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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION
1953 - 1957

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SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

.. Not available

- Nil

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1953 - 1957

1. Scope of the Series

The scope of the Survey of Production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the 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 "Gross Domestic Product" series in the "National Accounts" 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 the manufacturing and processing of goods. Primary production includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining and electric power while construction and manufacturing are classified as secondary production.

Gross value of output statistics are not shown in this report.¹ 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.

2. Relation to National Income Accounting

As mentioned above, "net" production, or "value added" is generally considered the most significant available measure of production. Value added 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 the Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost. There are conceptual differences as well as problems of classification.

The value of gross domestic product at factor cost can be measured either directly by summing the factor incomes and capital consumption allow-

ances paid or charged by each industry, or indirectly by subtracting all intermediate goods and services from the revenue (ex. indirect taxes) arising from the production of goods and services in each industry. The indirect approach is the one followed in the compilation of the value added statistics contained in this report. These value added residuals for each commodity-producing industry however, are not exactly equivalent to gross domestic product originating in these industries since they still contain the cost of such services as insurance, advertising, communications, etc., which originate in the non-commodity producing industries. For instance, while the cost of insurance incurred by manufacturers is included in the net value of the manufacturing industry as herein presented, it is not included in the contribution of manufacturing to total G.D.P. at factor cost.

The data necessary to make the deduction of these business service costs from value added to arrive at a true figure of G.D.P. for each industry and province are not collected at present. Available data,² however, indicate that these costs constitute a smaller share of value added (as herein compiled) for such industries as agriculture and mining than for manufacturing and construction. The contribution to total G.D.P. of the primary industries and those provinces whose economies are largely dominated by the primary industries is thus proportionately greater than the data contained in this report indicate.

Thus the measurement of the value of output based on net value of production or value added, although mostly "net" within the field covered by this report, contains some duplication if it is used as an approximation of gross domestic product originating. The industry value added figures contained herein are always greater than the corresponding G.D.P. figures published in the latest National Accounts reference document and annual bulletins.

² Industry value added totals were compared, after adjustment for classification differences, with corresponding G.D.P. at factor cost totals for 1949 contained in the D.B.S. Reference Paper No. 72 "The Inter-Industry Flow of Goods and Services, Canada, 1949". The industry values in the latter report are all on an establishment basis.

Note: In this as well as in the 1926-1956 Survey of Production report, the 1949-1957 national totals include Newfoundland's production for the following industries: forestry, mining, electric power, construction and manufacturing. Newfoundland statistics on trapping are included from 1952 and on fisheries from 1951. Data on agriculture are not yet available.

¹ Since no data on materials or fuel used 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.

One of the major problems of classification is that the data for three factor shares of the published G.D.P. by industry estimates, viz., net income of unincorporated business, investment income, and capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments are on an "enterprise" basis while data for the other factor shares, viz., wages, salaries and supplementary labour income and the inventory valuation adjustment are on an "establishment" basis. By contrast, most of the value added data for the commodity-producing industries (as published in this report) are on an establishment basis, i.e., each unit of an enterprise 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 the available data makes it extremely difficult, in compiling industrial distributions of G.D.P. to get an accurate breakdown of enterprise-type statistics on a plant-by-plant basis for those companies which cross industrial lines; for this reason, the adjustment to an establishment basis was not made to the industrial distribution of G.D.P. as published in the National Accounts reference document, although conceptually it should be made. For instance, the investment income and capital consumption allowances originating in several major mining companies which operate smelting and refining establishments in the manufacturing division are 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.

In the National Accounts, no geographical allocation of data is available for the series which measure production, although a provincial breakdown of personal income and its components is made. One of the major advantages of the net value of commodity production series is that the statistics can be broken down by province. A major difficulty in the National Accounts is the problem of accurately allocating corporation profits according to the provinces in which they are generated by productive activity. It must be borne in mind, however, that the value of commodity production estimates by province excludes the non-commodity producing industries and contains statistical and conceptual differences as compared with the National Accounts estimates.

3. Recent Trends in Commodity Production

The net value of Canadian commodity production during 1957 rose to \$17,825,000,000, less than 1 per cent above the 1956 annual level of \$17,702,000,000. In the same comparison, Ontario, with a 7 per cent increase, showed the largest provincial gain while Nova Scotia and Quebec followed with gains of 4 and 2 per cent respectively. The net value of commodity production remained level or declined in 1957 in all other provinces. Saskatchewan was the most adversely affected—down 26 per cent. Other provinces to suffer

substantial decreases include Alberta (-5 per cent), Manitoba (-7 per cent), New Brunswick (-7 per cent), Prince Edward Island (-10 per cent) and Newfoundland (-9 per cent). British Columbia showed little change.

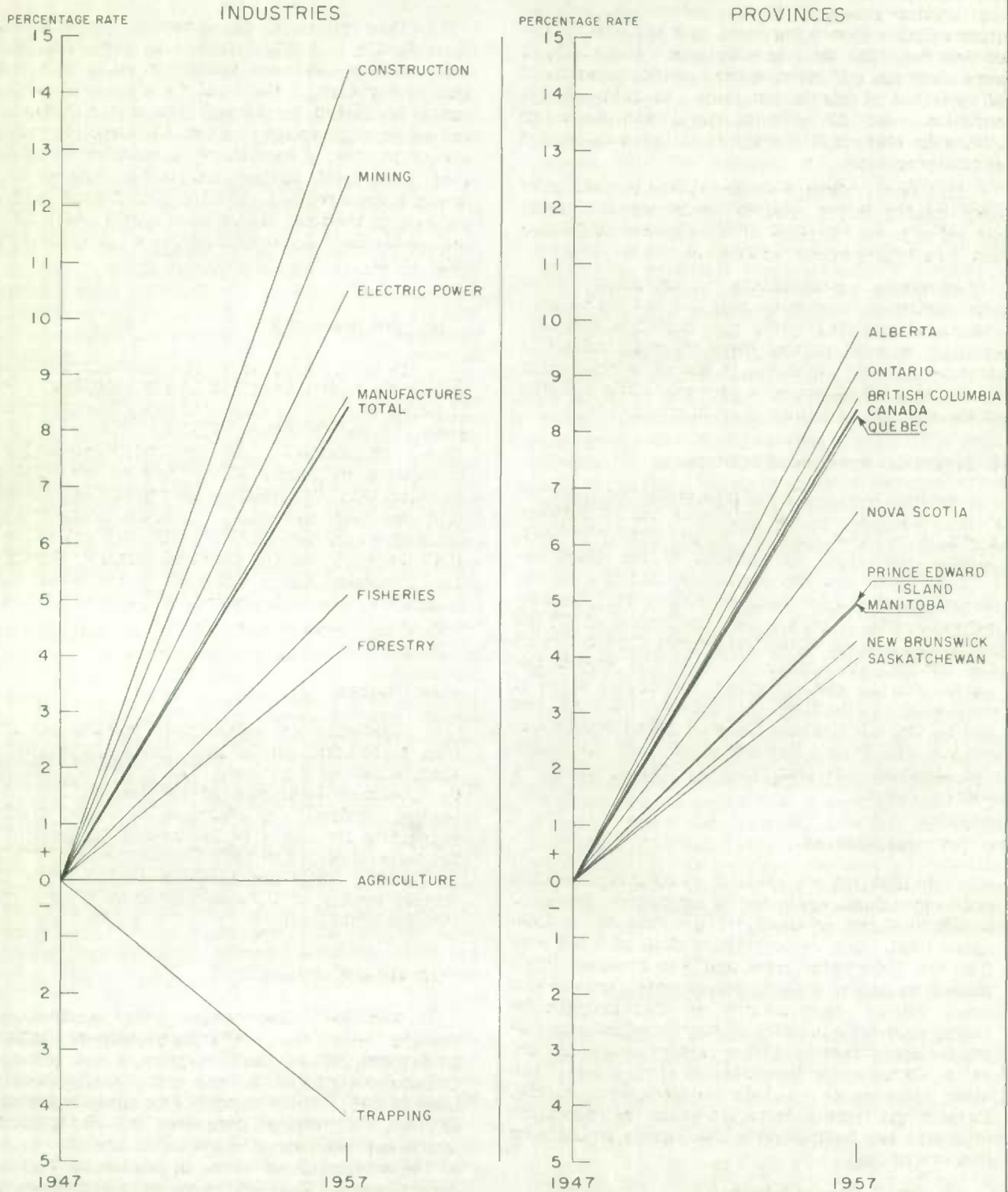
In a comparison of 1957 industry levels with those for 1956 gains were recorded by mining (+7 per cent), electric power (+7 per cent), manufacturing (+2 per cent) and construction (+11 per cent). Agriculture showed the sharpest decrease with net value of output down in excess of 23 per cent. Forestry, fisheries and trapping all reflected decreases ranging from 11 to 13 per cent.

Preliminary data now available suggest that the net value of commodity production in 1958 will be unchanged or up only slightly from 1957 levels. Agriculture was up nearly 10 per cent with good gains in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Construction rose slightly with all provinces except British Columbia showing increases. Manufacturing shipments and inventory data suggest a 3 per cent decrease in the value of manufactures in 1958 compared with 1957. Mining and fishing showed little change while electric power rose moderately. Forest production, however, fell substantially according to available related data. The outlook for 1959, according to first quarter national accounts data, the monthly Index of Industrial Production and other related data, appears good with the result that the net value of commodity production should reflect substantial gains in 1959. This assumes of course that levels reached in the early part of 1959 will be maintained.

In Chart I compound average annual rates of growth for the decade ending in 1957 are compared for industries and for provinces. The variations in industry growth are quite striking. The average annual rate of growth in the total net value of commodity production was just over 8 per cent. Construction, indicative of heavy new investment expenditures, reflected the sharpest growth rate (+15 per cent) while trapping (-4 per cent) was the only industry to decline over the period. Agriculture showed no change. Mining, reflecting the substantial increases in uranium, petroleum, natural gas and iron ore production, had an average rate of growth of nearly 13 per cent. Electric power and total manufactures also showed rates of growth that exceeded the total whereas fisheries and forestry were below the average.

In a study of the relative contribution of the provinces to total net value of commodity production for selected industries over the past two or three decades it is interesting to note that approximately 80 per cent of the net value of manufacturing originates in Ontario and Quebec. When British Columbia is added, approximately 90 per cent of the net value of manufacturing is covered. It is also interesting to note the relative stability in the contributions of the various provinces to the overall value of manufacturing, although Alberta has been participating to a growing extent in recent years.

COMPOUNDED ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH⁽¹⁾ IN NET VALUE OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION
1947 - 1957



(1) CALCULATED USING THE FORMULA FOR COMPOUND INTEREST AND THE YEARS 1947 AND 1957 ONLY

In the case of mining, the historical record shows that both Ontario and British Columbia have been losing their prominence to Alberta and Quebec. The relative decline of Ontario and increase of Alberta is most striking. Since 1953 Alberta has contributed more to the net value of mining than any other province whereas before 1953 Ontario was the leading province. Saskatchewan also reflects sharp relative growth in mining over the past couple of decades. The drop in prominence of Ontario is very sharp since 1935, when the province contributed 50 per cent of mining net value, to 1957 when it contributed only 23 per cent. The growth of uranium mining in 1958 may increase Ontario's contribution in that year.

In forestry, British Columbia and Alberta have been making larger relative contributions to total net value in recent years at the expense of Quebec and, to a lesser extent, of Ontario.

Provincial contributions to agriculture while very erratic from year to year did not on balance change significantly over the past few decades. Perhaps the most striking thing about agriculture is the extent of the variations in net value originating by province. Saskatchewan is particularly affected by the success or failure of grain crops.

4. Provincial Analysis of Production

As indicated in Chart I the compounded annual rates of growth of the provinces varied between 4 and 10 per cent over the decade ending in 1957. Alberta, reflecting the effects of the sharp expansion in oil and gas industries, had the highest rate of growth (10 per cent) over the period. Saskatchewan's rate of growth was the lowest of all the provinces, indicating that province's dependence on the fortunes of agriculture. Over the decade the annual average rates of growth in the net value of commodity production for Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia ranged between 8 and 9 per cent. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba reflected rates of growth between 4 and 7 per cent.

(a) Newfoundland

In 1957, the net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to \$193,000,000 or about 1.1 per cent of the Canadian total. This represented a drop of 9 per cent from the 1956 value level and was apparent in all industries except electric power which increased a small amount. Manufacturing is the principal commodity-producing industry in Newfoundland, accounting for approximately 30 per cent of commodity net value. Other major industries in their order of relative importance include construction, mining, forestry and fishing. In recent years the importance of mining has been growing due largely to Labrador iron ore mining.

(b) Prince Edward Island

The economy of this province is largely agricultural, farm production accounting for 39 per

cent of the net value of commodity production in 1957. Construction provided 28 per cent of the provincial net value total of \$35,000,000 while manufacturing accounted for 19 per cent.

(c) Nova Scotia

The net value of commodity production in Nova Scotia in 1957 increased to \$396,000,000 (4 per cent over 1956) and accounted for a little more than 2 per cent of the total for Canada. Manufacturing accounted for 44 per cent of the province's net value of commodity output. Construction ranked second in order of importance, accounting for 22 per cent of the total. Mining continued to rank as Nova Scotia's main primary industry contributing over 13 per cent of the total net value of output. Agriculture and fisheries each accounted for 6 per cent of the total value.

(d) New Brunswick

In 1957, the net value of commodity production in New Brunswick amounted to \$297,000,000, a drop of 7 per cent from the preceding year. The province's share of the Canadian total was 1.6 per cent in 1957. Manufacturing is the principal activity, accounting for nearly 42 per cent of the total net value in 1957. The relative importance of construction has been increasing in recent years and accounted for 26 per cent of commodity net value in 1957. Forestry was the principal primary industry in 1957, contributing 11 per cent of the total. Agriculture was next in importance accounting for 10 per cent of the province's net value of output.

(e) Quebec

Quebec's net value of production increased from \$4,543,000,000 in 1956 to \$4,629,000,000 in 1957, a gain of 2 per cent. The province's share of the Canadian total was 26 per cent in 1957. The leading industry in Quebec is manufacturing, accounting for nearly 64 per cent of the province's net value of output in 1957. Construction contributed 18 per cent while agriculture and mining, the main primary industries, each accounted for 5 per cent of the provincial total.

(f) Ontario

The net value of commodity production in Ontario rose from \$7,070,000,000 in 1956 to \$7,541,000,000 in 1957, a gain of 6.7 per cent. Ontario contributed 42 per cent of the Canadian total in 1957. The economy of Ontario, like that of Quebec, is largely dominated by manufacturing which has contributed between 67 and 69 per cent of the provincial net value of commodity output in recent years. The net value of construction accounted for more than 17 per cent of the provincial total while agriculture, the next in importance, accounted for 7 per cent.

(g) Manitoba

Manitoba's net value of commodity production declined from \$687,000,000 in 1956 to \$637,000,000 in 1957, a drop of 7.3 per cent. Manufacturing has been the province's principal activity since 1953 and accounted for 43 per cent of total net value in 1957. The relative importance of construction has increased in recent years, accounting for 26 per cent of the total in 1957. Agriculture's share of the province's net value of output was 20 per cent in 1957.

(h) Saskatchewan

The economy of Saskatchewan is largely dependent on agriculture and particularly on wheat production. Thus the reduced yield of 1957 brought a sharp decline in the value of the province's commodity output. Net value of production in 1957 was \$760,000,000, 26 per cent below the 1956 level, with the result that Saskatchewan's contribution to the Canadian total declined from 6 per cent in 1956 to 4 per cent in 1957. The agriculture industry accounted for 39 per cent of the province's net value of output in 1957. Construction and manufacturing contributed 26 and 14 per cent respectively. The relative importance of mining increased in 1957, the contribution of this industry being 17 per cent compared with only 7 per cent in 1956.

(i) Alberta

The net value of commodity production in Alberta amounted to \$1,438,000,000 in 1957, a drop of 5 per cent from the 1956 total of \$1,512,000,000. The province's contribution to the Canadian total was 8 per cent in 1957. Agriculture in Alberta has declined in relative importance in recent years, and accounted for only 19 per cent of the provincial total in 1957. Construction, mining and manufacturing industries, on the other hand, have all increased in relative importance in recent years and contributed 29, 26 and 22 per cent respectively to the provincial total in 1957.

(j) British Columbia

British Columbia's net value of production dropped slightly to \$1,867,000,000 in 1957. The province contributed 10.5 per cent of the Canadian aggregate, ranking third in this respect among the provinces. Manufacturing is the leading industry and accounted for 41 per cent of the province's total net value of commodity output in 1957. Construction has increased in relative importance in recent years, contributing 31 per cent to the provincial total in 1957. Forestry ranked third in 1957 with a share of nearly 14 per cent while mining accounted for 5 per cent.

5. Sources and Methods**(a) 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, 1958, 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, poultry and grain inventories in all provinces.

Operating expenses (excluding taxes on all farm land, net farm rent, depreciation, 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.

(b) Forestry

The forestry totals are obtained from the Forestry Section of the Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau, and were recently subjected to a major revision which was published in the Survey of Production, 1926-1956.

The estimates are based on actual rather than apparent production whenever possible. The value of production includes the value of the standing timber, plus the costs of cutting and processing on site, hauling out to the shipping or collection point, plus overhead and profits.

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 gross value of production, then subtracted from the latter to obtain the net value.

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. The estimates of the value of farm forest products originate in the Forestry Section and are used in computing the net value of agricultural production.

(c) Fisheries

The series used for this industry is the total value of fish caught and landed as compiled in the Industry and Merchandising Division 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.

(d) Trapping

The value of production in the trapping industry is obtained from the Agriculture Division of the Bureau. Values of wild life pelts taken are published in the report "Fur Production" and represent the value of the trapping industry. As in fisheries, no data are available for materials and supplies used by trappers, and the value shown is in reality a gross value.

(e) Mining

The basic data for the mining industry originate in the Industry and Merchandising Division 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. In order to avoid duplication with the manufacturing industry the net values of these industries are deducted from the published net values of the mining industry.

(f) Electric Power

Electric power statistics originate in the Public Finance and Transportation Division of the Bureau and are classified into two major categories: utilities and industrial establishments. The latter are defined as companies or individuals which generate electricity mainly for use in their own plants. Only the revenue from power actually sold is included in the total value for the industry as herein presented.

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 "Electric Power Statistics" reports 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.

(g) Manufacturing

The value added by manufacturing industries for Canada and the provinces is published in the reports of the Industry and Merchandising Division. The value added is derived by first adjusting the value of shipments for the change in the value of inventory of finished goods and goods in process and then subtracting the cost of materials and fuel and electricity.

(h) Construction

The statistics for construction 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-contractors.¹ 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, 78 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, 1957-1959". The estimates of the cost of materials used are based on an annual survey of construction contractors. These surveys provide ratios of the cost of materials used to value of work performed which are then applied to the total value of work performed as reported in the investment survey to yield the total cost of materials used. The net figures published in this report are then obtained by subtracting the cost of materials used from the total value of construction work performed.

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-producing industries.

TABLE 1. Net Value of Commodity Production in Canada by Industry, 1953-1957

Industry	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	dollars				
Agriculture	2,182,781,000	1,494,519,000	1,867,767,000	2,055,684,000	1,579,721,000
Forestry (excluding farm wood lots)*	558,335,173	583,969,829	664,288,507	760,837,996	663,242,357
Fisheries	89,832,500	97,542,000	91,390,400	105,956,600	94,247,100
Trapping	13,221,035	9,839,383	17,423,973	12,360,709	10,950,555
Mining	790,596,855	900,609,249	1,061,430,009	1,224,102,003	1,308,518,016
Electric power	449,320,752	488,556,404	543,305,000	593,493,000 ¹	632,763,000
Total - Primary production	4,084,087,315	3,575,035,865	4,245,604,889	4,752,434,308	4,289,442,028
Manufactures	7,993,069,351	7,902,124,137	8,753,450,496	9,605,424,579	9,822,084,726
Construction	2,554,000,000	2,607,800,000	2,770,200,000	3,343,700,000	3,713,372,000
Total - Secondary production	10,547,069,351	10,509,924,137	11,523,650,496	12,949,124,579	13,535,456,726
Grand total	14,631,156,666	14,084,960,002	15,769,255,385	17,701,558,887	17,824,898,754
* Forestry including farm wood-lot production	622,500,000	644,000,000	729,100,000	841,300,000	733,100,000

¹ Method of compilation changed in 1956. Net value of production for electric power on the old basis was \$613,773,000 in 1956.

TABLE 2. Percentage Contribution by Industry, 1943-1957

Industry	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Agriculture	16.9	21.0	19.9	22.7	19.7	19.6	17.1	16.9	18.4	18.2	14.9	10.6	11.8	11.6	8.9
Forestry	3.2	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.5	4.9	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.7
Fisheries	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Trapping	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining	5.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.3
Electric power	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
Total - Primary production	29.7	33.1	33.8	37.3	34.1	33.9	30.4	31.2	33.1	31.7	27.9	25.4	26.9	26.8	24.1
Manufactures	60.0	57.8	56.8	51.5	53.8	52.6	55.1	54.6	53.0	53.2	54.6	56.1	55.5	54.3	55.1
Construction	10.3	9.1	9.4	11.2	12.1	13.5	14.5	14.2	14.0	15.1	17.5	18.5	17.6	18.9	20.8
Total - Secondary production	70.3	66.9	66.2	62.7	65.9	66.1	69.6	68.8	67.0	68.3	72.1	74.6	73.1	73.2	75.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3. Net Value of Commodity Production in Canada by Province, 1953-1957

Province	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	dollars				
Newfoundland ¹	159,195,289	165,435,551	190,913,405	212,599,766	193,131,311
Prince Edward Island	32,551,962	35,429,404	37,364,580	39,259,756	35,297,793
Nova Scotia	329,766,794	340,205,863	343,263,556	380,581,711	396,076,551
New Brunswick	260,996,477	256,293,717	289,916,350	319,005,440	296,607,764
Quebec	3,803,883,257	3,859,422,065	4,154,735,222	4,543,081,302	4,628,986,997
Ontario	5,990,989,151	5,789,142,757	6,426,947,022	7,069,995,790	7,541,109,610
Manitoba	563,662,409	528,832,576	585,219,522	687,187,636	637,187,825
Saskatchewan	911,956,307	570,274,356	837,778,719	1,030,085,152	760,334,636
Alberta	1,180,122,362	1,121,204,812	1,278,233,313	1,512,127,462	1,438,426,795
British Columbia ²	1,376,443,675	1,380,813,161	1,587,990,127	1,875,455,712	1,867,322,479
Yukon and Northwest Territories ³	21,588,983	37,905,740	36,893,569	32,179,158	30,416,973
Total	14,631,156,666	14,084,960,002	15,769,255,385	17,701,558,887	17,824,898,754

¹ Newfoundland data exclude agriculture.

² Construction figures for Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 4. Percentage Contribution by Province, 1943-1957

Province	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 ¹	1950 ¹	1951 ¹	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Newfoundland ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
New Brunswick	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Quebec	29.1	28.2	27.9	26.6	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.3	25.9	26.0	26.0	27.4	26.4	25.7	26.0
Ontario	40.8	39.3	39.8	37.6	39.7	39.9	41.8	41.5	40.5	39.7	40.9	41.1	40.8	39.9	42.3
Manitoba	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.6
Saskatchewan	5.1	7.7	6.4	7.7	6.4	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.3	6.2	4.0	5.3	5.8	4.2
Alberta	5.2	6.4	6.3	7.7	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.1
British Columbia ³	9.7	8.4	9.0	9.1	10.2	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.6	10.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories ^{2,3}	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Excludes Newfoundland as data for several series are not available.² Excludes agriculture.³ Construction figures for Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.

TABLE 5. Per Capita Net Value of Commodity Production by Province with Percentage Variations from National Average, 1953-1957

	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	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
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Canada¹	1,001		935		1,019		1,116		1,091	
Prince Edward Island	322	-67.8	351	-62.5	374	-63.3	397	-64.4	357	-67.3
Nova Scotia	497	-50.4	506	-45.9	503	-50.6	548	-50.9	564	-48.3
New Brunswick	490	-51.0	475	-49.2	530	-48.0	575	-48.5	525	-51.9
Quebec	891	-11.0	880	-5.9	920	-9.7	982	-12.0	973	-10.8
Ontario	1,213	+21.2	1,132	+21.1	1,220	+19.7	1,308	+17.2	1,341	+22.9
Manitoba	697	-30.4	643	-31.2	698	-31.5	808	-27.6	741	-32.1
Saskatchewan	1,059	+5.8	653	-30.2	954	-6.4	1,169	+4.7	865	-20.7
Alberta	1,166	+16.5	1,061	+13.5	1,172	+15.0	1,347	+20.7	1,240	+13.7
British Columbia ²	1,098	+9.7	1,073	+14.8	1,185	+16.3	1,334	+19.5	1,250	+14.6

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.² Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Commodity Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1953-1957

Industry	Newfoundland									
	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	24,884	15.6	21,419	12.9	24,295	12.7	23,966	11.3	21,220	11.1
Fisheries	12,015	7.6	14,704	8.9	14,161	7.4	15,090	7.0	13,672	7.1
Trapping	62	0.0	131	0.1	48	0.0	158	0.1	49	0.0
Mining	20,917	13.1	26,879	16.2	42,625	22.3	51,332	24.1	45,562	23.6
Electric power	3,933	2.5	4,618	2.8	6,698	3.5	8,446	4.0	8,805	4.5
Manufactures	57,785	36.3	59,484	36.0	60,587	31.8	62,608	29.5	56,544	29.2
Construction	39,600	24.9	38,200	23.1	42,500	22.3	51,000	24.0	47,280	24.5
Grand total¹	159,195	100.0	165,436	100.0	190,913	100.0	212,600	100.0	193,131	100.0

¹ Excludes agriculture.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Commodity Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1953-1957 - Continued

Industry	Prince Edward Island									
	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	15,405	47.3	15,050	42.5	16,085	43.0	17,329	44.1	13,749	39.0
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	2,870	8.8	2,948	8.3	3,279	8.8	3,949	10.1	3,550	10.0
Trapping	4	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric power	1,194	3.7	1,283	3.6	1,367	3.7	1,418	3.6	1,621	4.6
Manufactures	5,879	18.1	6,045	17.1	6,432	17.2	6,182	15.7	6,580	18.6
Construction	7,200	22.1	10,100	28.5	10,200	27.3	10,400	26.5	9,796	27.8
Grand total	32,552	100.0	35,429	100.0	37,365	100.0	39,260	100.0	35,298	100.0
	Nova Scotia									
Agriculture	24,819	7.5	25,426	7.5	23,445	6.8	25,693	6.8	24,048	6.1
Forestry	14,150	4.3	13,613	4.0	16,052	4.7	16,164	4.2	14,610	3.7
Fisheries	21,929	6.7	23,046	6.8	23,582	6.9	25,038	6.6	23,084	5.8
Trapping	227	0.1	183	0.0	207	0.1	158	0.0	176	0.0
Mining	51,234	15.5	56,777	16.7	50,850	14.8	50,119	13.2	52,233	13.2
Electric power	13,791	4.2	14,982	4.4	16,481	4.8	17,989	4.7	17,945	4.5
Manufactures	127,917	38.8	129,778	38.1	139,646	40.7	159,820	42.0	175,683	44.4
Construction	75,700	22.9	76,400	22.5	73,000	21.2	85,600	22.5	88,298	22.3
Grand total	329,767	100.0	340,206	100.0	343,264	100.0	380,582	100.0	396,077	100.0
	New Brunswick									
Agriculture	28,692	11.0	29,504	11.5	26,257	9.1	35,361	11.1	29,476	9.9
Forestry	32,471	12.4	28,986	11.3	32,423	11.2	45,947	14.4	33,213	11.2
Fisheries	6,910	2.7	7,310	2.9	6,753	2.3	8,146	2.5	7,014	2.4
Trapping	84	0.0	175	0.1	184	0.1	148	0.0	173	0.1
Mining	7,305	2.8	7,890	3.1	10,405	3.6	12,028	3.8	12,856	4.3
Electric power	10,217	3.9	11,613	4.5	11,986	4.1	13,061	4.1	14,724	5.0
Manufactures	120,617	46.2	118,016	46.0	120,808	41.6	125,314	39.3	123,547	41.6
Construction	54,700	21.0	52,800	20.6	81,100	28.0	79,000	24.8	75,605	25.5
Grand total	260,996	100.0	256,294	100.0	289,916	100.0	319,005	100.0	296,608	100.0
	Quebec									
Agriculture	286,845	7.5	267,582	6.9	282,256	6.6	250,743	5.5	247,844	5.4
Forestry	171,046	4.5	185,359	4.8	188,859	4.6	224,899	5.0	178,995	3.9
Fisheries	3,395	0.1	2,931	0.1	3,453	0.1	4,440	0.1	4,068	0.1
Trapping	1,288	0.0	1,120	0.0	1,750	0.0	1,162	0.0	1,187	0.0
Mining	152,132	4.0	175,286	4.6	233,120	5.6	243,074	5.3	238,225	5.1
Electric power	150,030	4.0	158,416	4.1	170,064	4.1	171,415	3.8	185,421	4.0
Manufactures	2,424,647	63.7	2,448,028	63.4	2,622,333	63.1	2,888,149	63.6	2,947,898	63.7
Construction	614,500	16.2	620,700	16.1	652,900	15.7	759,200	16.7	825,349	17.8
Grand total	3,803,883	100.0	3,859,422	100.0	4,154,735	100.0	4,543,081	100.0	4,628,987	100.0
	Ontario									
Agriculture	515,492	8.6	436,607	7.6	476,728	7.4	464,844	6.6	487,529	6.5
Forestry	96,911	1.6	99,009	1.7	114,483	1.8	125,917	1.8	128,521	1.7
Fisheries	7,027	0.1	7,013	0.1	6,783	0.1	7,927	0.1	7,047	0.1
Trapping	3,869	0.1	2,683	0.0	4,286	0.1	2,990	0.0	2,576	0.0
Mining	184,516	3.1	196,422	3.4	221,263	3.4	246,454	3.5	309,475	4.1
Electric power	164,347	2.7	179,979	3.1	208,649	3.3	236,993	3.3	249,187	3.3
Manufactures	4,130,127	69.0	3,930,730	67.9	4,426,655	68.9	4,868,570	68.9	5,047,711	66.9
Construction	888,700	14.8	936,700	16.2	968,100	15.0	1,116,300	15.8	1,309,064	17.4
Grand total	5,990,989	100.0	5,789,143	100.0	6,426,947	100.0	7,069,996	100.0	7,541,110	100.0

TABLE 6. Net Value of Commodity Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1953-1957 - Concluded

Industry	Manitoba									
	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Agriculture	160,727	28.5	115,225	21.8	143,851	24.6	187,535	27.3	129,141	20.3
Forestry	5,805	1.0	6,797	1.3	6,165	1.0	9,514	1.4	7,150	1.1
Fisheries	2,717	0.5	3,088	0.6	3,477	0.6	2,947	0.4	3,279	0.5
Trapping	2,116	0.4	1,574	0.3	2,970	0.5	2,240	0.3	2,360	0.4
Mining	12,216	2.2	17,100	3.2	22,545	3.8	27,487	4.0	27,679	4.3
Electric power	22,084	3.9	24,261	4.6	24,340	4.2	27,548	4.0	27,476	4.3
Manufactures	229,797	40.8	232,488	44.0	247,472	42.3	270,018	39.3	273,163	42.9
Construction	128,200	22.7	128,300	24.2	134,400	23.0	159,900	23.3	166,940	26.2
Grand total	563,662	100.0	528,833	100.0	585,220	100.0	687,188	100.0	637,188	100.0
	Saskatchewan									
Agriculture	652,912	71.6	235,946	41.4	500,940	59.8	610,018	59.2	293,101	38.6
Forestry	3,608	0.4	4,521	0.8	4,166	0.5	5,404	0.5	4,386	0.6
Fisheries	553	0.1	741	0.1	763	0.1	784	0.1	939	0.1
Trapping	2,121	0.2	1,383	0.3	3,715	0.5	2,637	0.3	2,143	0.3
Mining	32,891	3.6	35,572	6.2	45,357	5.4	76,450	7.4	130,288	17.1
Electric power	14,630	1.6	16,951	3.0	18,639	2.2	21,564	2.1	23,690	3.1
Manufactures	79,941	8.8	104,560	18.3	113,599	13.5	113,628	11.0	109,599	14.4
Construction	125,300	13.7	170,600	29.9	150,600	18.0	199,400	19.4	196,190	25.8
Grand total	911,956	100.0	570,274	100.0	837,779	100.0	1,030,085	100.0	760,335	100.0
	Alberta									
Agriculture	418,455	35.5	295,267	26.3	327,685	25.6	389,926	25.8	278,920	19.4
Forestry	9,777	0.8	12,056	1.1	13,163	1.0	14,701	1.0	15,852	1.1
Fisheries	667	0.0	667	0.0	688	0.0	790	0.0	654	0.1
Trapping	1,617	0.1	1,080	0.1	2,078	0.2	1,132	0.0	1,044	0.1
Mining	227,332	19.3	257,385	23.0	303,752	23.8	380,800	25.2	378,209	26.3
Electric power	22,414	1.9	25,622	2.3	28,858	2.3	32,847	2.2	36,558	2.5
Manufactures	199,660	16.9	219,328	19.6	263,309	20.6	285,831	18.9	312,037	21.7
Construction	300,200	25.5	309,800	27.6	338,700	26.5	406,100	26.9	414,953	28.8
Grand total	1,180,122	100.0	1,121,205	100.0	1,278,233	100.0	1,512,127	100.0	1,438,427	100.0
	British Columbia									
Agriculture	79,434	5.8	73,912	5.4	70,520	4.4	74,235	4.0	75,913	4.1
Forestry	199,071	14.4	211,615	15.3	264,232	16.6	293,174	15.6	258,671	13.8
Fisheries	31,281	2.3	34,458	2.5	27,711	1.7	36,058	1.9	30,021	1.6
Trapping	709	0.0	568	0.0	774	0.1	573	0.0	399	0.0
Mining	85,098	6.2	94,781	6.9	100,415	6.3	109,816	5.9	88,978	4.8
Electric power	45,265	3.3	49,466	3.6	54,761	3.5	60,552	3.2	65,529	3.5
Manufactures	615,686	44.7	651,813	47.2	750,877	47.3	824,249	44.0	767,914	41.1
Construction ¹	319,900	23.3	264,200	19.1	318,700	20.1	476,800	25.4	579,897	31.1
Grand total	1,376,444	100.0	1,380,813	100.0	1,587,990	100.0	1,875,436	100.0	1,867,322	100.0
	Yukon and Northwest Territories²									
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	612	2.8	595	1.5	449	1.2	1,152	3.6	625	2.1
Fisheries	471	2.2	636	1.7	742	2.0	787	2.4	720	2.4
Trapping	1,124	5.2	939	2.5	1,410	3.8	961	3.0	842	2.8
Mining	16,955	78.5	32,516	85.8	31,098	84.3	26,543	82.5	25,014	82.2
Electric power	1,415	6.6	1,364	3.6	1,462	4.0	1,660	5.2	1,807	5.9
Manufactures	1,012	4.7	1,856	4.9	1,733	4.7	1,076	3.3	1,410	4.6
Construction	'	-	'	-	'	-	'	-	'	-
Grand total	21,589	100.0	37,906	100.0	36,894	100.0	32,179	100.0	30,417	100.0

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

² Excludes agriculture and construction.

³ Included with British Columbia.

SELECTED REFERENCES

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or from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada)

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