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CANADA

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1949 - 1953

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1949 - 1953

Scope of the Series

The scope of the Survey of Production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the actual production of commodities. The activities of such industries as transportation, communication, trade, finance and service are excluded except as certain of their costs are indirectly reflected in the value of output of the "commodity-producing" industries. This is in contrast to the scope of the widely-used, "Gross National Product"¹ series which encompasses all industries.

The term "production" in this report is used in its popularly accepted sense as applied to such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of water power into electrical energy, the construction of buildings, and manufacturing and processing. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power, while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value statistics are not shown in this report². In combining value of production figures for a number of industries, it is essential, in order to assess accurately the contribution of each industry to the total, that inter-industry duplication be eliminated. Thus, only the net value of production, or census "value added" will be considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, net production, or "value added" is generally considered the most significant measure of production. Net production is computed by deducting from the total value of output (excluding indirect taxes) for each industry, the cost of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. This measurement is similar, although not strictly comparable, to the concept involved in the contribution of each industry to gross national product at factor cost (net income originating³ plus depreciation). There are problems of classification as well as conceptual differences.

One of the major problems of classification is that three factor shares of GNP at factor cost, viz., corporation profits, "other investment income" and depreciation are available only on a "company" basis while the other factor shares, viz., salaries, wages and supplementary labour income and net income of unincorporated business are available on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, all the value added data for the commodity-producing industries are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of a company is treated as a separate entity and classified to the industry in which it operates. A company may own several establishments which are classified to different industrial divisions. The nature of available data renders it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of National Income or GNP, to get an accurate breakdown of corporation profits, other investment income and depreciation on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment cannot be made to Net National Income at factor cost or to Gross National Product at factor cost, although, conceptually, it should be made. For instance, the profits, other investment income and depreciation of several major mining companies which operate

smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing sector have to be assigned in total to the mining division, while the salaries and wages of these concerns are classified on an establishment basis, i.e., partly to mining and partly to manufacturing.

One of the major advantages of the net value of commodity production series is that the statistics can be broken down by provinces. With the exception of personal income and its major components, the geographical distribution of gross national product is not available; this is chiefly due to the fact that profits cannot be allocated according to the provinces in which they are generated by productive activity. It must be kept in mind, however, that the value of commodity production estimates by provinces exclude the non-commodity industries and contain statistical and conceptual differences as compared with the national accounts estimates.

The conceptual differences arise from the fact that net value, as computed for each commodity-producing industry, includes the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, transportation, communications, etc. In national income accounting, the contribution of these services to GNP at factor cost is classified to the non-commodity industries from which they originate. For instance, while insurance costs are part of the "net value" of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, they are not included in the contribution of manufacturing to GNP at factor cost, but are part of the contribution of the insurance industry. Thus the measurement of output based on net value of production is mostly "net" within the field covered by this report but contains some duplication if it is used as an element of gross national product.

Volume Estimates of Commodity Production

The direct volume measurement methods used in the construction of the Index of Industrial Production are now being extended to cover the other sectors of the economy in conjunction with the project of the deflation of Gross National Expenditure. These methods will yield more accurate results for commodity-producing industries than those published in earlier reports. It is planned to show these volume of production series as soon as they are ready for publication.

1. See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and "1951-1954", D.B.S.

2. As no data on materials and/or fuel are available for some industries, the figures for these industries are, in reality, gross values or gross values partly adjusted but the amounts of materials and fuel involved are believed to be relatively unimportant. See Description of Methods.

3. See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and page 31 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1951-1954". This table shows only net income originating by industry; depreciation charges are not available on an industry-by-industry basis.

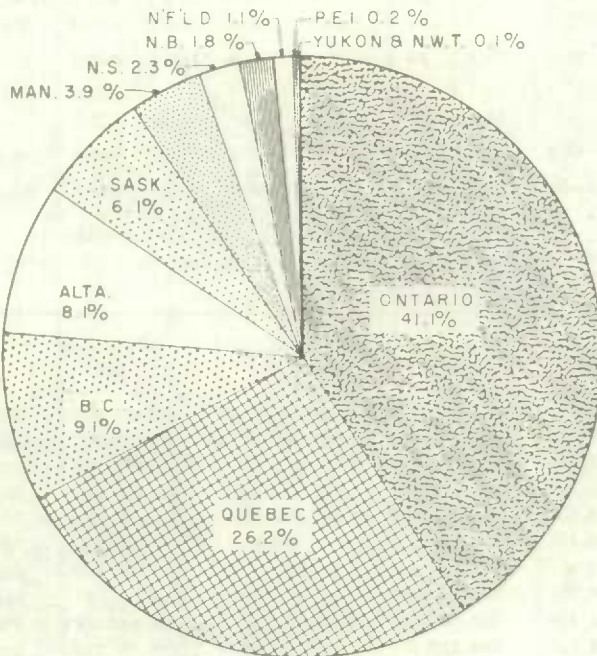
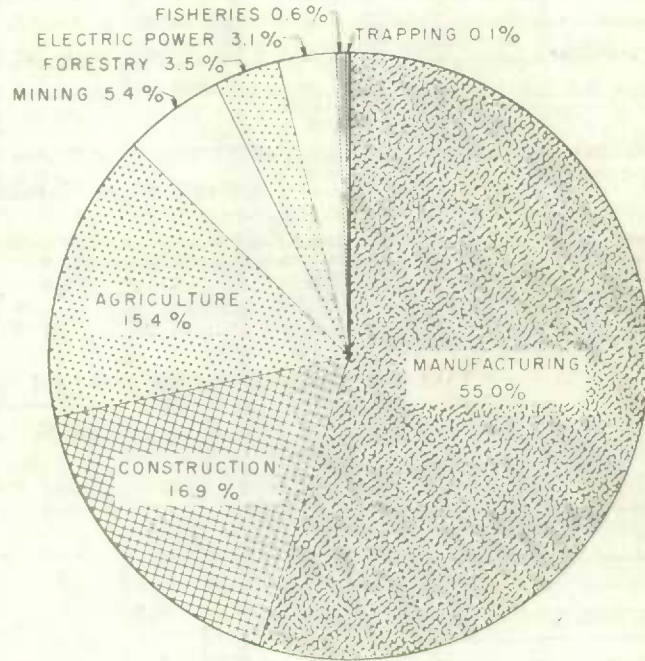
Note: Throughout the report, the 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on fishing for the tenth province are included for 1951, 1952 and 1953, and on trapping for 1952 and 1953. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

CHART - 1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

1953

BY INDUSTRIES



BY PROVINCES

**TABLE 1. Net Value of Production
Canada**

Industry	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	2,019,279,000	1,883,036,000	2,653,678,000	2,489,860,000	2,241,316,000
Forestry ¹	346,455,391	389,500,000	486,293,276	531,206,730	506,080,503
Fisheries	67,457,941	82,191,043	102,026,979	92,892,725	90,256,000
Trapping	15,296,615	15,204,419	19,791,933	14,137,820	13,221,035
Mining	570,215,430	657,328,669	770,143,233	777,443,771	790,596,855
Electric power	270,126,982	313,347,197	363,642,975	402,073,511	449,320,752
Total-Primary production	3,288,831,359	3,340,607,328	4,395,576,396	4,307,614,557	4,090,791,145
Manufactures	5,330,566,434 ²	5,942,058,229 ²	6,940,946,783	7,443,533,199	7,993,069,351
Construction ³	1,371,000,000	1,475,000,000	1,738,274,000	1,976,703,000	2,454,032,000
Total-Secondary production	6,701,566,434	7,417,058,229	8,679,220,783	9,420,236,199	10,447,101,351
Grand total	9,990,397,793	10,757,665,557	13,074,797,179	13,727,850,756	14,537,892,496

1. Excludes value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots which is included with agriculture. The net values for forestry including farm wood lot production are as follows for the years 1949 to 1953 (million dollars): 447; 491; 608; 661; 634. These data are subject to revision.

2. Exclusive of fish processing in Newfoundland.

3. Revised data for period 1938-1953 shown in Table 7.

TABLE 2. Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Agriculture	20.2	17.5	20.3	18.1	15.4	100.0	93.3	131.4	123.3	111.0
Forestry	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	100.0	112.4	140.4	153.3	148.1
Fisheries	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	121.8	151.2	137.7	133.8
Trapping	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.4	129.4	92.4	86.4
Mining	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	100.0	115.3	135.1	136.3	138.6
Electric power	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	100.0	116.0	134.6	148.8	166.3
Total-Primary production	32.9	31.1	33.6	31.4	28.1	100.0	101.6	133.7	131.0	124.4
Manufactures	53.4	55.2	53.1	54.2	55.0	100.0	111.5	130.2	139.6	149.9
Construction	13.7	13.7	13.3	14.4	16.9	100.0	107.6	126.8	144.2	179.0
Total-Secondary production	67.1	68.9	66.4	68.6	71.9	100.0	110.7	129.5	140.6	153.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.7	130.9	137.4	143.5

TABLE 3. Net Value of Production by Provinces

Province	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland ¹	79,682,122	97,238,222	136,110,998	150,017,395	153,778,875
Prince Edward Island	30,740,835	30,819,330	36,505,157	41,885,507	33,871,395
Nova Scotia	263,590,743	259,731,738	296,791,447	315,862,673	329,809,293
New Brunswick	214,942,563	242,111,904	268,285,055	266,679,144	262,819,872
Quebec	2,567,996,801	2,816,309,229	3,337,598,876	3,608,148,129	3,803,737,287
Ontario	4,082,002,159	4,534,265,812	5,277,350,439	5,478,804,812	5,982,280,163
Manitoba	481,862,653	483,805,980	569,952,272	580,423,733	573,342,004
Saskatchewan	641,086,461	546,960,335	891,151,432	968,227,491	886,956,343
Alberta	731,033,750	734,148,363	1,002,712,967	1,059,383,938	1,170,494,277
British Columbia ²	884,820,749	995,233,672	1,240,224,661	1,239,008,819	1,319,826,559
Yukon and Northwest Territories ²	12,638,957	17,040,972	18,113,875	19,409,115	20,976,428
Total	9,990,397,793	10,757,665,557	13,074,797,179	13,727,850,756	14,537,892,496

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951, 1952 and 1953 and trapping in 1952 and 1953.

2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

CHART - 2

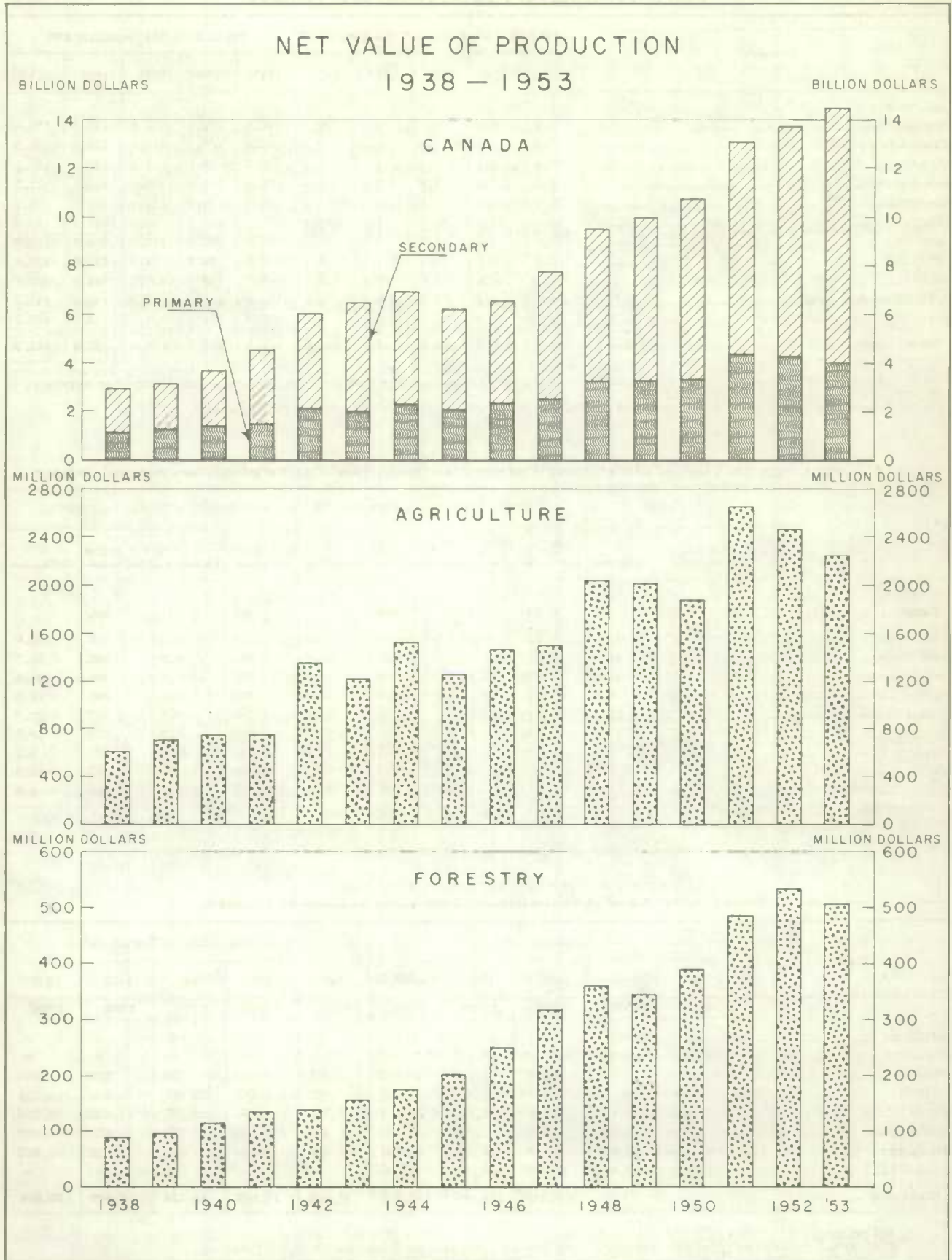


TABLE 4. Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Newfoundland ¹	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	122.0	170.8	188.3	193.0
Prince Edward Island.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	100.3	118.8	136.3	110.2
Nova Scotia.....	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	100.0	98.5	112.6	119.8	125.1
New Brunswick.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	100.0	112.6	124.8	124.1	122.3
Quebec.....	25.7	26.2	25.5	26.3	26.2	100.0	109.7	130.0	140.5	148.1
Ontario.....	40.9	42.1	40.4	39.9	41.1	100.0	111.1	129.3	134.2	146.6
Manitoba.....	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	100.0	100.4	118.3	120.5	119.0
Saskatchewan.....	6.4	5.1	6.8	7.1	6.1	100.0	85.3	139.0	151.0	138.4
Alberta.....	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.7	8.1	100.0	100.4	137.2	144.9	160.1
British Columbia ²	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.1	100.0	112.5	140.2	140.0	149.2
Yukon & Northwest Territories ²	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	134.8	143.3	153.6	166.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.7	130.9	137.4	145.5

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture, fisheries, trapping and fish processing in 1949 and 1950 but include fisheries and fish processing in 1951, 1952 and 1953 and trapping in 1952 and 1953.
 2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Provinces Indicating Percentage Variations from National Average

	1949 ¹		1950 ¹		1951 ¹		1952 ¹		1953 ¹	
	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations	Per capita net value	% Variations
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada.....	756		798		948		966		999	
Prince Edward Island.....	327	- 56.7	321	- 59.8	372	- 60.8	407	- 57.9	320	- 68.0
Nova Scotia.....	419	- 44.6	407	- 49.0	462	- 51.3	484	- 49.9	497	- 50.3
New Brunswick.....	423	- 44.0	473	- 40.7	520	- 45.1	507	- 47.5	490	- 51.0
Quebec.....	661	- 12.6	710	- 11.0	823	- 13.2	864	- 10.6	891	- 10.8
Ontario.....	932	+ 23.3	1,014	+ 27.1	1,148	+ 21.1	1,150	+ 19.0	1,222	+ 22.3
Manitoba.....	637	- 15.7	630	- 21.1	734	- 22.6	727	- 24.7	709	- 29.0
Saskatchewan.....	770	+ 1.9	657	- 17.7	1,071	+ 13.0	1,149	+ 18.9	1,030	+ 3.1
Alberta.....	826	+ 9.3	804	+ 0.8	1,068	+ 12.6	1,092	+ 13.0	1,168	+ 16.9
British Columbia ²	789	+ 4.4	872	+ 9.3	1,057	+ 11.5	1,029	+ 6.5	1,068	+ 6.9

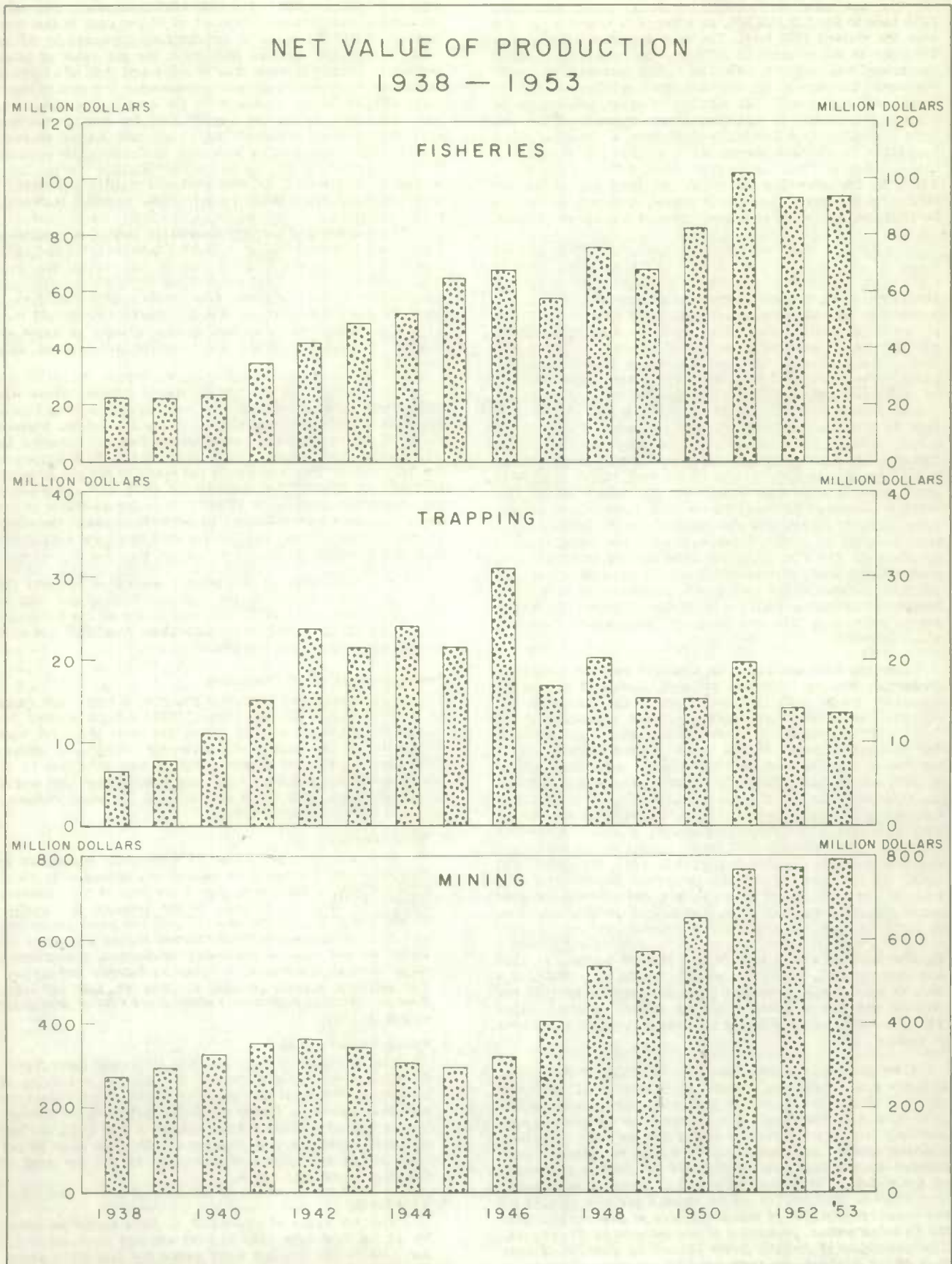
1. Excludes Newfoundland.
 2. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces

Industry	Newfoundland					Yukon and Northwest Territories ²				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture.....	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry.....	14,415	15,203	17,162	20,424	21,247	-	-	-	-	-
Fisheries.....	1	1	13,500	13,000	12,015	549	612	535	735	470
Trapping.....	1	1	1	141	62	1,679	1,109	2,400	1,621	1,124
Mining.....	17,437	20,124	25,295	20,515	20,917	9,155	13,974	13,530	15,053	16,955
Electric power.....	1,911	2,199	2,669	3,390	3,933	651	777	890	977	1,415
Manufactures.....	32,919	36,712	53,690	56,109	57,785	605	569	759	1,023	1,012
Construction.....	13,000	23,000	23,795	36,438	37,820	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total.....	1	1	136,111³	150,017³	153,779³	12,639	17,041	18,114	19,409	20,976

1. Not available.
 2. Forestry and construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.
 3. Excludes agriculture.

CHART - 3



Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1953 rose to \$14,538,000,000, an advance of nearly 6 per cent over the revised 1952 total. The most important expansionary influence in the economy in 1953 was the continued growth of consumers' expenditures, reflecting further increases in "real" incomes. Investment in new construction also showed an impressive gain over 1952, with the sharpest advance in the housing component. In addition, inventory accumulation was quite substantial, reflecting a shift from a position of net liquidation of business inventories in 1952 to one of considerable build-up in 1953. On the other hand, defence expenditure, which in the preceding two years had been one of the key factors in the total expansion of output, rose only moderately in 1953, and the value of exports showed a moderate decline.

Preliminary data for 1954 indicate a fall-off in the net value of commodity output for the first time since 1945. A number of factors lay behind this development, including: a sharp drop in agricultural production; a turnaround of business inventories from the substantial build-up in 1953 to a position of net liquidation; a fall-off in business outlays for plant, machinery and equipment; a decline in exports; a reduction in defence expenditures; and lower demand for consumer durable goods. These downward pressures were partly counterbalanced by continued strong demand for non-durable goods and the considerable increase in outlays for new housing. The advance data by industries indicate that the net value of agricultural output dropped by about 28 per cent in 1954, while other primary industries recorded advances: mineral production, in volume terms, was up by nearly 13 per cent; output of electric power rose by more than 5 per cent; the volume of sea fish landings increased by nearly 10 per cent; forestry also showed some gains in output. The net value of manufacturing production declined by about 2 per cent with the major fall-offs occurring in the durable goods industries of iron and steel products, and transportation equipment. By contrast, a moderate increase occurred in the non-durable manufacturing industries, despite considerable declines in textile, clothing, and rubber goods production. The net value of construction showed a slight increase.

Between 1949 and 1953, the total net value of commodity production rose by nearly 46 per cent. Sustained demand for consumer goods both here and abroad, the industrial and resource development programmes, and the expansion of defence industries have all contributed to this rapid advance. All industrial groups except trapping showed increases in the five-year comparison. The net value of agricultural output in 1953 was \$2,241,316,000, 11 per cent greater than in 1949, but well below the record value of \$2,653,678,000 in 1951, and also below the value shown for 1952. Although the 1953 wheat crop was one of the largest on record, it was considerably below the extraordinary 1952 level. Operations in the woods recorded a steady advance from 1949 to 1952, but declined in 1953; the net value of forestry production in the latter year was 46 per cent higher than in 1949, but about 5 per cent below the peak value of 1952. The fall-off in 1953 was due, in large measure, to the decline of external demand for pulpwood and mining timber. The value of the primary fisheries industry reached a peak in 1951, but showed declines in 1952 and 1953; in 1952, the fall-off was the result, principally, of a drop in the volume of seafood landings whereas in 1953 the decline was due to lower prices for fishery products. Since 1951, the value of the trapping industry has shown a tendency to decline.

Over the period under review, the net value of the mining industry rose steadily to a record high value of \$791,000,000 in 1953, 39 per cent above the 1949 level. The volume of fuel production more than doubled in the five-year comparison with petroleum output advancing by nearly 300 per cent. Increased building activity and higher export demand for asbestos contributed to a volume gain of about 50 per cent in production of non-metals. The volume of output of metals rose steadily from 1949 to 1952 but fell off by about 2 per cent in 1953 as the result, principally, of labour disputes in gold mining. Over the five-year period, production of iron ore rose by 77 per cent. The generation of electric power showed an increase of more than 40 per cent between 1949 and 1953; in terms of net value the advance was more than 66 per cent.

The net value of manufacturing production rose by 50 per cent to \$7,993,000,000 in the 1949-1953 comparison. The value of durable manufactures advanced by 65 per cent in this comparison, while the value of non-durables increased by 38 per cent. Among the durables industries, the net value of transportation equipment more than doubled and that of electrical apparatus and supplies and non-metallic mineral products advanced by 70 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. Iron and steel products showed a gain of 50 per cent. In the non-durables sector, petroleum and coal and rubber products recorded the largest value increases in the five-year comparison, the former showing an 80 per cent advance and the latter a gain of 70 per cent. Leather products, textiles and clothing were among the industries recording the smallest increases.

The construction industry showed the largest proportionate gain of all major commodity industries between 1949 and 1953. The net value rose by 79 per cent in this comparison, from \$1,371,000,000 to \$2,454,000,000 as building activity and construction costs continued their postwar advances. Investment in non-residential construction during this period rose at a much faster rate than that in new housing as major advances in industrialization and resource development were realized.

The net result of the varying trends outlined above was an increase in the contribution of secondary production (manufacturing and construction) to total commodity output. Whereas in 1949, the net value of secondary production accounted for 67 per cent of the value of goods produced, in 1953 it accounted for 72 per cent. This was mainly the result of the considerable increase in construction activity. In 1953, the construction industry contributed nearly 17 per cent to the aggregate of net value compared with less than 14 per cent in 1949. The share of manufacturing rose from 53.4 per cent to 55 per cent in the five-year comparison.

The contribution of the primary industries to total net value of commodity production declined from 33 per cent in 1949 to 28 per cent in 1953. This was almost wholly the result of the fall-off in the share of agriculture from 20.2 per cent to 15.4 per cent during the period.

Provincial Analysis of Production

All provinces and territories recorded a higher net value of production in 1953 than during 1949. Alberta showed the largest proportionate advance among the older provinces with a gain of 60 per cent in the five-year comparison. British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario followed with increases of 49 per cent, 48 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. Net output in Saskatchewan rose by 38 per cent and the other provinces recorded more moderate advances.

1. Newfoundland

In 1953, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to about \$154,000,000, a little more than 1 per cent of the Canadian total. The principal industry in the province is manufacturing, consisting, in the main, of pulp and paper production and fish processing. In 1953, factory output accounted for about 38 per cent of commodity production. Construction ranks next in importance, followed by forestry and mining. The principal mineral products are iron ore, zinc and lead. Primary fisheries represented about 8 per cent of provincial output in 1953.

2. Prince Edward Island

The economy of this province is mainly agricultural. In 1953, farm output accounted for half the net value of production. Principal farm products are live stock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction and manufactures account for the bulk of non-farm output. Compared with 1949, the net value of production rose only by a little more than 10 per cent and in the later year accounted for 0.2 per cent of Canadian commodity output.

3. Nova Scotia

The net value of production in Nova Scotia advanced by 25 per cent from 1949 to 1953 and has represented 2.3 per cent of the national total during the last three years. In 1953, manufacturing accounted for 39 per cent of the province's value of production. Primary iron and steel,

CHART — 4

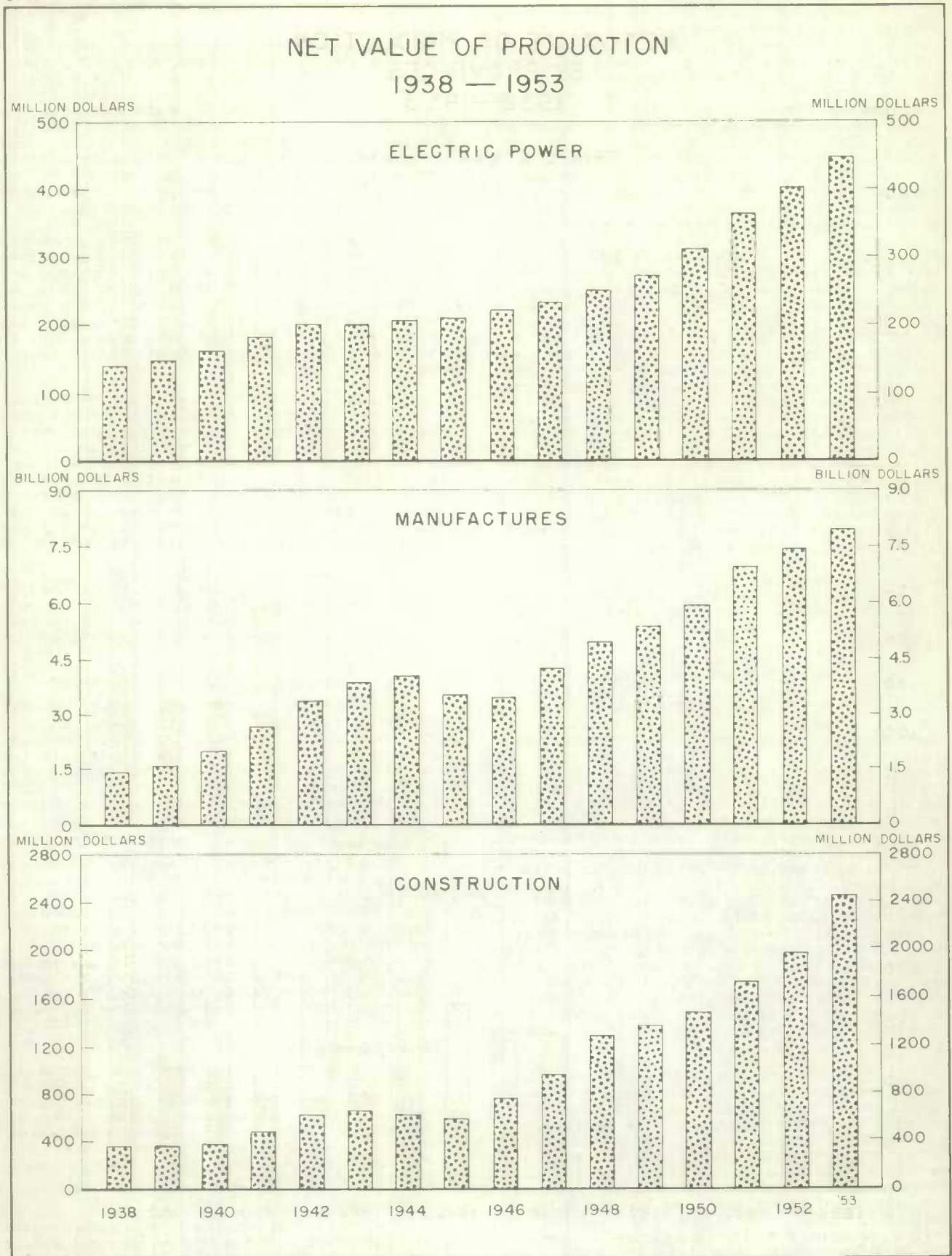


CHART - 5

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
BY PROVINCES
1938 - 1953

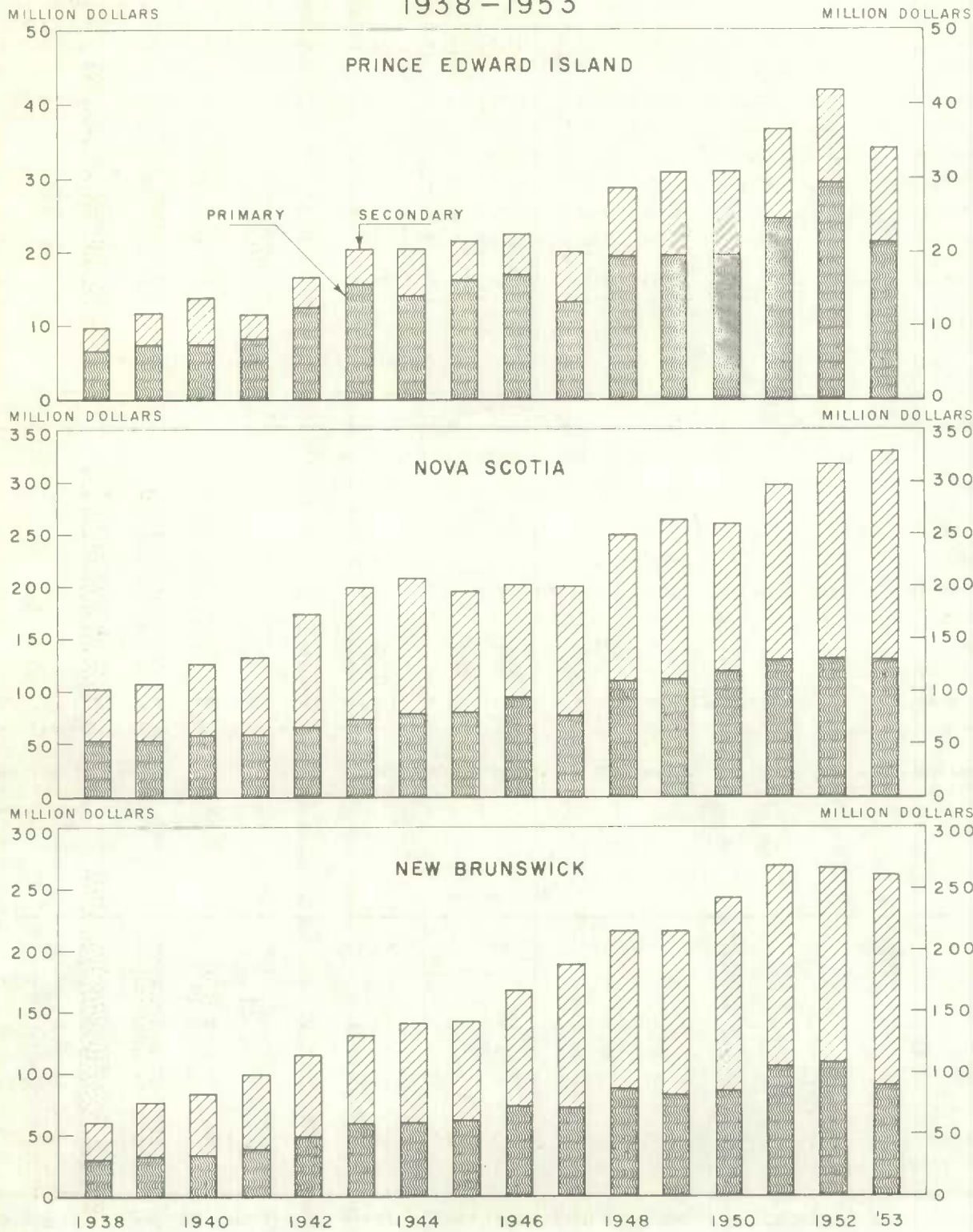


TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces - Continued

Prince Edward Island

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	16,685	54.3	16,211	52.6	21,215	58.1	25,248	60.3	16,974	50.1
Forestry	—	—	—	—	3	—	568	1.4	126	0.4
Fisheries	2,055	6.7	2,556	8.3	2,240	6.1	2,660	6.3	2,870	8.5
Trapping	7	—	6	—	7	—	3	—	4	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric power	655	2.1	762	2.5	865	2.4	1,055	2.5	1,194	3.5
Manufactures	4,339	14.1	4,284	13.9	5,047	13.8	5,957	14.2	5,879	17.4
Construction	7,000	22.8	7,000	22.7	7,128	19.6	6,395	15.3	6,824	20.1
Grand total	30,741	100.0	30,819	100.0	36,505	100.0	41,886	100.0	33,871	100.0

Nova Scotia

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	31,236	11.8	31,904	12.3	37,386	12.6	32,049	10.1	32,977	10.0
Forestry	6,001	2.3	6,410	2.5	10,435	3.5	12,521	4.0	9,166	2.8
Fisheries	18,691	7.1	21,400	8.2	21,398	7.2	22,753	7.2	21,862	6.6
Trapping	428	0.1	140	—	285	0.1	420	0.1	227	0.1
Mining	45,560	17.3	48,549	18.7	46,957	15.8	49,599	15.7	51,234	15.5
Electric power	8,381	3.2	9,548	3.7	11,750	4.0	12,863	4.1	13,791	4.2
Manufactures	102,294	38.8	97,781	37.7	119,486	40.3	130,715	41.4	127,917	38.8
Construction	51,000	19.4	44,000	16.9	49,094	16.5	54,942	17.4	72,634	22.0
Grand total	263,591	100.0	259,732	100.0	296,791	100.0	315,863	100.0	329,809	100.0

New Brunswick

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	40,061	18.6	38,145	15.2	45,269	16.9	46,395	17.4	39,241	14.9
Forestry	23,216	10.8	21,830	9.0	36,386	13.6	37,468	14.0	25,994	9.9
Fisheries	6,437	3.0	6,792	2.8	7,588	2.8	7,825	2.9	6,910	2.6
Trapping	256	0.1	258	0.1	37	—	131	0.1	84	—
Mining	5,529	2.6	10,862	4.5	7,378	2.7	7,630	2.9	7,305	2.8
Electric power	6,255	2.9	7,021	2.9	8,581	3.2	8,832	3.3	10,217	3.9
Manufactures	91,188	42.4	106,204	43.9	120,595	45.0	117,837	44.2	120,617	45.9
Construction	42,000	19.6	51,000	21.0	42,451	15.8	40,561	15.2	52,452	20.0
Grand total	214,942	100.0	242,112	100.0	268,285	100.0	266,679	100.0	262,820	100.0

shipbuilding, fish processing, pulp and paper and sawmills were the leading manufacturing industries. In the same year, the share of construction in provincial output rose to 22 per cent. Mining and agriculture are Nova Scotia's principal primary industries having accounted for 16 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of net production in 1953. In recent years, coal mining has contributed around 80 per cent of the value of mineral output. Live stock, dairy products, poultry and eggs are the principal farm products.

4. New Brunswick

The value of net commodity output in New Brunswick rose by over 22 per cent in the 1949-53 comparison, and has accounted for around 2 per cent of the Canadian aggregate during recent years. As in Nova Scotia, manufacturing is the principal activity, having represented 46 per cent of provincial output in 1953. Pulp and paper is the predominant manufacturing activity, followed by sawmilling, shipbuilding and fish processing. Among the primary industries, agriculture and forestry are the most important, accounting for 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of net output. The main farm products are live stock, dairy products and potatoes. The net value of construction represented 20 per cent of provincial output in 1953.

5. Quebec

In 1953, Quebec's net value of production, at \$3,804,000,000, accounted for over 26 per cent of Canadian output of goods and showed an increase of 48 per cent over 1949. Manufacturing is by far the most important industry, representing nearly 64 per cent of provincial production. Pulp and paper is the major manufacturing industry, accounting for over 10 per cent of factory output; other important industries are metal smelting and refining, aircraft, railway rolling stock, clothing and textiles. In 1953, agriculture's share of provincial output was 8.5 per cent, compared with 11 per cent in 1949. By contrast, the value of the construction industry rose in percentage terms from 12 per cent in 1949 to 15.4 per cent in 1953. Live stock, poultry and dairy products are the major farm products.

6. Ontario

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$4,382,000,000 in 1949 to \$5,982,000,000 in 1953, an advance of nearly 47 per cent. The province's contribution to the Canadian total was 41 per cent in 1953, little changed from its share in 1949. The economy of the province, like that of Quebec, is dominated largely by manufacturing which represented 69 per cent of Ontario's value of output in 1953; in 1949 the share of manufacturing was 66 per cent. Those manufacturing industries which contributed more than \$100,000,000 to the value of net output in 1953 are, in order of importance: motor vehicles, pulp and paper, primary iron and steel, metal smelting and refining, aircraft, heavy electrical machinery, rubber products and motor vehicle parts. Agriculture represented 9 per cent of the provincial total in 1953 and consisted mostly of live stock, dairy products, poultry, tobacco, eggs and vegetables. The net value of construction work performed accounted for more than 14 per cent of the province's output compared with 12.6 per cent in 1949.

7. Manitoba

In 1953, Manitoba's net value of production, at \$573,000,000 was 19 per cent higher than in 1949 and accounted for 4 per cent of the total value for Canada. As the result of the considerable decline in the value of agriculture in 1953, manufacturing was the dominant industry in that year and represented 40 per cent of the total value for the province. Slaughtering and meat packing and railway rolling stock are the leading manufacturing industries. Agriculture's share of provincial output dropped to 30.5 per cent in 1953; it had been more than 42 per cent in 1949. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grain and live stock are the principal farm products. The value of construction has risen considerably in the period under review, and in 1953 accounted for 21.5 per cent of the total value for the province, compared with 15 per cent in 1949.

8. Saskatchewan

The economy of the province is largely dependent on agriculture which normally accounts for around 75 per cent of the province's net value of production. Although the 1953 wheat crop was one of the largest on record, it was consider-

ably below the record 1952 level, and contributed to an appreciable decline in provincial output. Compared with 1949, however, the value of production was more than 38 per cent greater and accounted for more than 6 per cent of the Canada total. Manufacturing activity, consisting mostly of petroleum refining, meat packing, flour mills, breweries and butter and cheese represented 9 per cent of the value of output in the province. As in most other provinces, the net value of construction showed a greater relative increase than other industries during the five-year period and in 1953 represented nearly 14 per cent of provincial output.

9. Alberta

In 1953, Alberta's commodity output, at \$1,170,000,000 represented over 8 per cent of the national total and was 60 per cent greater than in 1949. Owing mainly to the rapid advance in the value of mineral production and construction activity, agriculture has progressively declined in relative importance and in 1953 accounted for only 36 per cent of provincial output compared with 48 per cent in 1949. The net value of the mining industry more than doubled in the five-year comparison, reflecting the rapid development of petroleum and natural gas resources, and in 1953 represented over 19 per cent of provincial production. Manufacturing is another important industry which accounted for 17 per cent of Alberta's value of output in 1953. Petroleum refining, meat packing, sawmilling and brewing are the leading manufacturing activities. Construction was the second-ranking industry throughout the period under review, and in the latest year accounted for 25 per cent of provincial output compared with 19 per cent in 1949.

10. British Columbia

The net value of output in British Columbia, which represents around 9 per cent of national commodity production, rose from \$884,000,000 in 1949 to \$1,320,000,000 in 1953, a gain of more than 49 per cent. It is the third-ranking province in the value of net output after Ontario and Quebec. Manufacturing is the leading industry and accounted for nearly 47 per cent of the provincial total in 1953, little changed from its position in 1949. The principal manufacturing industries are sawmills, pulp and paper, veneers and plywoods, fish processing, fertilizers and shipbuilding. Construction ranks second in value of output and represented 23.5 per cent of the total in 1953. Forestry ranked third in relative importance with a share of over 12 per cent. Zinc, lead, copper and gold are the principal mining products of the province. Contributing to the considerable decline in relative importance of the net value of the mineral industry in 1953 was the sharp drop in the price of zinc and lead during that year.

Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1949 and 1953, the advance in the net value of commodity production was accompanied by a 10 per cent increase in population and a 7 per cent rise in the labour force.

The national per capita net value of commodity output (exclusive of Newfoundland) increased from \$756 in 1949 to \$999 in 1953, an advance of more than 32 per cent. As wholesale prices rose by about 11 per cent during the same period, a "real" gain in per capita production of goods is indicated.

Per capita net value of output in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, and stood at less than half the national figure in 1953. Quebec's per capita production has averaged between 10 and 13 per cent below the Canadian average during the period under review. Per capita output in Ontario has consistently been the highest among the provinces and in 1953, at \$1,222 was more than 22 per cent above the national average.

Manitoba's production per head is usually considerably below the all-Canada figure and in 1953 stood at \$709 or 29 per cent under the average. The figure for Saskatchewan has fluctuated widely according to the size of crop out-turns. In 1953 it was only 3 per cent above the Canadian average after having been 19 per cent higher in the previous year. During the period under review, per capita output in Alberta has been consistently above the national figure and stood at its highest relative level in 1953, nearly 17 per cent above the Canadian average. The well-diversified economy of British Columbia usually ranks high in per capita production and in 1953 ranked third behind Ontario and Alberta, 7 per cent above the national figure.

CHART — 6

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1938-1953

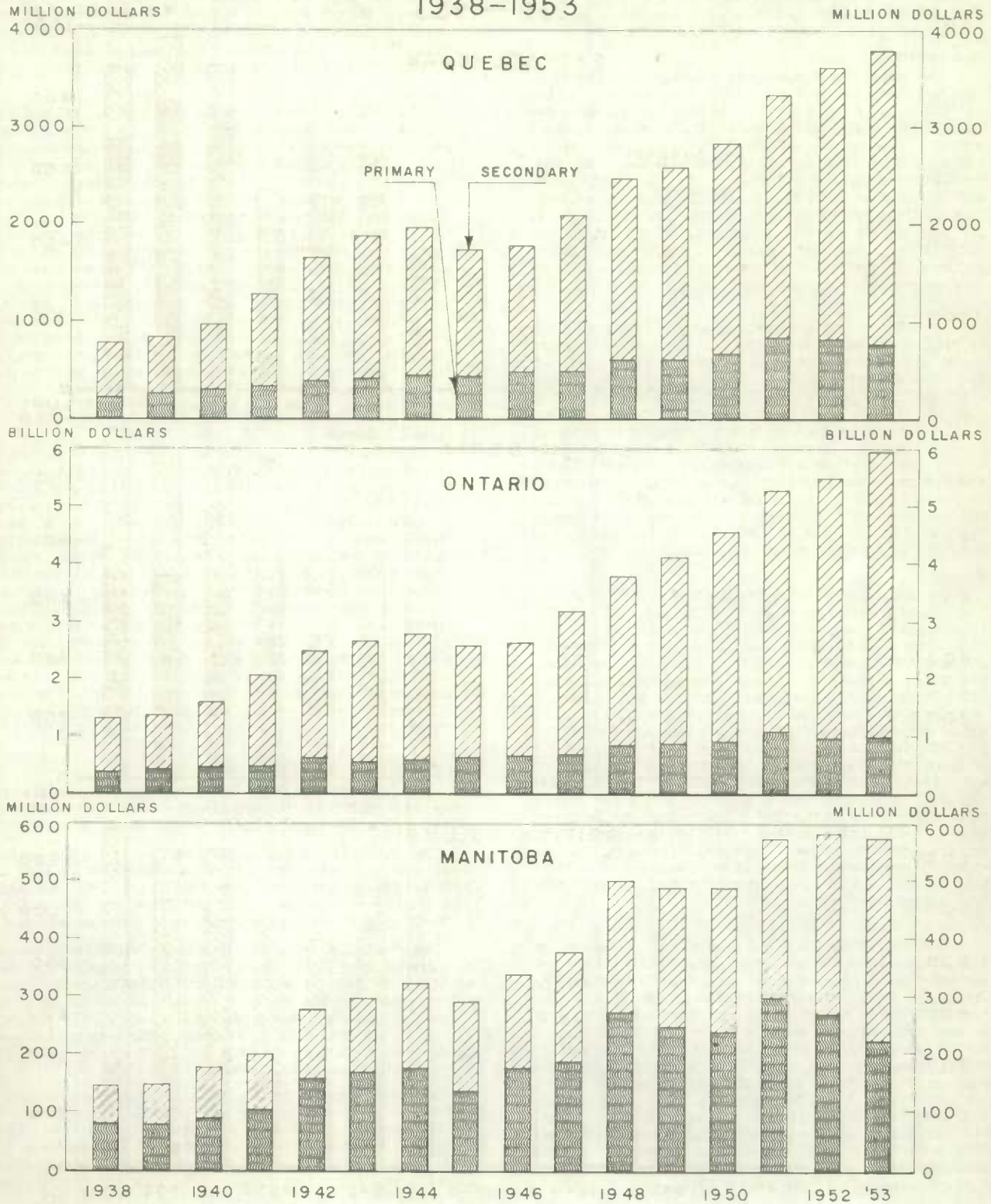
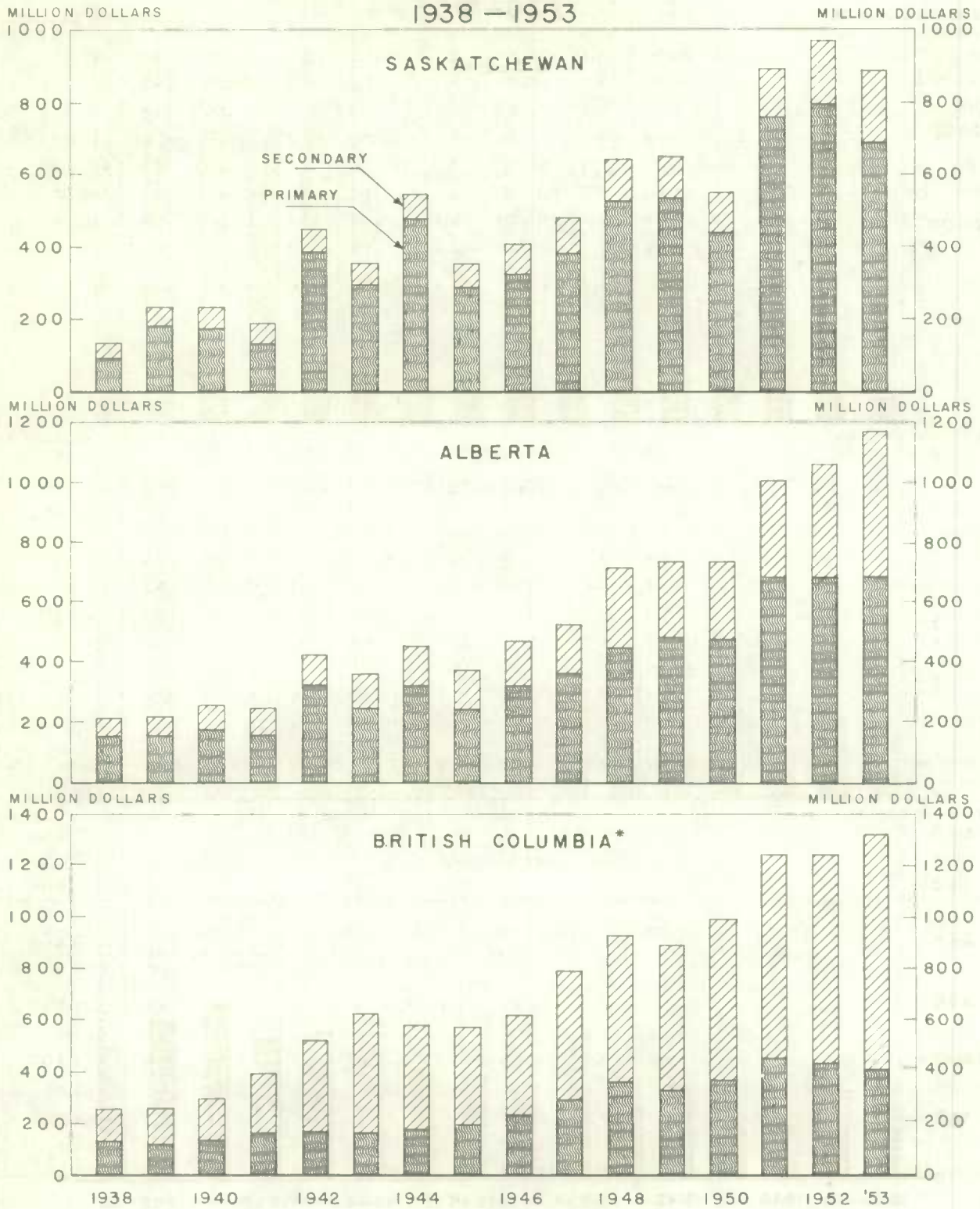


CHART -- 7

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
BY PROVINCES
1938 - 1953



* Production in Forestry and Construction in Yukon and Northwest Territories included in British Columbia

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces - Continued

Quebec

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	284,685	11.1	285,604	10.1	377,290	11.3	322,600	9.0	321,671	8.5
Forestry.....	113,537	4.4	119,585	4.2	151,534	4.5	166,976	4.6	164,166	4.3
Fisheries.....	3,295	0.1	3,200	0.1	3,376	0.1	3,572	0.1	3,385	0.1
Trapping.....	1,664	0.1	1,844	0.1	2,350	0.1	1,341	—	1,288	—
Mining.....	101,079	3.9	141,455	5.0	164,881	4.9	174,105	4.8	152,132	4.0
Electric power.....	104,107	4.1	114,301	4.1	129,474	3.9	140,816	3.9	150,030	4.0
Manufactures.....	1,651,630	64.3	1,798,320	63.9	2,083,934	62.5	2,288,643	63.4	2,424,647	63.7
Construction.....	308,000	12.0	352,000	12.5	424,760	12.7	510,095	14.2	586,418	15.4
Grand total.....	2,567,997	100.0	2,816,309	100.0	3,337,599	100.0	3,608,148	100.0	3,803,737	100.0

Ontario

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	536,273	13.1	547,577	12.1	652,451	12.4	547,082	10.0	536,302	9.0
Forestry.....	76,958	1.9	79,676	1.7	88,765	1.7	107,212	1.9	103,382	1.7
Fisheries.....	5,497	0.1	6,252	0.1	7,035	0.1	7,417	0.1	7,027	0.1
Trapping.....	3,964	0.1	4,097	0.1	5,213	0.1	3,657	0.1	3,869	0.1
Mining.....	149,500	3.7	161,670	3.6	178,554	3.4	182,085	3.3	184,516	3.1
Electric power.....	86,256	2.1	106,852	2.4	127,319	2.4	140,762	2.6	164,347	2.7
Manufactures.....	2,708,554	66.4	3,068,142	67.7	3,569,400	67.6	3,811,107	69.6	4,130,126	69.0
Construction.....	515,000	12.6	560,000	12.3	648,613	12.3	679,483	12.4	852,710	14.3
Grand total.....	4,082,002	100.0	4,534,266	100.0	5,277,350	100.0	5,478,805	100.0	5,982,280	100.0

Manitoba

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	203,453	42.2	184,430	38.1	241,677	42.4	220,766	38.0	174,749	30.5
Forestry.....	4,160	0.9	5,297	1.1	6,645	1.2	8,514	1.5	6,522	1.1
Fisheries.....	2,821	0.6	3,880	0.8	4,263	0.7	3,439	0.6	2,717	0.5
Trapping.....	2,545	0.5	2,942	0.6	3,393	0.6	2,526	0.4	2,116	0.4
Mining.....	14,638	3.0	19,259	4.0	20,804	3.7	12,082	2.1	12,216	2.1
Electric power.....	14,911	3.1	16,947	3.5	18,443	3.2	19,787	3.4	22,084	3.8
Manufactures.....	167,335	34.7	177,051	36.6	192,849	33.8	216,814	37.4	229,797	40.1
Construction.....	72,000	15.0	74,000	15.3	81,878	14.4	96,490	16.6	123,140	21.5
Grand total.....	481,863	100.0	483,806	100.0	569,952	100.0	580,424	100.0	573,342	100.0

TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces - Concluded

Saskatchewan

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	484,406	75.5	393,388	71.9	704,654	79.1	749,574	77.4	632,758	71.3
Forestry.....	2,109	0.3	3,423	0.6	3,083	0.4	4,698	0.5	3,863	0.4
Fisheries.....	521	0.1	718	0.1	910	0.1	679	0.1	553	0.1
Trapping.....	1,992	0.3	1,971	0.4	1,985	0.2	1,720	0.2	2,121	0.2
Mining.....	31,851	5.0	26,938	4.9	38,723	4.3	29,732	3.1	32,891	3.7
Electric power.....	8,851	1.4	10,027	1.9	11,058	1.2	12,812	1.3	14,630	1.7
Manufactures.....	47,357	7.4	49,495	9.0	61,089	6.9	80,934	8.3	79,941	9.0
Construction.....	64,000	10.0	61,000	11.2	69,649	7.8	88,078	9.1	120,199	13.6
Grand total.....	641,087	100.0	546,960	100.0	891,151	100.0	968,227	100.0	886,956	100.0

Alberta

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	349,455	47.8	322,320	43.9	500,210	49.9	461,649	45.5	418,053	35.7
Forestry.....	5,862	0.8	7,204	1.0	9,445	0.9	10,831	1.0	9,371	0.8
Fisheries.....	342	0.1	437	0.1	544	0.1	654	0.1	667	0.1
Trapping.....	1,927	0.3	1,889	0.2	2,531	0.2	1,766	0.2	1,617	0.1
Mining.....	106,806	14.6	122,542	16.7	151,554	15.1	171,119	16.1	227,332	19.4
Electric power.....	11,961	1.6	13,863	1.9	16,591	1.7	19,522	1.8	22,414	1.9
Manufactures.....	114,681	15.7	123,893	16.9	141,650	14.1	178,221	16.8	199,660	17.1
Construction.....	140,000	19.1	142,000	19.3	180,188	18.0	195,622	18.5	291,380	24.9
Grand total.....	731,034	100.0	734,148	100.0	1,002,713	100.0	1,059,384	100.0	1,170,494	100.0

British Columbia

Industry	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture.....	73,025	8.3	63,457	6.4	73,526	5.9	64,497	5.2	68,591	5.2
Forestry ¹	100,196	11.3	130,872	13.1	162,835	13.1	161,994	13.1	162,243	12.3
Fisheries.....	27,251	3.1	36,345	3.7	40,638	3.3	30,158	2.4	31,780	2.4
Trapping.....	835	0.1	950	0.1	1,580	0.1	812	0.1	709	0.1
Mining.....	88,660	10.0	91,954	9.2	122,467	9.9	115,524	9.3	85,098	6.4
Electric power.....	26,189	2.9	31,050	3.1	36,003	2.9	41,258	3.3	45,265	3.4
Manufactures.....	409,665	46.3	479,606	48.2	592,449	47.8	556,172	44.9	615,686	46.7
Construction ¹	159,000	18.0	161,000	16.2	210,718	17.0	268,593	21.7	310,455	23.5
Grand total.....	884,821	100.0	995,234	100.0	1,240,225	100.0	1,239,009	100.0	1,319,827	100.0

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

CHART - 8

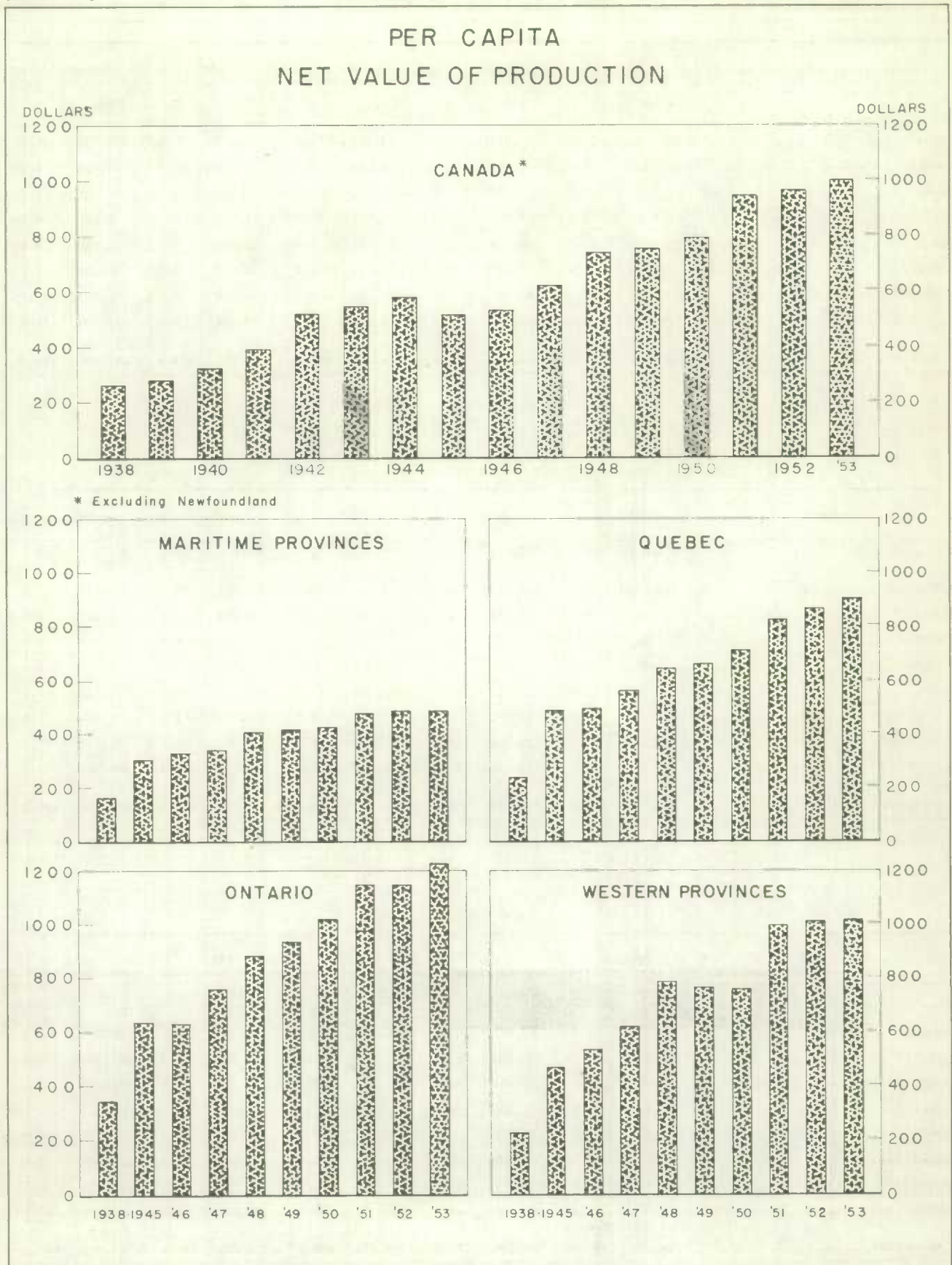


TABLE 7. Net Value of Construction¹

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	million dollars										
1936	369		2	18	16	107	139	15	23	21	28
1939	373		3	18	16	119	127	15	23	25	27
1940	379		5	21	11	108	129	22	24	29	30
1941	479		2	22	14	132	174	22	25	40	48
1942	618		2	44	12	215	178	22	24	47	74
1943	658		2	41	13	175	229	26	23	45	104
1944	635		3	37	19	166	231	26	27	60	66
1945	594		2	31	17	157	209	34	28	53	63
1946	755		2	35	25	182	274	41	37	65	94
1947	966		3	40	32	245	356	51	47	74	118
1948	1,280		5	45	37	305	472	74	68	122	152
1949	1,371	13	7	51	42	308	515	72	64	140	159
1950	1,475	23	7	44	51	352	560	74	61	142	161
1951	1,738	24	7	49	42	425	648	82	70	180	211
1952	1,977	36	6	55	41	510	679	97	88	196	269
1953	2,454	39	7	73	52	586	853	123	120	291	310

1. See Description of Methods.

TABLE 8. Relation of Net Production to Other Factors

	Net commodity production	Wholesale prices	Volume of industrial production ¹	Gross national product	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	Population as at June 1st	Civilian labour force as at June 1st ²
	million dollars	1935-39=100	1935-39=100	million dollars	million dollars	thousands	thousands
1938	2,947	102.0	102.0	5,233	2,494	11,152	4,538
1939	3,187	99.2	109.7	5,707	2,575	11,267	4,598
1940	3,719	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929	11,351	4,556
1941	4,566	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575	11,507	4,417
1942	6,059	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242	11,654	4,519
1943	6,478	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783	11,795	4,522
1944	6,955	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940	11,946	4,507
1945	6,226	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953	12,072	4,483
1946	6,581	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323	12,292	4,862
1947	7,793	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221	12,551	4,954
1948	9,509	193.4	196.3	15,613	7,170	12,823	5,035
1949	9,990	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761	13,447	5,092
1950	10,758	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311	13,712	5,198 ³
1951	13,075	240.2	226.5	21,474	9,716	14,009	5,236
1952	13,728	226.0	232.9	23,255	10,868	14,430	5,335
1953	14,538	220.7	248.4	24,449	11,706	14,781	5,447
1954		217.0	244.6	24,041	11,989	15,195	5,483

1. Source: "Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1951", D.B.S.

2. Source: Prior to 1946, "Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950", D.B.S. Since 1946, "The Labour Force November 1945 - January 1955", Reference Paper No. 58.

3. Due to flood conditions, estimates for Manitoba for June, 1950, were based on previous experience rather than direct survey.

SOURCES AND METHODS

1. **Agriculture.** The series on the net value of agricultural production originates in the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The computation is effected in connection with the project on "Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations". The Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June 1944 and January-March 1947, presents the background for the estimates. Gross value of agricultural production is the sum of the cash receipts from the sale of farm products, the income in kind (not including house rent) and the value of changes in inventories. Income in kind consists of the commodities produced on the farm and consumed by the farm family, valued at their alternative market prices. The inventory figure consists of the value of positive or negative changes in livestock and poultry inventories for all provinces, and grain inventories in the three Prairie Provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, wages to paid labour and interest on mortgages and other debt) are deducted from gross farm production (less house rent) to give the net value of production. The net value series, compiled on this basis, is not yet available prior to 1938.

2. **Forestry.** The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Branch of the Bureau. The gross value of production resulting from operations in the woods is compiled from consumption data reported by pulp and paper establishments, sawmills and other wood-using industries, together with special estimates for such items as fuel wood, fence posts and rails, round mining timber, etc. The value of materials and supplies used is estimated for Canada on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns which, in 1953, produced about 34 per cent of the total cut. The value of materials and supplies was distributed by provinces according to the amount of gross production.

The net value obtained by subtracting the value of materials and supplies from the gross value includes the net value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use (income in kind) or sold. Woodcutting of farmers is not generally a main occupation and as the net value of these products is already included in the net value of agriculture, the deduction was made from the net value of forestry to eliminate duplication. The gross value of farm forest products is estimated for Canada and the provinces in the Agriculture Division, and the net value is obtained by applying to the Canada total the "net value"- "gross value" ratio of total operations in the woods and distributing this net total by provinces according to the gross value of farm forest products.

3. **Fisheries.** The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Fisheries Section of the Bureau. It represents the value of the catch of sea and inland fish before processing. No data are available as to the cost of materials and supplies used by fishermen and the values shown, therefore, are somewhat higher than would be obtained if data were available to compile net value figures.

4. **Trapping.** Prior to 1944, the value of production in the trapping industry was obtained by deducting the value of the pelts sold from fur farms in calendar years (as shown in the "Report on Fur Farms") from the total value of fur production (wild life and ranch-raised) during the fur years terminating at the end of June as reported in "Fur Production". The difference indicated for Prince Edward Island was arbitrarily reduced as the derived value for wild life was believed excessive. The Canada total was correspondingly reduced giving effect to the adjustment.

From 1945 to 1948, the value was computed from separate volume data on wild life as shown in the report "Fur Production", published by the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. The sum of the number of ranch-raised types by species multiplied by the corresponding combined unit values was deducted from the total value of pelts produced.

Beginning in 1949, separate values are published in "Fur Production" for wild life pelts produced and these now represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available on materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

5. **Mining.** The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Mineral Statistics Section of the Bureau. The published total of the net value of bullion, ore, concentrates, residues and other minerals shipped from the mines, smelters, brick and cement plants and quarries includes the output of several industries classified to manufacturing in the Standard Industrial Classification. These industries are non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and salt. The net values of these industries were deducted from the published net aggregate values of the mining industry.

6. **Electric Power.** The gross revenue of the industry is published annually in the Transportation Section's report on "Central Electric Stations". The duplication consisting of inter-station purchases of power within the industry and inter-provincial transfers is eliminated. The provincial revenue figures published in the "Central Electric Stations" report are not adjusted for inter-provincial purchases and differ, therefore, from the provincial figures appearing in the tables of this report. The net value of production is obtained by deducting the cost of fuel consumed from the gross value. The cost of other materials and supplies is not available.

7. **Manufacturing.** The net value of manufacturing for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the General Manufactures Section. No adjustment for duplication is necessary as no manufacturing industries are included in the net value figures of the primary industries. Prior to 1952, the net value of production was obtained by subtracting the cost value of materials, fuel and electricity from that of the gross value of products. Beginning in 1952, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the net value of the manufacturing industry is now obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments. The figures for 1952 and subsequent years are thus not strictly comparable with those of previous years, although differences are likely to be relatively small.

8. **Construction.** Prior to 1951 the series on value of construction was based entirely on compilations of data supplied by firms and individuals who performed the work. For 1951 and subsequent years the statistics are based largely on information received from firms and individuals paying for the work done. The data represent all new and repair construction undertaken in Canada and thus include work done by the labour force of industrial concerns, institutions, governments and individuals, in addition to that done by general, trade and sub-contractors¹. The figures on the value of construction include all costs incurred, directly or indirectly, by the firm paying for the work and follow the same concepts and definitions used in the construction estimates which appear in the reports "Private and Public Investment Outlook". Of the total value of construction shown, 76 per cent is the result of direct surveys of business firms, institutions, government-owned enterprises and departments and of residential building activity. The remainder is estimated. Further details on definitions, sources and methods are given on page 44 of the D.B.S. Bulletin "Construction in Canada, 1953-1955".

1. If it is assumed that the value of work done on repairs and maintenance by "own account" workers of individual industries is also reflected in the value of the products of those industries, there is a relatively small amount of duplication between the net value of the construction industry and the net values of the other commodity industries.

The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of cost of materials used to value of work performed to be applied to total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey. Beginning in 1951, these estimates are available by provinces, and the net figures published in this report are obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

For the years 1948-1950, the value of work performed (or gross value) according to the new definition was available for Canada and for each province. To obtain estimates of net value, the Canada and provincial ratios of net value to gross value derived from the old surveys of construction for these years were applied to the new Canada and provincial bench-marks of gross value. A small adjustment was then applied to the provincial figures so that their sum would equal the Canada total.

Prior to 1948, only the Canada "gross" figures were available and the derived estimates of net value for Canada and each province are only approximate. Tests with construc-

tion labour force provincial distributions in the Census Years 1941 and 1951 indicate, however, that the results appear adequate for purposes of general analysis and that the estimated net values for Canada and the provinces are more realistic than the figures formerly published in this report.

For the period 1938-1947, the annual Canada figures for the value of new construction and repairs and maintenance published in "Public Investment and Capital Formation" (Dept. of Reconstruction) were distributed by provinces according to the provincial data shown in the Bureau construction industry reports for those years. These derived provincial estimates were then adjusted for discrepancies between this method of distribution and the actual provincial figures as revealed by tests for the years 1948 and 1949 when both actual and derived provincial figures were available. (According to the revised system, for instance, the value of construction in the Prairie Provinces is relatively much greater than was formerly shown). These adjusted provincial gross value estimates were then placed on a net basis by multiplying each provincial figure by the ratio of net value to gross value as indicated by the old construction industry surveys for each year of the period.

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