Degree of potential self-sufficiency of Canadian manufacturing sectors in Canada, 1966 – 1978 (Per cent of Canadian market supplied by Canadian production)

| Manufacturing sector | Average 1966-1978 | 1978 |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| Food and beverages | 101.5 | 101.2 |
| Tobacco products | 99.2 | 99.0 |
| Rubber and plastics | 84.9 | 85.8 |
| Leather industries | 77.3 | 73.5 |
| Textile industries | 78.6 | 77.8 |
| Knitting mills | 75.1 | 74.3 |
| Clothing industries | 95.0 | 94.2 |
| Wood industries | 177.9 | 158.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 94.8 | 93.7 |
| Paper and allied industries | 195.0 | 200.1 |
| Printing and publishing | 88.3 | 88.0 |
| Primary metal industries | 137.8 | 141.5 |
| Metal fabricating industries | 90.3 | 90.7 |
| Machinery industries | 53.3 | 53.5 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 93.9 | 95.9 |
| Electrical products industries | 90.0 | 74.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 91.3 | 93.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 98.3 | 100.3 |
| Chemical and chemical products | 87.0 | 89.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 60.1 | 56.4 |
| Total manufacturing | 97.1 | 98.2 |

NOTE: "Self-sufficiency" assumes that the production and trade are relatively homogeneous. This means that the "machinery" industries are either producing or are capable of producing what is being imported.