

TABLE 2
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

		% of Total Labour Force	% of Productive Labour Force
Productive Industries			
(a) Agricultural, Extractive and Processing Industries with large surpluses for export:			
Farming.....	731,000	12.0	24.1
Forestry.....	94,000	1.5	3.1
Fishing and Trapping.....	22,000	0.4	0.7
Mining and Quarrying.....	82,000	1.4	2.7
Pulp and Paper.....	68,000	1.1	2.2
Saw Mills.....	50,000	0.8	1.6
Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting and Mining.....	30,000	0.5	1.0
	1,077,000	17.7	35.4
(b) Industries mainly dependent on Canadian home market:			
Secondary Manufacturers of Consumer and Cap- ital Goods.....	1,373,000	22.7	45.4
Construction.....	505,000	8.4	16.7
Public Utilities.....	75,000	1.2	2.5
	1,953,000	32.3	64.6
Total Productive Industries.....	3,030,000	50.0	100
Service Industries			
Transportation and Storage.....	466,000	7.7	
Trade.....	970,000	16.0	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	220,000	3.7	
Service.....	1,367,000	22.6	
Total.....	3,023,000	50.0	
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,053,000	100	

Table 2 shows how the present civilian labour force in Canada is made up and that it is almost exactly equally divided between the productive and the service industries. The productive industries are those engaged in such processes as the growing of crops, the mining of metals and other minerals, the catching of fish, the conversion of falling water into electrical energy, the construction of buildings and the manufacturing and processing of goods. The service industries are those engaged in servicing the productive industries and the people of Canada as a whole in transportation, communications, trade, finance and other services including Government, but excluding the armed forces. The service industries are not in themselves productive in the sense of producing durable and non-durable goods and capital assets, but they do furnish the necessary services for the productive industries to produce and distribute the fruits of their labour.

The growth of the service industries must, therefore, be dependent upon the growth of the productive industries and increased employment in the service industries will be very closely related to increased employment in the productive industries. We can, therefore, say with reasonable accuracy that every time we find employment in Canada for a man in productive industries, we are at the same time creating employment for another man in the service industries.