

Foremost in growth was the electric power and gas utilities industry, followed by the mining and construction industries. All three were strongly affected by technological advances, new discoveries and a fairly well sustained demand for their products. The demand in mining frequently came from abroad, resulting in relatively high export sales and providing incentive for the opening up and developing of new mineral resource areas. Some slackening in construction activity was evident following the unusually high levels reached during the mid-1950s but since 1963 the swing has again been upward.

Although most of the other industry divisions (except agriculture, forestry and fishing and trapping) expanded at roughly the same average rate of between about 4 p.c. and 5 p.c., the manufacturing, trade, and transportation, storage and communication industry divisions, which together account for about one half of the total output, also showed strikingly similar cyclical patterns. Within manufacturing it was the durables component that expanded particularly rapidly during the cyclical upturns and that benefited from the need for machinery and equipment in the periods of heavy investment and from increased consumer demand for such products as motor vehicles and electrical appliances during the current expansion. Non-durables maintained a fairly steady rate of expansion for most of the postwar period, largely in response to increased population and demand for industrial materials. A similar pattern was observable in trade, with retail trade exhibiting a relatively smooth expansionary trend.

The community, recreation, business and personal service industry division was relatively insensitive both to cyclical and irregular influences but, along with some other steadily expanding industries such as finance, insurance and real estate, non-durables and retail trade, it helped to sustain aggregate production and growth during periods of contraction and expansion. Although this division as a whole showed a less-than-average rate of growth, some of its components, such as business services, education and hospitals and restaurants, hotels and motels, were among the most rapidly and steadily expanding in the economy.

The rates of growth in the forestry, agriculture, and fishing and trapping divisions were also below average and were subject to pronounced irregular fluctuations in output—forestry because of the nature of its production processes and also, to some extent, because of its sensitivity to changes in world demand and price; agriculture because of marked year-to-year differences in output more often caused by weather conditions and similar factors than by changes in prices and demand conditions; and fisheries because of its dependence on the vagaries of nature.

Production of Commodity-Producing Industries

The data contained in the tables under this heading are published in the DBS report *Survey of Production*.^{*} The scope of the survey of production is limited to industries chiefly engaged in the production of commodities and it measures production in current dollars. This is in contrast to the real domestic product series (pp. 1080-1084) which encompasses all industries and measures production in terms of the dollars of a base year.

Tables 13 and 14 give "census value added" production data, classified by province and industry, respectively. Census value added is derived by deducting the cost of materials, fuel, electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process from the gross value of output (shipments or sales adjusted for inventories). The figures include interim classification and valuation changes in mining and manufacturing brought about by the adoption of the 1960 standard industrial classification of establishments. However, the two industry aggregates continue to consist of census value added accruing from their primary activity only.^{*} Standard industrial classification changes have not yet been implemented for other industries.

^{*} DBS Catalogue No. 61-202. See Appendix II of the 1963 issue for census value added in manufacturing (all activities) 1961, 1962 and 1963.