

12.—Quantity Indexes of Real Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry of Origin, 1950-65—concluded

Industry	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Agriculture.....	125.1	125.1	127.9	116.0	134.7	147.5	140.2	149.9
Forestry.....	115.6	130.6	141.8	130.8	140.5	149.4	159.3	160.4
Fishing and trapping.....	117.8	105.8	104.0	115.7	130.4	125.2	123.6	120.4
Mining.....	243.3	275.4	275.6	283.0	304.7	318.3	346.4	365.6
Manufacturing.....	148.0	159.0	161.2	166.9	181.2	193.9	211.9	230.1
Construction.....	178.4	170.7	163.0	168.4	170.9	173.6	190.4	211.2
Electric power and gas utilities.....	241.3	273.9	298.5	316.3	338.0	367.5	405.7	448.3
Transportation, storage and communication.....	146.7	160.5	163.9	172.0	179.2	192.0	209.3	224.8
Trade.....	147.4	156.4	156.6	158.2	166.8	173.2	182.8	197.6
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	156.1	163.5	169.5	175.5	182.9	194.5	203.0	211.9
Public administration and defence.....	171.3	175.0	177.8	183.9	187.9	188.1	189.8	190.7
Community, recreation, business and personal service.....	135.1	141.3	147.4	152.2	158.2	165.0	171.0	178.8
Real Domestic Product.....	151.5	159.3	162.5	165.7	176.5	186.4	197.9	211.6

Industrial Expansion, 1946-65.—Although all the major industry groups expanded during 1946-65, development was not uniform throughout the period. Three important types of factors affecting the expansionary paths of industries were in evidence at some point during the period. The first may be described as some special factor at work in a particular industry, the effects of which would be most noticeable in that industry—for example, the demand for uranium which had an important influence on the mining industry during the latter half of the 1950s, the opening up of new mineral resources such as the iron ore mines in Quebec-Labrador, and certain technological innovations such as the development of synthetic materials or television. The second type of factor is much more general in its effects and in its causes. Such factors as increased demand for consumer goods resulting from a rising standard of living and a growing population, shifts in world trading patterns or shortages causing increased demand for export goods, the surge of investment activity associated with replacement cycles, as well as attempts to broaden the base of economic activity through investment in research, social overhead capital, education, improved management and marketing techniques, or a more efficient production process (or a confluence of all these factors) appear to lie at the root of such postwar expansions as the investment boom of the mid-1950s or the rapid expansion in production since 1961. The third type of factor would be some unique and far-reaching event, of which the Korean War might serve as a conspicuous example.

All three factors, jointly or in turn, have reacted on the various industries resulting in the upswings in aggregate production. The percentage growth of each of the main industrial groups in the 1946-65 period was as follows:—

<u>Industry</u>	<u>p.c.</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>p.c.</u>
Agriculture.....	1.5	Trade.....	4.1
Forestry.....	1.7	Finance, insurance and real estate.....	5.0
Fishing and trapping.....	1.8	Public administration and defence.....	4.0
Mining.....	9.1	Community, recreation, business and personal service....	3.6
Manufacturing.....	4.8	REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT.....	4.4
Construction.....	5.1		
Electric power and gas utilities.....	9.6		
Transportation, storage and communication.....	4.6		