

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 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 (p. 1069) 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 from the gross value (exclusive of excise and other sales taxes) of shipments (adjusted for change in inventory of finished goods and goods-in-process) or revenue, the cost of materials. The figures include interim classification and valuation changes in mining, manufacturing and forestry brought about by the adoption of the 1960 standard industrial classification of establishments. However, the three 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 1964-65 issue for census value added in manufacturing and forestry on an all-activities basis.

13.—Census Value Added for Commodity-Producing Industries, by Province, 1962-65

Province or Territory	1962		1963		1964		1965	
	\$'000	p.c.	\$'000	p.c.	\$'000	p.c.	\$'000	p.c.
Newfoundland ¹	284,507	1.4	268,860	1.4	339,807	1.4	379,102	1.4
Prince Edward Island.....	50,498	0.2	53,317	0.2	58,673	0.2	67,611	0.2
Nova Scotia.....	425,039	2.0	442,294	2.0	475,979	2.0	524,409	2.0
New Brunswick.....	326,758	1.5	339,177	1.5	412,865	1.7	475,806	1.8
Quebec.....	5,346,426	25.3	5,480,286	24.5	6,141,519	25.5	6,715,983	25.0
Ontario.....	8,603,645	40.7	9,205,156	41.1	10,037,233	41.6	11,147,734	41.5
Manitoba.....	884,814	4.2	880,930	3.9	969,575	4.0	1,028,471	3.8
Saskatchewan.....	1,256,250	5.9	1,555,101	6.9	1,227,541	5.1	1,488,140	5.5
Alberta.....	1,828,899	8.7	2,012,836	9.0	2,088,482	8.7	2,324,698	8.7
British Columbia ²	2,107,638	10.0	2,105,551	9.4	2,333,132	9.7	2,650,101	9.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories ²	27,999	0.1	28,059	0.1	30,668	0.1	66,481	0.2
Canada.....	21,142,472	100.2	22,401,566	100.0	24,115,476	100.0	26,868,536	100.0

¹ Excludes agriculture, with British Columbia.

² Construction figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included