

# WORKING PAPER

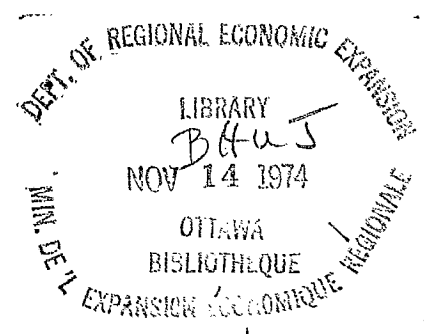
AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPROVINCIAL  
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT LEAKAGES USING  
AN INTERPROVINCIAL INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL

 REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION CANADA  
EXPANSION ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE CANADA

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AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPROVINCIAL  
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT LEAKAGES USING  
AN INTERPROVINCIAL INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL



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DISCUSSION

1. INTRODUCTION

From analyses based on provincial and regional input-output tables, it has been found that a substantial amount of the income and employment generated by direct efforts to stimulate the economies of the slow growth regions 'spill-over' into the 'well-developed' provinces. This is the case as many of the direct and indirect goods and services required to support a development initiative in the poorer regions are provided by the more highly developed provinces.

Regional Candide and Statistics Canada's regionalized input-output model will provide some estimates of the nature and extent of these 'Leakages'. But these models attempt to circumvent the need for interregional trade data by disaggregating industries by region (or province). The implicit assumption in construction of such models is that, regardless of the location (and/or industry source) of demand, the provincial supply pattern of a given commodity or industry output is that which occurs for the nation as a whole. However, goods (and services) required to support economic activity in a given province are more likely to be supplied from within that province or from neighbouring provinces.

For example, Quebec supplies about one-third of the output of the Paper and Allied Products Industry in Canada, and B.C. about 17%, but Quebec supplies only about 9% of the paper and allied products used in B.C., while B.C. supplies 84% of its own requirements. Thus, failure to adequately take account of interprovincial trade patterns will lead to very distorted estimates of the provincial distribution of induced income and employment.

The following is an attempt to construct an interprovincial input-output table incorporating interprovincial trade information to the extent that it is available. The impact analysis based on this input-output table should provide more realistic estimates of the pattern of interprovincial income and employment leakages.



2. OVERVIEW AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERPROVINCIAL  
INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE

2.1 Input-Output in a National Accounts Framework

Figure I presents a simplified view of an input-output system in a National Accounts framework. From the equations at the bottom of Figure I, it can be seen that the flows of goods and services between industries as represented by the sub-table in the upper left-hand portion of Figure I, are ignored in national accounting. This is because these flows do not represent net contributions to Gross National Product. It is these inter-industry flows with which input-output analysis is specifically concerned.

If we take a column for a given industry and divide each element in that column by the column sum, i.e. the total value of inputs to that industry (and noting that in the accounting scheme, the total value of inputs to an industry must equal the total value of output of that industry), the "coefficients" we obtain represent the value of goods and services received from each of the industries, or paid to each of the primary factors per dollar of output of that industry. The basic assumption of input-output analysis is that these proportions or coefficients remain unchanged for all levels of output of that industry.

Input-Output Analysis in a National Accounts Framework

FROM		TO				FINAL DEMAND			TOTAL OUTPUT
		DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES				N P.C.	F.C.F.	G	
		1	2	3					
DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES	1								
	2								
	3								
	N								
PRIMARY FACTORS	WAGES & SALARIES PLUS N.I.U.B								
	INDIRECT TAXES								
	SURPLUS								
	IMPORTS								
TOTAL INPUTS									

$$GDE = PC + FCF + G + X - M$$

$$= GDP = W \& S + NIUB + IND.TAXES + SURPLUS$$

- where PC = PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES  
 FCF = FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION  
 NIUB = NET INCOME OF UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS

Given this assumption, input-output analysis can be used to determine how an increase in output of one industry affects the output levels of other industries. For example, if one industry expands its output by a given amount, it will require, in the first instance, more output from each of the industries, and these increases in output will in turn require more outputs, and so on. The total additional increases in outputs required converge to given limits which can be determined mathematically. Then assuming that the values of wages & salaries and of total primary inputs (i.e. total contribution to GNP) per dollar of output of each industry are represented by the coefficients as determined above, the total increase in wages & salaries and in domestic income (total payments to primary factors) induced by the increase in output of that industry can be found.

In this paper we are concerned only with the table contained within the heavy lines in Figure I. The national input output table for 1966 at the 16 industry level of disaggregation was used. Eight of these industries are non-manufacturing (herein referred to as "National" industries) and the other eight are manufacturing industries. We included within the table the column for personal consumption expenditures and a row consisting of the sum of wages & salaries and net income of unincorporated business. (A large component of net income of unincorporated

business consists of imputed proprietary wages & salaries and it was decided to include this primary input component with normal wages & salaries. The sum of wages & salaries and unincorporated business income will hereafter be referred to simply as "wages & salaries"). The reason for including this row and column in the table will be discussed in Section 3.1.

The structure of this table is shown in Figure II, and it will be used in Section 2.4 to describe how the inter-provincial table was constructed from the national table. First, however, a technical note is presented below describing how the table in Figure II was constructed from the national input-output model. (This note may be omitted without loss of continuity).

FIGURE II

The National Interindustry Input-Output Table

		TO				FROM				
		NAT'L INDS.				MFG. INDS.				P.C.
		1	2	j	8	1	2	m	8	
NAT'L INDS.	1									
	2									
	i	$a_{ij}$				$b_{im}$				$e_i$
	8									
MFG. INDS.	1									
	2									
	k	$c_{kj}$				$d_{km}$				$f_k$
	8									
W & S	$u_j$				$v_m$				w	

As examples of how the coefficients are defined:

$b_{im}$  = the value of output of national industry i required per dollar of output of manufacturing industry m.

$e_i$  = the value spent on the output of national industry i per dollar of personal consumption expenditures.

$v_m$  = the value paid out as wages & salaries per dollar of output of manufacturing industry m.

w = the value spent on wages & salaries per dollar of personal consumption expenditures.

2.2 Construction of the National Interindustry Table

Those familiar with the national input-output model are aware that it consists of two tables - a commodity by industry "Use" or "Technology" table and an industry by commodity "Make" or "Market Share" table. In order to construct a domestic industry by domestic industry table of the form shown in Figure II, the coefficients in the Use table (including the personal consumption expenditure column) must be adjusted downward for the proportion of domestic commodity demands supplied by imports. The procedure used was almost identical to that outlined on Page 142 in Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 15-501, except that in calculating the commodity import coefficients, 'inventory change' was not included as a component of total domestic demand.

The 40X17 adjusted Use matrix was then premultiplied by the 16X40 market share matrix to obtain a 16X17 domestic industry by domestic industry plus consumption expenditures matrix. The row of coefficients of wages & salaries plus unincorporated business income was then appended as the 17th row to obtain the 17X17 matrix shown in Figure II.

2.3 The Structure of the Interprovincial Input-Output Table

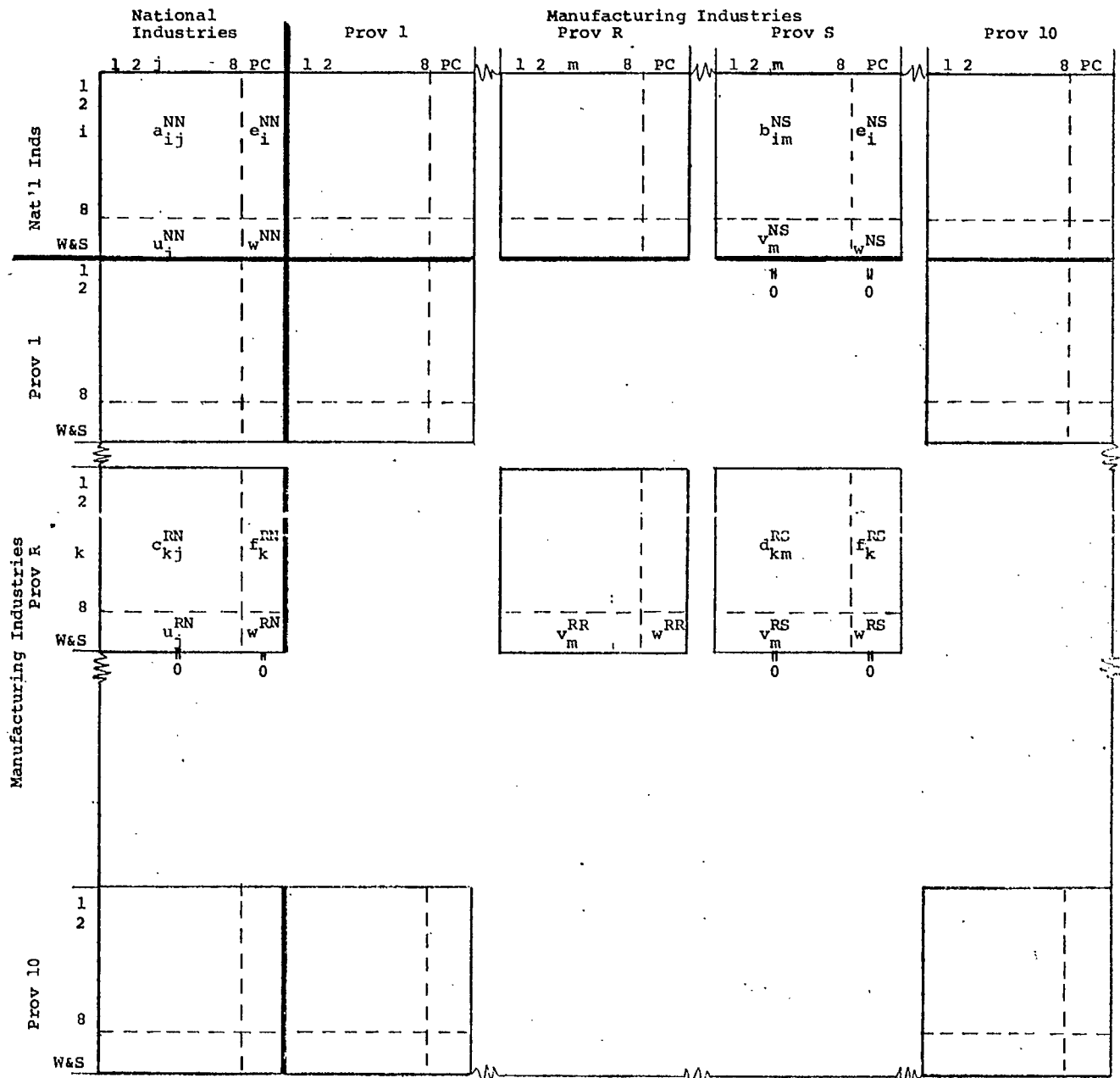
A complete interprovincial input-output table would have one row and one column for each industry in each province. However, while information on interprovincial shipments of manufacturing industries is available, (Destination of Shipments of Manufacturers, 1967, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 31-504), similar information for non-manufacturing industries is not available. Thus, only a restricted form of an interprovincial table can be constructed based on flow data. The table constructed takes the form of that shown in Figure III.

In this 99x99 table there is one row and a corresponding column for each of the following:

- i) Each of the 'National' industries at the national level (8).
- ii) A row of wages & salaries earned in national industries and a corresponding column for consumption from this income (1).
- iii) Each manufacturing industry in each province (80=10x8).
- iv) A row of wages & salaries earned in manufacturing industries in each province and a corresponding column for consumption in each province from this income (10=10x1).

By virtue of the structure of this table, interprovincial flows of non-manufacturing industries are not required for its completion, while interprovincial flows of manufacturing industries can be used in construction of the table.

Figure III  
The Structure of the Interprovincial  
Input-Output Table





The following section demonstrates how the inter-provincial table was constructed from the national table in Figure II using the interprovincial shipment of manufacturing industries, by defining representative coefficients in the interprovincial table and describing how they were determined.

2.4        The Construction of the Interprovincial  
Input-Output Table

2.4.1.    Definition of Indices

N        =    index for the 'national' level

R,S      =    indices for provinces

i,j      =    indices for national industries

k,m      =    indices for provincial manufacturing industries

2.4.2.    Definition and Construction of Coefficients

$a_{ij}^{NN}$  =    the value of output of national industry i required per dollar of output of national industry j.

The coefficients used here are the same as the corresponding coefficients in the national table.

$$a_{ij}^{NN} = a_{ij}$$

$b_{im}^{NS}$  =    the value of the output of national industry i required per dollar of output of manufacturing industry m in province S.

The coefficients used were the same as the corresponding coefficients in the national table.

$$b_{im}^{NS} = b_{im}$$

$e_i^{NN}$  = the value of output of national industry i required per dollar of personal consumption from wages & salaries earned in national industries. These coefficients correspond to those in the national table.

$$e_i^{NN} = e_i$$

$e_i^{NS}$  = the value of output of national industry i required per dollar of personal consumption from wages & salaries earned in manufacturing industries in province S.

These coefficients correspond to those in the national table.

$$e_i^{NS} = e_i$$

$c_{kj}^{RN}$  = the value of output of manufacturing industry k in region R required per dollar of output of national industry j.

These coefficients were determined as follows:

The interprovincial shipments of manufacturing industries which are available at the 4-digit SIC level were aggregated to the eight manufacturing industries in the national input-output table.

A representative table of interprovincial flows for manufacturing industry k is shown in Figure IV.

The row sums of this table ( $Q_k^R$ ) are the total supply from each province to domestic users and the sum of

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FIGURE IV  
Structure of Tables for Interprovincial  
Shipments of Manufacturing Industry k

A: Value of Shipments

		PROVINCE				TOTAL SUPPLY FOR DOMESTIC USE
		1	2	S	10	
PROVINCE	TO					
	FROM					
	1					
	2					
	R			$Q_k^{RS}$		$Q_k^{R\cdot}$
10	TOTAL DEMAND FROM DOMESTIC SOURCES					
				$Q_k^{\cdot S}$	$Q_k$	

B: Coefficients

		PROVINCE				
		1	2	S	10	
PROVINCE	TO					
	FROM					
	1					
	2					
	R			$q_k^{RS}$		$q_k^R$
10						
		1	1	1	1	1

$$q_k^{RS} = Q_k^{RS} / Q_k^{\cdot S}$$

$$q_k^R = Q_k^{R\cdot} / Q_k$$

these row sums ( $Q_k$ ) is the total domestic supply for domestic use. By dividing each row sum by the total domestic supply for domestic use, we obtain the proportions of total domestic supply for domestic use provided by each province ( $q_k^R = Q_k^{R\bullet}/Q_k$ ). From the national table was know the total domestic value of output of manufacturing industry k required per dollar of output of national industry j ( $c_{kj}$ ). It is then assumed that the total domestic requirements of manufacturing industry k for each national industry j is supplied by the provinces according to the proportions,  $q_k^R$ , which each province supplies for total domestic use. Mathematically,

$$c_{kj}^{RN} = q_k^R c_{kj}$$

$f_k^{RN}$  = the value of output of manufacturing industry k in province R required per dollar of personal consumption expenditures from wages & salaries earned in national industries.

These coefficients were determined in an analogous manner to the  $c_{kj}^{RN}$ ; that is, the  $q_k^R$  were used to determine the proportions supplied by each of the provinces.

Mathematically,

$$f_k^{RN} = q_k^R f_k$$

$d_{km}^{RS}$  = the value of output of manufacturing industry k in province R required per dollar of output of manufacturing industry m in province S.

Referring again to Figure IV, if we divide the entries ( $Q_k^{RS}$ ) in the column for receiving province S by the column sum ( $Q_R^S$ ), we obtain the proportions of total provincial requirements of manufacturing industry k from domestic sources which are supplied by each province R ( $q_k^{RS} = Q_k^{RS} / Q_R^S$ ).

From the national table we know the total domestic value of output of manufacturing industry k required per dollar of output of manufacturing industry m ( $d_{km}$ ).

It is then assumed that the total domestic requirements of manufacturing industry k for all manufacturing industries m in province S are supplied by the provinces according to the proportions,  $q_k^{RS}$ , for province S as receiver. Mathematically,

$$d_{km}^{RS} = q_k^{RS} d_{km}$$

$f_k^{RS}$  = the value spent on the output of manufacturing industry k in province R per dollar of personal consumption expenditures from wages & salaries earned in manufacturing industries in province S. These coefficients were determined in a manner similar to the  $d_{km}^{RS}$ ; that is, for each province S as receiver, the  $q_k^{RS}$  were used to determine the proportions supplied by each of the provinces.

$$f_k^{RS} = q_k^{RS} f_k$$

$u_j^{NN}$  = the value of wages & salaries paid at the national level per dollar of output of national industry j. It is assumed that wages & salaries earned in national industries are received entirely in the 'national' wages & salaries row.

Thus,

$$u_j^{NN} = u_j, \text{ and}$$

$$u_j^{RN} = 0, \text{ for all provinces } R.$$

$v_m^{RS}$  = the value of wages & salaries paid in province R per dollar of output of manufacturing industry m in province S.

It is assumed that wages & salaries paid by all manufacturing industries in a given province are received only in that province. Thus,

$$v_m^{RS} = v_m, \text{ if province } R = \text{ province } S,$$

$$v_m^{RS} = 0, \text{ if province } R \neq \text{ province } S,$$

and

$$v_m^{NS} = 0, \text{ for the 'national' wages \& salaries row.}$$

$w^{NN}$  = the value spent on wages & salaries at the national level per dollar of personal consumption expenditures from wages & salaries earned in national industries. It is assumed that these wages & salaries are received only in the national wages & salaries row.

Thus,

$$w^{NN} = w$$

and

$$w^{RN} = 0 \text{ for all province R.}$$

$w^{RS}$  = the value spent on wages & salaries in province R per dollar of personal consumption expenditures from wages & salaries earned in manufacturing industries in province S.

It is assumed that these expenditures on wages & salaries in province S are received only in province S.

Thus,

$$w^{RS} = w, \text{ if province R = province S}$$

$$w^{RS} = 0, \text{ if province R } \neq \text{ province S}$$

and

$$w^{NS} = 0, \text{ for the national wages \& salaries row.}$$

2.5 Summary of Assumptions for Construction of Interprovincial Input-Output Table

There are a number of assumptions implicit in construction of the interprovincial input-output table which may not be clear from the mechanics in the previous section. These assumptions will now be made explicit.

Assumption 1

The input structure with respect to domestic supply of industry outputs and wages & salaries, for each manufacturing industry and personal consumption in each province is the same as that at the national level ( $b_{im}$ ,  $d_{km}$ ,  $v_m$ , apply at provincial level).

Assumption 2

The percentage distribution of supply by province of a given manufacturing industry output which applies for a given receiving province as a whole, applies for each manufacturing industry and personal consumption in that receiving province (use of  $q_k^{RS}$  to obtain  $d_{km}^{RS}$ ,  $f_k^{RS}$ ).

Assumption 3

The provincial pattern of supply of a given manufacturing industry output to national industries and personal consumption at the national level is the same as the provincial pattern of



supply of that manufacturing industry output at the national level (use of  $q_k^R$  to obtain  $c_{kj}^{RN}, f_k^{RN}$  ).

Assumption 4

The input coefficients from national industries to all other industries and personal consumption are identical to those in the national table. ( $a_{ij}, b_{im}, e_i$  are unchanged).

Assumption 5

All wages & salaries received from national industries or from personal consumption from wages & salaries earned in national industries are received entirely in the national wages & salaries row. ( $u_j^{NN} = u_j, w^{NN} = w; u_j^{RN} = 0, w^{RN} = 0$ , for all provinces R).

All wages & salaries received from manufacturing industries or from personal consumption of wages & salaries earned in manufacturing industries in a given province are received only in that province ( $v_m^{RR} = v_m, w^{RR} = w; v_m^{RS} = 0, w^{RS} = 0$ , if  $R \neq S; v_m^{NS} = 0, w^{NS} = 0$ ).

### 3. IMPACT ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 The Theory of Impact Analysis

Input-Output impact analysis<sup>1</sup> is used to answer questions like the following; What is the value of domestic gross output, income, and wages & salaries induced by a given increase in demand for the output of one or more industries. It is implicitly assumed in impact analysis that this increase in demand is an exogenous addition to existing demand, i.e. it is not a substitution of expansion in some part of the economy at the expense of a contraction elsewhere.

Impact analysis is usually performed in two ways. In the 'Open' model, wages & salaries and consumption are not included. (This is the method discussed in Statistics Canada Catalogue #15-501). When impact analysis is performed in this manner the total value of domestic net income created cannot exceed the value of the initial increase in demand, and in fact, will usually be less because of import leakages.

However, it is known from Keynesian theory that an exogenous increase in demand will have an induced effect on domestic income via the multiplier (which is a function of the marginal propensity to consume), so that the ultimate increase in income will exceed the initial increase in

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1. If A is the input-output matrix, then  $(I-A)^{-1}$  is the impact table.

demand. Keynesian multiplier analysis is applied, however, at the aggregate level.

With the 'Closed' input-output model, in which consumption and wages & salaries are included, we can obtain using impact analysis, a measure of the income induced by an exogenous increase in demand at the industry level. Similarly, the induced effect on wages & salaries at the industry level can also be determined.

Furthermore, because the table constructed herein is an interprovincial one, we can determine, depending on the expanding industry and/or its provincial location, how the induced income and wages & salaries will be distributed amongst the provinces. More particularly, we can compare the ability of the provinces to retain within their boundaries, the income and wages & salaries induced by an exogenous expansion of the various manufacturing industries or personal income in the provinces.

The following point should be noted with regard to exogenous expansions of the national industries. Because they have not been disaggregated by province in the input-output table, it is implicitly assumed in the impact analysis, that the provincial distribution of an expansion of output of a national industry is the same as the provincial distribution of the output of that industry.

It is also important to note, that because investment is treated as an element of final demand in the national input-output table, (and is not disaggregated by industry) the induced income and employment estimates obtained in the impact analysis, do not include the impact of investment (and its subsequent effect) induced via capital/output ratios or profits.

3.2            Application - Determination of the Provincial  
Distribution of Induced Income and Employment

3.2.1.        From the impact analysis of a 'closed' input output table, we obtain (in the first instance) the induced gross outputs of the industries (and induced wages & salaries). These gross outputs are the final sales values of which only a part, the value added component, is a net contribution to G.N.P. That is, there is much double-counting of value in the outputs obtained in input-output impact analysis.

3.2.2.        To obtain the induced income and wages & salaries estimates, the induced industry outputs (and wages & salaries) were multiplied by their primary input (excluding non-competitive imports) and wages & salaries (including unincorporated business income) coefficients from the national table.

3.2.3. As the national industries were specified only at the national level, the induced income and wages & salaries estimates of the national industries had to be disaggregated by province. In order to perform the provincial disaggregation it was assumed that the provincial distribution of the induced income and wages & salaries of national industries corresponds to the provincial distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) of the national industries, regardless of the impacting industry and/or its provincial location.

This is the only reasonable assumption which can be made in this regard given the data available. It is likely that this assumption leads to an overestimate of the extent of income and employment leakages from the impacting province (in the case of expansion of manufacturing industries). However, from a comparative viewpoint, as the procedure was applied uniformly across provinces, the relativity of the leakages from the provinces should be meaningful.

3.2.4. From the data developed for the regionalization of CANDIDE estimates of GDP at factor cost by sector for 1966 are available. There are eleven non-manufacturing

industries in this classification and eight in the input-output table. In order for the two classification to correspond it was necessary to aggregate them to five industries. The percentage distribution, by province, for the GDP estimates of these five industries was then determined.

3.2.5. These percentage distributions were then applied to the induced income and wages & salaries estimates of the national industries (aggregated to five) obtained in 3.2.2. to obtain income and wages & salaries estimates for national industries by province.

3.2.6. The provincial income and wages & salaries estimates of the national industries from 3.2.5. were then added to the induced income and wages & salaries of manufacturing industries by province, obtained in 3.2.2., to give total induced income and wages & salaries by province. These induced income and wages & salaries estimates by province are presented in Table A and Table B respectively, in the Appendix.

4. RESULTS OF THE IMPACT ANALYSIS

The results discussed in this section are based mainly on the statistics presented in Table A and Table B of the Appendix.

4.1 Total Induced Domestic Income

Table I presents the total domestic income induced by a \$100 expansion in each of the sixteen industries and personal consumption. (These figures are the column sums of Table A in the Appendix). Note that for manufacturing industries, the total income induced is the same regardless of the province in which the initial expansion occurs. This is due to the manner in which the input-output table was constructed; in particular the 'technology' and the import coefficients of a manufacturing industry at the national level was assumed to apply in all provinces. A similar result - and for the same reasons - holds for the income induced by an expansion of personal consumption in each province or at the national level.

Table I demonstrates that there are differences between industries, with regard to total induced domestic income. In the case of the Canadian economy in 1966, induced income was greatest for Transportation, Storage & Trade,

TABLE I

Total Domestic Income Induced by \$100 Expansion  
of Industries and Personal Consumption

Expanding Sector	Induced Domestic Income	Rank (Highest to lowest)
<u>NATIONAL INDUSTRIES</u>		
Agric., For., Fish, Trap.	197.06	2
Mines, Quarries, Excl. Coal	157.49	13
Mineral Fuel Mines & Wells	151.87	15
Construction	182.38	4
Transp., Storage, Trade	197.96	1
Electric Power, Gas, Water Util.	145.28	16
Communication & Other Services	180.90	5
Misc. Operating Costs (Dummy Ind.)	157.53	12
<u>MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</u>		
Food, Feed, Bev. & Tobacco	172.45	8
Textiles	168.29	9
Wood & Furniture	190.84	3
Paper & Allied Products	174.78	7
Primary Metal & Metal Fabric.	161.06	10
Transp. & Elec. Equipment	155.16	14
Chem., Rubber, Petrol, Prod.	145.19	17
Other Manufacturing	178.51	6
<u>FINAL DEMAND</u>		
Personal Consumption	160.49	11



followed closely by Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Trapping. The income induced was smallest for Chemical, Petroleum & Rubber Products, with Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities having the second lowest value.

#### 4.2 Total Induced Domestic Wages & Salaries

Table II presents the total domestic wages & salaries induced by a \$100 expansion in each of the sixteen industries and personal consumption (column 2). (Note, as was the case for induced income, that the induced domestic wages & salaries are the same for each manufacturing industry and for personal consumption regardless of province of initial expansion). These figures represent the components of total induced domestic income given in Table I, which accrue ultimately in the form of wages & salaries. Also shown in Table II (column 4) are the domestic wages & salaries multipliers for each of the industries. These multipliers are calculated by dividing the total induced domestic wages & salaries by the direct wages & salaries component of the initial \$100 industry expansion (column 3). (A multiplier cannot be determined for the 'Dummy' industry, as direct wages & salaries is zero in the national table. An employment multiplier for personal consumption is not meaningful).

Referring to Column 1, there is wide variation in

TABLE II

Total Domestic Wages & Salaries Induced by a \$100 Expansion of Industries  
and Personal Consumption, and Domestic Wages & Salaries Multipliers

Expanding Sector	Induced Domestic Wages & Salaries	Rank (Highest to lowest)	Direct Wages & Salaries Per \$100 of Output	Wages & Salaries Multiplier		Rank
				(1)	(3)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(5)
<u>NATIONAL INDUSTRIES</u>						
Agric., For., Fish, Trap.	122.74	1	46.23	2.65		12
Mines, Quarries, Excl. Coal	75.50	15	26.01	2.90		11
Mineral Fuel Mines & Wells	66.61	16	19.50	3.42		8
Construction	112.32	4	35.39	3.17		9
Transp., Storage, Trade	120.40	2	47.53	2.53		13
Electric Power, Gas, Water Util.	56.96	17	23.34	2.44		15
Communication & Other Services	99.21	10	39.54	2.51		14
Misc. Operating Costs (Dummy Ind.)	88.25	13	0.00 <sup>1</sup>	n/a		n/a
<u>MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</u>						
Food, Feed, Bev. & Tobacco	101.69	7	15.84	6.42		1
Textiles	105.40	6	28.92	3.64		7
Wood & Furniture	118.02	3	30.45	3.88		5
Paper & Allied Products	99.25	9	23.77	4.18		3
Primary Metal & Metal Fabric.	92.43	8	23.69	3.90		4
Transp. & Elec. Equipment	94.35	11	25.54	3.69		6
Chem., Rubber, Petrol, Prod.	77.11	14	16.79	4.59		2
Other Manufacturing	105.51	5	34.09	3.10		10
<u>FINAL DEMAND</u>						
Personal Consumption	88.46	12				

the total value of domestic wages & salaries induced. That induced by Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Trapping is greatest, followed closely by Transportation, Storage & Trade. The value induced by Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities is the lowest, with Mineral Fuel, Mines & Wells the second smallest. The industry rankings for total induced domestic income, shown in Table 1, are similar to those for total induced domestic wages & salaries.

When wages & salaries multipliers are calculated the industry rankings change substantially. Referring to the last column of Table II, the manufacturing industries occupy the first seven and tenth rank positions. This is consistent with the belief, often expressed, that manufacturing industries are important generators of new jobs. (However, the argument usually goes beyond the purely static effect described herein). Note in particular the extremely high employment multiplier for Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco.

#### 4.3 Interprovincial Income Leakages

The figures in Table III are estimates of the total income induced by a \$100 expansion of manufacturing industries and personal consumption in the province in which the expansion occurs. (The figures in last row in the table, which are not the sum of the entries in the columns above, are the total

TABLE III

Total Income Induced In Province  
Of Initial Impact By \$100 Expansion of  
Manufacturing Industries and Personal Consumption

Province of Impact	Initial Expansion In:				
	Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles	Wood and Furniture	Paper and Allied Industries	
NFLD.	33.20	43.77	48.85	49.57	
P.E.I.	31.97	45.08	46.78	47.20	
N.S.	36.39	47.60	52.92	53.35	
N.B.	36.22	46.15	53.04	54.49	
QUE.	68.07	83.67	86.72	84.28	
ONT.	86.66	96.27	105.30	100.09	
MAN.	41.18	50.71	56.22	56.94	
SASK.	44.45	48.70	57.34	56.70	
ALTA.	47.37	53.41	62.17	61.45	
B.C.	48.73	56.68	66.53	67.44	
Total Induced Domestic Income	172.45	168.29	190.84	174.78	
	Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	Transportation and Electrical Equipment	Chemical, Rubber & Petroleum Products	Other Manufacturing Industries	Personal Consump- tion
NFLD.	44.42	41.82	37.88	60.11	15.54
P.E.I.	41.60	40.53	35.86	57.06	14.54
N.S.	46.74	46.23	40.56	63.36	19.41
N.B.	45.77	43.98	39.91	63.57	18.28
QUE.	76.22	73.43	66.01	93.53	54.39
ONT.	95.49	94.91	80.38	110.39	74.87
MAN.	51.49	48.79	42.90	67.04	23.09
SASK.	50.37	46.99	43.24	65.78	22.71
ALTA.	56.53	51.86	49.00	71.08	27.91
B.C.	59.15	55.66	49.72	75.63	31.06
Total Induced Domestic Income	161.06	155.16	145.19	178.51	160.49

income induced domestically, as shown in Table I). Thus Table III provides estimates of the relative ability of a province to retain within its boundaries, the income induced by expansion of the manufacturing industries (and personal consumption) in that province.

For example, referring to the case of a \$100 expansion of the Textile industry, if this expansion occurred in Newfoundland the total income induced therein would be \$43.77 out of a total value of \$168.29 induced domestically, while if the expansion occurred in Ontario the total income retained by that province would be \$96.27. In general, as would be expected the income leakages from the Atlantic Provinces are the greatest and those from Ontario and Quebec the least.

The converse is also true - Ontario benefits (as measured by induced income) much more by the expansion of a manufacturing industry in any of the Atlantic Provinces, than do any of them from an equal expansion of that manufacturing industry in Ontario. As an example (see columns for Textiles in Table A on pages 3 and 13 of the Appendix), a \$100 expansion of the Textile industry in Newfoundland increases income in Ontario by \$48.92; a \$100 increase in Textiles in Ontario increases income in Newfoundland by only \$1.48. That is, the leakages in the above example (which appears to be

representative) operate almost entirely in one direction.

#### 4.4 Interprovincial Employment Leakages

Table IV is similar in nature to Table III except that estimates of induced wages & salaries are presented. Comparing these two tables it can be seen that there is general similarity in the pattern of induced wages & salaries and induced income retained in the province of initial impact. Ontario tends on average to retain slightly more than half of the total induced domestic wages & salaries, Quebec about half, the Western provinces generally between 30-40%, and the Atlantic Provinces between 20-30%.

The lack of reciprocity of the leakages between Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces holds for wages & salaries as well as for income. For example, (referring to Table B on pages 32 and 38 of the Appendix), a \$100 expansion of the Paper & Allied Products Industry in Nova Scotia induces an increase of \$28.96 of wages & salaries therein and of \$27.69 in Ontario, while a similar expansion in Ontario induces an increase of wages & salaries therein of \$55.86, but of only \$1.71 in Nova Scotia.

#### 4.5 Provincial Wages & Salaries Multipliers for Manufacturing Industries

In Table V, provincial wages & salaries multipliers for

TABLE IV

Total Wages & Salaries Induced In  
Province of Initial Impact By \$100 Expansion of  
Manufacturing Industries and Personal Consumption

Province of Impact	Initial Expansion In:				
	Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles	Wood and Furniture	Paper and Allied Industries	
NFLD.	18.61	31.62	34.02	26.78	
P.E.I.	17.93	32.83	32.82	25.50	
N.S.	20.44	34.00	36.54	28.96	
N.B.	20.35	33.02	36.72	29.61	
QUE.	39.18	56.31	56.67	46.86	
ONT.	50.01	63.00	67.30	55.86	
MAN.	23.39	35.90	38.53	31.08	
SASK.	25.94	34.57	39.47	31.30	
ALTA.	27.17	37.19	42.07	33.69	
B.C.	27.74	39.18	44.78	37.04	
Total Induced Domestic Wages Salaries	101.69	105.40	118.02	99.25	
	Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	Transportation and Electrical Equipment	Chemical Rubber & Petroleum Products	Other Manufacturing Industries	Personal Consump- tion
NFLD.	26.87	28.41	19.22	38.14	5.05
P.E.I.	25.53	27.77	18.31	36.42	4.58
N.S.	28.27	31.18	20.76	40.00	7.31
N.B.	27.74	29.73	20.45	40.12	6.64
QUE.	45.18	47.09	34.87	57.41	27.70
ONT.	56.27	59.88	42.82	66.97	39.28
MAN.	31.10	32.63	22.12	42.18	9.47
SASK.	30.38	31.50	22.21	41.53	9.35
ALTA.	33.53	34.18	24.78	44.32	12.12
B.C.	35.40	36.57	25.74	46.97	13.97
Total Induced Domestic Wages & Salaries	92.43	94.36	77.10	105.97	88.46

the manufacturing industries are presented for the province in which the initial expansion is assumed to occur. These estimates are obtained by dividing (column-wise) the total induced wages & salaries figures (in Table IV) in each province by the value of direct wages & salaries per \$100 of output of each industry (figures in last row in Table V).

While the relationship between the figures in a given column is unchanged from that in Table IV, the relationship of the figures between columns will differ from that in Table IV. For example, comparing the total induced wages & salaries in Table IV and the wages & salaries multipliers of Table V for Wood & Furniture and Paper & Allied Products, it can be seen that the multipliers are higher in all provinces (except P.E.I.) for Paper & Allied Products but that the induced wages & salaries are higher for Wood & Furniture. This is the case because the direct wages & salaries are sufficiently greater for Wood & Furniture to more than offset the effect of the higher multipliers for the Paper & Allied Products Industry.

The availability of estimates of provincial (and interprovincial) wages & salaries multipliers is important as they can then be applied to direct wages & salaries estimates, which are usually known for a given project, in order to estimate the total induced wages & salaries by province.



TABLE V

Provincial Wages & Salaries Multipliers  
For Manufacturing Industries

Province of Impact	Initial Expansion In:			
	Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	Textiles	Wood and Furniture	Paper and Allied Industries
NFLD.	1.17	1.09	1.12	1.13
P.E.I.	1.13	1.14	1.08	1.07
N.S.	1.29	1.18	1.20	1.22
N.B.	1.28	1.14	1.21	1.25
QUE.	2.47	1.95	1.86	1.97
ONT.	3.16	2.18	2.21	2.35
MAN.	1.48	1.24	1.27	1.31
SASK.	1.64	1.20	1.30	1.32
ALTA.	1.72	1.29	1.38	1.42
B.C.	1.75	1.35	1.47	1.56
Total Domestic	6.42	3.64	3.88	4.18
Direct Wages & Salaries Per \$100 of Output	15.84	28.92	30.45	23.77
	Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	Transportation and Electrical Equipment	Chemical, Rubber & Petroleum Products	Other Manufacturing Industries
NFLD.	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.12
P.E.I.	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.07
N.S.	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.17
N.B.	1.17	1.16	1.22	1.18
QUE.	1.91	1.84	2.08	1.68
ONT.	2.38	2.34	2.55	1.96
MAN.	1.31	1.28	1.32	1.24
SASK.	1.28	1.23	1.32	1.22
ALTA.	1.42	1.34	1.48	1.30
B.C.	1.49	1.43	1.53	1.38
Total Domestic	3.90	3.69	4.59	3.11
Direct Wages & Salaries Per \$100 of Output	23.69	25.54	16.79	34.09

The induced figures can then be used as input in comparative evaluation (if choices between initiatives must be made) or in the absolute evaluation of a given project.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1. As a result of data limitations there are many shortcomings in construction of the table and thus in the impact analysis. Consequently (as pointed out previously) the results are probably more meaningful in a relative (comparison between provinces and/or industries) than in an absolute sense.

5.1.2. The level of aggregation of the table is low and this was done purposely as this paper is intended to serve only as a demonstration project. However, in principle, as both the national input-output table and the manufacturing shipments are available on a much more disaggregated basis, a much larger interprovincial table for manufacturing industries can be constructed. Computer memory and processing time might then become a more important constraint.

5.1.3. The table as it stands, or in a more disaggregated form, can be used (along with other models) for project impact and cost-benefit analysis, although as mentioned, in an absolute sense the estimates are probably not very precise.

## 5.2 Recommendations

### 5.2.1. Policy Implications

Overall the results present few, if any, surprises with respect to the basic spatial structure of the Canadian economy although the analysis does provide estimates of interprovincial income and wages & salaries leakages and provincial wages & salaries multipliers.

What the analysis particularly highlights in the author's view, is the lack of integration of the economy of the Atlantic provinces both within themselves and with the rest of the nation. (This is a general characteristic of an underdeveloped region). In particular the Atlantic Provinces benefit relatively less (than other provinces) from economic activity therein, and very little from economic activity in the rest of the nation.

In the author's view, greater effort in the Atlantic Region should be directed toward activities serving both regional and other domestic markets, rather than foreign markets. Only in this way can the basic structural relationship within the region and between it and the rest of the country be altered. Regionalized fiscal and monetary policies, and industrial and transportation policies should be viewed

as measures to achieve this objective, rather than ends in themselves.

5.2.2. Data Collection and Further Research

It was noted in the Introduction, that the assumption which must be made for supply patterns if flow information is not incorporated into the model, leads to distortions in the impact analysis. It was pointed out also, for the table constructed in this paper, that the lack of flow data for non-manufacturing industries leads to a similar distortion of the interprovincial income and employment leakages.

It is the author's considered opinion that there is no substitute for the availability of estimates of flow data, and that, given the data presently available (and being supplied), a plateau has been reached with regard to interregional industrial analysis.

It is therefore recommended that:

- i) DREE encourage Statistics Canada to undertake another survey of interprovincial shipments of manufacturing industries, and
- ii) DREE and Statistics Canada investigate the feasibility of sampling interprovincial flows of non-manufacturing industries.

Given the availability of this information a more realistic interprovincial input-output table can be constructed and possibly incorporated into Regional CANDIDE to provide more meaningful impact estimates.

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APPENDIX



TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NATIONAL

PROVINCE	AGRIC., FORESTRY FISHING, TRAPING		MINES, QUARRIES EXCL COAL MINES		MINERAL FUEL MINES AND WELLS		CONSTRUCTION	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLO.	2.46	1.25	5.05	3.20	4.88	3.22	2.68	1.47
P.E.I.	0.91	0.46	0.32	0.20	0.34	0.22	1.96	1.08
N.S.	4.76	2.42	4.57	2.90	4.51	2.97	4.46	2.44
N.B.	3.85	1.95	2.87	1.82	2.79	1.84	3.73	2.04
QUE.	42.85	21.74	36.13	22.94	34.64	22.81	46.93	25.73
ONT.	67.17	34.09	51.15	32.48	49.07	32.31	74.14	40.65
MAN.	10.47	5.31	6.92	4.39	6.68	4.40	7.37	4.04
SASK.	23.56	11.96	10.40	6.61	10.08	6.63	7.76	4.26
ALTA.	22.10	11.21	25.14	15.96	24.32	16.01	14.43	7.91
B.C.	18.92	9.60	14.94	9.48	14.56	9.59	18.92	10.38
TOTAL	197.06	100.0	157.49	100.0	151.87	100.0	182.38	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NATIONAL

PROVINCE	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & TRADE		ELECTRIC POWER, GAS, WATER UTIL		COMMUNICATIONS & OTHER SERVICE		MISC. OPERATING COSTS (DUMMY)	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
Nfld.	3,06	1,55	2,47	1,70	2,47	1,36	2,14	1,36
P.E.I.	0,70	0,35	0,53	0,37	0,75	0,42	0,53	0,33
N.S.	5,31	2,68	3,90	2,69	5,49	3,04	4,08	2,59
N.B.	4,53	2,29	3,49	2,40	3,96	2,19	3,31	2,10
QUE.	52,03	26,28	38,67	26,62	45,56	25,18	40,58	25,76
ONT.	76,29	38,54	54,47	37,49	72,51	40,09	64,86	41,17
MAN.	10,24	5,17	7,91	5,44	8,44	4,67	7,39	4,69
SASK.	9,20	4,65	6,22	4,28	8,71	4,82	7,18	4,56
ALTA.	15,88	8,02	11,69	8,05	14,49	8,01	12,23	7,76
B.C.	20,73	10,47	15,93	10,96	18,51	10,23	15,23	9,67
TOTAL	197,96	100,0	145,28	100,0	180,90	100,0	157,53	100,0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT, CAN, CAT, # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEWFOUNDLAND

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACCO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	33,20	19,25	43,77	26,01	48,85	25,60	49,57	28,36
P.E.I.	0,67	0,39	0,50	0,30	0,57	0,30	0,48	0,28
N.S.	3,91	2,27	3,83	2,27	4,68	2,45	4,04	2,31
N.B.	3,23	1,87	2,66	1,58	3,22	1,69	2,86	1,64
QUE.	34,32	19,90	38,70	23,00	37,10	19,44	34,05	19,48
ONT.	53,27	30,89	48,92	29,07	54,44	28,53	48,32	27,65
MAN.	6,82	3,95	5,16	3,06	6,64	3,48	5,68	3,25
SASK.	11,13	6,45	5,51	3,27	9,45	4,95	7,84	4,48
ALTA.	12,84	7,44	8,66	5,15	12,07	6,32	10,38	5,94
B.C.	13,07	7,58	10,57	6,28	13,84	7,25	11,56	6,61
TOTAL	172,45	100,0	168,29	100,0	190,84	100,0	174,78	100,0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT, CAN, CAT, # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEWFOUNDLAND

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	44.42	27.58	41.82	26.95	37.88	26.09	60.11	33.67
P.E.I.	0.38	0.24	0.38	0.24	0.38	0.26	0.44	0.25
N.S.	4.01	2.49	3.61	2.33	3.91	2.69	3.84	2.15
N.B.	2.47	1.53	2.38	1.53	2.29	1.58	2.66	1.49
QUE.	31.02	19.26	30.52	19.67	28.24	19.45	32.56	18.24
ONT.	48.24	29.95	49.59	31.96	41.95	28.89	48.34	27.08
MAN.	4.88	3.03	4.58	2.95	4.75	3.27	5.15	2.88
SASK.	5.41	3.36	4.81	3.10	5.51	3.79	5.61	3.14
ALTA.	9.74	6.05	7.89	5.08	10.32	7.11	9.08	5.09
B.C.	10.49	6.51	9.59	6.18	9.98	6.87	10.72	6.01
TOTAL	161.06	100.0	155.16	100.0	145.19	100.0	178.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1,78	1,03	1,49	0,88	1,83	0,96	1,62	0,93
P.E.I.	31,97	18,54	45,08	26,79	46,78	24,51	47,20	27,01
N.S.	4,49	2,60	4,62	2,75	5,12	2,68	4,81	2,75
N.B.	3,97	2,30	3,12	1,86	4,07	2,13	3,69	2,11
QUE.	34,54	20,03	36,42	21,64	36,72	19,24	34,17	19,55
ONT.	51,92	30,10	47,84	28,43	54,60	28,61	47,87	27,39
MAN.	6,72	3,90	5,03	2,99	6,56	3,44	5,64	3,23
SASK.	11,14	6,46	5,51	3,27	9,45	4,95	7,84	4,49
ALTA.	12,81	7,43	8,64	5,14	12,04	6,31	10,36	5,93
B.C.	13,12	7,61	10,53	6,25	13,68	7,17	11,57	6,62
TOTAL	172,45	100,0	168,28	100,0	190,85	100,0	174,79	100,0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
Nfld.	1.79	1.11	1.39	0.89	1.92	1.32	1.59	0.89
P.E.I.	41.60	25.83	40.53	26.09	35.86	24.69	57.06	31.96
N.S.	6.03	3.74	5.25	3.38	5.40	3.72	5.39	3.02
N.B.	4.77	2.96	3.93	2.53	2.87	1.97	3.69	2.07
QUE.	29.30	18.19	28.23	18.17	27.56	18.98	32.16	18.01
ONT.	47.47	29.47	49.37	31.79	41.08	28.30	48.12	26.95
MAN.	4.87	3.03	4.54	2.92	4.73	3.26	5.13	2.87
SASK.	5.41	3.36	4.81	3.10	5.51	3.80	5.61	3.14
ALTA.	9.73	6.04	7.88	5.07	10.30	7.09	9.07	5.08
B.C.	10.12	6.28	9.40	6.05	9.96	6.86	10.71	6.00
TOTAL	161.09	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.19	100.0	178.53	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NOVA SCOTIA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
N.F.D.	1.83	1.06	1.51	0.90	1.84	0.97	1.67	0.95
P.E.I.	0.78	0.45	0.47	0.28	0.59	0.31	0.51	0.29
N.S.	36.39	21.10	47.60	28.28	52.92	27.73	53.35	30.52
N.B.	3.51	2.03	2.98	1.77	3.24	1.70	3.22	1.84
QUE.	33.85	19.63	35.97	21.37	35.32	18.51	32.40	18.54
ONT.	52.13	30.23	49.99	29.70	55.09	28.87	48.16	27.56
MAN.	6.85	3.97	5.11	3.03	6.59	3.45	5.67	3.24
SASK.	11.28	6.54	5.55	3.30	9.48	4.97	7.87	4.50
ALTA.	12.78	7.41	8.65	5.14	12.05	6.31	10.38	5.94
B.C.	13.06	7.57	10.48	6.23	13.73	7.19	11.57	6.62
TOTAL	172.46	100.0	168.30	100.0	190.86	100.0	174.79	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NOVA SCOTIA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
N.F.L.D.	1.82	1.13	1.41	0.91	1.94	1.34	1.62	0.91
P.E.I.	0.40	0.25	0.40	0.26	0.40	0.28	0.47	0.26
N.S.	46.74	29.01	46.23	29.77	40.56	27.93	63.36	35.49
N.B.	2.77	1.72	2.77	1.78	2.48	1.71	3.06	1.72
QUE.	29.66	18.41	28.71	18.48	27.46	18.91	31.22	17.49
ONT.	49.44	30.69	49.05	31.58	41.80	28.78	48.22	27.01
MAN.	4.88	3.03	4.54	2.93	4.76	3.27	5.14	2.88
SASK.	5.44	3.38	4.84	3.11	5.54	3.82	5.65	3.17
ALTA.	9.74	6.04	7.88	5.08	10.30	7.10	9.07	5.08
B.C.	10.20	6.33	9.49	6.11	9.96	6.86	10.70	5.99
TOTAL	161.10	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.53	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )



TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.03	1.49	0.88	1.82	0.96	1.62	0.93
P.E.I.	0.67	0.39	0.61	0.36	0.59	0.31	0.50	0.28
N.S.	3.92	2.27	3.67	2.18	4.09	2.14	3.74	2.14
N.B.	36.22	21.00	46.15	27.42	53.04	27.79	54.49	31.18
QUE.	34.04	19.74	36.56	21.72	35.69	18.70	32.05	18.33
ONT.	51.92	30.11	50.11	29.78	54.17	28.38	46.97	26.87
MAN.	6.81	3.95	5.11	3.04	6.59	3.45	5.66	3.24
SASK.	11.22	6.50	5.54	3.29	9.47	4.96	7.86	4.50
ALTA.	12.82	7.43	8.66	5.14	12.05	6.31	10.37	5.93
B.C.	13.06	7.57	10.41	6.19	13.37	7.00	11.54	6.60
TOTAL	172.46	100.0	168.30	100.0	190.86	100.0	174.79	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN, CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.79	1.11	1.38	0.89	1.92	1.32	1.58	0.89
P.E.I.	0.39	0.24	0.39	0.25	0.40	0.27	0.45	0.25
N.S.	4.02	2.49	3.70	2.38	3.80	2.62	3.72	2.08
N.B.	45.77	28.41	43.98	28.31	39.91	27.48	63.57	35.61
QUE.	30.90	19.18	29.15	18.77	27.39	18.87	31.37	17.57
ONT.	47.99	29.79	50.04	32.22	41.25	28.41	47.28	26.48
MAN.	4.89	3.03	4.55	2.93	4.75	3.27	5.14	2.88
SASK.	5.43	3.37	4.82	3.11	5.53	3.81	5.64	3.16
ALTA.	9.75	6.05	7.89	5.08	10.31	7.10	9.07	5.08
B.C.	10.19	6.32	9.41	6.06	9.95	6.85	10.71	6.00
TOTAL	161.10	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.53	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

QUEBEC

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.03	1.48	0.88	1.83	0.96	1.62	0.93
P.E.I.	0.57	0.33	0.40	0.24	0.54	0.28	0.46	0.26
N.S.	3.46	2.01	2.98	1.77	3.55	1.86	3.11	1.78
N.B.	2.86	1.66	2.33	1.38	2.86	1.50	2.70	1.54
QUE.	68.07	39.47	83.67	49.72	86.72	45.44	84.28	48.22
ONT.	51.67	29.96	47.72	28.36	53.70	28.14	47.17	26.99
MAN.	6.80	3.94	5.04	2.99	6.58	3.45	5.65	3.23
SASK.	11.17	6.48	5.52	3.28	9.46	4.96	7.85	4.49
ALTA.	13.03	7.56	8.75	5.20	12.16	6.37	10.45	5.98
B.C.	13.05	7.57	10.40	6.18	13.47	7.06	11.50	6.58
TOTAL	172.46	100.0	168.29	100.0	190.85	100.0	174.79	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

QUEBEC

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.11	1.38	0.89	1.91	1.32	1.58	0.88
P.E.I.	0.36	0.22	0.35	0.23	0.35	0.24	0.40	0.23
N.S.	3.03	1.88	2.80	1.80	2.86	1.97	3.01	1.68
N.B.	2.19	1.36	2.08	1.34	2.14	1.47	2.47	1.39
QUE.	76.22	47.32	73.43	47.28	66.01	45.46	93.53	52.39
ONT.	47.26	29.33	48.50	31.23	41.33	28.47	46.95	26.30
MAN.	4.87	3.02	4.55	2.93	4.74	3.26	5.12	2.87
SASK.	5.42	3.36	4.81	3.10	5.52	3.80	5.62	3.15
ALTA.	9.82	6.10	7.97	5.13	10.41	7.17	9.16	5.13
B.C.	10.15	6.30	9.44	6.08	9.94	6.85	10.67	5.98
TOTAL	161.10	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.52	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ONTARIO

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACCO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.03	1.48	0.88	1.82	0.96	1.62	0.93
P.E.I.	0.55	0.32	0.39	0.23	0.53	0.28	0.45	0.26
N.S.	3.44	1.99	3.06	1.82	3.53	1.85	3.05	1.74
N.B.	2.85	1.65	2.34	1.39	2.84	1.49	2.62	1.50
QUE.	33.19	19.24	34.93	20.75	34.87	18.27	31.38	17.95
ONT.	86.66	50.25	96.27	57.20	105.30	55.17	100.09	57.26
MAN.	6.92	4.01	5.12	3.04	6.65	3.48	5.74	3.28
SASK.	11.15	6.47	5.52	3.28	9.47	4.96	7.85	4.49
ALTA.	12.85	7.45	8.75	5.20	12.13	6.36	10.43	5.97
B.C.	13.08	7.58	10.43	6.19	13.71	7.18	11.56	6.62
TOTAL	172.46	100.0	168.29	100.0	190.86	100.0	174.79	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ONTARIO

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	1.78	1.11	1.38	0.89	1.91	1.32	1.58	0.89
P.E.I.	0.35	0.22	0.35	0.22	0.35	0.24	0.40	0.22
N.S.	2.85	1.77	2.65	1.71	2.81	1.94	2.95	1.65
N.B.	2.18	1.35	2.10	1.35	2.13	1.46	2.43	1.36
QUE.	28.19	17.50	27.15	17.48	26.96	18.56	30.14	16.88
ONT.	95.49	59.28	94.91	61.11	80.38	55.36	110.39	61.83
MAN.	4.91	3.05	4.60	2.96	4.80	3.30	5.20	2.91
SASK.	5.42	3.36	4.81	3.10	5.52	3.80	5.62	3.15
ALTA.	9.77	6.06	7.92	5.10	10.39	7.16	9.12	5.11
B.C.	10.15	6.30	9.43	6.07	9.95	6.86	10.70	5.99
TOTAL	161.09	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.53	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

MANITOBA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGES TOBACCO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.03	1.48	0.88	1.82	0.96	1.62	0.93
P.E.I.	0.55	0.32	0.39	0.23	0.53	0.28	0.45	0.26
N.S.	3.44	1.99	3.06	1.82	3.53	1.85	3.05	1.75
N.B.	2.79	1.62	2.29	1.36	2.79	1.46	2.45	1.40
QUE.	32.66	18.94	35.92	21.35	34.35	18.00	29.91	17.11
ONT.	52.02	30.16	48.83	29.01	54.31	28.46	48.59	27.80
MAN.	41.18	23.88	50.71	30.13	56.22	29.45	56.94	32.58
SASK.	11.33	6.57	5.66	3.36	9.72	5.09	8.06	4.61
ALTA.	13.18	7.64	9.12	5.42	12.84	6.73	11.03	6.31
B.C.	13.54	7.85	10.82	6.43	14.74	7.72	12.69	7.26
TOTAL	172.46	100.0	168.29	100.0	190.86	100.0	174.79	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

MANITOBA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER, PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.11	1.38	0.89	1.91	1.32	1.58	0.88
P.E.I.	0.35	0.22	0.35	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.40	0.22
N.S.	2.97	1.84	2.69	1.73	2.82	1.94	2.96	1.66
N.B.	2.16	1.34	2.05	1.32	2.11	1.45	2.32	1.30
QUE.	27.61	17.14	26.76	17.23	26.55	18.28	29.10	16.30
ONT.	48.46	30.08	50.00	32.19	41.63	28.67	48.13	26.96
MAN.	51.49	31.97	48.79	31.42	42.90	29.54	67.04	37.55
SASK.	5.63	3.49	5.09	3.28	5.77	3.98	5.84	3.27
ALTA.	10.20	6.33	8.38	5.40	10.80	7.44	9.71	5.44
B.C.	10.44	6.48	9.83	6.33	10.36	7.14	11.44	6.41
TOTAL	161.09	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.52	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )



TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
N.F.L.D.	1.78	1.03	1.48	0.88	1.82	0.96	1.62	0.93
P.E.I.	0.55	0.32	0.39	0.23	0.53	0.28	0.45	0.26
N.S.	3.43	1.99	3.18	1.89	3.53	1.85	3.07	1.76
N.B.	2.75	1.59	2.27	1.35	2.77	1.45	2.41	1.38
QUE.	32.58	18.89	35.81	21.28	34.21	17.93	29.88	17.09
ONT.	51.41	29.81	49.28	29.28	53.65	28.11	47.26	27.04
MAN.	7.67	4.45	6.58	3.91	7.84	4.11	7.52	4.30
SASK.	44.45	25.77	48.70	28.94	57.34	30.04	56.70	32.44
ALTA.	13.86	8.04	9.51	5.65	13.84	7.25	11.93	6.83
B.C.	13.98	8.10	11.10	6.60	15.33	8.03	13.95	7.98
TOTAL	172.46	100.0	168.30	100.0	190.86	100.0	174.79	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.11	1.38	0.89	1.91	1.32	1.58	0.88
P.E.I.	0.35	0.22	0.35	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.40	0.22
N.S.	2.86	1.78	2.64	1.70	2.82	1.94	2.96	1.66
N.B.	2.15	1.34	2.04	1.31	2.09	1.44	2.30	1.29
QUE.	27.60	17.13	26.63	17.15	26.32	18.13	29.03	16.26
ONT.	46.78	29.04	49.33	31.76	40.96	28.21	46.92	26.28
MAN.	6.43	3.99	6.23	4.01	5.45	3.75	6.67	3.74
SASK.	50.37	31.27	46.99	30.25	43.24	29.78	65.78	36.85
ALTA.	12.01	7.46	9.60	6.18	11.47	7.90	10.67	5.98
B.C.	10.76	6.68	10.14	6.53	10.60	7.30	12.21	6.84
TOTAL	161.09	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.53	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ALBERTA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	1,78	1,03	1,48	0,88	1,82	0,96	1,62	0,93
P.E.I.	0,55	0,32	0,39	0,23	0,53	0,28	0,45	0,26
N.S.	3,44	1,99	3,22	1,92	3,54	1,86	3,07	1,76
N.B.	2,75	1,59	2,28	1,35	2,79	1,46	2,42	1,39
QUE.	32,44	18,81	35,36	21,01	34,03	17,83	29,58	16,92
ONT.	51,25	29,72	49,35	29,32	53,79	28,18	46,90	26,83
MAN.	7,15	4,15	5,59	3,32	6,97	3,65	6,36	3,64
SASK.	11,25	6,52	5,60	3,33	9,55	5,01	8,01	4,58
ALTA.	47,37	27,47	53,41	31,73	62,17	32,57	61,45	35,15
B.C.	14,49	8,40	11,62	6,91	15,66	8,20	14,93	8,54
TOTAL	172,46	100,0	168,30	100,0	190,86	100,0	174,79	100,0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ALBERTA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.11	1.38	0.89	1.91	1.32	1.58	0.88
P.E.I.	0.35	0.22	0.35	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.40	0.22
N.S.	2.94	1.82	2.70	1.74	2.83	1.95	2.98	1.67
N.B.	2.15	1.34	2.04	1.31	2.09	1.44	2.30	1.29
QUE.	27.36	16.98	26.60	17.13	26.34	18.14	28.87	16.17
ONT.	47.53	29.50	49.35	31.77	41.15	28.34	46.85	26.24
MAN.	5.40	3.35	5.31	3.42	5.00	3.44	5.71	3.20
SASK.	5.57	3.46	5.00	3.22	5.65	3.89	5.79	3.24
ALTA.	56.53	35.09	51.86	33.39	49.00	33.74	71.08	39.82
B.C.	11.48	7.13	10.74	6.92	10.90	7.51	12.98	7.27
TOTAL	161.09	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.53	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGES & TOBACCO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.78	1.03	1.48	0.88	1.82	0.96	1.62	0.93
P.E.I.	0.55	0.32	0.39	0.23	0.53	0.28	0.45	0.26
N.S.	3.42	1.98	3.11	1.85	3.51	1.84	3.06	1.75
N.B.	2.74	1.59	2.26	1.34	2.77	1.45	2.40	1.37
QUE.	32.40	18.79	35.36	21.01	33.86	17.74	29.19	16.70
ONT.	50.97	29.55	48.94	29.08	53.09	27.82	45.96	26.29
MAN.	6.89	3.99	5.21	3.10	6.67	3.50	5.86	3.35
SASK.	11.18	6.48	5.53	3.29	9.46	4.96	7.87	4.50
ALTA.	13.80	8.00	9.33	5.54	12.61	6.60	10.95	6.27
B.C.	48.73	28.26	56.68	33.68	66.53	34.86	67.44	38.58
TOTAL	172.45	100.0	168.29	100.0	190.85	100.0	174.79	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	1.78	1.11	1.38	0.89	1.91	1.32	1.58	0.88
P.E.I.	0.35	0.22	0.35	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.40	0.22
N.S.	2.83	1.76	2.65	1.70	2.81	1.93	2.95	1.65
N.B.	2.15	1.33	2.04	1.31	2.08	1.43	2.29	1.28
QUE.	27.67	17.18	26.57	17.10	26.30	18.11	28.69	16.07
ONT.	46.31	28.75	48.44	31.19	40.77	28.08	46.16	25.86
MAN.	4.99	3.10	4.68	3.01	4.81	3.31	5.31	2.97
SASK.	5.43	3.37	4.82	3.11	5.53	3.81	5.65	3.16
ALTA.	10.44	6.48	8.73	5.62	10.92	7.52	9.87	5.53
B.C.	59.15	36.72	55.66	35.84	49.72	34.25	75.63	42.36
TOTAL	161.09	100.0	155.32	100.0	145.20	100.0	178.52	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

PROVINCE	NEWFOUNDLAND		PRINCE EDWARD I		NOVA SCOTIA		NEW BRUNSWICK	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
N.F.L.D.	15.54	9.68	1.94	1.21	1.97	1.23	1.94	1.21
P.E.I.	0.63	0.39	14.54	9.06	0.71	0.44	0.65	0.41
N.S.	4.46	2.78	5.24	3.27	19.41	12.09	4.44	2.77
N.B.	3.38	2.11	4.02	2.51	3.63	2.26	18.28	11.59
QUE.	38.45	23.97	37.89	23.61	37.57	23.41	37.82	23.56
ONT.	58.72	36.59	57.67	35.94	57.88	36.07	58.14	36.23
MAN.	6.70	4.18	6.61	4.12	6.71	4.18	6.68	4.16
SASK.	7.36	4.58	7.36	4.59	7.47	4.65	7.42	4.62
ALTA.	11.38	7.09	11.36	7.08	11.34	7.07	11.37	7.08
B.C.	13.83	8.62	13.85	8.63	13.82	8.61	13.76	8.57
TOTAL	160.46	100.0	160.48	100.0	160.49	100.0	160.49	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

PROVINCE	QUEBEC		ONTARIO		MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.93	1.20	1.93	1.20	1.93	1.20	1.93	1.20
P.E.I.	0.54	0.34	0.53	0.33	0.53	0.33	0.53	0.33
N.S.	3.86	2.41	3.86	2.40	3.85	2.40	3.86	2.41
N.B.	3.02	1.88	3.03	1.89	3.00	1.87	2.97	1.85
QUE.	54.39	33.89	36.89	22.99	36.79	22.92	36.65	22.83
ONT.	57.36	35.74	74.87	46.65	57.75	35.99	57.51	35.83
MAN.	6.67	4.15	6.77	4.22	23.09	14.38	7.52	4.69
SASK.	7.38	4.60	7.37	4.59	7.58	4.72	22.71	14.15
ALTA.	11.55	7.19	11.41	7.11	11.78	7.34	12.38	7.71
B.C.	13.78	8.59	13.82	8.61	14.20	8.85	14.43	8.99
TOTAL	160.49	100.0	160.49	100.0	160.49	100.0	160.49	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )



TOTAL INCOME BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

PROVINCE	ALBERTA		BRIT. COLUMBIA		CANADA	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
Nfld.	1.93	1.20	1.93	1.20	2.15	1.34
P.E.I.	0.53	0.33	0.53	0.33	0.60	0.37
N.S.	3.87	2.41	3.85	2.40	4.33	2.70
N.B.	2.97	1.85	2.97	1.85	3.40	2.12
QUE.	36.55	22.78	36.53	22.76	41.48	25.84
ONT.	57.44	35.79	57.20	35.64	64.02	39.89
MAN.	7.03	4.38	6.75	4.20	7.60	4.74
SASK.	7.47	4.65	7.39	4.61	8.28	5.16
ALTA.	27.91	17.39	12.29	7.66	12.96	8.07
B.C.	14.79	9.22	31.06	19.35	15.68	9.77
TOTAL	160.49	100.0	160.49	100.0	160.50	100.00

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NATIONAL

PROVINCE	AGRIC., FORESTRY FISHING, TRAPING		MINES, QUARRIES EXCL COAL MINES		MINERAL FUEL MINES AND WELLS		CONSTRUCTION	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.49	1.21	2.07	2.75	1.69	2.54	1.62	1.44
P.E.I.	0.59	0.48	0.19	0.25	0.20	0.30	1.31	1.17
N.S.	2.88	2.35	2.11	2.79	1.89	2.84	2.68	2.38
N.B.	2.36	1.92	1.41	1.87	1.28	1.92	2.29	2.04
QUE.	26.20	21.35	17.89	23.70	15.91	23.88	29.03	25.86
ONT.	40.90	33.32	25.96	34.39	23.40	35.12	45.59	40.60
MAN.	6.63	5.40	3.36	4.45	2.99	4.48	4.48	3.99
SASK.	15.83	12.90	4.75	6.29	4.07	6.11	4.83	4.30
ALTA.	14.12	11.51	10.59	14.03	8.76	13.15	8.73	7.78
B.C.	11.73	9.56	7.16	9.48	6.42	9.64	11.73	10.45
TOTAL	122.73	100.0	75.50	100.0	66.61	100.0	112.29	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NATIONAL

PROVINCE	TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & TRADE		ELECTRIC POWER, GAS, WATER UTIL		COMMUNICATIONS & OTHER SERVICE		MISC. OPERATING COSTS (DUMMY)	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	1.85	1.54	0.90	1.57	1.33	1.34	1.17	1.32
P.F.I.	0.43	0.36	0.24	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.30	0.34
N.S.	3.17	2.63	1.50	2.64	2.94	2.96	2.18	2.47
N.B.	2.75	2.29	1.31	2.29	2.15	2.17	1.83	2.07
QUE.	31.78	26.40	15.07	26.46	25.12	25.32	22.90	25.95
ONT.	46.20	38.37	21.82	38.32	39.73	40.05	36.45	41.31
MAN.	6.28	5.21	2.95	5.18	4.63	4.67	4.16	4.71
SASK.	5.72	4.75	2.60	4.56	4.92	4.96	4.11	4.66
ALTA.	9.60	7.97	4.54	7.98	7.90	7.96	6.71	7.60
B.C.	12.61	10.48	6.03	10.59	10.07	10.15	8.43	9.56
TOTAL	120.39	100.0	56.95	100.0	99.21	100.0	88.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE, INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEWFOUNDLAND

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	18.62	18.31	31.62	30.00	34.02	28.83	26.78	26.99
P.E.I.	0.41	0.40	0.31	0.29	0.35	0.29	0.29	0.29
N.S.	2.26	2.22	2.20	2.09	2.75	2.33	2.28	2.29
N.B.	1.89	1.86	1.55	1.47	1.89	1.60	1.64	1.65
QUE.	20.30	19.96	23.75	22.54	22.03	18.66	19.65	19.80
ONT.	31.33	30.82	28.76	27.29	31.82	26.96	27.76	27.97
MAN.	4.12	4.05	2.98	2.83	3.93	3.33	3.31	3.33
SASK.	7.21	7.09	3.29	3.12	5.97	5.06	4.88	4.92
ALTA.	7.79	7.66	4.89	4.64	7.12	6.03	6.00	6.04
B.C.	7.76	7.63	6.04	5.73	8.14	6.90	6.65	6.71
TOTAL	101.68	100.0	105.39	100.0	118.01	100.0	99.24	100.0
	15.84		28.92		30.15		23.77	

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEWFOUNDLAND

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	26.87	29.08	28.41	30.14	19.22	24.92	38.14	36.16
P.E.I.	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.29	0.26	0.24
N.S.	2.23	2.41	2.04	2.17	2.03	2.63	2.12	2.01
N.B.	1.38	1.49	1.36	1.44	1.24	1.61	1.50	1.42
QUE.	17.65	19.10	17.90	18.99	15.52	20.13	18.67	17.69
ONT.	27.48	29.74	29.11	30.89	23.09	29.95	27.58	26.14
MAN.	2.71	2.93	2.61	2.77	2.57	3.33	2.92	2.77
SASK.	3.03	3.28	2.82	2.99	2.93	3.80	3.29	3.12
ALTA.	5.04	5.46	4.36	4.63	4.94	6.41	5.00	4.74
B.C.	5.79	6.27	5.42	5.75	5.33	6.91	6.02	5.71
TOTAL	92.41	100.0	94.26	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.50	100.0
	22.69		25.51		16.79		31.09	

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACCO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.88	0.89	0.90
P.E.I.	17.93	17.63	32.83	31.15	32.82	27.81	25.50	25.69
N.S.	2.59	2.55	2.65	2.52	2.97	2.51	2.69	2.71
N.B.	2.31	2.28	1.82	1.72	2.43	2.06	2.12	2.13
QUE.	20.40	20.06	22.12	20.98	21.77	18.45	19.69	19.84
ONT.	30.58	30.08	28.07	26.64	32.00	27.12	27.55	27.76
MAN.	4.07	4.00	2.90	2.75	3.88	3.29	3.28	3.31
SASK.	7.22	7.10	3.29	3.12	5.97	5.06	4.89	4.92
ALTA.	7.77	7.64	4.88	4.63	7.11	6.02	5.99	6.03
B.C.	7.79	7.66	6.01	5.70	8.03	6.80	6.65	6.70
TOTAL	101.68	100.0	105.39	100.0	118.01	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.80	0.89	1.15	0.85	0.81
P.E.I.	25.35	27.43	27.77	29.43	18.31	23.75	36.42	34.52
N.S.	3.44	3.72	3.03	3.21	2.83	3.67	3.00	2.88
N.B.	2.77	3.00	2.52	2.45	1.57	2.03	2.11	2.00
QUE.	16.58	17.94	16.39	17.37	15.13	19.62	18.38	17.42
ONT.	27.04	29.26	29.03	30.77	22.64	29.36	27.51	26.07
MAN.	2.71	2.93	2.59	2.74	2.55	3.31	2.91	2.76
SASK.	3.03	3.28	2.82	2.99	2.93	3.80	3.29	3.12
ALTA.	5.04	5.45	4.36	4.62	4.94	6.40	4.99	4.73
B.C.	5.56	6.02	5.30	5.62	5.32	6.89	6.01	5.69
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NOVA SCOTIA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	1.06	1.04	0.83	0.79	1.04	0.88	0.92	0.93
P.E.I.	0.47	0.46	0.28	0.26	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.31
N.S.	20.45	20.11	34.00	32.25	36.54	30.96	28.96	29.10
N.B.	2.05	2.01	1.75	1.66	1.89	1.60	1.83	1.84
QUE.	20.01	19.68	21.84	20.72	20.82	17.64	18.67	18.81
ONT.	30.71	30.20	29.59	28.07	32.31	27.37	27.72	27.93
MAN.	4.14	4.07	2.95	2.80	3.90	3.31	3.30	3.33
SASK.	7.29	7.17	3.31	3.14	5.99	5.07	4.90	4.94
ALTA.	7.76	7.63	4.88	4.63	7.11	6.02	6.00	6.04
B.C.	7.76	7.63	5.97	5.67	8.06	6.83	6.65	6.70
TOTAL	101.69	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )



TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NOVA SCOTIA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER, PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	0.92	1.00	0.77	0.81	0.90	1.16	0.87	0.83
P.E.I.	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.26
N.S.	28.27	30.58	31.18	33.04	20.76	26.93	40.00	37.91
N.B.	1.56	1.69	1.61	1.70	1.35	1.75	1.73	1.64
QUE.	16.80	18.18	16.71	17.71	15.06	19.53	17.85	16.92
ONT.	28.22	30.53	28.72	30.44	23.03	29.87	27.55	26.11
MAN.	2.72	2.94	2.59	2.74	2.57	3.33	2.92	2.76
SASK.	3.05	3.29	2.83	3.00	2.95	3.83	3.31	3.14
ALTA.	5.04	5.45	4.36	4.62	4.94	6.40	4.99	4.73
B.C.	5.62	6.08	5.35	5.68	5.31	6.89	6.01	5.69
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT, CAN, CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.88	0.89	0.90
P.E.I.	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.30
N.S.	2.26	2.22	2.10	1.99	2.34	1.98	2.09	2.10
N.B.	20.36	20.02	33.02	31.33	36.73	31.12	29.61	29.84
QUE.	20.13	19.80	22.28	21.14	21.06	17.85	18.50	18.64
ONT.	30.60	30.09	29.73	28.21	31.71	26.87	27.06	27.26
MAN.	4.12	4.05	2.95	2.80	3.90	3.30	3.30	3.32
SASK.	7.26	7.14	3.31	3.14	5.98	5.07	4.89	4.93
ALTA.	7.78	7.65	4.89	4.64	7.11	6.02	5.99	6.03
B.C.	7.75	7.62	5.93	5.62	7.81	6.62	6.62	6.67
TOTAL	101.69	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	0,90	0,97	0,75	0,79	0,88	1,15	0,85	0,81
P.E.I.	0,23	0,25	0,23	0,25	0,23	0,30	0,27	0,25
N.S.	2,23	2,41	2,11	2,23	1,97	2,56	2,05	1,94
N.B.	27,74	30,01	29,73	31,51	20,46	26,53	40,12	38,03
QUE.	17,57	19,00	16,98	17,99	15,05	19,52	17,98	17,04
ONT.	27,37	29,61	29,48	31,24	22,75	29,50	27,02	25,61
MAN.	2,72	2,94	2,59	2,75	2,56	3,33	2,92	2,76
SASK.	3,04	3,29	2,83	3,00	2,94	3,82	3,30	3,13
ALTA.	5,05	5,46	4,36	4,62	4,94	6,41	4,99	4,73
B.C.	5,60	6,06	5,30	5,62	5,31	6,88	6,00	5,69
TOTAL	92,43	100,0	94,36	100,0	77,11	100,0	105,51	100,0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 (STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504)

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

QUEBEC

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.88	0.89	0.90
P.F.I.	0.35	0.35	0.24	0.22	0.33	0.28	0.28	0.28
N.S.	2.00	1.97	1.67	1.58	2.01	1.71	1.74	1.75
N.B.	1.68	1.65	1.32	1.26	1.66	1.40	1.53	1.54
QUE.	39.21	38.56	56.31	53.42	56.69	48.03	46.88	47.23
ONT.	30.42	29.92	27.99	26.55	31.37	26.58	27.11	27.31
MAN.	4.11	4.04	2.90	2.75	3.89	3.30	3.29	3.32
SASK.	7.23	7.11	3.30	3.13	5.98	5.07	4.89	4.93
ALTA.	7.90	7.77	4.94	4.69	7.18	6.08	6.04	6.09
B.C.	7.75	7.62	5.92	5.61	7.88	6.68	6.60	6.65
TOTAL	101.68	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

QUEBEC

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.88	1.14	0.85	0.80
P.E.I.	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.24	0.22
N.S.	1.64	1.77	1.56	1.65	1.47	1.91	1.65	1.56
N.B.	1.21	1.31	1.17	1.24	1.15	1.49	1.38	1.31
QUE.	45.18	48.88	47.09	49.91	34.87	45.22	57.40	54.41
ONT.	26.89	29.09	28.43	30.13	22.73	29.48	26.76	25.36
MAN.	2.71	2.93	2.59	2.75	2.56	3.32	2.90	2.75
SASK.	3.03	3.28	2.82	2.99	2.94	3.81	3.30	3.12
ALTA.	5.09	5.51	4.41	4.67	4.99	6.48	5.05	4.78
B.C.	5.58	6.04	5.32	5.64	5.30	6.88	5.98	5.67
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ONTARIO

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACCO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
N.F.L.D.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.88	0.89	0.90
P.E.I.	0.34	0.34	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.27
N.S.	1.99	1.96	1.74	1.65	2.01	1.70	1.71	1.72
N.B.	1.67	1.65	1.34	1.27	1.64	1.39	1.49	1.50
QUE.	19.63	19.30	21.14	20.06	20.54	17.41	18.09	18.22
ONT.	50.07	49.23	63.00	59.78	67.34	57.06	55.89	56.31
MAN.	4.18	4.11	2.95	2.80	3.94	3.33	3.34	3.36
SASK.	7.22	7.10	3.30	3.13	5.98	5.07	4.89	4.93
ALTA.	7.79	7.66	4.95	4.70	7.16	6.07	6.03	6.07
B.C.	7.76	7.64	5.94	5.63	8.05	6.82	6.65	6.70
TOTAL	101.69	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ONTARIO

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.88	1.14	0.85	0.81
P.E.I.	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.22
N.S.	1.53	1.65	1.47	1.55	1.45	1.88	1.61	1.53
N.B.	1.21	1.30	1.19	1.26	1.15	1.49	1.36	1.29
QUE.	15.91	17.21	15.72	16.66	14.76	19.15	17.21	16.31
ONT.	56.28	60.90	59.88	63.46	42.83	55.55	66.97	63.47
MAN.	2.73	2.96	2.63	2.78	2.59	3.36	2.95	2.80
SASK.	3.03	3.28	2.82	2.99	2.94	3.81	3.30	3.12
ALTA.	5.06	5.47	4.38	4.64	4.98	6.46	5.02	4.76
B.C.	5.58	6.04	5.32	5.64	5.31	6.89	6.00	5.69
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

MANITOBA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACCO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.88	0.89	0.90
P.E.I.	0.34	0.34	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.27
N.S.	1.99	1.95	1.74	1.65	2.00	1.70	1.71	1.72
N.B.	1.64	1.61	1.31	1.24	1.61	1.37	1.39	1.40
QUE.	19.34	19.02	21.92	20.80	20.23	17.14	17.28	17.41
ONT.	30.63	30.12	28.75	27.28	31.78	26.92	27.91	28.13
MAN.	23.38	22.99	35.90	34.07	38.53	32.65	31.08	31.32
SASK.	7.32	7.20	3.37	3.20	6.14	5.20	5.01	5.05
ALTA.	7.98	7.85	5.18	4.91	7.63	6.47	6.38	6.43
B.C.	8.02	7.89	6.17	5.86	8.74	7.40	7.31	7.36
TOTAL	101.69	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 (STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504)



TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

MANITOBA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.88	1.14	0.85	0.80
P.E.I.	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.22
N.S.	1.60	1.73	1.48	1.57	1.45	1.88	1.62	1.54
N.B.	1.19	1.29	1.16	1.22	1.14	1.47	1.30	1.23
QUE.	15.56	16.84	15.50	16.43	14.56	18.88	16.65	15.78
ONT.	27.64	29.90	29.41	31.17	22.93	29.73	27.45	26.02
MAN.	31.10	33.65	32.63	34.59	22.12	28.70	42.18	39.98
SASK.	3.16	3.42	2.99	3.17	3.07	3.98	3.42	3.25
ALTA.	5.32	5.76	4.66	4.94	5.21	6.76	5.37	5.09
B.C.	5.76	6.23	5.56	5.90	5.53	7.18	6.43	6.09
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.87	0.89	0.90
P.E.I.	0.34	0.34	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.27
N.S.	1.99	1.95	1.82	1.73	2.01	1.70	1.72	1.73
N.B.	1.62	1.59	1.29	1.22	1.60	1.36	1.37	1.38
QUE.	19.30	18.98	21.86	20.74	20.14	17.07	17.27	17.40
ONT.	30.29	29.79	29.15	27.65	31.37	26.58	27.18	27.39
MAN.	4.61	4.53	3.94	3.74	4.72	4.00	4.36	4.39
SASK.	25.87	25.44	34.57	32.80	39.43	33.41	31.27	31.50
ALTA.	8.38	8.24	5.40	5.12	8.27	7.00	6.90	6.95
B.C.	8.27	8.13	6.34	6.01	9.12	7.73	8.01	8.07
TOTAL	101.69	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN, CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.88	1.14	0.85	0.80
P.F.I.	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.22
N.S.	1.53	1.66	1.46	1.55	1.46	1.89	1.63	1.54
N.B.	1.19	1.28	1.15	1.21	1.13	1.46	1.29	1.22
QUE.	15.56	16.84	15.42	16.34	14.44	18.73	16.61	15.74
ONT.	26.63	28.81	29.04	30.78	22.57	29.27	26.78	25.38
MAN.	3.66	3.96	3.67	3.89	2.97	3.85	3.81	3.61
SASK.	30.39	32.88	31.50	33.39	22.21	28.80	41.53	39.36
ALTA.	6.42	6.94	5.41	5.73	5.58	7.23	5.93	5.62
B.C.	5.95	6.43	5.76	6.10	5.67	7.35	6.86	6.50
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ALBERTA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.87	0.89	0.90
P.E.I.	0.34	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.27
N.S.	1.99	1.95	1.85	1.76	2.02	1.71	1.72	1.74
N.B.	1.62	1.59	1.29	1.23	1.62	1.37	1.38	1.39
QUE.	19.21	18.90	21.54	20.43	20.02	16.96	17.09	17.22
ONT.	30.21	29.71	29.20	27.70	31.47	26.66	26.99	27.20
MAN.	4.31	4.24	3.27	3.10	4.14	3.51	3.69	3.72
SASK.	7.28	7.16	3.34	3.17	6.03	5.11	4.98	5.02
ALTA.	27.14	26.69	37.19	35.28	42.05	35.63	33.67	33.92
B.C.	8.56	8.42	6.67	6.33	9.32	7.90	8.56	8.62
TOTAL	101.69	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

ALBERTA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
Nfld.	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.88	1.14	0.85	0.80
P.E.I.	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.22
N.S.	1.58	1.71	1.49	1.58	1.46	1.89	1.63	1.55
N.B.	1.19	1.29	1.15	1.22	1.12	1.46	1.29	1.22
QUE.	15.41	16.67	15.40	16.33	14.44	18.73	16.51	15.65
ONT.	27.08	29.30	29.02	30.76	22.67	29.40	26.75	25.35
MAN.	3.03	3.28	3.09	3.27	2.71	3.52	3.25	3.08
SASK.	3.12	3.38	2.93	3.11	3.01	3.90	3.39	3.22
ALTA.	33.52	36.26	34.18	36.22	24.76	32.12	44.32	42.01
B.C.	6.39	6.91	6.13	6.50	5.84	7.57	7.29	6.91
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 (STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504)

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCE	FOOD, FEED BEVERAGE & TOBACO		TEXTILES		WOOD AND FURNITURE		PAPER & ALLIED	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
N.F.L.D.	1.03	1.01	0.82	0.78	1.03	0.87	0.89	0.90
P.E.I.	0.34	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.27
N.S.	1.98	1.95	1.77	1.68	2.00	1.69	1.71	1.72
N.B.	1.62	1.59	1.29	1.22	1.60	1.36	1.37	1.38
QUE.	19.20	18.88	21.54	20.44	19.90	16.86	16.87	17.00
ONT.	30.05	29.55	28.94	27.46	31.01	26.28	26.46	26.66
MAN.	4.16	4.09	3.02	2.86	3.95	3.35	3.41	3.43
SASK.	7.24	7.12	3.31	3.14	5.98	5.07	4.90	4.94
ALTA.	8.33	8.20	5.30	5.03	7.44	6.31	6.32	6.37
B.C.	27.75	27.29	39.18	37.18	44.78	37.94	37.05	37.33
TOTAL	101.68	100.0	105.40	100.0	118.02	100.0	99.25	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 (STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504)

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCE	PRIMARY METAL & METAL FABRICAT.		TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC EQUIP.		CHEMICAL, RUBBER PETROLEUM PROD.		OTHER MANUFACTURING	
	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%	VALUE (\$)	%
NFLD.	0.90	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.88	1.14	0.85	0.80
P.E.I.	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.22
N.S.	1.52	1.64	1.46	1.55	1.45	1.88	1.62	1.53
N.B.	1.18	1.28	1.15	1.22	1.12	1.45	1.28	1.21
QUE.	15.60	16.88	15.37	16.29	14.42	18.71	16.42	15.56
ONT.	26.34	28.50	28.46	30.16	22.46	29.13	26.35	24.98
MAN.	2.78	3.01	2.68	2.84	2.60	3.37	3.01	2.86
SASK.	3.04	3.29	2.83	3.00	2.94	3.82	3.31	3.14
ALTA.	5.46	5.91	4.88	5.17	5.28	6.85	5.47	5.18
B.C.	35.40	38.30	36.57	38.76	25.74	33.39	46.97	44.52
TOTAL	92.43	100.0	94.35	100.0	77.10	100.0	105.51	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

PROVINCE	NEWFOUNDLAND		PRINCE EDWARD I		NOVA SCOTIA		NEW BRUNSWICK	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	5.05	5.71	1.08	1.22	1.10	1.24	1.08	1.22
P.E.I.	0.37	0.42	4.58	5.17	0.41	0.47	0.38	0.43
N.S.	2.50	2.82	2.94	3.33	7.31	8.26	2.48	2.80
N.B.	1.92	2.17	2.30	2.60	2.07	2.34	6.64	7.51
QUE.	22.34	25.26	21.93	24.79	21.74	24.58	21.90	24.76
ONT.	33.70	38.10	33.13	37.45	33.25	37.59	33.45	37.81
MAN.	3.85	4.35	3.79	4.29	3.85	4.35	3.04	4.34
SASK.	4.40	4.98	4.40	4.98	4.46	5.05	4.40	5.02
ALTA.	6.45	7.30	6.44	7.28	6.43	7.27	6.45	7.29
B.C.	7.86	8.88	7.87	8.89	7.85	8.87	7.81	8.82
TOTAL	88.44	100.0	88.45	100.0	88.46	100.0	88.46	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS  
OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )



TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

PROVINCE	QUEBEC		ONTARIO		MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	1.07	1.21	1.07	1.21	1.07	1.21	1.07	1.21
P.E.I.	0.32	0.36	0.31	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.31	0.35
N.S.	2.15	2.43	2.15	2.43	2.14	2.42	2.15	2.43
N.B.	1.71	1.93	1.72	1.94	1.70	1.92	1.68	1.90
QUE.	27.70	31.31	21.32	24.10	21.30	24.07	21.21	23.98
ONT.	32.90	37.19	39.28	44.40	33.18	37.50	33.07	37.38
MAN.	3.82	4.32	3.88	4.39	9.07	10.71	4.36	4.93
SASK.	4.42	4.99	4.41	4.99	4.53	5.12	9.35	10.57
ALTA.	6.55	7.40	6.47	7.32	6.69	7.56	7.04	7.96
B.C.	7.82	8.84	7.84	8.87	8.07	9.13	8.21	9.28
TOTAL	88.46	100.0	88.46	100.0	88.46	100.0	88.46	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

TOTAL WAGES & SALARIES BY PROVINCE INDUCED  
BY A \$100 INCREASE IN COLUMN HEADING

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

PROVINCE	ALBERTA		BRIT. COLUMBIA		CANADA	
	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%	VALUE(\$)	%
NFLD.	1.07	1.21	1.07	1.21	1.13	1.28
P.E.I.	0.31	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.34	0.38
N.S.	2.16	2.44	2.14	2.42	2.30	2.60
N.B.	1.68	1.90	1.68	1.90	1.85	2.07
QUE.	21.15	23.91	21.13	23.89	23.09	26.10
ONT.	33.02	37.33	32.87	37.16	35.42	40.04
MAN.	4.05	4.58	3.88	4.38	4.16	4.70
SASK.	4.47	5.05	4.42	5.00	4.68	5.29
ALTA.	12.12	13.70	6.98	7.89	7.01	7.92
B.C.	8.42	9.52	13.97	15.79	8.50	9.61
TOTAL	88.46	100.0	88.46	100.0	88.46	100.0

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE CONSTRUCTED USING 1966 NATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT  
TABLE AND DESTINATION OF SHIPMENTS

OF MANUFACTURERS, 1967 ( STAT. CAN. CAT. # 31-504 )

