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## AGGREGATE PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS

1946 - 66

(Formerly "Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour in Canada, Commercial Industries")

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
National Accounts, Production and Productivity Division  
Productivity Research and Analysis Section

## AGGREGATE PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS

1946 - 66

*Published by Authority of*  
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

November 1967  
2206-501

Price: 75 cents

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### PART I SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

	Page
Changes in Output per Unit of Labour Input .....	7
Newly Developed Measures for the Commercial Goods- and Service-producing Industries .....	9
Comparison of Canadian and United States Productivity Changes .....	11

### PART II TABLES AND CHARTS

#### Table

1. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	14
2. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	14
3. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	15
4. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	15
5. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	16
6. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	16
7. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	17
8. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour, Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	17
9. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	18
10. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	18
11. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	19
12. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	19
13. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	20
14. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	20
15. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66 .....	21
16. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66 .....	21
17. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	22
18. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	22
19. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	23
20. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 .....	23
21. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66 .....	24

## TABLE OF CONTENTS – Concluded

### PART II – Concluded

#### TABLES AND CHARTS – Concluded

Table	Page
22. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66 .....	24
23. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66 .....	25
24. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66 .....	25
Chart	
1. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	26
2. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	27
3. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	28
4. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	29
5. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	30
6. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	31
7. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	32
8. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	33
9. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	34
10. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	35
11. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	36
12. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	37
13. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	38
14. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	39
15. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	40
16. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66 (1949 = 100) .....	41
17. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Industries, Canada and the United States, 1947-66 (1949 = 100) .....	42
18. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Industries, Canada and the United States, 1947-66 (1949 = 100) .....	43
19. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Agriculture, Canada and the United States, 1947-66 (1949 = 100) .....	44
20. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Agriculture, Canada and the United States, 1947-66 (1949 = 100) .....	45
21. Indexes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada and the United States, 1947-66 (1949 = 100) .....	46
22. Indexes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada and the United States, 1947-66 (1949 = 100) .....	47

**PART I**  
**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### Changes in Output per Unit of Labour Input

In 1966, productivity continued to increase in the Canadian economy but the increases in a great number of industries were considerably smaller than in 1965. Among the main sectors of the economy, only agriculture achieved significant productivity gains during 1966 as the combined result of an exceptionally good crop-year and the sharpest annual decrease of employment in that sector since World War II. It was agriculture which kept the 1966 rate of productivity increase for the total commercial economy at a relatively high level.

On page 18 to 25 of this report, reference tables of average annual productivity growth rates are shown<sup>1</sup> covering those sectors of the economy for which productivity ratios are published. The growth rates have been computed for all combinations of initial and terminal years and are shown in the form of "growth rate triangles". This makes possible the selection of any desired period for analytical purposes.

Because of the strong interest in the relationship between productivity changes and the progress of the business cycle, year-to-year changes not only for the productivity ratios but also for their input and output components<sup>2</sup> have been brought together in the following tables from the beginning of the current cycle. The kind of simple analysis permitted by the data shown here is, of course, not very well suited to agriculture and the higher aggregates of which it forms a part, such as the total goods-producing industries, since the level of agricultural production, and thus to a large extent productivity, is more closely connected with the variations in weather conditions than with the kind of causes generally responsible for fluctuations in other industries.

**Manufacturing** (accounting for 32.2% of the output and 28.2% of the persons employed in the total commercial economy during the 1964-66 period).

<sup>1</sup> Calculated by fitting a straight line to the logarithms of the data using the least squares method.

<sup>2</sup> Complete "growth rate triangles" for output, persons employed and man-hours are available on request from the Productivity Research and Analysis Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Persons em- ployed	Man- hours	Output per person em- ployed	Output per man- hour
1960 .....	1.4	- 1.3	- 2.0	2.7	3.5
1961 .....	3.5	- 0.5	- 0.9	4.0	4.5
1962 .....	8.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	3.9
1963 .....	7.0	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.8
1964 .....	9.2	4.8	5.3	4.3	3.7
1965 .....	8.6	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.5
1966 .....	7.4	5.3	4.7	2.0	2.6

In manufacturing, during the early stages of the present upswing in economic activity, i.e. in 1960 and in 1961, increasing production was brought about solely by higher productivity which, moreover, had to counterbalance successive decreases in both employment and average number of hours per worker. The latter phenomenon was the reason for smaller gains in output per person than in output per man-hour in each of the two years. From 1962 to 1964 inclusive, concurrently with large year-to-year gains in output, sharp increases also occurred in employment. The absorption of these large successive increments in the working force was associated with a gradual slowing down of the rate of increase of hourly productivity, and the improved performance of output per person was the result of an increase in average hours worked. In 1965, marginal reductions in the rate of increase of both output and employment were accompanied by a high level of output per man-hour and a decrease in the number of average hours, with a resulting smaller increase in output per person employed than in the previous year. As regards productivity performance, 1966 was a climactic year for manufacturing. Output came even closer to the limitations of current physical capacity, and employment increases were the highest yet during the nineteen-sixties. The lower level of experience of these newly hired employees, together with other problems characteristic of near-capacity production, seems almost certainly responsible for the drop in the rate of productivity increase in 1966 to its lowest point for the past nine years. With the additional contributory factor of shorter working hours, the growth rate of output per person employed in 1966 was especially small — only half the corresponding figure of a year before.

**Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Non-agricultural)** (accounting for 59.5% of the output and 61.1% of the persons employed in the total commercial economy during the 1964-66 period).

### Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Persons em- ployed	Man- hours	Output per person em- ployed	Output per man- hour	
1960 .....		1.4	0.4	- 0.3	0.9	1.7
1961 .....		2.5	0.8	- 1.1	1.6	3.6
1962 .....		4.6	2.4	3.2	2.2	1.4
1963 .....		4.9	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.4
1964 .....		6.8	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3
1965 .....		6.8	5.0	3.6	1.7	3.1
1966 .....		6.3	4.6	3.6	1.6	2.6

During the whole postwar period, productivity rose at a considerably slower rate in the nonmanufacturing industries of the commercial nonagricultural sector than in manufacturing, and the gap between the two sectors widened further during the

nineteen-sixties. Another characteristic of the non-manufacturing industries in this latter period was the faster decrease in average hours worked per person than in manufacturing which, in certain years, resulted in differential movements between output per man-hour worked and output per person employed. In 1960 and 1961, although employment increased slightly, the growing rate of output was achieved with a decreasing number of man-hours which in 1961 resulted in the highest annual growth rate of output per man-hour over the past eight years. The length of the average work-week also decreased in 1960 and 1961 with the result of smaller gains in output per person employed than in output per man-hour. In fact, the increases of output per person in those two years were the smallest during the 1960's.

The years from 1962 to 1965 were characterized by two sharp increases (in 1962 and 1964) in the annual growth rates of both output and employment, together with similarly pronounced decreases in output per man-hour. In both instances, output per man-hour almost regained its former level a year later when the rates of increase of output and employment were temporarily stabilized. This general pattern was somewhat modified with regard to output per person by the changing length of work-week, particularly in 1965 when average hours decreased by 1.3%. Near-capacity production was evident during 1966 in the nonmanufacturing industries as well. While the increase of output and employment slowed down only slightly, the growth in the rate of output per man-hour dropped considerably. Output per person employed grew in 1966 at about the same low rate as in 1965, partly again under the influence of a further decrease in the number of average hours per person.

**Commercial Nonagricultural Industries** (accounting for 91.6% of the output and 89.2% of the persons employed in the total commercial economy during the 1964-66 period).

#### Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1960 .....	1.4	- 0.1	- 0.8	1.5	2.2
1961 .....	2.8	0.4	- 1.0	2.4	3.9
1962 .....	5.9	2.9	3.6	2.9	2.3
1963 .....	5.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	3.6
1964 .....	7.7	4.5	4.7	3.0	2.9
1965 .....	7.4	4.8	3.7	2.5	3.6
1966 .....	6.7	4.8	4.0	1.8	2.7

The commercial nonagricultural economy comprises the total of manufacturing and the nonmanufacturing industries and data for this sector represent a synthesis of its two components, influenced more by the nonmanufacturing industries with their much greater weight in the commercial nonagricul-

tural aggregate, than by manufacturing. Sharp movements in the component sectors were usually smoothed at this level of aggregation. It is significant, however, that annual growth rates of output per person employed showed a continuing and steepening decline since 1964.

**Agriculture** (accounting for 8.4% of the output and 10.8% of the persons employed in the total commercial economy during the 1964-66 period).

#### Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1960 .....	2.2	- 2.5	- 2.8	4.8	5.2
1961 .....	- 9.4	- 0.1	- 2.0	- 9.2	- 7.5
1962 .....	16.2	- 3.1	- 3.8	19.9	20.7
1963 .....	9.5	- 1.8	- 3.1	11.6	13.0
1964 .....	- 4.9	- 2.7	- 4.1	- 2.4	- 0.8
1965 .....	6.9	- 5.8	- 6.7	13.5	14.6
1966 .....	11.7	- 8.5	- 7.0	22.1	20.1

Since the beginning of the nineteen-sixties, agriculture has been characterized by an average rate of growth of output two and a half times higher than during the entire postwar period, accompanied by a steady decrease in persons employed. This has brought about a 7.7% average annual increase in output per person employed during the past seven years. Output per man-hour increased at an annual rate of 8.7% over the same period. Productivity gains registered in 1966 have greatly surpassed even these high averages. In agriculture, since the end of World War II, there have been only three years when output per person and four years when output per man-hour have grown faster than in 1966. It is noteworthy that average hours per person, for the first time since 1956, increased in 1966, resulting in a higher growth rate of output per person than of output per man-hour.

**Commercial Industries** (accounting for 92.1% of the output and 80.1% of the persons employed in the total domestic economy during the 1964-66 period).

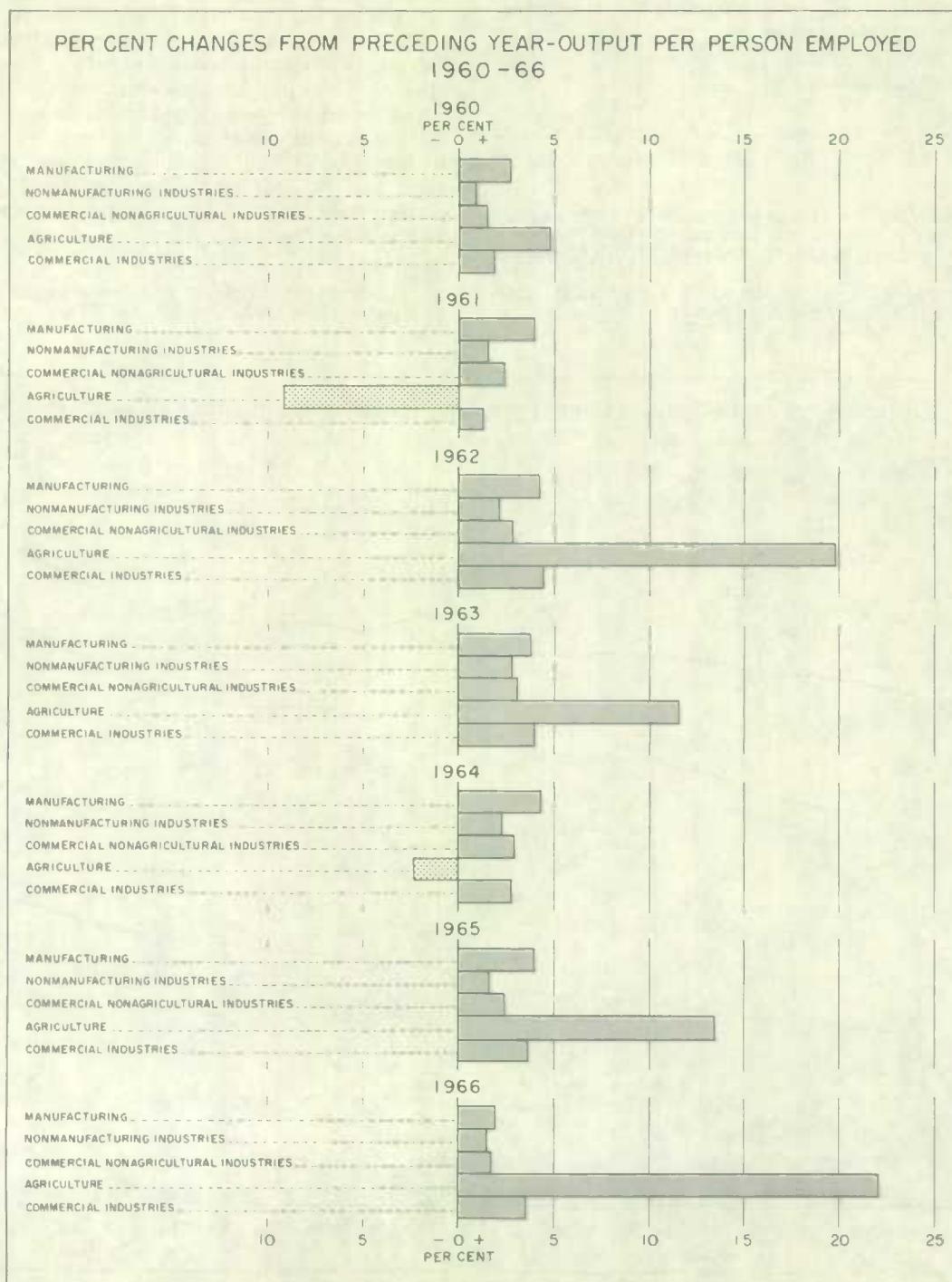
#### Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1960 .....	1.5	- 0.4	- 1.2	1.9	2.7
1961 .....	1.7	0.3	- 1.2	1.3	2.9
1962 .....	6.8	2.1	2.3	4.6	4.4
1963 .....	6.0	1.9	1.1	4.0	4.8
1964 .....	6.5	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.1
1965 .....	7.4	3.5	2.1	3.7	5.1
1966 .....	7.1	3.4	2.5	3.6	4.6

The commercial economy represents the total of the two sectors described previously, namely the commercial nonagricultural industries and agriculture and is heavily weighted by the former. However, because of the much greater annual productivity changes in agriculture than in the other component sector, the influence of agriculture on the productivity performance of the commercial economy as a whole is very important. As pointed out at the beginning of this summary, the increase in productivity in agriculture was largely responsible for the

relatively high productivity increase at the level of the total commercial economy in 1966, and the important influence of agricultural productivity was also evident in several of the previous years.

For a ready comparison, the following charts bring together the annual growth rates of output per person employed during the nineteen-sixties in the five sectors of the Canadian economy discussed previously.



### Newly Developed Measures for the Commercial Goods- and Service-producing Industries

For the first time, official productivity indexes have been calculated for the commercial goods- and service-producing sectors of the Canadian economy.<sup>3</sup> The output components of these indexes originate from the same source as those for the sectors already published in previous productivity reports, namely the official DBS indexes of real domestic product by industry of origin. Similarly, no new method of estimation was involved in developing the indexes of persons employed, since the underlying data had already been assembled at the industry division level,<sup>4</sup> and it was only necessary to rearrange them according to a goods- and service-producing classification.

However, the derivation of the man-hours worked component of the productivity measures for these

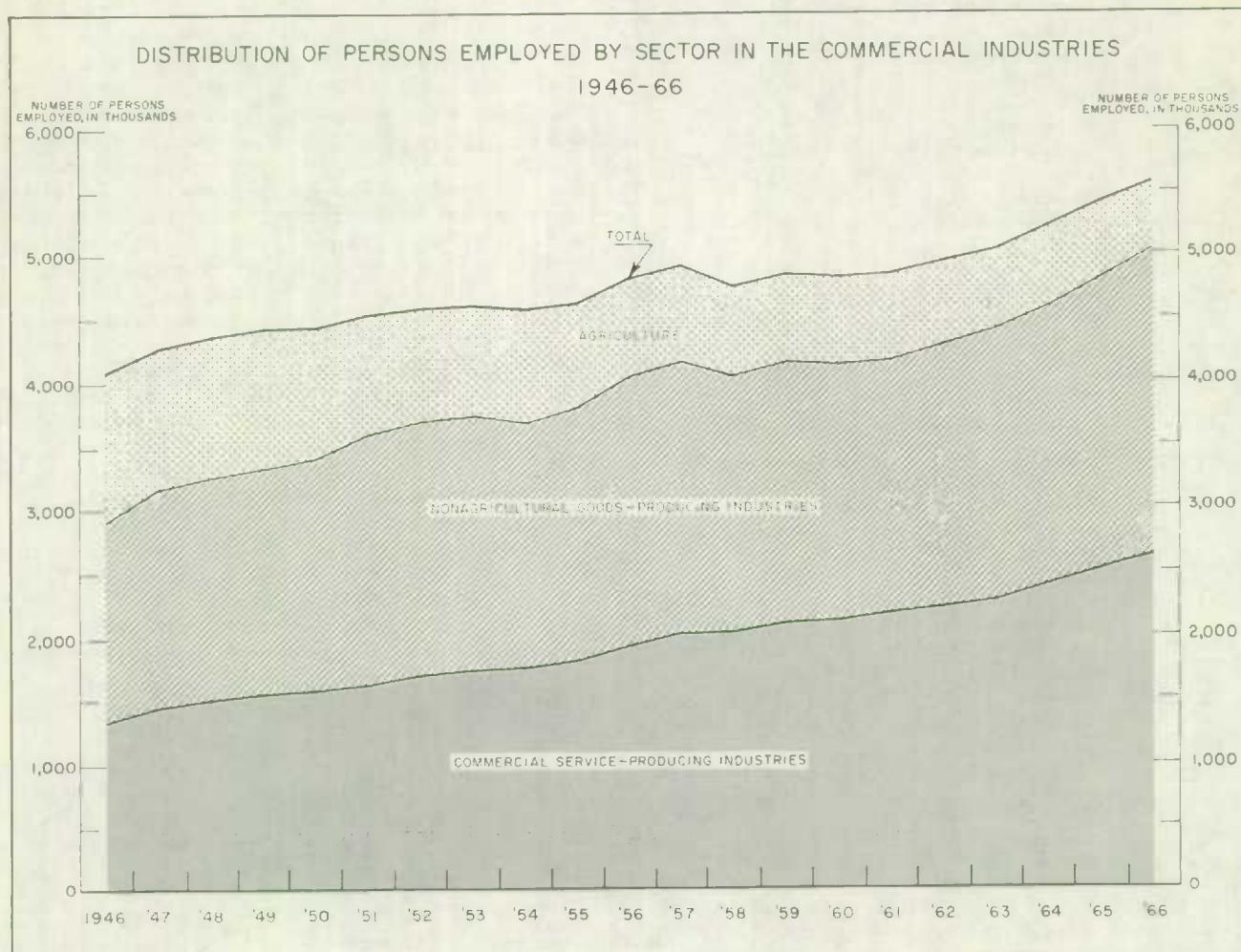
<sup>3</sup> The definition of these sectors is the same as used in the Bureau's publication "Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry of Origin, 1935-61" (DBS Catalogue No. 61-505).

<sup>4</sup> See pages 38-43 of the basic productivity reference paper (DBS Catalogue No. 14-501).

two sectors presented new problems. Average annual hours worked in the commercial nonagricultural economy have so far been estimated at the aggregate level from monthly Labour Force Survey distributions of employment by intervals of hours worked which are available by sex and class of worker.<sup>5</sup> This information was not available on a regular basis at the industry division level until comparatively recently. Accordingly, considerable use had to be made of interpolation and extrapolation techniques with current and fragmentary historical data.

During the postwar period, productivity grew at a much slower rate in the service-producing than in the goods-producing industries. This fact deserves special attention because the number of persons employed in the service-producing industries, since the early 1950's, has grown faster than employment in the goods-producing industries and by 1966 almost half (47.2%) of the persons employed in the commercial economy worked in the service-producing sector. (See Chart.)

<sup>5</sup> See pages 43-46 of the basic productivity reference paper (DBS Catalogue No. 14-501).



In the following table, growth rates of output, labour input and productivity, covering the whole postwar period, are brought together for the goods- and service-producing sectors of the commercial economy. It should be noted that data for the commercial service-producing industries can be studied in conjunction with both the total and the non-agricultural goods-producing industries, since the service-producing industries are not affected by agriculture.

Average Annual Rates of Growth, 1946-66

Sector	Output	Per-sons em-ployed	Man-hours	Output per person em-ployed	Output per man-hour
Goods-producing industries .....	4.7	- 0.1	- 0.7	4.8	5.4
Nonagricultural goods-producing industries	5.3	1.4	1.0	3.8	4.2
Commercial service-producing industries .....	4.3	3.1	2.4	1.1	1.8

A comparison of growth rates for the total and nonagricultural goods-producing industries brings out the favourable effect of agriculture on the productivity of the total goods-producing industries.

Tables similar to those shown earlier in this report are presented below for the goods- and service-producing industries.

**Commercial Service-producing Industries** (accounting for 39.7% of the output and 46.6% of the persons employed in the total commercial economy during the 1964-66 period).

Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Per-sons em-ployed	Man-hours	Output per person em-ployed	Output per man-hour
1960 .....	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.2
1961 .....	2.5	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.2
1962 .....	4.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.4
1963 .....	5.3	2.7	1.8	2.5	3.4
1964 .....	5.9	4.7	4.2	1.1	1.6
1965 .....	6.4	4.8	3.8	1.5	2.5
1966 .....	5.4	4.7	3.4	0.7	2.0

The annual growth of productivity in the commercial service-producing industries was only slightly faster in the 1960's than during the postwar period as a whole. In fact, the service-producing industries are basically responsible for the weak productivity performance of the nonagricultural non-

manufacturing industries — of which they comprise a major part, discussed earlier in this analysis. Because of a steady reduction in the length of work-week, output per person increased at a much lower rate than output per man-hour.

**Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries** (accounting for 52.0% of the output and 42.6% of the persons employed in the total commercial economy during the 1964-66 period).

Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Per-sons em-ployed	Man-hours	Output per person em-ployed	Output per man-hour
1960 .....	1.0	- 1.7	- 2.3	2.7	3.4
1961 .....	3.1	- 1.6	- 2.6	4.7	5.9
1962 .....	7.2	3.6	4.5	3.5	2.6
1963 .....	5.9	2.1	1.6	3.8	4.3
1964 .....	9.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.2
1965 .....	8.2	4.8	4.7	3.2	3.4
1966 .....	7.7	5.0	4.5	2.6	3.1

Probably this is the sector where the relationship between the business cycle and productivity performance is the most pronounced. During the early phases of the current expansion of economic activity, a moderate increase in output was achieved with fewer employees and shorter average hours, with the resulting effect of rapid productivity improvements. As the expansion progressed, increased gains in output were accompanied by concurrent rises in employment, together with increases in average hours per person in 1962 and 1964, which generally had the effect of slowing down productivity growth. In the last two years of the period, which have been characterized by relatively full utilization of economic resources and productive capacity, productivity gains were considerably smaller than during previous years.

**Goods-producing Industries** (accounting for 60.3% of the output and 53.4% of the persons employed in the total commercial economy during the 1964-66 period).

Per cent Changes from Preceding Year

Year	Output	Per-sons em-ployed	Man-hours	Output per person em-ployed	Output per man-hour
1960 .....	1.2	- 1.9	- 2.5	3.1	3.8
1961 .....	1.1	- 1.2	- 2.4	2.4	3.7
1962 .....	8.5	1.9	1.8	6.4	6.5
1963 .....	6.5	1.2	0.2	5.3	6.3
1964 .....	6.9	2.7	2.1	4.1	4.7
1965 .....	8.0	2.5	1.5	5.4	6.4
1966 .....	8.3	2.2	1.6	5.9	6.6

With the exception of the first two years of the period in question, this sector generally registered high gains in output per unit of labour input. As in the case of other sectors of which agriculture is a component, an important part of the year-to-year changes in the goods-producing industries reflect the dampened effect of the extremely variable productivity performance of agriculture.

#### Comparison of Canadian and United States Productivity Changes

Charts comparing Canadian and United States productivity changes, which were first included in the original productivity reference paper and continued in last year's issue of this publication, are again featured in the current report (see Charts 17 to 22 on pages 42 to 47).

As the economy of the United States continued to operate at an even higher level than before, its productivity performance during 1966 suffered from the pressures concomitant to sustained growth—a situation very similar to present Canadian experience. With an uninterrupted increase of production, output per man-hour in the private economy of the United States rose in 1966, for the second consecutive year, by 2.8%—considerably less than the 3.9% average for the four years preceding 1965 when

year-to-year changes varied from 3.4% to 4.7%.<sup>6</sup> Corresponding Canadian measures for the commercial economy were 4.6% for 1966, 5.1% for 1965 and 4.0% for the average of the four preceding years. However, when comparing these figures it should be pointed out that, while Canadian agricultural output and productivity were at very high levels in 1966, agricultural output in the United States dropped 5.0% in the same year accompanied by a lower than average productivity performance. On the other hand, 1965 was an exceptionally good year for agriculture in the United States.

When agriculture is excluded, the gain in output per man-hour in the United States' nonfarm sector in 1966 was 2.4% against 2.1% in the previous year, while the corresponding increase in the Canadian commercial nonagricultural economy fell from 3.6% to 2.7%. Gains in output per person employed in 1965 and 1966 were 2.6% and 1.8% for the United States, and 2.5% and 1.8% for Canada.

It should be re-emphasized that the generally higher productivity gains for the Canadian economy during recent years, when compared to those for the United States, do not imply a corresponding order in the underlying absolute levels of output per unit of labour input.

<sup>6</sup> Figures quoted here are derived from official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics productivity measures utilizing establishment-based labour input data.

**PART II**  
**TABLES AND CHARTS**

TABLE 1. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946 .....	88.1	92.4	95.3	95.3	92.4
1947 .....	94.0	96.8	97.4	97.1	96.5
1948 .....	97.4	98.6	99.2	98.8	98.2
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.7	100.0	97.7	106.6	109.2
1951 .....	114.9	102.5	99.5	112.1	115.5
1952 .....	123.0	103.5	99.7	118.8	123.3
1953 .....	127.0	104.0	100.0	122.1	127.0
1954 .....	123.4	103.3	98.9	119.5	124.8
1955 .....	136.8	104.7	99.5	130.7	137.6
1956 .....	149.8	108.9	103.5	137.5	144.7
1957 .....	149.3	110.8	103.4	134.7	144.5
1958 .....	150.8	107.7	99.3	140.0	151.8
1959 .....	159.3	109.5	101.0	145.5	157.8
1960 .....	161.7	109.0	99.8	148.3	162.0
1961 .....	164.4	109.4	98.6	150.3	166.8
1962 .....	175.6	111.7	100.8	157.2	174.1
1963 .....	186.1	113.8	101.9	163.5	182.5
1964 .....	198.2	117.9	105.3	168.1	188.3
1965 .....	212.7	122.0	107.5	174.3	197.9
1966 .....	227.9	126.2	110.1	180.7	207.0
Annual trend rate of change (%) .....	+ 4.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 3.3	+ 4.1

TABLE 2. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946 .....	88.2	95.9	99.6	92.0	88.6
1947 .....	93.4	98.5	99.3	94.8	94.1
1948 .....	98.3	99.2	100.0	99.0	98.2
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	107.7	99.2	97.4	108.6	110.6
1951 .....	118.2	101.0	98.6	117.0	119.9
1952 .....	127.9	100.3	97.5	127.6	131.2
1953 .....	131.6	99.7	97.5	132.0	135.0
1954 .....	125.1	97.8	95.3	128.0	131.3
1955 .....	141.2	98.0	94.7	144.1	149.2
1956 .....	156.0	100.6	96.7	155.1	161.3
1957 .....	153.1	100.2	95.0	152.8	161.1
1958 .....	153.9	94.9	89.4	162.2	172.1
1959 .....	162.2	95.6	90.0	169.7	180.3
1960 .....	164.2	93.8	87.8	175.0	187.1
1961 .....	166.0	92.7	85.6	179.1	193.9
1962 .....	180.1	94.5	87.2	190.6	206.5
1963 .....	191.7	95.6	87.4	200.7	219.5
1964 .....	205.0	98.1	89.2	209.0	229.9
1965 .....	221.4	100.5	90.5	220.3	244.5
1966 .....	239.7	102.7	92.0	233.3	260.6
Annual trend rate of change (%) .....	+ 4.7	- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 4.8	+ 5.4

**TABLE 3. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66**  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946	88.0	86.0	87.7	102.2	100.3
1947	94.8	93.5	94.3	101.3	100.4
1948	96.3	97.4	98.1	98.9	98.2
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	105.3	101.6	99.4	103.6	105.9
1951	110.4	105.3	102.0	104.9	108.3
1952	116.2	109.4	105.6	106.1	110.0
1953	120.7	112.1	106.6	107.7	113.2
1954	121.2	113.6	107.8	106.7	112.4
1955	130.8	117.0	110.2	111.8	118.7
1956	141.3	124.3	117.2	113.7	120.5
1957	144.1	130.6	122.4	110.4	117.7
1958	146.4	131.2	122.2	111.6	119.8
1959	155.3	135.2	125.6	114.9	123.7
1960	158.2	137.1	126.5	115.4	125.1
1961	162.2	140.3	128.1	115.6	126.6
1962	169.4	143.5	130.6	118.0	129.6
1963	178.3	147.5	133.0	120.9	134.0
1964	188.8	154.4	138.7	122.2	136.1
1965	200.9	161.8	144.0	124.1	139.5
1966	211.8	169.5	148.8	125.0	142.3
Annual trend rate of change (%)	+ 4.3	+ 3.1	+ 2.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.8

**TABLE 4. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66**  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946	109.4	109.4	112.1	100.0	97.6
1947	102.8	103.5	102.4	99.3	100.4
1948	106.1	101.1	100.8	104.9	105.3
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	106.2	93.9	91.8	113.1	115.7
1951	120.9	86.6	86.2	139.6	140.3
1952	148.8	82.2	82.6	181.0	180.2
1953	136.3	79.2	81.1	172.2	168.0
1954	104.3	81.0	83.9	128.8	124.4
1955	132.1	75.6	78.4	174.9	168.5
1956	141.7	71.6	74.8	198.0	189.4
1957	117.5	68.6	70.9	171.2	165.7
1958	125.1	65.7	66.7	190.5	187.5
1959	125.1	63.8	64.7	196.0	193.4
1960	127.9	62.3	62.9	205.5	203.5
1961	116.0	62.2	61.6	186.5	188.3
1962	134.7	60.2	59.3	223.6	227.2
1963	147.5	59.1	57.4	249.5	256.9
1964	140.2	57.6	55.1	243.6	254.7
1965	149.9	54.2	51.4	276.4	292.0
1966	167.5	49.6	47.8	337.5	350.6
Annual trend rate of change (%)	+ 1.7	- 3.6	- 3.8	+ 5.6	+ 5.8

TABLE 5. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946 .....	85.3	86.9	88.6	98.1	96.2
1947 .....	92.8	94.6	95.3	98.1	97.3
1948 .....	96.3	97.8	98.6	98.5	97.7
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.7	102.0	100.1	104.6	106.7
1951 .....	114.1	107.7	104.8	106.0	108.9
1952 .....	119.5	110.4	106.6	108.3	112.2
1953 .....	125.8	112.1	107.5	112.2	116.9
1954 .....	126.0	110.6	104.9	113.9	120.1
1955 .....	137.5	114.1	107.9	120.5	127.4
1956 .....	150.9	121.0	115.0	124.7	131.2
1957 .....	153.5	124.5	116.4	123.3	131.9
1958 .....	154.2	121.3	112.3	127.1	137.2
1959 .....	163.9	124.3	115.5	131.8	141.9
1960 .....	166.1	124.2	114.6	133.8	145.0
1961 .....	170.8	124.7	113.4	137.0	150.7
1962 .....	181.0	128.4	117.4	141.0	154.1
1963 .....	191.2	131.5	119.8	145.4	159.6
1964 .....	205.8	137.4	125.4	149.8	164.2
1965 .....	221.0	144.0	130.0	153.5	170.1
1966 .....	235.9	151.0	135.1	156.3	174.6
Annual trend rate of change (%) .....	+ 4.8	+ 2.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.2

TABLE 6. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946 .....	82.8	87.7	89.5	94.5	92.6
1947 .....	91.0	95.5	96.8	95.4	94.1
1948 .....	96.3	98.1	99.4	98.1	96.9
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	108.0	102.4	101.9	105.5	106.1
1951 .....	117.5	109.7	108.5	107.0	108.2
1952 .....	122.6	111.2	109.5	110.3	112.0
1953 .....	130.4	112.1	110.7	116.3	117.8
1954 .....	130.4	107.9	104.5	120.8	124.8
1955 .....	143.5	111.6	107.8	128.6	133.2
1956 .....	159.7	118.2	114.4	135.1	139.6
1957 .....	162.1	119.3	114.5	135.9	141.6
1958 .....	161.2	112.6	107.7	143.2	149.7
1959 .....	171.6	114.9	110.4	149.4	155.5
1960 .....	173.3	113.0	107.8	153.4	160.8
1961 .....	178.7	111.2	104.9	160.7	170.3
1962 .....	191.5	115.2	109.7	166.3	174.7
1963 .....	202.9	117.6	111.4	172.5	182.1
1964 .....	221.4	122.6	116.6	180.5	189.8
1965 .....	239.4	128.5	122.0	186.3	196.2
1966 .....	258.0	134.9	127.6	191.2	202.2
Annual trend rate of change (%) .....	+ 5.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 3.8	+ 4.2

TABLE 7. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946 .....	85.2	90.0	92.3	94.7	92.3
1947 .....	93.2	96.3	97.7	96.9	95.5
1948 .....	97.3	98.5	100.4	98.7	96.9
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.7	101.7	100.8	104.9	105.9
1951 .....	115.9	107.9	104.9	107.4	110.5
1952 .....	120.2	110.8	106.6	108.4	112.7
1953 .....	128.9	114.2	110.5	112.9	116.6
1954 .....	126.0	109.3	103.9	115.2	121.3
1955 .....	138.3	112.1	107.0	123.3	129.2
1956 .....	151.2	116.8	112.3	129.5	134.7
1957 .....	150.9	117.3	111.3	128.6	135.5
1958 .....	148.0	111.5	105.8	132.8	139.9
1959 .....	159.0	112.8	107.8	140.9	147.5
1960 .....	161.2	111.4	105.6	144.7	152.7
1961 .....	166.9	110.9	104.6	150.5	159.5
1962 .....	181.2	115.4	109.3	157.0	165.8
1963 .....	193.9	119.0	112.7	163.0	172.1
1964 .....	211.9	124.7	118.6	169.9	178.6
1965 .....	230.1	130.2	123.3	176.7	186.7
1966 .....	247.2	137.1	129.1	180.3	191.5
Annual trend rate of change (%) .....	+ 4.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.8

TABLE 8. Indexes of Output per Person Employed and Output per Man-hour,  
Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66  
(1949 = 100)

Year	Output	Persons employed	Man-hours	Output per person employed	Output per man-hour
1946 .....	85.3	85.3	86.9	100.0	98.2
1947 .....	92.6	93.7	94.3	98.8	98.2
1948 .....	95.8	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.0
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.7	102.2	99.7	104.5	107.0
1951 .....	113.2	107.5	104.7	105.3	108.1
1952 .....	119.2	110.2	106.5	108.2	111.9
1953 .....	124.2	111.0	106.2	111.9	117.0
1954 .....	126.0	111.2	105.4	113.2	119.5
1955 .....	137.1	115.2	108.3	119.0	126.5
1956 .....	150.7	123.3	116.3	122.2	129.6
1957 .....	154.9	128.4	118.7	120.6	130.5
1958 .....	157.3	126.5	115.4	124.4	136.3
1959 .....	166.4	130.4	119.0	127.5	139.7
1960 .....	168.6	131.0	118.7	128.7	142.1
1961 .....	172.8	132.1	117.4	130.8	147.2
1962 .....	180.8	135.3	121.2	133.7	149.2
1963 .....	189.8	138.2	123.1	137.3	154.2
1964 .....	202.7	144.2	128.5	140.6	157.8
1965 .....	216.4	151.4	133.1	143.0	162.6
1966 .....	230.2	158.4	137.9	145.3	166.9
Annual trend rate of change (%) .....	+ 4.8	+ 2.7	+ 1.9	+ 2.1	+ 2.9

TABLE 9. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
1947 .....		1.8	1.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
1948 .....			1.2	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
1949 .....				6.6	5.9	5.8	5.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
1950 .....					5.1	5.6	4.7	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
1951 .....						6.0	4.4	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
1952 .....							2.7	0.3	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
1953 .....								-2.1	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
1954 .....									9.4	7.3	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
1955 .....										5.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
1956 .....											-2.1	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
1957 .....												4.0	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
1958 .....													3.9	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
1959 .....														1.9	1.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
1960 .....															1.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	
1961 .....																4.6	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7
1962 .....																	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.5
1963 .....																		2.8	3.2	3.4
1964 .....																			3.7	3.7
1965 .....																				3.6

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 10. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	4.5	3.1	2.6	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
1947 .....		1.8	1.8	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
1948 .....			1.8	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
1949 .....				9.2	7.5	7.1	6.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
1950 .....					5.8	6.3	5.3	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
1951 .....						6.8	4.9	2.7	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
1952 .....							3.0	0.6	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
1953 .....								-1.7	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
1954 .....									10.2	7.7	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
1955 .....										5.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
1956 .....											-0.2	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8
1957 .....												5.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
1958 .....													4.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
1959 .....														2.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
1960 .....															2.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2
1961 .....																4.4	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.4
1962 .....																	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
1963 .....																		3.1	4.1	4.4
1964 .....																		5.1	4.9	
1965 .....																			4.6	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 11. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	
1947 .....		4.4	2.7	4.2	5.2	6.1	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	
1948 .....			1.0	4.7	6.0	6.9	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	
1949 .....				8.6	8.2	8.4	7.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	
1950 .....					7.8	8.4	7.0	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	
1951 .....						9.1	6.2	3.1	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	
1952 .....							3.5	0.1	3.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	
1953 .....								3.1	4.5	6.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	
1954 .....									12.6	10.1	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	
1955 .....										7.6	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
1956 .....											-1.5	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4
1957 .....												6.1	5.4	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
1958 .....													4.6	3.9	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6
1959 .....														3.1	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7
1960 .....															2.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0
1961 .....																6.4	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.3
1962 .....																	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.1
1963 .....																		4.1	4.8	5.2
1964 .....																			5.4	5.7
1965 .....																				5.9

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 12. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	6.2	5.3	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
1947 .....		4.4	3.1	5.1	6.2	7.0	6.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
1948 .....			1.8	6.1	7.2	7.9	7.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
1949 .....				10.6	9.5	9.4	8.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
1950 .....					8.4	8.9	7.1	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	
1951 .....						9.4	6.1	3.1	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	
1952 .....							2.9	0.0	3.6	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	
1953 .....								-2.7	5.1	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	
1954 .....									13.7	10.8	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	
1955 .....										8.1	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
1956 .....											-0.1	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1
1957 .....												6.8	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
1958 .....													4.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3
1959 .....														3.8	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5
1960 .....															3.7	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
1961 .....																6.5	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.0
1962 .....																	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.9
1963 .....																		4.7	5.5	5.9
1964 .....																		6.4	6.5	
1965 .....																			6.6	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 13. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	-0.9	-1.6	-0.9	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
1947 .....		-2.4	-0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
1948 .....			1.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
1949 .....				3.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
1950 .....					1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	
1951 .....						1.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	
1952 .....							1.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	
1953 .....								-0.9	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	
1954 .....									4.8	3.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	
1955 .....										1.7	-0.6	-0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
1956 .....											-2.9	-0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
1957 .....												1.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	
1958 .....													3.0	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
1959 .....														0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
1960 .....															0.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
1961 .....																2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6
1962 .....																	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4
1963 .....																		1.1	1.3	1.2
1964 .....																			1.5	1.1
1965 .....																				0.7

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 14. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Commercial Service-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	0.2	-1.1	-0.3	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
1947 .....		-2.3	-0.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	
1948 .....			1.9	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	
1949 .....				5.9	4.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
1950 .....					2.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	
1951 .....						1.6	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	
1952 .....							2.9	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	
1953 .....								-0.7	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	
1954 .....									5.6	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	
1955 .....										1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
1956 .....											-2.3	-0.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
1957 .....												1.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1958 .....													3.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1959 .....														1.2	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
1960 .....															1.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	
1961 .....																2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	
1962 .....																	3.4	2.5	2.4	
1963 .....																		1.6	2.0	2.1
1964 .....																		2.5	2.2	
1965 .....																			2.0	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 15. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	-0.7	2.4	0.6	2.6	5.9	9.5	9.7	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6
1947 .....		5.7	0.3	3.5	7.8	12.0	11.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6
1948 .....			-4.7	3.8	10.3	15.3	13.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5
1949 .....				13.1	18.1	22.0	16.9	8.3	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.3	5.9	5.6	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.4
1950 .....					23.4	26.5	16.4	4.8	5.5	6.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.0
1951 .....						29.7	11.1	-2.9	1.1	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.6
1952 .....							-4.9	-15.7	-3.9	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.5
1953 .....								-25.2	0.8	7.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.2
1954 .....									35.8	24.0	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.8	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.8
1955 .....										13.2	-1.1	1.1	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.2	5.1
1956 .....											-13.5	-1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	2.2	3.6	3.8	4.4	5.5
1957 .....												11.3	7.0	5.9	2.5	3.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.6
1958 .....												2.9	3.9	-0.2	2.7	4.8	4.8	5.5	6.8	
1959 .....													4.8	-2.5	3.0	5.8	5.4	6.1	7.7	
1960 .....														-9.2	4.3	7.9	6.5	7.1	8.8	
1961 .....															19.9	15.7	9.5	9.1	10.8	
1962 .....																11.6	4.4	6.3	9.7	
1963 .....																	-2.4	5.3	10.9	
1964 .....																	13.5	17.7		
1965 .....																		22.1		

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 16. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Agriculture, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	2.9	3.9	1.2	3.4	6.4	9.7	9.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8
1947 .....		4.8	-0.2	3.8	7.9	11.9	11.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8
1948 .....			-5.0	4.8	10.6	15.2	13.1	7.3	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8
1949 .....				15.7	18.4	21.6	16.0	7.3	7.0	7.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.7	
1950 .....					21.2	24.8	14.7	3.3	4.2	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.3
1951 .....						28.5	9.4	-4.2	-0.0	2.9	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.1
1952 .....							-6.8	-16.9	-4.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.2
1953 .....								-26.0	0.1	6.8	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0
1954 .....									35.5	23.4	10.3	8.4	7.1	6.4	4.9	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.7	
1955 .....										12.4	-0.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.3	4.4	4.6	5.2	6.1
1956 .....											-12.5	-0.5	1.9	3.0	1.8	3.2	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.5
1957 .....												13.1	8.0	6.7	3.4	4.8	6.2	6.1	6.6	7.6
1958 .....													3.2	4.2	0.6	3.6	5.8	5.9	6.6	7.8
1959 .....													5.2	-1.3	4.1	7.0	6.7	7.4	8.7	
1960 .....														-7.5	5.7	9.3	7.9	8.4	9.8	
1961 .....															20.7	16.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	
1962 .....																13.0	5.9	7.7	10.5	
1963 .....																	-0.8	6.6	11.3	
1964 .....																	14.6	17.3		
1965 .....																		20.1		

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 17. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
1947 .....		0.4	0.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
1948 .....			1.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
1949 .....				4.6	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
1950 .....					1.3	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
1951 .....						2.2	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
1952 .....							3.6	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
1953 .....								1.6	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
1954 .....									5.7	4.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
1955 .....										3.5	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
1956 .....											-1.1	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
1957 .....												3.1	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
1958 .....													3.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
1959 .....														1.5	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
1960 .....															2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7
1961 .....																2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
1962 .....																	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6
1963 .....																	3.0	2.7	2.4	
1964 .....																		2.5	2.1	
1965 .....																			1.8	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 18. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
1947 .....		0.4	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	
1948 .....			2.4	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	
1949 .....				6.7	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	
1950 .....					2.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
1951 .....						3.0	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
1952 .....							4.2	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	
1953 .....								2.7	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
1954 .....									6.1	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
1955 .....										3.0	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	
1956 .....											0.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
1957 .....												4.0	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
1958 .....													3.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	
1959 .....														2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	
1960 .....															3.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	
1961 .....																2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	
1962 .....																	3.6	3.2	3.3	
1963 .....																	2.9	3.2	3.1	
1964 .....																		3.6	3.1	
1965 .....																			2.7	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 19. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	
1947 .....		2.9	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
1948 .....			1.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	
1949 .....				5.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
1950 .....					1.4	2.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
1951 .....						3.0	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	
1952 .....							5.5	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	
1953 .....								3.8	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	
1954 .....									6.5	5.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	
1955 .....										5.1	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	
1956 .....											0.6	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	
1957 .....												5.3	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	
1958 .....													4.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	
1959 .....														2.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	
1960 .....															4.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	
1961 .....																3.5	3.6	3.9	3.7	
1962 .....																	3.8	4.2	3.9	
1963 .....																		4.6	3.9	3.5
1964 .....																			3.2	2.9
1965 .....																				2.6

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 20. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Nonagricultural Goods-producing Industries, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	
1947 .....		3.0	3.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	
1948 .....			3.2	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	
1949 .....				6.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	
1950 .....					2.0	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	
1951 .....						3.5	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	
1952 .....							5.2	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	
1953 .....								5.9	6.3	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	
1954 .....									6.8	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	
1955 .....										4.8	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
1956 .....											1.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	
1957 .....												5.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	
1958 .....													3.9	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	
1959 .....														3.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	
1960 .....															5.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	
1961 .....																2.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	
1962 .....																	4.3	4.2	4.0	
1963 .....																	4.2	3.8	3.5	
1964 .....																		3.4	3.2	
1965 .....																			3.1	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 21. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
1947 .....		1.9	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
1948 .....			1.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
1949 .....				4.9	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
1950 .....					2.3	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
1951 .....						1.0	2.5	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
1952 .....							4.1	3.1	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
1953 .....								2.1	4.5	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
1954 .....									7.0	6.0	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
1955 .....										5.0	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
1956 .....											-0.7	1.3	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
1957 .....												3.2	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
1958 .....													6.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
1959 .....														2.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
1960 .....															4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
1961 .....																4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8
1962 .....																	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.6
1963 .....																		4.3	4.1	3.5
1964 .....																			4.0	3.0
1965 .....																				2.0

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 22. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Manufacturing, Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
1947 .....		1.5	2.3	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
1948 .....			3.2	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
1949 .....				5.9	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	
1950 .....					4.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
1951 .....						2.0	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	
1952 .....							3.5	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
1953 .....								4.0	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
1954 .....									6.5	5.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	
1955 .....										4.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	
1956 .....											0.6	1.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	
1957 .....												3.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	
1958 .....													5.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	
1959 .....														3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	
1960 .....															4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	
1961 .....																3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	
1962 .....																	3.8	3.8	4.0	
1963 .....																		3.7	4.1	
1964 .....																			4.5	
1965 .....																			3.6	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 23. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Person Employed, Nonmanufacturing Industries  
(Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	-1.2	-0.8	-0.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
1947 .....		-0.5	0.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
1948 .....			1.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
1949 .....				4.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	
1950 .....					0.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
1951 .....						2.8	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
1952 .....							3.4	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	
1953 .....								1.2	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	
1954 .....									5.1	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	
1955 .....										2.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	
1956 .....											-1.3	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
1957 .....												3.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
1958 .....													2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	
1959 .....														0.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	
1960 .....															1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	
1961 .....																2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	
1962 .....																	2.8	2.6	2.3	
1963 .....																		2.3	2.0	
1964 .....																			1.7	
1965 .....																			1.6	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

TABLE 24. Average Annual Per cent Changes of Output per Man-hour, Nonmanufacturing Industries  
(Commercial Nonagricultural), Canada, 1946-66

From \ To	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1946 .....	0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	
1947 .....		-0.2	0.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	
1948 .....			2.0	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	
1949 .....				7.0	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	
1950 .....					1.0	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	
1951 .....						3.5	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	
1952 .....							4.5	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	
1953 .....								2.2	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	
1954 .....									5.8	4.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
1955 .....										2.4	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	
1956 .....											0.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
1957 .....												4.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	
1958 .....													2.5	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	
1959 .....														1.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	
1960 .....															3.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	
1961 .....																1.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	
1962 .....																	3.4	2.8	2.9	
1963 .....																		2.3	2.7	
1964 .....																		3.1	2.8	
1965 .....																			2.6	

Calculated by the least squares trend of logarithms method.

CHART - I

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66

(1949=100)

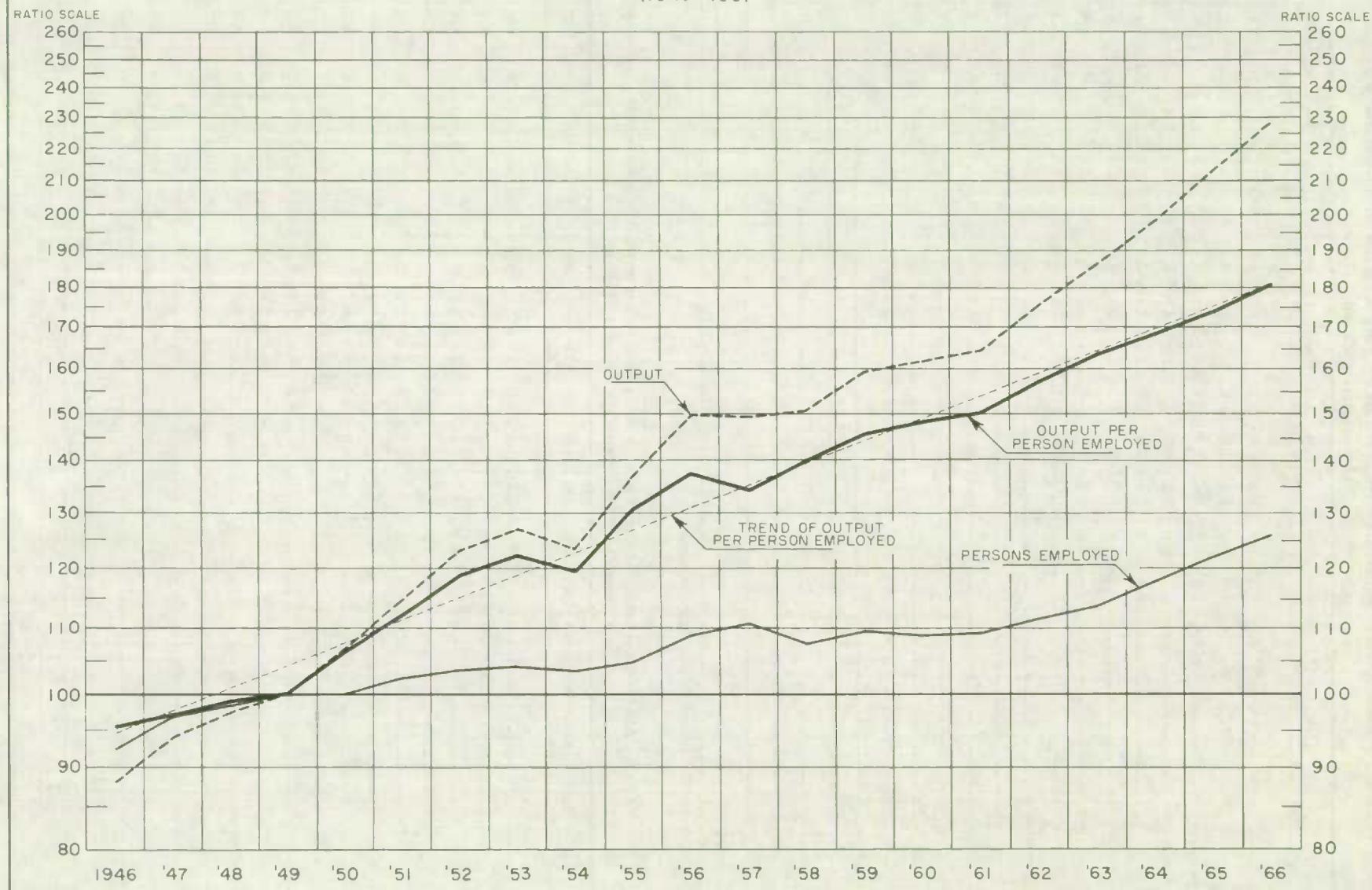


CHART - 2

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

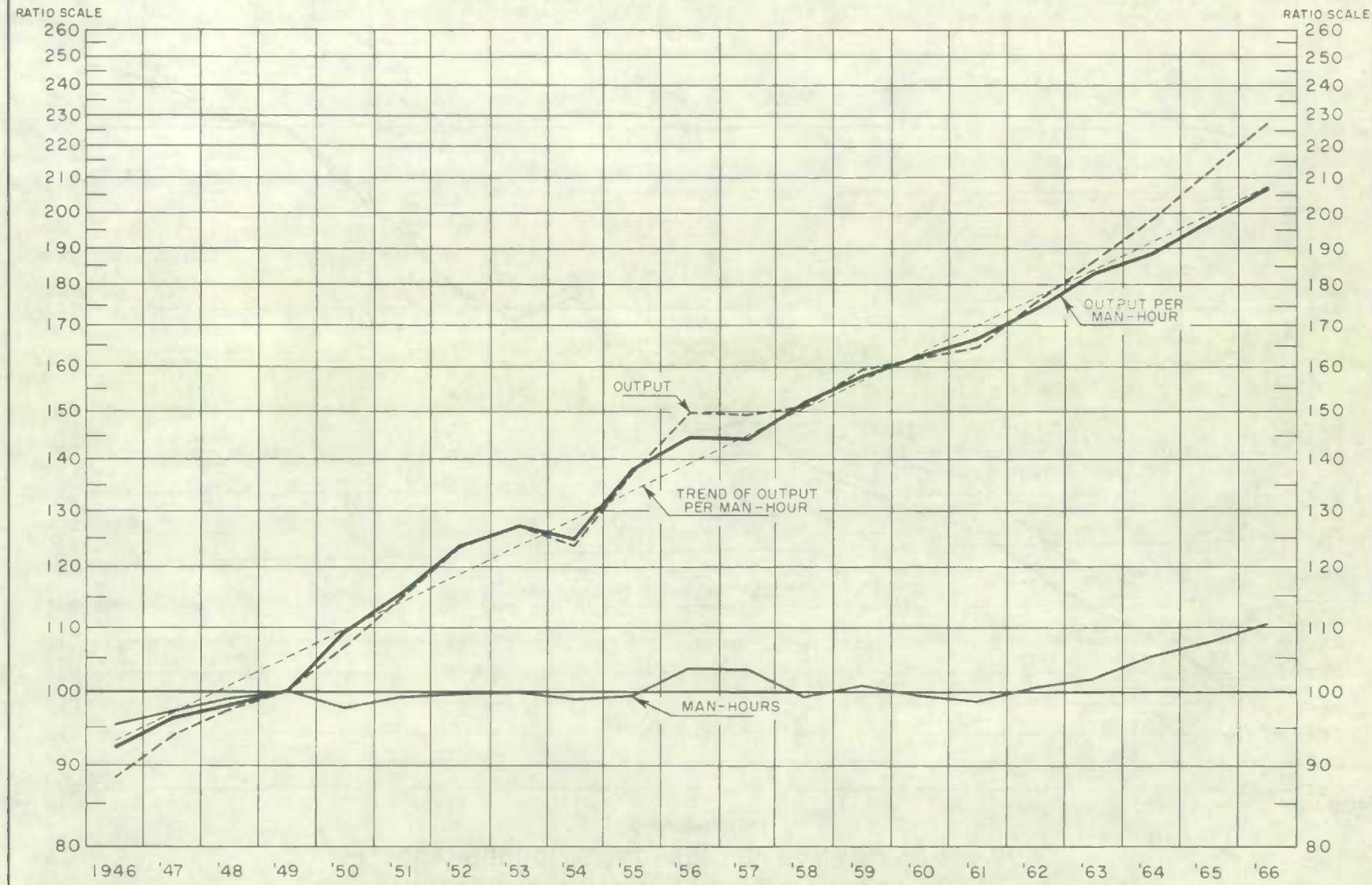


CHART - 3

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

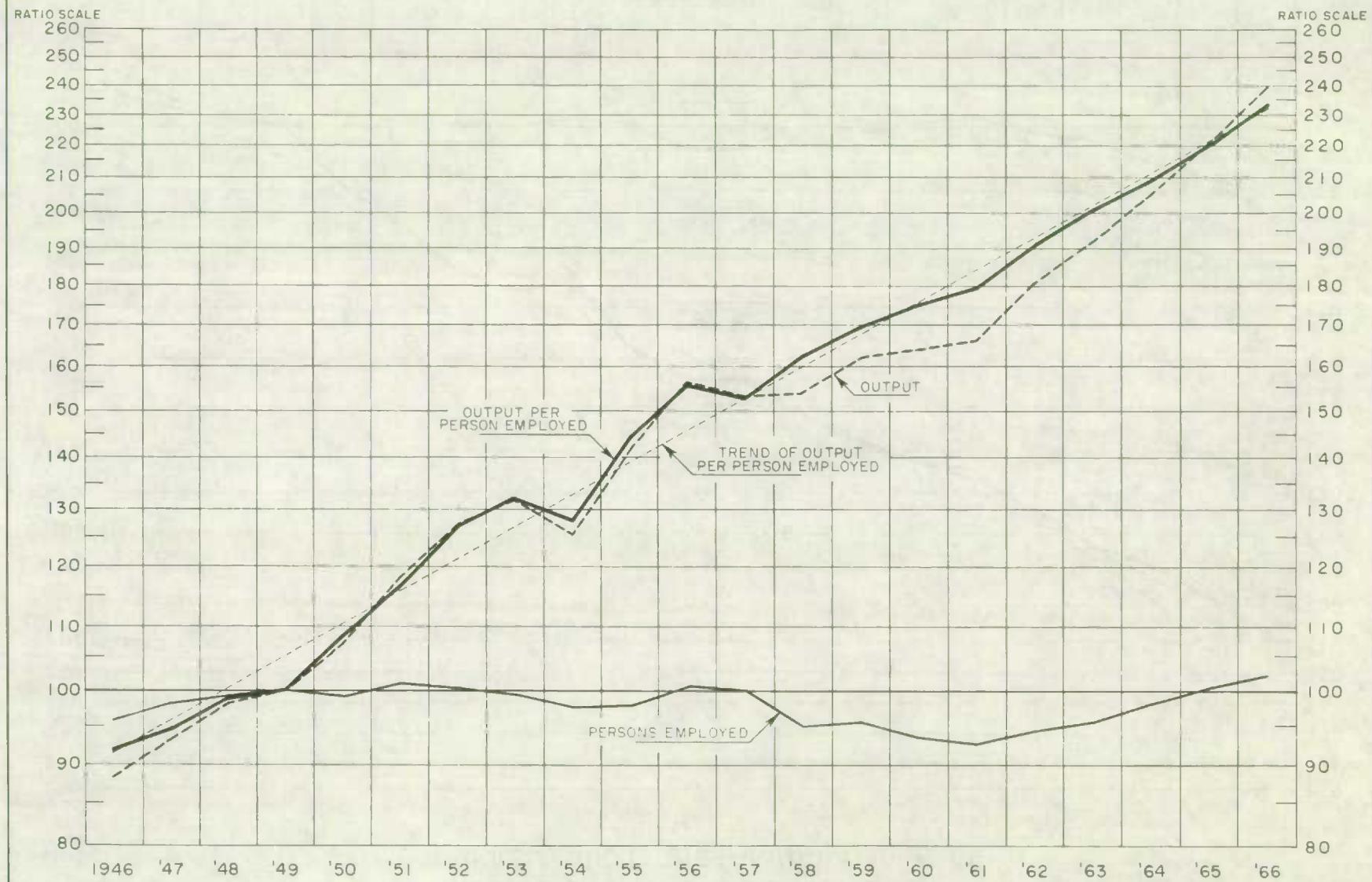


CHART - 4

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

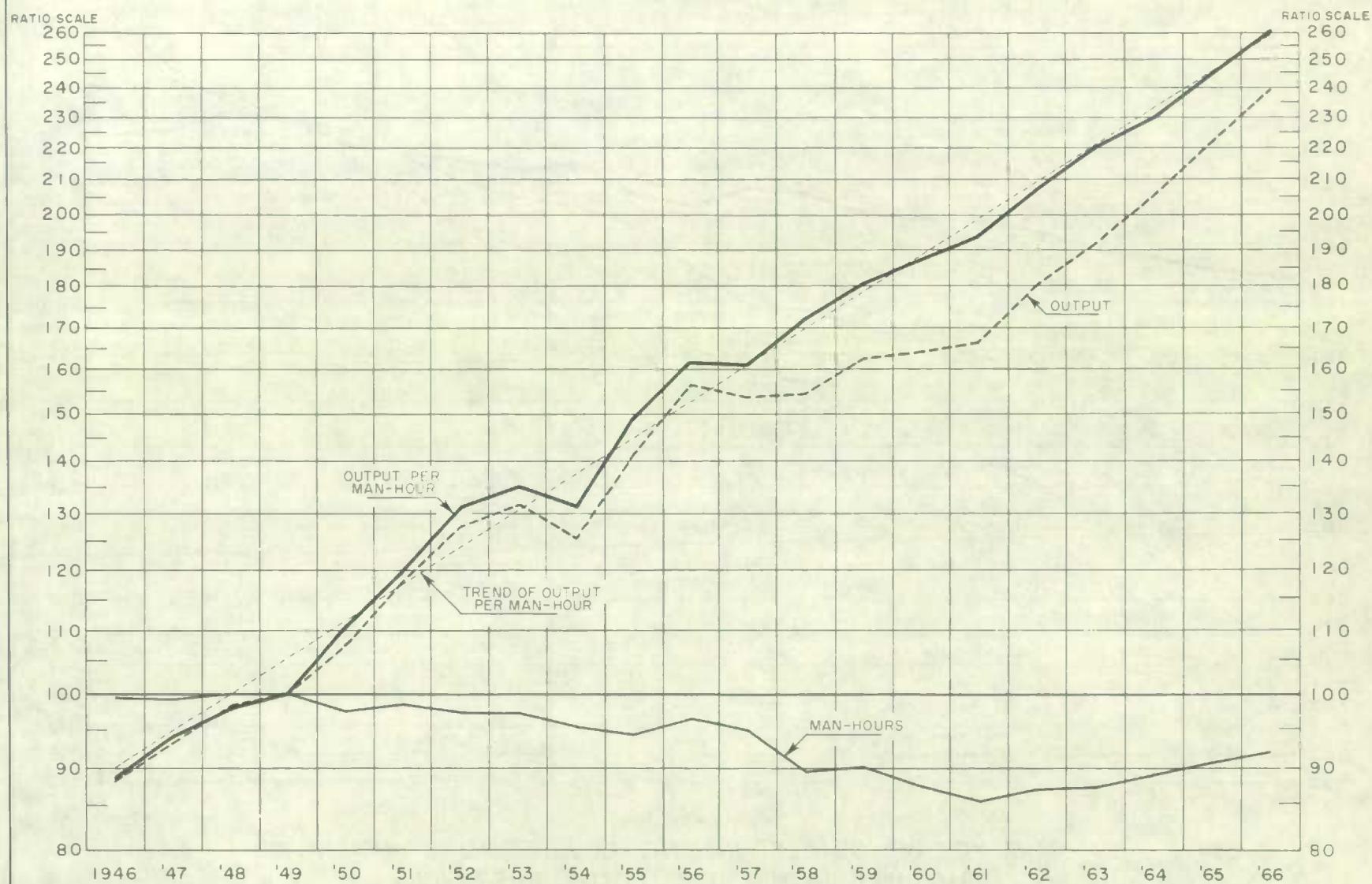


CHART - 5

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
COMMERCIAL SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

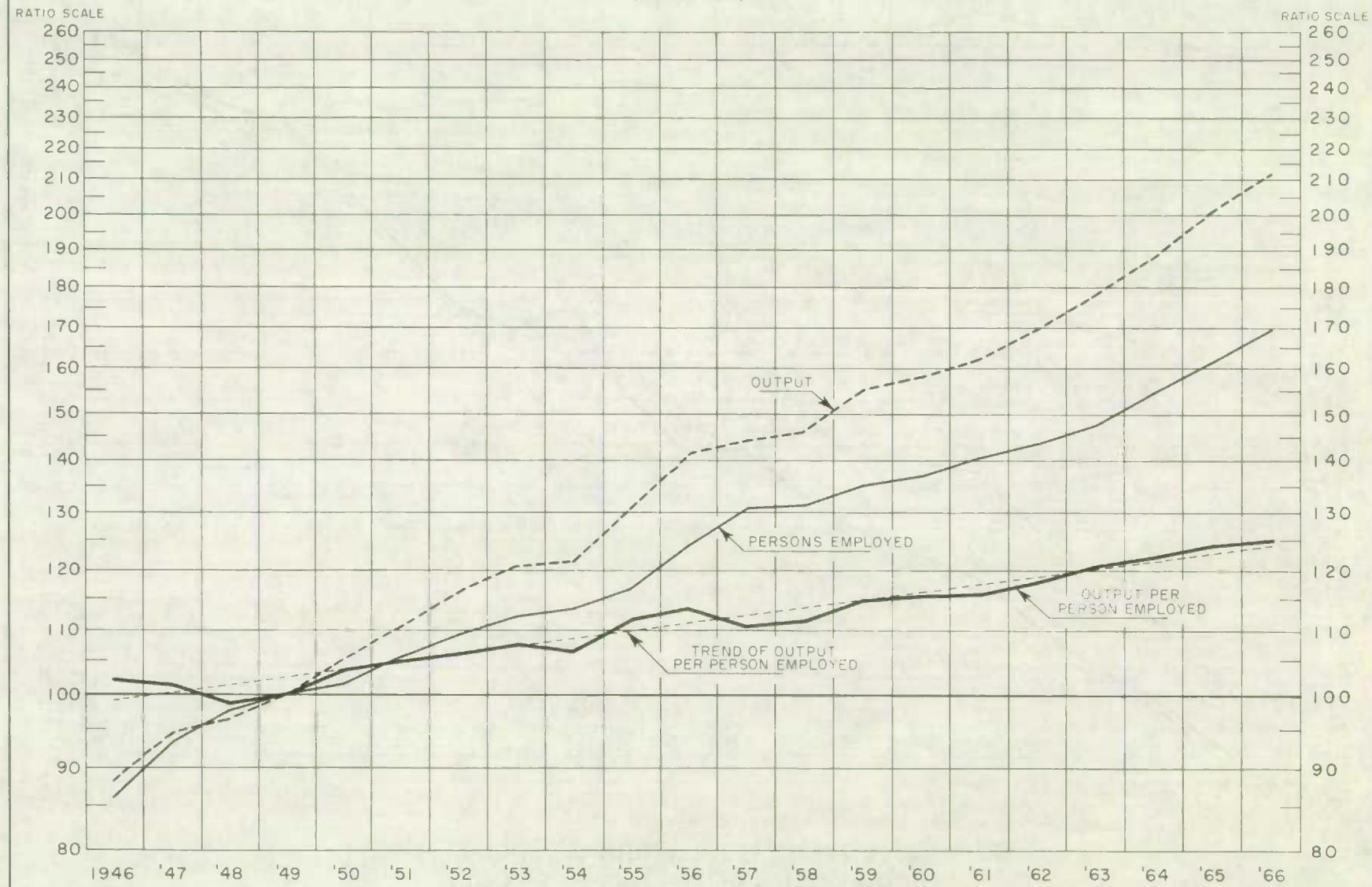


CHART-6

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
COMMERCIAL SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

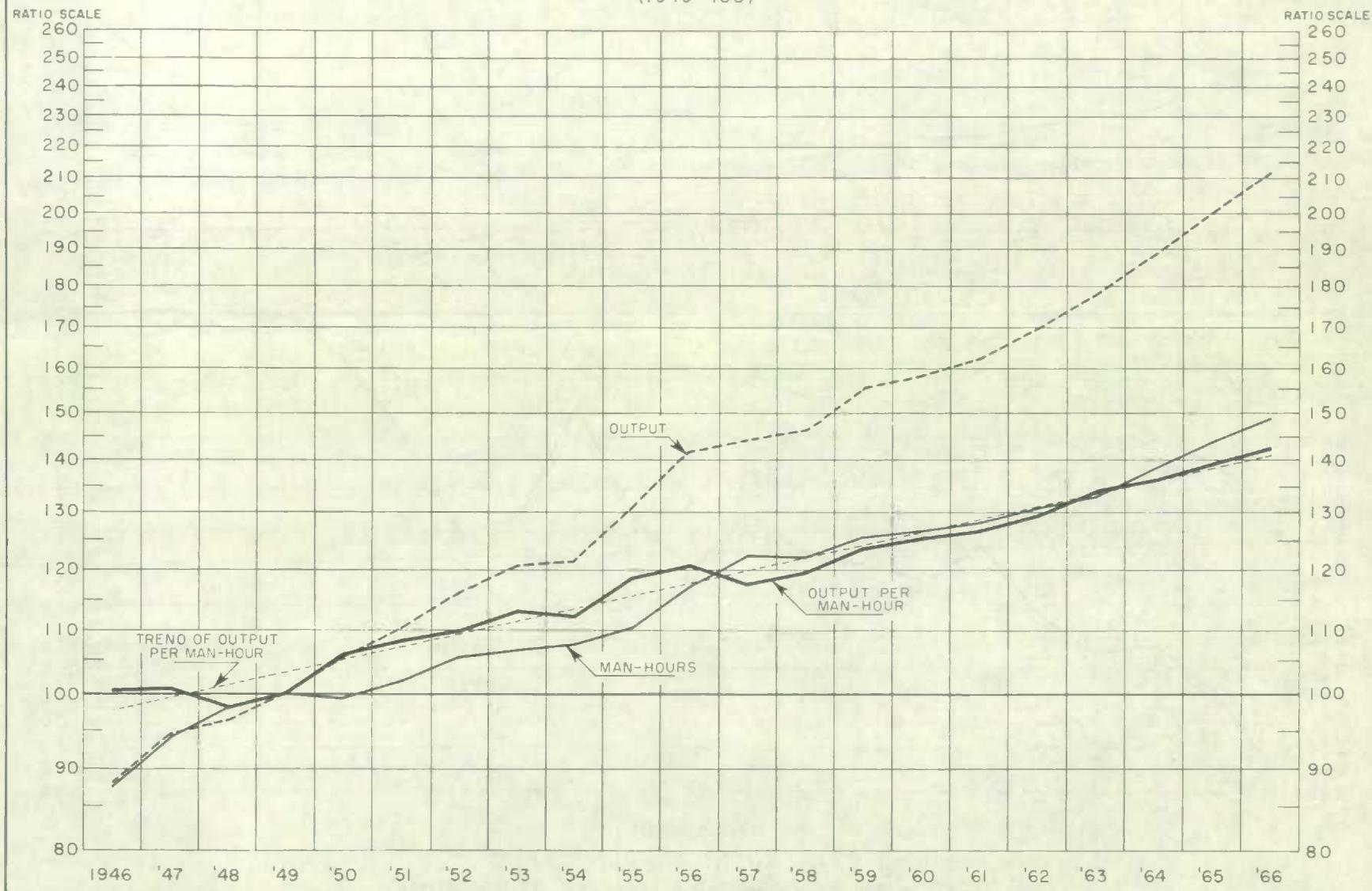


CHART - 7

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
AGRICULTURE, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)



CHART-8

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
AGRICULTURE, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

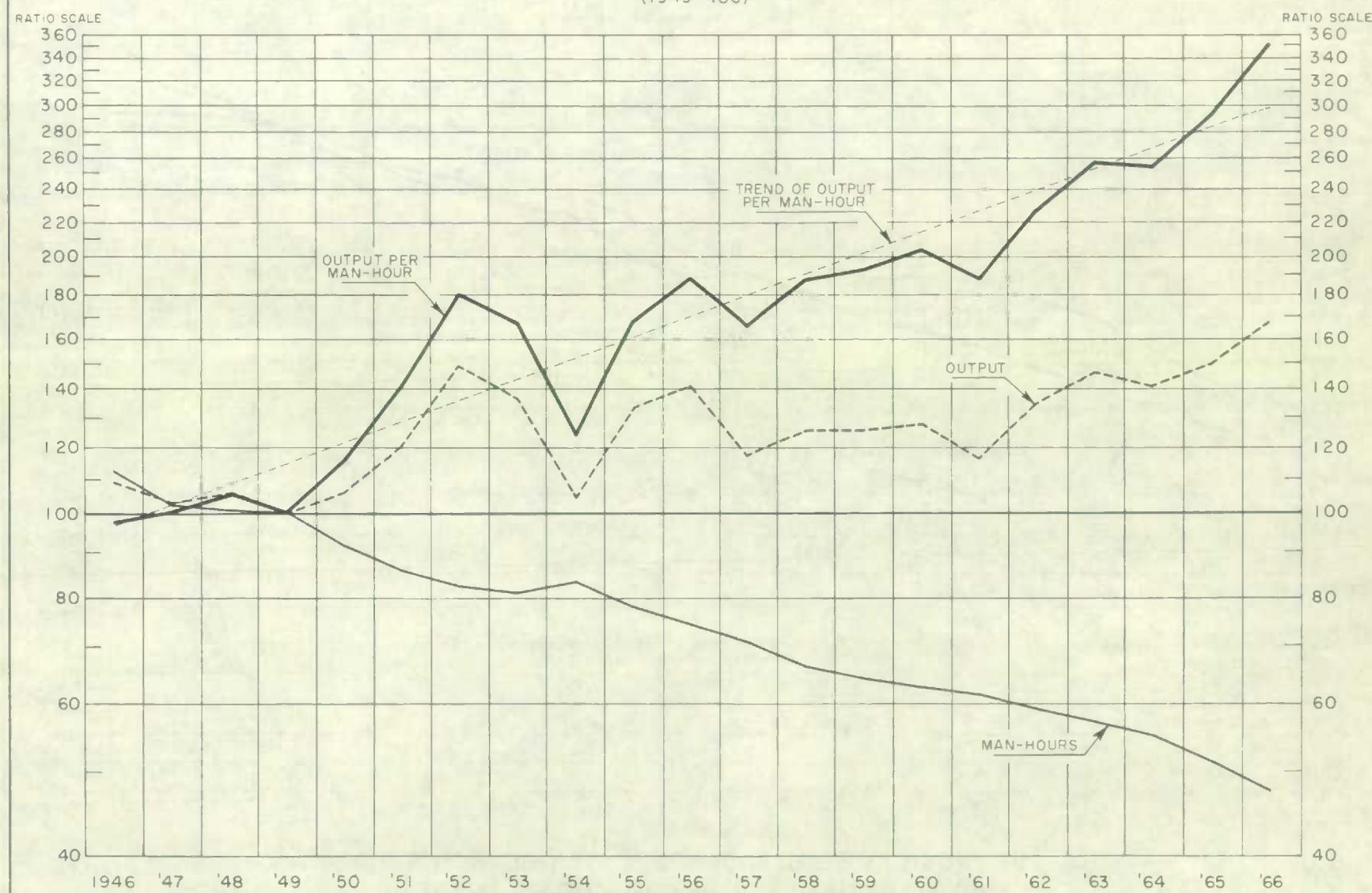


CHART - 9

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
COMMERCIAL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

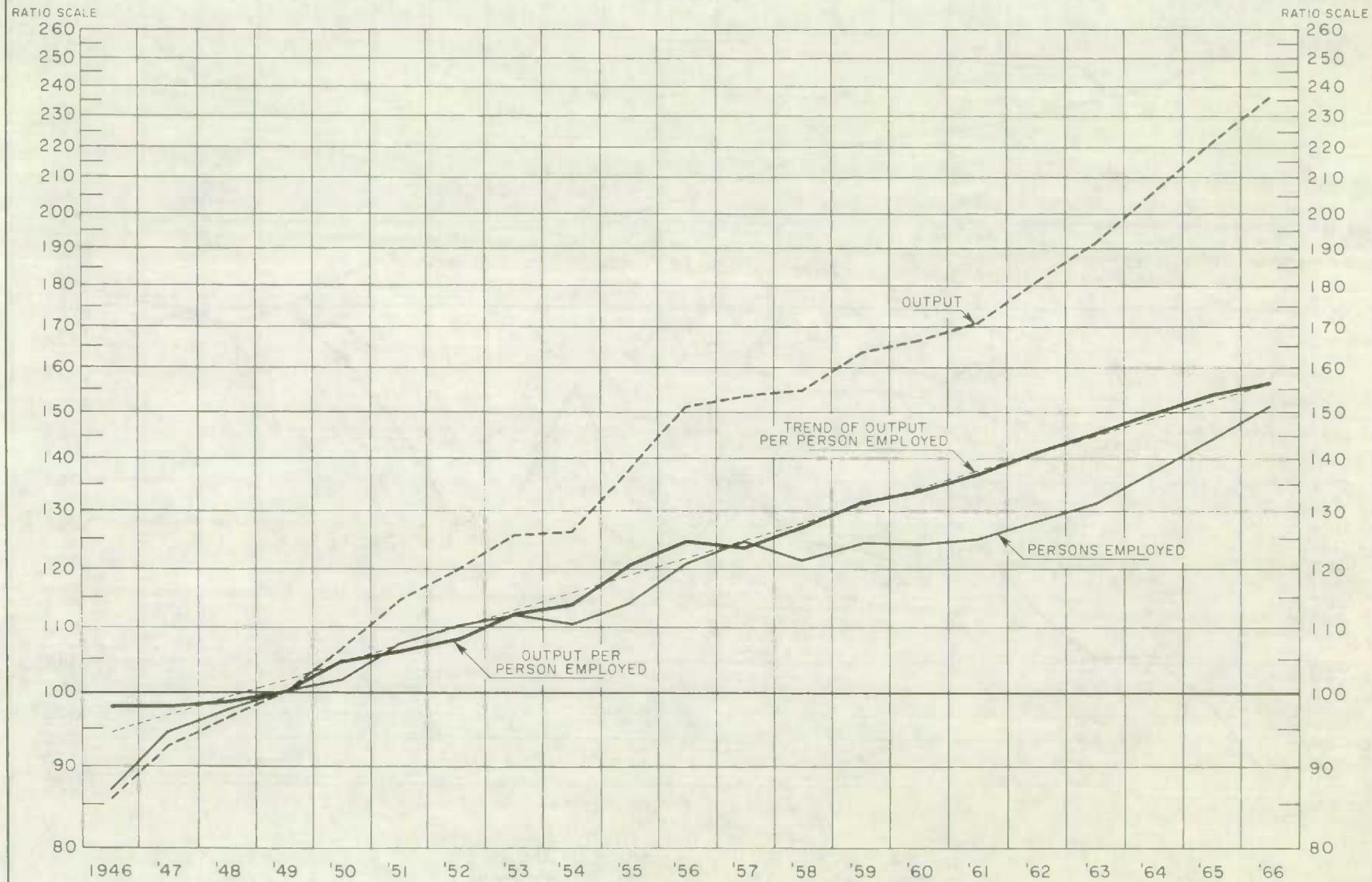


CHART-10

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
COMMERCIAL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

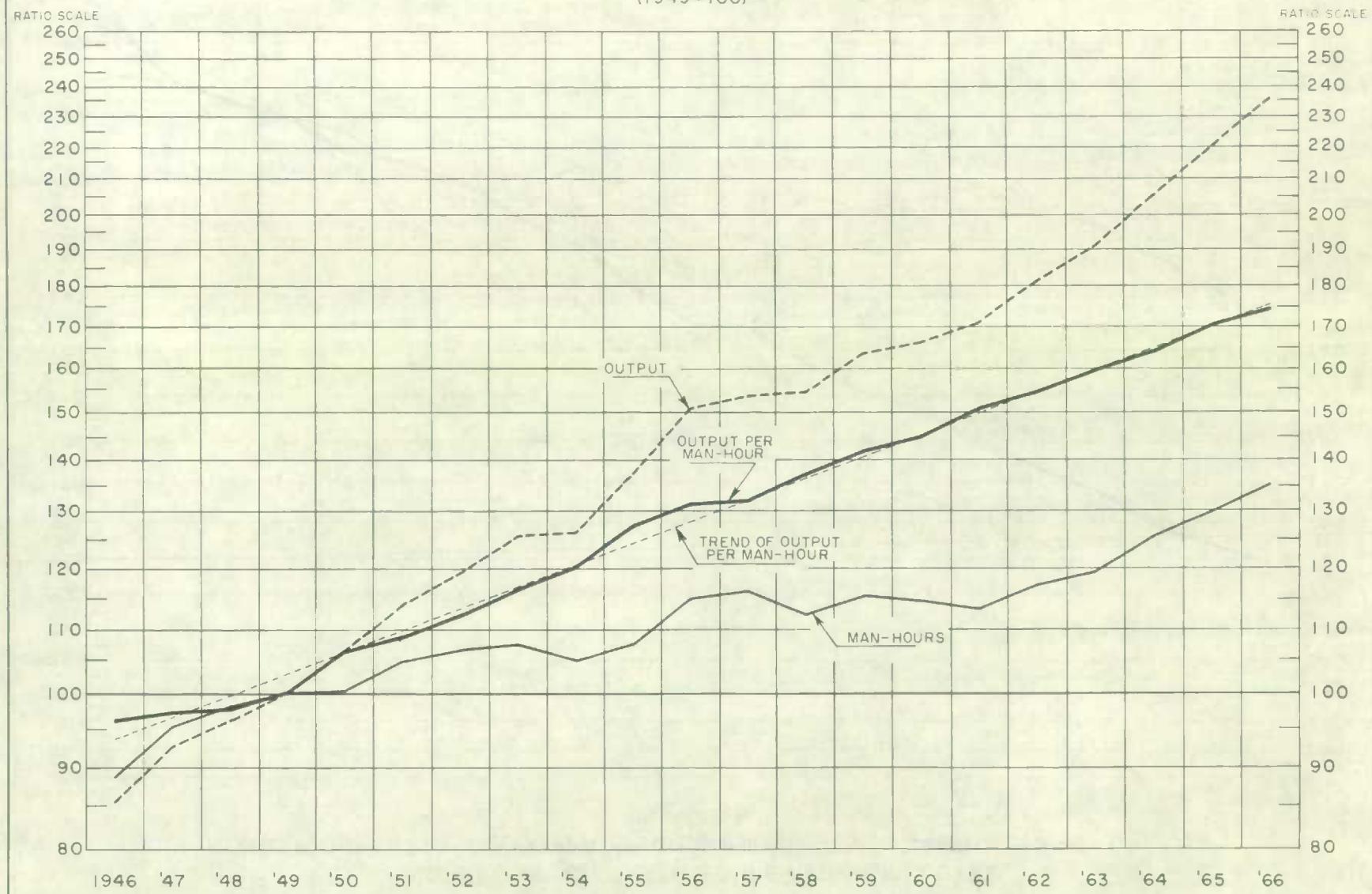


CHART-II

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
NONAGRICULTURAL GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

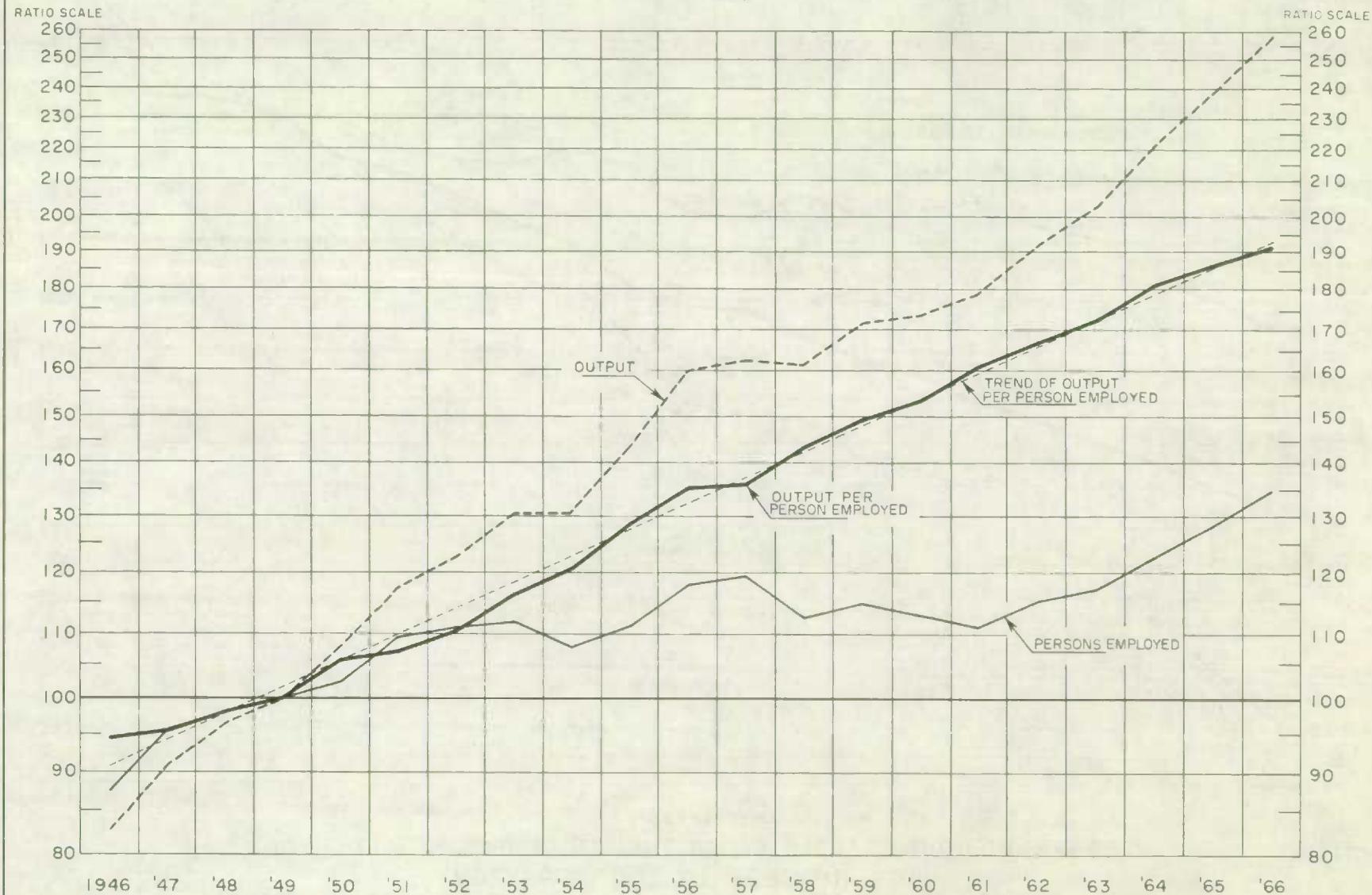


CHART - 12

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
NONAGRICULTURAL GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

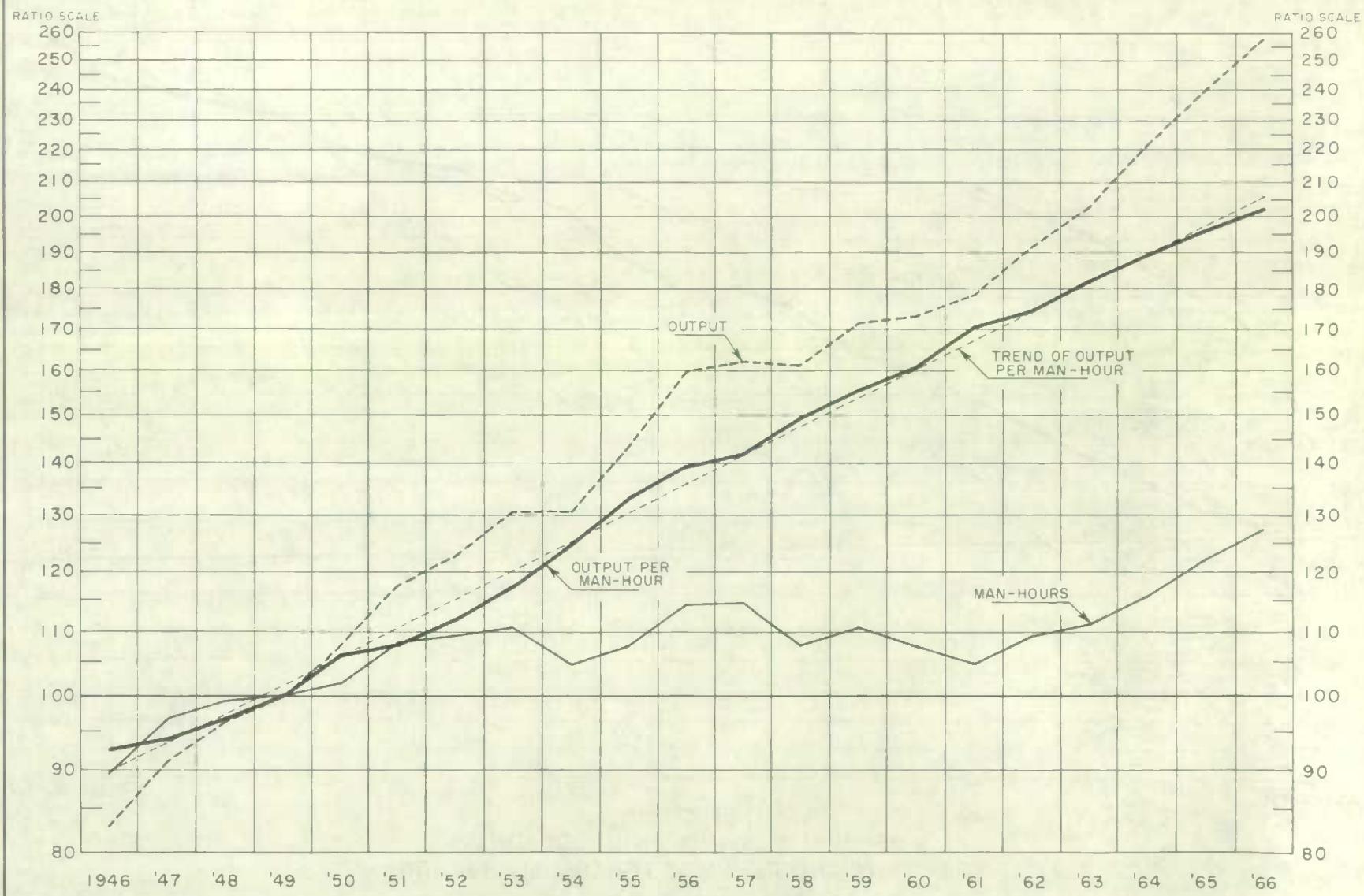


CHART-13

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
MANUFACTURING, CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

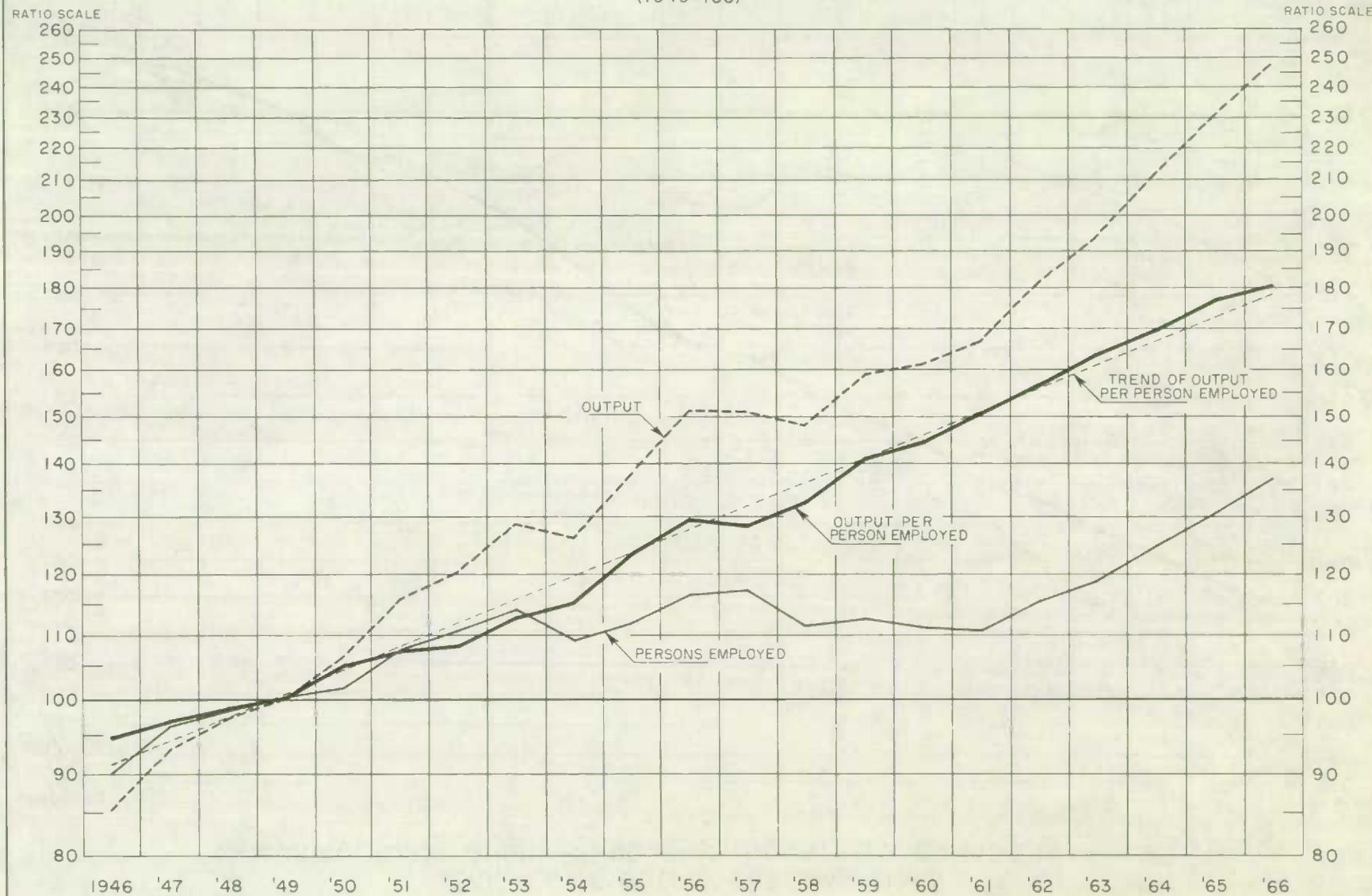


CHART - 14

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
MANUFACTURING, CANADA, 1946-66

(1949 = 100)

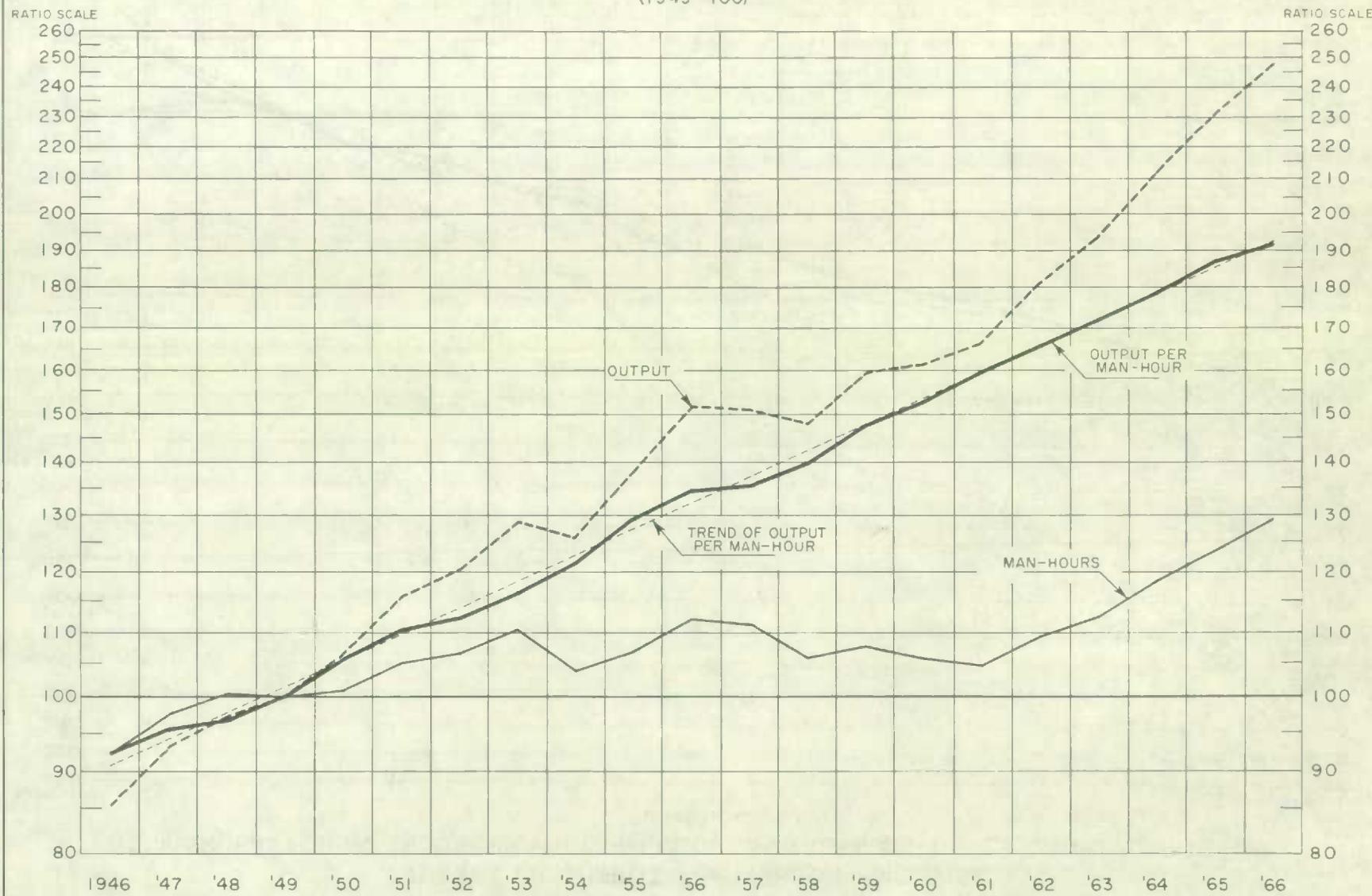


CHART-15

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (COMMERCIAL NONAGRICULTURAL), CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

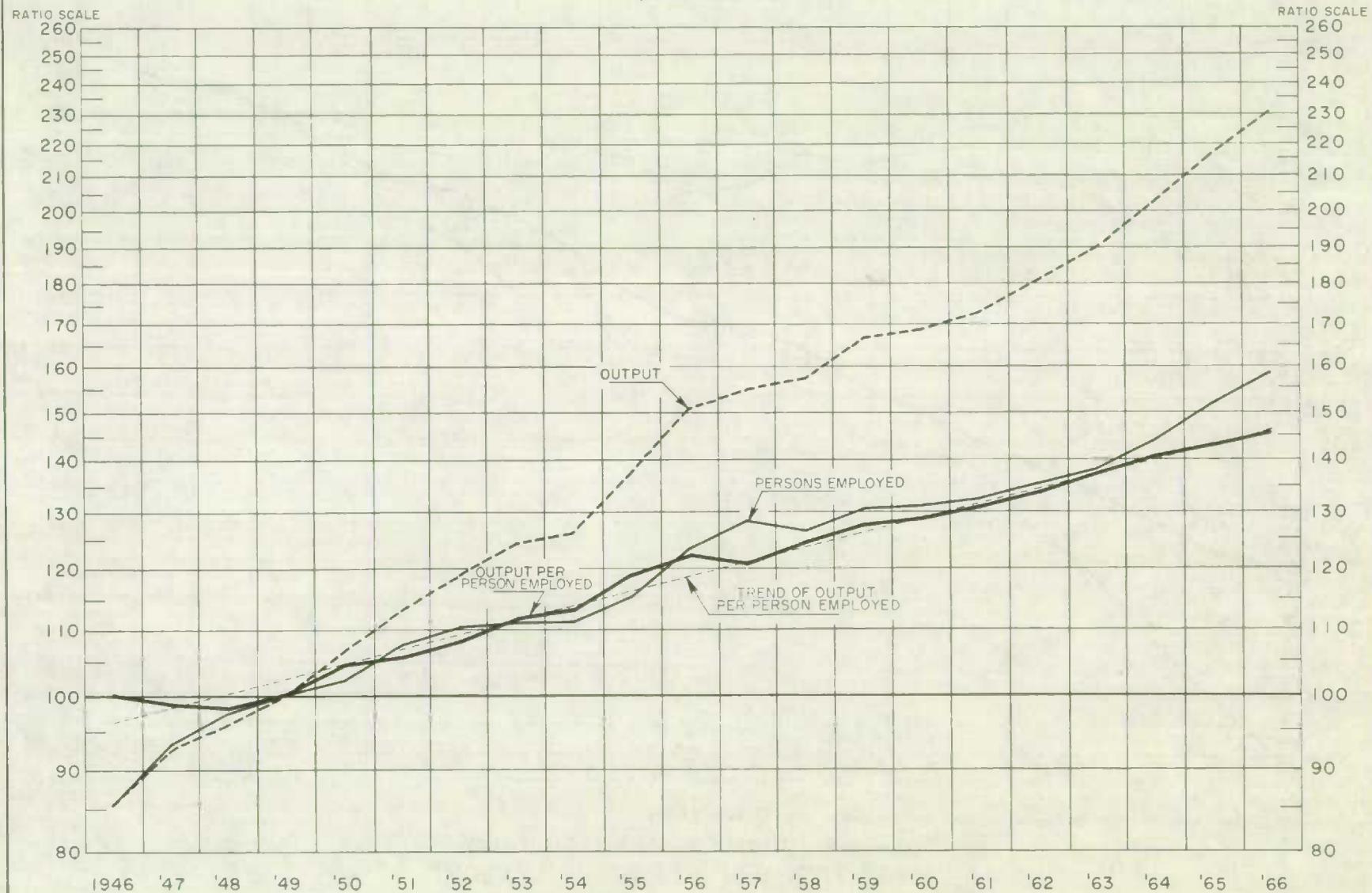


CHART-16

INDEXES OF OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR,  
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (COMMERCIAL NONAGRICULTURAL), CANADA, 1946-66  
(1949=100)

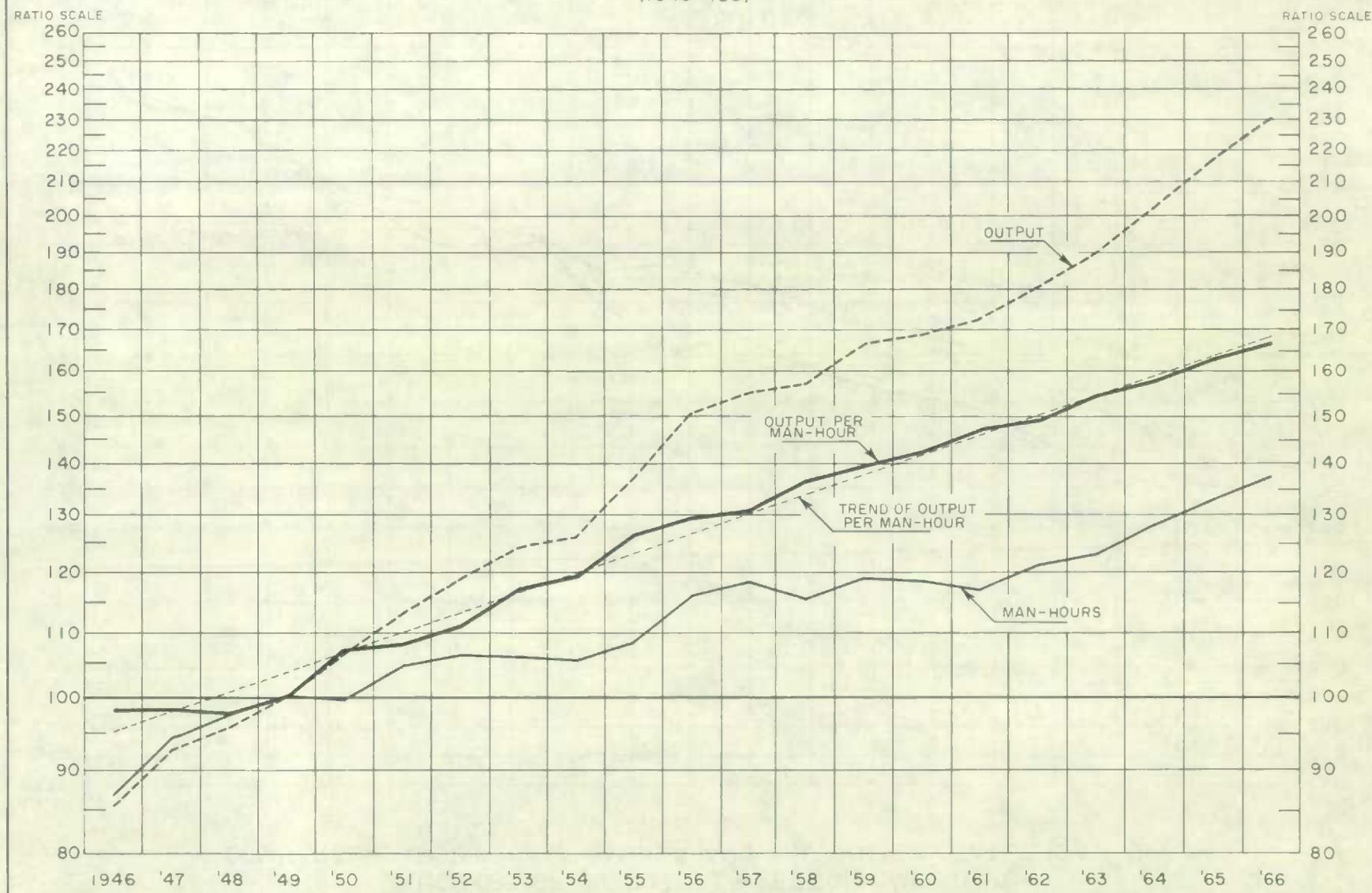
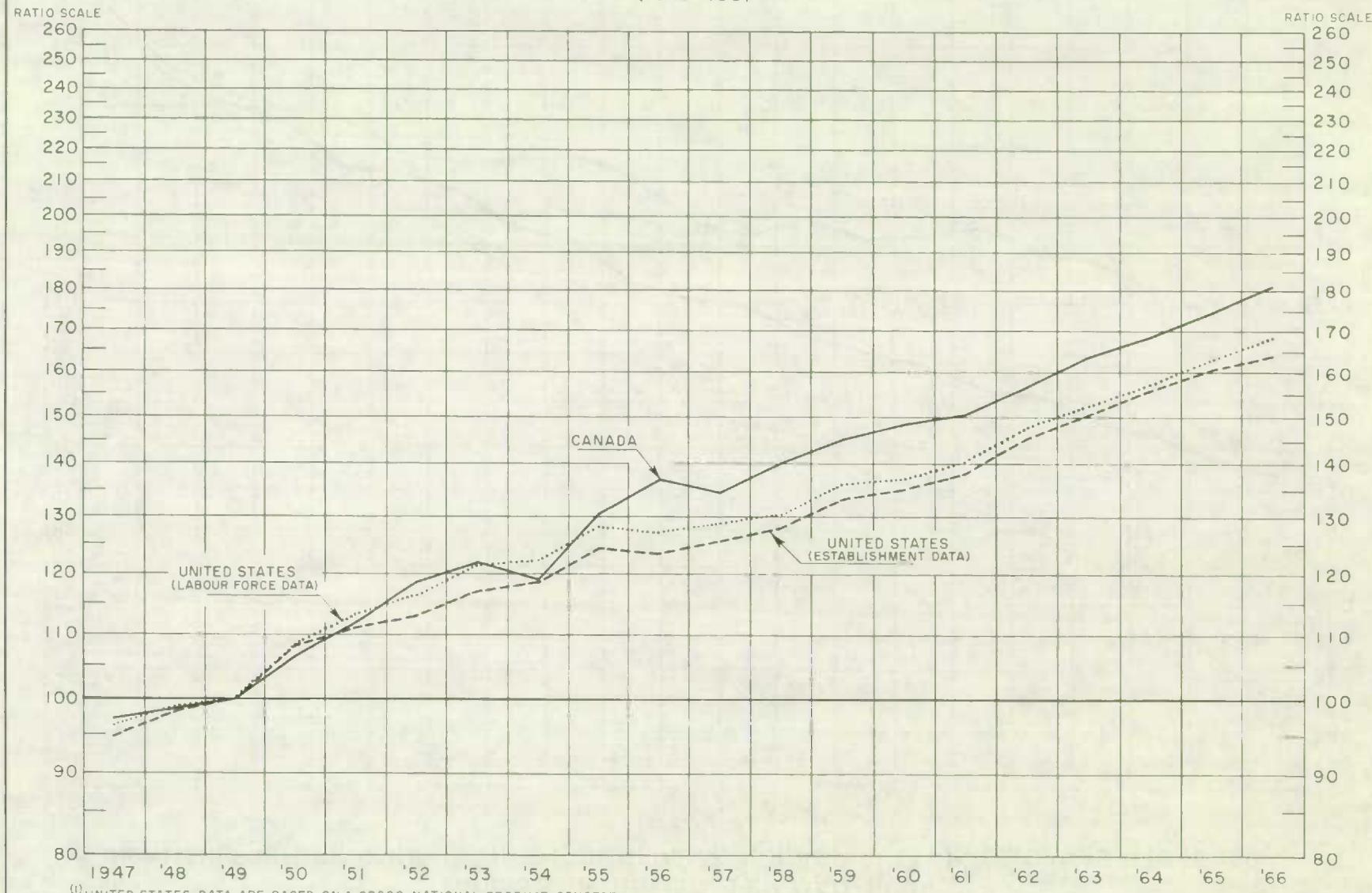


CHART - 17

INDEXES OF OUTPUT<sup>(1)</sup> PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES,<sup>(2)</sup> CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1947-66  
(1949=100)



(1) UNITED STATES DATA ARE BASED ON A GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT CONCEPT

(2) UNITED STATES DATA COVER THE PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

CHART-18

INDEXES OF OUTPUT<sup>(1)</sup> PER MAN-HOUR,  
COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES,<sup>(2)</sup> CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1947-66  
(1949=100)

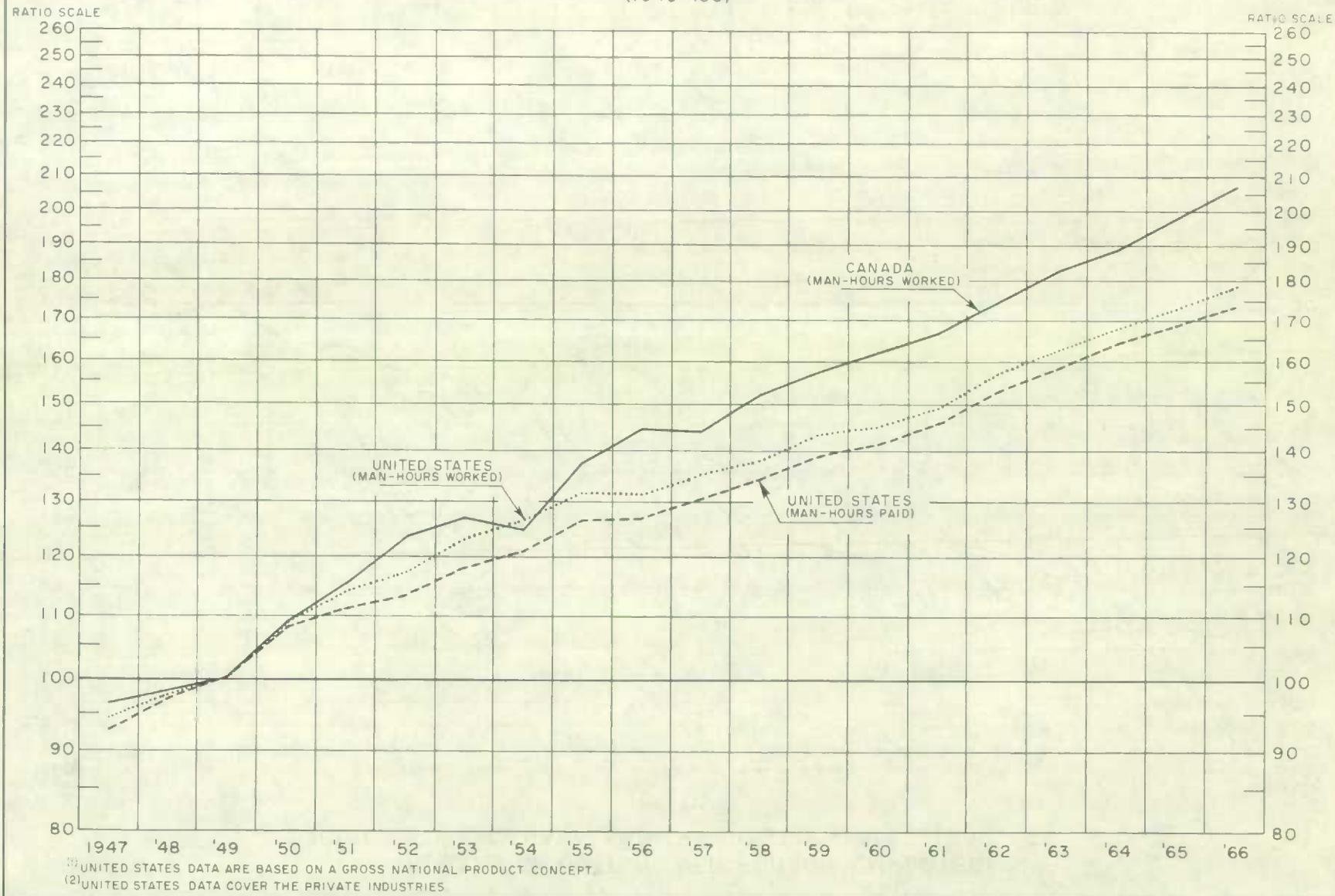


CHART - 19

INDEXES OF OUTPUT<sup>(1)</sup> PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
AGRICULTURE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1947-66  
(1949=100)

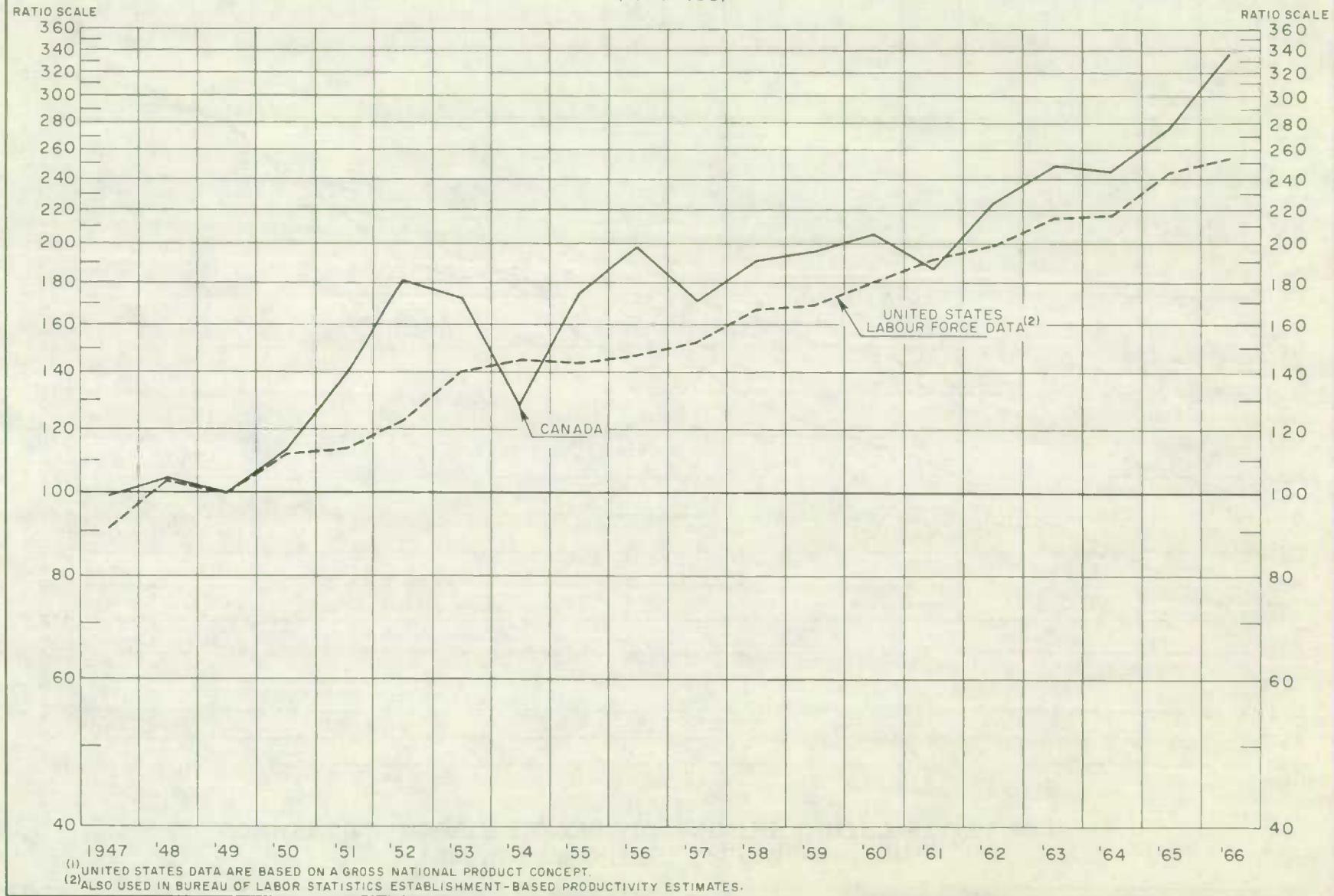
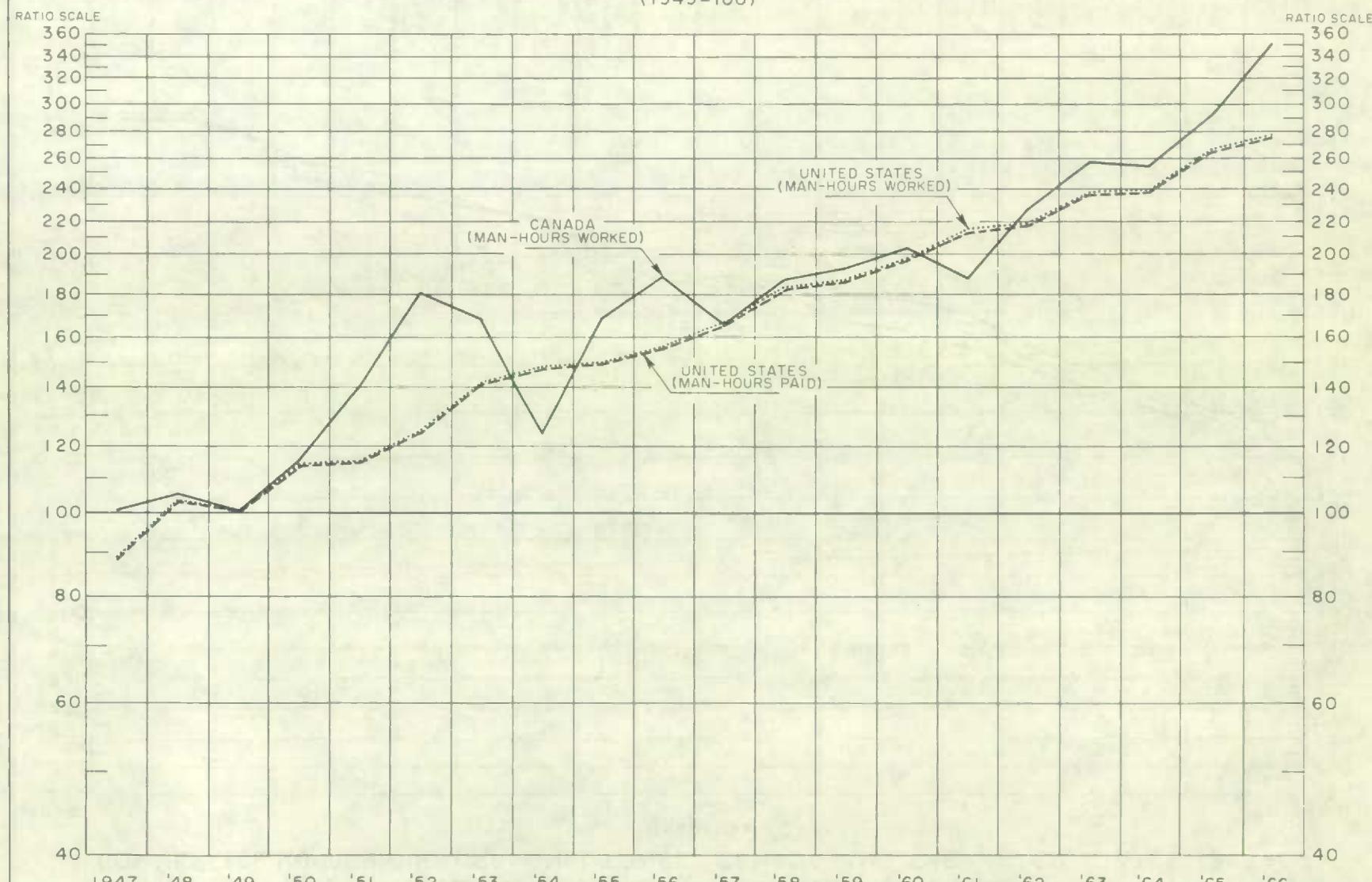


CHART - 20

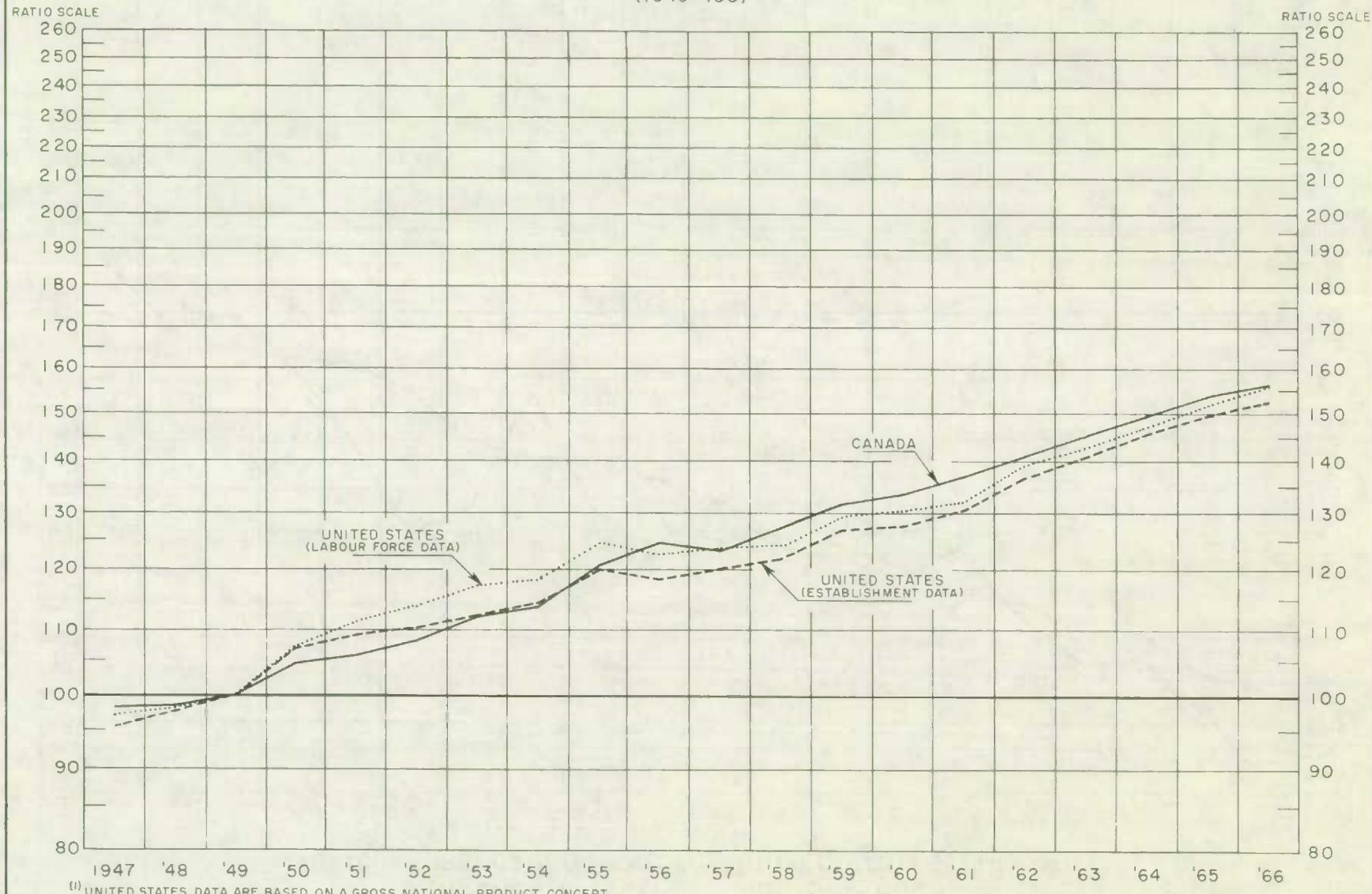
INDEXES OF OUTPUT<sup>(1)</sup> PER MAN-HOUR,  
AGRICULTURE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1947-66  
(1949=100)



<sup>(1)</sup>UNITED STATES DATA ARE BASED ON A GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT CONCEPT

CHART - 21

INDEXES OF OUTPUT<sup>(1)</sup> PER PERSON EMPLOYED,  
COMMERCIAL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES,<sup>(2)</sup> CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1947-66  
(1949=100)

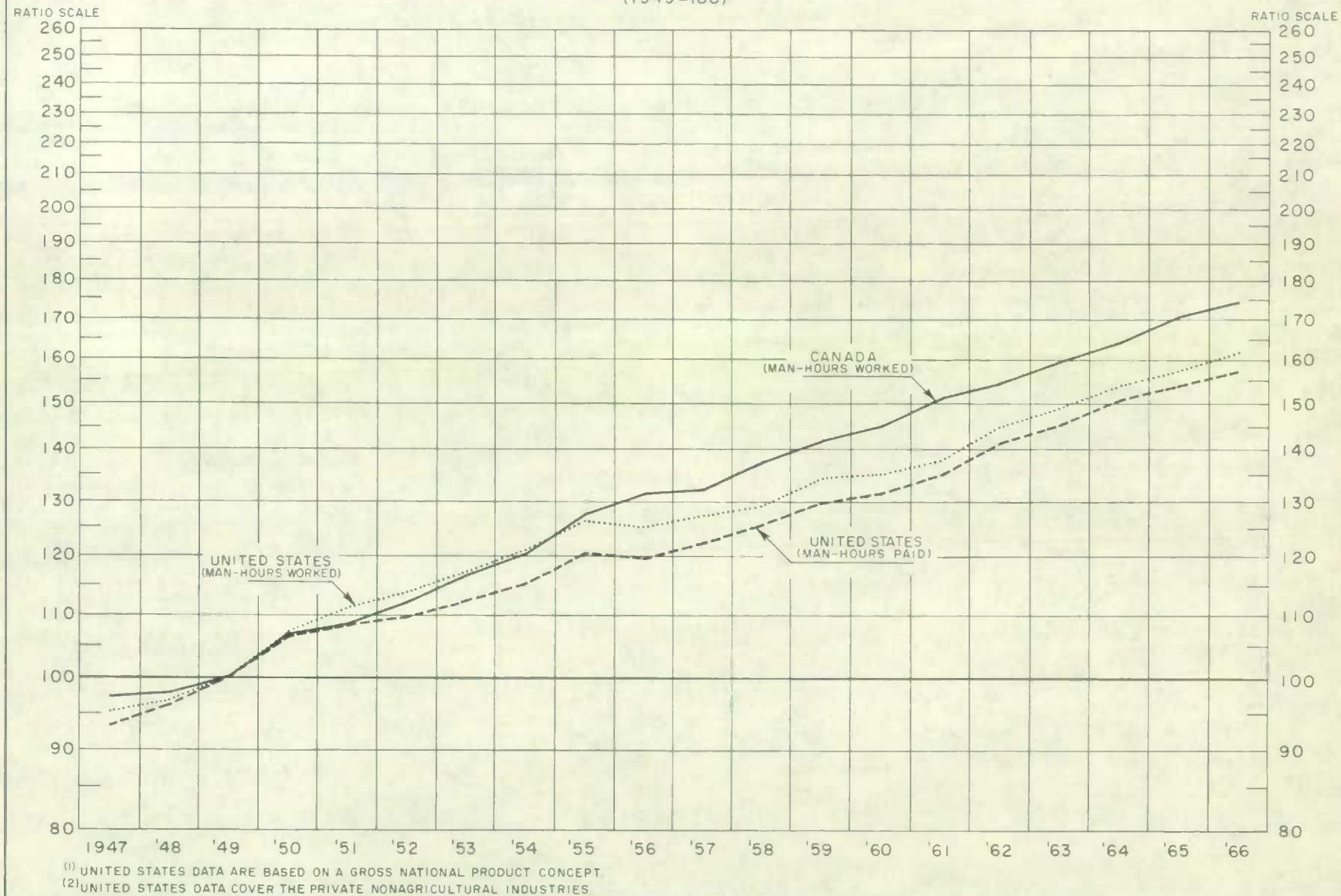


(1) UNITED STATES DATA ARE BASED ON A GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT CONCEPT

(2) UNITED STATES DATA COVER THE PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

CHART-22

INDEXES OF OUTPUT<sup>(1)</sup> PER MAN-HOUR,  
COMMERCIAL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES,<sup>(2)</sup> CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1947-66  
(1949=100)



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