

40.—Total and Per Capita Production of the Gainfully Occupied Population in 1933, Based upon the Survey of Production, 1933, and the Percentage of Persons Occupied in the Production of Form Utilities as Found at the Census of 1931.

Province or Territory.	Net Production.	Percentage of Gainfully Occupied Engaged in Production of Form Utilities.	Estimated Amount Produced by All Gainfully Occupied Persons.	Production per Capita.
	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	11,725,908	75.83	15,463,000	173.74
Nova Scotia.....	73,602,044	66.19	111,198,000	213.02
New Brunswick.....	50,036,128	67.00	74,681,000	177.81
Quebec.....	531,203,671	61.04	870,255,000	293.02
Ontario.....	886,521,242	60.52	1,464,840,000	415.68
Manitoba.....	98,801,770	59.55	165,914,000	229.80
Saskatchewan.....	102,584,743	71.88	142,717,000	150.07
Alberta.....	145,507,280	68.65	211,955,000	279.99
British Columbia.....	159,002,785	57.19	278,025,000	390.48
Yukon.....	3,325,953	1	5,320,000	-
Canada.....	2,062,311,524	62.52	3,340,368,000	312.74

¹ Dominion average used.

The above table has the defect of making no deduction for the cost of the fuel and the power required for the carrying on of the productive process in the manufacturing industries; these two items amounted to \$69,400,000 in 1933. On the other hand, it makes no allowance for unrecorded production in such sidelines as the raising of garden produce, poultry, etc., by persons not deriving their main livelihood from such activities. (The value of farm produce raised elsewhere than on farms was secured at the Census of 1931 and was found to total nearly \$19,000,000 in 1930.) Again, the table makes no allowance for the difference between the producer's price of farm commodities and the price actually received by the farmer who brings in his produce to a farmers' market or peddles it along city streets or sells it to a peddler with no fixed store who undertakes to do the marketing for him. Finally, the table makes no allowance for the money value of the production of persons not ordinarily considered as gainfully occupied, such as the production of school-boys outside of school hours and of college students in their vacations. On the whole, it is felt that the omission of the value of such activities fully makes up for the inclusion of the figures referred to above. This leaves us with the figure of approximately \$3,340,000,000 to represent the grand total value of the productive activities of the Canadian people in 1933.

However, Canada is on balance a debtor country, and in order to ascertain her net national income, deduction must be made from her national production of the amount required to meet the *net* interest payments due to outsiders. Such *net* interest and dividend payments are estimated for 1933 in our "Balance of International Payments" at \$192,000,000, payments on this score reaching \$279,000,000 as against receipts amounting to \$88,000,000. When this outward balance of interest and dividend payments is deducted from the \$3,340,000,000 of the above table, the remainder is \$3,148,000,000, which may be considered as the national income of the Canadian people in 1933. It is subject to certain deductions required to maintain the national productive equipment in an efficient state.

Incomes Assessed for Income Tax in Canada.*—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable time the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution of the total national income by classes.

*This material has been revised by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue.