

Individual Industries.—To provide a more detailed but less comprehensive impression of forces affecting the industrial structure over the postwar period, the following statement shows growth rates for the 1946-65 period for various individual industries. These include industries for which indexes of physical volume of production are regularly published and which, over this period, might be characterized as having "high" growth rates, i.e., growth rates exceeding that of manufacturing as a whole, or as having "moderate" growth rates, i.e., those exceeding the growth rate of the population (2.6 p.c. a year) but not that of manufacturing as a whole. Almost all published indexes for individual industries are included, since only a very few such indexes indicate a declining trend in physical output per capita of the country's population.

Opposite these individual industries are comments on particular factors making contributions to the growth of the industry. These are not exhaustive examinations of the subject but merely point up the more conspicuous highlights of the forces stimulating growth of the industry. Again, no attempt has been made to assess the effect of import shares of the Canadian market, although fluctuations in these might be important in some industries.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth</u>	<u>Some Factors Contributing to Growth</u>
	p.c.	
High-Growth Industries—*		
Concrete products.....	15.8	Technological change: rise of ready-mix concrete production, with transfer of activity from construction industry to manufacturing; wider use of concrete blocks, pre-cast units, etc.
Telecommunication equipment.....	13.1	Technological innovation, especially introduction of television (rise in industry production not as high as postwar average for recent years).
Acids, alkalis, salts and fertilizers.....	9.8	Technological change: new products, including increased use of fertilizers in agriculture.
Petroleum products.....	9.2	Higher living standards leading to wider ownership of passenger cars; larger share of trucks in inter-city goods transportation; increased use of fuel oil for heating; dieselization of railways.
Refrigerators and appliances.....	8.9	Higher living standards leading to wider ownership of consumer appliances; technological innovation, new products.
Veneers and plywoods.....	8.4	Technological change in construction industry, partly exploiting earlier technological advance in development of waterproof resins for bonding plywood.
Synthetic textiles and silk.....	8.2	Technological innovation, new products; large impact from scientific research.
Hydraulic cement.....	7.8	Heavy fixed capital formation in the Canadian economy, extensive engineering construction; some apparent displacement of competitive material.
Aircraft and parts.....	7.4	Rise of aircraft production for defence early in postwar period; later trend not similar although production still at a high level.
Primary iron and steel.....	6.8	Growth of using industries, i.e., motor vehicles, pipeline construction, building construction, etc.
Motor vehicles.....	6.2	Higher living standards leading to wider ownership of passenger cars; increased share of trucking in inter-city goods transportation.

* Industries in which growth rate exceeded the average for all manufacturing.