

The labour force will grow at about the same rate as the population as a whole. Average hours per week in agriculture are expected to decrease from 55.3 to 43.75 and, in business, from 41.3 to 34.3 in 1980.

It is estimated that the Gross National Product may increase from \$26.8 billion in 1955 to about \$76 billion in 1980, i.e., by roughly three times. The principal variables in this estimate are the growth in population and the increased rate of productivity, particularly for the business sector of the economy. The forecast for 1980 is an average of two calculations based on increases in productivity of 2.5% and 3.25% per annum for the business sector and net immigration annually of 75,000 persons.

If the forecast of the increase in Gross National Product is borne out by events, the average Canadian in 1980, after paying income tax, will probably have about two-thirds again as much income in real terms for his own use as he had in 1955.

While the output of all sectors of the economy is expected to increase, that of agriculture may decline in relative terms from about 13% of the total in 1955 to about 6% in 1980. On the other hand, the output of the resource industries (particularly mining, oil and gas, and electric light and power) is expected to increase from about 10% of the total in 1955 to about 15% in 1980; and the output of secondary manufacturing is expected to increase from about 22% in 1955 to about 25% in 1980.

The percentage of the total labour force employed in agriculture is expected to decline from about 15% in 1955 to about 7% in 1980. The resource industries, primary and secondary manufacturing, and construction, are expected to employ roughly the same proportion of the total labour force in 1980 as they do today. The proportion of the number of workers employed in the tertiary or service sectors of the economy is expected to increase considerably.

The trend under which Canada has been becoming an increasingly urban country is expected to continue. In 1951, 62% of the population lived in metropolitan areas or in other cities, towns and villages with more than a thousand people. By 1980 this proportion may rise to 80%.

Foreign trade will continue to be an extremely important determinant of growth and prosperity of the Canadian economy. But the perceptible decline since the 1930's in the value of exports as a proportion of Gross National Expenditure is expected to continue. Similarly, it is expected that the share of our total exports going to the United States and of our total imports which come from that country will continue to increase.