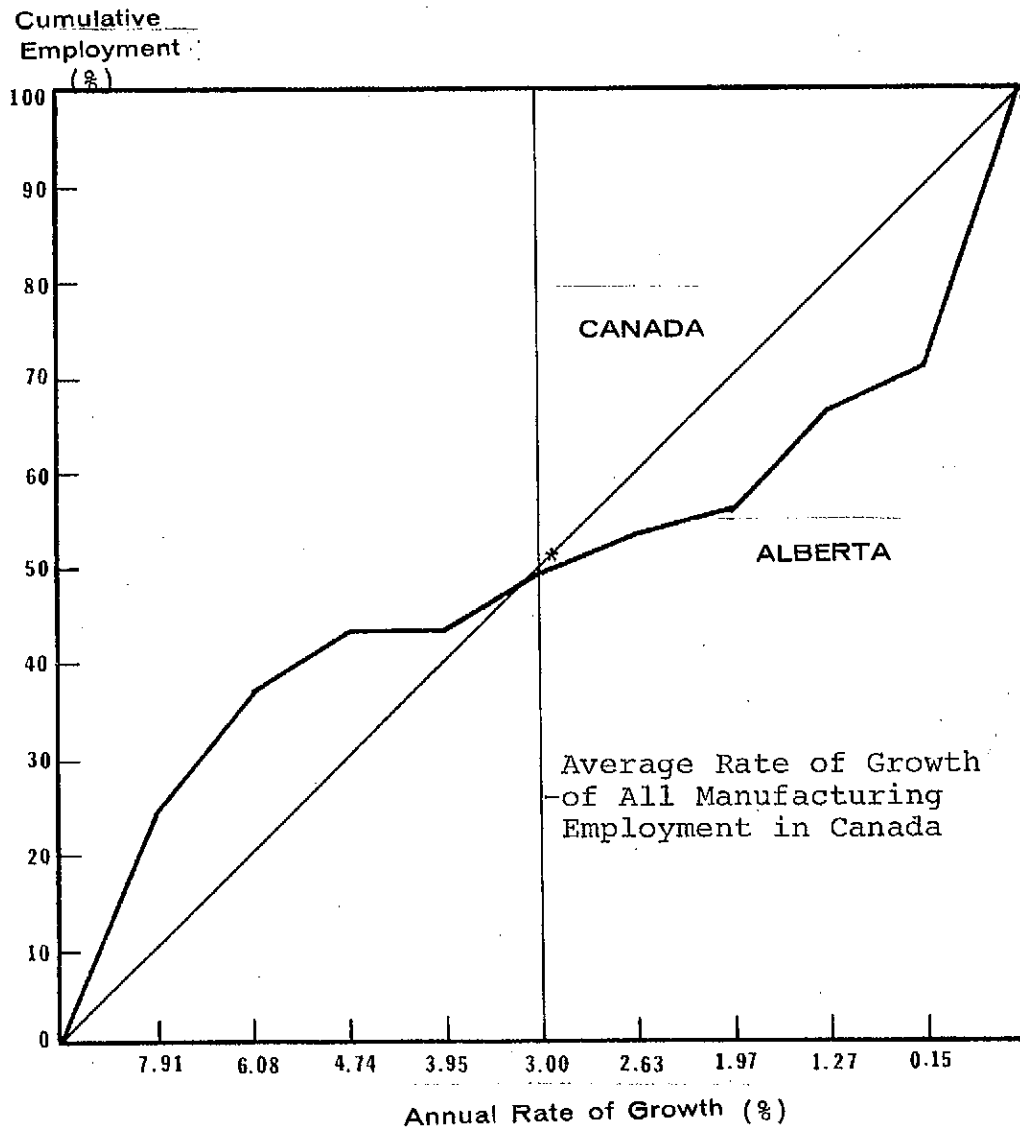


ILLUSTRATION 19

ALBERTA

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by  
1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth -  
Alberta Compared with Canada



\* 48.8% of all manufacturing employment in Alberta is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average.

British Columbia

Statistics: Manufacturing Employment - 1961 - 103,692  
1969 - 126,647  
Estimated 1971 - 131,367  
Growth Trend 1961 to 1969 - 2.29% p.a.  
Employed Labour Force in Manufacturing (1971) - 15.5%  
Performance - 1969 to 1971 - on trend

The third most industrialized province, British Columbia's growth trend in manufacturing employment is, provincially, sixth at 2.29 percent per annum. Growth was strong from 1961 to 1966 but then stopped for two years. Resuming in 1969, it reached a new high by the end of 1971. There was a positive shift of 5,967 jobs over the period and the province's share of national manufacturing employment rose from 7.67 to 8.03 percent.

The industrial population curve (Illustration 21) is below Canada's and shows 47.3 percent of manufacturing employment in industries with above average growth. The outlook is for a moderate relative gain in this sector of the province's economy.

ILLUSTRATION 20

Manufacturing  
Employment

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
BRITISH COLUMBIA — 1961 TO 1971

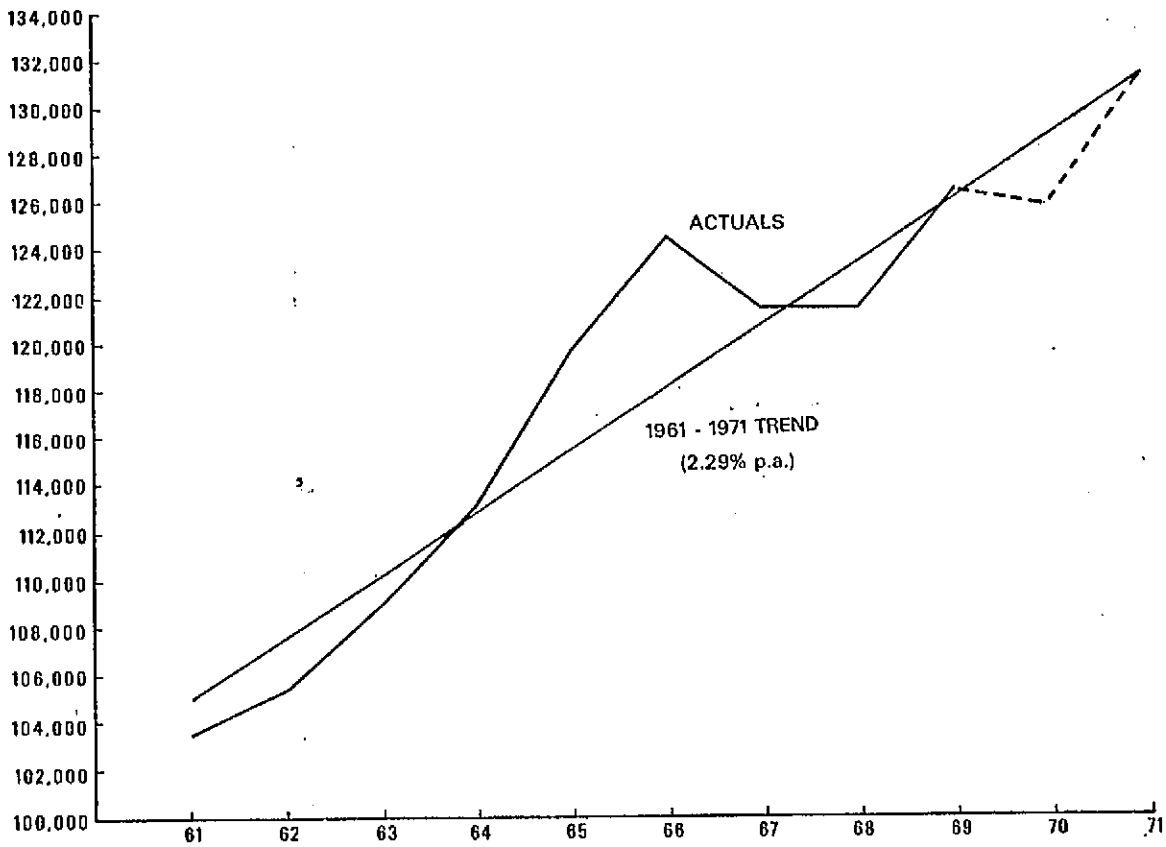
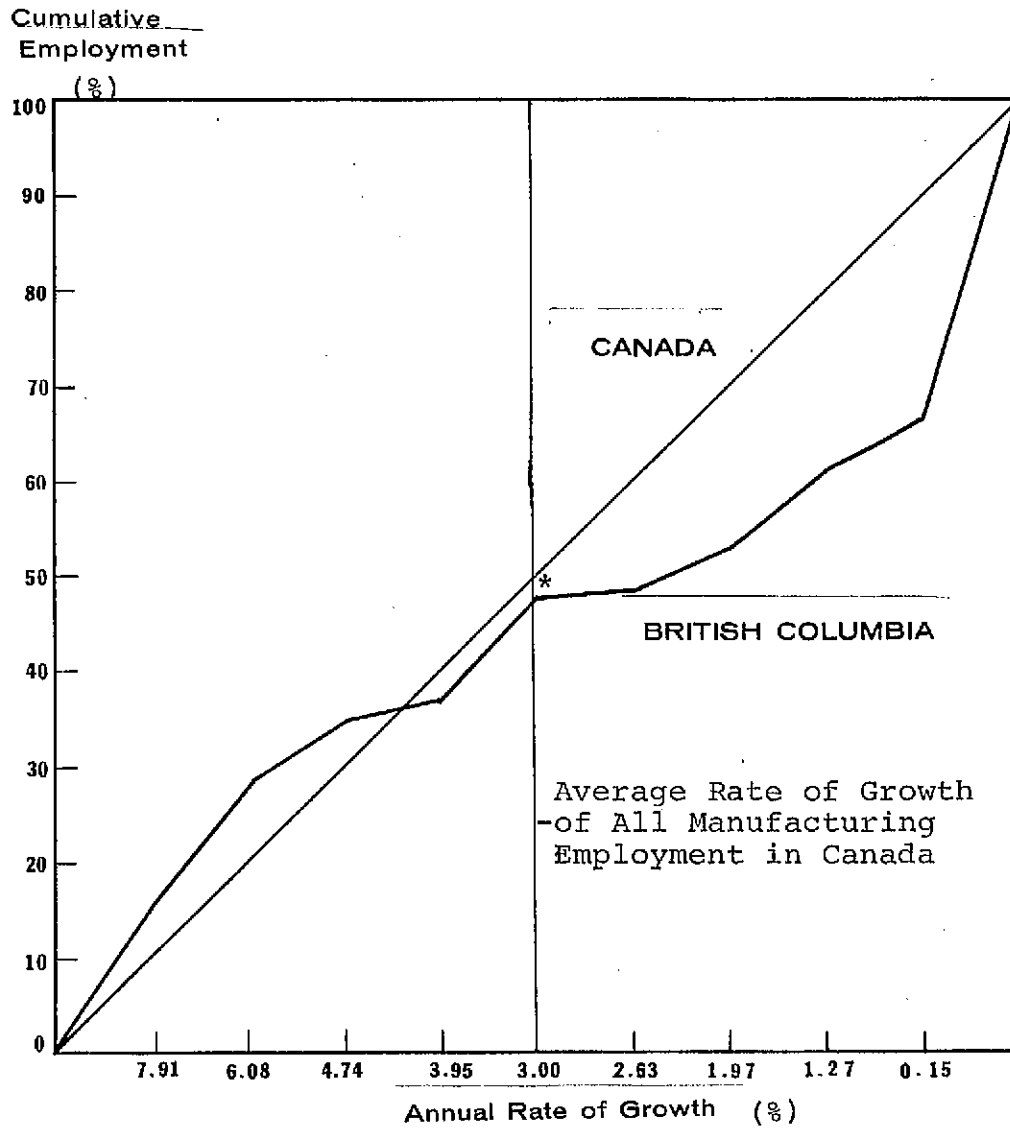


ILLUSTRATION 21

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Distribution of Manufacturing Employment by 1961 to 1968 Annual Average Rate of Growth - British Columbia Compared with Canada



\* 47.3% of all manufacturing employment in British Columbia is in industries which have grown faster than the Canadian average

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) Canada's rate of manufacturing growth has not been satisfactory with insufficient employment growth since 1966.
- 2) Over the period 1961 to 1971 concentration of manufacturing employment in Ontario took place at the expense of the slow growth provinces.
- 3) In Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, manufacturing employment has shown absolute declines between 1966 and 1971 and had substantial negative "shifts" in potential employment over the ten year period.
- 4) Quebec is highly dependent on manufacturing. The low rate of growth in manufacturing employment is a crucial factor explaining the stagnation of the Province's economy and the very large negative "shifts" in potential employment over the period.
- 5) Manitoba, though less dependent on manufacturing than Quebec, has performed below the national average over the period and lost its place as the largest manufacturing centre in the prairies to Alberta.
- 6) If the concentration of manufacturing continues in Ontario, the outlook for manufacturing growth in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan is poor. Unless the industrial structure can be improved one doubts that manufacturing can play its role in reducing disparities in these provinces.

