

Net value of production of commodity-producing industries
(Selected years -- rounded percentages of total production)

	<u>1919</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>
Agriculture	44	23	20	12	9	8
Manufacturing	33	41	54	57	58	56
Other primary industries and construction	23	36	26	31	33	36

The more recent strong upward trend of manufactures in Canadian export trade is illustrated in a comparison of the increases in the value of broad classes of export commodities, for specified periods:

Canadian exports -- commodity shares and changes
(percentage of current values)

	1948	<u>Shares</u>		1973	1948-1958	<u>Percentage change</u>	
		1958	1965			1958-1965	1965-1973
Foods	28	22	19	12	23	58	84
Materials and energy (crude)	59	69	65	54	85	68	138
End products	14	9	16	34	7	196	524
All exports	100	100	100	100	57	78	187

Strong gains in end-products are conspicuous; automotive goods, non-farm machinery, communications equipment and other highly-manufactured goods figured strongly in the increases.

This table also indicates, in broad terms, how Canadian industry has been adjusting rapidly to changes in demand in world markets, despite some substantial variations. Much of the change in the make-up of Canadian exports took place in the Sixties. In 1965, for example, end-products accounted for 16 per cent of Canadian exports, compared to 9 per cent in 1958. In the next six years, this share rose sharply, to reach 37 per cent in 1971. The share of end-products fell back to 34 per cent in 1973, largely reflecting an upswing in the share of crude materials and energy exports as a result of a major upsurge in world demand for primary materials and food.