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CANADA

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1951 - 1955

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Research and Development Division
Business Statistics Section

2103-504-125

Price: 50 cents

Volume 35

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Scope of the Series	5
Relation to National Income Accounting	5
Volume Estimates of Commodity Production	5
Recent trends in Commodity Production	11
Provincial Analysis of Production	11
Per Capita Net Value of Production.....	22
Sources and Methods	22
Table 1. Net Value of Production.....	7
Table 2. Percentage Analysis of Net Value of Production.....	7
Table 3. Net Value of Production by Provinces.....	7
Table 4. Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces.....	9
Table 5. Per Capita Net Value of Production by Provinces.....	9
Table 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces	9
Table 7. Net Value of Forestry	21
Table 8. Relation of Net Production to Other Factors	21
Chart 1. Net Value of Commodity Production, Percentage change, 1946-1955	6
Chart 2. Net Value of Production—Canada; Agriculture, Forestry	8
Chart 3. Net Value of Production—Fisheries, Trapping, Mining	10
Chart 4. Net Value of Production—Electric Power, Manufactures, Construction	12
Chart 5. Net Value of Production—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick	13
Chart 6. Net Value of Production—Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba.....	16
Chart 7. Net Value of Production—Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia	17
Chart 8. Per Capita Net Value of Production.....	20

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1951 - 1955

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.

The cost value of the business services noted above is not, at present, available by industries, and thus it is not possible to arrive at a true figure, for each industry and province, of contribution to GNP. It is possible, for instance, that these costs would constitute a smaller share of "value added" (as herein compiled) for such industries as agriculture and mining than they would for manufacturing and construction. If this were the case, the contribution to GNP of the primary industries and those provinces whose economies are largely dominated by the primary industries would be proportionately greater than the data contained in this report indicate. Unfortunately, the data that would permit such an analysis are not now available. In future, if data on business services can be accumulated, the definition of "net" value of production used herein could be brought into conformity with National Accounts concepts.

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 "1950-1956", 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.

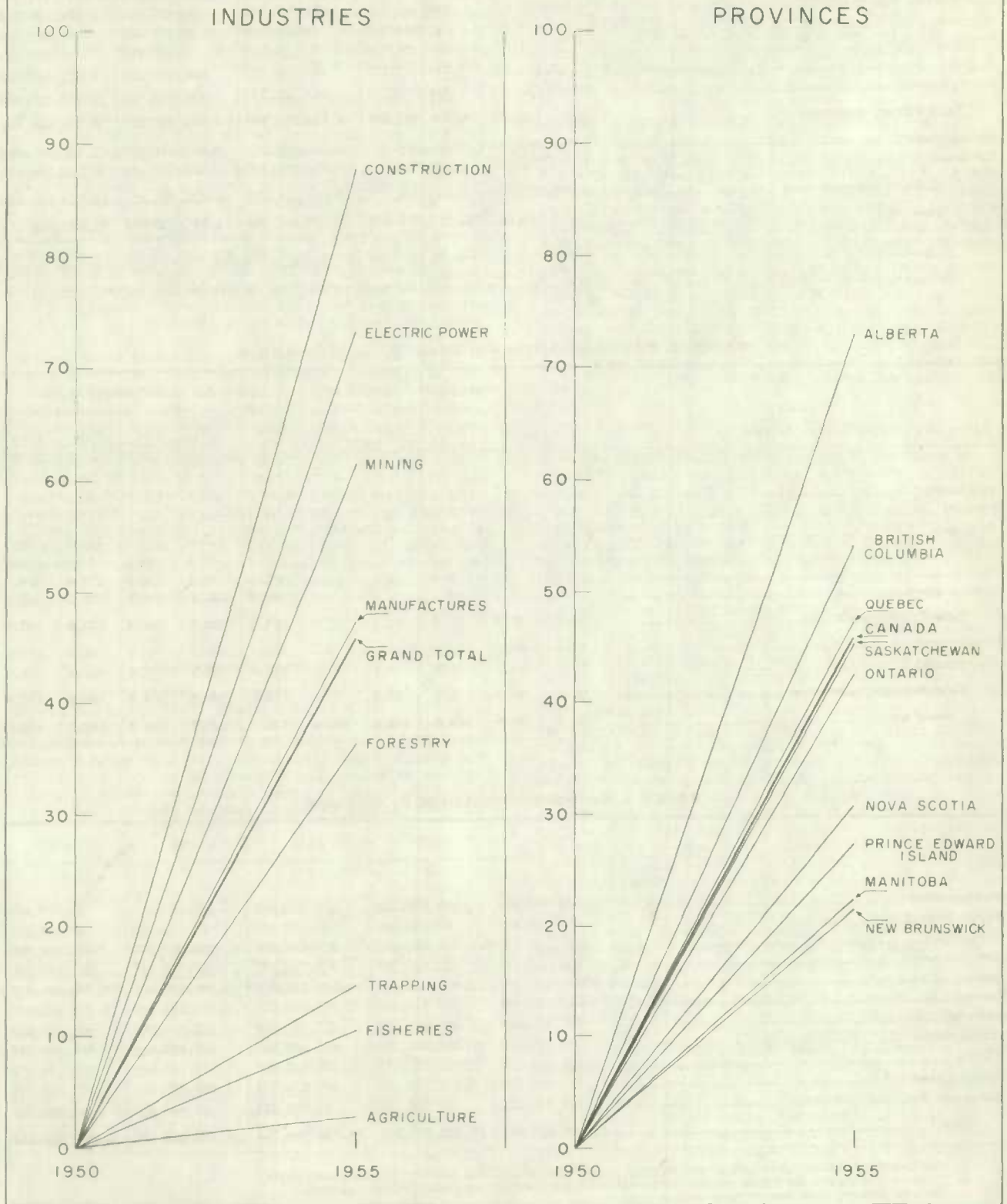
3. See Table 20, page 50, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", and page 33 of "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1956".

Note: Throughout the report, the 1951-1955 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, fisheries, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Statistics on trapping are included from 1952. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

CHART - 1

NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION

PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1950 - 1955



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

Industry	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	2,653,678,000	2,489,860,000	2,239,227,000	1,665,933,000	1,937,170,000
Forestry (ex. farm woodlots) ¹	660,964,921	608,482,562	558,795,751	584,337,805	664,664,738
Fisheries	102,027,000	92,746,000	89,832,000	97,542,000	90,891,200
Trapping	19,791,933	14,137,820	13,221,035	9,839,383	17,423,973
Mining	770,143,233	777,443,771	790,596,855	900,609,249	1,061,430,009
Electric power	363,642,975	402,073,511	449,320,752	488,556,404	543,305,000
Total-Primary production	4,570,248,062	4,384,743,684	4,140,993,393	3,746,817,841	4,314,884,920
Manufactures	6,940,946,783	7,443,533,199	7,993,069,351	7,902,124,137	8,753,450,496
Construction	1,738,274,000	1,976,703,000	2,454,032,000	2,528,557,000	2,769,715,000
Total-Secondary production	8,679,220,783	9,420,236,199	10,447,101,351	10,430,681,137	11,523,165,496
Grand total	13,249,468,845	13,804,979,863	14,588,094,744	14,177,498,978	15,838,050,416

1. Revised data for period 1940-55 shown in Table 7. See "Sources and methods" for description of revision. These figures exclude 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 1951 to 1955 (million dollars): 730; 671; 623; 644; 729.

TABLE 2. Percentage Analysis of the Net Value of Production

Industry	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Agriculture	20.0	18.1	15.4	11.8	12.2	131.4	123.3	110.9	82.5	95.9
Forestry	5.0	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	177.6	163.5	150.1	157.0	178.6
Fisheries	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	151.2	137.5	133.2	144.6	134.7
Trapping	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	129.4	92.4	86.4	64.3	113.9
Mining	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.7	135.1	136.3	138.6	157.9	186.1
Electric power	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	134.6	148.8	166.3	180.9	201.1
Total-Primary production	34.5	31.8	28.4	26.4	27.2	137.9	132.3	124.9	113.0	130.2
Manufactures	52.4	53.9	54.3	55.8	55.3	130.2	139.6	149.9	148.2	164.2
Construction	13.1	14.3	16.8	17.8	17.5	126.8	144.2	179.0	184.4	202.0
Total-Secondary production	65.5	68.2	71.6	73.6	72.8	129.5	140.6	155.9	155.6	171.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.3	137.8	145.6	141.5	158.1

TABLE 3. Net Value of Production by Provinces

Province	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland ¹	145,545,865	151,070,304	157,415,689	163,905,151	189,777,105
Prince Edward Island	37,046,668	42,260,503	34,288,640	37,574,980	39,556,811
Nova Scotia	304,644,175	319,858,908	333,690,394	344,953,863	348,963,556
New Brunswick	286,732,156	271,424,288	266,700,077	265,572,217	301,500,350
Quebec	3,406,124,714	3,628,580,123	3,810,434,557	3,888,597,165	4,205,071,322
Ontario	5,307,111,509	5,485,813,501	5,977,076,051	5,812,524,157	6,479,622,022
Manitoba	573,842,998	580,066,823	572,582,909	538,994,676	590,478,522
Saskatchewan	892,600,420	987,228,965	886,547,107	605,697,656	795,140,719
Alberta	1,003,419,110	1,060,251,682	1,170,742,662	1,117,693,012	1,273,176,313
British Columbia ²	1,273,605,549	1,278,277,196	1,357,028,175	1,364,080,561	1,577,870,127
Yukon and Northwest Territories ²	16,795,681	20,147,585	21,588,483	37,905,540	36,893,569
Total³	13,249,468,845	13,804,979,863	14,588,094,744	14,177,498,978	15,838,050,416

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture; trapping is excluded in 1951 but included in subsequent years.
2. Construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.
3. Data for forestry have been revised back to 1940.

CHART - 2

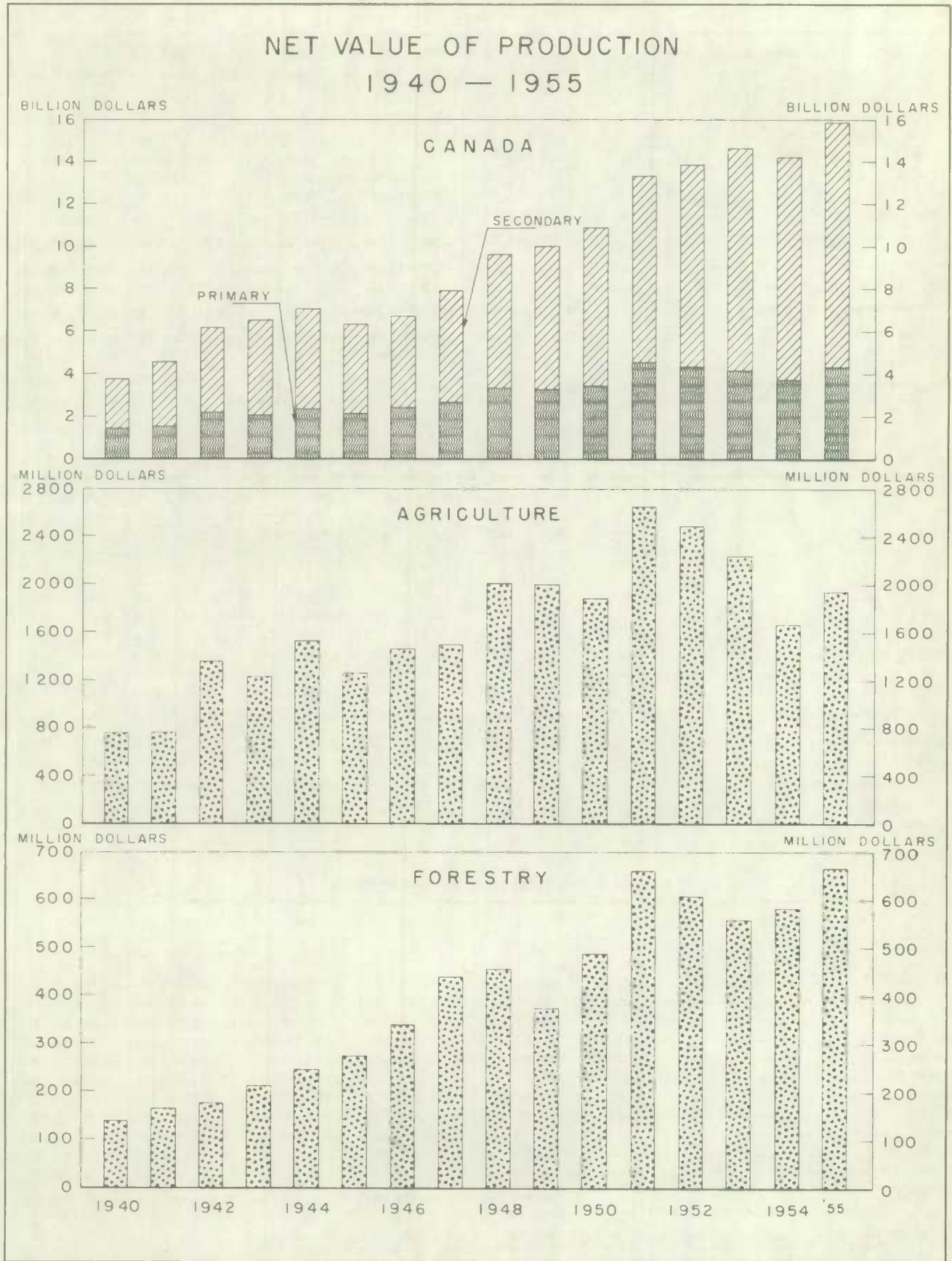


TABLE 4. Percentage of Total Net Production by Provinces

Province	Grand total net production equalling 100					Net value in 1949 equalling 100				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Newfoundland ¹	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	180.0	186.8	194.7	202.7	234.7
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	119.4	136.2	110.5	121.1	127.5
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	113.9	119.6	124.8	129.0	130.5
New Brunswick	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	131.1	124.1	121.9	121.4	137.8
Quebec	25.7	25.3	26.1	27.4	25.6	132.3	141.0	143.0	151.1	153.4
Ontario	40.1	39.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	130.1	134.4	146.5	142.5	158.8
Manitoba	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.7	119.2	120.4	118.9	111.9	122.6
Saskatchewan	6.7	7.0	6.1	4.3	5.0	139.2	150.8	138.2	94.4	124.0
Alberta	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	137.1	144.8	159.9	152.7	173.9
British Columbia ²	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	10.0	142.2	142.7	151.5	152.3	176.2
Yukon & Northwest Territories ²	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	142.4	152.5	163.5	287.1	279.4
Total³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.3	137.8	145.6	141.5	158.1

1. Newfoundland data exclude agriculture; trapping is excluded in 1951 but included in subsequent years.
2. Construction figures for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.
3. Data for forestry have been revised back to 1940.

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

	1951 ¹		1952 ¹		1953 ¹		1954 ¹		1955 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	960		969		998		941		1,021	
Prince Edward Island	378	-60.6	423	-56.3	339	-66.0	372	-50.5	395	-61.3
Nova Scotia	474	-50.6	490	-49.4	503	-49.6	513	-45.5	511	-50.0
New Brunswick	556	-42.1	515	-45.8	500	-49.9	492	-47.7	551	-46.1
Quebec	840	-12.5	869	-10.3	893	-10.5	886	-5.8	931	-9.0
Ontario	1,154	+20.2	1,146	+18.3	1,210	+21.2	1,136	+20.7	1,230	+20.2
Manitoba	739	-23.0	727	-25.0	703	-29.1	555	-30.4	704	-31.2
Saskatchewan	1,073	+11.8	1,147	+18.4	1,030	+3.2	694	-26.2	906	-11.4
Alberta	1,069	+11.4	1,090	+12.5	1,157	+15.9	1,057	+12.3	1,167	+14.1
British Columbia ²	1,086	+13.1	1,056	+9.0	1,083	+8.5	1,060	+12.6	1,178	+15.2

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

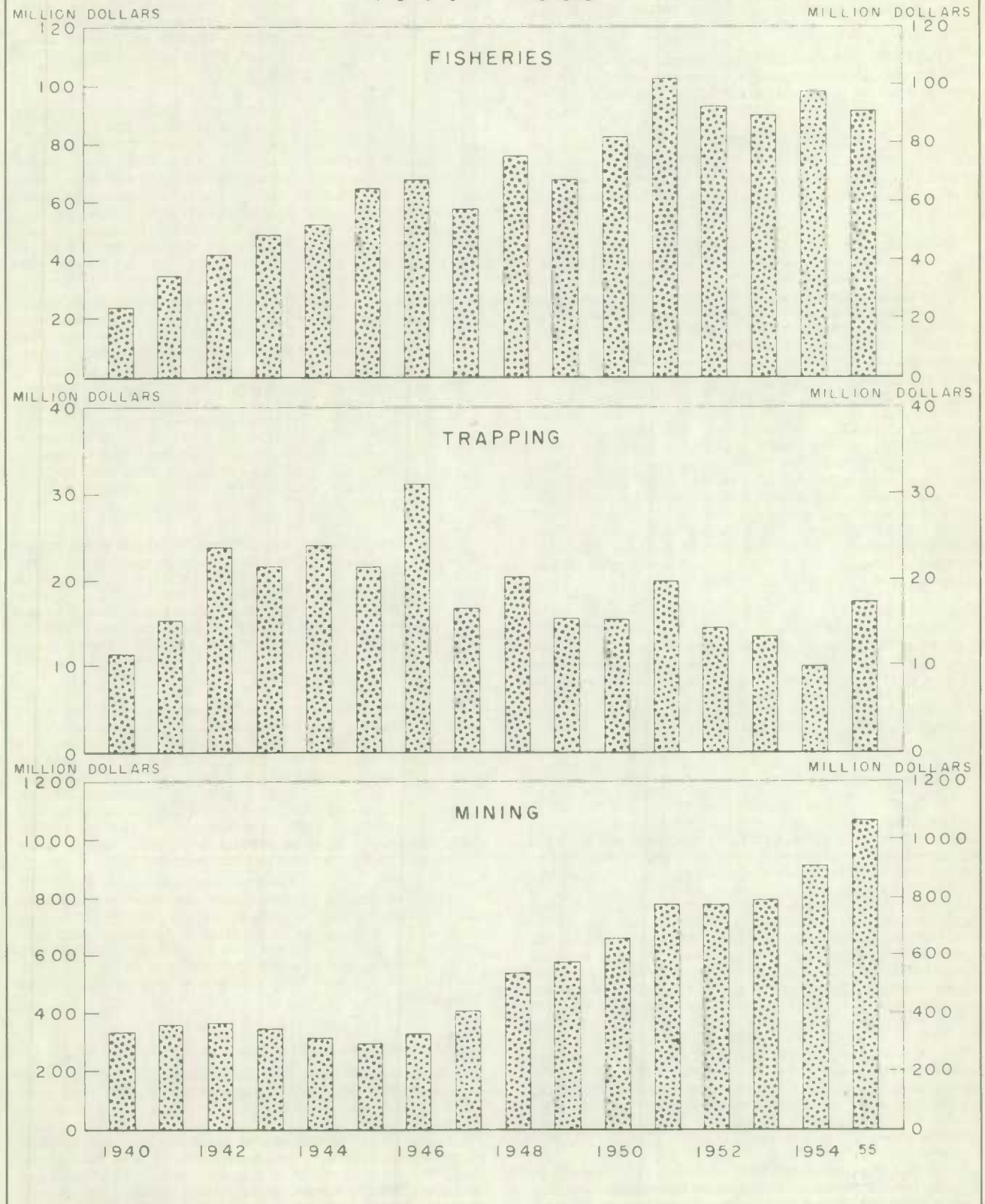
TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces

Industry	Newfoundland					Yukon and Northwest Territories ²				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	\$000					\$000				
Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	26,597	21,549	24,884	21,419	24,295	682	739	612	595	449
Fisheries	13,500	12,928	12,015	14,704	13,661	535	735	470	636	742
Trapping	-	141	62	131	48	2,400	1,521	1,124	939	1,410
Mining	25,295	20,515	20,917	26,879	42,525	13,530	15,053	16,955	32,515	31,098
Electric power	2,669	3,390	3,933	4,618	6,698	890	977	1,415	1,364	1,462
Manufactures	53,690	56,109	57,785	59,484	60,587	759	1,023	1,012	1,856	1,733
Construction	23,795	36,438	37,820	36,670	41,863	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total	145,346³	151,070³	157,416³	163,905³	189,777³	18,796	20,148	21,588	37,905	36,894

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

CHART - 3

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1940 - 1955



Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1955 rose to \$15,838,000,000, nearly 12 per cent above the 1954 total. All industries except fisheries shared in this advance. Manufacturing and construction accounted for about two-thirds of the overall increase of \$1,661,000,000 while the primary industries contributed one-third of the advance over 1954.

Among the major expansionary forces were the rise in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services and the sharp increase in residential construction. Other contributing factors were the strong recovery of exports (principally of forestry and mining products) and of business outlays for plant, machinery and equipment. Additional expansionary factors in 1955 were the rise in government expenditures for goods and services, the larger grain crop and the swing in business inventories from liquidation in 1954 to net accumulation in 1955.

Preliminary data for 1956 indicate a further increase over 1955 of more than 10 per cent in the net value of commodity output. This continued strong expansion of economic activity was principally the result of the very large advance of 33 per cent in business investment outlays for new construction, machinery and equipment. In addition, both consumer expenditures and exports continued to show strong gains as compared with the preceding year. By contrast, investment in residential construction recorded only a small increase. This strength in end-product demand was reflected in the expansion of most commodity-producing industries. Advance data indicate that agricultural output rose by 10 per cent over 1955. Mining production showed an appreciable increase of more than 12 per cent. The forestry, fisheries and electric power industries also recorded advances over the high levels of 1955. The net value of the manufacturing industry rose by about 10 per cent in the same comparison as substantial gains were recorded by most durable industries, especially iron and steel products. The construction industry showed the largest increase among the commodity groups in 1956; the net value rose by more than 20 per cent as compared with 1955.

Advance indicators suggest a levelling off in the net value of production for 1957. During the first nine months of 1957, the Index of Industrial Production averaged only 1.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1956, since it reached a peak in February, the seasonally-adjusted Index has shown a steadily declining trend. For the first ten months of 1957, the general wholesale price index averaged a little over 1 per cent above its level for the same period of 1956.

Five-Year Analysis of Production

The total net value of commodity production rose by 46 per cent between 1950 and 1955. Sustained demand for consumer goods both here and abroad, the industrial and resource development programmes and the expansion of defence industries all contributed to this advance. All of the eight industrial groups showed advances in value of output in the five-year comparison. The net value of agricultural production in 1955 was \$1,937,000,000, somewhat higher than in 1950, though far below the total for 1951. A much larger wheat crop of over 500 million bushels contributed to the increase in value from the low point of 1954. The net value of output of forestry operations rose to nearly \$665 million in 1955, \$80 million above the 1954 total, and 36 per cent above the level of 1950; the 1955 total, however, was only slightly above the previous peak in 1951. Value of production in the primary fisheries industry during 1955 was \$91,000,000, about 11 per cent higher than the value in 1950, but lower than the production levels in most intervening years. Quantity of seafish landed fell off in 1955 from the 1954 peak, although prices of fisheries products rose slightly. Value of output in the trapping industry rose sharply in 1955 to somewhat above the 1950 level.

Over the five-year period the net value of production in the mining industry rose steadily to a record high of \$1,061,000,000 in 1955, more than 61 per cent above the 1950 level. The vol-

ume of fuel production advanced by 156 per cent in the five-year comparison, with petroleum output rising by nearly 350 per cent. Volume of metal mining showed a 24 per cent gain over the five year period, and production of non-metals rose by 23 per cent in the same comparison. Shipments of iron ore in 1955, were well over four times the 1950 total and were still rising rapidly. Output in 1955 was well over double the 1954 figure, as operations in the Labrador area covered the first full season. The generation of electric power showed an increase of 50 per cent between 1950 and 1955, and in terms of net value the industry advanced by over 73 per cent.

The net value of manufacturing production rose fairly steadily over the period, reaching \$8,753,000,000 in 1955, 47 per cent above the 1950 total. The value of durable manufactures advanced by over 52 per cent in this comparison, and the value of non-durables increased by nearly 43 per cent. Among the durables industries the net value of non-ferrous metal products rose by 90 per cent in the five year comparison. The net value of non-metallic mineral products increased by over 79 per cent, and value of electrical apparatus rose by 49 per cent over the five-year period.

Net value of production of iron and steel products and of transportation equipment increased by about 47 per cent with value of wood products recording a gain of 36 per cent. Durable manufactures accounted for nearly 48 per cent of manufacturing "net value" in 1955, compared with 46 per cent in 1950. In the non-durables sector, petroleum and coal products recorded the largest increase of 189 per cent over the five year period, followed by chemical products and printing and publishing with gains of 67 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. By contrast, value of output in the textiles industry showed a fractional decline as compared with 1950 and production of clothing (including knitting mill products) rose by less than 14 per cent in the same comparison.

The construction industry showed the largest proportionate gain of the major commodity industries, with value of net output rising by almost 88 per cent from \$1,475,000,000 in 1950 to \$2,770,000,000 in 1955. Contributing factors were a substantial rise in the amount of building activity, and a sharp advance in construction costs. Investment in new construction for 1955 stood at \$3,328 million, 82 per cent above the corresponding figure for 1950. Investment rose steeply in both the residential and the non-residential sectors.

During the five year period, the contribution of secondary commodity output continued to increase, relatively to primary production. In 1955 secondary production (manufacturing and construction) accounted for nearly 73 per cent of all commodity output, as compared with 68 per cent in 1950. The main factor in this change was the large gain in the contribution of construction which accounted for 17.5 per cent of all commodity production value in 1955, as compared with 13.6 per cent in 1950. The share of manufacturing, which was slightly under 55 per cent in 1950, was virtually unchanged in 1955.

The contribution of the primary industries declined from just under 32 per cent in 1950 to slightly over 27 per cent in 1955. The decline of the contribution of agriculture from 17.3 per cent in 1950 to 12.2 per cent in 1955 accounted for the entire drop. The reduced share of agricultural output during the last two years has been largely caused by comparatively smaller wheat crops.

Provincial Analysis of Production

All provinces and territories recorded a higher net value of production in 1955 than during 1950. Among the older provinces, Alberta and British Columbia showed the highest proportionate gains in this comparison. Value of output in Alberta rose by over 73 per cent during the five years, and value of production in British Columbia advanced by more than 54 per cent. The value of output in Quebec rose by 47 per cent, and in Ontario by 43 per cent. Saskatchewan showed a 45 per cent increase. Other provinces showed more moderate advances.

CHART - 4

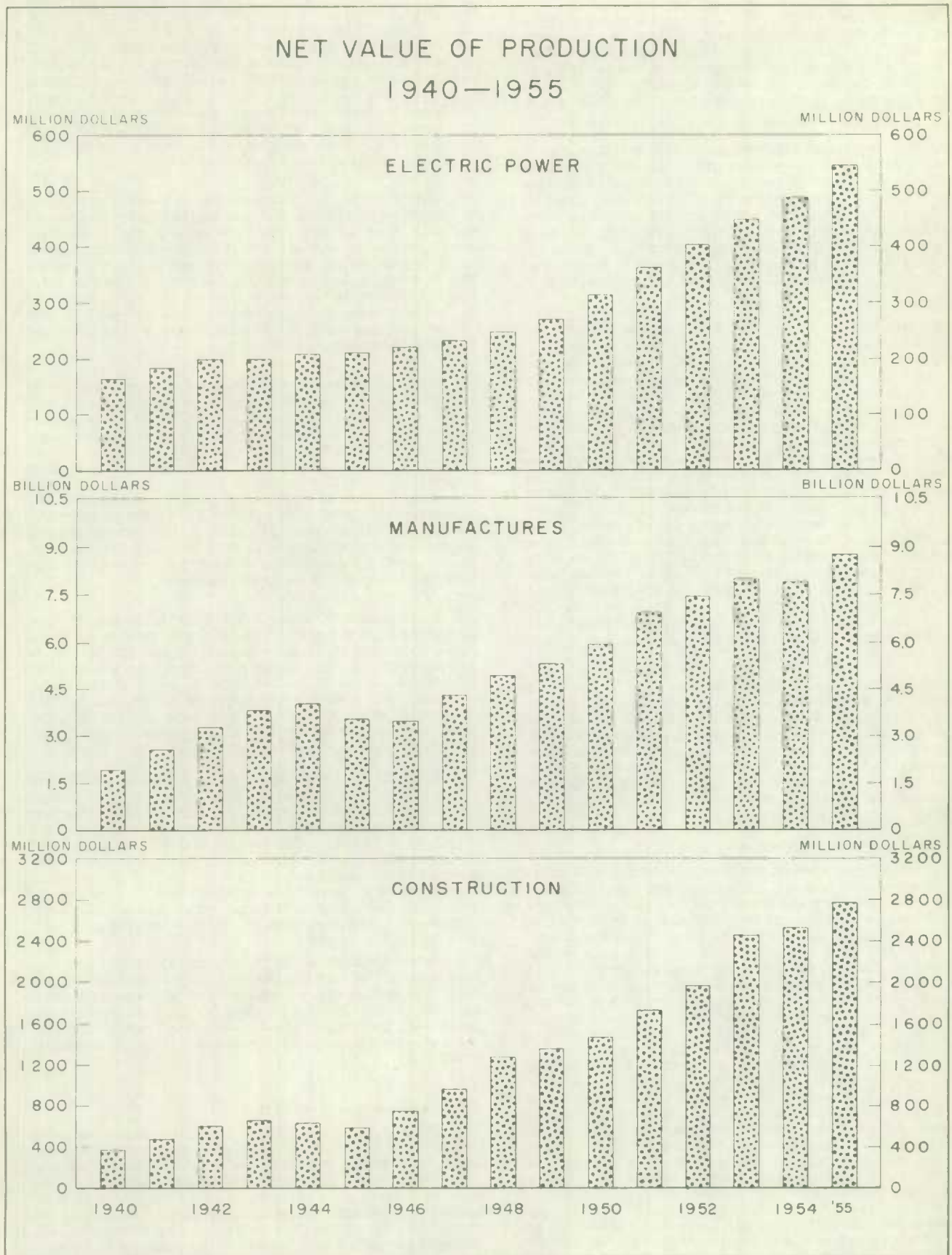


CHART - 5

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1940 - 1955

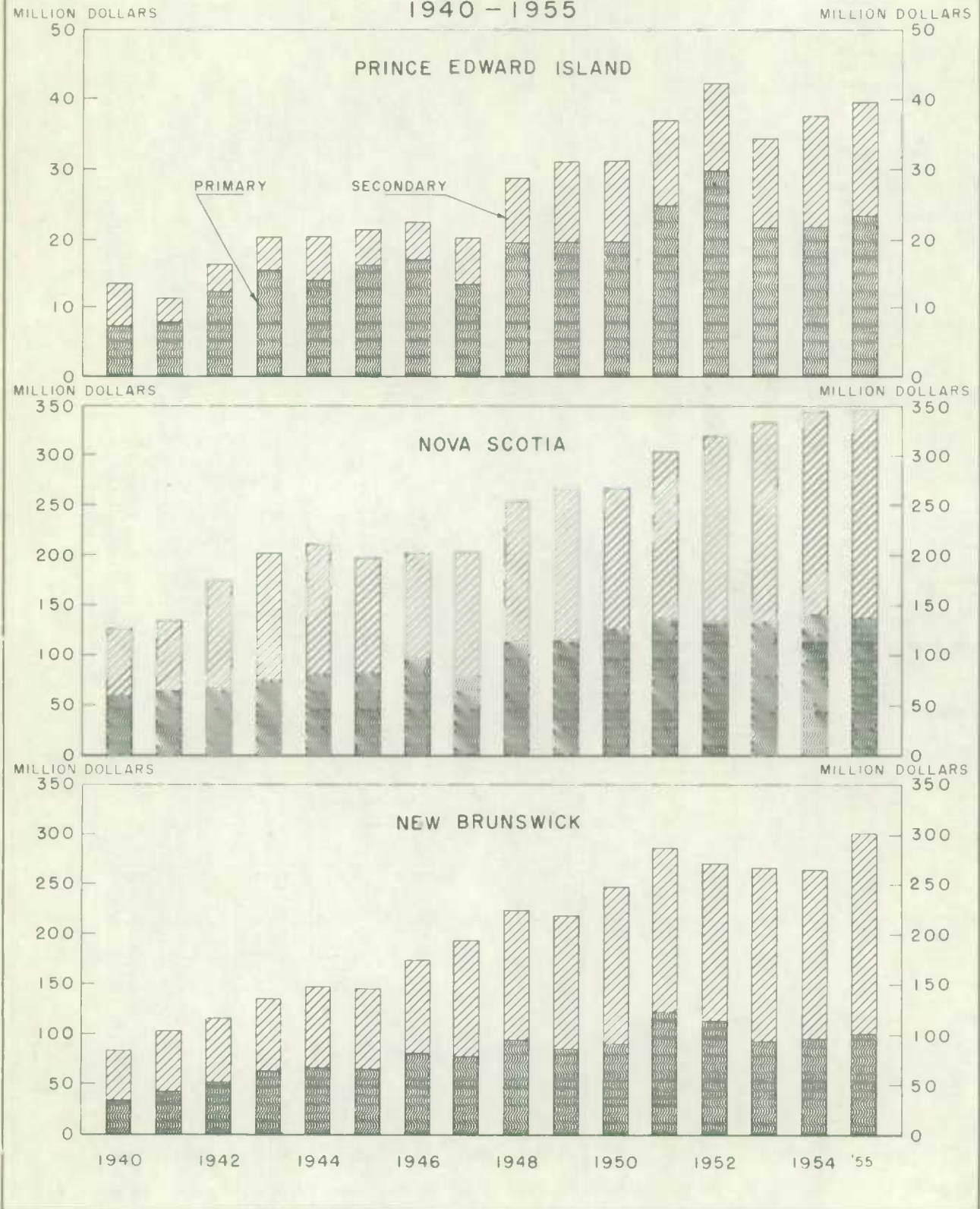


TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces - Continued

Industry	Prince Edward Island									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	21,215	57.3	25,243	59.8	17,057	49.8	17,239	45.9	18,171	45.9
Forestry	545	1.5	943	2.2	461	1.3	367	1.0	376	0.9
Fisheries	2,240	6.0	2,660	6.3	2,870	8.4	2,948	7.8	3,279	8.3
Trapping	7	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric power	865	2.3	1,055	2.5	1,194	3.5	1,283	3.4	1,367	3.5
Manufactures	5,047	13.6	5,957	14.1	5,879	17.1	6,045	16.1	6,432	16.3
Construction	7,128	19.3	6,395	15.1	6,324	19.9	9,689	25.8	9,930	25.1
Grand total	37,047	100.0	42,251	100.0	34,289	100.0	37,575	100.0	39,557	100.0
	Nova Scotia									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	37,386	12.3	32,049	10.0	31,309	9.5	33,066	9.6	30,225	8.7
Forestry	18,287	6.0	16,592	5.2	14,150	4.2	13,613	3.9	16,052	4.6
Fisheries	21,393	7.0	22,679	7.1	21,928	6.6	23,046	6.7	23,582	6.7
Trapping	285	0.1	420	0.2	227	0.1	184	0.1	207	0.1
Mining	46,957	15.4	49,599	15.5	51,234	15.4	56,777	16.5	50,850	14.6
Electric power	11,750	3.9	12,863	4.0	13,791	4.1	14,922	4.3	16,481	4.7
Manufactures	119,487	39.2	130,715	40.8	127,917	38.3	129,778	37.6	139,646	40.0
Construction	49,094	16.1	54,942	17.2	72,634	21.8	73,508	21.3	71,920	20.6
Grand total	304,344	100.0	319,859	100.0	333,690	100.0	344,954	100.0	348,963	100.0
	New Brunswick									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	45,269	15.8	46,395	17.1	36,644	13.8	40,403	15.2	38,375	12.7
Forestry	54,333	19.1	42,213	15.5	32,471	12.2	28,986	10.9	32,423	10.8
Fisheries	7,588	2.6	7,825	2.9	6,910	2.6	7,310	2.7	6,753	2.2
Trapping	37	0.0	131	0.0	84	0.0	175	0.1	184	0.1
Mining	7,378	2.6	7,630	2.8	7,305	2.7	7,389	3.0	10,405	3.4
Electric power	8,581	3.0	8,332	3.3	10,217	3.8	11,613	4.4	11,986	4.0
Manufactures	120,595	42.1	117,837	43.4	120,617	45.2	118,016	44.4	120,808	40.1
Construction	42,451	14.8	40,561	15.0	52,452	19.7	51,180	19.3	80,566	26.7
Grand total	286,732	100.0	271,424	100.0	266,700	100.0	265,572	100.0	301,500	100.0

Newfoundland

In 1955 the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to nearly \$190,000,000, or about 1.2 per cent of the Canadian total. The leading activity in the province was manufacturing, which accounted in 1955 for more than 30 per cent of commodity production. Pulp and paper production and fish processing were the main manufacturing industries. Mining ranked next in importance with a contribution of 22 per cent to provincial output. The principal mineral product was iron ore (with a greatly expanded output). Zinc and lead production were also substantial. Construction also contributed 22 per cent of Newfoundland's value of commodity production, with forestry and primary fisheries next in importance.

Prince Edward Island

The economy of this province is largely agricultural; farm output, in 1955, constituted nearly 46 per cent of the total value of commodity production. The principal agricultural products were live stock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction contributed 25 per cent of the total value and accounted for the bulk of non-farm output together with manufactures. Total net value of production rose by more than 27 per cent between 1950 and 1955, and in the latter year represented 0.3 per cent of Canadian commodity production.

Nova Scotia

The net value of production in Nova Scotia advanced by nearly 31 per cent between 1950 and 1955, and accounted for 2.2 per cent of the national total during the latter year. In 1955, manufacturing contributed 40 per cent of the province's value of production. Primary iron and steel, fish processing, pulp and paper production and shipbuilding were Nova Scotia's principal manufacturing industries. Construction accounted for almost 21 per cent of the province's total output. Mining and agriculture remained Nova Scotia's principal primary industries, contributing nearly 15 per cent and almost 9 per cent respectively to the 1955 total. In the latter year, coal mining represented nearly three quarters of the total value of mineral output. Dairy products, livestock, poultry and eggs were the principal farm products.

New Brunswick

The value of net commodity output in New Brunswick rose substantially in 1955 after declining slightly during previous years, and stood at nearly 22 per cent above the 1950 total in 1955. Over the period, New Brunswick's contribution to the Canadian aggregate fell off from 2.3 to 1.9 per cent. As in Nova Scotia, manufacturing is the principal activity, accounting for 40 per cent of all value of commodity output in 1955. Pulp and paper production was the main manufacturing industry, followed by sawmilling, fish processing and shipbuilding. Agriculture and forestry were the principal primary industries, accounting for 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of 1955 output. The principal agricultural products were livestock, dairy products, potatoes and eggs. The net value of construction output rose to nearly 27 per cent of the provincial aggregate in 1955.

Quebec

In 1955 Quebec's net value of production stood at \$4,205,000,000, accounting for nearly 27 per cent of the total Canadian value of output, and showing an increase of more than 47 per cent over the five year period. Manufacturing was by far the most important activity representing over 62 per cent of all provincial production. Pulp and paper was still the leading manufacturing industry, contributing about 11 per cent of total factory output. Other major industries included non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, clothing, petroleum products, textiles and electrical apparatus. In 1955, agriculture's share of provincial output fell off to less than 8 per cent, as compared with 10 per cent in 1950. Dairy products, livestock and poultry accounted for the greater part of agricultural output. The contribution of the construction industry to provincial production rose from 12.3 per cent in 1950 to 15.5 per cent in 1955.

Ontario

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$4,544,000,000 in 1950 to \$6,480,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 43 per cent. The province's contribution to the Canadian total was just under 41 per cent, in 1955, as compared with 42 per cent in 1950. The economy of Ontario, like that of Quebec is largely dominated by manufacturing, which has represented between 67 per cent and 70 per cent of total provincial commodity output throughout the five year period. Those manufacturing industries which contributed more than \$100,000,000 to the value of net output in 1955 were, in order of importance, motor vehicles, primary iron and steel, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, pulp and paper, rubber products, aircraft and parts, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products and heavy electrical machinery. Agricultural output contributed just over 8 per cent of the province's value of production in 1955, the principal sources of farm income being livestock, dairy products, tobacco, poultry, eggs and vegetables. The net value of construction accounted for 15 per cent of provincial output in 1955, as compared with 12.3 per cent in 1950.

Manitoba

Manitoba's net value of commodity production rose from \$483,000,000 in 1950 to \$590,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 22 per cent, although the total fluctuated somewhat over the period. Manitoba's contribution to the Canadian aggregate, however, declined from 4.4 per cent to 3.7 per cent over the five years. Partly as a result of the decline in the value of farm output during recent years, manufacturing has displaced agriculture as the province's dominant activity.

During 1955, manufacturing contributed nearly 42 per cent of the total value of commodity output. Slaughtering and meat packing, railway rolling stock and petroleum products were the leading manufacturing industries. Agriculture's share of provincial output, which had been 38 per cent in 1950, fell off to slightly over 25 per cent in 1955. As in the other Prairie Provinces, grains and livestock are the principal farm products. The value of construction, which has risen sharply during the period under review, accounted in 1955 for nearly 23 per cent of the total value of provincial output, as compared with slightly over 15 per cent in 1950.

Saskatchewan

The economy of this province is largely dependent upon agriculture and particularly on the wheat crop. The poor crop of 1954 was followed by a fair one in 1955, and the province's commodity output rose to \$795,000,000 in the latter year. Although this amount was 45 per cent above the low 1950 output, it was lower than the total value for several of the intervening years. In 1955 Saskatchewan contributed 5.0 per cent of the Canadian aggregate, unchanged from its share in 1950, but distinctly less than in the period 1951-1953 when bumper crops were harvested. The share of total provincial output contributed by agriculture stood at 58 per cent in 1955.

Manufacturing output in 1955 represented more than 14 per cent of the province's value of production. Petroleum products is the province's leading industry, with the slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling, brewing and butter and cheese industries also making significant contributions. The net value of construction showed a decline from 1954 and accounted for nearly 19 per cent of net commodity output.

Alberta

Alberta's net value of production rose to \$1,273,000,000 in 1955 more than 73 per cent above the 1950 total. The province's contribution to the national aggregate was 8.0 per cent in 1955, as compared with 6.8 per cent in 1950. Agriculture has declined in relative importance in this province, and accounted for slightly over 25 per cent of provincial output in 1955, as compared with 44 per cent in 1950. The net value of mining output on the other hand, rose from \$123,000,000 in 1950 to \$304,000,000 in 1955, reflecting primarily the development of Alberta's petroleum resources. The contribution of mining to the provincial total increased from less than 17 per cent in 1950 to nearly 24 per cent in 1955. Manufacturing output

CHART - 6

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES 1940 - 1955

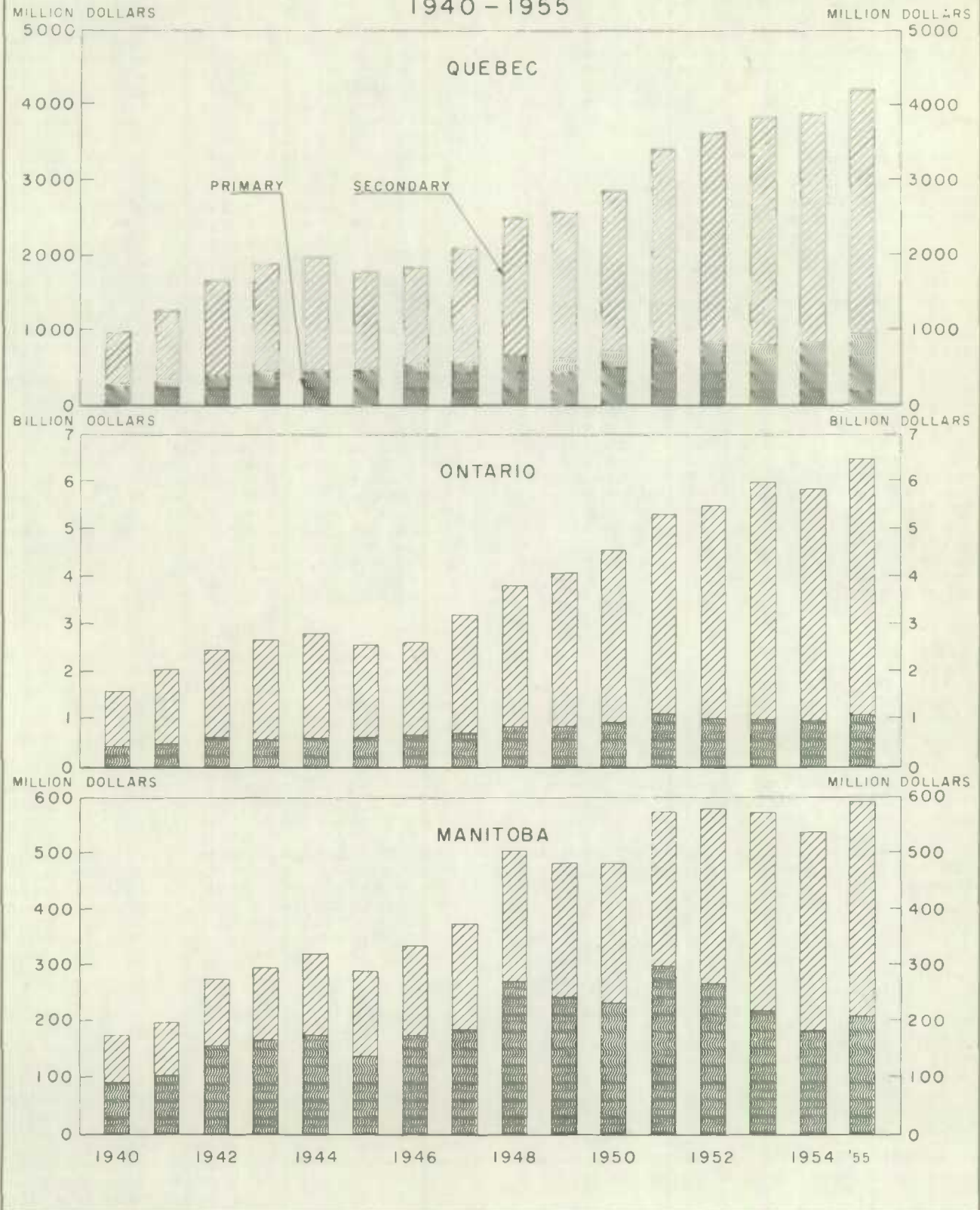


CHART - 7

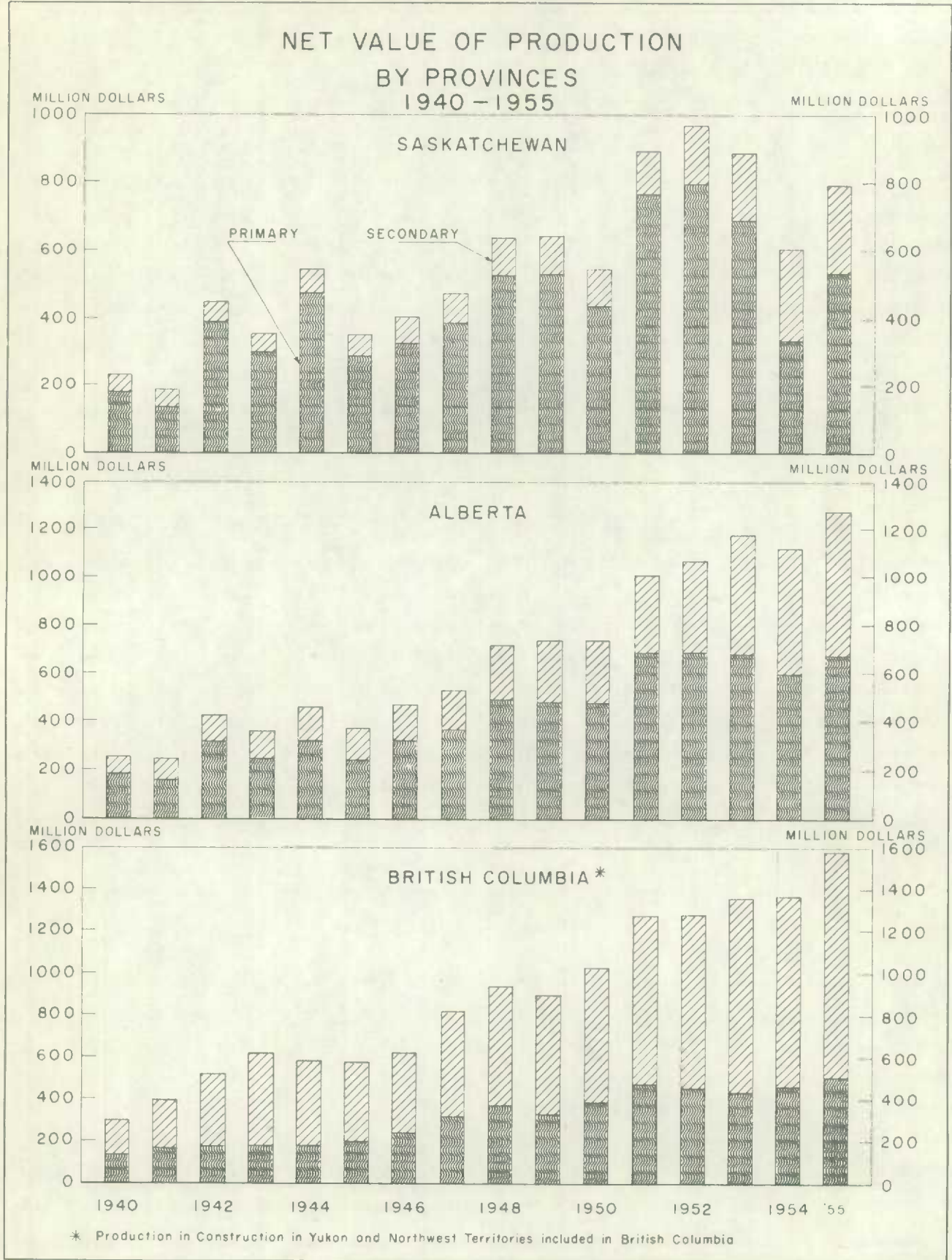


TABLE 6. Net Value of Production and Percentage Analysis by Provinces - Continued

Industry	Quebec									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	377,290	11.1	322,600	8.9	321,478	8.4	316,351	8.1	331,794	7.9
Forestry	220,059	6.4	187,408	5.2	171,047	4.5	185,359	4.8	188,859	4.5
Fisheries	3,376	0.1	3,572	0.1	3,395	0.1	2,931	0.1	3,453	0.1
Trapping	2,350	0.1	1,341	0.0	1,288	0.0	1,120	0.0	1,750	0.1
Mining	164,882	4.8	174,105	4.8	152,132	4.0	175,287	4.5	233,120	5.5
Electric Power	129,474	3.8	140,816	3.9	150,030	4.0	158,416	4.1	170,064	4.0
Manufactures	2,083,934	61.2	2,288,643	63.1	2,424,647	63.6	2,448,027	63.0	2,622,333	62.4
Construction	424,760	12.5	510,095	14.0	586,418	15.4	601,106	15.4	653,698	15.5
Grand total	3,406,125	100.0	3,628,580	100.0	3,810,435	100.0	3,888,597	100.0	4,205,071	100.0
	Ontario									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	652,451	12.3	547,082	10.0	537,569	9.0	489,286	8.4	526,895	8.1
Forestry	118,526	2.2	114,220	2.1	96,911	1.6	99,009	1.7	114,483	1.8
Fisheries	7,035	0.1	7,417	0.1	7,027	0.1	7,013	0.1	6,783	0.1
Trapping	5,214	0.1	3,657	0.0	3,869	0.1	2,683	0.1	4,286	0.1
Mining	178,554	3.4	182,085	3.3	184,516	3.1	196,422	3.4	221,263	3.4
Electric power	127,319	2.4	140,762	2.6	164,347	2.7	179,979	3.1	208,649	3.2
Manufactures	3,569,400	67.3	3,811,107	69.5	4,130,127	69.1	3,930,730	67.6	4,426,655	68.3
Construction	648,613	12.2	679,483	12.4	852,710	14.3	907,402	15.6	970,608	15.0
Grand total	5,307,112	100.0	5,485,813	100.0	5,977,076	100.0	5,812,524	100.0	6,479,622	100.0
	Manitoba									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	241,677	42.1	220,766	38.1	174,707	30.5	129,655	24.0	149,866	25.4
Forestry	10,536	1.8	8,157	1.4	5,805	1.0	6,797	1.3	6,165	1.1
Fisheries	4,263	0.8	3,439	0.6	2,717	0.5	3,088	0.6	3,477	0.6
Trapping	3,393	0.6	2,526	0.4	2,116	0.4	1,574	0.3	2,970	0.5
Mining	20,804	3.6	12,082	2.1	12,216	2.1	17,100	3.2	22,545	3.8
Electric power	18,443	3.2	19,787	3.4	22,085	3.9	24,261	4.5	24,340	4.1
Manufactures	192,849	33.6	216,814	37.4	229,797	40.1	232,488	43.1	247,472	41.9
Construction	81,878	14.3	96,496	16.6	123,140	21.5	124,032	23.0	133,644	22.6
Grand total	573,843	100.0	580,067	100.0	572,583	100.0	538,995	100.0	590,479	100.0

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

Industry	Saskatchewan									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	704,654	78.9	749,574	77.5	632,604	71.4	276,074	45.6	459,758	57.8
Forestry	4,532	0.5	3,700	0.4	3,608	0.4	4,521	0.7	4,166	0.5
Fisheries	910	0.1	679	0.1	553	0.1	741	0.1	783	0.1
Trapping	1,985	0.2	1,720	0.2	2,121	0.2	1,383	0.2	3,715	0.5
Mining	38,723	4.4	29,732	3.0	32,891	3.7	35,572	5.9	45,357	5.7
Electric power	11,058	1.3	12,812	1.3	14,630	1.6	16,951	2.8	18,639	2.4
Manufactures	61,089	6.8	80,934	8.4	79,941	9.0	104,561	17.3	113,599	14.3
Construction	69,649	7.8	88,078	9.1	120,199	13.8	165,895	27.4	149,144	18.7
Grand total	892,600	100.0	967,229	100.0	886,547	100.0	605,698	100.0	795,141	100.0
	Alberta									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	500,210	49.8	481,649	45.4	417,895	35.7	298,657	26.7	322,215	25.3
Forestry	10,151	1.0	11,698	1.1	9,777	0.8	12,057	1.1	13,163	1.0
Fisheries	544	0.0	654	0.1	667	0.1	667	0.1	688	0.1
Trapping	2,531	0.3	1,766	0.2	1,617	0.2	1,080	0.1	2,078	0.2
Mining	151,554	15.1	171,120	16.1	227,332	19.4	257,385	23.0	303,752	23.8
Electric power	16,591	1.7	19,522	1.8	22,414	1.9	25,622	2.3	28,858	2.3
Manufactures	141,650	14.1	178,221	16.8	199,661	17.0	219,327	19.6	263,309	20.7
Construction	180,188	18.0	195,622	18.5	291,380	24.9	302,898	27.1	339,113	26.6
Grand total	1,003,419	100.0	1,060,252	100.0	1,170,743	100.0	1,117,693	100.0	1,273,176	100.0
	British Columbia									
	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	73,526	5.8	64,497	5.1	69,464	5.1	65,202	4.8	59,871	3.8
Forestry	196,216	15.4	201,262	15.7	199,071	14.7	211,615	15.5	264,232	16.7
Fisheries	40,638	3.2	30,158	2.4	31,280	2.3	34,456	2.5	27,711	1.8
Trapping	1,589	0.1	813	0.1	709	0.1	568	0.1	774	0.0
Mining	122,467	9.6	115,524	9.0	85,098	6.3	94,781	6.9	100,415	6.4
Electric power	36,003	2.8	41,258	3.2	45,265	3.3	49,467	3.6	54,761	3.5
Manufactures	592,449	46.5	556,172	43.5	615,686	45.3	651,813	47.8	750,877	47.6
Construction ¹	210,718	16.6	268,593	21.0	310,455	22.9	256,177	18.8	319,229	20.2
Grand total	1,273,606	100.0	1,278,277	100.0	1,357,028	100.0	1,364,061	100.0	1,577,870	100.0

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

CHART - 8

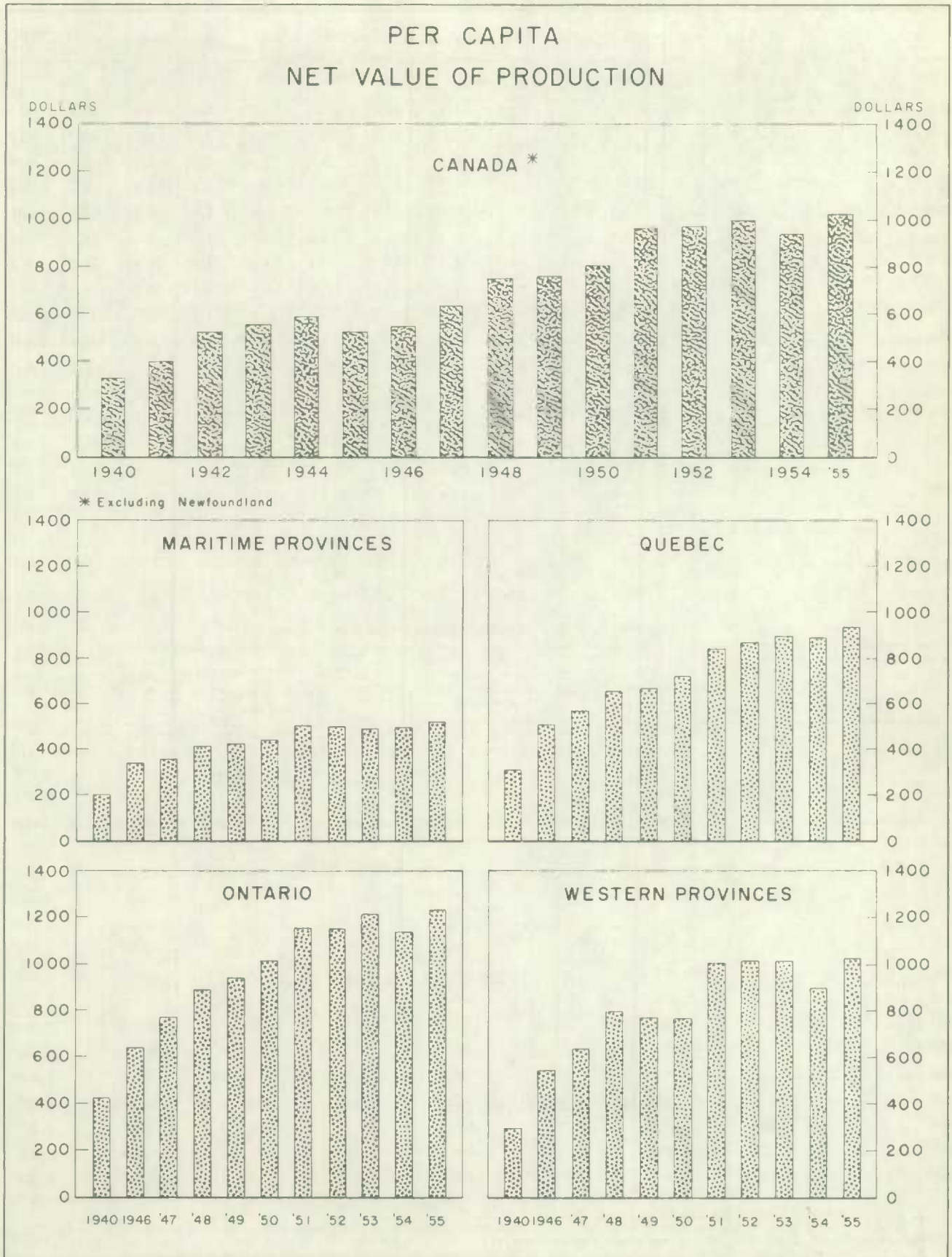


TABLE 7. Net Value of Forestry¹

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon & N.W.T.
	million dollars											
1940	135.8	—	—	6.6	9.1	47.3	26.5	1.7	2.2	2.4	39.9	0.1
1941	163.8	—	0.1	7.6	12.3	56.7	32.7	2.3	2.5	3.7	45.7	0.2
1942	175.1	—	0.1	6.0	14.1	64.0	38.8	2.2	2.4	4.3	42.9	0.3
1943	201.1	—	0.1	6.9	17.7	77.1	42.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	46.1	1.4
1944	246.3	—	0.1	8.3	22.3	98.1	47.6	3.0	3.9	7.7	54.8	0.5
1945	274.9	—	0.1	9.1	20.5	121.3	55.8	3.1	3.7	6.3	54.8	0.2
1946	338.3	—	0.2	10.8	28.9	137.7	73.1	4.1	3.3	8.6	71.2	0.4
1947	439.0	—	0.3	12.9	33.6	148.8	98.2	5.0	4.1	10.2	125.4	0.5
1948	454.6	—	0.2	12.4	36.0	162.0	97.4	5.8	3.9	9.3	127.1	0.5
1949	372.3	15.6	0.3	9.8	27.0	119.5	75.3	3.9	2.4	6.9	111.1	0.5
1950	487.1	20.8	0.2	13.5	27.8	159.3	89.6	4.1	3.6	8.9	158.8	0.5
1951	661.0	26.6	0.6	18.3	54.8	220.1	118.5	10.5	4.5	10.2	196.2	0.7
1952	608.5	21.6	0.9	16.6	42.2	187.4	114.2	8.2	3.7	11.7	201.3	0.7
1953	558.8	24.9	0.5	14.1	32.5	171.0	96.9	5.8	3.6	9.8	199.1	0.6
1954	584.3	21.4	0.4	13.6	29.0	185.4	99.0	6.8	4.5	12.0	211.6	0.6
1955	664.7	24.3	0.4	16.0	32.4	188.9	114.5	6.2	4.2	13.2	264.2	0.4

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
1940	3,738.0	108.0	131.4	6,872	2,929	11,381	4,556
1941	4,592.5	116.4	164.8	8,517	3,575	11,507	4,417
1942	6,096.0	123.0	195.7	10,539	4,242	11,654	4,519
1943	6,522.4	127.9	208.5	11,183	4,783	11,795	4,522
1944	7,026.8	130.6	212.4	11,954	4,940	11,946	4,507
1945	6,298.1	132.1	187.2	11,850	4,953	12,072	4,483
1946	6,669.3	138.9	171.9	12,026	5,323	12,292	4,862
1947	7,913.7	163.3	187.8	13,768	6,221	12,551	4,954
1948	9,602.3	193.4	196.3	15,613	7,170	12,823	5,035
1949	10,016.2	198.3	199.6	16,462	7,761	13,447	5,092
1950	10,855.3	211.2	211.5	18,203	8,311	13,712	5,198 ³
1951	13,249.5	240.2	226.5	21,474	9,716	14,009	5,236
1952	13,805.0	226.0	233.0	23,255	10,868	14,459	5,335
1953	14,588.1	220.7	248.4	24,473	11,715	14,845	5,447
1954	14,177.5	217.0	244.6	24,336	11,994	15,287	5,483
1955	15,838.1	218.9	265.8	26,916	12,810	15,698	5,615
1956		225.6	284.4	29,866	14,284	16,081	5,764

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. Since 1953, date is nearer the middle of June.

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

has also risen steadily, and accounted for nearly 21 per cent of the provincial total in 1955, as compared with 17 per cent in 1950. Petroleum refining, slaughtering and meat packing, sawmilling and brewing were the leading manufacturing industries. Construction accounted for nearly 27 per cent of the provincial aggregate in 1955 to rank as the leading commodity industry. In 1950 its contribution was 19 per cent.

British Columbia

The net value of output in British Columbia rose from \$1,023,000,000 in 1950 to \$1,578,000,000 in 1955, a gain of 54.2 per cent. In the latter year the province contributed 10 per cent of the Canadian total, ranking third among the provinces in this respect. Manufacturing accounted for nearly half the provincial total in 1955, as it has for some years. Sawmilling was British Columbia's leading manufacturing industry with pulp and paper second. Other important industries were veneers and plywoods, petroleum products, fertilizers, fish processing and shipbuilding. Construction ranked second in value of output, accounting for over 20 per cent of the provincial total in 1955. Forestry was third in relative importance with a share of nearly 17 per cent. Lower levels of prices for lead and zinc have contributed to a decline in the relative importance of the mining industry since 1952. Zinc and lead, along with copper, are the principal mineral products of British Columbia.

Per Capita Net Value of Production

Between 1950 and 1955, the advance of 46 per cent in the net value of commodity production was accompanied by a

14.5 per cent increase in population and a rise of 8 per cent in the labour force.

The national per capita net value of commodity output (exclusive of Newfoundland) increased from \$805 in 1950 to \$1,023 in 1955, a gain of over 27 per cent. Wholesale prices rose by less than 4 per cent in the same period, indicating a substantial gain in "real" per capita production.

Per capita net value of output in the Maritime Provinces has always been far below the Canadian average, and was just over half that figure, at \$519, in 1955. Quebec's per capita production, which was 11 per cent below the national average in 1950, stood at 9 per cent below the average in 1955. Per capita output in Ontario, consistently the highest among the provinces, was more than 20 per cent above the national average in 1955.

Manitoba's production per capita has been well below the national average throughout the period and, at \$704, was 31 per cent below this figure in 1955. The per capita figure for Saskatchewan, which fluctuates very widely with crop conditions, was 11 per cent below the Canadian average in 1955, after rising 18 per cent above it three years earlier in 1952. In recent years per capita output for Alberta has been well above the Canadian average and exceeded it by 14 per cent in 1955, when Alberta ranked third in per capita production. British Columbia, with its well diversified economy, always ranks high in per capita output, and in 1955 stood second among the provinces, 15 per cent above the national figure.

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 Section of the Bureau, and were recently subjected to a major revision. Revised data for the period 1940-1955 are shown in Table 7 of this report.

Formerly, the estimates for the most part were compiled from consumption data reported by the wood-using industries supplemented by special estimates for such items as fuelwood, fence posts, round mining timber etc.; after adjustment for exports and imports, these estimates represented more "apparent" production than "actual" production, as they did not reflect inventory changes.

The main objectives of the revision were to obtain, whenever possible, estimates based on actual rather than apparent production, more accurate provincial data and valuations closer to the actual operations in the forests, i.e. the value of the standing timber, plus the costs of cutting and processing on site, hauling out to the shipping or col-

lection point, plus overhead and profits. Although the estimating procedures used in the new series vary for each product and for each province, all data available from federal and provincial forestry records, and from Bureau of Statistics surveys were exploited so as to conform as closely as possible with the objectives enumerated above.

The value of materials and supplies used (exclusive of provisions) is estimated for Canada and British Columbia on the basis of returns from the more important logging concerns. For the remaining provinces, the total value of materials and supplies is distributed according to the value of gross production, then subtracted from the latter to obtain the net value of production.

The value of forestry operations includes the value of forest products acquired by farmers from farm wood lots whether retained for own use or sold. To avoid duplication with the agriculture industry which also includes this activity, the value of forestry production originating on farm wood lots is deducted from the value of forestry (until more information is available on this classification problem, it is generally assumed that the main occupation of persons engaged in this type of operation is farming.) The estimates of the value of farm forest products are estimated in the Forestry Section and the revised figures are considerably below those used in the past, due largely to the over-estimation of the volume of fuelwood. Although these revised figures are included in the new forestry series, they have not as yet been incorporated in the value of the agriculture industry, as the latter is undergoing a major historical revision which will be published in the next issue of this report.

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 actual 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 and Public Utilities 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 Industry and Merchandising Division. 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. For 1952 and 1953, Census of Industry questionnaires requested the value of factory shipments rather than the gross value of products, and the "value added" for the manufacturing industry was obtained by subtracting the value of materials, fuel and electricity from the value of factory shipments.

Beginning in 1954, the manufacturing questionnaires asked for the book value of opening and closing inventories of raw materials, goods in process and finished products as well as the value of factory shipments. The net value now is derived by first adjusting the value of shipments for the change in the value of inventory of finished goods (thus obtaining a gross value of production) and then subtracting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity. The figures for 1952 and 1953 are therefore not strictly comparable with previous and subsequent 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".

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 construction 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.

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.

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