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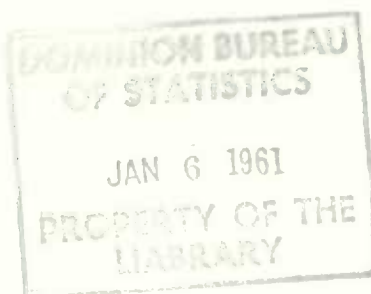
ANNUAL



CANADA

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1954-58



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SYMBOLS

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

- .. figures not available.
- nil or zero.

NOTE: Due to rounding, tabular detail in this report may not add to totals.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

1954-58

1. Recent Trends in Commodity Production

Value added¹ in Canadian commodity-producing industries rose during 1958 to \$18,078,000,000, almost 1 per cent above the 1957 level of \$17,921,000,000. Provinces showing the sharpest gains include Prince Edward Island (13 per cent), Manitoba (12 per cent) and Saskatchewan (9 per cent). British Columbia was the most adversely affected—down 9 per cent. Commodity production in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia decreased slightly, while in the remaining provinces gains ranging between 1 and 3 per cent were recorded.

In an industry comparison of the change in net value of commodity production between 1957 and 1958, increases were shown in fisheries (24 per cent), agriculture (15 per cent) and electric power

¹ Census value added is obtained by deducting from gross value of production, exclusive of excise and manufacturers' sales taxes, the cost of purchased materials, fuel and electricity; census value added still includes purchased services and certain indirect taxes such as licences, property taxes, public domain taxes on oil and gas extraction, etc. In the remainder of this report, value added will be referred to as 'net value'.

(8 per cent). Production values in mining and construction increased fractionally. Forestry reflected the sharpest decrease with net value of production down 22 per cent. Manufacturing declined fractionally and trapping decreased by 4 per cent.

The net value of commodity production in Canada is presented historically in Charts 1 and 2, on a semi-logarithmic scale. Chart 1 shows the total for Canada with the trend-line over the period, while Chart 2 shows the net value of each commodity-producing industry. The net value of commodity production in Canada increased at a rate of 9.9 per cent (compounded annually) over the period 1935-58.

Calculated trend-line rates of increase greater than the total were recorded in construction (12.5 per cent), forestry (11.1 per cent) and manufacturing (10.3 per cent). Mining recorded a rate of increase of 8.7 per cent, electric power 7.7 per cent and agriculture 6.9 per cent in the same comparison.

However, a comparison of rates of growth in volume terms over the period 1935-58 presents a different picture. The greatest rate of increase was

CHART - 1

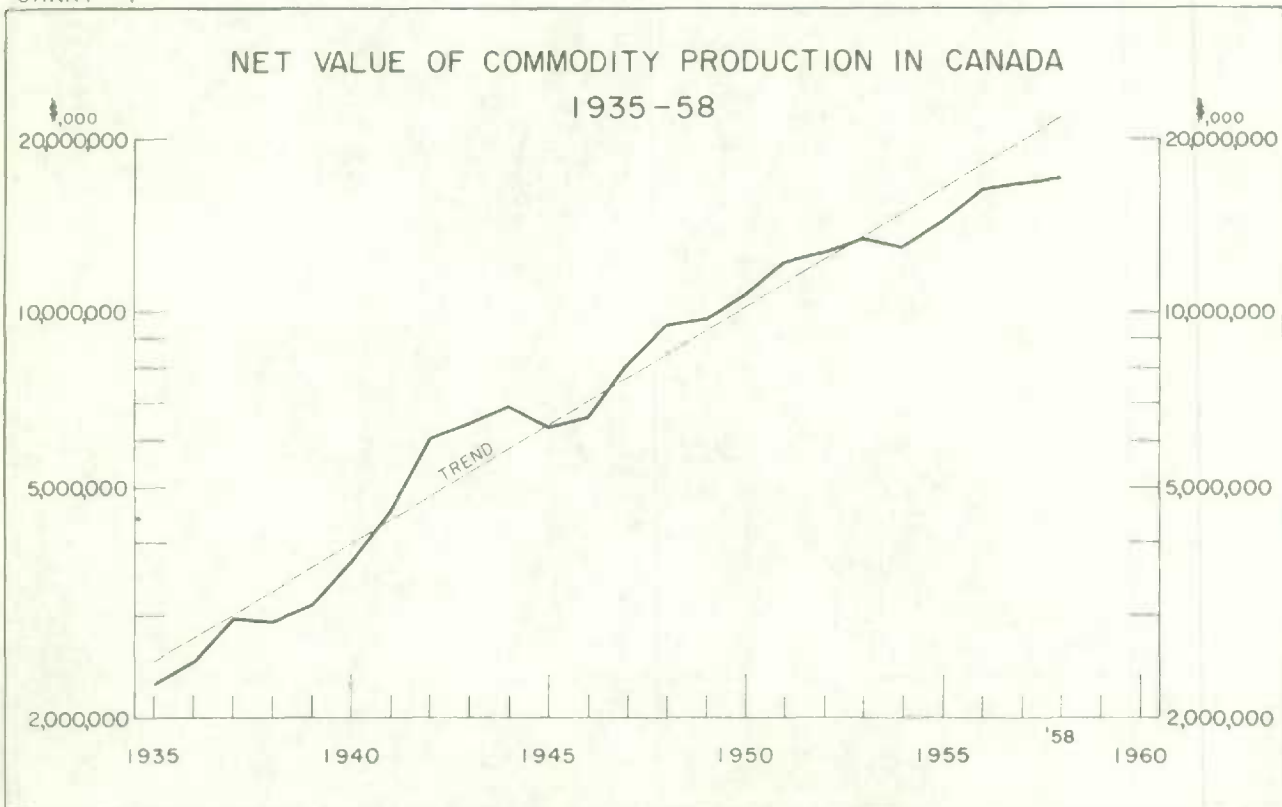
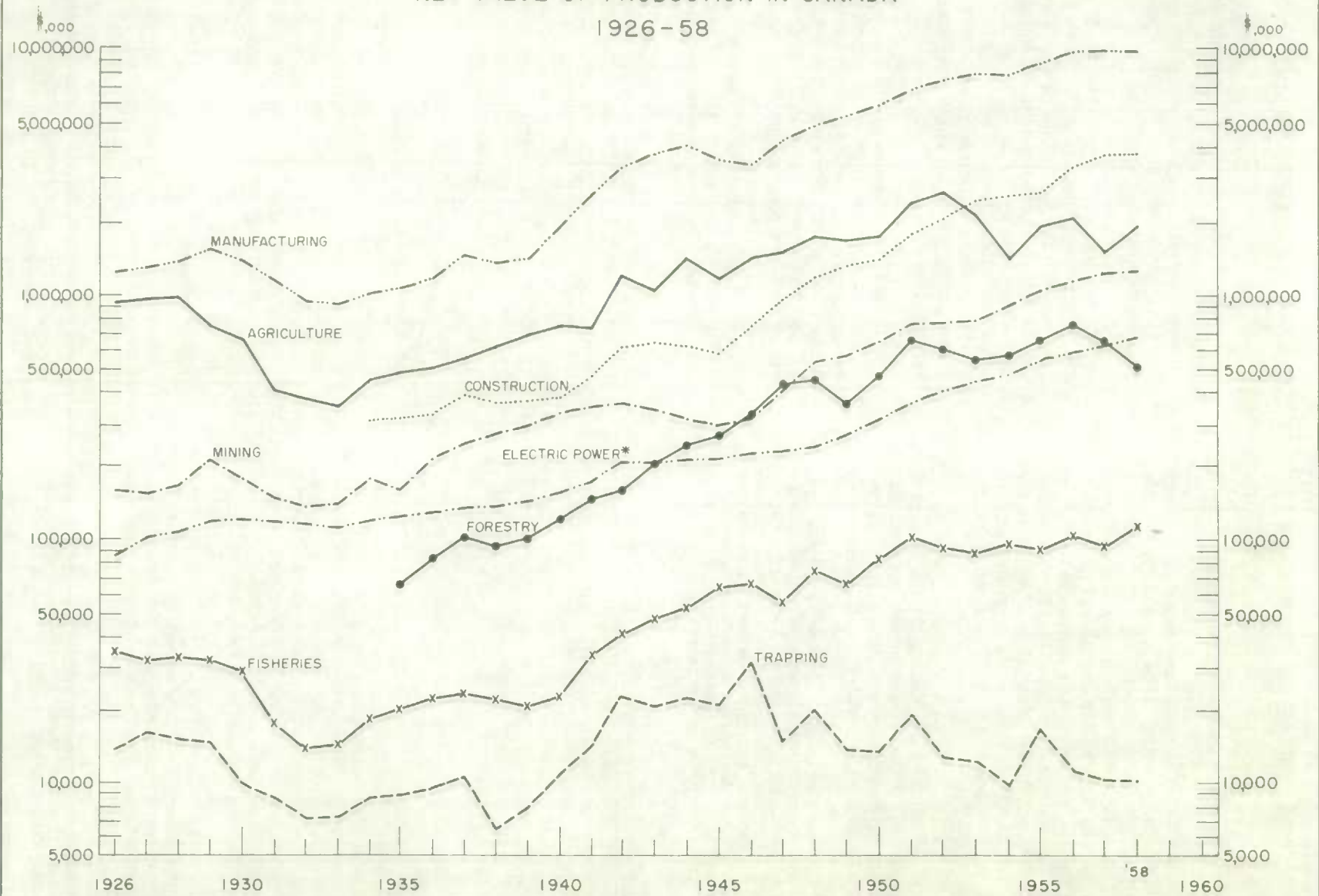


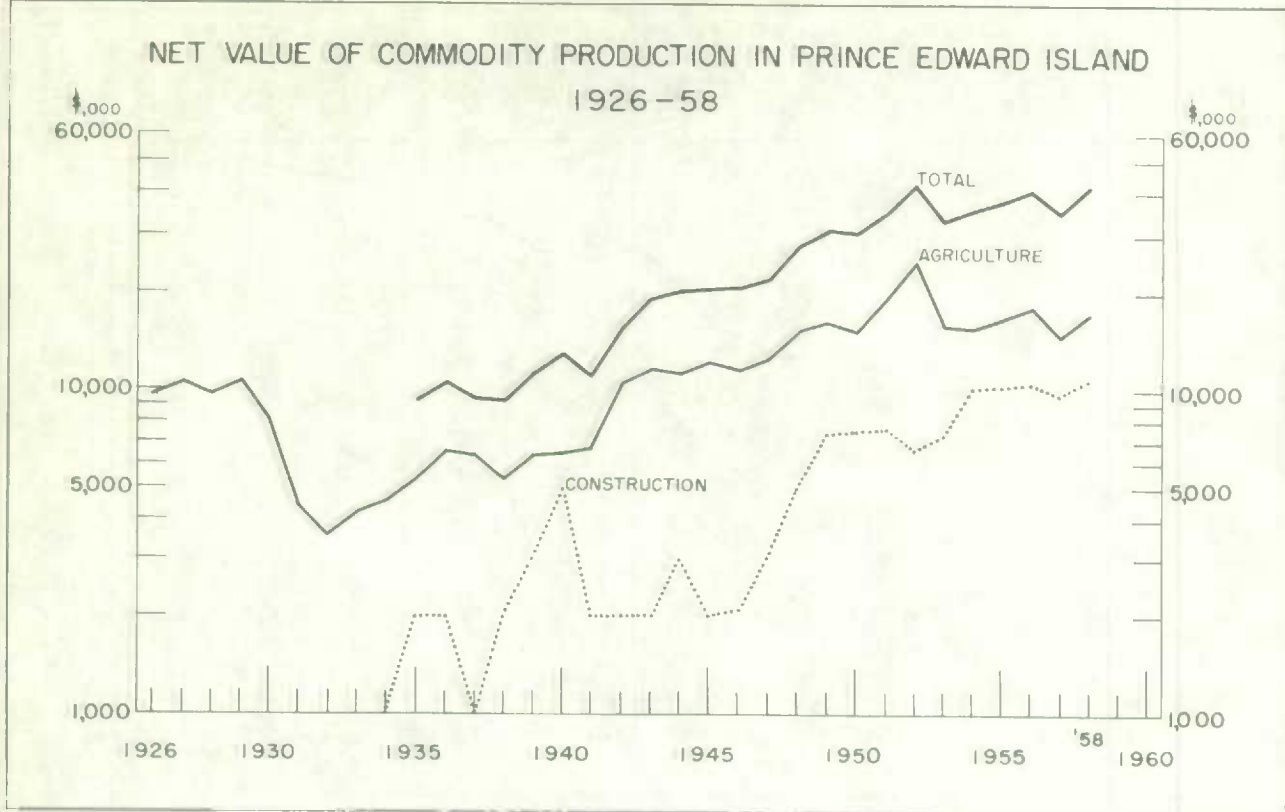
CHART-2

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1926-58



* METHOD OF COMPILATION CHANGED IN 1956

CHART - 3



recorded in electric power,² at 8.3 per cent per annum, followed by construction³ at 7.4 per cent per annum. Manufacturing² and mining² increased at annual rates of 5.5 and 4.9 per cent respectively. Available data suggest a 4 per cent rate of increase in forestry, while the gross volume index of agriculture⁴ increased at an annual rate of 1.9 per cent in the same period.

Manufacturing has maintained its position over the years as the leading commodity-producing industry in Canada, contributing more than half of the net value of commodity production in most years. Agriculture ranked second in importance until 1953 when construction took over this position. Mining has increased in relative importance in recent years, while the contributions of electric power and forestry have varied from 3 per cent to 6 per cent over the period. Fisheries has contributed about 1 per cent to the total and trapping less than half of one per cent.

Preliminary data now available suggest that the net value of commodity production in 1959 was up slightly from 1958 levels. Construction rose

slightly with all provinces except Ontario and Saskatchewan showing increases. Manufacturing shipments and inventory data suggest a 7 per cent increase in the value of manufactures in 1959 as compared with 1958. Preliminary data indicate that mining, forestry and electric power rose moderately while fishing fell slightly. Agriculture was down 7 per cent, with slight declines shown in every province.

2. Provincial Analysis of Production

The net value of commodity production by Province is presented historically from 1926 to 1958 in Charts 3 to 11. Total commodity production, as well as leading commodity-producing industries in each Province are charted on a semi-logarithmic scale in order to show the growth of production over the period.

(a) Newfoundland

The net value of commodity production in Newfoundland, exclusive of agriculture, amounted to \$190,000,000 in 1958, about 1 per cent of the Canadian total. This represented a drop of 1 per cent from the 1957 value level. Manufacturing, the principal commodity-producing industry in Newfoundland, accounted for 30 per cent of total net value. Next in importance were construction (28 per cent), mining (19 per cent), forestry (11 per cent) and fishing (6 per cent).

² Published component of the Index of Industrial Production, *Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-1957*, Catalogue No. 61-502.

³ *Construction in Canada*, Catalogue No. 64-201.

⁴ Published gross volume index of agriculture, *Index of Farm Production*, Catalogue No. 21-203.

CHART - 4

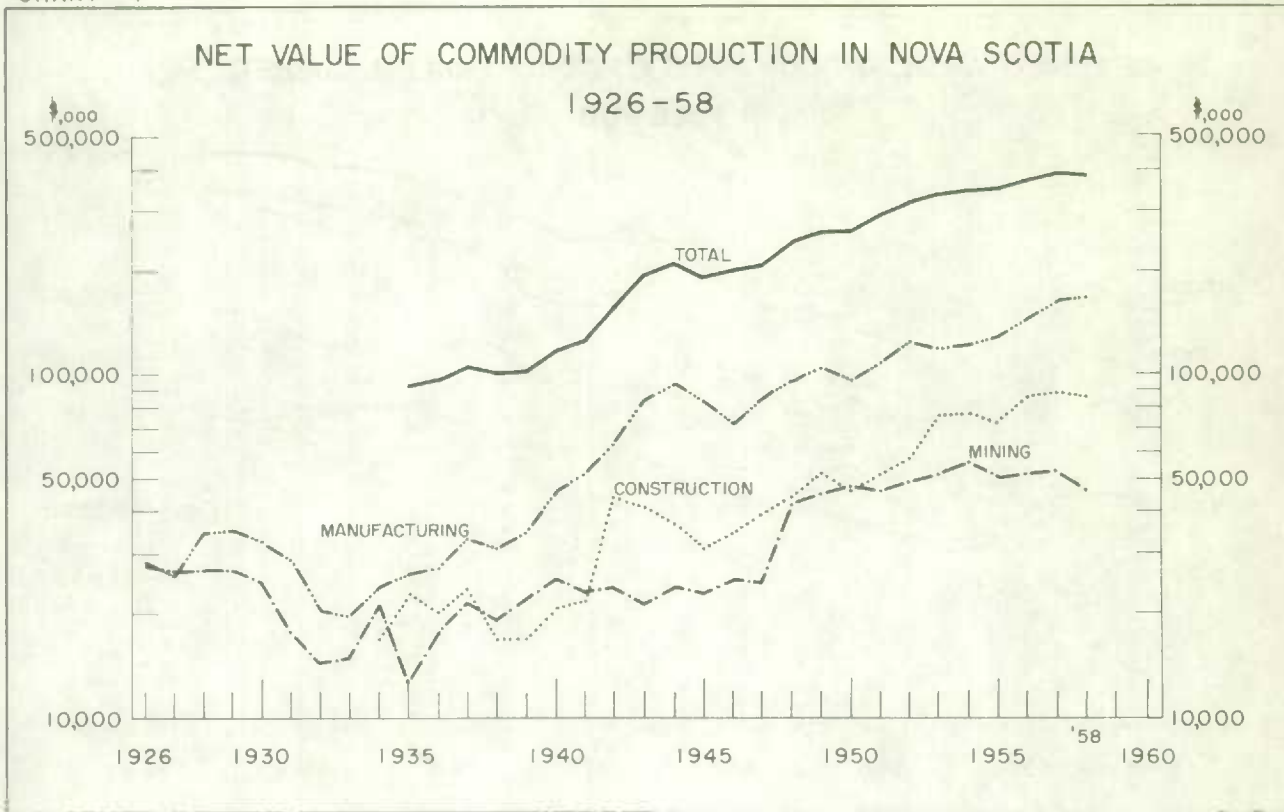


CHART - 5

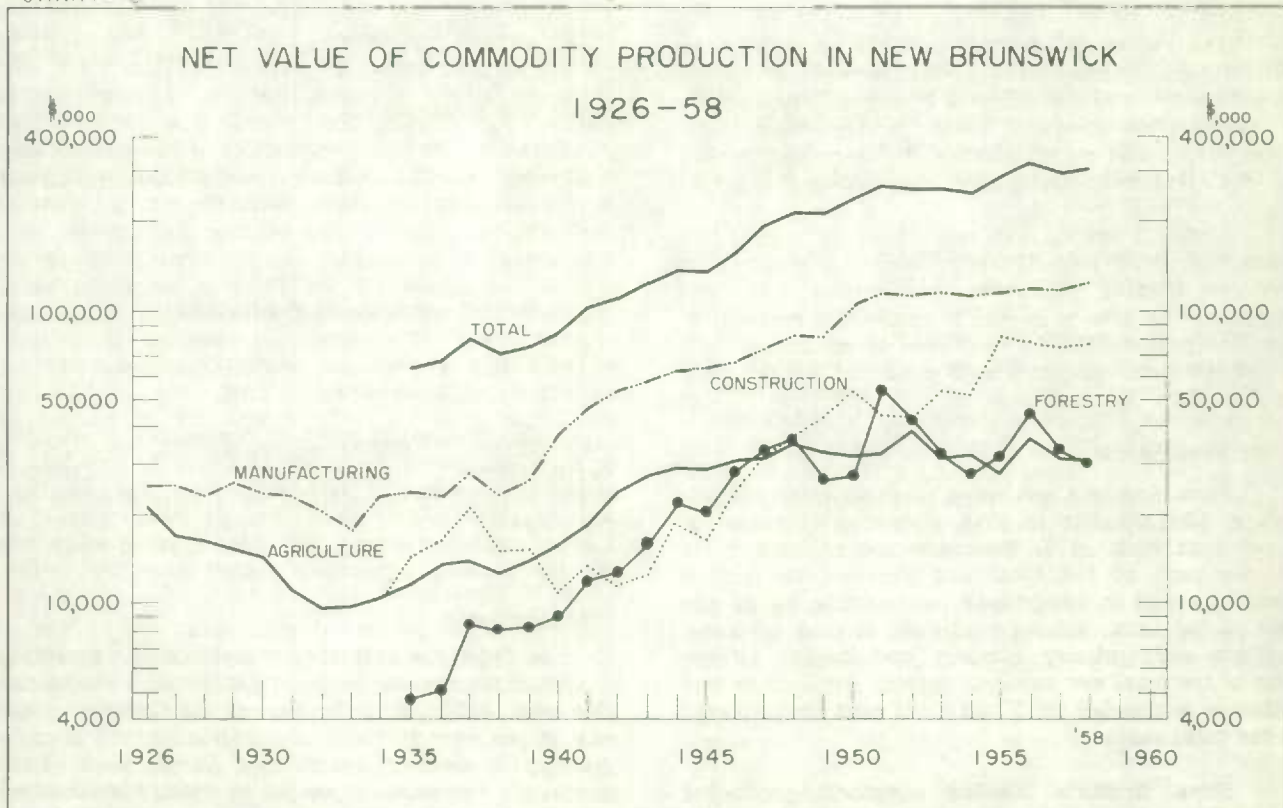
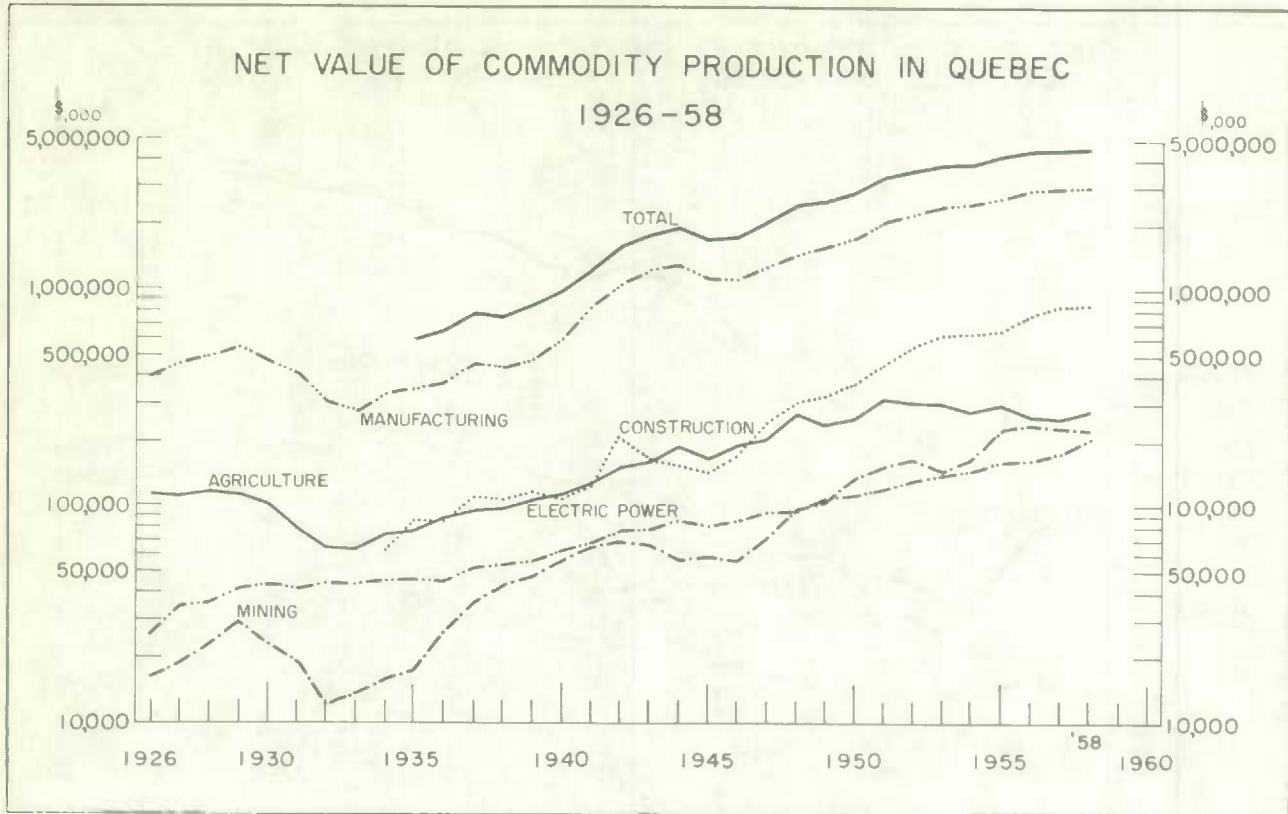


CHART - 6



(b) Prince Edward Island

The economy of Prince Edward Island is largely agricultural, farm production accounting for 43 per cent of the net value of commodity production of \$41,000,000 in 1958. Next in importance were construction and manufacturing, contributing 26 and 18 per cent respectively to the provincial total.

Chart 3 shows the net value of commodity production in Prince Edward Island, together with the two leading industries, agriculture and construction. The rate of growth in commodity production over the period 1935 to 1958 was at an annual rate of 7.7 per cent compared with a rate of 9.9 per cent for Canada.

(c) Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's net value of commodity production at \$395,000,000 in 1958 showed a decrease of 1 per cent from 1957. Manufacturing accounted for 45 per cent of the total net value. Construction ranked second in importance, accounting for 22 per cent of the total. Mining continued to rank as Nova Scotia's main primary industry contributing 12 per cent of the total net value of output. Agriculture and fisheries accounted for 7 and 6 per cent respectively of the total value.

Nova Scotia's leading commodity-producing industries and total commodity production are presented in Chart 4. Nova Scotia's rate of growth in commodity production from 1935 to 1958 was at an

annual rate of 6.9 per cent. The main industries, namely manufacturing, construction and mining, reflected similar rates of growth over the period.

(d) New Brunswick

The net value of commodity production in New Brunswick in 1958 increased to \$306,000,000 (2 per cent over 1957) and accounted for 1.7 per cent of the total for Canada. The leading industry in New Brunswick is manufacturing, accounting for 43 per cent of the province's net value of output in 1958. Construction ranked second, contributing 26 per cent to the total. The principal primary industries, forestry and agriculture, each contributed 10 per cent to the total in 1958.

The historical trend of commodity production in New Brunswick is shown in Chart 5. The rate of growth in commodity production from 1935 to 1958 was slightly higher than that of Nova Scotia, at 8.0 per cent per annum. The annual rates of growth for the leading industries varied over the period.

(e) Quebec

In 1958, the net value of commodity production in Quebec increased to \$4,675,000,000, a fractional gain over 1957. Quebec's share of the Canadian total was 26 per cent in 1958. Manufacturing, the leading industry in Quebec, contributed 64 per cent to the province's net value of output in 1958. Construction contributed 18 per cent, while agriculture and mining, the main primary industries, accounted for 6 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

CHART - 7

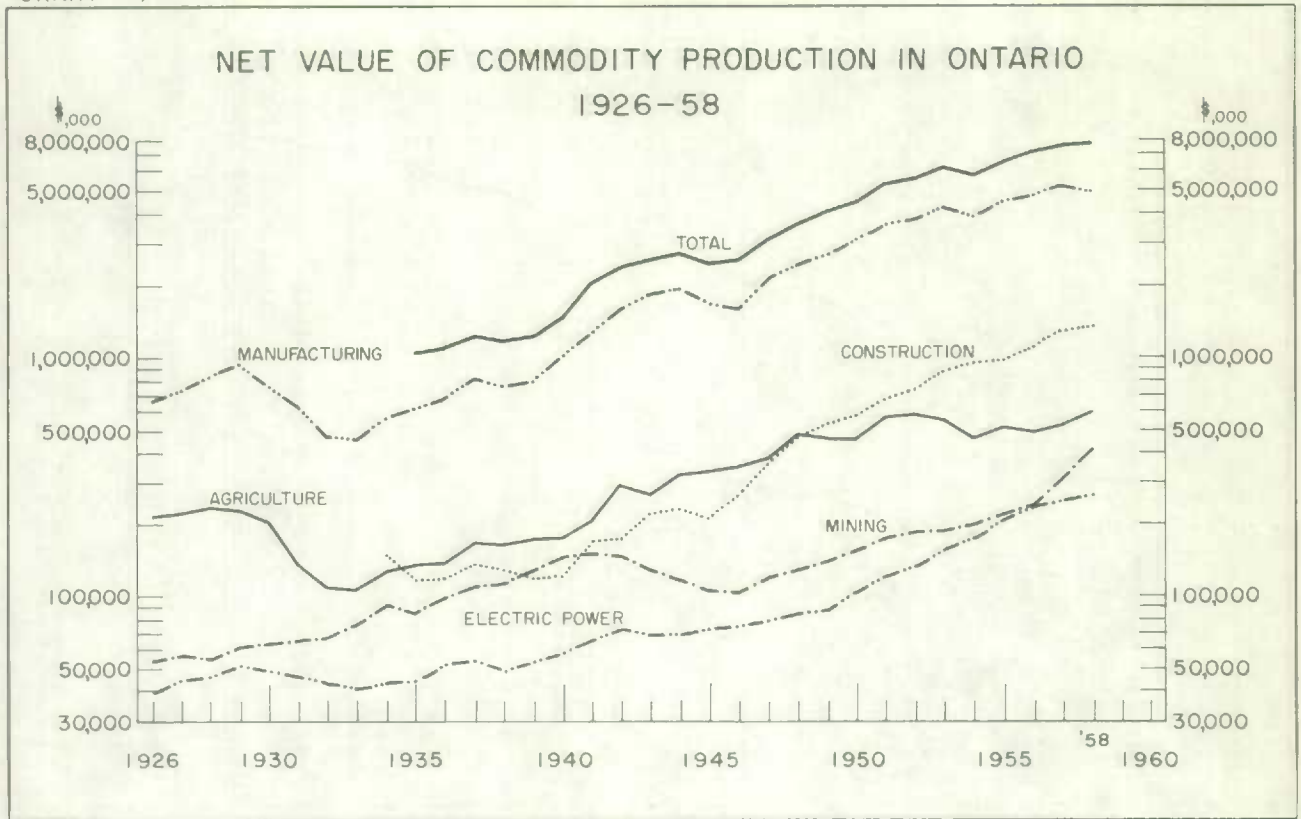


CHART - 8

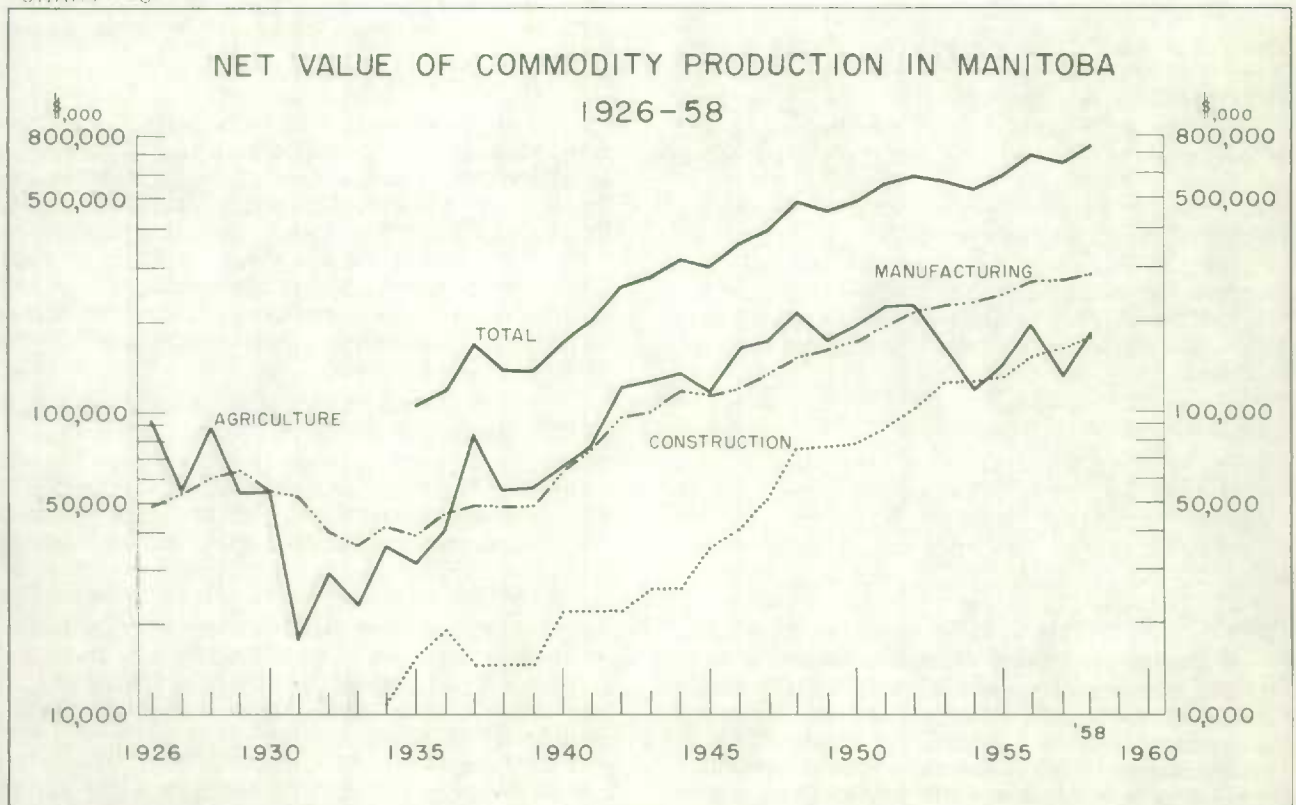
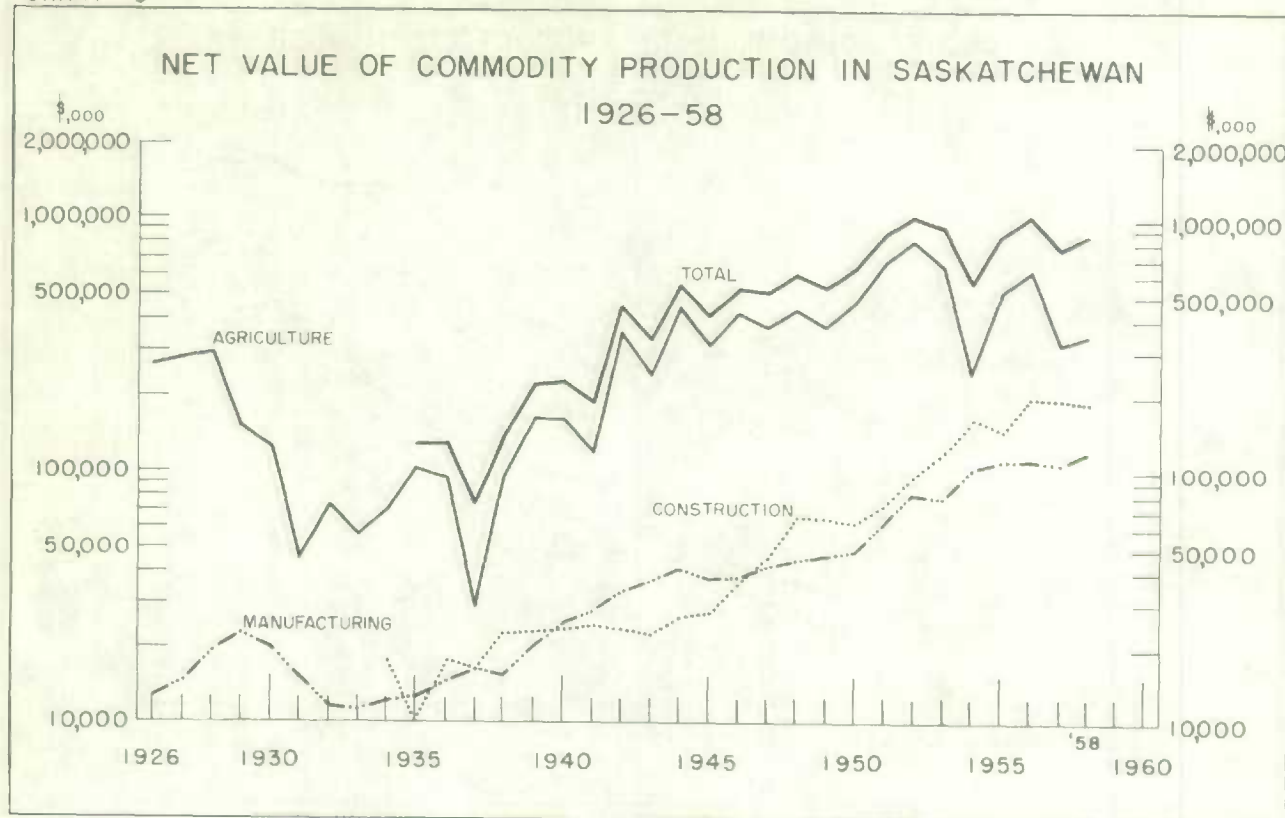


CHART - 9



The growth of commodity production in Quebec is presented in Chart 6, together with the five most important commodity-producing industries. The annual rate of growth in commodity production from 1935 to 1958 was 9.8 per cent compared with 9.9 per cent for Canada. The Chart shows a growth rate in manufacturing, the most important industry, similar to that of the provincial total. Varying growth rates are shown for the other industries charted.

(f) Ontario

Ontario's net value of commodity production increased from \$7,568,000,000 in 1957 to \$7,659,000,000 in 1958, a gain of 1 per cent. Ontario contributed 42 per cent to the Canadian total in 1958. Manufacturing contributed 64 per cent to the province's net value of output in 1958 and construction accounted for 18 per cent. These two industries had the same relative importance in Ontario and Quebec in 1958. The leading primary industry in Ontario, agriculture, accounted for 8 per cent of the provincial total in 1958.

During the period 1935-58, Ontario's rate of growth in commodity production at 9.6 per cent per annum almost equalled that of Canada (9.9 per cent per annum). As in Quebec, the leading industry, manufacturing, followed the growth pattern of commodity production for the province as a whole. Chart 7 shows varying rates of growth for construction, agriculture, mining and electric power.

(g) Manitoba

In 1958, the net value of commodity production increased to \$719,000,000, a gain of 12 per cent from 1957. Manufacturing, the principal activity, accounted for 40 per cent of total net value in 1958. The relative importance of construction has increased in recent years, accounting for 25 per cent in 1958. Agriculture contributed 26 per cent to the provincial total in 1958.

Chart 8 shows Manitoba's growth in commodity production and the three leading commodity-producing industries, manufacturing, agriculture and construction with varying growth patterns. The rate of growth in total commodity production was 8.7 per cent per annum over the 1935-58 period.

(h) Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan's economy is largely dependent on agriculture, as illustrated in Chart 9. Thus the increased production of agricultural products in 1958 was a factor which contributed to a rise in the value of commodity output in the province. Net value of production in 1958 was \$855,000,000, 9 per cent above the 1957 level. Agriculture accounted for 41 per cent of the province's net value of output in 1958. Construction and mining contributed 22 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. The relative importance of manufacturing remained the same as in 1957, 14 per cent of the total. In the past several years, mining (not shown on Chart 9) has been

CHART - 10

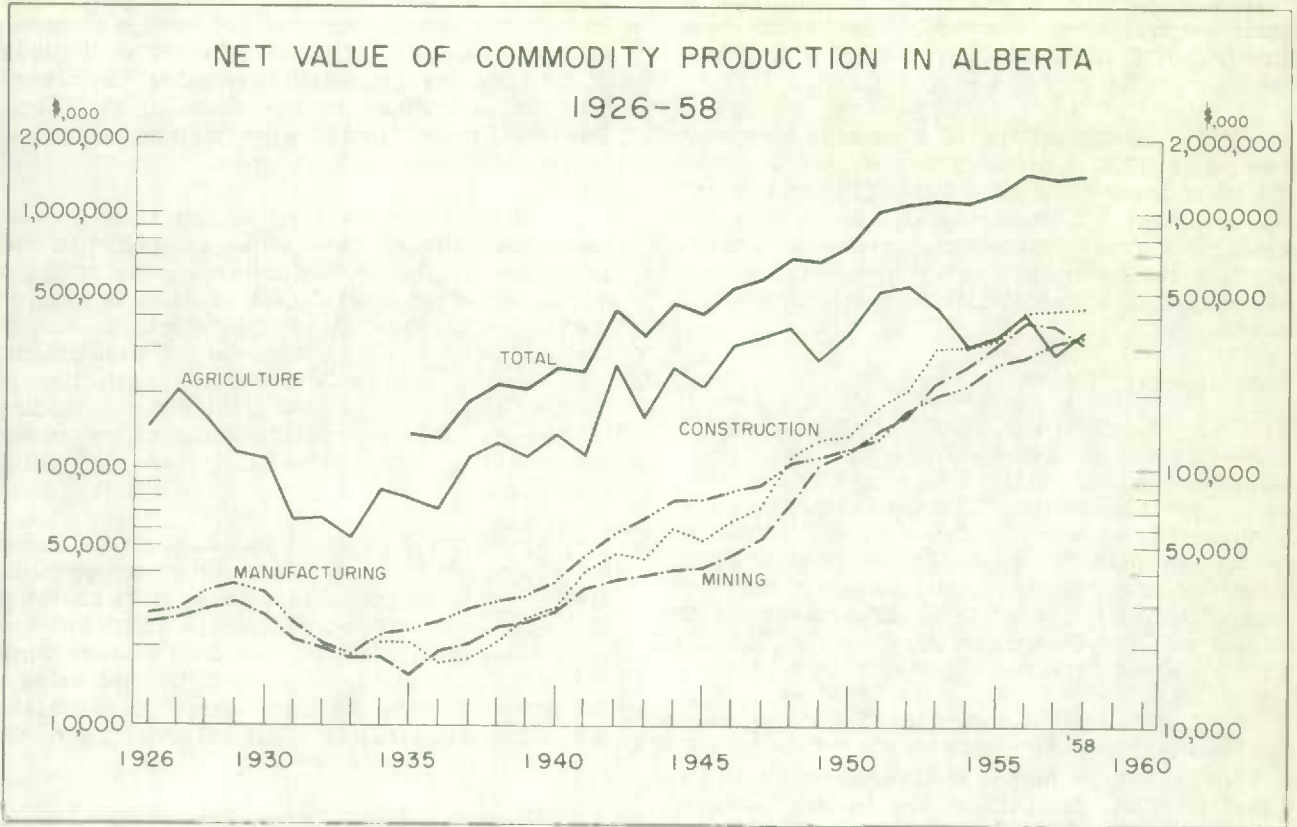
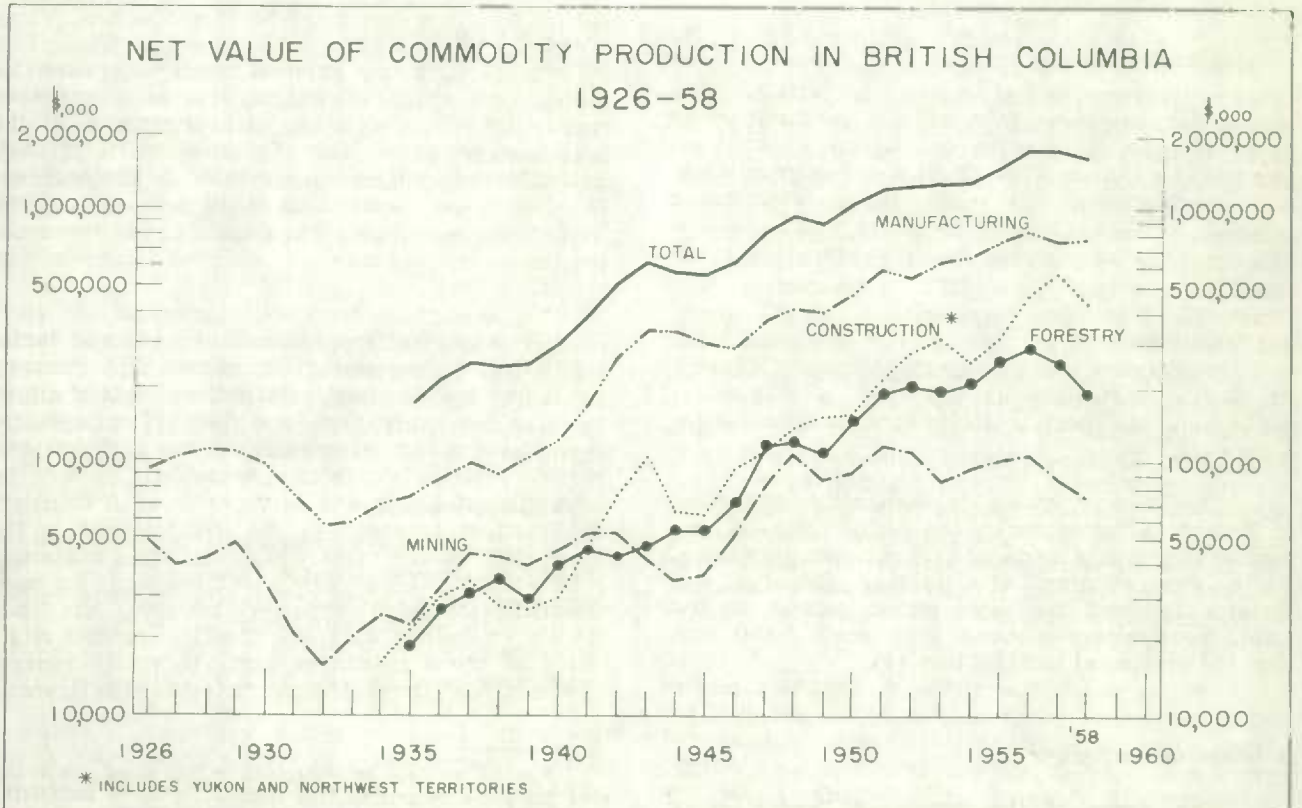


CHART - 11



increasing sharply. However, its contribution to total net value of commodity production has exceeded that of manufacturing in 1957 and 1958 only.

The growth pattern of commodity production from 1935 to 1958 in Saskatchewan showed an annual rate of increase of 10.1 per cent. The same pattern was followed by production in agriculture, the leading industry. Construction increased at a faster rate than the provincial total while manufacturing's rate of increase was similar to the total over the same period.

(i) Alberta

The net value of commodity production in Alberta rose from \$1,452,000,000 in 1957 to \$1,492,000,000 in 1958, a gain of 3 per cent. Agriculture has declined in relative importance in recent years, as shown in Chart 10, and accounted for 24 per cent of the provincial total in 1958. Construction, manufacturing and mining, on the other hand, have all increased in relative importance in recent years and contributed 29, 23 and 21 per cent respectively to the provincial total in 1958.

Alberta's rate of growth in commodity production over the 1935-58 period was at an annual rate of 11.5 per cent, a rate of increase greater than the Canadian total. Agriculture, the leading industry, increased at a rate much less than the total while the rate of growth in manufacturing, construction and mining equalled or surpassed the provincial total during the 1935-58 period.

(j) British Columbia

British Columbia's net value of commodity production dropped from \$1,873,000,000 in 1957 to \$1,715,000,000 in 1958, a decline of 9 per cent. The contribution of this province to Canada's total was 9.5 per cent, the third in rank among the provinces. Manufacturing, the leading industry, accounted for 46 per cent of the total net value of commodity output in 1958. Construction has increased in relative importance in recent years and contributed 26 per cent of the provincial total in 1958. Forestry was the principal primary industry in 1958, contributing 11 per cent of the total. Agriculture was next in importance, accounting for 5 per cent.

The rate of growth in commodity production in British Columbia during the period 1935-58 was similar to that in Alberta, at 11.0 per cent per annum. While manufacturing, the leading industry, and forestry followed the same growth pattern as the total, construction climbed at a much faster rate than the provincial total. (Chart 11).

3. 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.⁵ 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" is considered in the tables, charts and analytical text of the report.

4. 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 allowances 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 certain miscellaneous indirect taxes such as licences

⁵ 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.

and property taxes as well as 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,⁶ 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.

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

⁶ 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. supplement to Reference Paper No. 72, *Supplement to 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 and 1957 *Survey of Production* reports, the 1949-58 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.

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.

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, January-March, 1960*, 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, purchased services, 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 Industry and Merchandising Division of the Bureau.

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.⁷ The figures on the value of construction include all

⁷ 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.

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, 74 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, 1958-60. 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.

Year	Construction work performed	Cost of materials used	Net value added
1958	1,100,000,000	350,000,000	750,000,000
1959	1,200,000,000	380,000,000	820,000,000
1960	1,300,000,000	400,000,000	900,000,000
1961	1,400,000,000	420,000,000	980,000,000
1962	1,500,000,000	440,000,000	1,060,000,000
1963	1,600,000,000	460,000,000	1,140,000,000
1964	1,700,000,000	480,000,000	1,220,000,000
1965	1,800,000,000	500,000,000	1,300,000,000
1966	1,900,000,000	520,000,000	1,380,000,000
1967	2,000,000,000	540,000,000	1,460,000,000
1968	2,100,000,000	560,000,000	1,540,000,000
1969	2,200,000,000	580,000,000	1,620,000,000
1970	2,300,000,000	600,000,000	1,700,000,000
1971	2,400,000,000	620,000,000	1,780,000,000
1972	2,500,000,000	640,000,000	1,860,000,000
1973	2,600,000,000	660,000,000	1,940,000,000
1974	2,700,000,000	680,000,000	2,020,000,000
1975	2,800,000,000	700,000,000	2,100,000,000
1976	2,900,000,000	720,000,000	2,180,000,000
1977	3,000,000,000	740,000,000	2,260,000,000
1978	3,100,000,000	760,000,000	2,340,000,000
1979	3,200,000,000	780,000,000	2,420,000,000
1980	3,300,000,000	800,000,000	2,500,000,000
1981	3,400,000,000	820,000,000	2,580,000,000
1982	3,500,000,000	840,000,000	2,660,000,000
1983	3,600,000,000	860,000,000	2,740,000,000
1984	3,700,000,000	880,000,000	2,820,000,000
1985	3,800,000,000	900,000,000	2,900,000,000
1986	3,900,000,000	920,000,000	2,980,000,000
1987	4,000,000,000	940,000,000	3,060,000,000
1988	4,100,000,000	960,000,000	3,140,000,000
1989	4,200,000,000	980,000,000	3,220,000,000
1990	4,300,000,000	1,000,000,000	3,300,000,000
1991	4,400,000,000	1,020,000,000	3,380,000,000
1992	4,500,000,000	1,040,000,000	3,460,000,000
1993	4,600,000,000	1,060,000,000	3,540,000,000
1994	4,700,000,000	1,080,000,000	3,620,000,000
1995	4,800,000,000	1,100,000,000	3,700,000,000
1996	4,900,000,000	1,120,000,000	3,780,000,000
1997	5,000,000,000	1,140,000,000	3,860,000,000
1998	5,100,000,000	1,160,000,000	3,940,000,000
1999	5,200,000,000	1,180,000,000	4,020,000,000
2000	5,300,000,000	1,200,000,000	4,100,000,000
2001	5,400,000,000	1,220,000,000	4,180,000,000
2002	5,500,000,000	1,240,000,000	4,260,000,000
2003	5,600,000,000	1,260,000,000	4,340,000,000
2004	5,700,000,000	1,280,000,000	4,420,000,000
2005	5,800,000,000	1,300,000,000	4,500,000,000
2006	5,900,000,000	1,320,000,000	4,580,000,000
2007	6,000,000,000	1,340,000,000	4,660,000,000
2008	6,100,000,000	1,360,000,000	4,740,000,000
2009	6,200,000,000	1,380,000,000	4,820,000,000
2010	6,300,000,000	1,400,000,000	4,900,000,000
2011	6,400,000,000	1,420,000,000	4,980,000,000
2012	6,500,000,000	1,440,000,000	5,060,000,000
2013	6,600,000,000	1,460,000,000	5,140,000,000
2014	6,700,000,000	1,480,000,000	5,220,000,000
2015	6,800,000,000	1,500,000,000	5,300,000,000
2016	6,900,000,000	1,520,000,000	5,380,000,000
2017	7,000,000,000	1,540,000,000	5,460,000,000
2018	7,100,000,000	1,560,000,000	5,540,000,000
2019	7,200,000,000	1,580,000,000	5,620,000,000
2020	7,300,000,000	1,600,000,000	5,700,000,000
2021	7,400,000,000	1,620,000,000	5,780,000,000
2022	7,500,000,000	1,640,000,000	5,860,000,000
2023	7,600,000,000	1,660,000,000	5,940,000,000
2024	7,700,000,000	1,680,000,000	6,020,000,000
2025	7,800,000,000	1,700,000,000	6,100,000,000
2026	7,900,000,000	1,720,000,000	6,180,000,000
2027	8,000,000,000	1,740,000,000	6,260,000,000
2028	8,100,000,000	1,760,000,000	6,340,000,000
2029	8,200,000,000	1,780,000,000	6,420,000,000
2030	8,300,000,000	1,800,000,000	6,500,000,000

TABLE 1. Net Value of Production in Canada by Industry, 1954-58

Industry	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	thousand dollars				
Agriculture ¹	1,575,279	1,948,460	2,143,382	1,675,600	1,926,601
Forestry (excluding farm wood lots)*	583,970	664,289	760,838	663,242	515,257
Fisheries	97,542	91,390	105,957	94,247	116,530
Trapping	9,839	17,424	12,361	10,951	10,549
Mining	900,609	1,061,430	1,224,102	1,308,518	1,311,217
Electric power	488,556	543,305	593,493 ²	632,763	685,437
Primary production totals	3,655,796	4,326,298	4,840,132	4,385,321	4,565,590
Manufactures	7,902,124	8,753,450	9,605,425	9,822,085	9,792,506
Construction	2,607,800	2,770,200	3,343,700	3,713,372	3,719,654
Secondary production totals	10,509,924	11,523,650	12,949,125	13,535,457	13,512,160
Grand totals	14,165,720	15,849,948	17,789,257	17,920,778	18,077,750
* Forestry including farm wood-lot production	644,000	729,100	841,300	733,100	570,016

¹ Series revised for certain purchased services.

² 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, 1944-58

Industry	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Agriculture	21.3	20.3	23.1	20.1	20.0	17.5	17.2	18.8	18.6	15.4	11.1	12.3	12.0	9.4	10.6
Forestry	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.5	4.8	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.7	2.9
Fisheries	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Trapping	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.4	6.7	8.9	7.3	7.3
Electric power	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8
Primary production totals	33.4	34.1	37.6	34.4	34.2	30.8	31.5	33.4	32.1	28.3	25.8	27.3	27.2	24.5	25.3
Manufactures	57.5	56.5	51.3	53.6	52.4	54.8	54.4	52.7	52.9	54.3	55.8	55.2	54.0	54.8	54.1
Construction	9.1	9.4	11.1	12.0	13.4	14.4	14.1	13.9	15.0	17.4	18.4	17.5	18.8	20.7	20.6
Secondary production totals	66.6	65.9	62.4	65.6	65.8	69.2	68.5	66.6	67.9	71.7	74.2	72.7	72.8	75.5	74.7
Grand totals	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 Production in Canada by Province, 1954-58

Province	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	thousand dollars				
Newfoundland ¹	165,436	190,913	212,600	193,131	190,384
Prince Edward Island	36,533	38,465	40,447	36,585	41,476
Nova Scotia	342,737	345,776	383,350	398,977	394,751
New Brunswick	258,501	292,199	321,366	299,038	305,558
Quebec	3,874,960	4,170,463	4,560,693	4,645,009	4,675,384
Ontario	5,814,195	6,451,653	7,096,622	7,567,527	7,659,225
Manitoba	534,913	591,278	693,734	644,390	718,720
Saskatchewan	584,038	851,309	1,044,793	780,810	854,520
Alberta	1,132,608	1,289,642	1,524,405	1,451,727	1,491,718
British Columbia ²	1,383,894	1,591,357	1,879,068	1,873,168	1,714,553
Yukon and Northwest Territories ²	37,906	36,894	32,179	30,417	31,461
Grand totals	14,165,720	15,849,948	17,789,257	17,920,778	18,077,750

¹ Newfoundland data exclude agriculture.

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

TABLE 4. Percentage Contribution by Province, 1944-58

Province	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 ¹	1950 ¹	1951 ¹	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Newfoundland ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Prince Edward Island.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nova Scotia.....	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
New Brunswick.....	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
Quebec.....	28.1	27.8	26.5	26.2	26.1	26.4	26.3	25.9	25.9	26.0	27.3	26.3	25.6	25.9	25.9
Ontario.....	39.2	39.7	37.5	39.6	39.8	41.7	41.4	40.4	39.6	40.9	41.0	40.7	39.8	42.2	42.3
Manitoba.....	4.5	4.8	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.0
Saskatchewan.....	7.8	6.5	7.8	6.5	6.4	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.4	6.3	4.1	5.4	5.9	4.4	4.7
Alberta.....	6.5	6.4	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.1	8.2
British Columbia ³	8.4	9.0	9.1	10.2	9.9	9.3	9.5	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.4	9.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories ^{2,3}	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Totals	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 Production by Province with Percentage Variations from National Average, 1954-58

	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	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	940		1,024		1,122		1,097		1,077	
Prince Edward Island.....	362	-61.5	385	-62.4	409	-63.5	370	-66.3	413	-61.5
Nova Scotia.....	509	-45.9	506	-50.6	552	-50.8	568	-48.2	556	-48.2
New Brunswick.....	479	-49.0	534	-47.9	579	-48.4	529	-51.8	530	-50.8
Quebec.....	883	-6.1	923	-9.9	985	-12.2	976	-11.0	957	-11.1
Ontario.....	1,137	+21.0	1,225	+19.6	1,313	+17.0	1,346	+22.7	1,320	+22.6
Manitoba.....	850	-30.9	705	-31.2	816	-27.3	749	-31.7	826	-23.3
Saskatchewan.....	669	-28.8	970	-5.3	1,186	+5.7	888	-19.1	962	-10.7
Alberta.....	1,072	+14.0	1,182	+15.4	1,357	+20.9	1,251	+14.0	1,242	+15.3
British Columbia ²	1,075	+14.4	1,188	+16.0	1,337	+19.2	1,254	+14.3	1,111	+3.2

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.

² Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Commodity Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1954-58

Industry	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Newfoundland										
Agriculture.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry.....	21,419	12.9	24,295	12.7	23,966	11.3	21,220	11.0	20,586	10.8
Fisheries.....	14,704	8.9	14,161	7.4	15,090	7.1	13,672	7.1	11,312	5.9
Trapping.....	131	0.1	48	0.0	158	0.1	49	0.0	135	0.1
Mining.....	26,879	16.2	42,625	22.3	51,332	24.1	45,562	23.6	36,855	19.4
Electric power.....	4,618	2.8	6,698	3.5	8,446	4.0	8,805	4.5	9,275	4.9
Manufactures.....	59,484	36.0	60,587	31.8	62,608	29.4	56,544	29.3	58,045	30.4
Construction.....	38,200	23.1	42,500	22.3	51,000	24.0	47,280	24.5	54,178	28.5
Grand totals¹	165,436	100.0	190,913	100.0	212,600	100.0	193,131	100.0	190,384	100.0

¹ Excludes agriculture.

TABLE 6. Net Value of Commodity Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1954-58 - Continued

Industry	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Prince Edward Island										
Agriculture.....	16,154	44.2	17,185	44.7	18,516	45.8	15,036	41.1	17,861	43.1
Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.0
Fisheries.....	2,948	8.1	3,279	8.5	3,949	9.8	3,550	9.7	3,754	9.1
Trapping.....	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Mining.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric power.....	1,283	3.5	1,367	3.6	1,418	3.5	1,621	4.4	1,757	4.2
Manufactures.....	6,045	16.5	6,432	16.7	6,162	15.2	6,580	18.0	7,266	17.5
Construction.....	10,100	27.7	10,200	26.5	10,400	25.7	9,796	26.8	10,834	26.1
Grand totals.....	36,533	100.0	38,465	100.0	40,447	100.0	36,585	100.0	41,476	100.0
Nova Scotia										
Agriculture.....	27,957	8.1	25,957	7.5	28,461	7.4	26,948	6.8	26,149	6.6
Forestry.....	13,613	4.0	16,052	4.6	16,164	4.2	14,610	3.7	12,656	3.2
Fisheries.....	23,046	6.7	23,582	6.8	25,038	6.5	23,084	5.8	24,955	6.3
Trapping.....	183	0.0	207	0.1	158	0.1	176	0.0	112	0.0
Mining.....	56,777	16.6	50,850	14.7	50,119	13.1	52,233	13.1	46,816	11.9
Electric power.....	14,982	4.4	16,481	4.8	17,989	4.7	17,945	4.5	20,230	5.1
Manufactures.....	129,778	37.9	139,646	40.4	159,820	41.7	175,683	44.0	176,998	44.9
Construction.....	76,400	22.3	73,000	21.1	85,600	22.3	88,298	22.1	86,836	22.0
Grand totals.....	342,737	100.0	345,776	100.0	383,350	100.0	398,977	100.0	394,751	100.0
New Brunswick										
Agriculture.....	31,711	12.3	28,540	9.8	37,722	11.7	31,906	10.7	31,261	10.2
Forestry.....	28,986	11.2	32,423	11.1	45,947	14.3	33,213	11.1	31,039	10.2
Fisheries.....	7,310	2.8	6,753	2.3	8,146	2.5	7,014	2.3	7,499	2.5
Trapping.....	175	0.1	184	0.1	148	0.1	173	0.1	125	0.0
Mining.....	7,890	3.0	10,405	3.6	12,028	3.7	12,856	4.3	9,168	3.0
Electric power.....	11,613	4.5	11,986	4.1	13,061	4.1	14,724	4.9	17,385	5.7
Manufactures.....	118,016	45.7	120,808	41.3	125,314	39.0	123,547	41.3	130,668	42.7
Construction.....	52,800	20.4	81,100	27.7	79,000	24.6	75,605	25.3	78,412	25.7
Grand totals.....	258,501	100.0	292,199	100.0	321,366	100.0	299,038	100.0	305,558	100.0
Quebec										
Agriculture.....	283,120	7.3	297,984	7.1	268,355	5.9	263,866	5.7	288,198	6.2
Forestry.....	185,359	4.8	188,859	4.5	224,899	4.9	178,995	3.9	147,158	3.1
Fisheries.....	2,931	0.1	3,453	0.1	4,440	0.1	4,068	0.1	4,195	0.1
Trapping.....	1,120	0.0	1,750	0.0	1,162	0.0	1,187	0.0	1,171	0.0
Mining.....	175,287	4.5	233,120	5.6	243,074	5.3	238,225	5.1	220,238	4.7
Electric power.....	158,416	4.1	170,064	4.1	171,415	3.8	185,421	4.0	201,152	4.3
Manufactures.....	2,448,027	63.2	2,622,333	62.9	2,888,149	63.4	2,947,898	63.4	2,970,775	63.6
Construction.....	620,700	16.0	652,900	15.7	759,200	16.6	825,349	17.8	842,498	18.0
Grand totals.....	3,874,960	100.0	4,170,463	100.0	4,560,693	100.0	4,645,009	100.0	4,675,384	100.0
Ontario										
Agriculture.....	461,659	7.9	501,434	7.8	491,470	6.9	513,946	6.8	590,306	7.7
Forestry.....	99,009	1.7	114,483	1.8	125,917	1.8	128,521	1.7	87,633	1.2
Fisheries.....	7,013	0.1	6,783	0.1	7,927	0.1	7,047	0.1	7,271	0.1
Trapping.....	2,683	0.1	4,286	0.1	2,990	0.1	2,576	0.0	2,713	0.0
Mining.....	196,422	3.4	221,263	3.4	246,454	3.5	309,475	4.1	401,231	5.2
Electric power.....	179,979	3.1	208,649	3.2	236,993	3.3	249,187	3.3	261,370	3.4
Manufactures.....	3,930,730	67.6	4,426,655	68.6	4,868,570	68.6	5,047,711	66.7	4,914,074	64.2
Construction.....	936,700	16.1	968,100	15.0	1,116,300	15.7	1,309,064	17.3	1,394,626	18.2
Grand totals.....	5,814,195	100.0	6,431,653	100.0	7,096,622	100.0	7,567,527	100.0	7,659,225	100.0

TABLE 6. Net Value of Commodity Production by Industry and Percentage Analysis by Province, 1954-58 - Concluded

Industry	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Manitoba										
Agriculture	121,305	22.7	149,909	25.4	194,081	28.0	136,343	21.1	183,904	25.6
Forestry	6,797	1.3	6,165	1.0	9,514	1.4	7,150	1.1	5,387	0.8
Fisheries	3,088	0.6	3,477	0.6	2,947	0.4	3,279	0.5	3,540	0.5
Trapping	1,574	0.3	2,970	0.5	2,240	0.3	2,360	0.4	1,805	0.3
Mining	17,100	3.2	22,545	3.8	27,487	4.0	27,679	4.3	28,896	4.0
Electric power	24,261	4.5	24,340	4.1	27,548	4.0	27,476	4.3	29,275	4.1
Manufactures	232,488	43.4	247,472	41.9	270,018	38.9	273,163	42.4	284,368	39.5
Construction	128,300	24.0	134,400	22.7	159,900	23.0	166,940	25.9	181,547	25.2
Grand totals	534,913	100.0	591,278	100.0	693,734	100.0	644,390	100.0	718,720	100.0
Saskatchewan										
Agriculture	249,710	42.8	514,470	60.4	624,726	59.8	313,576	40.2	347,721	40.7
Forestry	4,521	0.8	4,166	0.5	5,404	0.5	4,386	0.6	3,928	0.5
Fisheries	741	0.1	763	0.1	784	0.1	939	0.1	1,091	0.1
Trapping	1,383	0.2	3,715	0.4	2,837	0.3	2,143	0.3	2,139	0.3
Mining	35,572	6.1	45,357	5.3	76,450	7.3	130,288	16.7	158,991	18.6
Electric power	16,951	2.9	18,639	2.2	21,564	2.1	23,690	3.0	26,104	3.1
Manufactures	104,560	17.9	113,599	13.4	113,628	10.9	109,599	14.0	123,394	14.4
Construction	170,600	29.2	150,600	17.7	199,400	19.0	196,190	25.1	191,151	22.3
Grand totals	584,038	100.0	851,309	100.0	1,044,793	100.0	780,810	100.0	854,520	100.0
Alberta										
Agriculture	306,670	27.1	339,094	26.3	402,204	26.4	292,220	20.1	355,063	23.3
Forestry	12,057	1.1	13,163	1.0	14,701	1.0	15,852	1.1	13,174	0.9
Fisheries	667	0.0	688	0.1	790	0.1	854	0.1	879	0.1
Trapping	1,080	0.1	2,078	0.2	1,132	0.1	1,044	0.1	1,103	0.1
Mining	257,385	22.7	303,752	23.6	380,800	25.0	378,209	26.1	309,218	20.7
Electric power	25,622	2.3	28,858	2.2	32,847	2.2	36,558	2.5	40,664	2.7
Manufactures	219,327	19.4	263,309	20.4	285,831	18.7	312,037	21.5	339,439	22.8
Construction	309,800	27.3	338,700	26.2	406,100	26.5	414,953	28.5	432,179	28.9
Grand totals	1,132,608	100.0	1,289,642	100.0	1,524,405	100.0	1,451,727	100.0	1,491,718	100.0
British Columbia										
Agriculture	76,993	5.6	73,887	4.7	77,847	4.1	81,759	4.4	86,138	5.0
Forestry	211,615	15.3	264,232	16.6	293,174	15.6	258,671	13.8	192,743	11.2
Fisheries	34,458	2.5	27,711	1.7	36,058	1.9	30,021	1.6	51,353	3.0
Trapping	568	0.0	774	0.1	573	0.0	399	0.0	393	0.0
Mining	94,781	6.8	100,415	6.3	109,816	5.9	88,978	4.8	73,640	4.3
Electric power	49,466	3.6	54,761	3.4	60,552	3.2	65,529	3.5	76,274	4.5
Manufactures	651,813	47.1	750,877	47.2	824,249	43.9	767,914	41.0	786,620	45.9
Construction ²	264,200	19.1	318,700	20.0	476,800	25.4	579,897	30.9	447,393	26.1
Grand totals	1,383,894	100.0	1,591,357	100.0	1,879,068	100.0	1,873,168	100.0	1,714,553	100.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories ³										
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	595	1.5	449	1.2	1,152	3.6	625	2.1	952	3.0
Fisheries	636	1.7	742	2.0	787	2.4	720	2.4	682	2.2
Trapping	939	2.5	1,410	3.8	961	3.0	842	2.8	854	2.7
Mining	32,516	85.8	31,098	84.3	26,543	82.5	25,014	82.2	26,163	83.2
Electric power	1,364	3.6	1,462	4.0	1,660	5.2	1,807	5.9	1,951	6.2
Manufactures	1,856	4.9	1,733	4.7	1,076	3.3	1,410	4.6	859	2.7
Construction	⁴	-	⁴	-	⁴	-	⁴	-	⁴	-
Grand totals	37,906	100.0	36,894	100.0	32,179	100.0	30,417	100.0	31,381	100.0

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Excludes agriculture and construction.⁴ Included with British Columbia.