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Input-Output Study of the Atlantic Provinces, 1965-Volume 1 - Social Accounting Matrix and Models

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Minister of Supply and Services Canada

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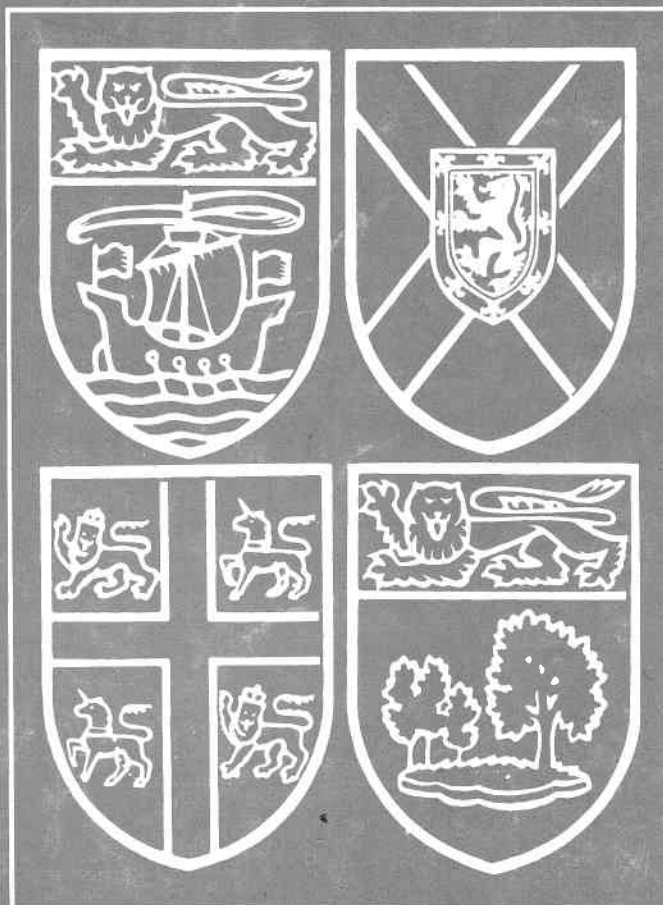
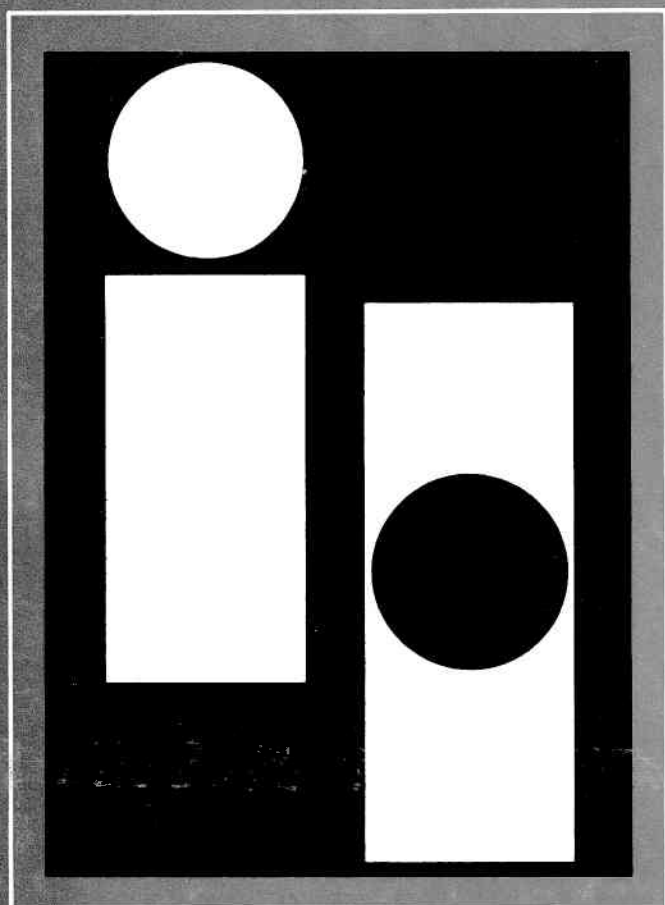
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input-output study of the atlantic provinces, 1965

volume I
social accounting
matrix and models

kari levitt



STATISTICS CANADA
Input-Output Division

INPUT-OUTPUT STUDY OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES
1965

VOLUME 1: Social Accounting Matrix and Models

by

Kari Levitt

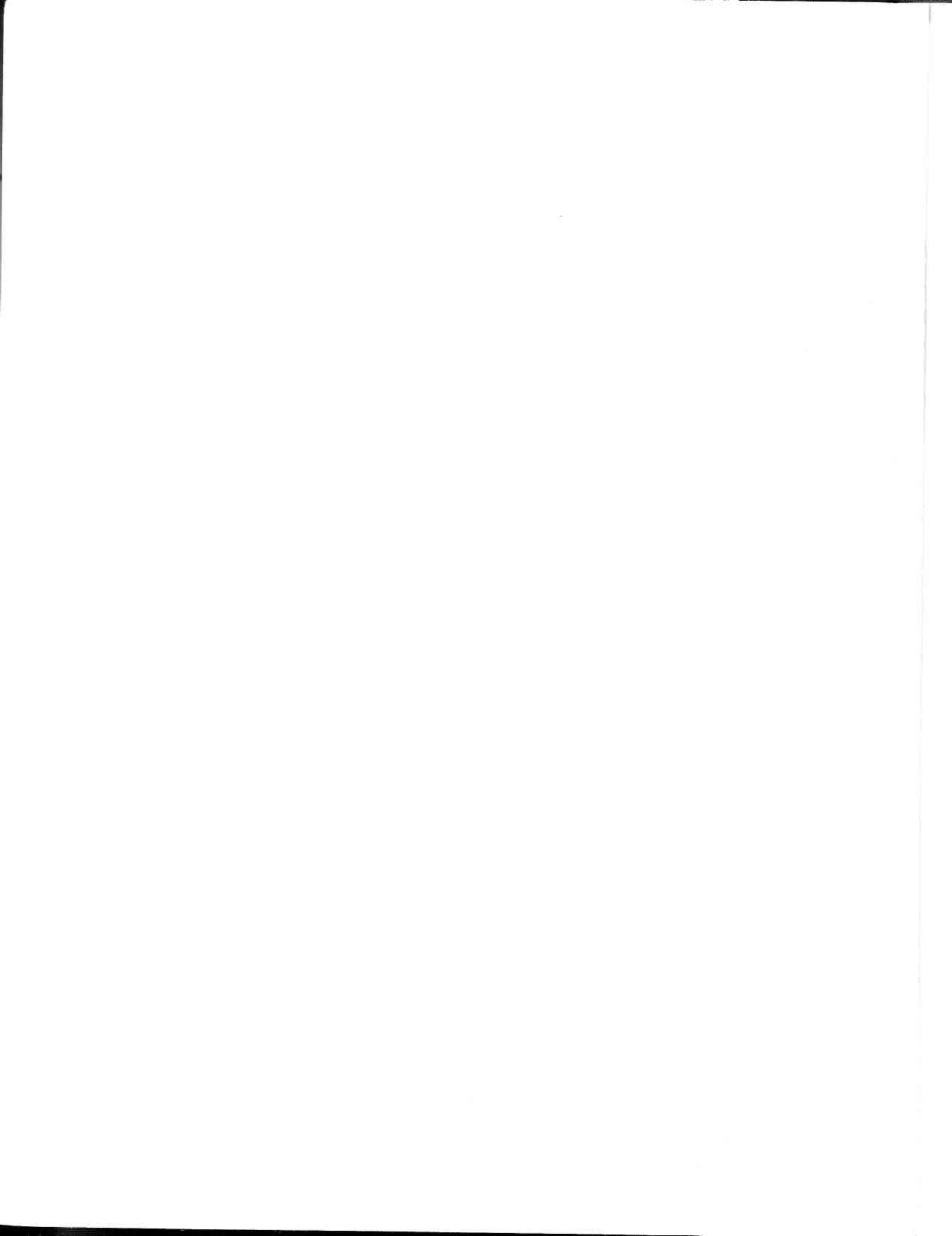
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FOREWORD

The Input-Output Tables and Models described in this Volume and in Volume 2. ("Input-Output Study of the Atlantic Provinces, 1965 – Structural Analysis and Data Sources"), make up a Special Monograph prepared by Professor Kari Levitt of McGill University.

Statistics Canada is pleased to publish this monograph and to assume responsibility for the statistical material presented in it. The analysis and conclusions are Professor Levitt's and do not necessarily represent the views of Statistics Canada.

PETER G. KIRKHAM,
Chief Statistician of Canada.



PREFACE

The distinctive character of Canadian Input-Output analysis, which is well-recognized throughout the world today, had its beginnings in the early sixties when, independently of each other, Professors Levitt and Matuszewski began to compile rectangular commodity by industry Input-Output accounts for the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec.

Professor Levitt presented a preliminary report on her work at the 1964 Canadian Political Science Association meetings which witnessed the first debate on the new accounting format. A number of discussants questioned the possibility of developing normal input-output models from these rectangular accounts. Other discussants conjectured that the rectangular format would provide more flexibility for analysis.

The debate was joined again in the 1965 Canadian Political Science Association meetings. Professor Matuszewski presented his solution to the analytical dilemma by showing that the rectangular system could provide the data base for models incorporating variable input-output coefficients, thus freeing input-output analysis from excessively restrictive proportionality assumptions. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which had also adopted the rectangular format by this time, presented a paper showing that most traditional input-output models and a number of variants could be derived easily from rectangular accounts.

Meanwhile the work on compiling the rectangular tables proceeded. In 1966 Professor Levitt completed tables for the Atlantic Provinces for 1960. A year later, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook to compile tables for the Atlantic Provinces for 1965. The work continued to be directed by Professor Levitt.

This two-volume publication describes the statistical and analytical work embodied in the Atlantic Provinces Input-Output studies. A number of important contributions, both expository and analytical, which flowed from these studies deserve mention.

In Volume I Professor Levitt explores the algebra of standard rectangular input-output models in a methodical way. Apart from a relatively brief treatment in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication of the 1961 Canadian Input-Output Tables there is no readily available source on this subject. In view of the growing interest in rectangular systems Professor Levitt's exposition should meet a real need.

Professor Levitt's accounting innovations are not confined to the rectangular format. The Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Tables feature Income and Outlay accounts disaggregated by industry. These form the basis for models which trace the value added in production through factor incomes and transfers to those final expenditures whose magnitudes are highly correlated with levels of sectoral incomes. Thus Professor Levitt's models are "closed" not only over the household sector but over most of the non-discretionary incomes and expenditures of the government sector. These innovations are primarily conceptual and methodological in character: Professor Levitt starts out with the same inadequate data available to everybody else, adapts or truncates income and outlay conventions to match data constraints and derives significant new apparatus for extending the circuits of purchasing power in input-output models.*

* In subsequent (as yet unpublished) work on a system of national accounts for Trinidad and Tobago Professor Levitt goes further, disaggregating industrially not only the Income and Outlay Accounts but parts of the Capital Finance and Balance of Payments Accounts.

Of the numerous contributions to Input-Output analysis to be found in these two volumes perhaps the most notable is the treatment of Input-Output multipliers. Professor Levitt develops a unique measure of interdependence, related to the major characteristic root of the Input-Output matrix of coefficients, which can be disaggregated to show the (negative) influence of foreign trade on the degree of interdependence as well as the contribution to interdependence of the various industries in an Input-Output Table. These measures of interdependence are not only a property of rectangular systems but can be calculated for interindustry systems as well.

T. Gigantes,
Director-General,
System of National Accounts
Structural Branch.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
1. Introduction	11
2. Design of a Social Accounting Framework for a Provincial Economy:	
I. Introduction	19
II. An Overview of the System of Accounts	21
III. The System of Six Accounts	25
IV. Separation of Transfer Incomes from Incomes Originating in Domestic Production	33
V. The Consolidated Accounts for a Provincial Economy	35
VI. The System of Nine Accounts	41
VII. Provincial Economic Accounts for 1960	65
3. The Input-output Transaction Accounts:	
I. Introduction	93
II. The Design of the Input-output Flow Accounts	94
III. Dimensions and Classifications of the Atlantic Provinces Flow Tables, 1960 and 1965	97
IV. Illustrative Examples of Transaction Tables for 1965, Nova Scotia (12 x 12) and Atlantic Region (12 x 8)	100
V. Summary of Methods of Construction of the Flow Accounts for 1960 and 1965	102
Classification Lists	129
4. Input-output Models:	
I. The Basic Model	173
II. Illustrative Example of the Basic Model (Model I)	181
III. Closing the System (Models II and III)	215
IV. An Inter-regional Model Open to External Trade	237
V. Interdependence and the General Input-output Multiplier	248
Illustrative (12 x 8) Tables for the Atlantic Region, 1965	270
 Appendix	
I. Output and Supply Flows and Input and Demand Flows, 1965:	
Newfoundland	285
Prince Edward Island	294
Nova Scotia	302
New Brunswick	312
Atlantic Provinces	322
II. Output and Supply Flows and Input and Demand Flows, 1960:	
Newfoundland	333
Prince Edward Island	342
Nova Scotia	350
New Brunswick	360
Atlantic Provinces	370
List of Works Cited	383

SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . . figures not available.
- . . . figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- - amount too small to be expressed.
- P preliminary figures.
- † revised figures.
- x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

In the course of a seminar sponsored by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council on "Needs and Opportunities for Economic and Socio-economic Research in Canada's Atlantic Provinces"¹ held in October 1958 at Dalhousie University, a group of 18 economists composed in large part of individuals originating or residing in the Atlantic Provinces, outlined a program of economic research directed towards finding a conceptual framework for the development of the Atlantic Region. Seventh in a list of eight suggested research topics read as follows: "then insofar as data will allow it, it seems to us that it would be useful to study the relations among industries, the intersectoral relations within the region". In the course of his presentation of the recommendation of the group of economists, W.C. Hood – at that time Professor of Economics at the University of Toronto – observed that "the persons undertaking studies of the kind I've described will indeed encounter statistical difficulties . . . it takes time to develop statistics". In the long perspective of hindsight this innocent and apparently trivial statement clearly embodies great wisdom and should perhaps have been taken as a warning to the writer to refrain from commencing a task which has taken twelve years to complete.

The two volumes of this study are offered as a statistical tool kit which will, we hope, be of assistance to citizens, scholars and governments seeking solutions to the social and economic problems of the Atlantic Region. In general we have followed the guidelines set out in "Inter-Industry Study of the Economy of the Atlantic Provinces" presented to the CPSA Conference on Statistics in 1964(21). A preliminary and condensed version of the present two volume study was read to the Canadian Economics Association in 1969 under the title "A Macro-Economic Analysis of the Structure of the Economy of the Atlantic Provinces, 1960" (22).

We are painfully aware of the fact that statistical research, however carefully conceived and executed, is no substitute for the formulation of rational economic and social policies. The principal difficulties here lie in the nature of the political decision making processes which must establish a consensus concerning the social objectives of public policies. A careful reading of the items contained in the select bibliography found at the conclusion of the second volume of this study leaves the inescapable impression that the expenditure of public funds without a coherent and relevant conceptual framework – or development strategy – is incapable of alleviating the relative underdevelopment of the Atlantic Region. This study has been, from its inception, rooted in that belief – a view shared by colleagues in the Atlantic Provinces whose moral and financial support gave us the resources to begin this work and the motivation to continue it to its conclusion.

The initial plan for the input-output study was developed in discussions with Professor W.Y. Smith then at the University of New Brunswick and Mr. A.C. Parks, then research director of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. Professor John F. Graham of Dalhousie University was instrumental in securing a modest grant from the Atlantic Provinces Studies Series of the Social Science Research Council in 1961. Dr. S.A. Goldberg, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics extended the co-operation of the Bureau which gave us access to data and facilities without which this study would not have been possible. Professor B.S. Keirstead of the University of Toronto gave the project his blessing in his capacity of supervisor of a PhD thesis which, in my innocence, I believed might eventually result from this study.

The recording of input and output data on the manufacturing sectors and work on the fishery commenced in the summer of 1962 with the assistance of Mr. John Iton, now at the Department of Economics of McGill University, Mr. Nugent Miller now at the Department of Economics of the University of the West Indies in Trinidad and Miss Geraldine Fulton whose death in 1968 prematurely terminated a promising career at the Department of Economics of Sir George William University. Financial support for summer research assistance was provided from a generous, if limited, grant by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Research Board and moral support came from its Secretary, Mr. A.C. Parks. No work could be done during the course of the academic year.

In the summer of 1963 we resumed work with the assistance of Mr. Miller and Mr. Clarence Bayne, now at the Department of Commerce of Sir George Williams University. In the winter of 1964 we obtained the help of Mrs. Noel Boissière, presently on the staff of Statistics Canada, who has worked continuously on this project as the principal research worker. Without Mrs. Boissière's limitless capacity for work, and good humour even in the leanest times, when it was never too clear where we would find the financing to continue, this study would have been totally impossible. Besides her continuing production of inspired estimates and supervision of the compilation of hundreds of tables and literally thousands of pages of text, Mrs. Boissière drafted the description of methods of construction of the tables in Chapter 3 of Volume I, the "Notes and Sources" contained in Volume II, and the select bibliography. The "Notes and Sources" represent a summary of the detailed records contained in eight volumes of working papers which were prepared between 1964 and 1966. (23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30). In 1964 Miss Wilma Augustine, also of McGill University joined the research team. Miss Augustine subsequently returned to Trinidad where she was in charge of the National Income work of the Central Statistical Office. In the summer of 1964

Miss Adlith Brown, now with the Department of Economics at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica, joined the team.

As the immensity of the task outran the financial resources of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Research Board, we were able to arrange financing from the newly established Atlantic Development Board in the form of a contract arranged through the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. The peak of activity was reached in the summer of 1965 when we produced a rough "first draft" of the four input-output flow tables for 1960. In that summer, Mr. Miller, Miss Brown, and Miss Augustine were joined by Mr. Anthony Boissière presently with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Mr. Dan McDonald now also with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and Mr. Hugh O'Neale, at that time a graduate student at McGill University, whose tragic death in a car accident in the following year left all who knew him in a deep state of shock.

In the winter which followed, the work slowed down as again we were short of funds and short of help. Fortunately a grant from the Canada Council materialized. The difficult task of "balancing" and adjusting the flow tables was continued, and Mrs. Alison Morgan joined us at McGill University as a programmer with invaluable experience gained at Professor Leontief's Harvard Research Project. Cards were punched and we experienced our first encounter with modern data processing techniques. All tabulating and balancing up to that time had been done manually by the research team with only occasional clerical assistance, as funds permitted.

By the end of 1966 we had completed seven volumes of working papers containing detailed notes on sources and methods. These were delivered to the Atlantic Development Board, together with four flow tables, cleared for confidentiality by requesting and receiving permission from scores of firms involved. Mrs. Jacqueline Berube typed the manuscript of the working papers which comprised more than 2,000 pages and literally hundreds of tables.

Meanwhile Mrs. Boissière and Miss Brown had been invited to join the staff of the Input-Output Division of DBS and the project, for the first time since its commencement, was assured the financial and moral support necessary for its completion. The Atlantic Development Board contracted with DBS for an updating of the four 1960 tables to 1965 and also for consulting services concerning the use and application of the input-output models for development planning.

The work of updating the tables was done by Mrs. Boissière and Miss Brown in 1968 and 1969. The first formal presentation of the accounting system and models for 1960 was prepared by myself with the assistance of Mrs. Boissière and Miss Brown for the

Canadian Economics Association meetings at York University in June 1969. The text of the present volume was prepared by myself in the winters of 1971 and 1972 while on leave of absence from McGill University. Programming relating to the 1960 and 1965 tables has been done with great efficiency by Mr. Craig Gaston and Mrs. Marilyn Constantineau of the staff of Statistics Canada.

The construction of input-output accounts and the building of input-output models is clearly a specialized field of economic research and it is self-evident that the individuals working in this area, in Canada, have developed close professional relations of give and take. In the initial stages of our work, in 1962 and 1963, we were fortified in our decision to proceed with a rectangular (more commodities than industries) format by the support given to this model by Professor T. Matuszewski of the University of Montreal (now of Laval University) and his associates at the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. While our treatment of income generation and intersectoral transfers differs from Professor Matuszewski's more flexible approach, it was strongly influenced by the four quadrant schema of the Quebec System of Accounts.¹ Although our work had been physically located at Statistics Canada since its inception, it was not until 1967 that we seriously began to exchange ideas with the staff of the Input-Output Division of Statistics Canada. Prior to 1967 our research unit enjoyed the hospitality of the Industry Division and the Merchandising and Services Division and their respective Directors at that time, Mr. V.R. Berlinguette and Mr. F.J. Rashley. We wish to express our appreciation for the physical accommodation made available to us by Statistics Canada since the inception of the project in 1962.

Inasmuch as our four input-output tables for 1960 and our analytical models were completed before the 1961 input-output tables for Canada, our work might be said to have served, to some degree, as a pilot project for the Canadian input-output system. The relationship was undoubtedly of mutual benefit to all concerned. We received invaluable assistance from the Director of the Input-Output Division of Statistics Canada, Mr. Terry Gigantes, in solving problems encountered. At the same time, our project focussed attention on problem areas whose solution subsequently contributed to the Canadian Input-Output System. In the writing of this report we have appreciated the enthusiastic support given by Mr. Terry Gigantes. I am particularly indebted to Mr. Gigantes for his uninhibited

¹ T.I. Matuszewski and others. "Aide mémoire concernant le système de comptabilité nationale du Québec." October 1963, (31). See also more recent and complete expositions of the Quebec system in "Le système de comptabilité économique du Québec". Volume 1. July 1967 (36), "Un système rectangulaire d'échanges inter-industries à rendements non proportionnels". September 1965 (34), and "Some Remarks on an Econometric Model of a Provincial Economy", November 1965 (35).

readiness to check, correct and improve my algebraic manipulations and for his collaboration in exploring the character, significance and operational use of the input multipliers. We have equally appreciated assistance received from Mr. Paul Pitts of Statistics Canada in improving the presentation of material contained in Chapters 2 and 3 dealing with our system of provincial economic accounts and the characteristics of the system of input-output flow tables. We would also like to acknowledge the editorial corrections suggested by Mrs. Shaila Nijhowne in the final stages of the work. Indeed the intellectual environment of the Input-Output Division of Statistics Canada was both stimulating and comforting to us throughout the project. We wish to take this opportunity of thanking the entire staff of the Input-Output Division for their helpful and kind hospitality.

A very different, but equally important source of stimulation came in the form of demands from many quarters for access to our models and for assistance in operating them. From the initial completion of the 1960 tables, the Atlantic Development Board, and consultants to whom it had subcontracted various sectoral studies, as well as provincial governments and their agencies in the Atlantic Provinces, came to seek help. The time spent and frustrations experienced by myself and others in attempting to explain the system to potential users, convinced us of the necessity of producing a comprehensive methodological exposition such as is contained in this study. The "opportunity cost" of embarking on this exposition has been a high one. Some readers will undoubtedly be disappointed at the fact that the emphasis in this study is so strongly methodological. I am however convinced that the insights to be gained from input-output analysis are sufficiently significant to merit a demystification of the technique. It is my sincere hope that these two volumes will put at the disposal of individuals and research units working for governments, universities or on their own account, a powerful analytical tool. It will, one hopes, reduce reliance on professional consultants who have in the past been able to extract extravagant fees for input-output studies some of which have been of dubious quality.

This study is divided into two volumes. The first volume contains an exposition of the overall design of our system of provincial economic accounts; a description of the 10 input-output tables which have been constructed for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and for the Atlantic Region as a whole for both 1960 and 1965; and a comprehensive presentation of open "rectangular" input-output models. Whereas the first volume focusses on methodology, the second volume focusses on results. It contains the principal findings of our input-output study, supported by primary and derived analytic tabulations for 1965 for each of the four Atlantic Provinces, as well as for the region as a whole. It also contains a comprehensive account of sources, methods

and definitions used in the compilation of the tables,² as well as a select and classified bibliography.

Clearly a great volume of statistical source material is embodied in this study. The numerous internal checks of the accounting system have, of necessity, forced us to evaluate and re-evaluate the quality of our estimates and, where necessary, the quality of original data. No explicit effort was made to bring our estimates into accordance with those obtained by others who have constructed national income and product accounts for any or all of the Atlantic Provinces.³

This study will, we hope, open new perspectives on economic research in the Atlantic Region. We conclude these introductory remarks by outlining an agenda of future research work which the constraints of time and resources have not permitted us to undertake ourselves. We do not seek to conceal our conviction that there are important areas of economic research which would gain in statistical quality and operational usefulness by accommodating to the accounting system developed in this study - with appropriate and necessary improvements as work proceeds. The list of suggested future work is confined to research which is "macro-economic" and quantitative: it seeks to fill the obvious gaps in our system of provincial economic accounts. No implications are intended as to the priority of this type of research as compared with studies relating to institutional and historical aspects of Atlantic development, or detailed evaluations of the effectiveness of particular federal and provincial initiatives undertaken in recent years.

1. Time Series Analysis of the Major Components of Income, Expenditures and Fiscal Flows

As is well known, Statistics Canada does not produce income and expenditure accounts on a provincial basis. In the absence of "official" provincial income and product accounts, a number of agencies and individual research workers in the Atlantic Provinces have produced such estimates. The earliest and most comprehensive of these was developed by A.C. Parks and D.B. Das Gupta of the Research Centre of APEC (41, 12). Their methodology was applied to New Brunswick by N.G. Mulder and R.L. Simpson (40). The series for the Atlantic Region as a whole were revised by APEC. (2) subsequent to the publication of revisions of Canada's National Income Accounts in 1969. Estimates of the national income and product for Nova Scotia have been made by S. Czamanski (9,10,11) and K. Scott Wood (43,44) under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Voluntary Planning Board, the Nova Scotia Department

² In addition to a summary of the seven volumes of working papers which we prepared between 1964 and 1966, the description of sources and methods in Volume II explains the methodology and data used to update the 1960 tables to 1965.

³ For a comparison of our results with those obtained by others see Volume II.

of Trade and Industry and the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University. Although each set of estimates is somewhat different from every other, all of them differ markedly from the estimates for 1960 and 1965 implicit in this study. While definitional differences between our study and estimates made by others do not permit direct comparisons of all components, we believe that definitional differences do not account for all major discrepancies. In general our estimates of income and expenditure are higher, and in the case of provincial exports and imports they are substantially higher than those made by others.

The publication of our accounts and the related material on sources and methods for 1960 and 1965, together with the 1972 revisions of Canada's national income and expenditure accounts invites a re-examination of the methodology of existing provincial income and product series in the Atlantic Provinces and the construction of authoritative and standardized accounts for each of the four Atlantic Provinces. Provincial economic accounts series should be decomposable into major categories of final expenditure, of types of incomes and fiscal and other transfers. They should be accompanied by consistent series of "value added" by major industry groups and corresponding time series of employment. Exports should be cross-classified by broad categories of type and destination. Year by year sectoral accounts for the operations of the federal government in each of the Atlantic Provinces, for provincial and municipal governments and educational and hospital sectors should be drawn up.

2. Capital Expenditures and Capital Coefficients

The treatment of capital expenditures in this study is clearly inadequate. Investment expenditures should be disaggregated by major sector undertaking them with separate "cost structures" representative of different types of capital construction activity. Public sector capital expenditures should be separated from the current outlays of provincial and municipal governments, educational institutions and hospitals. Moreover, a set of capital-output ratios typical of the industries in the system would clearly add to the operational usefulness of income and employment multipliers.

3. Sources of Imports

Although provincial imports are notoriously difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy, we feel confident that our figures are reasonably reliable. One obvious deficiency lies in the fact that we know nothing about the source of imports - other than intra-regional movements within the Atlantic area. Specifically, we have not been able to distinguish provincial imports of Canadian origin from those of foreign origin. The second shortcoming of the system lies in its "constant market share" assumption with respect to provincial and external sources of supply. It is plainly not true that all users of commodities draw their supplies in the same proportion from provincial and external sources. Moreover major industrial users of imported commodities in general know their sources of supply. Further empirical work could greatly improve our knowledge of the sources of supply of intermediate inputs.

4. Agriculture and Fishery

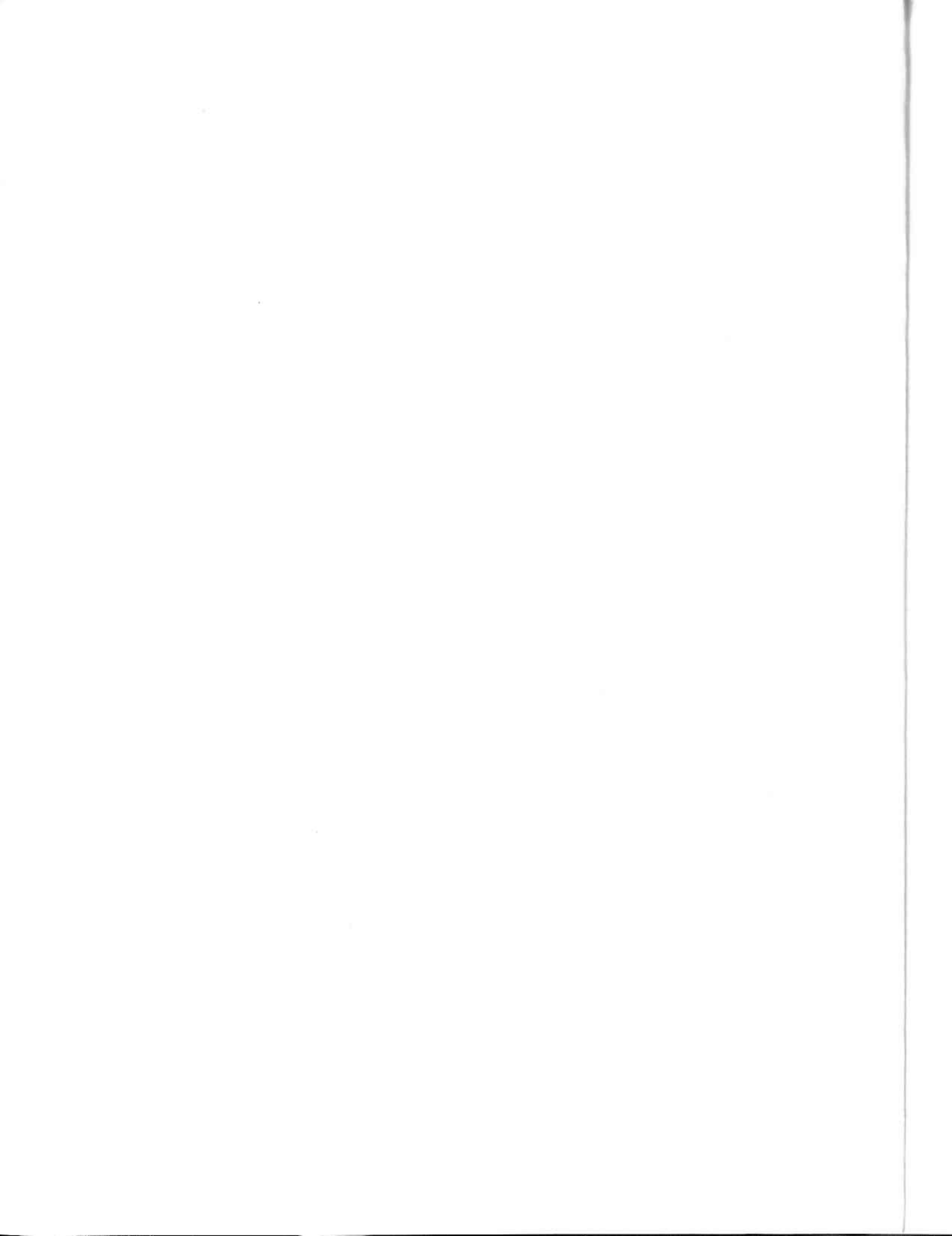
As indicated in the text of this study, in spite of considerable efforts on our part, we remain dissatisfied with our treatment of economic activities which span a great diversity of institutional forms of organization. The principal problems here relate to agriculture and the fishery. These activities should be disaggregated by size of operations, so as to separate subsistence, low income activity from commercial production.

5. A Methodology of a Comprehensive Planning Model for the Atlantic Provinces

In spite of sporadic efforts by Mr. Gigantes and myself, and by individual members of the staff of the Planning Division of the former Atlantic Development Board to outline a systematic procedure for the development of an operational planning model, combining given input-output relations and econometric data based on time series, with discretionary policy choices, no coherent procedures have as yet been developed. Although the minimal data base for such a model is not as yet complete, the prime obstacle to progress in the past was not statistical. It lay in an excessive degree of indecision concerning policy objectives on the part of governmental agencies responsible for policy. The resolution of that problem clearly lies outside the terms of reference which have guided us throughout this study.

CHAPTER 2

DESIGN OF A SOCIAL ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK
FOR A PROVINCIAL ECONOMY



LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

Table	Page
2.1. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965, (Summary of Transactions in Matrix Form)	28
System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965:	
2.2 A. Production Account – Industries	28
2.2 B. Income and Outlay of Households	29
2.2 C. Income and Outlay of Provincial Public Sectors	29
2.2 D. Income and Outlay of Federal Government (on Transactions relating to Nova Scotia)	29
2.2 E. Income and Outlay of the “Rest of the World” (transactions with non-residents except for the federal government)	30
2.2 F. Consolidated Capital Finance Account	30
2.3. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965	34
(Separation of Income arising from Production of Goods and Services in the Domestic Economy from Income received by Transfer).	
Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure, 1965:	
2.4 A. Nova Scotia	37
2.4 B. Newfoundland	37
2.4 C. Prince Edward Island	38
2.4 D. New Brunswick	38
2.5. Provincial Disposable Income, 1965:	
2.5 A. Nova Scotia	39
2.5 B. Newfoundland	39
2.5 C. Prince Edward Island	40
2.5 D. New Brunswick	40
Balance of Payments Account, 1965:	
2.6 A. Nova Scotia	41
2.6 B. Atlantic Provinces	41
System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1965:	
2.7 A. Newfoundland	42
2.7 B. Prince Edward Island	44
2.7 C. Nova Scotia	46
2.7 D. New Brunswick	48
2.7 E. Atlantic Region	50
System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965:	
2.8 A. Production Account – Industries	52
2.8 B. Income and Outlay Account – Households	53
2.8 C. Income and Outlay Account – Education	54
2.8 D. Income and Outlay Account – Hospitals	54
2.8 E. Income and Outlay Account – Municipal Government	54
2.8 F. Income and Outlay Account – Provincial Government	55
2.8 G. Income and Outlay Account – Federal Government	55
2.8 H. Income and Outlay Account – Rest of the World	56
2.8 I. Consolidated Capital Finance Account	56

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS – Concluded

Table	Page
System of Nine Accounts, Atlantic Provinces, 1965:	
2.9 A. Production Account – Industries	57
2.9 B. Income and Outlay Account – Households	58
2.9 C. Income and Outlay Account – Education	59
2.9 D. Income and Outlay Account – Hospitalization	60
2.9 E. Income and Outlay Account – Municipal Government	61
2.9 F. Income and Outlay Account – Provincial Government	62
2.9 G. Income and Outlay Account – Federal Government	63
2.9 H. Income and Outlay Account – Rest of the World	64
2.9 I. Consolidated Capital Finance Account	65
System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1960:	
2.10 A. Newfoundland	66
2.10 B. Prince Edward Island	68
2.10 C. Nova Scotia	70
2.10 D. New Brunswick	72
2.10 E. Atlantic Region	74
System of Nine Accounts, Atlantic Provinces, 1960:	
2.11 A. Production Account – Industries	76
2.11 B. Income and Outlay Account – Households	77
2.11 C. Income and Outlay Account – Education	78
2.11 D. Income and Outlay Account – Hospitalization	79
2.11 E. Income and Outlay Account – Municipal Government	80
2.11 F. Income and Outlay Account – Provincial Government	81
2.11 G. Income and Outlay Account – Federal Government	82
2.11 H. Income and Outlay Account – Rest of the World	82
2.11 I. Consolidated Capital Finance Account	83
Domestic Product and Expenditure, 1960:	
2.12 A. Newfoundland	84
2.12 B. Prince Edward Island	84
2.12 C. Nova Scotia	85
2.12 D. New Brunswick	85
Provincial Disposable Income, 1960:	
2.13 A. Newfoundland	86
2.13 B. Prince Edward Island	86
2.13 C. Nova Scotia	87
2.13 D. New Brunswick	87
2.14. Balance of Payments, Atlantic Provinces, 1960	88
Chart	
2.1. Schematic Representation of Transactions for Analysis of a Provincial Economy	22
2.2. Accounts for Five Sectors	26

I. INTRODUCTION

The social accounts and input-output models which are developed in this study are designed to serve as a technical and statistical aid in the formulation of a strategy of economic development for the Atlantic Provinces. It should be unnecessary to warn the reader that social accounting and economic model building can never be substitutes for economic planning. Nor can the making of projections and plans be a substitute for the participation of the community in decision making. In essence, development planning consists of the systematic selection of measures designed to satisfy an ordered set of social and economic priorities. This is obviously a political process in which the multiple objectives of the communities affected by a development plan must be ranked and weighed in the light of the costs of alternative policy options. In the end no plan and no set of policies which do not mobilize the initiative and enthusiasm of the population can hope to succeed. This is so self-evident that it should not be necessary to state it, were it not for the fact that the technical sophistication of econometric devices, including input-output models, might mislead the unwary into believing that these techniques can substitute for the full participation by the people affected by economic plans in the making of policy decisions. Moreover, the professional bias of technocrats, whether operating in the governmental bureaucracy or in private consulting businesses which are sustained and financed by governments, may tempt them to place undue reliance on quantitative models which appear to yield "scientific" numbers.

Social accounting and model building can, however, serve as highly useful aids in estimating the effects of projected or planned expenditures on the provincial or regional economy. The quantification of the degree and nature of interdependence of economic activity within a province or region is unquestionably a useful aid to economic planning. Development planning requires a system of economic bookkeeping for a region which corresponds to the principal institutional units of decision-making. The accounts outlined here are offered in the hope that they might form the basis for the continuous and consistent compilation of provincial economic statistics in the future. Although designed with the requirements of the Atlantic Provinces in view, the system is generally applicable to any Canadian province, and perhaps also to regional economies in some other countries.

In the Atlantic Provinces the chief policy instruments available to raise income and employment are:

government spending on the direct purchase of goods and services; (capital and/or current account) subsidization of selected industries; freight rate subsidies; and the transfers of purchasing power to persons and to local governments in the region. Because rational policies of federal government assistance to the Atlantic Provinces must take into account the pattern of economic interdependence within the region, the accounting system was designed to trace the impact of a given set of federal or local government expenditures on the provincial economy. We thought it might be useful, for example, to know more about the relationship between federal revenues deriving from the Atlantic Provinces and federal spending on transfer payments, subsidies and the purchase of goods and services in the region.

Furthermore, one would wish to be able to obtain estimates of total income and employment generated by federal expenditures. It was for reasons such as these that the accounting framework was designed to transform federal funds flowing into the Atlantic Region into expenditures by households, provincial governments, etc., and to do so with considerable flexibility. For such reasons also, it was decided to build into the accounts estimates of income arising from participation in production, and the patterns of expenditure from these incomes.

The requirements of a policy-oriented system of accounts for the Atlantic Provinces which could yield input-output models of relevance and operational feasibility led us to construct an accounting framework embodying the following main features:

1. Separate Accounts for Each Province

Because the province is the most important local unit of political decision-making, it was decided from the start to build up all estimates on a provincial basis. While this occasionally created problems of statistical estimation which would not have arisen on a regional basis,¹ the errors introduced are considered to be a small price to pay for the advantages of obtaining input-output flow tables and fully integrated economic accounts separately for each of the four Atlantic Provinces.

¹ For example, the difficulty of allocating Maritime freight rate subsidies or steamship ferry deficits, or the revenues and costs of air and rail transportation, on a provincial basis.

2. Standardization of Sectors and Estimation of Inter-provincial Commodity Flows among the Atlantic Provinces

From the point of view of the Atlantic Provinces as a region, it obviously makes a difference whether one Atlantic Province tends to import something from another Atlantic Province, or from a source external to the region. In the former case somebody in another Atlantic Province will benefit from the generated income and employment. In the latter case, the feedback will stimulate incomes and employment in the rest of Canada or in foreign countries. Inter-provincial trade within the Atlantic Provinces was thus estimated in the finest commodity detail possible. In any event this was necessary to obtain, separately for each province, an estimate of imports from sources external to the Atlantic Region. Final demand was disaggregated in order to show the commodity composition of competitive imports for each of the four provinces. Public sector expenditures were disaggregated by level of government and, in some cases, by function.

3. Input-output Accounts for Each Province

Four separate sets of input-output tables were constructed in order to permit the exploration of inter-dependence of economic activity within each province. In economies as open to external trade as those of the Atlantic Provinces, input-output analysis is particularly useful in estimating import leakages associated with different types of final expenditure. From the input-output tables it is possible to obtain estimates of the direct and indirect impact of one unit of final demand for each product in the system on gross output levels of all industries, on non-competitive imports, and on employment. Similar estimates can be made with respect to a typical "final demand" dollar - e.g., a typical dollar's worth of exports to foreign countries, or of personal expenditure, or of federal defence expenditures.

One can also estimate the additional increase in requirements due to the fact that part of the incomes earned by households (in the production of the direct and indirect requirements of one unit of final demand) are respent locally on consumer goods and services.

Finally, it is possible to add to this consumption multiplier yet another multiplier, arising from the fact that provincial and municipal revenues generated may be presumed to feed back to the local economy as expenditure on education, hospitalization, personal transfers, etc. The exact nature of these calculations is described below in Models I, II, and III.

4. Commodity-by-industry Inputs; Commodity-by-industry Outputs

The balancing of the supply of commodities - whether produced by domestic industries or imported - with the demands of intermediate and final users implies a set of commodity flow balances. Convenience in data compilation as well as analytical requirements in use of the models dictate the commodity dimension. The system therefore records the supply and uses of commodities.

The intermediate users of commodities are establishment-based industries, that is, industries defined as sets of establishments. The system therefore records commodity inputs into industries as well as the commodity outputs of industries.

An industry may produce several commodities and a commodity may be produced by several industries. The system is therefore set up in "rectangular" form, i.e., the input-output flow accounts consist of two rectangular matrices - one shows the production by industries of commodities and the other the inputs of commodities into industries. In this respect our system is similar to the 1961 Canadian input-output table and models.

5. Competitive and Non-competitive Imports Distinguished

Where there is no provincial output, the imports are classed as non-competitive. Where there is provincial output, the imports of commodities of a type and kind similar to locally produced commodities are classed as competitive. It can clearly be seen that the distinction between competitive and non-competitive imports is a discretionary one and that it is a function of the level of aggregation at which a commodity is defined. One may choose to classify all clothing as competitive imports on the grounds that certain specific items of clothing are locally produced. Alternatively, one may define commodities at a finer level of detail whereby all imported product lines which have no exact locally produced counterpart are treated as non-competitive imports. The more narrowly commodities are defined, the fewer imports appear as competitive and the more appear as non-competitive.

In addition to the familiar problem of deciding whether any particular imported commodity should be treated as a competing or a non-competing import, we wished to maintain uniformity of definition with respect to the Atlantic Region as a whole. Consequently a commodity produced in at least one Atlantic Province

was considered as "local" in the sense that imports of that commodity into any of the four Atlantic Provinces were considered as competitive imports. This enabled us, at a later stage to build an inter-regional input-output model embodying inter-provincial trade with the Atlantic Provinces, commodities which were produced in the Atlantic Region, but not within the province were transferred from their original status as competitive (in regional terms) to the amended status as non-competitive (in provincial terms).

6. Integration of Input-output Accounts into a Social Accounting Framework for a Provincial Economy

Input-output accounts which cannot be related to the "national" accounting categories of an economy are useful with respect to the detail of "impacts" and "multipliers" relating to specific activities. The system becomes significantly more useful, however, when primary inputs of industries and governments are treated as receipts of households, government and the rest of the world. Transactions deriving from production within the provincial economy together with transfers between the major economic sectors of the system enable us to develop estimates of residual flows - such as the provincial balance of payments with the rest of the world - which cannot be obtained by any other technique of estimation. The integration of input-output accounts into the wider social accounting framework for the provincial economy enables us to close the model with respect to expenditures of households and local government sectors. It is an essential step towards the construction of quantitative planning models.

Uses of the Accounting System

The accounting system serves five distinct but inter-related purposes:

(a) To serve as a convenient device for collation of data in sufficient detail (disaggregation) to permit the user

to sum (aggregate) information according to his particular need.

(b) To reconcile independent estimates and point up gaps in statistical information. It can intuitively be appreciated that the accuracy of the estimates of macro-economic flows for a provincial economy is increased by the numerous internal accounting balances required by the framework.

(c) To obtain at the macro-economic level a profile of the structure of the economy not directly available from existing macro-economic data. It is possible, for instance, to draw up a "balance of payments" account which indicates the importance of federal government operations in financing the large excess of imports over exports in each of the Atlantic Provinces. It is also possible to obtain estimates of key sub-macro-economic parameters such as the import, income or employment content of consumption expenditure, of construction activity, or of federal expenditure.

(d) To obtain estimates of parameters required for analytical input-output models such as: the "technical coefficients" yielded by the input-output flow accounts; the "import coefficients" derived from the relationship between estimated competitive imports and local production; the distribution parameters which transpose factor incomes generated within the provincial economy into expenditures of households and provincial governments.

(e) To provide a planning framework within which alternate sets of expenditure projections may be examined and compared. With the aid of such a model, one can evaluate the feasibility of alternate federal policies in terms of implied tax yields, subsidies, private capital inflows, incomes, employment, etc.

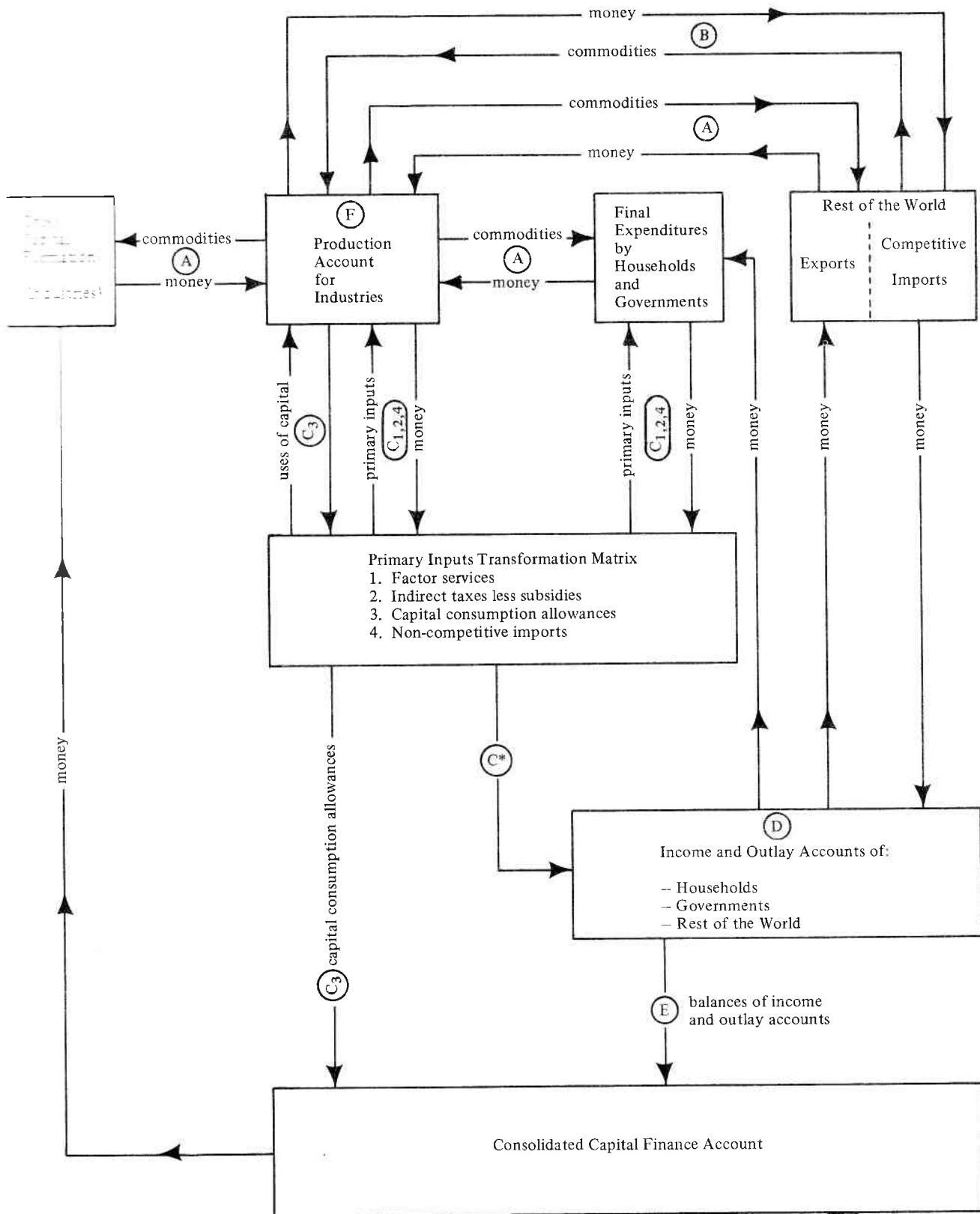
II. AN OVERVIEW OF THE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS

The accounting framework developed in this chapter consists of input-output flow tables, extended to show income distribution, tax transfers and other transfers among all sectors relating to the provincial economy, including the federal government and the "rest of the world". The latter, in the context of this accounting framework, refers to all economic agents

located outside the provincial boundary, except the federal government.

In the sectoring of the economy, a basic distinction is made between "industries", that is, sectors whose activity consists exclusively in the production of goods and services for sale, and other sectors. These other sectors may engage exclusively in the purchase of final

Schematic Representation of Transactions For Analysis of a Provincial Economy



goods and services (Households), or they may engage both in production and consumption (e.g. Governments). The system includes a complete set of input-output flows² of goods and services. These input-output relations are fully integrated with the transactions between "industries" and standard macro-economic sectors such as Households, Provincial governments, Federal government, Rest of the world, etc.

The accounting system was designed by constructing a full set of input-output transactions, with commodity and industry dimension. The accounts were subsequently extended to embrace other economic transactions relating to the provincial economy. In the presentation which follows we first show the system in terms of the major transactions of the macro-economic "national accounting" sectors appropriate to a provincial economy. We then proceed to explain the manner in which these macro-economic flows are derived from and relate to the detailed input-output relations. The method of presentation follows, in a general way, that of the new System of National Accounts of the United Nations (51).

We begin the presentation of the system by defining six categories of transactions. These are indicated by the letters A to F in the Schematic Representation of Transactions depicted in Chart 2.1.

A. Purchase of final goods and services – Both those produced by industries and those imported to supplement local production. The latter are competitive imports of final goods. These final goods and services are sold to households, to governments, to the rest of the world and to industries on capital account. They equal the sum of final output of industries and competitive imports of final goods.

B. Purchase of competitive imports – In conformity with standard national accounting practice, all competitive imports, whether destined for intermediate or final use are routed through the production account for industries.

C. Outlay on primary inputs by industries, households and governments – Primary inputs comprise all "costs" (inclusive of profit) except those incurred in

² In our accounts the input-output relations are described in terms of outputs of commodities by industries and inputs of commodities into industries. This system of input-output accounting is an improvement on conventional inter-industry accounting.

purchasing goods and services (net of indirect taxes) from industries or as competitive imports.³

There are four distinct categories of primary inputs:

- C1. Payment for the use of factor services made in the form of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income, net income of unincorporated business, interest, and corporate profit. All C1 estimates are before taxes.
- C2. Indirect taxes less subsidies paid to governments (subsidies are treated as negative indirect taxes and represent payments to industries for reasons of general social welfare).
- C3. Capital Consumption Allowances. The estimated (input) cost of current use of the stock of reproducible fixed capital assets of industries is offset by a (credit) entry to the consolidated capital finance account. Capital consumption allowances represent a part of gross savings available for financing gross capital formation. (Unlike primary inputs of types C1, C2 and C4, capital consumption allowances are book entries, there being no transactions involved.)
- C4. Non-competitive imports supplied by the rest of the world to using industries, households and governments. These inputs are valued net of duties and other commodity taxes such as taxes included in C2.

The income flows to the various sectors deriving from primary inputs of factor services (C1), indirect taxes less subsidies (C2), and non-competitive imports (C4) are represented by the flow C* in Chart 2.1. In C*, wages and salaries and net income of unincorporated business before tax are allocated to households; interest payments by industries and governments are split, at this stage, between amounts going to resident households and amounts due to the rest of the world. Corporate profits are split, at this state, into four components: taxes paid to the federal governments, taxes paid to the provincial government; after tax profit assumed to be paid to the rest of the world and after tax profit assumed to be paid to resident households. Undistributed or retained profits are assumed payable to the rest of the world or to resident households, according to the estimated locus of ownership and control of the establishments comprising each industry.

D. Direct tax and other transfers among households, governments and the rest of the world. These are entered in the income-outlay accounts of the appropriate sectors.

³ It should be noted that all commodity taxes associated with intermediate purchases are treated as primary inputs of type C2.

E. The balance of the income-outlay accounts are carried forward to the consolidated Capital Finance Account. (The interpretation of these entries in terms of net lending or borrowing by the various sectors is outlined in the subsequent description of the detailed accounts.)

F. **Input-output transactions among industries** – These are transactions in intermediate goods and services among industries. Together with transactions A, B and C they constitute the complete set of input-output accounts.

The system of accounts is here presented at three levels of aggregation:

1. A System of Six Accounts (5 sectors)

- (i) Production Account for Industries (with implicit income-outlay account)
- (ii) Households (income-outlay account only)
- (iii) Provincial Public Sectors (income-outlay with implicit production account)
- (iv) Federal Government (income-outlay with implicit production account)
- (v) Rest of the World (income-outlay only)
- (vi) Consolidated Capital Finance Account

2. Summary Tables of Consolidated National Accounts

- (i) Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure
- (ii) Provincial Disposable Income

- (iii) Balance of Payments (in which transactions with the federal government are shown separately)
- (iv) Consolidated Capital Finance Account

3. A System of Nine Accounts (8 sectors)

- (i) Production Account for Industries (with implicit income-outlay account)
- (ii) Households (income-outlay only)
- (iii) Education (income-outlay with implicit production account)
- (iv) Hospitalization (income-outlay with implicit production account)
- (v) Municipal governments (income-outlay with implicit production account)
- (vi) Provincial governments (income-outlay with implicit production account)
- (vii) Federal government (income-outlay with implicit production account)
- (viii) Rest of the world (income-outlay only)
- (ix) Consolidated Capital Finance Account

Our exposition begins with the system of six accounts for five sectors. From this system we can derive Provincial Disposable Income and the Provincial Balance of Payments. In order to obtain the Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure Account, the system of six accounts must be disaggregated in order to separate transactions relating to domestic production from transfers between sectors. This yields the consolidated "national" accounts for a provincial economy.

Finally, the system is expanded to nine accounts for eight sectors. In this fuller system of nine accounts, provincial public sectors are disaggregated into four sub-sectors representing education, hospitalization, municipal government services, and provincial government services.

III. THE SYSTEM OF SIX ACCOUNTS

The system of six accounts of the consolidated national accounts is composed of five sectors and three types of accounts. The five sectors are (i) Industries, (ii) Households, (iii) Provincial public sectors, (iv) Federal government and (v) Rest of the world. The three types of accounts refer to (i) Production, (ii) Income and Outlay and (iii) Capital Finance. The system implicitly has separate production and income-outlay accounts for industries and government sectors. The income-outlay account of industries is included with the production accounts. The production accounts of government are included in their income-outlay accounts. Households are not producers and therefore have no production account. They do of course have an income-outlay account. The rest of the world has an income-outlay account only. The capital finance account is consolidated: it shows gross domestic capital formation and the net sources, from the various sectors, for finance of this capital expenditure.

Schematically, we may represent the system of accounts as follows:

The fundamental difference between a national and a provincial economy derives from the fact that the latter involves two levels of government — one internal to the province and the other external. Both levels of government represent the interests of provincial residents, albeit in different ways. Residents of a province contribute fiscally to the federal government and receive monetary transfers from the federal government, either directly or through the revenue account of the provincial government. Fiscal flows within a federal state have no meaningful counterpart in the international economy. The conventions of national accounting and balance of payments accounting were not really designed to cover the case of an economy whose "external" economic relations include the payment of direct and indirect taxes to a higher level of government and the receipts of statutory grants and other transfers from that government.

In the case of the Atlantic Provinces, funds transferred by Ottawa to the provincial economies far exceed fiscal payments made by provincial residents to Ottawa. The net transfer of funds into each of the Atlantic Provinces resulting from federal-provincial fiscal relations is very large: it greatly exceeds net capital inflows arising from provincial governmental borrowing and from external sources of private capital financing.

From the viewpoint of a provincial economic accounting system, transactions with the federal govern-

ment have a dual character. On the one hand, the domestic (provincial) operations of the federal government are a domestic production sector which purchases commodities and factor services in the domestic market; on the other hand, the federal government is an external transactor which spends funds in the province and receives funds from the province. Consequently, even the simplest set of provincial accounts must include two sets of external transactions — those with the federal government, and those with all other transactors located outside provincial borders. While expenditure on goods and services relating to the provincial operations of the federal government is domestic production activity, the "output" of this activity is "exported" in the sense that federal outlays and federal government production in a province are treated as being financed from sources external to the province. Federal expenditures on goods and services in a province, are in this regard, similar to export earnings of a province.

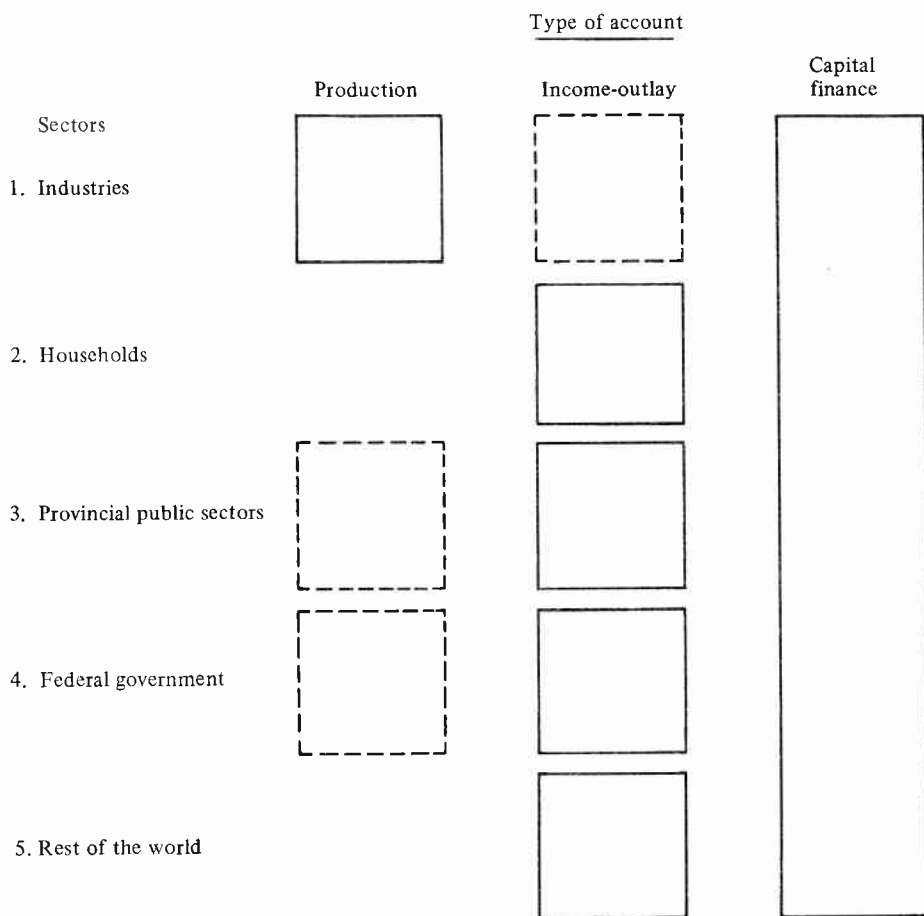
Clearly, the treatment of the federal government as an "external transactor" represents a distortion of the true relationship between the residents of a province and Ottawa. It does not include the full benefit dimensions of federal spending. It emphasizes the regional impact of federal expenditure rather than the value of federal services provided to provincial residents by virtue of their participation in a federal system.

The balance of net gain (or loss) accruing to the residents of any particular province in their fiscal relations with Ottawa can be drawn up on the basis of two distinct definitional concepts. One of these measures the relationship between the value of the services provided by the federal government to provincial residents and the fiscal contribution which these residents make to the federal government. This might be called the service benefit measure. It would have to take into account the value of the services which the federal government provides to each provincial resident by virtue of general administrative activities in Ottawa or elsewhere, regardless of the region or province in which these federal services are produced.

The alternate measure of the benefits and costs of the federal-provincial relationship pertains to the provincial impact of federal expenditures. In this study all references to federal-provincial balances relate to this economic, or impact definition of the benefits of federal spending to the provincial economy. Thus in our accounts the "benefit" to the provincial economy of federal expenditure on defence appears in the form of

CHART 2.2

Accounts for Five Sectors



wages, salaries, military pay and local disbursements related to federal installations such as Camp Gagetown in New Brunswick, or the naval establishments in Dartmouth-Halifax. This is to be distinguished from the alternative "service benefit" measure according to which the benefit of federal defence expenditure to the residents of a province would have to be calculated by obtaining a per capita figure for each Canadian and multiplying this by the provincial population.

To give another example, the "service benefit" measure would allocate the wages and salaries of the federal government in the Ottawa-Hull area as well to the provinces on a per capita basis. The assumption here is that the general administrative services produced by the federal government provide every Canadian with the benefit of such services. The impact benefit approach would treat these expenditures as incomes generated in Ontario and Quebec, in accordance with the province of residence of the persons engaged in producing these administrative services. National income accounting on a provincial level can deal only with the impact (or expenditure) aspect of federal spending, and it is with this impact aspect only that this study is concerned.

In summary, external transactions of a provincial economy consist of two separate and distinct sets of relationships – those with the federal government and those with all other transactors located outside provincial boundaries. Economic accounts for a provincial economy yield estimates of "Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure" and "Provincial Disposable Income", but there does not exist any unambiguous provincial counterpart to the concept of "Gross National Product and Expenditure". The accounting concepts of GNP and GNE are not applicable to provincial economies within a federal state which transmit and receive large unilateral transfers in the form of taxes and grants.

In any social accounting system there are good reasons for separating the private transactions of households from those of the government even at the crudest, most aggregated level. In a provincial economy these reasons are reinforced by the institutional fact that federal payments to residents are made in two distinct ways: (1) by direct payments to households or businesses, such as unemployment insurance, family allowances, pensions, payments of wages and salaries for labour services rendered, purchases of goods and services

from business, and subsidies paid to business; (2) by payments made indirectly via provincial governments. These latter may be contributions to general revenue (e.g., equalization payments, statutory grants), or transfers earmarked for specific purposes (e.g., shared-cost programs).

In our presentation of the social accounting framework we will use the accounts for Nova Scotia 1965 as an illustrative example. (The full set of accounts for all four provinces for 1965 and 1960 are cast in the same format and are found at the end of this chapter.) In Table 2.1 the System of Six Accounts for Nova Scotia for 1965 is presented in matrix form. Each entry is a credit to the row and a debit to the column. At the level of aggregation of Table 2.1 it is not possible to distinguish transactions arising from production from those which are transfers. Table 2.1 is a consolidation of the set of six accounts of Table 2.2. Each of the six sub-tabulations of Table 2.2 represents one of the six accounts of the Schema of Accounts of Chart 2.2

1. The Production Account of Industries (with implicit income-outlay accounts)

Industries are defined as: (i) all businesses producing commodities (goods and services) for commercial sale, whether incorporated or unincorporated, privately-owned or publically-owned; (ii) the activity of non-profit making enterprises (such as religious organizations and charities) providing community services – with the important exception of educational institutions and hospitals which are treated as provincial public sectors; and (iii) commodities produced by individuals for their own use, such as the services of owner-occupied dwellings, or produce produced and consumed on farms. The output of industries is approximately equal to the output of private goods and services, sold at the cost of production, inclusive of profit.

When the production activities of all the industries in the system are summed to arrive at a consolidated production account for all industries, intermediate purchases and sales cancel out. In aggregate, receipts from the sales of industrial output derive exclusively from final sales of consumer goods and services to households⁴ (\$820.7 million), sales of fixed capital goods and inventory accumulation (or liquidation) to industries (\$212.4 million); sales of goods and services to pro-

⁴ Inclusive of sales to non-resident tourists in the province.

vincial public sectors – educational institutions; hospitals, municipal and provincial governments (\$124.3 million); sales of goods and services to the federal government (\$82.4 million); and exports to the rest of the world (\$392.6 million). These latter may be destined to foreign markets, to other Atlantic Provinces or to the rest of Canada. A relatively unimportant source of revenue for industries is provided by industrial subsidies received from the federal government (\$14.2 million) and from the provincial government (\$0.4 million). In our accounts these are entered as negative outlays.

In Table 2.2A, the production costs of industries consist of payments for all competitive imports which enter the provincial economy, regardless of whether they are used as intermediate inputs to industries or as final goods, (\$435.9 million), and the following “primary inputs”: (i) income payments (before tax) to households in the form of wages and salaries; employees’ contributions to pension and insurance plans and other supplementary labour income; unincorporated business income; and that portion of profit, rent and interest which was estimated to have been paid out to provincial residents or retained in businesses wholly owned or controlled by provincial residents (\$766.7 million); (ii) taxes paid to provincial public sectors, whether paid in the form of corporate income tax or in the form of indirect taxes, i.e., licenses, fees, excise and sales taxes, (\$85.0 million); (iii) taxes paid to the federal government in the form of corporate income tax or as indirect taxes⁵ levied on the intermediate purchase of goods and services by the producing sectors (\$36.2); (iv) profit, rent and interest estimated to have been remitted or retained in businesses not controlled by residents of the province (\$58.8 million). In the case of companies with non-resident⁶ head offices all profits are assumed to have been transferred out of the province. Interest payments are similarly allocated either to households or to the rest of the world; (v) capital consumption allowances, representing the depreciation of reproducible fixed capital assets of industries (\$117.6 million); and (vi) non-competitive imports used as intermediate inputs by industries (\$146.8 million).⁷

⁵ Note that these do not include indirect taxes imposed after the final stage of processing on goods flowing to final consumers, or indirect taxes on services used by final consumers. In the accounting system, such taxes are charged to the final consumer, rather than the supplier. (The principal taxes involved are federal customs, sales and excise taxes, and provincial sales and amusement taxes.)

⁶ Non-resident in this context means non-resident to the province.

⁷ Purchases of non-competitive imports by households or other final using sectors are treated as the expenditure of the buying sector, i.e., they are not routed through the production account of industries.

TABLE 2.1. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Summary of Transactions in Matrix Form

Item No.	Rows: Credit Columns: Debits	Production: Industries - Cost of final sales	Outlay (rows 1 to 5)				Capital finance: Debits	Total	
			House- holds	Provincial public sectors	Federal government	Rest of the world			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			millions of dollars						
1	Production: Industries - Receipts from final sales	-	820.7	124.3	82.4	392.6	212.4	1,632.4	
2	Income (cols. 1-5): Households	766.7	-	126.5 18.1	156.0 93.1	22.3	-	1,182.7	
3	Provincial public sectors	85.0 - 0.4	76.2	-	101.3	-	36.5	298.6	
4	Federal government	36.2 - 14.2	124.4	1.0	-	- 14.0	301.5	434.9	
5	Rest of the world	435.9 58.8 146.8	90.0 + 15.0 - 21.3	28.7	2.1	-	-	756.0	
6	Capital finance: Credits	117.6	77.7	-	-	355.1	-	550.4	
7	Total	1,632.4	1,182.7	298.6	434.9	756.0	550.4	--	

Note: The information contained here represents a summary consolidation of Table 2.7C.

TABLE 2.2A. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Production Account - Industries

Item No.	Primary inputs and competitive imports	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Receipts from final sales	Millions of dollars
1	Income payments to households (21) . .	766.7	10	Sales of consumer goods and services to households ¹ (14)	820.7
2	Taxes paid to provincial public sectors (33)	85.0	11	Sales of goods and services to provin- cial public sectors (27)	124.3
3	Less: Subsidies received from provin- cial public sectors (34)	- 0.4	12	Sales of goods and services to federal government (38)	82.4
4	Taxes paid to federal government (43)	36.2	13	Sales of capital goods to industries (including inventory change) (61) . .	212.4
5	Less: Subsidies received from federal government (44)	- 14.2	13a	Exports to "rest of the world" ² (49)	392.6
6	Profits and interest remitted or remit- table out of province (59)	58.8			
7	Non-competitive imports (53)	146.8			
8	Competitive imports (53)	435.9			
9	Capital consumption allowances (63)	117.6			
	Total	1,632.4		Total	1,632.4

¹ Includes sales to tourists in the province.
² Excludes sales to tourists in the province.

Note: Reference numbers in brackets denote cross references to other entries in the System of Six Accounts.

TABLE 2.2B. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay of Households

Item No.	Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Income	Millions of dollars
14	Purchases of consumer goods and services from industries ¹ (10)	820.7	21	Factor services rendered to industries (1)	766.7
15	Less purchases by non-resident tourists (54)	- 21.3	22	Factor services rendered to provincial public sectors (28)	126.5
16	Resident tourist expenditures out of province (55)	15.0	23	Transfers received from provincial public sectors (29)	18.1
17	Non-competitive imports (56)	90.0	24	Factor services rendered to federal government (39)	156.0
18	Taxes paid to provincial public sectors (35)	76.2	25	Transfers received from federal government (40)	93.1
19	Taxes paid to federal government (45)	124.4	26	Miscellaneous earnings and transfers from "rest of the world" (50)	22.3
20	Personal saving (62)	77.7			
	Total outlay and saving	1,182.7		Total income	1,182.7

¹ Includes sales to tourists.

TABLE 2.2C. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay of Provincial Public Sectors

Item No.	Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Income	Millions of dollars
27	Purchases of goods and services from industries (11)	124.3	33	Tax receipts from industries (2)	85.0
28	Income payments to households for services rendered (22)	126.5	34	Less: Subsidies to industries (3)	- 0.4
29	Transfer payments to households (23)	18.1	35	Tax receipts from households (18)	76.2
30	Transfers to federal government (46)	1.0	36	Transfers from federal government (41)	101.3
31	Interest payments to "rest of the world" (60)	17.7	37	Deficit (64)	36.5
32	Non-competitive imports (57)	11.0			
	Total outlay¹	298.6		Total income² plus deficit	298.6

¹ Excluding subsidies paid.

² Net of subsidies paid.

TABLE 2.2D. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay of Federal Government (on transactions relating to Nova Scotia)

Item No.	Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Income	Millions of dollars
38	Purchases of goods and services from industries (12)	82.4	43	Tax receipts from industries (4)	36.2
39	Income payments to households for services rendered (24)	156.0	44	Less: Subsidies to industries (5)	- 14.2
40	Transfer payments to households (25)	93.1	45	Tax receipts from households (19)	124.4
41	Transfers to provincial public sectors (36)	101.3	46	Transfers from provincial public sectors (30)	1.0
42	Non-competitive imports (58)	2.1	47	Less: Subsidy to rest of the world to assist provincial coal exports (51)	- 14.0
			48	Excess of federal spending over federal receipts (66)	301.5
	Total outlay¹	434.9		Total income² plus excess of spending over receipts	434.9

¹ Excluding subsidies paid.

² Net of subsidies paid.

TABLE 2.2E. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay of "Rest of the World" (transactions with non-residents except for the federal government)

Item No.	Payments of "rest of the world" (receipts of Nova Scotia)	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Receipts of "rest of the world" (payments by Nova Scotia)	Millions of dollars
49	Purchases of goods and services from industries ¹ (13a)	392.6	53	Competitive and non-competitive imports of industries (7, 8)	582.7
50	Miscellaneous income and transfer payments to households (26)	22.3	54	Tourist purchases in Nova Scotia (15)	- 21.3
51	Subsidy from federal government on coal exports to Central Canada (47)	- 14.0	55	Households' tourist expenditures out of province (16)	15.0
52	Deficit of the province on current transactions with the "rest of the world" (65)	355.1	56	Non-competitive imports of:	
			56	Households (17)	90.0
			57	Provincial public sectors (18)	11.0
			58	Federal government (42)	2.1
				Profits and interest remitted or remittable out of province:	
			59	By industries (6)	58.8
			60	Provincial public sectors (31)	17.7
	Total	756.0		Total	756.0

¹ Excludes purchases in the province by tourists.

TABLE 2.2F. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Consolidated Capital Finance Account

Item No.	Disposition	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Source	Millions of dollars
61	Purchases of capital goods by industries, including inventory changes (13).	212.4	62	Personal saving (20)	77.7
			63	Capital consumption allowances of industries (9)	117.6
			64	Deficit (-) or surplus (+) of provincial public sectors (37)	- 36.5
			65	Deficit of the province on current transactions with "rest of the world" (52)	355.1
			66	Deduct: Excess of federal spending over federal receipts (48)	- 301.5
			67	Net capital inflow from "rest of the world" not covered by net federal government transfers (65, 66)	(53.6)
	Gross Domestic Capital formation	212.4		Finance of Gross Domestic Capital formation	212.4

2. Income-outlay Accounts of Households

The household account shows all income (before deduction of personal income tax) received by residents as remuneration earned from participation in industrial production, inclusive of social security contributions payable by employers, and of the retained profits of locally-controlled enterprises (\$766.7 million). Households also receive incomes earned from services rendered to the federal (\$156.0 million) and local governments (\$126.5 million) as well as personal transfer payments

made by local governments (\$18.1 million) and by the federal government (\$93.1 million). Household income deriving from government transfers is limited to cash payments such as pensions, unemployment insurance, family allowances, etc. (Federal contributions to hospitalization schemes, for example, are treated as revenues of the hospital sector, which is here shown as part of the consolidated provincial public sector.) Finally, households receive remittances, gifts and miscellaneous property income deriving from sources external to the province (\$22.3 million).

Household outlays consist of expenditure on consumer goods and services (\$820.7 million);⁸ purchase of non-competitive imports, inclusive of tourist expenditures made by provincial residents out of the province (\$105.0 million); payments of direct and indirect taxes to provincial public sectors (\$76.2 million) and to the federal government (\$124.4 million). The indirect taxes are sales, customs and excise taxes charged on consumer goods and services purchased by households.⁹ Personal savings (\$77.7 million) are the residual of the account.¹⁰ They include the undistributed portion of corporate profits of locally-controlled business.

3. Income-outlay Account of Provincial Public Sectors (with implicit production account)

The income and outlay account of provincial public sectors aggregates the revenues and expenditures of educational institutions, hospitals, all other municipal government functions and all other provincial government functions. It excludes provincially- or municipally-owned enterprises of a type and kind classified as industries.

The rationale for placing educational institutions and hospitals together with services provided by municipal and provincial governments is to be found in the fact that their financing is predominantly governmental and their output is a "social good" similar to the provision of sewerage, roads, police and fire services which constitute the older functions of local government. It should be noted that, as in the case of the aggregation of industries, transactions between these four sectors net out. In the consolidation the total outlay of the sector (\$298.6 million) thus represents payments to industries, households, the federal government and the rest of the world. Transactions such as provincial grants to educational institutions, disappear from view in the consolidation.¹¹

While a fuller description of the composition of the provincial public sectors can be found in Chapter 5, we may note two characteristics of their treatment in the system:

Firstly, the education and hospital sectors are formed on the basis of functional expenditures. Thus, the hospital sector includes the expenditures of all

⁸ Includes sales to non-resident tourists in the province (\$21.3 million). These are debited to the rest of the world in row 15.

⁹ As noted above sales taxes are charged to the sector which purchases the goods on which they are levied, not the sector which produces them. The outlay by households on a particular consumer good represents the cost of producing this good, including its onward distribution and transportation margins, but excludes taxes levied on it.

¹⁰ Our estimates were, however, cross checked with independent data.

¹¹ Transactions between provincial public sectors are recorded in the System of Nine Accounts (see page 41).

hospitals, whether privately, publically, federally, provincially, or municipally-owned and operated. The education sector similarly includes all schools, colleges, vocational training institutes and universities. Provincially-operated schools and hospitals have thus been transferred to the appropriate functional sector and a matching "monetary" transfer entry has been made.

The second characteristic of the provincial public sector in these accounts is that capital-type expenditures are treated as current.¹² The "deficit" of provincial public sectors (\$36.5 million) thus refers to the combined overall deficit, i.e., the difference between total outlay, including expenditures on capital-type goods (\$298.6 million) and total income from all sources, including federal grants (\$101.3 million), taxes or levies paid by households, including private payments for education or hospitalization (\$62.4 million), and taxes net of subsidies received from industries (\$84.6 million).

The detailed outlays of the consolidated provincial public sectors consist of: purchases of goods and services from industries (\$124.3 million); purchases of non-competitive imports (\$11.0 million); payment of wages, salaries and interest to resident households (\$126.5 million); transfer payments to persons (\$18.1 million); an adjustment concerning transactions with the federal government (\$1.0 million); and that portion of local government interest charges estimated to have been paid to persons or institutions non-resident to Nova Scotia (\$17.7 million).

4. Income and Outlay of Federal Government (on transactions relating to Nova Scotia) (with implicit production account)

The disbursements of the federal government in the province fall into the following categories: (i) purchase of goods and services from industries (\$82.4 million); (ii) payment of subsidies to industries (\$14.2 million); (iii) payment of wages, salaries and military pay to persons employed by the federal government within the province (\$156.0 million); (iv) remittances of transfer payments directly to households (\$93.1 million);¹³ (v) remittances of transfers to provincial public sectors (\$101.3 million). In addition the federal government is shown as paying an export subsidy to the rest of the world (\$14.0 million).

¹² Data on aggregate capital expenditures and its commodity composition is readily available and was in fact used to construct the four sub-components of the provincial public sectors. We decided, however, to treat the expenditures of public sectors on capital-type goods as current expenditures in order to simplify the system.

¹³ Our figures of federal transfer payments remitted to households exclude estimates of federal interest payments received by provincial residents. Such an estimate should have been made.

In effect, this is a subsidy in aid of the Nova Scotia coal mining industry, paid to the Central Canadian purchasers of Nova Scotia coal to assist them in covering the cost of hauling this coal from Nova Scotia.

Federal revenues deriving from direct and indirect taxes raised in the Atlantic Provinces are much smaller than federal disbursements in the region. Tax receipts from industries (\$36.2 million) plus tax receipts from persons (\$124.4 million) together with an adjustment item relating to federal-provincial transactions (\$1.0 million) constitute federal revenues from Nova Scotia.

The balancing entry in the account is the "excess of federal spending over federal receipts" (\$301.5 million); this is a measure of the degree to which the rest of Canada subsidizes the economy of Nova Scotia through the federal fiscal system, it "finances" the larger part of Nova Scotia's deficit with the "rest of the world" (\$355.1 million), most of which derives from a deficit on trade in goods and services (see below).

5. Income-outlay Account of the Rest of the World

Unfortunately, it is impossible to separate the transactions of an Atlantic Province with foreign countries from its transactions with other Canadian provinces. Even the effort to construct an account between a province and the rest of the world stretches the data somewhat.

The only part of the account with the rest of the world which can be disaggregated with respect to geographic location is that pertaining to provincial commodity exports (see Tables 2.7 and 2.8H). Here we are able to distinguish exports to foreign countries (\$137.6 million), exports to other Atlantic Provinces (\$65.0 million) and exports to Central and Western Canada (\$190.0 million). We have no means of determining the geographic origin of commodity imports other than those which originate in Atlantic Provinces, i.e. we cannot distinguish between foreign imports and those of Canadian non-Atlantic origin.¹⁴ Short of a comprehensive survey of geographic origins of intermediate and final imports, it is impossible to arrive at estimates which meet the standard of statistical accuracy of the rest of this study. The estimated deficit on Nova Scotia's transactions with the rest of the world is \$355.1 million.

It is obvious that this estimate is subject to an unknown and possibly wide margin of error, because it is

¹⁴ Others have attempted to "split" the residual of our account on the basis of data for Canada as a whole. While the exercise may be useful in yielding a rough indication of the feedback of federal expenditures to Central Canada, the reliability of such estimates is questionable without a comprehensive survey of the actual geographic origin of intermediate and final imports. See J.M. Hartwick, *An interregional Input-Output Analysis of the Eastern Canadian Economics* (20).

a residual. Nevertheless, it is our contention that a total accounting framework such as the one outlined in this study provides the only basis for systematic and progressive improvements in statistical estimation of such troublesome but significant items.

6. Consolidated Capital Finance Account

The consolidated capital finance account is set out so as to show the expenditure on gross domestic capital formation on the debit (disposition) side, and the (net) sources of funds for its financing on the credit side. Since expenditures in the province on capital-type goods made by provincial public sectors and the federal government are treated as current expenditures, they are excluded from gross domestic capital formation, which is therefore limited to the purchases of capital goods by industries (\$212.4 million); this relates to new residential housing, to industrial and commercial gross fixed capital formation and inventory change. Included, of course, are the investment expenditures of publicly-owned industrial enterprises, such as provincially-owned electric utilities.

The sources of finance for the purchase of capital goods by industries are: household saving (\$77.7 million); capital consumption allowances of industries (\$117.6 million); less the overall net deficit of provincial public sectors (\$36.5 million); plus the balancing entry "net capital inflow from the rest of the world not covered by net federal government transfers" (\$53.6 million), which represents a residual estimate of net private capital inflows to Nova Scotia.

Obviously, treatment of reinvested profits of "non-resident"¹⁵ companies as income remitted out of the provincial economy raises the entry "net capital inflow" by showing these profits as flowing out on current account and re-entering on capital account. It raises, at the same time, the total deficit on transactions with the rest of the world (\$355.1 million). The alternate treatment - i.e., treating the reinvested profits of non-resident companies as provincially disposable income - would diminish this deficit and raise the proportion of it covered by the excess of federal disbursements over federal receipts in the province.

In the system of accounts the item "net capital inflow" is the ultimate residual balancing entry. For this reason it is the least reliable single estimate. Unfortunately there are virtually no data which permit even the roughest direct estimate of net capital flows. Data on gross transactions in financial investments on a regional (provincial) basis are even more difficult to obtain than data on interprovincial transactions in goods and services.

¹⁵ Non-resident to the province, i.e. companies with head offices elsewhere in Canada or abroad.

IV. SEPARATION OF TRANSFER INCOMES FROM INCOMES ORIGINATING IN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

In Table 2.3 we have separated incomes and taxes deriving from the production of goods and services within the domestic economy from incomes received in the form of transfers. Table 2.3 thus constitutes and expansion of the system of six accounts of Table 2.2.

The first five rows represent the five sectors of the accounting system of Tables 2.1 and 2.2. The first seven rows and eight columns record transactions of Type A, B, C3 and C* of Chart 2.1, i.e., transactions arising from the production of goods and services in the domestic economy.

The intersection of the first row with the first seven columns represent transactions of Type A and B, i.e., sale of final outputs (A) and the purchase of competitive imports (B). The intersection of rows 2 and 5 and columns 1 to 7 represent transactions of Type C*, i.e., primary inputs C1, C2, and C4 arranged by sector of payment and receipt. In row 6 is found the category C3, which represents capital consumption allowances of the industries. Column 8 provides total receipts of each of the five sectors deriving from domestic production. Entries in rows 2 to 5 and columns 9 to 12 represent transactions of Type D, i.e., income transfers between households, provincial public sectors, federal government and the rest of the world. Balances of the income-outlay accounts of households, provincial public sectors, federal government and the rest of the world are found in row 6 (columns 9 to 12) and column 14 (rows 2 to 5). These balances are the transactions of Type E. Row 8 and columns 13 and 15 contain totals. In rows 10 to 20, primary inputs are reclassified by type C1, C2, C3 and C4.

Description of Table 2.3

Transactions of Category A – These transactions are entered in row 1 and repeated in row 9. Industries sell output to households (\$820.7 million), to provincial public sectors (\$124.3 million), to the federal government (\$82.4 million), to the rest of the world (\$392.6 million) and to industries on capital account (\$212.4 million).

Transactions of Category B – Industries purchase competitive imports from the rest of the world (\$435.9 million).

Transactions of Category C – We remind the reader that there are four types of primary inputs. These are factor services (C1), indirect taxes less subsidies (C2), capital consumption allowances (C3) and non-competitive imports (C4). In the C* form, primary inputs are shown as the income of the various receiving sectors (rows 2 to 5) and outlays of the paying sectors (columns 1 to 5).

Households, for example, receive \$766.7 million from providing factor services to industries, \$126.5 million from production of provincial public sectors and \$156.0 million from domestic production of the federal government. Household incomes earned by providing factor services to industries (\$766.7 million) are composed of wages and salaries and supplementary labour income (\$539.5 million); unincorporated income (\$122.3 million); profits remitted or remittable to households (\$60.3 million); interest remitted (\$44.6 million).

Corporate profits before taxes (\$143.2 million) are shown to have been distributed as follows:

	Millions of dollars
Tax on profits (to federal government)	33.2
Tax on profits (to provincial government)	7.8
Profits remitted or remittable to rest of the world . . .	41.9
Profits retained in the provinces and included in household income	60.3
Total	143.2

Rent and interest originating in industries has been distributed as follows:

	Millions of dollars
To rest of the world	16.9
To households	44.6
Total	61.5

The interest paid by provincial public sectors has been distributed as follows:

	Millions of dollars
To rest of the world	17.7
To households	12.1
Total	29.8

Capital consumption allowances (C3) represent a current expense to industries (\$117.6 million) and are credited to the consolidated capital finance account as a source of funds in rows 6 and 17.

The sum of outlays of industries on non-competitive imports (\$146.8 million) and estimated profits and interest remitted out of the province by industries (\$58.8 million) is entered in row 5, column 1 as receipts of the rest of the world from industries (\$205.6 million).

In rows 10 to 20, primary inputs are re-arranged by type. Factor incomes are shown in rows 10 to 13, indirect taxes in row 15, subsidies in row 16, capital

TABLE 2.3. System of Six Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965

Separation of Income arising from Production of Goods and Services in the Domestic Economy from Income received by Transfer

Item No.		Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services less competitive imports					Capital finance	Total income arising from domestic production
			Households	Provincial public sectors	Federal government	Rest of the world			
						Exports	Competitive imports		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
millions of dollars									
1	Production: Industries - Receipts from final sales less competitive imports	-	820.7	124.3	82.4	392.6	- 435.9	212.4	1,196.5
Incomes arising from domestic production (cols. 1-8):									
2	Households	766.7	-	126.5	156.0	-	-	-	1,049.2
3	Provincial public sectors	85.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.0
4	Federal government	- 0.4	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	70.5
5	Rest of the world	- 14.2	62.5	-	-	-	-	-	326.4
6	Capital finance: Sources of funds	205.6	90.0	28.7	2.1	-	-	-	117.6
7	Total expenditure	117.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196.5
7		1,196.5	1,035.6	279.5	240.5	378.6	- 435.9	212.4	
Re-arrangement of primary inputs									
9	Production: Industries - Receipts from final sales less competitive imports	-	820.7	124.3	82.4	392.6	- 435.9	212.4	1,196.5
10	Wages, salaries, SLI	539.5	-	114.4	156.0	-	-	-	809.9
11	Unincorporated income	122.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	122.3
12	Corporate profit	143.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.2
13	Rent and interest	61.5	-	29.8	-	-	-	-	91.3
14	Net Domestic Product at factor cost	866.5	-	144.2	156.0	-	-	-	1,166.7
15	Taxes (indirect)	80.2	124.9	-	-	-	-	-	205.1
16	Less: Subsidies	- 14.6	-	-	-	- 14.0	-	-	- 28.6
17	Capital consumption allowances	117.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.6
18	Gross domestic product at market prices	1,049.7	124.9	144.2	156.0	- 14.0	-	-	1,460.8
19	Non-competitive imports	146.8	90.9	11.0	2.1	-	-	-	249.9
20	Total primary inputs	1,196.5	214.9	155.2	158.1	- 14.0	-	-	1,710.7
21	Total expenditure		1,035.6	279.5	240.5	378.6	- 435.9	212.4	
Income and outlay, and capital finance accounts									
	Total - Income arising from domestic production		Households	Provincial public sectors	Federal government	Rest of the world	Total income (8 + ... + 12)	Capital finance	Total income
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	Households	1,049.2	-	18.1	93.1	22.3	1,182.7	-	1,182.7
3	Provincial public sectors	147.0	13.8	-	101.3	-	262.1	36.5	298.6
4	Federal government	70.5	61.9	1.0	-	-	133.4	301.5	434.9
5	Rest of the world	326.4	+ 15.0	-	-	-	320.1	-	320.1
6	Capital finance sources of funds	117.6	- 21.3	-	-	-	550.4	-	550.4
7	Total expenditure on goods and services		77.7	-	-	355.1			
7			1,035.6	279.5	240.5	- 57.3		212.4	
8	Total outlay		1,182.7	298.6	434.9	320.1		550.4	

consumption allowances in row 17, and non-competitive imports in row 19. The column sums of primary inputs are of course identical in the two arrangements.¹⁶

Transactions of Category D – Transfers among households, provincial public sectors, the federal government and the rest of the world are shown in the intersections of rows 2 to 5 and columns 9 to 12. These entries form a matrix of transfers between sectors.

Thus, for example, households receive \$18.1 million in personal transfer payments from provincial public sectors; \$93.1 million in personal transfer payments from the federal government, and \$22.3 million in miscellaneous property income and remittances from the rest of the world. When added to earned income of \$1,049.2 million (col. 8) we arrive at total household income of \$1,182.7 million entered in column 13. Household outlay, other than purchases of goods and services inclusive of indirect taxes, are entered in column 9 as transfers from households to the four other sectors of the system of accounts. Thus the household account pays \$13.8 million to provincial public sectors in direct taxes, \$61.9 million to the federal government in direct taxes, \$15.0 million to the rest of the world for tourism out of the province, and **receives** \$21.3 million from non-resident tourists, leaving a residual estimate of personal savings, inclusive of retained earnings of local corporations, of \$77.7 million. When the above items of outlay are added to the expenditure of \$1,035.6 million on goods and services, we arrived at total household outlay of \$1,182.7 million (row 8).

If we examine the account of the federal government (row 4) we observe that revenues arising from domestic production (\$70.5 million) are composed of indirect taxes paid by industries (\$36.2 million), subsidies **paid** to industries (\$-14.2 million), indirect taxes paid by households (\$62.5 million) and subsidies **paid**

for hauling coal from Nova Scotia to Central Canada (\$-14.0 million). To these items are added personal direct taxes of \$61.9 million and an adjustment credit from provincial public sectors of \$1.0 million. The total federal revenue, net of subsidies paid, is \$133.4 million (column 13).

Federal outlays, other than expenditure on the purchase of goods and services of \$240.5 million (row 7, column 11), are composed of transfer payments to households (\$93.1 million) and transfers to provincial public sectors (\$101.3 million). The total federal government outlay of \$434.9 million is \$301.5 million in excess of total net federal revenues deriving from Nova Scotia (\$133.4 million). The residual difference between the income and outlay of the federal government is entered in column 14 and represents the net fiscal transfer into Nova Scotia by the federal government.

Transactions of Category E – By now it is clear that “transactions” of Category E constitute the net sources of finance for domestic capital formation in the capital finance account; they are found in row 6 and column 14.

Credits to the consolidated capital finance account are recorded in row 6. These consists of capital consumption allowances (\$117.6 million), personal savings (\$77.7 million) and a residual item of \$355.1 million which represents the current account deficit on the balance of payments.

Debits to the account are entered in column 14; net borrowing by provincial public sectors (\$36.5 million); the excess of federal expenditures made in Nova Scotia over federal revenues originating from Nova Scotia (\$301.5 million); and, of course, gross capital formation of industries (\$212.4 million).

V. CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS FOR A PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure

It is now possible to obtain the four summary tables of consolidated “national” accounts for a provincial economy. These, it will be recalled, are the Domestic Product and Expenditure Account, Provincial Disposable Income and its Disposition, Capital Finance and the Balance of Payments. The Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure Account is equivalent to the Consolidated Production Account of Industries and Government Sectors. Both the product and the expendi-

ture sides of the GDP account of Table 2.4A are taken from Table 2.3¹⁷

Gross Domestic Product at market prices for Nova Scotia in 1965 was \$1,460.8 million; Net Domestic Product at market prices was \$1,343.2 million; Net Domestic Product at factor cost was \$1,166.7 million. The latter was composed of wages and salaries (\$809.9 million), unincorporated income (\$122.3 million), corporate profits (\$143.2 million) and rent and interest

¹⁶ The reader is reminded that the exposition reverses the procedure of estimation. In fact primary inputs by type are obtained prior to their distribution by receiving accounts.

¹⁷ Column 8 (rows 10 to 18) of Table 2.3 record the product side of the GDP account. Row 21 (columns 2 to 7) minus the entry at the intersection of row 19, column 8 record the expenditure side of the GDP account.

(\$91.3 million). Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product was composed of personal expenditure (\$1,035.6 million), expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (\$279.5 million), expenditure on goods and services by federal government (\$240.5 million), gross domestic capital formation of industries (\$212.4 million), exports to foreign countries (\$137.6 million), exports to the rest of the Canada (\$241.0 million), less imports of \$685.8 million.

Tables 2.4B, C and D present the same information for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick respectively.

Provincial Disposable Income and its Disposition

While Gross Domestic Product pertains to the market value of goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of the provincial economies, provincial disposable income pertains to the annual income available to residents of the province and to its disposition. (As has already been explained, there is no meaningful provincial counterpart to Gross National Product and Expenditure.)

Provincial Disposable Income and its disposition for Nova Scotia 1965 is presented in Table 2.5A.

The components of Provincial Disposable Income are: Net Domestic Product at factor cost (\$1,166.7 million), plus indirect taxes levied by provincial public sectors (\$205.1 million minus \$65.5 million) less subsidies paid by provincial public sectors (\$14.6 minus \$14.2 million) plus transfers from the federal government (\$194.4 million), plus transfers from the rest of the world (\$22.3 million) less funds remitted or remittable to the rest of the world by industries and provincial public sectors (\$77.5 million) less direct taxes paid to the federal government (\$95.1 million).

The disposition of Provincial Disposable Income is as follows: personal expenditure on goods and services, non-competitive imports, tourism out of the province and indirect taxes (\$1,029.3 million); plus the provincial public sector expenditure on its own output, on the output of industries and on non-competitive imports (\$279.5 million), and net provincial savings (\$77.7 million minus \$36.5 million).

This represents aggregate consumption and savings by provincial residents and provincial and local governments. Tables 2.5B, C and D present the same information for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick respectively.

The Balance of Payments

Transactions of residents with non-residents fall into two distinct categories: (i) transactions with the federal government, and (ii) transactions with the rest of the world. Table 2.6A shows receipts and payments of Nova Scotia residents in transactions with non-residents.

Total receipts of Nova Scotia residents deriving from transactions with the federal government were \$447.0 million, arising from: sales of goods and services by industries (\$82.4 million); wages, salaries and SLI earned by residents (\$156.0 million); subsidies to industries (\$14.2 million); transfer payments to households (\$93.1 million), and transfers to provincial public sectors (\$101.3 million). Total receipts from the rest of the world were \$436.2 million, arising from: exports, including tourism (\$413.9 million); transfers to households in the form of property income and remittances (\$22.3 million); and a (residual) net capital inflow of \$53.6 million. This latter figure represents an estimate of that portion of the deficit on current account not covered by net federal fiscal transfers into Nova Scotia.

Payments by residents consist of: direct and indirect taxes remitted to the federal government by industries and households (\$161.6 million); transfer by provincial and municipal governments to the federal government (\$1.0 million); payments to the rest of the world for commodity imports (\$683.7 million); tourist expenditures out of the province (\$15.0 million); and remitted or remittable profit and interest (\$76.5 million).

Table 2.6B presents the same information for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick respectively.

The Consolidated Capital Finance Account was discussed earlier, and is the same as shown in Table 2.2F.

TABLE 2.4 A. Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure,¹ 1965
Nova Scotia

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages, salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	809.9	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{2,3} (61)	1,035.6
Unincorporated income (2)	122.3		
Corporate profit (6)	143.2	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	279.5
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	91.3		
Equals:		Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	240.5
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	1,166.7		
Plus:		Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	212.4
Indirect taxes (12 + 54)	205.1		
Less:		Exports ^{4,5}	(378.6)
Subsidies (17 + 18 + 223)	- 28.6	To foreign countries (40, 190)	137.6
Equals:		To Canada ⁵ (41 + . . . + 45-223)	241.0
Net Domestic Product at market prices	1,343.2	Less:	
Plus:		Imports ³	- (685.8)
Capital consumption allowances (19)	117.6	Competitive imports (201)	- 435.9
Equals:		Non-competitive imports (207)	- 249.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1,460.8	Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1,460.8

¹ Consolidated Production Account of Industries and Government. Reference numbers refer to entries in the System of Nine Accounts. (See Tables 2.8 and 2.9.)

² Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.

³ Excludes resident tourist expenditures out of province.

⁴ Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.

⁵ Excludes \$14 million federal subsidy on coal shipments.

TABLE 2.4 B. Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure,¹ 1965
Newfoundland

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages, salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	408.1	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{2,3} (61)	506.8
Unincorporated income (2)	44.3		
Corporate profit (6)	113.5	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	167.1
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	52.3		
Equals:		Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	58.1
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	618.2		
Plus:		Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	134.2
Indirect taxes (12 + 54)	97.6		
Less:		Exports ⁴	(311.0)
Subsidies (17 + 18 + 223)	- 13.7	To foreign countries (40, 190)	259.3
Equals:		To Canada (41 + . . . + 45-223)	51.7
Net Domestic Product at market prices	703.1	Less:	
Plus:		Imports ³	(- 409.4)
Capital consumption allowances (19)	65.7	Competitive imports (201)	- 289.4
Equals:		Non-competitive imports (207)	- 120.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	767.8	Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	767.8

¹ See footnote 1, Table 2.4A.

² Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.

³ Excludes resident tourist expenditures out of province.

⁴ Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.

TABLE 2.4 C. Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure,¹ 1965
Prince Edward Island

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages, salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	72.8	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{2,3} (61)	129.3
Unincorporated income (2)	33.1		
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	11.2	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	41.0
Equals:			
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	130.9	Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	24.6
Plus:		Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	28.6
Indirect taxes (12 + 54)	27.2		
Less:		Exports ⁴	(48.2)
Subsidies (17 + 18 + 223)	- 3.6	To foreign countries (40, 190)	10.2
Equals:		To Canada (41 + . . . 45-223)	38.0
Net Domestic Product at market prices	154.5	Less:	
Plus:		Imports ³	(- 100.5)
Capital consumption allowances (19)	16.7	Competitive imports (201)	- 67.1
Equals:		Imports (207)	- 33.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	171.2	Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	171.2

- ¹ See footnote 1, Table 2.4A.
- ² Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.
- ³ Excludes resident tourist expenditures out of province.
- ⁴ Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.

TABLE 2.4 D. Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure,¹ 1965
New Brunswick

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages, salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	615.9	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{2,3} (61)	767.1
Unincorporated income (2)	89.6		
Corporate profit (6)	109.7	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	231.4
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	80.6		
Equals:		Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	100.0
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	895.8	Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	232.5
Plus:		Exports ^{4,5}	(382.3)
Indirect taxes (12 + 54)	163.9	To foreign countries (40, 190)	207.9
Less:		To Canada (41 + . . . 45-223)	174.4
Subsidies (17 + 28 + 223)	- 6.7	Less:	
Equals:		Imports ³	(- 547.7)
Net Domestic Product at market prices	1,053.0	Competitive imports (201)	- 332.4
Plus:		Non-competitive imports (207)	- 215.3
Capital consumption allowances (19)	112.6		
Equals:		Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1,165.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1,165.6		

- ¹ See footnote 1, Table 2.4A.
- ² Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.
- ³ Excludes resident tourist expenditures out of province.
- ⁴ Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.
- ⁵ Excludes \$1.5 million Federal Subsidy on coal shipments.

TABLE 2.5 A. Provincial Disposable Income, 1965
Nova Scotia

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages and salaries, etc.	809.9
Industries ¹	799.4	Unincorporated income	122.3
Non-competitive imports ²	105.0	Corporate profit	143.2
Indirect taxes	124.9	Rent and interest originating in:	
Total	1,029.3	Industries	61.5
		Provincial public sectors	29.8
		Sub-total:	
		Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(1,166.7)
		Add:	
		Total indirect taxes	205.1
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Less:	
On own output	144.2	Indirect taxes to federal government	- 65.5
Industries	124.3	Deduct:	
Non-competitive imports	11.0	Total subsidies	- 14.6
Total	279.5	Add:	
		Subsidies from federal government	- 14.2
		Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	194.4
		Property income, wages and salaries and transfers from rest of world	22.3
Saving:		Deduct:	
Personal saving	77.7	Interest from industries to rest of world . .	- 16.9
Local governments	- 36.5	Profits from industries to rest of world . .	- 41.9
Total	41.2	Interest from local governments to rest of world	- 17.7
		Transfers from local governments to rest of world	- 1.0
Total	1,350.0	Direct taxes to federal government	- 95.1
		Provincial disposable income	1,350.0

¹ Excluding non-resident tourist expenditure in the province.
² Including resident expenditure on tourism outside the province.

TABLE 2.5 B. Provincial Disposable Income, 1965
Newfoundland

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages, salaries and SLI	408.1
Industries ¹	382.8	Unincorporated income	44.3
Non-competitive imports ²	57.9	Profits and investment income originating in:	
Indirect taxes	68.3	Corporate industries	150.6
Total	509.9	Local governments	15.2
		Sub-total:	
		Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(618.2)
		Add:	
		Total indirect taxes	97.6
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Less:	
On own output	72.0	Indirect taxes to federal government	- 32.8
Industries	88.4	Deduct:	
Non-competitive imports	6.7	Total subsidies	- 13.7
Total	167.1	Add:	
		Subsidies from federal government	13.6
		Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	149.9
		Property income, wages and salaries and transfers from rest of world	6.4
Saving:		Deduct:	
Personal saving	38.0	Interest from industries to rest of world . .	- 20.0
Local governments	- 14.3	Profits from industries to rest of world . .	- 49.9
Total	23.7	Interest from local governments to rest of world	- 11.9
		Transfers from local governments to rest of world	- 2.2
Total	699.8	Direct taxes to federal government	- 55.4
		Provincial disposable income	699.8

¹ Excluding non-resident tourist expenditure in the province.
² Including resident expenditure on tourism outside the province.

TABLE 2.5 C. Provincial Disposable Income, 1965
Prince Edward Island

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages, salaries and SLI	72.8
Industries ¹	91.9	Unincorporated income	33.1
Non-competitive imports ²	12.5	Profits and investment income originating in:	
Indirect taxes	18.9	Corporate industries	20.5
		Local governments	4.5
Total	123.3	Sub-total:	
		Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(130.9)
		Add:	
		Total indirect taxes	27.2
		Less:	
		Indirect taxes to federal government	- 9.5
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Deduct:	
On own output	17.6	Total subsidies	- 3.6
Industries	20.9	Add:	
Non-competitive imports	2.5	Subsidies from federal government	3.4
Total	41.0	Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	34.7
		Property income, wages and salaries transfers from rest of world	3.0
		Deduct:	
Saving:		Interest from industries to rest of world . .	- 3.7
Personal saving	8.7	Profits from industries to rest of world . .	- 1.8
Local governments	- 5.2	Interest from local governments to rest of world	- 3.5
Total	3.5	Transfers from local governments to rest of world	- 0.2
		Direct taxes to federal government	- 9.1
Total	167.8	Provincial disposable income	167.8

¹ Excluding non-resident tourist expenditure in the province.

² Including resident expenditure on tourism outside the province.

TABLE 2.5 D. Provincial Disposable Income, 1965
New Brunswick

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages, salaries and SLI	615.9
Industries ¹	593.6	Unincorporated income	89.6
Non-competitive imports ²	77.7	Profits and investment income originating in:	
Indirect taxes	96.8	Corporate industries	167.1
		Local government	23.2
Total	768.1	Sub-total:	
		Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(895.8)
		Add:	
		Total indirect taxes	163.9
		Less:	
		Indirect taxes to federal government	- 50.1
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Deduct:	
On own output	117.6	Total subsidies	- 5.2
Industries	105.6	Add:	
Non-competitive imports	8.2	Subsidies from federal government	4.8
Total	231.4	Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	170.5
		Property income, wages and salaries and transfers from rest of world	13.5
		Deduct:	
Saving:		Interest from industries to rest of world . .	- 28.9
Personal saving	58.4	Profits from industries to rest of world . .	- 38.5
Local governments	- 20.2	Interest from local governments to rest of world	- 14.2
Total	38.2	Transfers from local governments to rest of world	- 0.8
		Direct taxes to federal government	- 73.1
Total	1,037.7	Provincial disposable income	1,037.7

¹ Excluding non-resident tourist expenditure in the province.

² Including resident expenditure on tourism outside the province.

TABLE 2.6 A. Balance of Payments Account, 1965
Nova Scotia

Receipts of residents	Millions of dollars	Payments by residents	Millions of dollars
From federal government	(447.0)	To federal government	(161.6)
Sales of goods and services by industries (166)	82.4	Direct and indirect taxes:	
Wages, salaries and SLI (167)	156.0	Paid by industries (179 + 181)	36.2
Subsidies to industries (180)	14.2	Paid by households (182)	124.4
Transfers to households (171)	93.1	Transfer from provincial government (185)	0.8
Transfers to provincial public sectors (172 + .. + 175)	101.3	Transfer from municipal government (186)	0.2
From rest of the world	(436.2)	To rest of the world	(775.2)
Exports including tourism (189 + 196) . .	413.9	Competitive imports (by industries) (201)	435.9
Transfers to households (remittances, gifts, miscellaneous property income) (198) . .	22.3	Non-competitive imports (excluding federal government) (207-214)	247.8
Net capital inflow from rest of the world not covered by federal government transfers (236)	(53.6)	Tourist expenditures by households out of province (215)	15.0
Total receipts of residents	936.8	Remittable and remitted profit and in- terest (217)	76.5
		Total payments by residents	936.8

TABLE 2.6 B. Balance of Payments Account, 1965
Atlantic Provinces

	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	millions of dollars			
Receipts of residents				
From federal government	(221.1)	(61.7)	(447.0)	(274.5)
Sales of goods and services by industries (166)	28.7	8.8	82.4	25.9
Wages, salaries and SLI (167)	28.9	14.8	156.0	73.3
Subsidies to industries (180)	13.6	3.4	14.2	4.8
Transfers to households (171)	54.1	15.7	93.1	72.6
Transfers to provincial public sectors (172 + .. + 175)	95.8	19.0	101.3	97.9
From rest of the world	(320.2)	(59.2)	(436.2)	(416.3)
Exports including tourism (189 + 196)	313.8	56.2	413.9	402.8
Transfers to households (remittances, gifts, miscellaneous property income) (198)	6.4	3.0	22.3	13.5
Net capital inflow from rest of the world not covered by federal government transfers (236)	(44.8)	(8.4)	(53.6)	(81.7)
Total receipts of residents	586.1	129.3	936.8	772.5
Payments by residents				
To federal government	(90.4)	(18.8)	(161.6)	(124.0)
Direct and indirect taxes:				
Paid by industries (179 + 181)	29.4	4.2	36.2	31.7
Paid by households (182)	58.8	14.4	124.4	91.5
Transfer from provincial government (185)	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.7
Transfer from municipal governments (186)	0.2	..	0.2	0.1
To rest of the world	(495.7)	(110.5)	(775.2)	(648.5)
Competitive imports (by industries) (201)	289.4	67.1	435.9	332.4
Non-competitive imports (excluding federal government) (207 less 214)	119.5	32.4	247.8	214.5
Tourist expenditures by households out of province (215)	5.0	2.0	15.0	20.0
Remittable and remitted profit and interest (217)	81.8	9.0	76.5	81.6
Total payments by residents	586.1	129.3	936.8	772.5

VI. THE SYSTEM OF NINE ACCOUNTS

In the tables which follow, the five sectors of the simplified system are expanded to eight sectors by disaggregating the provincial public sectors into four sub-sectors representing the functional categories of expenditures on education, hospitalization, municipal government services, and provincial government services.

The expansion principally affects the transfer matrix D and the full system of nine accounts for each of the four Atlantic Provinces and for the Atlantic Region is shown in matrix form in Table 2.7. Detailed accounts for Nova Scotia for 1965 are presented in Table 2.8 and similar detail for each of the other Atlantic Provinces is found in Table 2.9.

TABLE 2.7 A. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1965
Newfoundland

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports								
		Personal expenditure (including purchases by non-resident tourists)	Capital formation—industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors			
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
millions of dollars										
1	Sales by industries	385.6	128.6	5.6	2.6	26.1	53.0	10.5	11.4	13.5
Primary inputs:										
2	Wages, salaries, and SLI	322.4	—	—	—	7.2	21.7	16.5	2.8	21.8
3	Unincorporated income	44.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Corporate profit	113.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Rent and interest	37.1	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	1.1	2.8
6	Net Domestic Product at factor cost (2+3+4+5)	(517.3)	—	—	—	(7.2)	(21.7)	(27.7)	(3.9)	(24.6)
Indirect taxes:										
7	Municipal	6.6	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Provincial	19.9	33.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Federal	2.8	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Education and hospital charges	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: Subsidies:										
11	Provincial	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Federal	-13.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Capital consumption allowances	65.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Gross Domestic Product at market prices (6+7+8+9+10+11+12)	(598.6)	(68.3)	—	—	(7.2)	(21.7)	(27.7)	(3.9)	(24.6)
15	Non-competitive imports	59.9	52.9	—	—	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.5
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	(658.5)	(121.2)	—	—	(7.4)	(22.0)	(29.2)	(4.5)	(26.1)
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports		506.8	128.6	5.6	10.0	48.1	82.2	15.0	37.5
Income plus deficit (column 30) of:										
18	Households (2+2+33+35)	412.7	—	—	—	7.2	21.7	19.2	2.8	21.8
19	Education (10)	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Hospitalization (10)	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Municipal government (7)	6.6	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Provincial government (8+11+32)	27.9	33.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	15.8	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	129.8	52.9	—	—	0.2	0.3	9.4	1.7	4.3
25	Total outlay									
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	65.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Total primary (18+19+20+21+22+23+24+26)	658.5	121.2	—	—	7.4	22.0	29.2	4.5	26.1
28	Total (1+27)		506.8	128.6	5.6	10.0	8.1	82.2	15.0	37.5
29				(134.2)		(58.1)		(167.1)		
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest:									
Profits:										
31	Federal tax	26.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Provincial tax	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Remaining in province	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Transferred out	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent and interest:										
35	Remaining and province	17.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	—	—
36	Transferred out	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	7.9	1.1	2.8

TABLE 2.7 B. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1965
Prince Edward Island

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports									
		Personal expenditure (including purchases by non-resident tourists)	Capital formation—industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors				
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
millions of dollars											
1	Sales by industries	99.9	30.9	-2.3	4.0	4.8	15.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	
Primary inputs:											
2	Wages, salaries, and SLI	44.9	—	—	8.5	6.3	3.7	0.8	5.5	3.1	
3	Unincorporated income	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	Corporate profit	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Rent and interest	6.7	—	—	—	—	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	
6	Net Domestic Product at factor cost (2+...+5)	(98.5)	—	—	(8.5)	(6.3)	(6.7)	1.3	(6.4)	(3.2)	
Indirect taxes:											
7	Municipal	3.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	Provincial	3.8	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Federal	0.7	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	Education and hospital charges	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less: Subsidies:											
11	Provincial	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Federal	-3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	Capital consumption allowances	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	Gross Domestic Product at market prices (6 + ... + 13)	(119.9)	(18.9)	—	(8.5)	(6.3)	(6.7)	(1.3)	(6.4)	(3.2)	
15	Non-competitive imports	19.4	10.5	—	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	(139.3)	(29.4)	—	(9.3)	(6.5)	7.2	1.7	7.0	4.2	
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports		129.3	30.9	-2.3	13.3	11.3	22.3	3.3	9.3	6.1
Income plus deficit (column 30) of:											
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	88.6	—	—	8.5	6.3	4.7	0.8	5.5	3.1	
19	Education (10)	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Hospitalization (10)	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Municipal government (7)	3.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Provincial government (8+11+32)	4.5	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	0.8	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	24.9	10.5	—	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	
25	Total outlay										
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Total primary (18+...+24+26)	139.3	29.4	—	9.3	6.5	7.2	1.7	7.0	4.2	
28	Total (1+27)		129.3	30.9	-2.3	13.3	11.3	22.3	3.3	9.3	6.1
29				(28.6)		(24.6)		(34.9)			
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest:										
Profits:											
31	Federal tax	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Provincial tax	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	Remaining in province	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	Transferred out	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rent and interest:											
35	Remaining in province	3.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	
36	Transferred out	3.7	—	—	—	—	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	

TABLE 2.7 C. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1965
Nova Scotia

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final Expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports									
		Personal consumption (including purchases by non-resident tourists)	Capital formation—industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors				
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
millions of dollars											
1	Sales by industries	820.7	207.7	4.7	45.2	37.2	54.7	17.0	28.6	24.0	
Primary inputs:											
2	Wages, salaries, and SLI	539.5	—	—	87.7	68.3	20.0	10.1	53.9	30.4	
3	Unincorporated income	122.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	Corporate profit	143.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Rent and interest	61.5	—	—	—	—	18.2	3.0	6.6	2.0	
6	Net Domestic Product at factor cost (2+...+5)	(866.5)	—	—	(87.7)	(68.3)	(38.2)	(13.1)	(60.5)	(32.4)	
Indirect taxes:											
7	Municipal	49.9	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	Provincial	27.3	50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Federal	3.0	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	Education and hospital charges	—	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less: Subsidies:											
11	Provincial	-0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Federal	-14.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	Capital consumption allowances	117.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	Gross domestic product at market prices (6+...+13)	(1,049.7)	(124.9)	—	(87.7)	(68.3)	(38.2)	(13.1)	(60.5)	(32.4)	
15	Non-competitive imports	146.8	90.0	—	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.0	3.1	5.5	
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	(1,196.5)	(214.9)	—	(89.2)	(68.9)	(39.6)	(14.1)	(63.6)	(37.9)	
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports		1,035.6	207.7	4.7	134.4	106.1	94.3	31.1	92.2	61.9
Income plus deficit (column 30) of:											
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	766.7	—	—	87.7	68.3	27.2	11.5	56.9	30.9	
19	Education (10)	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Hospitalization (10)	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Municipal government (7)	49.9	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Provincial government (18+11+32)	34.7	50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	22.0	62.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	205.6	90.0	—	1.5	0.6	12.4	2.6	6.7	7.0	
25	Total outlay										
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	117.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Total primary (18+...+24+26)	1,196.5	214.9	—	89.2	68.9	39.6	14.1	63.6	37.9	
28	Total (1+27)		1,035.6	207.7	4.7	134.4	106.1	94.3	31.1	92.2	61.9
29				(212.4)		(240.5)		(279.5)			
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest										
Profits:											
31	Federal tax	33.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	Provincial tax	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	Remaining in province	60.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	Transferred out	41.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rent and interest:											
35	Remaining in province	44.6	—	—	—	—	7.2	1.6	3.0	0.5	
36	Transferred out	16.9	—	—	—	—	11.0	1.6	3.6	1.5	

TABLE 2.7 E. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1965
Atlantic Region

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports								
		Personal consumption	Capital formation—industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors			
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
millions of dollars										
1	Sales by industries	1,928.9	609.7	-2.0	63.5	83.3	180.2	42.5	65.6	51.4
Primary inputs:										
2	Wages, salaries, and SLI	1,355.0	—	—	141.6	131.5	61.0	22.4	119.2	75.9
3	Unincorporated income	289.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Corporate profit	380.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Rent and interest	162.7	—	—	—	—	46.8	7.4	14.9	3.7
6	Net Domestic Product at factor cost (2+...5)	(2,187.4)	—	—	(141.6)	(131.5)	(107.8)	(29.8)	(134.1)	(79.6)
Indirect taxes:										
7	Municipal	97.7	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Provincial	77.3	133.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Federal	9.9	148.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Education and hospital charges	—	18.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: Subsidies:										
11	Provincial	-1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Federal	-36.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Capital consumption allowances	312.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Gross Domestic Product at market prices (6+...+13)	(2,647.8)	(308.8)	—	(141.6)	(131.5)	(107.8)	(29.8)	(134.1)	(79.6)
15	Non-competitive imports	336.9	201.1	—	2.0	1.3	3.9	3.0	6.9	14.0
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	2,984.7	509.9	—	143.6	132.8	(111.7)	32.8	141.0	(93.6)
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports	2,438.8	609.7	-2.0	207.1	216.1	291.9	75.3	206.6	145.0
Income plus deficit (column 24) of:										
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	1,870.5	—	—	141.6	131.5	78.2	24.9	123.8	77.0
19	Education (10)	—	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Hospitalization (10)	—	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Municipal government (7)	97.7	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Provincial government (8+11+32)	99.9	133.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	65.5	148.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	538.5	201.1	—	2.0	1.3	33.5	7.9	17.2	16.6
25	Total outlay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	312.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Total primary (18+...+24+26)	2,984.7	509.9	—	143.6	132.8	111.7	32.8	141.0	93.6
28	Total (1+27)	2,438.8	609.7	-2.0	207.1	216.1	291.9	75.3	206.6	145.0
29				(607.7)		(423.2)		(718.8)		
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest:									
Profits:										
31	Federal tax	91.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Provincial tax	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Remaining in province	132.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Transferred out	132.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent and interest:										
35	Remaining in province	93.2	—	—	—	—	17.2	2.5	4.6	1.1
36	Transferred out	69.5	—	—	—	—	29.6	4.9	10.3	2.6

TABLE 2.8A. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Production Account – Industries

Item No.	Dr. Primary inputs	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Receipts from final sales less total competitive imports	Millions of dollars
1	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (71)	539.5		Receipts from sales of goods and services to:	
2	Unincorporated income – To households (77)	122.3	29	Households (52)	820.7
3	Rent and interest	(61.5)	30	Of which purchased by non-resident tourists (53, 196)	(21.3)
4	To households (79)	44.6	31	Education (schools, colleges, universities) (91)	28.6
5	To rest of the world (218)	16.9	32	Hospitalization (105)	24.0
6	Corporate profits	(143.2)	33	Municipal governments (excluding purchases related to hospitals or education) (119)	17.0
	Corporate income tax:		34	Provincial government (excluding purchases related to hospitals or education) (141)	54.7
7	To federal government (181)	33.2	35	Federal government (excluding purchases related to federal hospitals, shared cost programmes, etc.) (166)	82.4
8	To provincial government (158)	7.8	36	Industries (226)	(212.4)
	Profit after tax:		37	Gross fixed capital formation (224)	207.7
9	To households (84)	60.3	38	Inventory change (225)	4.7
10	To rest of the world (218)	41.9	39	Rest of the world exports (40 + . . . + 45) (189)	(392.6)
11	Factor income (1 + 2 + 3 + 6)	866.5		To:	
12	Indirect taxes	(80.2)	40	Foreign countries (190)	137.6
13	To municipal government (134)	49.9	41	Nova Scotia (191)	-
14	To provincial government (156)	27.3	42	New Brunswick (192)	30.1
15	To federal government (179)	3.0	43	Prince Edward Island (193)	12.8
16	Less: Subsidies	(- 14.6)	44	Newfoundland (194)	22.1
17	From provincial government (157)	- 0.4	45	Rest of Canada (195)	190.0
18	From federal government (180)	- 14.2	46	Less competitive imports (47 + . . . + 51) (201)	(- 435.9)
19	Capital consumption allowances (228)	117.6		From:	
20	Gross Domestic Product at market prices originating (11 + 12 + 16 + 19)	1,049.7	47	Nova Scotia (202)	-
			48	New Brunswick (203)	- 32.3
21	Non-competitive imports (208)	146.8	49	Prince Edward Island (204)	- 12.5
			50	Newfoundland (205)	- 7.5
			51	Rest of Canada and foreign countries (206)	- 383.6
22	Total primary inputs (20 + 21)	1,196.5		Total final sales less total competitive imports (29 + 31 + 26 + 39 + 46)	1,196.5

TABLE 2.8B. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay Account – Households

Item No.	Dr. Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Income	Millions of dollars
52	Consumer goods and services from industries (29)	820.7	70	Wages, salaries and SLI, and military pay	809.9
53	Of which purchased by non-resident tourists (30, 196)	21.3		From:	
54	Indirect taxes	(124.9)	71	Industries (1)	539.5
	To:		72	Education (92)	53.9
55	Education (private payments for schools, etc.) (98)	3.7	73	Hospitalization (106)	30.4
56	Hospitalization (private payments for services) (112)	5.0	74	Municipal governments (120)	10.1
57	Municipal Governments (135)	3.3	75	Provincial government (142)	20.0
58	Provincial Government (160)	50.4	76	Federal government (167)	156.0
59	Federal Government (183)	62.5	77	Unincorporated income – from industries	122.3
60	Non-competitive imports (209)	90.0	78	Rent and interest	(56.7)
61	Total personal consumption before adjustment (52 + 54 + 60)	1,035.6		From:	
62	Less purchase by non-resident tourists (53)	- 21.3	79	Industries (4)	44.6
63	Add resident tourist expenditure out of province (215)	15.0	80	Education (94)	3.0
64	Total personal consumption (61 + 62 + 63)	1,029.3	81	Hospitals (108)	0.5
	Income tax:		82	Municipal governments (122)	1.4
	To:		83	Provincial government (144)	7.2
65	Provincial government (161)	13.8	84	Corporate profits after tax – from industries (9)	60.3
66	Federal government (184)	61.9	85	Income earned in domestic production (70 + 77 + 78 + 84)	1,049.2
67	Total outlay (64 + 65 + 66)	1,105.0	86	Transfers received	(133.5)
68	Personal saving (including retained earnings of locally controlled business) (227).	77.7		From:	
69	Total outlay and saving (67 + 68)	1,182.7	87	Municipal governments (127)	4.0
			88	Provincial government (149)	14.1
			89	Federal government (171)	93.1
			90	Rest of the world (remittances, gifts and miscellaneous property incomes) (198)	22.3
			91	Total income (85 + 86)	1,182.7

TABLE 2.8C. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay Account - Education

Item No.	Dr. Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Income	Millions of dollars
91	Goods and services purchased from industries (31)	28.6	98	Indirect taxes from households (fees, etc.) (55)	3.7
92	Wages, salaries and SLI - Households (72)	53.9	99	Transfers received from:	
			100	Municipal governments (128)	(37.4)
				School boards	34.5
				Debt payment	2.9
93	Interest	(6.6)	101	Provincial government (150)	(36.9)
	To:			School boards	27.3
94	Households (80)	3.0		Vocational schools and Universities	8.9
95	Rest of the world (219)	3.6		Other	0.7
96	Non-competitive imports (210)	3.1	102	Federal government (172)	(5.1)
				Vocational grants	2.5
				University grants	1.5
				Grants to school boards	1.1
97			103	Total income (98 + 100 + 101 + 102)	83.1
97	Total outlay (equal to expenditure on goods and services)	92.2	104	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (230)	+ 9.1
				Total income and net borrowing (103 + 104)	92.2

TABLE 2.8D. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay Account - Hospitalization

Item No.	Dr. Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Income	Millions of dollars
105	Goods and services purchased from industries (32)	24.0	112	Indirect taxes from households (fees, etc.) (56)	5.0
106	Wages, salaries and SLI - To households (73)	30.4	113	Transfers received from:	
			114	Municipal governments (129)	3.2
107	Interest	(2.0)	115	Provincial government (151)	(30.0)
	To:			Provincial share of hospital services	15.1
108	Households (81)	0.5		Cost of provincially-operated hospitals	13.9
109	Rest of the world (220)	1.5		Construction grants	1.0
				Other	
110	Non-competitive imports (211)	5.5	116	Federal government (173)	(22.5)
				Federal share of hospital services	18.1
				Construction grants	0.8
				Cost of (federal) veterans' hospitals	3.6
111	Total outlay (equals total expenditure on goods and services)	61.9	117	Total income (112 + 114 + 115 + 116)	60.7
			118	Deficit (+) or surplus (-)	+ 1.2
				Total income and net borrowing (117 + 118)	61.9

TABLE 2.8E. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay Account - Municipal Governments

Item No.	Dr. Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Income	Millions of dollars
119	Goods and services purchased from industries (33)	17.0	133	Indirect taxes	(53.2)
120	Wages, salaries and SLI - To households (74)	10.1	134	Industries (including all residential property taxes) (13)	49.9
121	Interest	(3.0)	135	Households (licences, fees, etc.) (57)	3.3
	To:				
122	Households (82)	1.4	136	Transfers received	(11.2)
123	Rest of the world (221)	1.6		Provincial government (152)	6.8
124	Non-competitive imports (212)	1.0		Federal government (174)	4.4
125	Total expenditure on goods and services (119 + 120 + 121 + 124)	31.1	139	Total income (133 + 136)	64.4
126	Transfers paid (127 + ... + 131)	(45.0)	140	Deficit (+) or surplus (-)	11.7
127	Households (87)	4.0		Total income and net borrowing (139 + 140)	76.1
128	Education (100)	37.4			
129	Hospitalization (114)	3.2			
130	Provincial government (162)	0.4			
131	Federal government (186)	-			
132	Total outlay (125 + 126)	76.1			

TABLE 2.8F. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay Account — Provincial Government

Item No.	Dr. Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Income	Millions of dollars
141	Goods and services purchased from industries (34)	54.7	155	Receipts from:	
142	Wages, salaries and SLI — To households (75)	20.0	156	Industries	(34.7)
143	Interest	(18.2)	157	Indirect taxes (14)	27.3
144	To:		158	Less: Subsidies (17)	- 0.4
145	Households (83)	7.2	159	Corporate income tax (8)	7.8
146	Rest of the world (222)	11.0	160	Households	(64.2)
147	Non-competitive imports (213)	1.4	161	Indirect taxes (58)	50.4
148	Total expenditure on goods and services (141 + 142 + 143 + 146)	94.3	162	Personal income tax (65)	13.8
149	Transfers paid (149 + 150 + 151 + 152 + 153)	(88.8)	163	Municipal governments (130)	0.4
150	To:		164	Federal government (175)	(69.3)
151	Households (88)	14.1		Tax equalization	36.6
152	Education (101)	36.9		Succession duties	0.2
153	Hospitalization (115)	30.0		Atlantic provinces subsidy	10.5
154	Municipal governments (137)	6.8	165	Statutory subsidies	2.1
155	Federal government (185)	1.0		Tax rental adjustment	0.4
				Public utility income tax rebate	0.7
				Shared cost programmes	18.8
				Total income (155 + 159 + 162 + 163)	168.6
				Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (233)	14.5
				Total income and net borrowing (164 + 165)	183.1
154	Total outlay (147 + 148)	183.1			

TABLE 2.8G. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay Account — Federal Government

Item No.	Dr. Outlay	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Income	Millions of dollars
166	Goods and services purchased from industries (35)	82.4	178	Receipts from:	
167	Wages, salaries and SLI — To households (76)	156.0	179	Industries	(22.0)
168	Non-competitive imports (214)	2.1	180	Indirect taxes (15)	3.0
169	Total expenditure on goods and services (166 + 167 + 168)	240.5	181	Less: Subsidies (18)	- 14.2
170	Transfers paid to: (171 + . . . + 176)	(208.4)	182	Corporate income tax (7)	33.2
171	Households (89)	93.1	183	Households	(124.4)
172	Education (102)	5.1	184	Indirect taxes (59)	62.5
173	Hospitalization (116)	22.5	185	Personal income tax (66)	61.9
174	Municipal governments (138)	4.4	186	Provincial government (153)	1.0
175	Provincial government (163)	69.3	187	Municipal government (131)	-
176	Rest of the world (subsidy on coal exports to Central Canada) (223)	14.0	188	Total income (178 + 182 + 185 + 186)	147.4
				Excess of federal government spending over federal government receipts (235)	301.5
				Total income plus net federal government fiscal transfer to the province (187 + 188)	448.9
177	Total outlay (169 + 170)	448.9			

TABLE 2.8H. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Income and Outlay Account - Rest of the World

Note: All transactions non-resident to the province, except for Federal Government.

Item No.	Dr. Payments of non-resident transactors (receipts of the province)	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Receipts of non-resident transactors (payments by the province)	Millions of dollars
	Payments to industries:			Receipts from sale of:	
189	Exports of goods and services (39)	(392.6)	201	Competitive imports to industries (202 + ... + 206) (46)	(435.9)
	To:			Origin	
190	Foreign countries (40)	137.6	202	Nova Scotia (47)	-
191	Nova Scotia (41)	-	203	New Brunswick (48)	32.3
192	New Brunswick (42)	30.1	204	Prince Edward Island (49)	12.5
193	Prince Edward Island (43)	12.8	205	Newfoundland (50)	7.5
194	Newfoundland (44)	22.1	206	All other (51)	383.6
195	Rest of Canada (45)	190.0	207	Non-competitive imports (208 + ... + 214)	(249.9)
	Payments to households:			To:	
196	Purchases by non-resident tourists routed through household account (30, 53)	21.3	208	Industries (21)	146.8
			209	Households (60)	90.0
197	Total exports (189 + 196)	413.9	210	Education (96)	3.1
			211	Hospitalization (110)	5.5
198	Transfers to households (remittances, gifts and miscellaneous property income) (90)	22.3	212	Municipal governments (124)	1.0
			213	Provincial government (146)	1.4
199	Deficit of the province on current transactions with rest of the world (234)	355.1	214	Federal government (168)	2.1
			215	Tourist expenditures by households out of province (63)	15.0
			216	Total imports (201 + 207 + 215)	700.8
			217	Remittable and remitted profit and interest	(76.5)
				Received from:	
			218	Industries (5 + 10)	58.8
			219	Education (95)	3.6
			220	Hospitalization (109)	1.5
			221	Municipal governments (123)	1.6
			222	Provincial government (145)	11.0
			223	Subsidy from federal government on coal exports to Central Canada (176)	14.0
200	Total (197 + 198 + 199)	791.3		Total (216 + 217 + 223)	791.3

TABLE 2.8I. System of Nine Accounts, Nova Scotia, 1965
Consolidated Capital Finance Account

Item No.	Dr. Disposition	Millions of dollars	Item No.	Cr. Source	Millions of dollars
	Industries:		227	Personal saving (including retained earnings of locally-controlled business) (68)	77.7
224	Gross fixed capital formation (37)	207.2	228	Capital consumption allowances - Industries (19)	117.6
225	Inventory change (38)	4.7	229	Deficit (-) or surplus (+) of provincial public sectors (230 + ... + 233)	(- 36.5)
			230	Education (104)	- 9.1
			231	Hospitalization (118)	- 1.2
			232	Municipal governments (140)	- 11.7
			233	Provincial government (165)	- 14.5
			234	Deficit of the province on current transactions with rest of the world (199)	355.1
			235	Deduct: Excess of federal government spending over federal government receipts (188)	- 301.5
			236	Net capital inflow from "rest of the world" not covered by federal government transfers (234-235)	(53.6)
226	Gross domestic capital formation (224 + 225) (36)	212.4		Finance of gross domestic capital formation (227 + ... + 235)	212.4

TABLE 2.9A. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Production Account - Industries

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
millions of dollars					
Dr. Primary inputs					
1	Wages, salaries and SLI - To households (71)	322.4	44.9	539.5	448.2
2	Unincorporated income - To households (77)	44.3	33.1	122.3	89.6
3	Rent and interest	(37.1)	(6.7)	(61.5)	(57.4)
4	To:				
4	Households (79)	17.1	3.0	44.6	28.5
5	Rest of the world (218)	20.0	3.7	16.9	28.9
6	Corporate profits	(113.5)	(13.8)	(143.2)	(109.7)
	Corporate income tax:				
7	To:				
7	Federal government (181)	26.6	3.5	33.2	28.3
8	Provincial government (158)	8.1	0.9	7.8	6.9
	Profit after tax:				
9	To:				
9	Households (84)	28.9	7.6	60.3	36.0
10	Rest of the world (218)	49.9	1.8	41.9	38.5
11	Factor income (1 + 2 + 2 + 6)	517.3	98.5	866.5	704.9
12	Indirect taxes	(29.3)	(8.3)	(80.2)	(67.1)
	To:				
13	Municipal governments (134)	6.6	3.8	49.9	37.4
14	Provincial governments (156)	19.9	3.8	27.3	26.3
15	Federal governments (179)	2.8	0.7	3.0	3.4
16	Less: Subsidies	(- 13.7)	(- 3.6)	(- 14.6)	(- 5.2)
	From:				
17	Provincial government (147)	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.4
18	Federal government (180)	- 13.6	- 3.4	- 14.2	- 4.8
19	Capital consumption allowances (228)	65.7	16.7	117.6	112.6
20	Gross Domestic Product at market prices originating (11 + 12 + 16 + 19)	598.6	119.9	1,049.7	879.4
21	Non-competitive imports (208)	59.9	19.4	146.8	148.6
22	Total primary inputs (20 + 21)	658.5	139.3	1,196.5	1,028.0
Primary inputs aggregated by sector or account of destination					
	To:				
23	Households (1 + 2 + 4 + 9)	412.7	88.6	766.7	602.3
24	Municipal governments (13)	6.6	3.8	49.9	37.4
25	Provincial government (8 + 14 + 17)	27.9	4.5	34.7	32.8
26	Federal government (7 + 15 + 18)	15.8	0.8	22.0	26.9
27	Rest of the world (5 + 10 + 21)	129.8	24.9	205.6	216.0
28	Capital finance account (19)	65.7	16.7	117.6	112.6
	Total primary inputs	658.5	139.3	1,196.5	1,028.0
Cr. Receipts from final sales less total competitive imports					
29	Receipts from sales of goods and services to:				
29	Households (52)	385.6	99.9	820.7	612.6
30	Of which purchased by non-resident tourists (53, 196)	(2.8)	(8.0)	(21.3)	(19.0)
31	Education (schools, colleges, universities) (91)	11.4	2.3	28.6	23.1
32	Hospitalization (105)	13.5	1.9	24.0	11.9
33	Municipal governments (excluding purchases related to hospitals or education) (141)	10.5	1.6	17.0	13.3
34	Provincial government (excluding purchases related to hospitals or education) (141)	53.0	15.1	54.7	57.3
35	Federal government (excluding purchases related to federal hospitals, shared cost programmes, etc.) (166)	28.7	8.8	82.4	25.9
36	Industries (226)	(134.2)	(28.6)	(212.4)	(232.5)
37	Gross fixed capital formation (224)	128.6	30.9	207.7	242.5
38	Inventory change (225)	5.6	- 2.3	4.7	- 10.0
39	Rest of the world:				
39	Exports (189)	(311.0)	(48.2)	(392.6)	(383.8)
	To:				
40	Foreign countries (190)	259.3	10.2	137.6	194.9
41	Nova Scotia (191)	9.3	12.5	-	32.3
42	New Brunswick (192)	0.1	5.7	30.1	-
43	Prince Edward Island (193)	-	-	12.8	7.8
44	Newfoundland (194)	-	5.1	22.1	11.4
45	Rest of Canada (195)	42.3	14.7	190.0	137.4
46	Less competitive imports (201)	(- 289.4)	(- 67.1)	(- 435.9)	(- 332.4)
	From:				
47	Nova Scotia (202)	- 20.8	- 4.8	-	- 22.5
48	New Brunswick (203)	- 11.1	- 7.8	- 32.3	-
49	Prince Edward Island (204)	- 5.1	-	- 12.5	- 5.7
50	Newfoundland (205)	-	-	- 7.5	- 0.1
51	Rest of Canada and foreign countries	- 252.4	- 54.5	- 383.6	- 304.1
	Total final sales less total competitive imports (29 + 31 + 36 + 39 + 46)	658.5	139.3	1,196.5	1,028.0

TABLE 2.9B. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Income and Outlay Account – Households

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
52	Consumer goods and services from industries (29)	385.6	99.9	820.7	612.6
53	Of which purchased by non-resident tourists (30, 196)	(2.8)	(8.0)	(21.3)	(19.0)
54	Indirect taxes	(68.3)	(18.9)	(124.9)	(96.8)
	To:				
55	Education (private payments for schools, etc.) (98)	1.5	0.4	3.7	3.2
56	Hospitalization (private payments for services) (112)	1.8	0.4	5.0	2.5
57	Municipal governments (135)	1.4	0.5	3.3	4.1
58	Provincial government (160)	33.6	8.8	50.4	40.3
59	Federal government (183)	30.0	8.8	62.5	46.7
60	Non-competitive imports (209)	52.9	10.5	90.0	57.7
61	Total personal consumption before adjustment (52 + 54 + 60)	(506.8)	(129.3)	(1,035.6)	(767.1)
62	Less purchased by non-resident tourists (53)	- 2.8	- 8.0	- 21.3	- 19.0
63	Add resident tourist expenditure out of province (215)	5.0	2.0	15.0	20.0
64	Total personal consumption (61 + 62 + 63)	509.0	123.3	1,029.3	768.1
	Income tax:				
	To:				
65	Provincial government (161)	6.2	1.2	13.8	9.4
66	Federal government (184)	28.8	5.6	61.9	44.8
67	Total outlay (64 + 65 + 66)	544.0	130.1	1,105.0	822.3
68	Personal saving (including retained earnings of locally controlled business) (227)	38.0	8.7	77.7	58.4
69	Total outlay and saving (67 + 68)	582.0	138.8	1,182.7	880.7
		Cr. Income			
70	Wages, salaries and SLI, and military pay	(408.1)	(72.8)	(809.9)	(615.9)
	From:				
71	Industries (1)	322.4	44.9	539.5	448.2
72	Education (92)	21.8	5.5	53.9	38.0
73	Hospitalization (106)	15.7	3.1	30.4	26.7
74	Municipal governments (120)	2.8	0.8	10.1	8.8
75	Provincial government (142)	16.5	3.7	20.0	20.9
76	Federal government (167)	28.9	14.8	156.0	73.3
77	Unincorporated income – From industries	44.3	33.1	122.3	89.6
78	Rent and interest	(20.4)	(4.0)	(56.7)	(37.5)
	From:				
79	Industries (4)	17.1	3.0	44.6	28.5
80	Education (94)	-	-	3.0	1.6
81	Hospitals (108)	-	-	0.5	0.6
82	Municipal governments	-	-	1.4	1.1
83	Provincial government (144)	3.3	1.0	7.2	5.7
84	Corporate profits after tax – From industries (9)	28.9	7.6	60.3	36.0
85	Income earned in domestic production (70 + 77 + 78 + 84)	(501.7)	(117.5)	(1,049.2)	(779.0)
86	Transfers received	(80.3)	(21.3)	(133.5)	(101.7)
	From:				
87	Municipal governments (127) . . . . .	..	0.1	4.0	4.2
88	Provincial government (149)	19.8	2.5	14.1	11.4
89	Federal government (171)	54.1	15.7	93.1	72.6
90	Rest of the world (remittances, gifts and miscellaneous property incomes) (198)	6.4	3.0	22.3	13.5
	Total income (85 + 86)	582.0	138.8	1,182.7	880.7

TABLE 2.9C. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Income and Outlay Account - Education

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
91	Goods and services purchased from industries (31)	11.4	2.3	28.6	23.1
92	Wages, salaries and SLI - To households (72)	21.8	5.5	53.9	38.0
93	Interest	(2.8)	(0.9)	(6.6)	(4.6)
	To:				
94	Households (80)	-	-	3.0	1.6
95	Rest of the world (219)	2.8	0.9	3.6	3.0
96	Non-competitive imports (210)	1.5	0.6	3.1	2.0
97	Total outlay (equals total expenditure on goods and services) . . .	37.5	9.3	92.2	67.7
		Cr. Income			
98	Indirect taxes from households (fees, etc.) (55)	1.5	0.4	3.7	3.2
99	Transfers received from:				
100	Municipal governments (128)	(0.7)	(3.0)	(37.4)	(33.2)
	School boards	0.7	2.6	34.5	31.3
	Debt payment	-	0.4	2.9	1.9
101	Provincial government (150)	(28.6)	(4.9)	(36.9)	(20.7)
	School boards	24.0	4.4	27.3	12.6
	Vocational schools and universities	4.1	0.4	8.9	7.9
	Other	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2
102	Federal government (172)	(4.7)	(0.6)	(5.1)	(3.2)
	Vocational grants	3.7	0.3	2.5	1.8
	University grants	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.2
	Grants to school boards . . . . .	...	...	1.1	0.2
103	Total income (98 + 100 + 101 + 102)	35.5	8.9	83.1	60.3
104	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (230)	+ 2.0	+ 0.4	+ 9.1	+ 7.4
	Total income and net borrowing (103 + 104)	37.5	9.3	92.2	67.7

**TABLE 2.9D. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Income and Outlay Account – Hospitalization**

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
105	Goods and services purchased from industries (32)	13.5	1.9	24.0	11.9
106	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (73)	15.7	3.1	30.4	26.7
107	Interest	(0.1)	(0.1)	(2.0)	(1.4)
	To:				
108	Households (81)	–	–	0.5	0.6
109	Rest of the world (220)	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.8
110	Non-competitive imports (211)	3.1	1.0	5.5	4.4
111	Total outlay (equals total expenditure on goods and services)	32.4	6.1	61.9	44.4
		Cr. Income			
112	Indirect taxes from households (fees, etc.) (56)	1.8	0.4	5.0	2.5
113	Transfers received from:				
114	Municipal governments (129)	–	–	3.2	0.7
115	Provincial government (151)	(16.3)	(2.9)	(30.0)	(22.0)
	Provincial share of hospital services	9.0	1.6	15.1	13.8
	Cost of provincially-operated hospitals	5.3	1.2	13.9	6.3
	Construction grants	2.0	0.1	1.0	0.2
	Other	–	–	–	1.7
116	Federal government (173)	(12.6)	(2.6)	(22.5)	(18.1)
	Federal share of hospital services	11.6	2.4	18.1	14.9
	Construction grants	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2
	Cost of (federal) veterans' hospitals	–	–	3.6	3.0
117	Total income (112 + 114 + 115 + 116)	30.7	5.9	60.7	43.3
118	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (231)	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.1
	Total income and net borrowing (117 + 118)	32.4	6.1	61.9	44.4

TABLE 2.9E. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Income and Outlay Account – Municipal Government

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
119	Goods and services purchased from industries (33)	10.5	1.6	17.0	13.3
120	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (74)	2.0	0.8	10.1	8.8
121	Interest	(1.1)	(0.5)	(3.0)	(2.9)
	To:				
122	Households (82)	—	—	1.4	1.1
123	Rest of the world (221)	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.8
124	Non-competitive imports (212)	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.1
125	Total expenditure on goods and services (119 + 120 + 121 + 124)	15.0	(3.3)	(31.1)	26.1
126	Transfers paid to	(0.9)	(3.1)	(45.0)	(38.2)
127	Households (87) . . . . .	...	0.1	4.0	4.2
128	Education (100)	0.7	3.0	37.4	33.2
129	Hospitalization (114)	—	...	3.2	0.7
130	Provincial government (162) . . . . .	...	...	0.4	—
131	Federal government (186)	0.2	...	—	0.1
132	Total outlay (125 + 126)	15.9	6.4	76.1	64.3
		Cr. Income			
133	Indirect taxes	(8.0)	(4.3)	(53.2)	(41.5)
134	Industries (including all residential property taxes) (13)	6.6	3.8	49.9	37.4
135	Households (licenses, fees, etc.) (57)	1.4	0.5	3.3	4.1
136	Transfers received	(4.5)	(1.2)	(11.2)	(17.5)
137	Provincial government (152)	4.0	1.0	6.8	13.4
138	Federal government (174)	0.5	0.2	4.4	4.1
139	Total income (133 + 136)	12.5	5.5	64.4	59.0
140	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (232)	+ 3.4	+ 0.9	+ 11.7	+ 5.3
	Total income and net borrowing (139 + 140)	15.9	6.4	76.1	64.3

TABLE 2.9F. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Income and Outlay Account – Provincial Government

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
141	Goods and services purchased from industries (34)	53.0	15.1	54.7	57.3
142	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (75)	16.5	3.7	20.0	20.9
143	Interest	(11.2)	(3.0)	(18.2)	14.3
	To:				
144	Households (83)	3.3	1.0	7.2	5.7
145	Rest of the world (222)	7.9	2.0	11.0	8.6
146	Non-competitive imports (213)	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.7
147	Total expenditure on goods and services (141 + 142 + 143 + 146)	82.2	22.3	94.3	93.2
148	Transfers paid (149 + ... 153)	(70.7)	(11.5)	(88.8)	(68.2)
	To:				
149	Households (88)	19.8	2.5	14.1	11.4
150	Education (101)	28.6	4.9	36.9	20.7
151	Hospitalization (115)	16.3	2.9	30.0	22.0
152	Municipal governments (137)	4.0	1.0	6.8	13.4
153	Federal government (185)	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.7
154	Total outlay (147 + 148)	152.9	33.8	183.1	161.4
		Cr. Income			
	Receipts from:				
155	Industries	(27.9)	(4.5)	(34.7)	(32.7)
156	Indirect taxes (14)	19.9	3.8	27.3	26.3
157	Less: Subsidies (17)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4
158	Corporate income tax (8)	8.1	0.9	7.8	6.8
159	Households	(39.8)	(10.0)	(64.2)	(49.8)
160	Indirect taxes (58)	33.6	8.8	50.4	40.3
161	Personal income tax (65)	6.2	1.2	13.8	9.5
162	Municipal governments (130)	...	...	0.4	—
163	Federal government (175)	(78.0)	(15.6)	(69.3)	(72.5)
	Tax equalization	22.0	6.0	36.6	29.8
	Succession duties	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.5
	Atlantic Provinces subsidy	10.5	3.5	10.5	10.5
	Statutory subsidies	9.7	0.7	2.1	1.8
	Tax rental adjustment	0.2	...	0.4	0.3
	Public utility income tax rebate	0.3	0.1	0.7	...
	Shared cost programmes	34.2	5.1	18.8	27.6
164	Total income (155 + 159 + 162 + 163)	145.7	30.1	168.6	155.0
165	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (233)	+ 7.2	+ 3.7	+ 14.5	+ 6.4
	Total income and net borrowing (164 + 165)	152.9	33.8	183.1	161.4

**TABLE 2.9G. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Income and Outlay Account — Federal Government**

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
166	Goods and services purchased from industries (35)	28.7	8.8	82.4	25.9
167	Wages, salaries and SLI — To households (76)	28.9	14.8	156.0	73.3
168	Non-competitive imports (214)	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.8
169	Total expenditure on goods and services (166 + 167 + 168)	58.1	24.6	240.5	100.0
170	Transfers paid to	(149.9)	(34.7)	(208.4)	(172.0)
171	Households (89)	54.1	15.7	93.1	72.6
172	Education (102)	4.7	0.6	5.1	3.2
173	Hospitalization (116)	12.6	2.6	22.5	18.1
174	Municipal governments (138)	0.5	0.2	4.4	4.1
175	Provincial governments (163)	78.0	15.6	69.3	72.5
176	Rest of the world (subsidy on coal exports to Central Canada) (223)	—	—	14.0	1.5
177	Total outlay (169 + 170)	208.0	59.3	448.9	272.0
		Cr. Income			
	Receipts from:				
178	Industries	(15.8)	(0.8)	(22.0)	(26.9)
179	Indirect taxes (15)	2.8	0.7	3.0	3.4
180	Less: Subsidies (18)	- 13.6	- 3.4	- 14.2	- 4.8
181	Corporate income tax (7)	26.6	3.5	33.2	28.3
182	Households	(58.8)	(14.4)	(124.4)	(91.5)
183	Indirect taxes (59)	30.0	8.8	62.5	46.7
184	Personal income tax (66)	28.8	5.6	61.9	44.8
185	Provincial government (153)	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.7
186	Municipal governments (131)	0.2	—	—	0.1
187	Total income (178 + 182 + 185 + 186)	76.8	15.4	147.4	119.2
188	Excess of federal government spending over federal government receipts (235)	131.2	43.9	301.5	152.8
	Total income plus net federal government fiscal transfer to the province (187 + 188)	208.0	59.3	448.9	272.0

TABLE 2.9H. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Income and Outlay Account — Rest of the World

All transactions non-resident to the province, except for federal government

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
millions of dollars					
Dr. Payments of non-resident transactors (receipts of the province)					
Payments to industries:					
189	Exports of goods and services (39)	(311.0)	(48.2)	(392.6)	(383.8)
To:					
190	Foreign countries (40)	259.3	10.2	137.6	194.9
191	Nova Scotia (41)	9.3	12.5	—	32.3
192	New Brunswick (42)	0.1	5.7	30.1	—
193	Prince Edward Island (43)	—	—	12.8	7.8
194	Newfoundland (44)	—	5.1	22.1	11.4
195	Rest of Canada (45)	42.3	14.7	190.0	137.4
Payments to households:					
196	Purchases by non-resident tourists routed through household account (30, 53)	2.8	8.0	21.3	19.0
197	Total exports (189 + 196)	313.8	56.2	413.9	402.8
198	Transfers to households (remittances, gifts and miscellaneous property income) (90)	6.4	3.0	22.3	13.5
199	Deficit of the province on current transactions with rest of the world	176.0	52.3	355.1	234.5
200	Total (197 + 198 + 199)	496.2	111.5	791.3	650.8
Cr. Receipts of non-resident transactors (payments by the province)					
Receipts from sale of:					
201	Competitive imports to industries (46)	(289.4)	(67.1)	(435.9)	(332.4)
Origin:					
202	Nova Scotia (47)	20.8	4.8	—	22.5
203	New Brunswick (48)	11.1	7.8	32.3	—
204	Prince Edward Island (49)	5.1	—	12.5	5.7
205	Newfoundland (50)	—	—	7.5	0.1
206	All other (51)	252.4	54.5	383.6	304.1
207	Non-competitive imports	(120.0)	(33.4)	(249.9)	(215.3)
To:					
208	Industries (21)	59.9	19.4	146.8	148.6
209	Households (60)	52.9	10.5	90.0	57.7
210	Education (96)	1.5	0.6	3.1	2.0
211	Hospitalization (110)	3.1	1.0	5.5	4.4
212	Municipal governments (124)	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.1
213	Provincial government (146)	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.7
214	Federal government (168)	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.8
215	Tourist expenditures by households out of province (63)	5.0	2.0	15.0	20.0
216	Total imports (201 + 207 + 215)	414.4	102.5	700.8	567.7
217	Remittable and remitted profit and interest	(81.8)	(9.0)	(76.5)	(81.6)
Received from:					
218	Industries (5 + 10)	69.9	5.5	58.8	67.4
219	Education (95)	2.8	0.9	3.6	3.0
220	Hospitalization (109)	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.8
221	Municipal governments (123)	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.8
222	Provincial government (145)	7.9	2.0	11.0	8.6
223	Subsidy from federal government on coal exports to Central Canada (176)	—	—	14.0	1.5
	Total (216 + 217 + 223)	496.2	111.5	791.3	650.8

**TABLE 2.9I. System of Nine Accounts, 1965
Consolidated Capital Finance Account**

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Disposition			
	Industries:				
224	Gross fixed capital formation (37)	128.6	30.9	207.7	242.5
225	Inventory change (38)	5.6	- 2.3	4.7	- 10.0
226	Gross domestic capital formation (224 + 225)	134.2	28.6	212.4	232.5
		Cr. Source			
227	Personal saving (including retained earnings of locally controlled business) (68)	38.0	8.7	77.7	58.4
228	Capital consumption allowances - Industries (19)	65.7	16.7	117.6	112.6
229	Deficit (-) or surplus (+) of provincial public sectors (230 + . . . + 233)	(- 14.3)	(- 5.2)	(- 36.5)	(- 20.2)
230	Education (104)	- 2.0	- 0.4	- 9.1	- 7.4
231	Hospitalization (118)	- 1.7	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 1.1
232	Municipal governments (140)	- 3.4	- 0.9	- 11.7	- 5.3
233	Provincial government (165)	- 7.2	- 3.7	- 14.5	- 6.4
234	Deficit of the province on current transactions with rest of the world (199)	176.0	52.3	355.1	234.5
235	Deduct: Excess of federal government spending over federal government receipts (188)	- 131.2	- 43.9	- 301.5	- 152.8
236	Net capital inflow from rest of the world not covered by federal government transfers (234-235)	(44.8)	(8.4)	(53.6)	(81.7)
	Finance of gross domestic capital formation (227 + . . . + 235)	134.2	28.6	212.4	232.5

VII. PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR 1960

Tables 2.10 to 2.14 show similar sets of provincial economic accounts for 1960. These estimates are here presented in the same format as those for 1965. The data are essentially the same as those contained in *A Macro-Economic Analysis of the Structure of the Economy of the Atlantic Provinces, 1960*.(22) Input-output tables for 1960 corresponding to the provincial eco-

nomical accounts are presented in the tabular appendix to this volume. The formal properties of the 1960 input-output tables have been changed from those described in *A Macro-Economic Analysis of the Structure of the Economy of the Atlantic Provinces, 1960* to the fixed market share model described in Chapter 4 of this volume.

TABLE 2.10 A. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1960
Newfoundland

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports								
		Capital formation—industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors				
		Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
millions of dollars										
1	Sales by industries	209.9	108.1	7.9	4.5	19.9	29.4	3.7	5.2	6.5
Primary inputs:										
2	Wages, salaries and SLI	235.8	—	—	—	5.0	17.7	10.2	1.6	12.9
3	Unincorporated income	42.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Corporate profit	77.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Rent and interest	25.1	—	—	—	—	3.3	0.8	1.7	0.1
6	Net Domestic Product at factor cost (2+...+5)	(380.0)	—	—	(5.0)	(17.7)	(13.5)	(2.4)	(14.6)	(7.6)
Indirect Taxes:										
7	Municipal	4.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Provincial	8.0	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Federal	0.6	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Education and Hospital charges	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less: Subsidies:										
11	Provincial	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Federal	-9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Capital consumption allowances	51.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Gross Domestic Product at market price (6+...+13)	(434.7)	(33.1)	—	(5.0)	(17.7)	(13.5)	(2.4)	(14.6)	(7.6)
15	Non-competitive imports	60.6	58.9	—	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.9
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	495.3	92.0	—	5.2	18.2	14.8	2.6	15.2	9.5
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports	382.9	108.1	7.9	9.7	38.1	44.2	6.3	20.4	16.0
Income plus deficit (column 24) of:										
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	310.1	—	—	—	5.0	17.7	11.2	1.6	12.9
19	Education (10)	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Hospitalization (10)	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Municipal government (7)	4.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Provincial government (8+11+32)	7.5	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	5.1	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	117.0	58.9	—	0.2	0.5	3.6	1.0	2.3	2.0
25	Total outlay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	51.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Total primary (18+...+24+26)	495.3	92.0	—	5.2	18.2	14.8	2.6	15.2	9.5
28	Total (1+27)	382.9	108.1	7.9	9.7	38.1	44.2	6.3	20.4	16.0
			(116.0)		(47.8)		(86.9)			
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest:									
Profits:										
31	Federal tax	13.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Provincial tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Remaining in province	19.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Transferred out	43.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest:										
35	Remaining in province	12.3	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
36	Transferred out	12.8	—	—	—	—	2.3	0.8	1.7	0.1

TABLE 2.10 B. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1960
Prince Edward Island

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports									
		Personal expenditure (including purchases by non-resident tourists)	Capital formation - industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors				
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
millions of dollars											
1	Sales by industries	71.8	24.4	1.7	4.8	6.1	8.7	0.9	1.8	1.4	
Primary inputs:											
2	Wages, salaries, and SL1	35.4	-	-	4.0	5.0	2.8	0.5	3.0	1.8	
3	Unincorporated income	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Corporate profit	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Rent and interest	5.5	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	
6	Net Domestic Product at factor cost (2+...+5)	(77.2)	-	-	(4.0)	(5.0)	(4.2)	(1.0)	(3.2)	(2.1)	
Indirect taxes:											
7	Municipal	2.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Provincial	2.4	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Federal	0.2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Education and hospital charges	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less: Subsidies:											
11	Provincial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Federal	-3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Capital consumption allowances	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Gross Domestic Product at market price (6+...+13)	(92.9)	(12.8)	-	(4.0)	(5.0)	(4.2)	(1.0)	(3.2)	(2.1)	
15	Non-competitive imports	20.3	16.6	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	113.2	29.4	-	4.2	5.1	4.6	1.1	3.7	2.7	
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports		101.2	24.4	1.7	9.0	11.2	13.3	2.0	5.5	4.1
Income plus deficit (column 30) of:											
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	71.5	-	-	4.0	5.0	3.3	0.5	3.0	1.8	
19	Education (10)	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Hospitalization (10)	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Municipal government (7)	2.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Provincial government (8+11+32)	2.4	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	-1.1	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	24.3	16.6	-	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	
25	Total outlay										
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Total primary (18+...+24+26)	113.2	29.4	-	4.2	5.1	4.6	1.1	3.7	2.7	
28	Total (1+27)		101.2	24.4	1.7	9.0	11.2	13.3	2.0	5.5	4.1
29				(26.1)		(20.2)		(24.9)			
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest										
Profits:											
31	Federal tax	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	Provincial tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	Remaining in province	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34	Transferred out	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rent and interest:											
35	Remaining in province	3.2	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	
36	Transferred out	2.3	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	

TABLE 2.10 C. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1960
Nova Scotia

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports									
		Personal expenditure (including purchases by non-resident tourists)	Capital formation - industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors				
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
millions of dollars											
1	Sales by industries	619.2	177.2	5.7	33.2	21.6	42.4	8.6	20.3	14.5	
Primary inputs:											
2	Wages, salaries, and SLI	431.3	-	-	-	54.0	56.7	14.7	8.0	31.2	19.2
3	Unincorporated income	104.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Corporate profit	100.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rent and interest	47.0	-	-	-	-	11.6	4.0	3.0	0.8	
6	Net domestic product at factor cost (2+...+5)	(682.8)	-	-	-	(54.0)	(56.7)	(26.3)	(12.0)	(34.2)	(20.0)
Indirect taxes:											
7	Municipal	33.7	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Provincial	20.9	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Federal	1.2	57.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Education and hospital charges	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Subsidies:											
11	Provincial	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Federal	-15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Capital consumption allowances	92.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Gross Domestic product at market prices (6+...+13)	(815.8)	(101.8)	-	-	(54.0)	(56.7)	(26.3)	(12.0)	(34.2)	(20.0)
15	Non-competitive imports	137.6	78.6	-	-	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.7	4.2
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	(953.4)	180.4	-	-	54.9	57.3	27.0	12.7	35.9	24.2
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports		799.6	177.2	5.7	88.1	78.9	69.4	21.3	56.2	38.7
Income plus deficit (column 30) of:											
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	596.4	-	-	-	54.0	56.7	20.7	10.0	32.8	19.6
19	Education (10)	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Hospitalization (10)	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Municipal government (7)	33.7	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Provincial government (8+11+32)	20.5	33.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	3.8	57.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	206.3	78.6	-	-	0.9	0.6	6.3	2.7	3.1	4.6
25	Total outlay										
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	92.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Total primary (18+...+24+26)	953.4	180.4	-	-	54.9	57.3	27.0	12.7	35.9	24.2
28	Total (1+27)		799.6	177.2	5.7	88.1	78.9	69.4	21.3	56.2	38.7
29				(182.9)		(167.0)		(185.6)			
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest										
Profits:											
31	Federal tax	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Provincial tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Remaining in province	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Transferred out	50.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent and interest:											
35	Remaining in province	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	2.0	1.6	0.4
36	Transferred out	18.2	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	2.0	1.4	0.4

TABLE 2.10 D. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1960
New Brunswick

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure, on goods and services, less competitive imports								
		Personal expenditure (including purchases by non-resident tourists)	Capital formation—industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors			
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		millions of dollars								
1	Sales by industries	448.5	130.8	11.2	8.4	10.8	40.8	8.2	13.6	9.0
	Primary inputs:									
2	Wages salaries, and SLI	326.3	—	—	—	14.0	29.5	10.3	6.1	22.4
3	Unincorporated income	83.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Corporate profit	65.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Rent and interest	47.1	—	—	—	—	10.5	4.4	2.9	1.9
6	Net domestic product at factor cost (6+...+5)	(522.8)	—	—	—	(14.0)	(29.5)	(20.8)	(10.5)	(25.3)
	Indirect taxes									
7	Municipal	23.2	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Provincial	20.5	34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Federal	1.0	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Education and hospital charges	—	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Less: Subsidies									
11	Provincial	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Federal	-8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Capital consumption allowances	90.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Gross Domestic Product at market prices (6+...+13)	(549.4)	(84.8)	—	—	(14.0)	(29.5)	(20.8)	(10.5)	(25.3)
15	Non-competitive imports	118.8	58.0	—	—	0.2	0.7	3.4	0.8	1.5
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	768.2	142.8	—	—	14.2	30.2	24.2	11.3	26.8
17	Total final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports	591.3	139.8	11.2	22.6	41.0	65.0	19.5	40.4	31.3
	Income plus deficit (column 30) of:									
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	465.2	—	—	—	14.0	29.5	16.4	8.1	23.7
19	Education (10)	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Hospitalization (10)	—	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Municipal government (7)	23.2	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Provincial government (8+11+32)	20.3	34.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	8.5	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	160.9	58.0	—	—	0.2	0.7	7.8	3.2	3.1
25	Total outlay									
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	90.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Total primary (18+...+24+36)	768.2	142.8	—	—	14.2	30.2	24.2	11.3	26.8
28	Total (1+27)	591.3	130.8	11.2	22.6	41.0	65.0	19.5	40.4	31.3
29				(142.0)		(63.6)		(156.2)		
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest:									
	Profits:									
31	Federal tax	15.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Provincial tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Remaining in province	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Transferred out	20.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rent and interest:									
35	Remaining in province	25.4	—	—	—	—	6.1	2.0	1.3	0.8
36	Transferred out	21.7	—	—	—	—	4.4	2.4	1.6	1.1

TABLE 2.10 E. System of Nine Accounts, Summary of Transactions, 1960
Atlantic Region

No.	Current account inputs of industries	Final expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports								
		Personal expenditure (including purchases by non-resident tourists)	Capital formation - industries		Federal government		Provincial public sectors			
			Gross fixed capital formation	Inventory change	Defence	Civil	Provincial	Municipal	Education	Hospitalization
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		millions of dollars								
1	Sales by industries	1,443.8	440.5	26.6	51.2	58.8	121.7	21.4	41.3	31.8
	Primary inputs:									
2	Wages, salaries, and SLI	1,028.8	-	-	77.0	108.9	38.0	16.2	69.5	44.9
3	Unincorporated income	257.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Corporate profit	251.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rent and interest	124.7	-	-	-	-	26.8	9.6	7.8	3.1
6	Net Domestic Product at factor cost (2+3+4+5)	(1,662.8)	-	-	(77.0)	(108.9)	(64.8)	(25.8)	(77.3)	(48.0)
	Indirect taxes:									
7	Municipal	63.4	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Provincial	51.8	95.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Federal	3.1	110.3	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
10	Education and hospital charges	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less: Subsidies:									
11	Provincial	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Federal	-35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Capital consumption allowances	248.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Gross Domestic Product at market prices (6+7+8+9+10+11+12)	(199.9)	(232.5)	-	(77.0)	(108.9)	(65.2)	(25.8)	(77.3)	(48.0)
15	Non-competitive imports	300.6	199.2	-	1.2	1.5	5.4	1.8	4.0	10.4
16	Total primary inputs (14+15)	2,293.5	431.7	-	78.2	110.4	70.6	27.6	81.3	58.4
17	Total expenditure on goods and services, less competitive imports	1,875.0	440.5	26.6	129.4	169.2	192.3	49.0	122.6	90.2
18	Income plus deficit (column 24) of:									
18	Households (2+3+33+35)	1,443.2	-	-	77.0	108.9	51.6	20.2	72.4	46.1
19	Education (10)	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Hospitalization (10)	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Municipal government (7)	63.4	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Provincial government (8+1+32)	50.7	95.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Federal government (9+12+31)	16.4	110.3	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
24	Rest of the world (15+34+36)	471.8	199.2	-	1.2	1.5	18.6	7.4	8.9	12.3
25	Total outlay									
26	Capital finance: CCA plus saving	248.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Total primary (18+24+26)	2,293.5	431.7	-	78.2	110.4	70.6	27.6	81.3	58.4
28	Total (1+27)	1,875.0	440.5	26.6	129.4	169.2	192.3	49.0	122.6	90.2
				(467.1)		(298.6)		(454.1)		
30	Estimated allocation of profit, rent and interest									
	Profits:									
31	Federal tax	48.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Provincial tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Remaining in province	86.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Transferred out	116.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rent and interest:									
35	Remaining in province	69.7	-	-	-	-	13.6	4.0	2.9	1.2
36	Transferred out	55.0	-	-	-	-	13.2	5.6	4.9	1.9

TABLE 2.11A. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Production Account - Industries

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Primary inputs			
1	Wages, salaries and SLI - To households (71)	235.8	35.4	431.3	326.3
2	Unincorporated income - To households (77)	42.1	27.6	104.2	83.9
3	Rent and interest	(25.1)	(5.5)	(47.0)	(47.1)
	To:				
4	Households (79)	12.3	3.2	28.8	25.4
5	Rest of the world (218)	12.8	2.3	18.2	21.7
6	Corporate profits	(77.0)	(8.7)	(100.3)	(65.5)
	Corporate income tax:				
	To:				
7	Federal government (181)	13.5	1.7	17.7	15.5
8	Provincial government (158)	-	-	-	-
	Profit after tax:				
	To:				
9	Households (84)	19.9	5.3	32.1	29.6
10	Rest of the world (218)	43.6	1.7	50.5	20.4
11	Factor income (1 + 2 + 3 + 6)	380.0	77.2	682.8	522.8
12	Indirect taxes	(12.9)	(4.8)	(55.8)	(44.7)
	To:				
13	Municipal government (134)	4.3	2.2	33.7	23.2
14	Provincial government (156)	8.0	2.4	20.9	20.5
15	Federal government (179)	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.0
16	Less: Subsidies	(- 9.5)	(- 3.0)	(- 15.5)	(- 8.2)
	From:				
17	Provincial government (157)	- 0.5	-	- 0.4	- 0.2
18	Federal government (180)	- 9.0	- 3.0	- 15.1	- 8.0
19	Capital consumption allowances (228)	51.3	13.9	92.7	90.1
20	Gross Domestic Product at market prices originating (11 + 12 + 16 + 19)	434.7	92.9	815.8	649.4
21	Non-competitive imports (208)	60.6	20.3	137.6	118.8
22	Total primary inputs (20 + 21)	495.3	113.2	953.4	768.2
		Primary inputs aggregated by sector or account of destination			
	To:				
23	Households (1 + 2 + 4 + 9)	310.1	71.5	596.4	465.2
24	Municipal governments (13)	4.3	2.2	33.7	23.2
25	Provincial government (8 + 14 + 17)	7.5	2.4	20.5	20.3
26	Federal government (7 + 15 + 18)	5.1	- 1.1	3.8	8.5
27	Rest of the world (5 + 10 + 21)	117.0	24.3	206.3	160.9
28	Capital finance account (19)	51.3	13.9	92.7	90.1
	Total primary inputs	495.3	113.2	953.4	768.2
		Cr. Receipts from final sales less total competitive imports			
	Receipts from sales of goods and services to:				
29	Households (52)	290.9	71.8	619.2	448.5
30	Of which purchased by non-resident tourists (53,196)	(2.8)	(6.2)	(15.5)	(15.3)
31	Education (schools, colleges, universities) (91)	5.2	1.8	20.3	13.6
32	Hospitalization (105)	6.5	1.4	14.5	9.0
33	Municipal government (excluding purchases related to hospitals or education) (119)	3.7	0.9	8.6	8.2
34	Provincial government (excluding purchases related to hospitals or education) (141)	29.4	8.7	42.4	40.8
35	Federal government (excluding purchases related to federal hospitals, shared-cost programmes, etc.) (166)	24.4	10.9	54.8	19.2
36	Industries (226)	(116.0)	(26.1)	(182.9)	(142.0)
37	Gross fixed capital formation (224)	108.1	24.4	177.2	130.8
38	Inventory change (225)	7.9	1.7	5.7	11.2
39	Rest of the world				
	Exports (189)	(186.8)	(38.2)	(315.7)	(321.3)
	To:				
40	Foreign countries (190)	152.6	6.7	107.6	125.3
41	Nova Scotia (191)	17.9	7.4	-	34.3
42	New Brunswick (192)	0.9	3.6	38.1	-
43	Prince Edward Island (193)	0.4	-	9.2	9.9
44	Newfoundland (194)	-	4.7	24.3	14.7
45	Rest of Canada (195)	15.0	15.8	136.5	137.1
46	Less: Competitive imports (201)	(- 167.6)	(- 46.6)	(- 305.0)	(- 234.4)
	From:				
47	Nova Scotia (202)	- 11.7	- 5.5	-	- 36.1
48	New Brunswick (203)	- 9.1	- 8.1	- 34.3	-
49	Prince Edward Island (204)	- 4.6	-	- 7.4	- 3.6
50	Newfoundland (205)	-	- 0.4	- 10.8	- 0.9
51	Rest of Canada and foreign countries (206)	- 142.2	- 32.6	- 252.5	- 193.8
	Total final sales less total competitive imports (29 + 31 + 36 + 39 + 46)	495.3	113.2	953.4	768.2

TABLE 2.11B. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Income and Outlay Account – Households

Item No.		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
52	Consumer goods and services from industries (29)	290.9	71.8	619.2	448.5
53	Of which purchased by non-resident tourists (30, 196)	(2.8)	(6.2)	(15.5)	(15.3)
54	Indirect taxes (55 + . . . + 59)	(33.1)	(12.8)	(101.8)	(84.8)
	To:				
55	Education (private payments) (98)	1.0	0.3	3.0	2.5
56	Hospitalization (private payments) (112)	1.3	0.3	2.1	2.6
57	Municipal government (135)	0.7	0.4	5.9	7.1
58	Provincial government (160)	21.0	6.3	33.1	34.6
59	Federal government (183)	9.1	5.5	57.7	38.0
60	Non-competitive imports (209)	58.9	16.6	78.6	58.0
61	Total personal consumption before adjustment (52 + 54 + 60)	382.9	101.2	799.6	591.3
62	Less purchased by non-resident tourists (53)	- 2.8	- 6.2	- 15.5	- 15.3
63	Add resident tourist expenditure out of province (215)	4.6	1.6	12.2	16.2
64	Total personal consumption (61 + 62 + 63)	384.7	96.6	796.3	592.2
	Income tax:				
	To:				
65	Provincial government (161)	-	-	-	-
66	Federal government (184)	20.1	2.6	45.9	34.8
67	Total outlay (64 + 65 + 66)	404.8	99.2	842.2	627.0
68	Personal saving (including retained earnings of locally controlled business) (227)	29.6	7.5	59.9	36.5
69	Total outlay and saving (67 + 68)	434.4	106.7	902.1	663.5
		Cr. Income			
70	Wages, salaries and SLI, and military pay	(290.7)	(52.5)	(615.1)	(425.0)
	From:				
71	Industries (1)	235.8	35.4	431.3	326.3
72	Education (92)	12.9	3.0	31.2	22.4
73	Hospitalization (106)	7.5	1.8	19.2	16.4
74	Municipal governments (120)	1.6	0.5	8.0	6.1
75	Provincial government (142)	10.2	2.8	14.7	10.3
76	Federal government (167)	22.7	9.0	110.7	43.5
77	Unincorporated income – From industries	42.1	27.6	104.2	83.9
78	Rent and interest	(13.3)	(3.7)	(38.8)	(35.6)
	From:				
79	Industries (4)	12.3	3.2	28.8	25.4
80	Education (94)	-	-	1.6	1.3
81	Hospitals	-	-	0.4	0.8
82	Municipal governments (122)	-	-	2.0	2.0
83	Provincial government (144)	1.0	0.5	6.0	6.1
84	Corporate profits after tax – From industries	19.9	5.3	32.1	29.6
85	Income earned in domestic production (70 + 77 + 78 + 84)	(366.0)	(89.1)	(790.2)	(574.1)
86	Transfers received	(68.4)	(17.6)	(111.9)	(89.4)
	From:				
87	Municipal governments (127)	-	-	2.5	2.0
88	Provincial government (149)	14.5	1.3	8.0	8.4
89	Federal government (171)	46.9	13.8	83.4	68.2
90	Rest of the world (remittances, gifts and miscellaneous property incomes)	7.0	2.5	18.0	10.8
	Total income (85 + 86)	434.4	106.7	902.1	663.5

TABLE 2.11C. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Income and Outlay Account – Education

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
91	Goods and services purchased from industries (31)	5.2	1.8	20.3	13.6
92	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (72)	12.9	3.0	31.2	22.4
93	Interest	(1.7)	(0.2)	(3.0)	(2.9)
	To:				
94	Households (80)	–	–	1.6	1.3
95	Rest of the world (219)	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.6
96	Non-competitive imports (210)	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.5
97	Total outlay (equals total expenditure on goods and services) . .	20.4	5.5	56.2	40.4
		Cr. Income			
98	Indirect taxes from households (fees, etc.) (55)	1.0	0.3	3.0	2.5
99	Transfers received:				
	From:				
100	Municipal governments (128)	0.2	2.0	29.4	20.0
	School boards . . . . .	...	...	...	...
	Debt payment . . . . .	...	...	...	...
101	Provincial government (150)	(16.4)	(2.9)	(17.0)	(11.6)
	School boards	15.5	2.4	13.0	9.0
	Vocational schools and universities	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.7
	Other	0.5	0.4	2.2	1.9
102	Federal government (172)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(3.3)	(2.4)
	Vocational grants	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
	University grants	0.7	–	2.3	1.4
	Grants to school boards	0.3	–	0.4	–
103	Total income (98 + 100 + 101 + 102)	18.9	5.5	52.7	36.5
104	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (230)	+ 1.5	–	+ 3.5	+ 3.9
	Total income and net borrowing (103 + 104)	20.4	5.5	56.2	40.4

**TABLE 2.11D. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Income and Outlay Account – Hospitalization**

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
105	Goods and services purchased from industries (32)	6.5	1.4	14.5	9.0
106	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (73)	7.5	1.8	19.2	16.4
107	Interest	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(1.9)
	To:				
108	Households (81)	–	–	0.4	0.8
109	Rest of the world (220)	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1
110	Non-competitive imports (211)	1.9	0.6	4.2	4.0
111	Total outlay (equals total expenditure on goods and services)	16.0	4.1	38.7	31.3
		Cr. Income			
112	Indirect taxes from households (fees, etc.) (56)	1.3	0.3	2.1	2.6
113	Transfers received:				
	From:				
114	Municipal governments (129)	–	–	0.5	0.6
115	Provincial government (151)	(9.2)	(2.0)	(20.5)	(14.5)
	Provincial share of hospital services	3.7	0.9	8.9	8.5
	Cost of provincially-operated hospitals	9.0	1.1	9.6	4.1
	Construction grants and other contributions	– 3.5	–	2.0	1.9
116	Federal government (173)	(5.1)	(1.2)	(15.1)	(10.8)
	Federal share of hospital services and construction grants	5.1	1.2	10.9	8.3
	Cost of (federal) veterans' hospitals	–	–	4.2	2.5
117	Total income (112 + 114 + 115 + 116)	15.6	3.5	38.2	28.5
118	Deficit (+) or surplus (–) (231)	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
	Total income and net borrowing (117 + 118)	16.0	4.1	38.7	31.3

**TABLE 2.11E. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Income and Outlay Account – Municipal Governments**

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
119	Goods and services purchased from industries (33)	3.7	0.9	8.6	8.2
120	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (74)	1.6	0.5	8.0	6.1
121	Interest	(0.8)	(0.5)	(4.0)	(4.4)
	To:				
122	Households (82)	–	–	2.0	2.0
123	Rest of the world (221)	0.8	0.5	2.0	2.4
124	Non-competitive imports (212)	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8
125	Total expenditure on goods and services (119 + 120 + 121 + 124)	6.3	2.0	21.3	19.5
126	Transfers paid	(0.5)	(2.0)	(32.7)	(22.6)
	To:				
127	Households (87)	–	–	2.5	2.0
128	Education (100)	0.2	2.0	29.4	20.0
129	Hospitalization (114)	–	–	0.5	0.6
130	Provincial government (162)	0.1	–	0.3	–
131	Federal government (186)	0.2	–	–	–
132	Total outlay (125 + 126)	6.8	4.0	54.0	42.1
		Cr. Income			
133	Indirect taxes	(5.0)	(2.6)	(39.6)	(30.3)
134	Industries (including all residential property taxes) (13)	4.3	2.2	33.7	23.2
135	Households (licences, fees, etc.) (57)	0.7	0.4	5.9	7.1
136	Transfers received	(1.7)	(0.5)	(9.2)	(10.5)
	From:				
137	Provincial government (152)	1.5	0.4	6.7	7.7
138	Federal government (174)	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.8
139	Total income (133 + 136)	6.7	3.1	48.8	40.8
140	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (232)	+0.1	+0.9	+5.2	+1.3
	Total income and net borrowing (139 + 140)	6.8	4.0	54.0	42.1

TABLE 2.11F. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Income and Outlay Account — Provincial Government

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
141	Goods and services purchased from industries (34)	29.4	8.7	42.4	40.8
142	Wages, salaries and SLI — To households (75)	10.2	2.8	14.7	10.3
143	Interest	(3.3)	(1.4)	(11.6)	(10.5)
	To:				
144	Households (83)	1.0	0.4	6.0	6.1
145	Rest of the world (222)	2.3	1.0	5.6	4.4
146	Non-competitive imports (213)	1.3	0.4	0.7	3.4
147	Total expenditure on goods and services (141 + 142 + 143 + 146)	44.2	13.3	69.4	65.0
148	Transfers paid	(42.4)	(6.7)	(54.3)	(43.4)
	To:				
149	Households (88)	14.5	1.3	8.0	8.4
150	Education (101)	16.4	2.9	17.0	11.6
151	Hospitalization (115)	9.2	2.0	20.5	14.5
152	Municipal governments (137)	1.5	0.4	6.7	7.7
153	Federal government (185)	0.8	0.1	2.1	1.2
154	Total outlay (147 + 148)	86.6	20.0	123.7	108.4
		Cr. Income			
	Receipts from:				
155	Industries	(7.5)	(2.4)	(20.5)	(20.3)
156	Indirect taxes (14)	8.0	2.4	20.9	20.5
157	Less: Subsidies (17)	- 0.5	...	- 0.4	- 0.2
158	Corporate income tax (8)	-	-	-	-
159	Households	(21.0)	(6.3)	(33.1)	(34.6)
160	Indirect taxes (58)	21.0	6.3	33.1	34.6
161	Personal income tax (65)	-	-	-	-
162	Municipal governments (130)	0.1	-	0.3	-
163	Federal government (175)	(51.3)	(11.0)	(54.1)	(47.0)
	Tax equalization	15.4	3.7	21.0	17.5
	Atlantic Provinces subsidy	17.1	3.2	9.6	9.2
	Tax rental adjustment	5.0	1.1	11.2	9.3
	Public utility income tax rebate	0.1	-	0.3	0.1
	Shared cost programmes	13.7	3.0	12.0	10.9
164	Total income (155 + 159 + 162 + 163)	79.9	19.7	108.0	101.9
165	Deficit (+) or surplus (-) (233)	+ 6.7	+ 0.3	+ 15.7	+ 6.5
	Total income and net borrowing (164 + 165)	86.6	20.0	123.7	108.4

**TABLE 2.11G. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Income and Outlay Account – Federal Government**

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Outlay			
166	Goods and services purchased from industries (35)	24.4	10.9	54.8	19.2
167	Wages, salaries and SLI – To households (76)	22.7	9.0	110.7	43.5
168	Non-competitive imports (214)	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.9
169	Total expenditure on goods and services (166 + 167 + 168)	47.8	20.2	167.0	63.6
170	Transfers paid	(104.8)	(26.4)	(167.3)	(131.5)
	To:				
171	Households (89)	46.9	13.8	83.4	68.2
172	Education (102)	1.3	0.3	3.3	2.4
173	Hospitalization (116)	5.1	1.2	15.1	10.8
174	Municipal governments (138)	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.8
175	Provincial government (163)	51.3	11.0	54.1	47.0
176	Rest of the world (subsidy on coal exports to Central Canada) (223)	–	–	8.9	0.3
177	Total outlay (169 + 170)	152.6	46.6	334.3	195.1
		Cr. Income			
	Receipts from:				
178	Industries	(5.1)	(– 1.1)	(3.8)	(8.5)
179	Indirect taxes (15)	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.0
180	Less: Subsidies (18)	– 9.0	– 3.0	– 15.1	– 8.0
181	Corporate income tax (7)	13.5	1.7	17.7	15.5
182	Households	(29.2)	(8.1)	(103.6)	(72.8)
183	Indirect taxes (59)	9.1	5.5	57.7	38.0
184	Personal income tax (66)	20.1	2.6	45.9	34.8
185	Provincial government (153)	0.8	0.1	2.1	1.2
186	Municipal government (131)	0.2	–	–	–
187	Total income (178 + 182 + 185 + 186)	35.3	7.1	109.5	82.5
188	Excess of federal government spending over federal government receipts (235)	+ 117.3	+ 39.5	+ 224.8	+ 112.6
	Total income plus net federal government fiscal transfer to the Province (187 + 188)	152.6	46.6	334.3	195.1

**TABLE 2.11H. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Income and Outlay Account – Rest of the World**

Note: All transactions non-resident to the province, except for Federal Government.

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		Dr. Payments of non-resident transactors (receipts of the province)			
	Payments to industries:				
189	Exports of goods and services (39)	(186.8)	(38.2)	(315.7)	(321.3)
	To:				
190	Foreign countries (40)	152.6	6.7	107.6	125.3
191	Nova Scotia (41)	17.9	7.4	–	34.3
192	New Brunswick (42)	0.9	3.6	38.1	–
193	Prince Edward Island (43)	0.4	–	9.2	9.9
194	Newfoundland (44)	–	4.7	24.3	14.7
195	Rest of Canada (45)	15.0	15.8	136.5	137.1
	To households:				
196	Purchases by non-resident tourists routed through household account (30, 53)	2.8	6.2	15.5	15.3
197	Total exports (189 + 196)	189.6	44.4	331.2	336.6
198	Transfers to households (remittances, gifts and miscellaneous property income) (90)	7.0	2.5	18.0	10.8
199	Deficit of the province on current transactions with "rest of the world" (234)	161.1	46.0	280.0	142.5
200	Total (197 + 198 + 199)	357.7	92.9	629.2	489.9

TABLE 2.11H. System of Nine Accounts, 1960 - Concluded
Income and Outlay Account - Rest of the World

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		Cr. Receipts of non-resident transactors			
201	Receipts from sale of: Competitive imports to industries (46)	(167.6)	(46.6)	(305.0)	(234.4)
	Origin:				
202	Nova Scotia (47)	11.7	5.5	-	36.1
203	New Brunswick (48)	9.1	8.1	34.3	-
204	Prince Edward Island (49)	4.6	-	7.4	3.6
205	Newfoundland (50)	-	0.4	10.8	0.9
206	All other (51)	142.2	32.6	252.5	193.8
207	Non-competitive imports	(124.2)	(38.8)	(225.0)	(187.4)
	To:				
208	Industries (21)	60.6	20.3	137.6	118.8
209	Households (60)	58.9	16.6	78.6	58.0
210	Education (96)	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
211	Hospitalization (110)	1.9	0.6	4.2	4.0
212	Municipal governments (124)	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8
213	Provincial government (146)	1.3	0.4	0.7	3.4
214	Federal government (168)	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.9
215	Tourist expenditures by households out of province (63)	4.6	1.6	12.2	16.2
216	Total imports (201 + 207 + 215)	296.4	87.0	542.2	438.0
217	Remittable and remitted profit and interest	(61.3)	(5.9)	(78.1)	(51.6)
	Received from:				
218	Industries (5 + 10)	56.4	4.0	68.7	42.1
219	Education (95)	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.6
220	Hospitalization (109)	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1
221	Municipal governments (123)	0.8	0.5	2.0	2.4
222	Provincial governments (145)	2.3	0.9	5.6	4.4
223	Subsidy from federal government on coal exports to Central Canada (176)	-	-	8.9	0.3
	Total (216 + 217 + 223)	357.7	92.9	629.2	489.9

TABLE 2.11I. System of Nine Accounts, 1960
Consolidated Capital Finance Account

Item No.		New-foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
		millions of dollars			
		Dr. Disposition			
224	Industries: Gross fixed capital formation (37)	108.1	24.4	177.2	130.8
225	Inventory change (38)	7.9	1.7	5.7	11.2
226	Gross domestic capital formation (36)	116.0	26.1	182.9	142.0
		Cr. Source			
227	Personal saving (including retained earnings of locally controlled business) (68)	29.6	7.5	59.9	36.5
228	Capital consumption allowances - Industries (19)	51.3	13.9	92.7	90.1
229	Deficit (-) or surplus (+) of provincial public sectors (230 + . . . + 233)	(- 8.7)	(- 1.8)	(- 24.9)	(- 14.5)
230	Education (104)	1.5	-	3.5	3.9
231	Hospitalization (118)	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.8
232	Municipal governments (140)	0.1	0.9	5.2	1.3
233	Provincial government (165)	6.7	0.3	15.7	6.5
234	Deficit of the province on current transactions with "rest of the world" (199)	161.1	46.0	280.0	142.5
235	Deduct: Excess of federal government spending over federal government receipts (188)	117.3	39.5	224.8	112.6
236	Net capital inflow from "rest of the world" not covered by federal government transfers (234-235)	(43.8)	(6.5)	(55.2)	(29.9)
	Finance of gross domestic capital formation (227 + . . . + 235)	116.0	26.1	182.9	142.0

TABLE 2.12 A. Domestic Product and Expenditure, 1960
Newfoundland

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages and salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	290.7	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{1,2} (61)	382.9
Unincorporated income (2)	42.1		
Corporate profit (6)	77.0	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	87.0
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	31.1		
Equals:		Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	47.8
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	440.9	Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	116.0
Plus:		Exports: ³	
Indirect Taxes (12 + 54)	46.0	To:	
Less:		Foreign countries (40, 190)	152.6
Subsidies (17 + 18 + 223)	- 9.5	Canada (41 + . . . + 45)	34.3
Equals:		Less: Imports ²	(- 291.9)
Net Domestic Product at market prices	477.4	Competitive imports (201)	- 167.7
Plus:		Non-competitive imports (207)	- 124.2
Capital consumption allowances (19)	51.3		
Equals:		Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	528.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	528.7		

1 Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.
2 Excludes resident tourist expenditures out of province.
3 Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.

TABLE 2.12 B. Domestic Product and Expenditure, 1960
Prince Edward Island

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages, salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	52.5	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{1,2} (61)	101.2
Unincorporated income (2)	27.6		
Corporate profit (6)	8.7	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	24.9
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	7.9		
Equals:		Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	20.2
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	96.7	Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	26.1
Plus:		Exports ³	
Indirect taxes (12 + 54)	17.6	To:	
Less:		Foreign countries (40, 190)	6.7
Subsidies (17 + 18 + 223)	- 3.0	Canada (41 + . . . + 45)	31.5
Equals:		Less: Imports ²	(- 85.4)
Net Domestic Product at market prices	111.3	Competitive imports (201)	- 46.6
Plus:		Non-competitive imports (207)	- 38.8
Capital consumption allowances (19)	13.9		
Equals:		Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	125.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	125.2		

1 Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.
2 Excludes resident tourist expenditures out of province.
3 Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.

TABLE 2.12 C. Domestic Product and Expenditure, 1960
Nova Scotia

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages, salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	615.1	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{1,2} (61)	799.6
Unincorporated income (2)	104.2		
Corporate profit (6)	100.3	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	185.7
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	66.4		
Equals:		Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	166.9
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	886.0	Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	182.9
Plus:		Exports ^{3,4}	(306.8)
Indirect taxes (12 + 54)	157.6	To:	
Less:		Foreign countries (40, 190)	107.6
Subsidies (17 + 18 + 223)	- 24.4	Canada ⁴ (41 + . . . + 45 - 223)	199.2
Equals:		Less: Imports ²	(- 530.0)
Net Domestic Product at market prices	1,019.2	Competitive imports (201)	- 305.0
Plus:		Non-competitive imports (207)	- 225.0
Capital consumption allowances (19)	92.7		
Equals:		Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1,111.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1,111.9		

- ¹ Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.
- ² Excludes resident tourist expenditures out of province.
- ³ Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.
- ⁴ Excludes \$8.9 million federal subsidy on coal shipments.

TABLE 2.12 D. Domestic Product and Expenditure, 1960
New Brunswick

Dr. Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars	Cr. Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product	Millions of dollars
Add:			
Wages, salaries and SLI (1 + 92 + 106 + 120 + 142 + 167)	425.0	Personal consumption before adjustment ^{1,2} (61)	591.3
Unincorporated income (2)	83.9		
Corporate profit	65.5	Expenditure on goods and services by provincial public sectors (97 + 111 + 125 + 147)	156.2
Rent and interest (3 + 93 + 107 + 121 + 143)	66.8		
Equals:		Expenditure on goods and services by federal government (169)	63.6
Net Domestic Product at factor cost	641.2	Gross domestic capital formation (36, 226)	142.0
Plus:		Exports ^{3,4}	(321.0)
Indirect taxes (12 + 54)	129.5	To:	
Less:		Foreign countries (40, 190)	125.3
Subsidies (17 + 18 + 223)	- 8.5	Canada (41 + . . . + 45 - 223)	195.7
Equals:		Less: Imports ²	(- 421.8)
Net Domestic Product at market prices	762.2	Competitive imports (201)	- 234.4
Plus:		Non-competitive imports (207)	- 187.4
Capital consumption allowances (19)	90.1		
Equals:		Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product at market prices	852.3
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	852.3		

- ¹ Includes purchases by non-resident tourists.
- ² Excludes resident tourist purchases out of province.
- ³ Excludes purchases by non-resident tourists.
- ⁴ Excludes \$300,000 federal subsidy on coal shipment.

**TABLE 2.13 A. Provincial Disposable Income, 1960
Newfoundland**

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages, salaries and SLI	290.7
Industries	288.2	Unincorporated income profits and investment	42.1
Non-competitive imports	63.5	Income originating in:	
Indirect taxes	33.0	Corporate industries	102.1
Total	384.7	Local government	5.9
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Sub-total:	
On own output	38.1	Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(440.8)
Industries	44.8	Add:	
Non-competitive imports	4.0	Total indirect taxes	46.0
Total	86.9	Less:	
Saving:		Indirect taxes to federal government	- 9.7
Personal saving	29.6	Deduct:	
Local governments	- 8.7	Total subsidies	- 9.5
Total	20.9	Add:	
Provincial disposable income	492.5	Subsidies from federal government	9.0
		Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	104.8
		Property income, wages, salaries and transfers from rest of the world	7.0
		Deduct:	
		Interest from industries to rest of the world	- 12.8
		Profits from industries to rest of the world	- 43.6
		Interest from local governments to rest of the world	- 4.9
		Transfers from local governments to rest of the world	- 1.0
		Direct taxes to federal government	- 33.6
		Provincial disposable income	492.5

**TABLE 2.13 B. Provincial Disposable Income, 1960
Prince Edward Island**

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages, salaries and SLI	52.5
Industries	65.5	Unincorporated income, profits and investment	27.6
Non-competitive imports	18.2	Income originating in:	
Indirect taxes	12.8	Corporate industries	14.2
Total	96.5	Local government	2.4
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Sub-total:	
On own output	10.5	Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(96.7)
Industries	12.8	Add:	
Non-competitive imports	1.6	Total indirect taxes	17.6
Total	24.9	Less:	
Saving:		Indirect taxes to federal government	- 5.7
Personal saving	7.5	Deduct:	
Local governments	- 1.8	Total subsidies	- 3.0
Total	5.7	Add:	
Provincial disposable income	127.1	Subsidies from federal government	3.0
		Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	26.4
		Property income, wages and salaries and transfers from rest of the world	2.5
		Deduct:	
		Interest from industries to rest of the world	- 2.3
		Profits from industries to rest of the world	- 1.7
		Interest from local governments to rest of the world	- 2.0
		Transfers from local governments to rest of the world	- 0.1
		Direct taxes to federal government	- 4.3
		Provincial disposable income	127.1

TABLE 2.13 C. Provincial Disposable Income, 1960
Nova Scotia

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages, salaries and SLI	651.1
Industries	603.7	Unincorporated income, profits and investment	104.2
Non-competitive imports	90.8	Income originating in:	
Indirect taxes	101.8	Corporate industries	147.3
Total	796.3	Local government	19.4
		Sub-total:	
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(886.0)
On own output	92.5	Add:	
Industries	85.8	Total indirect taxes	157.6
Non-competitive imports	7.3	Less:	
Total	185.6	Indirect taxes to federal government	- 58.9
		Deduct:	
Saving:		Total subsidies	- 15.5
Personal saving	59.9	Add:	
Local governments	- 25.0	Subsidies from federal government	15.1
Total	34.9	Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	158.4
		Property income, wages and salaries and transfers from rest of the world	18.0
		Deduct:	
		Interest from industries to rest of the world	- 18.2
		Profits from industries to rest of the world	- 50.5
		Interest from local governments to rest of the world	- 9.5
		Transfers from local governments to rest of the world	- 2.1
		Direct taxes to federal government	- 63.6
Disposable income	1,016.8	Provincial disposable income	1,016.8

TABLE 2.13 D. Provincial Disposable Income, 1960
New Brunswick

Disposition	Millions of dollars	Source	Millions of dollars
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services:		Wages, salaries and SLI	425.0
Industries	433.3	Unincorporated income, profits and investment	83.9
Non-competitive imports	74.2	Income originating in:	
Indirect taxes	84.8	Corporate industries	112.7
Total	592.3	Local government	19.7
		Sub-total:	
Local governments expenditure on goods and services:		Net Domestic Product at factor cost	(641.3)
On own output	74.9	Add:	
Industries	71.6	Total indirect taxes	129.5
Non-competitive imports	9.7	Less:	
Total	156.2	Indirect taxes to federal government	- 39.0
		Deduct:	
Saving:		Total subsidies	- 8.2
Personal saving	36.5	Add:	
Local governments	- 14.5	Subsidies from federal government	8.0
Total	22.0	Add:	
		Transfers from federal government	131.2
		Property income, wages and salaries and transfers from rest of the world	10.8
		Deduct:	
		Interest from industries to rest of the world	- 21.7
		Profits from industries to rest of the world	- 20.4
		Interest from local governments to rest of the world	- 9.5
		Transfers from local governments to rest of the world	- 1.2
		Direct taxes to federal government	- 50.3
Provincial disposable income	770.5	Provincial disposable income	770.5

TABLE 2.14. Balance of Payments, Atlantic Provinces, 1960

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	millions of dollars			
Receipts of residents:				
From:				
Federal government	(160.9)	(49.3)	(339.0)	(201.9)
Sales of goods and services by industries (166) . . .	24.4	10.9	54.8	19.2
Wages, salaries and SLI (167)	22.7	9.0	110.7	43.5
Subsidies to industries (180)	9.0	3.0	15.1	8.0
Transfers to households (171)	46.9	13.8	83.4	68.2
Transfers to provincial public sectors (172 . . . + 175)	57.9	12.6	75.0	63.0
From:				
Rest of the world	(196.6)	(46.9)	(349.2)	(347.4)
Exports including tourism (189 + 196)	189.6	44.4	331.2	336.6
Transfers to households (remittances, gifts, miscellaneous property income) (198)	7.0	2.5	18.0	10.8
Net capital inflow from rest of the world not covered by federal government transfers	43.8	6.5	55.2	29.9
Total receipts of residents	401.3	102.7	743.4	579.2
Payments by residents:				
To:				
Federal government	(44.3)	(10.1)	(124.6)	(90.5)
Direct and indirect taxes paid by:				
Industries (179 + 181)	14.1	1.9	18.9	16.5
Households (182)	29.2	8.1	103.6	72.8
Transfer from provincial government (185)	0.8	0.1	2.1	1.2
Transfer from municipal government (186)	0.2	—	—	—
To:				
Rest of the world	(357.0)	(92.6)	(618.8)	(488.7)
Competitive imports (by industries) (201)	167.6	46.6	305.0	234.4
Non-competitive imports (excluding federal government) (207 less 214)	123.5	38.5	223.5	186.5
Tourist expenditures by households out of province (215)	4.6	1.6	12.2	16.2
Remittable and remitted profit and interest (217)	61.3	5.9	78.1	51.6
Total payments by residents	401.3	102.7	743.4	579.2

CHAPTER 3

THE INPUT-OUTPUT TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS



LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

Table	Page
3.1 NS. Output and Supply Flows, J, M, Nova Scotia 1965, Model I (12 x 12)	119
3.2 NS. Inputs and Demand Flows, B, D, E, Nova Scotia 1965, Model I (12 x 12)	120
3.1 AR. Output and Supply Flows, J, M, Atlantic Region 1965, Model I (12 x 8)	123
3.2 AR. Inputs and Demand Flows, B, D, E, Atlantic Region 1965, Model I (12 x 8)	124
Chart	
3.1 Outputs and Supply	95
3.2 Inputs and Demand	96



I. INTRODUCTION

Complete solution input-output models of the type pioneered by Leontief are admittedly simplistic. Structural relations of proportionality are locked into the models in the form of fixed coefficients.¹ Despite the simplicity of the model, however, input-output analysis has established itself as a powerful technique for exploring relations of interdependence between economic activities and has found many and varied applications in scores of countries.²

Academic purists have, for decades, scoffed at the proportionality assumptions of the Leontief model, while input-output research has laboured diligently to assemble the large quantities of information which these systems demand. The resources available to industrial and governmental bureaucracies make it feasible to achieve a high degree of disaggregation in data compilation and great speed in the processing of large systems. These developments hold out the possibility of closing the gap between assumptions made and the likely behaviour of economic transactions. The final breakthrough in the transition from the original Leontief models will come when we are able to devise systematic procedures which change structural coefficients in response to changes in the levels of activity and prices so as to simulate solutions which conform to the social and economic environment (including the constraints) within which the model is set. Such systems will require much more information than the conventional Leontief models. Moreover, there is scope here for the exercise of insights which combine a mastery of techniques with a full understanding of the technological and behavioural relationships of the particular economy for which a simulation model is built. As P.N. Mathur commented in his introduction to the first of the two volumes of papers presented at the Fourth International Conference on Input-Output Techniques in Geneva in January 1968: "The great beauty of Leontief's system is that it gives meaningful results after systematically encompassing many thousands of separate bits of information simultaneously without losing sight or sacrificing the individuality of a single term. It can assimilate very specific

¹ Although it is possible to follow this chapter without prior familiarity with input-output analysis, the uninitiated is advised to consult standard textbooks. At the introductory level W. Miernyk's *The Elements of Input-Output Analysis* is lucid and readable (38). A more comprehensive treatment is contained in Chenery-Clark, *Inter-Industry Economics* (8). See also Chapter 3 of *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961* (13).

² For a convenient overview of input-output theory and practice see reports of the International Conferences on Input-Output Techniques; (3,4,5,6). See also Input-Output Bibliographies prepared jointly by the Harvard Economic Research Project and the Statistical Office of the United Nations (42,47, 48,49,50).

ideas provided they are themselves empirically articulated and nothing definitely known need be ignored in interpreting the results. Naturally, more and more practical users, organizations and governments are turning to this tool to solve their practical economic problems. Even more important Leontief has supported a genuine scientific tradition in economic analysis. His philosophy of research will make it possible to sustain, to extend, and some day to surpass the very deep economic insights that he has contributed" (5).

From the start, our system of accounts for the Atlantic Provinces was designed to lead towards a planning model in which the structural parameters and coefficients of the system could be changed in response to changes in exports and personal consumption, given capacity constraints, available new technologies, fiscal structure, governmental priorities and available sources of finance:

"The type of accounting framework we have constructed suggests experiments along lines of iterative and mathematically incomplete solutions of a type which has been made feasible by modern computer techniques. One would here be concerned with the medium run, meaning a time period of perhaps three to five years. In such a perspective, investment is no longer autonomous but will bear a relationship to projected changes in external and personal expenditures; investment will also generate technical progress which must be reflected in the technical coefficients of the industries. The input-output system is essentially a static global equilibrium system with no time dimension and with a complete solution. For purposes of exploring the application of input-output analysis to rational development planning one must go beyond the limitations of static general equilibrium analysis; one must reach in the direction of moving solutions — with a time dimension in which parameters and coefficients are changing along the way and which more closely approximate the real world in which, as is well known, general equilibrium is never reached . . ." (21).

The theoretical basis for these new developments in input-output analysis was laid by the work of many scholars, including Ragnar Frisch, (15) Richard Stone (45,46) and Tadek Matuszewski (32,33,34,37). Frisch's Real Financial Interflow Table opened visions of possibilities which promise realization. Stone's more pedestrian but systematic investigations of methods for generating input structures by combining data on the output of commodities by industries with data on the

use by industries of commodities opened up the question of the influence of a changing commodity composition of output on input requirements.³ Matuszewski acted on the simple but very useful proposition that the assumption of constant market shares — which in itself is a sensible one — releases input-output analysis from the traditional constraint of square input matrices. Operating simultaneously in commodity and industry space, he demonstrated a technique for effecting changes in market share and input coefficients which liberate input-output analysis from the straitjacket of proportionality.⁴

The work of Matuszewski and his colleagues had an important influence on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, where the imaginative direction and theoretical contribution of Mr. T. Gigantes placed input-output compilation and analysis on the international frontiers of input-output development and research (16,17,18,19). Our association at Statistics Canada with Mr. Gigantes since the mid-1960's has resulted in continuous collaboration and discussion which has been of invaluable mutual benefit.

The Atlantic Provinces input-output models will, we hope, prepare some of the ground work for simulation models of provincial economic systems. Having said this, we hasten to record that the input-output models developed in this study are general solution models of the Leontief type.

Within these limitations however, we have made improvements which exploit to the full the possibilities of conventional models. Improvements are made in four directions.

1. The system is extended to comprise both commodities and industries. As a result the input matrix is no longer constrained to be square and all impact calculations can be obtained both in commodity and in industry space.
2. Final demand categories are normalized to yield spending patterns, analogous to industry input coefficients. The complete solution yields the impact

of these spending patterns on commodity requirements, industry output levels, primary inputs, imports, employment, etc.

3. The system is progressively closed: first, with respect to households and subsequently also with respect to the revenues and expenditures of local public sectors. The effect of this last step is to reduce "leakages" to imports, remittances to the federal government and depreciation. This third version of the complete system takes us one step nearer to tracing income-to-expenditure relationships through the fiscal system.
4. The system is fully inter-regional with respect to the four Atlantic Provinces, i.e., the exports of each of the four Atlantic Provinces to each of the others are the imports of each of the four from the others. While inter-provincial commodity movements within the Atlantic Provinces are small, the model, if extended to all Canadian provinces provides a full inter-regional system.

Our desire to build an input-output model embodying these four features governed the choice of accounting framework outlined in Chapter 2. Indeed, all categories of the flow accounts for the base years 1960 and 1965 are essential to the implementation of the model.

The system was from the start, designed as a technical aid to economic policy-making. The work done in elaborating final demand spending patterns indicates the possibility of disaggregating these in a number of directions. Even more interesting, perhaps, is the advance made in transforming income generated, both in households and in the revenue account of provincial and municipal governments into expenditures on goods and services.

Finally, the use of market share and import coefficients in directing requirements for commodities toward demand for the output of industries (or imports) opens the way to devising a systematic procedure whereby the coefficients could be changed as part of a simulation model.

II. THE DESIGN OF THE INPUT-OUTPUT FLOW ACCOUNTS

The input-output accounts which are presented here constitute an expansion of the system of accounts of the previous chapter. They record the value of individual commodities produced, imported, exported and used within the provincial economy; and the cost items incurred in the industries which produce these commodities.

We use a diagrammatic schema to explain the format of the input-output accounts. Each block, or matrix, represents a major component, or sub-component of the system. In line with the method of presentation used in the previous chapter we present the (aggregated) account of the province of Nova Scotia (12 x 12), 1965 as an illustrative example. In addition, we present the (aggregated) account of the Atlantic Region as a whole (12 x 8). In both cases the flow tables are inputs of commodities to industries and outputs of commodities by industries. In the Atlantic Region example, however, the rectangular nature of the system

³ See Stone, *Input-Output Relationships 1954-1966* (45).

⁴ See Matuszewski, "Modifiable Rectangular Input-Output Matrices" (37).

is more readily discernible. The illustrative examples are intended to assist the reader to find his way through the thickets of matrix algebra in Chapter 4 without losing track of the economic meaning of the exercise. In addition to the two sets of illustrative flow accounts presented in Section IV of this chapter, the flow tables for each of the four Atlantic Provinces for 1965 and for the region as a whole are presented as a tabular appendix to this volume.⁵

In the diagrams which follow and throughout the remainder of this study matrices are denoted by capital letters and vectors by lower case letters. Column vectors are unprimed; row vectors are primed. Symbols have

⁵ Impact tables for 1965 and comparable tables for 1960 will be published in Volume II of this study. Definitional and conceptual differences between the flow tables for 1960 and 1965 are discussed in Volume II which summarizes the methods of construction of the flow tables.

been assigned only to those vectors which are necessary to the exposition of the analytical models.⁶

Outputs and Supply

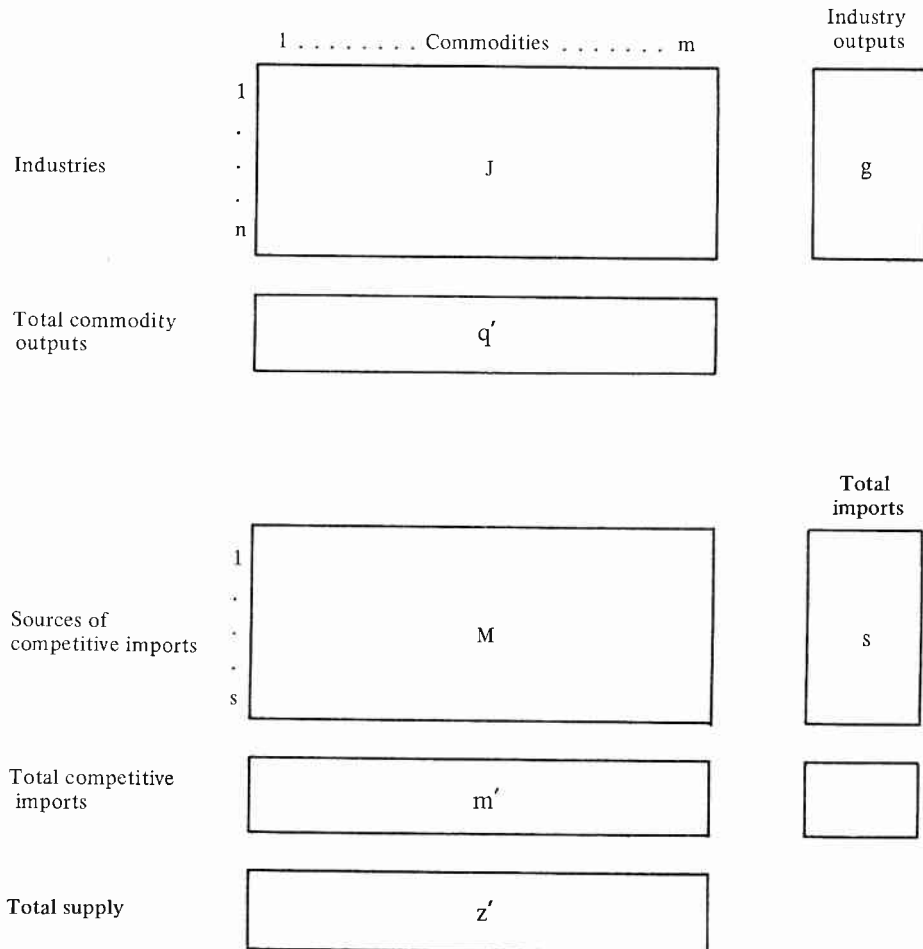
The basic data input consists of the flow matrices J and M. All other variables, such as domestic commodity outputs q, industry outputs g, total competitive imports of commodities m, total supply z etc, are defined in terms of J and M.

1. J (n x m) is the matrix of outputs of one or more of m commodities produced by one or more of n industries.
2. M (s x m) is the matrix of competitive imports of commodities supplied by one or more of s sources.

⁶ Vectors to which no specific symbols have been assigned are described by summation. e.g., the (column) vector of the row sums of a matrix A having m rows and n columns is A_{i1} ; the (row) vector of the column sums is $i_m A$.

CHART 3.1

Outputs and Supply



3. $q' = i'_n J$ is the set of domestically produced commodity outputs.
4. $g = J i_m$ is the set of industry outputs. Each entry represents the value of output of one of the n industries in the system. It is self evident that $i'_n g = q' i_m$.
5. $m' = i'_s M$ is the set of total competitive imports from all sources. Each entry represents the competitively imported supply of one of the m commodities of a type and kind similar to the corresponding locally produced commodities.
6. $z' = q' + m'$ is the row vector of total supply of each of the m commodities in the system.

7. Finally $s = M i_m$ is a column vector of aggregate competitive imports by source.

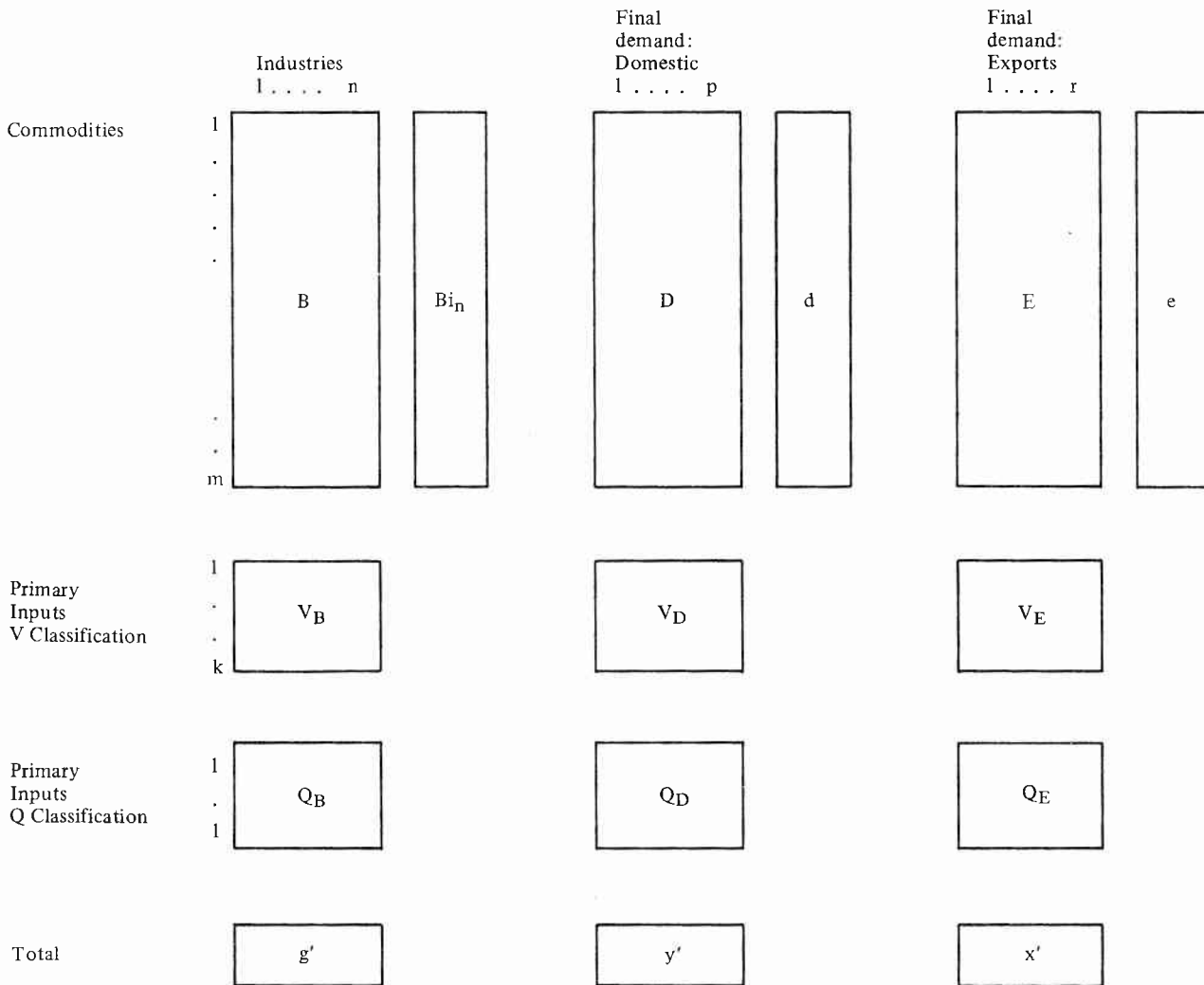
Inputs and Demand

The basic data input here consists of the flow matrices B, D, E , and V_B, V_D and V_E . Variables d and e are derived from D and E and matrices Q_B, Q_D , and Q_E are rearrangements of V_B, V_D and V_E .

8. $B_{(m \times n)}$ is the matrix of inputs of m commodities into each of the n industries. The total supply of each of the m commodities is recorded in the matrices J and M . The matrix B therefore does not indicate whether a purchase by an industry was supplied from other domestic industries or from competitive imports.

CHART 3.2

Inputs and Demand



The accounting identity of commodities in the system evidently is:

$$z \equiv q + m \equiv Bi_n + d + e \equiv z$$

9. $D(m \times p)$ is the matrix of requirements of each type of domestic final use.
10. $E(m \times r)$ is the matrix of commodity requirements of each category of exports.
11. $d = Di_p$ is the vector of commodities required by all domestic final users.
12. $e = Ei_r$ is the vector of commodities required by all categories of exports.
13. $z = Bi_n + d + e$ is the vector of commodities demanded for all uses, i.e. total intermediate, domestic final and exports use.
14. $V_B(k \times n)$ is the matrix of k primary inputs to each of the n industries. The primary inputs are arranged by type of factor income, type of indirect tax or subsidy, etc.
15. V_D and V_E are matrices of k primary inputs to the set of p domestic users and the set of r export categories, respectively.
16. Evidently $g' = i_{(m+k)} B'$ is the row vector of industry outputs

$y' = i_{(m+k)} D'$ is the row vector of total final domestic expenditure categories.

$x' = i_{(m+k)} E'$ is the row vector of exports by destination.

17. Q_B, Q_D and Q_E are, as stated above, re-arrangements of primary inputs, classified according to the income-outlay accounts of Chapter 2, e.g., provincial government, federal government, rest of the world, etc.

$$\text{Evidently } i'_k V_B = i'_j Q_B$$

$$i'_k V_D = i'_j Q_D$$

$$i'_k V_E = i'_j Q_E$$

Balance of Supply and Demand

18. Total supply z' is equal to total demand, i.e. $i'_n B' + d' + e'$ where $i'_n B'$ is the set of total intermediate uses of commodities, d' are total commodity requirements for final domestic use and e' are total commodity requirements for export.

III. DIMENSIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES FLOW TABLES 1960 AND 1965

Although the 1960 transaction accounts for each of the four Atlantic Provinces were initially constructed at the level of 180 major commodities (excluding non-competitive imports) and 97 intermediate activities (industries), the requirements of reliability in the balancing of supply and demand throughout the inter-regional system of accounts, subsequently forced us to

reduce industry dimensions from 97 to 71. All commodities in the system were initially coded to a principal industry classification of 97 such industries. Listings of classifications of commodities and industries are found in the Appendix to this chapter. In these listings the industry numbering of our tables is cross-classified to the Standard Industrial Classification of Statistics Canada.

Dimension of Commodity by Industry
Transaction Matrices (J and B)

Input-output tabulations	Atlantic Region	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1. Original tabulation (1960)	71 x 71	1	1	1	1
2. Non-confidential, 1960 (large) aggregation		47 x 47	41 x 41	58 x 58	56 x 56
3. Non-confidential, 1960 (small) aggregation	34 x 34	31 x 31	29 x 29	33 x 33	33 x 33
4. Revised (confidential) (1965)	71 x 71	55 x 55	47 x 47	67 x 67	68 x 68
5. Non-confidential, 1965 (small) aggregation	34 x 34	31 x 31	29 x 29	33 x 33	33 x 33
6. Illustrative aggregation (1965)	12 x 8			12 x 12	

¹ No longer available.

In the above inventory of Atlantic Provinces input-output tables, each transaction table consists of a pair of two tables, one recording the output of commodities by industries, and the other the input of commodities into industries and into final using sectors. Commodities were aggregated on a "principal products of industry" basis and the number of commodities are consequently equal to the number of industries.

A full system of four Atlantic provincial input-output flow tables with estimates of inter-provincial movements of goods within the Atlantic Region was initially completed for the year 1960. Definitions were standardized for all four Atlantic Provinces. While most of the 71 industries of the system existed in each of the four provinces, some did not. For this reason the dimensions of the tables are of necessity different in each of the four Atlantic Provinces. Where an industry does not exist in any particular Atlantic Province, it is removed from the matrices J and B and the commodities which are produced by this industry in other Atlantic Provinces are re-defined as a non-competitive import to the province which uses them but does not produce them. Commodities which are not produced in any of the four Atlantic Provinces at all are, of course, also defined as non-competitive imports. The individual provincial tables, based on the original (confidential) tabulations for 1960, varied in dimension according to the industrial structure of each of the four provinces. Flow tables and analytical models for individual provinces for 1960 are no longer available on the full (confidential) range of industries and commodities for 1960.

The most detailed tables available for 1960 are the so-called non-confidential (large) tabulations. In these tables the level of aggregation is governed by the requirements of the Statistics Act and the co-operation of respondents who granted permission to publish data. Where authorization of publication could not be obtained from the respondents, further aggregation had to be undertaken in order to achieve compliance with the Statistics Act. Thanks to the generous co-operation of the great majority of the firms from whom permission was requested, the non-confidential 1960 tables show a great deal of commodity and industry detail. These 1960 tables were later aggregated to a standard 34 x 34 basis, in order to achieve comparability with the 1965 tables. The full set of analytical models for 1960 is thus available for both the "large" (non-confidential) and "small" (non-confidential) dimensions.

In updating and revising the tables from the 1960 to the 1965 basis, we began with the original (confidential) 1960 (71 x 71) tables. After removing industries which did not exist in any one particular province, and adding industries which came into existence between 1960 and 1965 we arrived at detailed tables for 1965 of dimension similar to the confidential (large) 1960 tables. While analytical results are available at this level of

detail, the transaction flow matrices are confidential under the terms of the Statistics Act and cannot, for this reason, be reproduced here.

In 1965 we did not succeed in obtaining the permission (clearances) necessary to publish transaction tables in the detail possible for 1960. The dimensions of the largest non-confidential (transactions) matrices consistent with the requirements of the Statistics Act vary substantially from province to province. These dimensions reflect the varying degrees of success achieved by Statistics Canada and co-operating provincial government agencies in the Atlantic Provinces concerning the release of data pertaining to 1965. Available (i.e., non-confidential) transaction flow accounts are significantly more detailed in the cases of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland than they are in the cases of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In these latter two provinces, the refusal by a small but crucial number of firms to grant consent to the release of certain 1965 data makes it impossible to publish the full set of inter-industry flow transactions which we have compiled at Statistics Canada. As was stated earlier, analytical results are not confidential and thus available at a greater level of detail.

Final Using Sectors

As regards final using sectors, all our transaction tables contain a uniform set of 15 final using sectors composed of 9 domestic and 6 export activities.

Domestic Final Using Sectors (D) are:

1. Personal consumption (inclusive of expenditure by foreign tourists)
2. Capital formation (exclusive of government capital formation)
3. Inventory change
4. Federal government - Defence
5. Federal government - Civil
6. Provincial government (current and capital)
7. Municipal government (current and capital)
8. Education (current and capital)
9. Hospitalization (current and capital)

Export activities (E) are:

10. Exports to foreign countries
11. Exports to the rest of Canada (excluding the Atlantic Region)
12. Exports to Nova Scotia
13. Exports to New Brunswick
14. Exports to Prince Edward Island
15. Exports to Newfoundland

Primary Inputs

Primary Inputs of type VB, VD, VE were originally classified in 15 mutually exclusive categories (with appropriate sub-totals such as "factor income").

1. Wages and salaries
2. Unincorporated business income
3. Profit
4. Rent and interest
5. Depreciation
6. Taxes - Municipal
7. Taxes - Provincial (fuel)
8. Taxes - Provincial (general)
9. Taxes - Federal
10. Subsidies - Provincial
11. Subsidies - Federal
12. Education and hospital charges
13. Non-competitive imports⁷ (originating outside the Atlantic Region)
14. Non-competitive imports⁷ (originating in some other Atlantic Province) (listed and itemized)
15. Employment (in numbers)

In the version QB, QD and QE, the first 14 items of V were re-arranged into the following categories:

1. Household income
2. Provincial revenue (net of subsidies)
3. Federal revenue (net of subsidies)
4. Municipal revenue
5. Import leakage
6. Depreciation

The column sum of primary inputs of Type V is at all times equal to the column sum of primary inputs of Type Q.

Intermediate Commodities and Industries

As indicated above, the number of commodities and industries contained in the final transaction matrices depends on a number of considerations, including (a) the accuracy and detail of the original construction of the accounts; (b) the provisions of the Statistics Act and the degree of co-operation exhibited by respondents and (c) criteria of convenience and comparability.

In Appendix II, the reader will find listings of commodities and industries classified and cross-classified to the corresponding S.I.C. categories. We begin this listing with the set of commodities and industries used to compile the original tables for 1960; we proceed to

⁷ Listing of Non-competitive Import Classes is to be found at the conclusion of this chapter, (Appendix).

the 71 industry classification of the confidential 1960 tables; we then list the categories of the non-confidential (large) tables for 1960; finally we list the categories of the non-confidential (small), so called 34 sector tables. These are the flow tables initially released in the paper delivered by the author in 1969 (22). For 1965 we commence by listing the categories of the largest tables available - which are however non-publishable in flow terms on account of the constraints imposed by the Statistics Act; there follow the categories of the non-confidential (small) or so-called 34 sector aggregations. Eight commodity and industry classification lists are found at the conclusion of this chapter:

1. Commodities (180) and industries (97) used to compile the original 1960 tables.
2. Industries (71) of the completed (confidential) 1960 tables, (commodities aggregated on a principal products basis of 71 industrial sectors), 1960.
3. Industries of the non-confidential (large) transaction tables for each of the four Atlantic Provinces, 1960.
4. Industries of the non-confidential (small) transaction tables for each of the four Atlantic Provinces, 1960.
5. Commodities (169) used in the compilation of the (confidential) tables for 1965.
6. Industries (71) of the completed (confidential) 1965 tables.
7. Industries of the confidential (large) transaction tables for each of the Atlantic Provinces, 1965.
8. Industries of the non-confidential (small) transaction tables for each of the Atlantic Provinces.

Transaction Flow Tables

In the Appendix to this study we reproduce the input-output transaction flow tables for each of the Atlantic Provinces and for the Atlantic Region as a whole for 1965 in their small (34 x 34) version. We reproduce also the set of five transaction flow accounts for 1960 in the small (34 x 34) dimensions.⁸

The reader can satisfy himself that the transaction account for the Atlantic Region as a whole consists of the sum of its four (provincial) components, except in the case of shipments of commodities *within* the Atlantic Region. Where an exported commodity is the provincial product of an industry which does not exist in the (Atlantic) province of destination; it has been re-classified as a non-competitive import to the province of destination. As a result, the sum of (inter-regional) exports from all Atlantic Provinces to all other Atlantic

⁸ Non-confidential (large) flow tables for each of the four Atlantic Provinces for 1960 are available at Statistics Canada. It should be noted that in these tables secondary and by-products have been transferred to form an amended inter-industry flow matrix. These large 1960 tables are the only detailed flow tables for the Atlantic Region which meet the requirements of the Statistics Act with respect to non-confidentiality.

Provinces will exceed the sum of competitive (inter-regional) imports into Atlantic Provinces originating from other Atlantic Provinces.

The reader may also satisfy himself that the primary inputs and final demands of each of the transaction tables shown here correspond to the system of provincial accounts as set out in Chapter 2.

In the fifth section of this chapter we outline the methods we used to construct the input-output transaction accounts. Further details regarding data sources are to be found in Volume II which also contains analytical results which derive from our models. (Similar analytical results exist for each of the four Atlantic Provinces, and may be made available to users if demand justifies the expense of re-production.)

IV. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF TRANSACTION TABLES FOR 1965, NOVA SCOTIA (12 x 12) AND ATLANTIC REGION (12 x 8)

In Tables 3.1A and 3.2A we present a transaction account for Nova Scotia as an illustrative example. Commodities and industries have each been aggregated to 12 categories for convenience of presentation. It should be noted that there is no particular reason why the number of industries in the system should equal the number of commodities. Indeed, in the illustrative example pertaining to the Atlantic Region as a whole (Tables 3.1 AR and 3.2 AR) there are eight industries and twelve commodities.

Transaction Matrix Output and Supply Flows (Tables 3.1)

The output matrix J consists of the first 12 rows of Table 3.1 NS. Row 13 shows the supply of domestically produced products; Column 13 shows the output of the industries of Nova Scotia. Thus for example, total output of the agricultural industry is \$62.2 million composed of \$54.1 million of agricultural products, \$3.2 million forest products and \$5.0 million dwelling services. The forest products of \$3.2 million represent the output of farm wood lots; \$5.0 million represent the estimated value of dwelling services provided by farm houses. Thus while the production of agricultural commodities is only \$54.1 million the agricultural industry has an output of \$62.2 million. In the case of the forest industry, we have a somewhat different situation. Here the output of the industry is \$18.0 million, composed of \$17.3 million of logs and \$0.7 million secondary wood products. Total output of primary forest products, however, is \$20.8 million of which \$3.2 million is produced in the agricultural industry.

In other words, the agricultural industry produces secondary products, and forest products are not produced exclusively in the logging industry.

In the case of some industries there exists a one-to-one relationship between industry and commodity. Thus for example, \$21.5 million of food and clothing products are produced in the foods and clothing industry and no other industry produces these products.

To the output of domestically produced commodities found in row 13 are added similar competitively imported commodities, from various sources. Thus, to stay with our example, \$1.6 million agricultural products are imported from New Brunswick, \$5.9 million from Prince Edward Island and \$16.8 million from all other sources. Total imports from all sources were thus \$24.4 million which, when added to domestic supply of \$54.1 million yield a total supply of \$78.5 million. This supply is used to satisfy intermediate demand of \$22.5 million, domestic final demand of \$48.3 million and exports of \$7.7 million. Finally, we may note that total competitive imports by source are obtained in column 13. Thus Nova Scotia's competitive imports from New Brunswick are \$32.3 million, Prince Edward Island \$12.5 million, Newfoundland \$7.5 million and imports from all remaining sources \$383.7 million. (These figures correspond to the aggregative accounts of Chapter 2.) In Table 3.1 AR we have a matrix showing the industrial origin of each of the 12 commodities in the system. In the case of the Atlantic Region as a whole, there is only one source of competitive imports.

Transaction Matrix: Inputs and Demand Flows (Tables 3.2 NS and 3.2 AR)

Under columns 1 to 12 of Table 3.2 NS representing industries in Nova Scotia, we have the matrices B, V_B , and Q_B . Thus inputs to the agricultural industry are composed of \$0.3 million agricultural

products, \$0.7 million forestry products, etc. Total intermediate input of commodities to the agricultural industry is \$30.0 million. Primary inputs of \$32.2 million are composed of taxes \$2.3 million, subsidies -\$2.4 million, etc. In terms of the "income-outlay" arrangement of primary inputs, we have household income \$26.9 million; net payments to municipal governments \$2.2 million, etc.

Under columns 13 to 21 representing categories of domestic final demand, we have the matrices D , V_D and Q_D . Thus personal consumption of households uses \$48.4 million agricultural products; \$0.2 million primary forestry products; \$1.7 million primary fish products, etc. Total personal expenditure on goods and services supplied by industries or competitively imported is \$820.7 million. In addition persons also pay \$124.9 million in indirect taxes and purchase \$90.0 million of non-competitive imports. In the matrix Q_D , these latter two items totalling \$214.9 million are re-arranged according to the sector which receives them as income. Row 31 records total expenditure of each of the categories of domestic final demand. Column 22 (rows 1 to 13) is the vector d representing total domestic final demand for each type of commodity. Thus domestic final users purchase \$1,239.8 million goods and services supplied by industries or competitively imported. Column 22 (rows 14 to 26) shows total expenditure by all domestic final users for indirect taxes (\$124.8 million); non-competing imports (\$103.0 million); wages and salaries of public sectors (\$270.4 million), etc.

Under columns 23 to 28, representing exports by destination we find the matrices E , V_E and Q_E . The latter two are normally empty. In the case of Nova Scotia, however, federal subsidies relating to shipments of coal to Central Canada are entered in rows 15 to 25 of column 24. Thus, Nova Scotia's export sales to

Canada (excluding exports to the other Atlantic Provinces) were \$189.9 million. These shipments were composed of \$24.1 million of coal, \$47.6 million of various food and textile products, \$74.6 million steel and metal products, etc. The subsidization of coal shipments to Central Canada of \$14.0 million means that Nova Scotia producers received \$14.0 million more than Central Canadian purchasers paid for the coal. The federal government paid the difference. Total exports, to all destinations were \$378.6 million and vector e yields the commodity composition of these exports (column 29).

We may note that total demand for commodities as shown in column 31 equals total supply as shown in line 20 of Table 3.1 NS. Further, note that the sum of primary inputs into industries of (line 27, column 30) \$1,196.5 million is equal to the final sales of industries \$1,632.4 million (line 13, column 22 plus column 29) less competitive imports of \$435.9 million. Further the sum of all primary inputs \$1,710.8 million (line 27, column 31) equals delivery of all goods and services for final sale, less competitive imports. Thus total final domestic uses (line 31, column 22) of \$1,768.1 million plus total exports (line 31, column 29) of \$378.6 million, less competitive imports of \$435.9 million is equal to \$1,710.8 million. The reader is invited to re-examine the production account of industries in Chapter 2 where current cost of final sales is equal to receipts for final sales less competitive imports (\$1,710.8 million).

Table 3.2 AR shows the same data for the Atlantic Region as a whole. The reader may compare these tables with the accounts for the Atlantic Region (1965) presented in the previous chapter. Clearly the transaction flow accounts are an integral extension of the system of provincial accounts presented in Chapter 2.

V. SUMMARY OF METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE FLOW ACCOUNTS FOR 1960 AND 1965⁹

Many years ago, at a relatively early stage of our work, a somewhat impatient research assistant leaned back in his chair, put his feet on the desk and announced that he could not understand why it was taking us so long to construct the estimates. The matter is simple, he pronounced: all you people have to do is to draw a large rectangle of rows and columns and proceed to fill in the empty boxes! While the final result is indeed a large matrix of entries, the matter is, unfortunately, not quite so simple. Needless to say the young man in question soon exhausted his patience and that of the research team.

An inter-industry flow table is essentially a double-entry accounting system which records the flow of goods and services between various economic units. Along the rows, we record purchases of locally produced plus imported products, according to sector of purchase, both intermediate and final. Reading down the columns we record the cost structure of producing and final use sectors as reflected in their purchases of intermediate goods and services and primary inputs. The accounting framework of the Atlantic tables embodies the following six main features:

Six Principal Features of the Atlantic Tables

1. Separate accounts for each province – Because the province is a crucial unit of economic decision making, it was decided from the start to build up all estimates on a provincial basis. While this occasionally created problems of statistical estimation which would not have arisen on a regional basis, (as for instance the difficulty of allocating revenues and costs of air and rail transportation to a province) the errors introduced are considered to be a small price to pay for the advantages of obtaining input-output tables and integrated accounts on a provincial basis.

2. Standardization of sectors and estimation of inter-provincial flows – From the point of view of the Atlantic Provinces as a region, it obviously makes a difference whether one Atlantic Province tends to import goods from another Atlantic Province, or from a source external to the region. In the former case the benefit

from generated income and employment accrues to another Atlantic Province. In the latter case, the feedback will stimulate incomes and employment in other parts of Canada or in foreign countries. Inter-provincial trade within the region was thus estimated in the finest commodity detail possible. This was in any event necessary to obtain, separately for each province, an estimate of imports from sources external to the Atlantic Region. Four separate input-output tables were constructed in order to permit the exploration of inter-dependence of economic activity within each province and between provinces.

3. Policy-oriented selection of final demand sectors – Final demand was disaggregated in order to show the commodity composition of exports separately for each of five geographic destinations, and the commodity composition of competitive imports from each of four regions. Public sector expenditures were disaggregated by level of government and, in some cases, by function, such as education and hospitalization.

4. Competitive and non-competitive imports distinguished – The total absence of direct data on imports either by commodity or by using sector, dictated a procedure whereby competitive imports had to be obtained as the residual difference between the sum of all uses and provincial output. This treatment will be elaborated upon subsequently.

5. Commodities or products distinguished from industries or activities – Our flow matrix of inputs to industries records the use by industries of commodities, or products, and contains more rows than columns. It is accompanied by a row matrix of outputs of commodities by industries of equal dimensions, also rectangular.

6. Estimation of transactions between all final using sectors – The usual categories of primary inputs were transformed into “national accounting” sectors. This transposition is necessary to facilitate the estimation of further rounds of income and employment induced within the system by expenditure of revenues received by households and local governments, as has already been explained in the previous chapter.

Three Basic Steps in the Construction of Input-output Accounts

The construction of a complete system of input-output accounts essentially involves three basic steps – with numerous statistical and conceptual

⁹ A more detailed description of sources used is contained in Volume II of this study. An extremely comprehensive account of sources and methods used in constructing the 1960 tables exists in 6 volumes – *Atlantic Provinces Input-Output Study* (24 . . . 29). These reference volumes are on file at the Input-Output Division of Statistics Canada in typed and bound volumes.

problems to be settled along the way. For each of the four Atlantic Provinces we proceeded in the following way:

- (a) Recording and estimation of outputs and inputs of all producing sectors.
- (b) Estimation of expenditures by all final users.
- (c) The balancing and reconciliation of the accounting system, so that total supply equals total demand and the resulting estimates are in accordance with independently available economic data.

In updating the 1960 tables to 1965 we again followed these three steps for each province, the only difference being that we worked at a somewhat more aggregated level.

We proceed to elaborate on methods used after examining a number of problems which had to be faced.

Criteria for Choosing Industrial Sectors

The tables were compiled in rectangular form with 180 commodity rows (excluding non-competing imports) and 97 industry columns. Because the tables were meant to serve the dual purpose of describing the economy as it really was in the base year, and as it might become in the process of the implementation of development plans, it was necessary to select industrial sectors which would fulfill the following requirements: (a) isolate the key resource activities upon whose fortunes the region is heavily dependent; (b) form sectors which are sufficiently detailed to describe the rather scanty inter-industry structure and yet sufficiently important to warrant the additional work both in compilation and manipulation of a large matrix in programming; (c) keep in mind the basic assumption of input-output systems, i.e., proportionality between output of products and inputs to the producing sectors; in practical terms this meant that sectors must be sufficiently large to exhibit some stability. On our worksheets we carried every three-digit S.I.C. manufacturing industry found in the Atlantic Provinces. We aggregated industries which were too small to be significant and so arrived at a set of 97 industries for 1960. Procedures followed in the 1965 revisions were similar although here we undertook a further aggregation to 71 industries at an earlier stage than for 1960. The reader is referred to the Appendix of this chapter for a list of the original 97 industries and a listing of the principal 180 commodities.

Commodity Classification and Levels of Aggregation

We arrived at the 180 commodity groups mentioned above by a process of successive aggregation from very fine commodity detail, each step in aggregation being forced by non-availability of detail on the purchasing side. We began by recording the output of

commodities in all the detail in which it could be obtained; in the case of manufactured goods, this meant recording the detail in which value of shipments is reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures. Materials used by manufacturing industries were similarly recorded and coded in full detail. In the initial stages of the study, we thus recorded the output, in each of the four Atlantic Provinces, of some 300 manufactured commodities. We coded each commodity by the Canadian Standard Commodity Classification at the 5-digit level. While this code was of some assistance in the process of matching inputs to outputs, we later abandoned the S.C.C. classification in favour of a commodity classification based on the "principal industry" attribute of the commodity. In that system each commodity was given a code linking it with the industry which normally produces that commodity. The total provincial output of a commodity exceeds the output of the industry to which it is principal wherever the commodity in question is also a secondary product or by-product of some other industry. In the listing of commodity rows in the Appendix, the "principal industry" is indicated in the fifth column.

The first aggregation of commodities was largely dictated by the availability of reliable data on inputs and by the results of our survey of the geographic disposition of the output of commodities. Materials used are not generally reported in the same degree of detail as are shipments, and in order to match recorded inputs with recorded outputs, we had to aggregate outputs to the level of data on inputs. Furthermore, replies to our survey of the geographic disposition of output were often not available in full commodity detail. The results of that survey were used to form the first aggregation of commodities. The original set of 300 manufactured commodities were thus reduced to approximately 260 commodities.

In allocating inputs of the non-manufacturing sectors, available information was generally not nearly as detailed as in the case of manufacturing. This forced us to the second level of aggregation. The results of this second aggregation yielded the 180 rows of the input-output tables listed in the Appendix. The listing of sub-commodities and the corresponding numbers in the extreme right hand column to the first level of aggregation mentioned above.

Absence of Data on Provincial Imports and Exports

The most serious difficulty in constructing provincial input-output tables is the absence of data on imports into the province. One does not know the external supply available to meet provincial demand, and there is no alternative but to build autonomous estimates of all intermediate and final demand categories. When this is done, competitive imports into the province from sources external to the region appear as the

residual shortfall between total demand and local supply. Total demand equals provincial use plus exports. Local supply equals provincial output plus imports from other Atlantic Provinces. The shortfall (residual) estimate of imports originating from sources external to the Atlantic Region is thus given by the identity:

Provincial output

plus Imports from other Atlantic Provinces

less Provincial use

less All exports out of the province

equals Residual imports from sources external to the region.

These residual imports cannot however be separated into goods originating from other Canadian provinces and goods originating from foreign sources. The procedure calls for the greatest attainable accuracy of estimates on the demand side, including estimates of exports. The procedure rests on the assumption that there is no re-export or transshipment of commodities. (We do, of course, show both in- and out- movements of some commodities. This was done where we were able to obtain direct information on the provincial exports of a commodity whose total provincial demand exceeds provincial production.) Through-movements or transshipments do not appear in the tables. Thus, winter grain shipments through Maritime ports appear neither as an import nor as an export. However, the transportation, storage and distribution services associated with the handling of goods passing through the region for export out of Maritime ports as well as similar services associated with the handling of imported goods destined for other Canadian provinces entering by Maritime ports, are included in the tables as exports of transportation, distribution and associated services. (For example, in Nova Scotia the estimated value of such services exported to the rest of Canada was \$29 million in 1965.)

To reduce the underestimate of imports by "netting out", we worked with the most disaggregated commodity detail which the data would permit. As broader commodity groups were built up by aggregation, an increasing number of cases of simultaneous export and imports appeared. This phase of the study yielded the first set of estimates of imports into the Atlantic Provinces which has ever been made and also the first set of carefully constructed estimates of exports out of the Atlantic Provinces.¹⁰

¹⁰ A comparison of our estimates of exports to foreign countries with those made by John Earl is found in *Part VI of the APIO Study*, (29). Earl's study was confined to exports from the Atlantic Region to foreign countries. Estimates of Atlantic exports to Canadian destinations (external to the Atlantic Region) were not made by Professor Earl. See *A Report on the Exports of the Atlantic Region*, prepared by John F. Earl for the Atlantic Provinces Research Board, May 1964 (mimeo).

Imports into the region equal the sum of the inflow of non-Atlantic products into the four provinces. Imports into any one province are equal to the sum of non-Atlantic inflows and inflows of products from the other Atlantic Provinces. In order to estimate these flows, for each of the Atlantic Provinces and for the Atlantic Region as a whole, interprovincial flows between the four provinces had to be estimated independently. To this end a survey of all manufacturing establishments included in the 1960 Census of Manufactures was conducted. Each establishment was asked to dispose of the commodities produced in 1960 with respect to five geographic destinations: each of the three Atlantic Provinces, foreign markets, and shipments to the rest of Canada. Establishments were requested to report on the disposition of the output of all commodities normally produced by the 3-digit S.I.C. group to which the surveyed establishment belonged.

The above discussion relates only to "competitive imports". Estimates of the import of non-competitive goods presented fewer difficulties.

Competitive and Non-competitive Imports

The problem here is well known. The smaller the economy one deals with, the more non-competitive imports there will be, if one defines this term to refer to commodities not produced within the economy. Further, the finer the commodity detail, the more non-competitive imports there will be. (If one were to go to the ultimate length of defining a commodity by brand name, almost all imports would become non-competitive.) As stated above it is desirable to work with fine commodity detail, as long as data permit, because this leads to less loss of information concerning trade. On the other hand, it is not desirable to force too many commodities into the non-competitive group - even if the data would permit it - because this amounts to constraining the import content of all purchasing activities, both productive and final, to bear a strictly proportional relationship to output. This neither represents the real world - where the proportion of imported purchases tends to rise in years of exceptionally high economic activity - nor is it useful in terms of building a policy-oriented model which facilitates the exploration of "import-substitution" by varying the competitive import coefficient for one or more commodities.

In our tables competitive imports are channelled through the delivering (row) sector. The input coefficients of the purchasing sectors are thus less influenced by trading patterns, and more closely approximate so-called "technical" coefficients in the sense that they represent a purchase of input regardless of its geographical source of supply.

We proceeded as follows. Initially we defined as non-competitive any commodity not produced in the Atlantic Region in 1960. If a commodity was produced

in any one of the four provinces, in however small a quantity, its import into the region was initially defined as competitive. Our experience was that in allocating materials used in manufacturing it was not difficult to identify intermediate material purchases which originated outside the region, because the Census of Manufactures provides very detailed data on materials used. In cases of doubt a comparison of unit value of the comparable locally produced material enables us to decide whether these materials were in fact the same commodity. If all data on purchases were as good as data on intermediate goods purchased by manufacturers, the problem of deciding which commodities should be treated as non-competitive imports could be settled with reference only to conceptual considerations.

With reference to conceptual considerations alone, we were faced with a choice: a more embracing classification of "non-competitive" imports facilitates estimation of the direct and indirect import-requirements of a given program of final purchases – on the assumption of constant market structures. A classification which puts a larger part of marginal commodities into the "competitive" group, yields more flexibility regarding constancy of the coefficients, but implies a sacrifice of information and necessitates independent estimates of imports of the commodity in question for the year for which the projectors are made. We may illustrate the point with primary steel products. We know the range of primary steel products which were produced in the region in 1960. They were specialized steel commodities, mainly for export out of the area. We had data on the exports of these commodities out of the region. Further, we knew the type of primary steel commodities being purchased by manufacturing and construction industries and we knew that many of these were **not** produced in the area in any significant quantities (for instance, steel plate, structural steel, etc.). We thus had a choice: (a) we could make two commodity groups, one composed of products of a type being made locally and exported and the other classified as a non-competitive import, or (b) we could define one wider commodity group "steel products" in such a way that one would have exports and imports for this commodity. The second of these alternatives sacrifices information. One might nevertheless opt for this treatment of "steel products" as a competitive import in order to explore "import substitution" by means of changing import coefficients. There exists yet a third possibility: one could insert a dummy column representing the cost structure of the industry which produces those steel products which are in fact being imported. One could then explore the implications of increasing the local output of this (dummy) industry. In fact we finally decided to treat those steel products which are definitely not made in the province, as non-competitive imports.

To a large degree, however, designation of imports between competitive and non-competitive is determined by the inadequacy of the data regarding purchases by

non-manufacturing and by final demand sectors. To cite another example: we can estimate final demand purchases of fruit (exclusive of Atlantic Provinces products such as apples and blueberries). It is known that the bulk of fresh fruit is essentially non-competitive for climatic reasons. As it is difficult to distinguish final expenditure on fruit between fruit of a type which is, or might be locally produced, all import of fruit becomes "competitive". The same holds true for "fresh vegetables" where local production is very small and cannot be expanded significantly. In some cases, like wheat or corn, we have classified the commodity as a non-competitive import and transferred the local product to some other commodity group such as "miscellaneous agricultural output". Non-competitive imports estimated are listed in the Appendix to this chapter.

Commodities and Industries: More Rows than Columns

All industries produce more than one commodity. Some commodities are produced by more than one industry. This troublesome fact constitutes one of the many difficulties which face anybody engaged in constructing or using input-output tables. There is no ideal solution. Obviously, it is advantageous to set up the accounts in such a way that we preserve the maximum amount of information. For this reason among others we opted for a rectangular input matrix which has more (commodity) rows than (industry) columns.

Industries Producing More Than One Commodity

This in itself would not be too troublesome. Suppose that an industry produces three commodities but that none of these three are produced by any other industry. For input-output analysis this means that we must assume a common cost structure for each of the three commodities – a common set of commodity inputs. There is no way to escape this. However, we still wish to preserve three rows for the three commodities. We need the three rows because the origin of supply with respect to local and imported source is likely to be different for each of the three commodities. Although we show the three rows, the situation does not depart from the one-for-one correspondence between groups of products and industrial sectors. If all cases were like this, one would have essentially a square table in which additional information concerning the origin and disposition of commodities or products is recorded.

Commodities Produced by More Than One Industry

This is the truly troublesome situation. It becomes more troublesome the higher the degree of aggregation of commodity groups. Such aggregation, however, increases the number of commodities for which we assume the cost structure to be common. One can identify three types of cases in which a commodity or services is produced by more than one industry: secondary products, by-products, and own-account production. These cases can be classified with respect to conditions of

demand and supply. By independent demand we mean that the demand is independent of the demand for other commodities produced in the industry. By independent supply we mean that the output of the commodity by the producing industry is independent of the output of other commodities produced in the industry. In the case of own-account services, such as transportation, demand is linked with the output of the associated commodity, but supply is not necessarily linked.

Three cases can be summarized as follows:

	Demand	Supply
Secondary products	Independent	Independent
By-products	Independent	Dependent
Own-account services	Dependent	Can be treated either way

Secondary Products

Where a commodity is produced by more than one industry, it is defined as principal to one and secondary to one or several other industries. The demand for the commodity is independent of the demand for other commodities produced in the industries which produce it. Examples of secondary products are pulpwood produced in agriculture (wood-farming) as well as in the logging industry; frozen fruit produced by the fish processing industry as well as by the fruit and vegetable processing industry. Here we proceed by recording the commodity as an output to more than one industry. We could then assume that all increases in demand for this type of commodity would be produced by the principal producing industry. This is reasonable because the materials involved in producing the commodity more closely approximate the cost structure of the industry to which it is principal than that to which it is secondary. But one is not forced to proceed like this. One can assume that the increase in demand will be produced by both the industries, and in any proportion desired, including that in which these products were produced in the base year. This latter (constant market share) assumption is in fact the one we opted for. By adopting the rectangular form of input and output matrices we have gained more flexibility. Obviously such a system can do all that the conventional inter-industry table can do, and more. Our system contains additional information, which it gives it more flexibility.

By-products

A product may be produced in two industries: in one industry, it is a by-product, in the other it is produced as an independent activity. If no such other industry exists, we postulate an import of the commodity. Ideally one would wish to assume that demand for this product from the two sources of supply be allocated in such a way that the industry to which it is a by-product does not produce more of its principal product than is otherwise required. Thus, for instance

one would not wish to allow an increase in demand for sulphuric acid to yield a surplus of supply of primary steel. Rather, one would wish to use the supply of sulphuric acid associated with a given demand for primary steel products and obtain the balance from the industry which normally produces this product, or from imports.

Transfers of Secondary and By-products

In the 1965 tables no distinction was made between secondary and by-products. Although this treatment sacrifices this distinction, it is, on balance, a superior treatment to the transfer technique, which we used in the preparation of the 1960 tables. The combination of the fixed market share assumption with the usual fixed input is fully described in Chapter 4. With the use of a fixed market share assumption, an increase in demand for any commodity is directed toward the industries which produce it in proportion to the ratios in which the commodity was produced in the base year.

In the 1960 tables, however, secondary and by-products were originally treated by transfers.

In the case of secondary products the industry (A) actually producing the secondary product (B) is assumed to "sell" it to industry (B) to which the product is principal. The latter industry (B) thus makes a "purchase" of the commodity (B) from industry (A) and sells it in the commodity row (B) representing output of a type principal to itself.

	A	B
A		+
B		-

This "purchase" falsely increases input into industry B which is cancelled out by making a compensating negative entry on the principal diagonal of B. Industry output levels in both A and B remain unchanged, while the supply of the commodity recorded in row B is augmented by the amount of secondary production (of commodity B) undertaken in industry A. An increase in demand for the principal product of industry B thus activates industry A, which supplies a portion of demand for this product, produced with the techniques of industry A. There is a corresponding reduction in demand for the product produced with techniques of industry B.

In the case of by-products the industry (A) producing the commodity (B) as a by-product is also assumed to "sell" it to the industry to which it is primary (B). The transfer, however, is effected by

considering this "sale" as a "negative input" of commodity (B) to the industry (A), matched by a corresponding purchase from itself on the principal diagonal of A.

	A	B
A	+	
B	-	

Here again, industry output levels in both A and B remain unchanged, while the supply of the commodity recorded in row B is diminished by the amount

produced in A. An increase in demand for the principal product of B, however, does not stimulate industry A in which it is a by-product, while any increase in demand for the principal product of industry A automatically augments the supply of commodity B.

As a result of these transfer procedures, entries in the rows representing the principal products will be negative whenever the amount transferred exceeds normal intermediate purchases recorded in that cell. The transfer of secondary and by-products to their appropriate principal product rows enables us to obtain correct estimates of residual imports for commodities whose domestic supply does not originate wholly in one industry. An illustration of the resulting negative entries that appear in the 1960 tables is given below:

Purchases by the Forestry Sector, 1960

	Newfound-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands of dollars			
From agriculture:				
Actual purchases of agricultural products	179.0	14.6	156.6	182.4
+ Transfers:				
Purchases from farm wood lots	81.0	989.9	4,109.9	6,050.0
Purchases from sawmills	-	-	-	5.9
= Entry in input-output tables after transfers made	260.0	1,004.5	4,266.5	6,238.3
From forestry:				
Actual purchases of forestry products	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.0
- Compensating entry	- 81.0	- 989.9	- 4,109.9	- 6,055.9
= Entry in input-output tables after transfers made	- 80.3	- 989.9	- 4,109.9	- 6,051.9

Own-account transportation - Where the secondary activity is own-account work, which is directly related to the output of the principal activity of the industry the demand for the principal product induces a related demand for the secondary activity. (Examples: ore which is mined and hauled to tide water, or beer which is delivered to retail outlets by fleets of trucks belonging to the manufacturer.) Own-account transportation may be treated in one of two ways: one can integrate the transportation activity with the producing activity or one can transfer the own-account activity and its associated costs to the sector to which it is principal - in this case the transportation sector. In no case should the producing industry be permitted to produce transportation services as a distinct secondary activity. In the first case own-account transportation disappears from view: its costs are integrated with those of the industry, and the value of output is correspondingly raised to delivered cost. In the second case, the industry should "buy" the transportation services associated with delivery of its product and pass these transportation charges on to the purchaser in the form

of a higher price. The buyer thus purchases the product at a valuation which includes the transportation margin.

This treatment seems suitable wherever we have the situation that no buyer in fact has access to a commodity before certain additional delivery services have been added to it. This permits us to deal also with industries which produce some but not all of their related transportation. Here one can proceed in one of two ways. One can remove own-account transportation from these industries and transfer it to the transportation sector and then make the purchaser of the product buy the transportation margin. Alternately, one can take the mixed situation as it is and let the purchasing sector buy the difference between the product at purchaser's price and the apparent producer price, remembering that the apparent producer price includes a certain amount of transportation. Thirdly, one can do as suggested above, and make the producer buy the whole transportation margin and pass on the cost in the form of a higher "producer price".

Own-account construction — Own-account construction was treated differently. Own-account construction activity was removed from the account of the industry undertaking it and all associated costs were transferred to the account of the construction industry. A purchase by an industry of own-account repair construction was treated as a purchase from the construction industry. We did not permit construction to appear as the output of any industry other than the construction industry, defined to include own-account work. Alternatively one might have permitted the industries to undertake their own-account construction work in which case one would have to make sure that their costs would include all wages, construction materials and overheads associated with their own-account construction activity.

Distribution margins and revaluation of inputs at "producer" value — Whereas data on inputs into the producing sectors and data on purchases by final demand sectors are normally collected at "purchaser" value, all transactions in the input-output accounts should be entered at "producer" value. The method used to estimate gross margins on commodity inputs and final purchases consisted in revaluing the quantities of commodities purchased by each industry at producer prices and deducting the amounts so obtained from the recorded purchaser price. This gross margin is then allocated to its various sub-components: transportation costs, wholesale and retail distribution, markups and taxes of various types. We calculated gross margins at the commodity level in which inputs were recorded. Inputs were initially recorded at purchaser value and the transaction was subsequently revalued at estimated producer prices. To estimate the correct producer price, we used the following information: average unit producer price of provincially produced output; average gross wholesale margins by type of wholesale establishment; data on transportation costs from various sources and estimates of federal and provincial indirect taxes based on the tax rates prevailing in 1960 and 1965.

As is well known, the basic problem lies in finding the correct price at which to revalue each transaction. Reported prices — producer's and purchaser's — are averages of transactions of commodity categories, each category consisting of several items of varying unit values. For example, input may be described simply as "lumber", and the unit value may range from the value of one specific type of cheap lumber to the value of special types of expensive lumber. More often than not it is an average value of two or more types. Thus several adjustments are necessary, although the extent to which adjustments are necessary are minimized by the detailed commodity level at which the calculations were made. A separate and independent revaluation was made for each transaction; the percentage margin on the purchase of commodity A by industry B might be different from the percentage margin on the purchase of commodity A by industry C. Revaluations from purchaser to producer

were made for each 3-digit S.I.C. industry. A tabulation showing the weighted average of margins on commodities purchased by all producing sectors as well as the final demand sectors in 1960 is attached to the notes on Sources and Methods in Volume II. The same percentages were applied to the 1965 data, with adjustments for changes in sales taxes where applicable.

Margins on purchases by final users were similarly calculated. It was assumed that the total gross value of output of retail distribution services were included in margins on goods purchased by the personal expenditure sector. Margins associated with the operation of motor vehicles, that is, dealer margins on new and used cars, sales margins on gasoline, oil and parts were **not** included in the general distribution sector. Similarly, taxes paid on the purchase of gasoline were not included in the margins, but were shown as a separate row in the tables. Details of the treatment of motor vehicle operation are outlined below.

The procedures which we followed here in the estimation of margins did not grant any a priori assurance that the grand sum of estimated margins on all transactions would equal the output of freight transportation plus the services of the wholesale and retail industry, as it should. In fact, we found a remarkably close balance in every province, and we did not have to seriously adjust estimated margins to bring supply and demand for margins to equality.

1. Estimation of Output and Inputs of All Producing Sectors

The notes which follow are intended to give a very brief sketch of some of the methods used in constructing the estimates. For each industrial sector (column) we had to obtain data on:

- (a) the gross value of output of the goods and services produced;
- (b) the geographic (market) disposition of the output of all locally produced goods;
- (c) the input structure, i.e., detail concerning expenditures on intermediate goods and services and on the purchase of all primary factors (including non-competitive imports).¹¹

Agriculture

The output of the Agricultural Sector consists of farm cash receipts, income in kind, including dwelling services (farmhouses), and the value of inventory changes. The sum of these items yields an estimate of gross farm income. Gross output thus exceeds cash

¹¹ It is implicit in these remarks that we constructed our estimates primarily by the collection of data on inputs (or purchases) rather than data on the industrial disposition of output (or sales).

receipts by the value of non-cash income. Production of pulpwood on farm woodlots is included in the output of the agricultural industry. In the 1965 tables, the agricultural sector was divided into three sub-sectors according to size of farm: large farms were defined as those with a gross value of output in excess of \$10,000 per annum; small farms as those yielding between \$2,500 and \$10,000, and subsistence farms are "farms" with a value of output of less than \$2,500 per annum. The input structure of these three sub-sectors was estimated separately. Unfortunately separate treatment had to be abandoned because we could not develop reliable estimates of commodity output from each of the three sub-sectors. In view of the relative magnitude of subsistence agriculture in the Atlantic Provinces, it would be useful from an economic and a social point of view, to maintain at least two agricultural sectors, one commercial and the other non-commercial. It is unfortunate that we did not have the time to undertake the surveys that would be necessary to make reliable estimates of the composition of output by sub-sector.

Much effort was put into determining the geographic disposition of agricultural output. In the 1960 estimates this was done both in quantities and values. Apart from potato and apple shipments, data on interprovincial movements were fragmentary. The Atlantic Provinces are known to be a deficit area in agricultural products, particularly meats and dairy products, and there was little out-of-province movement. Estimates of farm operating expenses were derived from DBS sources, including estimates of unincorporated business income and wages and salaries paid and received as income in kind.

Primary Forestry

The output of the primary forestry sector consists primarily of logging operations, excluding the production of wood on farm woodlots. The main problem here was that of establishing the appropriate value of the output of the sector. Many logging establishments use the services of independent logging contractors and also purchase wood from other logging establishments. There is thus a problem of avoiding duplication in estimates of the gross value of output. Furthermore, where logging operations are integrated with sawmills or pulp and paper mills, additional valuation difficulties arise in estimating the disposition of output of forestry. In the 1960 tables, we relied on the DBS Annual Census of Logging both to establish value of shipments and inputs into the sector. In the 1965 tables adjustments were made. These adjustments on the output side necessitated adjustments to inputs. Inter-company purchases netted out of output must also be removed from inputs, thus no purchase of primary forestry products from the primary forestry industry appears in the tables. The inclusion of estimates of the output of small logging operators is balanced by an increase in unincorporated business income on the expenditure side.

Fishery

The output of the primary fishery was built from data on the value of landed catch of fish in two segments: molluscs and crustaceans (shellfish) and groundfish, pelagic and estuarial (all other fish). Four fishery sectors were thus constructed, two primary and two secondary (processing and handling). Differences in the nature of the lobster fishery and groundfishery suggested that it would be useful to separate the cost structures of these two types of fishing. A substantial addition was made to the value of landed catch in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to allow for the value added on green salting of fish by fishermen. The cost structure of the two primary sectors was built from miscellaneous information relating to the costs of operating various types of fishing craft in the Atlantic Region.

After deduction of a small amount estimated to be direct sale by fishermen to consumers and fish retained for their own consumption, the total primary catch of shellfish and groundfish was fed into the two secondary fish processing industries. The secondary fish products industry was built up to the estimated value of final fish products (shellfish and groundfish). The secondary industries were assumed to purchase the transportation services involved in moving fish to the processing plant, and they were assumed to produce, as part of the gross value of this output, the distribution services associated with the handling of fish and fish products. One reason that dictated this treatment was the impossibility of separating sales and purchases of primary fish from sales and purchases of final fish products. The secondary fish products industry thus constructed therefore differs from the fish products industry as defined by Statistics Canada. It is composed of a combination of manufacturing (processing) and distribution (handling) activities which transforms fish landed at beaches into final sales of fish products.

Estimates of the geographic disposition of the output of final fish products were extremely difficult to make. This is a case where we suffered from a surfeit of data, for it was never too clear whether available data related to intermediate or final fish products. For exports of fish products *Trade of Canada* data, by port of exit, as well as a special survey on fish exports to the United States by province of origin, provided the main source of information. Estimates of shipments to Central Canada were obtained as a residual difference between output on the one hand and foreign exports and local consumption on the other. It is to be expected that our estimates are more reliable for the Atlantic Region as a whole than they are for any single province, because of the massive inter-provincial transfers of fish and fish products within the Atlantic Region.

Mining

The Mining Sector was estimated in five sub-sectors of the Standard Industrial Classification: metal

mining, coal mining, non-metallic mineral mining, quarries and sandpits, and contract drilling. (In 1965 contract drilling was treated as a "primary" business service bought by the mining sector.) Data on output and inputs as well as the disposition of output were obtained from Statistics Canada sources and the Department of Mines. Direct surveys were used to supplement regular Statistics Canada data to break down items such as fuel costs and the costs of materials and supplies of mines.

In Newfoundland, over 80% of the output of metal mining consists of iron ore mined in the Labrador - Schefferville area. All the costs, incomes and value added associated with metal mining have been channelled through the Newfoundland economy. This treatment has probably resulted in an overstatement of the impact of metal mining on the economy of Newfoundland, for it is known that many of the inputs do not come from Newfoundland sources, and it is probable that a good part of the incomes earned in iron ore mining are spent outside that province.

Manufacturing

Data on manufacturing outputs and inputs were obtained from the DBS annual Census of Manufacturing. While this census yields much excellent information on commodity outputs and inputs, three areas are poorly documented in the Census. Special surveys were thus necessary to convert the data to a form suitable for the input-output tables. These areas are: (i) expenditures on services; (ii) the item classified as "operating supplies", the commodity detail of which needs to be determined; (iii) primary factor inputs apart from wages and salaries. Two further problem areas required additional survey data; one concerned the use of containers by industries. (Here we needed information to break down the global figure of container use reported in the Census.) The other concerned the geographic disposition of all locally manufactured goods. In this latter case an elaborate survey was undertaken and questionnaires were sent to all manufacturers included in the 1960 Census of Manufactures. This survey was vital in order to establish reliable estimates of shipments into each province and (indirectly) reliable estimates of residual imports into each province. An implicit assumption of our procedure was that manufacturers in the Atlantic Provinces know the final destination of their shipments. The survey has no way of detecting whether a shipment of goods reported as sold in the producing province was not in fact re-sold outside the province. If this was in fact the case, out-of-province shipments (and residual imports) would be underestimated.

Data on major commodity inputs were supplemented by information yielded by the several surveys mentioned above. These intermediate inputs, along with reported wages and salaries and an estimate of supplementary labour income, were subtracted from the reported gross value of output in each industry, leaving a

"gross surplus" which was then broken down into the remaining primary inputs: - profits, interest and depreciation. This was done with the aid of a large sample of financial statements of firms operating in each industry, collected under the Company and Labour Unions Reporting Act.

A general problem in processing reported input data arises because it is not always clear whether the value of intermediate commodities used reported by manufacturers really represents production costs only, as they are supposed to, or whether some own-account activity, such as construction, transportation or distribution has also been included. The problem presents itself particularly with respect to estimates of wage bill and of fuel costs. Thus for example, the reported wage bill in a manufacturing industry was reduced by an estimate of the wages and salaries component of own-account construction, where we had reason to believe that own-account construction took place. All costs related to own-account construction activity were attributed to the construction activity industry. On the whole, however, data on the manufacturing sectors were good, and even where there were gaps in information, it was decided to tolerate no "unallocated" inputs (or outputs), on the grounds that an informed guess at an early stage of the process of estimation when one is close to the details, is better than a guess made later when one is less clear about what is being guessed.

Construction Activity

The construction industry was built in three major sub-sectors: residential, non-residential and engineering construction. The output of the sectors were taken to be the value of construction activity as reported in the Statistics Canada publication *Construction in Canada*. The definition of construction used in that publication and in our input-output tables is based on the activity rather than the establishment concept. Thus own-account new and repair construction of all private business and public sectors is removed from the accounts of these sectors and included in the construction industry. Industries are thus not shown as purchasing materials or paying wages connected with their (own account) construction activity; instead, the equivalent gross value is shown as a purchase by the industry of construction activity from the construction sector.

Whereas it is simple to identify the users of residential construction, it is difficult to allocate reported repair construction expenditures between building and engineering repairs. For this reason we were able to present only one row of (non-residential) repair construction. All inputs of construction to intermediate sectors represent repair work. All new construction is shown as capital formation of private business or one of the five public sectors. These latter may also purchase repair construction done on current account.

The construction industry was initially divided into 19 sub-sectors and inputs were calculated separately for each of these. The information available to build the cost structures of the 19 sub-sectors in 1960 was quite limited, but in 1965 we were fortunate to benefit from the detailed studies of cost structures in the construction industry done by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics for their input-output tables for 1961.

Transportation

The transportation industry was built up from eight sub-sectors representing air, rail, water, bus services, moving and storage, trucking, taxicabs, warehousing and services incidental to transportation. Although we estimated separate cost structures for each of these eight sub-sectors, we were not able to show more than one "transportation" commodity in the tables because we could not allocate intermediate uses of transportation services separately to the eight types of carriers without a great deal more research. It is nevertheless useful to have separate input structures for the different carriers. One can explore the effects of changing the "mix" of transportation services in the economy. The case is similar to that of the construction industry. Furthermore, as with construction, the transportation industry is built on an activity basis and transportation services are produced by the transportation industry only.

It proved quite difficult to allocate transportation revenues and expenditures to a provincial basis. Even the regional accounts of the two main carriers - Air Canada and the Canadian National Railways - do not coincide with the boundaries of the four Atlantic Provinces. Essentially, cost structures for air and rail transport were built up from the best estimates of their provincial revenues and expenditures obtainable from Air Canada and the CNR. Insofar as it was possible to identify them provincially, the various subsidies paid to the railways on account of their operations in the Atlantic Provinces were removed from the estimate of revenues. Transportation revenues shown in the tables thus represent the sum of actual receipts from users, and subsidies to the industry are shown as a negative input rather than as direct revenue.¹²

Although truck transportation is a major activity in inter-industry transactions, existing statistics on the industry are not at all suitable for input-output analysis. The major difficulty lies in establishing the value of output of the trucking industry. The difficulty is compounded by the need to determine a provincial value of output and by the existence of considerable own-account transportation. The trucking industry in the Atlantic tables is a larger industry (activity) than the set of trucking establishments covered by Statistics Canada

¹² The large hauling subsidies paid to rail and water carriers for carrying Maritime coal to Central Canada are treated as a negative export revenue (see below).

publications; it is extended to include private and for-hire activity and own-account truck transportation carried on by manufacturing and service industries, e.g., dairies, bakeries and the construction industry. In addition, in our tables trucking includes estimates of garbage collection services, snow removal and towing services all of which involve road transportation. The first estimates of cost structures were built up from gasoline consumption statistics. We subtracted the use of gasoline by all other industries and by final sectors from total provincial net sales of gasoline (in gallons). The remainder was assumed to be used by all forms of trucking included in this sector. Other costs were built up from estimates of average costs per truck scaled up by the number of trucks estimated from *Motor Transport Traffic*. Operating revenues were based on revenue per truck.

Estimates of revenues and expenditures in truck transportation were necessarily among the weakest in the tables, and the value of output of the sub-sector was finally established only during the balancing stage of our work.

Communications and Utilities

Revenues and expenditures on telephone services and electric power are well documented in Statistics Canada publications. In the other areas such as cable and telegraph, radio and television broadcasting, data are reported on a Canada-wide basis and provincial shares were determined by referring to supplementary sources. Operating statistics for water utilities were estimated from annual reports of the larger municipalities in the region. Costs of water to users were derived from ratios of water and sewerage payments reported in a special Survey of Selected Business Expenses carried out by Statistics Canada. In the 1965 tables the activities of the Post Office were classified to the industrial sector rather than to the public sector, as was done in 1960. Revenues from the sale of stamps, meters, money orders, etc. are balanced against expenditures on wages, rents, etc. published in the *Public Accounts of Canada*. Provincial revenues were estimated largely by summing the uses, since the attempt to distribute total Canada revenue provincially yielded strange results.

The main source of operating revenue in radio and television broadcasting is advertising, which is shown as being bought in total by the advertising industry and then sold to the various industrial users.

Distribution

The output of wholesale and retail trade is defined as the gross trading margins, i.e., total sales (adjusted for inventory changes), less cost of goods sold. Thus goods are shown as moving directly from producer to user, without recording the distribution sector as an intermediary. The output and cost structure of the wholesale and retail distribution sectors were estimated separately.

Revenues and expenditures were derived from the Census of Merchandising and from a large sample of financial returns from different types of retail establishments.

Automobile dealers which are included in the Census of Merchandising were excluded from our distribution sector. We chose to include this activity in a Motor Vehicle Operation and Maintenance industry, specially created to deal with all expenditures relating to motor vehicle repair and operation (except gasoline). This sector is perhaps unique in input-output work, at least in Canada. The output or revenue of the sector is composed of the following items: gross trading margins on the sale of gasoline, lubricating, oil, new and used passenger cars, the costs of repair work including parts, passenger car licences and insurance, and traffic fines. In short, the sector includes everything related to motor vehicles except for the factory gate value of new cars and the cost (to the retailer) of gasoline and oil. This treatment is useful for analytical work and its advantages are threefold: firstly, it avoids the necessity of estimating and charging individual items such as tires, or licences, to each of the many using sectors, and it enables us to charge expenses reported simply as "maintenance of cars and trucks" to a sector which will automatically allocate the components of these expenditures on a proportional basis. Secondly, it means that the large and important service activity related to the motor vehicle is not lost in the general distribution sector. Thirdly, it allows us to deal with the fact that services connected with the automobile are in fact a mixture of distribution and repair services, and it is neither possible nor desirable to separate them.

Travel and Entertainment

This is a "dummy" sector which allocates reported expenditures on travel and entertainment to transportation, motor vehicle maintenance, hotels and restaurants, etc.

Dwelling Services

This sector shows the transactions involved in the ownership of buildings for dwelling purposes only. The gross revenue or output includes cash rents, imputed rents of owner-occupied buildings and cash rents of farm dwellings. Expenses of the sector are few but large: repairs, taxes, insurance, mortgage, interest, depreciation and net interest earned by renting of dwelling space. The sector has no wage bill, no employment and no inputs of commodities. Its only intermediate inputs are construction repair and various financial charges.

Financial Services

The estimation of the revenues and expenditures in the financial services creates conceptual and statistical problems whose solution inevitably involves some degree of arbitrariness. This is so at the national level and the

problem is evidently compounded at the provincial level. The industry is composed of chartered banks, finance companies, insurance companies, real estate agencies and equipment rental companies. There are serious statistical difficulties in determining the value of the output of the services produced and the industrial and final allocation of these services to using sectors. Financial services were initially estimated from the using side, by summing all the industrial and final uses. The sum of costs to the users yields "gross receipts" which are conceptually not equal to "output" of the service. To overcome this problem, chartered banks are given an imputed output of services defined to be the excess of interest received over interest paid on deposits, plus actual service charges. As everybody knows there are no such data at the provincial level. Estimates of provincial wages and salaries paid by banks were obtained from the Labour Division of Statistics Canada. The relationship between total wages and salaries paid by banks in Canada and total output of banking services was used to estimate the value of provincial output.

Finance companies were treated similarly, the value of output being defined as the difference between interest earned and interest paid. For all insurance, excluding life insurance, output is defined to be the difference between premiums earned and claims incurred. For life insurance, the balance on annuity funds is added because it is in effect a sinking fund, and therefore part of the current year's operating surplus. Dividends paid to policy holders are not included in the claims, but are treated as part of the corporate surplus which is subsequently transferred to persons. The total output of life insurance services is sold directly to persons.

The real estate industry provides the service of gross land and building rents to commercial and industrial enterprises and to the public sectors. The gross value of output was calculated as the sum of the uses, for the reason that this was considered the most feasible way of arriving at a self-balancing estimate of output. Similarly, the output of equipment rental was initially built up from estimated expenditures made on such services.

Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers

This sector sells the services of providing accommodation, meals and other refreshment. Revenues were derived in a manner similar to the distributive trades. We subtracted the estimated cost of food products from the reported gross revenue of the sector, to obtain an estimate of the value of services rendered. Households are the major purchaser of the service and household purchases include expenditures by tourists in the region.

Personal and Business Services

In our tables personal services are composed of the expenditures on domestic servants, doctors, dentists

and similar private practitioners, religious, charitable and community organizations and amusement and personal services as defined in the Census of Merchandising and Services. Estimates of expenditures on these services were built up from a wide variety of sources, but there came a point when the only source available was the population census — that is, we used an estimate of individual or household expenditure and multiplied it by the population.

Business services are composed of advertising services, legal, accounting and other professional and technical services. Advertising revenues of radio and television broadcasting stations and newspapers are channelled through the business services sector to users, instead of being sold directly. This makes the revenues and expenditures of our advertising agencies much larger than those reported in the Census of Merchandising.

In the 1965 tables services to primary industries, i.e., veterinary services and contract drilling were treated as an additional service sector called Primary Services. Inputs into the several component services of the sector were estimated separately and then aggregated into one industry.

It can be seen that in many cases estimation of the output of services was intimately bound up with the uses of the service. Thus, some of the estimates of outputs of services were not finalized until the last balancing stage of the work. This method of proceeding may appear precarious to some readers, but the relatively poor quality of direct statistical information in these service sectors left us with no alternative procedures.

2. Estimation of Expenditure Patterns of Final Users

Final demand was estimated in nine domestic and six export sectors. These are personal consumption, fixed capital formation of industries, inventory change, federal government spending on defence within the region, federal government civilian expenditures on goods and services, provincial and municipal government expenditures on goods and services, and expenditures of the hospital and education sectors.

Exports were estimated for each of the following six destinations: each of the four Atlantic Provinces, the rest of Canada, and foreign markets. Imports are recorded by five sources — from each of the four Atlantic Provinces and (residually) from the “rest of the world” including the rest of Canada. Each category of final demand was disaggregated with respect to the commodity and service composition of purchases. The estimation of purchases at this level of detail for each of the four provinces proved to be an extremely difficult and time-consuming task, particularly in the case of personal consumption expenditure and expenditures by the five public sectors.

Personal Consumption Expenditure

Estimates of final personal expenditure were obtained by summing estimates of expenditures by persons on major groups of commodities and services. The *Census of Retail Trade* was used to give total estimates of personal expenditure on major groups of goods and *Family Expenditure Survey* data were used to obtain a breakdown into finer commodity detail. Estimates were made in 60 commodity groups which were further subdivided into 105 detailed commodities. All estimates of retail sales to persons were revalued to producer price at the individual commodity level. Percentage margins on personal expenditure on commodities are listed in Volume II and actual values of margins or markups for 1960 are listed in a detailed statistical report on Personal Consumption Expenditure. (27)

Because Census of Retail Trade data are compiled on an establishment basis, these data had to be converted to a commodity basis and classified according to the commodity categories of the input-output tables.

Estimates of personal expenditure on services were made by 13 groups of services, and a variety of sources was used including the *Census of Merchandising*. These estimates were intimately related to the estimation of the revenue and expenditures of the various service sectors. The output of domestic services or medical and dental services, for example, is purchased almost exclusively by persons; thus the estimate of the revenue of these service sectors simultaneously determines the estimate of personal expenditure on their output (and visa versa). For these reasons, the personal consumption account was the last one to be completely balanced. Further detail concerning methods of estimating sources of statistical data and supplementary tabular material for 1960 are contained in Volume II of this study.

For the 1965 tables, initial estimates of personal consumption expenditures were made by the Atlantic Development Board. Before attempting commodity supply-demand balances we attempted to fit total consumption expenditure for each province into our set of multi-sectoral accounts (described in Chapter 2). However, it was found that these initial estimates were high in relation to provincial income. This conclusion was confirmed by the difficulties encountered in arriving at individual commodity balances. The estimates originally made by the staff of the ADB were therefore revised downwards. We again used the *Census of Retail Trade* (1966) as firm data. The assumption was made that personal expenditures on commodities in 1965 would bear approximately the same relationship to expenditures derived from the 1966 Census, as the 1960 expenditures at retail sale price bore to the 1961 Census. Percentage margins (from producer to retail valuation) from 1960 were applied to the 1965 expenditures.

Public Sector Expenditures

It is obvious that the economic impact of public expenditure on the provincial economy is of direct relevance to the policy maker. We thus undertook a very detailed analysis of the sources of revenue and the commodity and service composition of expenditures of the following five public sectors: federal government, provincial government, municipal government, education and hospitalization.

In these five sectors expenditures on goods and services are financed almost exclusively from the general revenues of the three levels of government. Government expenditures fall into two major categories: (i) transfers of purchasing power and (ii) payment for goods and services. In our accounts, services rendered by wage and salary earners and rentiers (bond holders) are purchased directly by the public sectors; i.e., there is no public administration industry within the input-output table — public administration is treated as final demand.

It is by no means easy to construct a consistent set of accounts of the transactions of the public sectors with each other and with the other sectors of the economy. Some of the available information is compiled by calendar year, while other information is available only by fiscal year. Furthermore, compilations of public accounts from different administrative sources may show somewhat different figures for the same transaction. We relied heavily on the work done by the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada in reconciling differences of this kind. In general we recorded payments made by one sector to another as income of the receiving sector, even where such revenues might, in turn, be passed on to yet another sector. There are, however, some important exceptions to this rule. Thus, in constructing the hospital sector, federal contributions to hospital insurance schemes are shown as a transfer from the federal to the hospital sector. Similarly, provincial grants for public schools have been shown as a transfer from the provincial government to the education sector, even though they might be administered by municipalities on behalf of school boards. Likewise, debt charges paid by municipalities on behalf of the public school system are shown as expenditures of the education sector.

Federal government outlays in the Atlantic Region were of three kinds: direct purchase of goods and services; transfer payments made to persons and transfers made to other levels or functions of government; and finally subsidies paid to industries. Our estimates of federal expenditures on goods and services in the region in 1960 were made independently in two distinct ways. One method was based on data pertaining to expenditures classified by the receiving establishment and the other on data pertaining to the commodity or functional character of the expenditures. Correspondingly the two major sources of information were the *Public Accounts of Canada* and unpublished data obtained from

“Treasury Vote Runs”. From the first source we obtained payments by federal departments to establishments located in the Atlantic Provinces. The second source gave us purchases made through Atlantic federal government agencies on behalf of federal government departments. These latter data, so called “Treasury Vote Runs”, provide information by type of commodity and service purchased. In the *Public Accounts* a list is shown of suppliers and contractors who received payments by government departments, of \$10,000 and over. These suppliers and contractors were coded, by province, according to the Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates were built up by federal government departments, using nine departmental divisions. Our justification for showing detail of spending pattern by federal government departments lies in the fact that it might be justifiable to assume constancy of spending patterns within a department, where it is not justifiable to make such assumptions with respect to total federal spending on goods and services.

By using “Treasury Vote Runs”, it was possible, though extremely laborious, to collect and summarize data on federal government expenditure, by province and by department, and by detailed classification of the type of commodity and service purchased. Expenditures were classified in 22 groups or “standard objects of expenditure”, when expenditures had to be aggregated.

We used “Treasury Vote Runs” to estimate most items of expenditure, but information on wages and salaries, military pay and allowances were obtained directly from Statistics Canada sources. Similarly, capital expenditures on construction and equipment were taken from the Business Finance Division of Statistics Canada. Wages and salaries and materials associated with own-account construction work done by government departments were removed from expenditures on these items and shown as a purchase of construction activity from the construction industry. Subsidies and federal transfer payments to persons and local governments were obtained from the *Public Accounts of Canada* for the four provinces. For further detail the reader is referred to Chapter 2 of this volume and to the Notes on Sources contained in Volume II of this study.

We balanced the revenue and expenditure side of each of the five public sectors. On the revenue side we showed sources of funds from other public sectors, from business and from households; and on the expenditure side, expenditures on goods and services as well as on transfers to households and to other levels of government. From this we obtained an estimate of the overall deficit and shortfall — that is, the excess of expenditure over revenue — in each of the local public sectors. In the initial stages of the work we did not have estimates of federal revenues arising in the province against which to match federal expenditures. At a later stage of the study we estimated and reconciled federal personal income taxes, corporation taxes and federal sales taxes yielded by each province.

In the provincial government sector we began with the figures of Gross Provincial Expenditure reported in *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments* from which were deducted federal shared cost and other grants for educational and hospital purposes. The remainder was used as the total provincial expenditure figure against which revenues were balanced. From this total we deducted expenditures on transfers to municipal governments and to the federal government (if any), transfers to school boards, etc. and hospitals as well as direct provincial government expenditures on educational and hospitalization services, transfers to persons, debt charges and subsidies to industries. (The information was taken from provincial *Public Accounts* and from various Statistics Canada publications.) The remainder was taken as the (functional) expenditure on the purchase of goods and services by the provincial government. This total was then broken down into its commodity and service components with the aid of the Public Accounts of each of the four Atlantic provincial governments. A similar procedure was followed for the municipal government accounts.

Estimates of expenditures on education in each province were obtained by summing five types of educational institution: school boards, private schools, provincial government educational expenditures, business colleges and universities and colleges. Revenue and expenditure accounts were made for each of these sub-groups by using a variety of sources including annual reports of municipalities and departments of education. The nature of the data dictated the five groups of which the sector was composed. Similarly, the hospital sector was built up in four sub-categories - federal, provincial, municipal and private - following the administrative jurisdiction of the hospitals and the data available. Expenditures by large categories were obtained from the *Public Accounts* and *Hospital Statistics* and further broken down into a commodity group, using samples available for specific hospitals.

Estimates of revenues and expenditures in the public sectors were done at the Atlantic Development Board for the 1965 tables. The methods used were in the main, the same as for 1960. However, in order to arrive at the finer commodity detail of expenditures we used the 1960 distribution of expenditures and applied the same trade margins on purchases, except where there was specific information to the contrary, as in the case of construction and equipment purchases.

Capital Formation

The two remaining sections of domestic final demand - capital formation and inventory change - created fewer problems by comparison with personal consumption and the public sectors. Changes in inventory occur predominantly in the manufacturing industries and data on these changes were obtained from the *Census of Manufactures*. The inventory changes

shown in the tables represent changes in stocks of finished products only, held by the producers. These inventories of finished products are valued at producer values, on a cost of production basis.

The main problem encountered is the familiar one, namely that the Census data refer to changes in the industry total, which for input-output purposes, must be distributed on a commodity basis. The commodity composition of inventory changes of finished products was devised by intelligent guesswork, based on the commodity distribution of output in each industry.

Fixed capital formation was derived from Statistics Canada data published in *Private and Public Investment in Canada*. It should be noted that the column total in the tables is not the same as total new investment expenditures in the publication mentioned. The reason is to be found in the fact that total capital formation in the input-output tables represents capital expenditures of industries only. To obtain total expenditure on new construction and equipment, capital account purchases by the public sector have to be added to the capital expenditures of industries. In the tables we have shown public sectors purchasing both new and repair construction and new and repair machinery and equipment. One reason we opted for this treatment was because it was difficult to identify what was new and what was repair in public sector purchases, particularly of machinery and equipment. Furthermore, the public sector was defined differently for our purposes than the classification used in *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

The distribution of capital and repair expenditures was made in the following way: from tables showing "value of construction work, by type of structure" in the publication *Construction in Canada*, we deducted items representing public sector capital outlays (e.g., roads), thus leaving an aggregate estimate of construction expenditure for the private (industrial) sector. We then reconciled the deducted public sector expenditures with figures from the Business Finance Division of Statistics Canada. A similar process was followed for machinery and equipment purchases, using *Private and Public Investment in Canada*.

Exports

The export sectors of final demand were built up from an extensive survey carried out for the 1960 tables. This survey, already mentioned earlier in this chapter, was a mail survey in which questionnaires were sent to all manufacturing establishments included in the 1960 Census of Manufactures in the Atlantic Provinces. Each establishment was asked to dispose of the commodities produced in 1960 with respect to five geographic destinations: each of the three Atlantic Provinces, foreign markets, and shipments to the rest of Canada. The commodities listed for this disposition were those produced by the 3-digit S.I.C. group to which the

establishment belonged. Response to the survey was very good and gaps were filled by direct inquiry in the area and by prorating on the basis of completed returns. We used a variety of sources to determine the out-of-province shipments of primary products. Department of Agriculture bulletins were used to distribute agricultural output both by quantity and value for the 1960 tables. Publications of the Department of Mines, Forestry and Fisheries were similarly used to make a geographic distribution of the output of these sectors. In some cases, Trade of Canada data were used, but only as a guide, since the "port of exit" nature of these data inflates the value of Atlantic exports.

For the 1965 tables similar sources were used to allocate the output of primary industries. Various provincial government departments and the Atlantic Development Board studies provided information on commodity movements of wood and wood products, pulp and paper and secondary fishing. In manufacturing, estimates for Nova Scotia were based on an Export Survey for 1966 carried out by the Department of Industries of that province. Data on the movements of iron and steel products were supplied by the Voluntary Economic Planning Board of Nova Scotia. The New Brunswick Department of Industry Survey of the Geographical Destination of Selected Manufactures (1965) provided some commodity detail. The DBS survey - **Destination of Shipments of Manufactures (1967)** - was found to be of limited use because returns were made at the 3-digit S.I.C. level. As a result it was not possible to determine commodity movements. Where the DBS survey was our only source of information, the commodity mix of industry exports was assumed to be similar to its 1960 composition.

The Updated and Revised Tables for 1965

As mentioned previously, the methods used to construct tables for 1965 were the same as for 1960, that is, the recording and estimation of outputs and inputs of all producing sectors, the estimation of expenditures of final users, and the final balancing of the accounts of the four provinces. The main difference between the procedure for 1960 and 1965 was that we worked with somewhat less detail in 1965 than in 1960. A list of the 71-industry classification at which the 1965 tables were balanced is presented at the end of this chapter. However, to the extent that all outputs and a large part of inputs were recorded and estimated anew and separate balancing and reconciliation undertaken, the 1965 tables are new tables rather than a mechanical updating of the 1960 tables. We now outline the areas in which we proceeded differently from 1960.

The agricultural sector was defined as in 1960, but an attempt was made to subdivide the sector into three meaningful groups, according to size: large farms, small farms and subsistence farms. Although we estimated both inputs and outputs by size of farm, the final tables show only one agricultural sector, since we were unable to dispose of the output by type of farm.

The output of primary forestry was again defined to exclude the output of wood produced on farm woodlots, but estimates of the output of small logging operators were added to the DBS output figures as published in the Annual Census of Logging. The upward revisions were calculated from information from the Department of Forestry and a study on forestry in the Atlantic Provinces done by the Atlantic Development Board.¹³ The definition of the logging industry in use at the DBS in 1965 excludes operators with output less than 60m. cu. ft. per annum. According to this definition, there was no logging industry in Prince Edward Island in 1965. We however found it more convenient for analysis and comparison to show a nominal amount as the output of forestry in Prince Edward Island rather than to eliminate the industry altogether. Such action would have created the problem of having an output of forest products as a secondary product of agriculture without having a principal producer.

The fishery sector, both primary fishing and secondary, was treated in the same way as in 1960, and so was mining, with the small difference that contract drilling, which was included with the outputs and inputs of metal mining in 1960, was removed and included as part of a new industry called Services to Primary Industries. This industry consists of services incidental to agriculture and mining, such as veterinary services and breeding services, and contract drilling.

As in 1960 the most detailed work was done on the manufacturing sector. From the Census of Manufactures 1965 the following information was recorded at the 3-digit S.I.C. level of manufacturing establishments in each province:

- (a) value of shipments by commodity group,
- (b) value of change in inventory of finished goods,
- (c) wages and salaries,
- (d) employment,
- (e) number of establishments.

Examination of these series suggested that new cost structures should be estimated for many industries because there had been significant changes in value of shipments or in the number of establishments. From data in the Census of Manufactures 1965 new cost structures were estimated for 62 manufacturing industries which existed in 1960 - 32 in Nova Scotia, 21 in New Brunswick and 9 in Newfoundland. In addition, new cost structures were estimated for 20 industries which were not in existence in 1960, such as motor vehicle manufacturing in Nova Scotia and petroleum refining in Newfoundland. For the remaining industries, commodity and service inputs were derived by applying 1960 coefficients.

¹³ *Forestry in the Atlantic Provinces, Background Study No. 1*, Atlantic Development Board, Ottawa 1968.

Construction was again treated on an activity basis and the same three sub-sectors were built: residential, non-residential and engineering construction. We used the detailed studies on the cost structures in the construction industry in Quebec in 1961 to build the estimates for the four Atlantic Provinces in 1965.

In the service sectors outputs were recorded wherever data were available, such as transportation (except trucking) and utilities. The *1966 Census of Merchandising* was used to build estimates of retail trade, but output of wholesale trade is an estimate based on changes in retail trade between the 1961 and 1966 Census, for at the time of our work, the Census data on wholesale trade had not been processed. New estimates were made of the output of other services – financial services, dwelling services, personal and business services. Methods of estimation were similar to those used in 1960, and in many cases 1960 coefficients were applied in order to complete the input structures where data were deficient. Only one change was made in the classification of services: whereas in 1960 postal services were included with other federal government services, in 1965 postal services were treated as a separate service industry, in which revenues from the sale of stamps, etc. were balanced against expenditures on wages, rents, etc. as published in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

Estimates of expenditures by the final using sectors in 1965 were made in much the same way as in 1960. These methods were outlined in the preceding paragraphs, including the selected surveys used to determine the composition and destination of exports from the region.

3. The Balancing of the Input-output Tables

The balancing of the four tables was done in two stages: first an internal (arithmetic) balance was achieved and then further balancing and iterative corrections were undertaken with respect to independently available economic statistics (check totals) and with respect to the economic sense of the figures.

Arithmetic Balancing

This involves the first attempt to put the tables together, that is, to combine all the information gathered thus far on intermediate and final users of the output of industries, so that total use or demand is equal to total output or supply. The process inevitably involves adjustments to some of the original estimates – of intermediate use, of final use, or of output. Just how much adjustment is necessary depends, of course, on the accuracy of the original estimates, and indeed sometimes on the accuracy of the original data. It is at this point in the work that the value of earlier guessing at a detailed level, rather than at a more aggregated one, becomes apparent: for it is now easier to establish where an inaccurate estimate may have been made. On our worksheets we summed the intermediate and final uses of each commodity, compared this total

use with the available local commodity supply (provincial output plus imports from the other Atlantic Provinces) and obtained a residual which was our first estimate of imports originating outside the region. (Residual imports were permitted only for goods.) The supply-demand balances for all goods in the system were made simultaneously with respect to each of the four provinces in the system. Accuracy of estimates of residual imports originating outside the Atlantic Region into each of the four Atlantic Provinces thus depends on the accuracy of estimates of provincial output, on the one hand, and provincial uses, both final and intermediate, on the other. Where adjustments were necessary, these adjustments were usually made in the service sectors or in the final users, where data were likely to have been weaker at the outset. Any adjustment made in one sector necessarily sets in a train a chain of complementary and compensating adjustments in other industries. Balancing is thus an iterative process in which it becomes increasingly more difficult to make any changes at all. When the arithmetic balance has been achieved, and total commodity supplies equal total demands, for all commodities, one can proceed to the next stage.

Economic Balancing

After the tables have been brought into their (initial) arithmetic balance, and after the column sums of every component of final demand have been examined, evaluated and, where necessary, adjusted, attention focusses on the resulting row sums of primary inputs. Every input-output flow account contains an internal arithmetic identity between the sum of all primary inputs and the sum of all final demands. Insofar as we had made careful independent estimates of all components of final demand, all indirect economic indicators concerning the likely aggregate magnitude of final demand components such as personal consumption or federal expenditures etc. had already been embodied in our original estimates of final demand. Because the grand sum of all primary inputs is determined by the grand sum of all final demands (including competitively imported commodities, which are treated as a negative final demand) "economic balancing" is chiefly a question of confronting the provincial income estimates implied in the row sums of primary inputs with independent evidence and indicators. Estimates of primary inputs were made in fifteen categories, and later aggregated to seven rows in the published tables. The fifteen original categories were (1) taxes, subdivided into federal, provincial (general), provincial (fuel) and municipal; (2) subsidies, subdivided into federal and provincial; (3) non-competitive imports, subdivided and classified into non-competitive imports from each of the other Atlantic Provinces and from the "rest of the world"; (4) wages and salaries and supplementary labour income; (5) unincorporated business income; (6) depreciation, and (7) remaining surplus, subdivided into profit, and rent and interest. After having examined, reconciled and where necessary corrected the indirect

tax and subsidy items in the primary inputs and made offsetting changes to maintain arithmetic balance, we arrive at the ultimate confrontation, i.e., the comparison of provincial income components such as wages, salaries and supplementary labour income or corporate profits with the provincial breakdown of national accounts estimates made by Statistics Canada for Canada as a whole. This confrontation of independently arrived at estimates provides a useful check on the accuracy of the input-output tables and on the accuracy of Canada's national accounts. It should here be noted that the National Accounts Division of Statistics Canada produces estimates of personal income on a provincial breakdown; they do not estimate intermediate expenditure items on a provincial breakdown. We, on the other hand, obtained income estimates which were strongly influenced by our estimates of final expenditures – especially final expenditures on services.

In “economic balancing” we found errors in our input-output estimates. Thus our original allocation of federal indirect taxes, for example, proved to be an underestimate when confronted with global estimates of the provincial contribution to total Canadian federal government indirect tax receipts. This bias towards an underestimate resulted from our impression that exemption of producers from taxation on materials used in further production was more widespread than in fact it proved to be. On investigation it became evident that producers paid a considerable portion of commodity taxes and thus we allocated these taxes to industries, on the basis of each industry's consumption of taxable inputs, after having allocated to the personal consumption sector those federal indirect taxes which are clearly paid by households. An underestimate of taxes clearly implies an overestimate of some other item of primary input. One now must make a compensating downward adjustment in one or more primary inputs of each of the industries. Where feasible, we adjusted the surplus. Where, however, the cost profile of the industry did not make this appear reasonable, another item had to be reduced.

We should recall, at this time, that the full set of primary inputs is arranged in two fashions: (i) according to type (V matrix) and (ii) according to sector of receipt (Q matrix).¹⁴ Thus, for example, all wages, salaries, military pay and supplementary labour income, as well as all unincorporated income are considered to be household income; as is that portion of profit and rent and interest earned by all the producing sectors in the system which is estimated to be remittable to provincial residents. Net revenues of the various levels of government in the system of accounts are clearly equal to the sum of indirect taxes received less subsidies paid plus estimates of corporation tax receivable. Revenues of the “rest of the world” are composed of receipts for sale of non-competitive imports plus profits, rent and interest remitted or remittable to non-residents by virtue of the estimated control of the latter over industrial assets.

¹⁴ See Chapter 2 and earlier sections of this chapter.

Where industries appeared to be controlled by non-residents we treated the entire surplus – before corporate taxes – as a remitted or remittable to the “rest of the world”. (This might have resulted in an underestimate of corporate tax deriving from economic activity located in the Atlantic Region.) These estimated “splits” of profit, rent and interest between “households”, federal and provincial governments, and the “rest of the world” were guided by auxiliary information on corporate ownership deriving largely from the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Division of Statistics Canada. Capital consumption allowances were estimated separately for each industrial sector.

It is obvious, self evident and proper that in the course of the construction of the transaction flow tables we relied heavily on Statistics Canada data and we accepted certain Statistics Canada estimates as unchallengeable fixed points in the system. We did this in the case of fixed capital formation and construction activity.¹⁵

In spite of our deliberate efforts to “bend” expenditure data downwards in order to keep it in conformity with Statistics Canada national accounts estimates, we were forced to arrive at the conclusion that there existed, at that time, a downward bias in Canada's national accounts estimates, resulting in 1960 in a downward bias in Statistics Canada estimates of provincial personal income of perhaps 5% to 7%.

It should be related that national accounts estimates made by Statistics Canada were revised in 1969, (14) and that upward revisions of personal income for each of the Atlantic Provinces, except Prince Edward Island, brought the national accounts estimates much closer to our 1960 estimates. The current revisions to the national accounts entail further, although smaller, upward adjustments to the estimates of provincial personal income in the Atlantic Provinces.

Conclusion

Clearly the construction of input-output accounts provides, among other benefits, a useful and effective evaluation of the quality and compatibility of the entire system of economic statistics, as well as a severe test of the skill and care exercised by the research team which undertakes to construct input-output tables. We are well aware of the fact that some of the figures in these tables could be improved. Experience gained in the construction of the 1960 tables has undoubtedly resulted in some improvements of estimates for 1965. We hope that others will continue to work where we have left it, and that the next set of input-output accounts for the Atlantic Provinces will embody further improvements both of data and of methods.

¹⁵ We became convinced in the course of our study that Statistics Canada estimates of fixed capital formation and of construction activity tended to be low, i.e., appeared to underestimate the activities. We did not, however, have any statistically reliable means of making upward adjustments. We, therefore decided to make them fixed parts in the system – in spite of our awareness that they tended to be low.

TABLE 3.1NS. Output and Supply Flows, J, M
Nova Scotia, 1965
Model I (12 x 12)

Item No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products	Steel, metal products
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
thousands of dollars								
1	Agriculture	54,108	3,174	—	—	—	—	—
2	Forestry	—	17,312	—	—	—	732	—
3	Primary fishing	—	—	49,822	—	—	—	—
4	Mining	—	—	—	69,095	—	—	—
5	Food and textiles	—	—	—	—	214,858	—	—
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper, printing	—	296	—	—	—	87,211	—
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	179,476
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Transportation, communications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Distribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	All other services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Total commodity output	54,108	20,782	49,822	69,095	214,858	87,943	179,476
Imports:								
14	Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	New Brunswick	1,633	35	85	145	15,777	2,312	5,343
16	Prince Edward Island	5,912	—	222	—	6,137	—	96
17	Newfoundland	70	—	6,000	—	300	129	—
18	Residual	16,826	70	—	5,630	107,840	38,351	192,753
19	Total imports	24,441	105	6,307	5,775	130,055	40,793	198,192
20	Total commodity supply	78,549	20,888	56,129	74,870	344,913	128,736	377,669
21	Total intermediate demand	22,458	14,151	48,919	22,036	30,057	56,604	98,947
22	Total domestic final demand	48,314	374	1,724	12,677	202,625	22,462	169,860
23	Total exports	7,775	6,363	5,486	40,156	112,230	49,669	108,861
24	Total demand	78,549	20,888	56,129	74,870	344,913	128,736	377,669
		Non-metallic, petroleum, chemicals	Con-struction	Transpor-tation, communi-cations	Distri-bution	All other services	Total industry output	
		8	9	10	11	12	13	
thousands of dollars								
1	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	4,957	62,239	—
2	Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	18,044	—
3	Primary fishing	—	—	—	—	—	49,822	—
4	Mining	—	—	—	—	—	69,095	—
5	Food and textiles	—	—	—	—	—	214,858	—
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper, printing	—	—	—	—	—	87,507	—
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	505	—	—	—	—	179,981	—
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemicals	93,257	—	—	—	—	93,257	—
9	Construction	—	256,356	—	—	—	256,356	—
10	Transportation, communications	—	—	217,765	—	—	217,765	—
11	Distribution	—	—	—	195,977	—	195,977	—
12	All other services	—	—	—	—	426,692	426,692	—
13	Total commodity output	93,762	256,356	217,765	195,977	431,649	1,871,595	
Imports:								
14	Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	New Brunswick	3,388	—	—	3,313	—	256	32,289
16	Prince Edward Island	152	—	—	—	—	—	12,520
17	Newfoundland	982	—	—	—	—	—	7,481
18	Residual	22,187	—	—	—	—	—	383,658
19	Total imports	26,709	—	3,313	—	256	435,950	
20	Total commodity supply	120,472	256,356	221,078	195,977	431,905	2,307,543	
21	Total intermediate demand	57,284	34,007	121,782	38,444	130,351	675,025	
22	Total domestic final demand	42,940	222,349	76,250	142,531	297,734	1,239,839	
23	Total exports	20,247	—	23,042	15,000	3,816	392,649	
24	Total demand	120,472	256,356	221,075	195,976	431,902	2,307,513	

TABLE 3.2NS. Inputs and Demand Flows, B, D, E
Nova Scotia, 1965
Model I (12 x 12)

Item No.		Agriculture	Forestry	Primary fishing	Mining	Food, textiles
		1	2	3	4	5
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	305	21	-	-	22,045
2	Forestry products	660	-	-	839	8
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	-	48,919
4	Mining products	466	-	147	89	228
5	Food, textiles	11,458	13	2,624	-	14,698
6	Wood, paper products	184	5	1,215	1,796	8,558
7	Steel, metal products	1,016	532	4,572	7,146	4,517
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	4,123	326	3,225	688	1,824
9	Construction	1,790	230	230	1,020	1,329
10	Transportation, communications	1,641	540	2,157	2,017	11,291
11	Distribution	1,460	180	1,019	581	4,607
12	All other services	6,940	418	2,470	4,457	7,537
13	Total intermediate inputs	30,044	2,269	17,660	18,636	125,557
14	Taxes	2,306	900	1,372	1,545	2,362
15	Subsidies	- 2,377	-	- 205	-	-
16	Non-competitive imports	300	22	300	993	20,121
17	Wages and salaries	6,299	5,601	11,250	35,804	42,084
18	Unincorporated business income	19,789	5,144	13,892	3,000	2,945
19	Profit, rent, interest	875	2,351	2,359	5,302	17,200
20	Depreciation	5,003	1,753	3,192	3,813	4,577
21	Household income	26,926	12,845	27,321	39,401	54,591
22	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-
23	Provincial revenue	- 37	931	1,381	1,143	1,550
24	Municipal revenue	2,250	11	20	589	1,421
25	Federal revenue	- 2,247	210	- 54	1,440	3,683
26	Import leakage	300	22	300	4,071	23,466
27	Total primary inputs	32,195	15,775	32,161	50,458	89,290
28	Factor incomes	26,963	13,098	27,501	44,106	62,229
29	Gross Domestic Product	31,895	15,752	31,861	49,465	69,169
30	Employment	10,750	2,200	9,500	7,427	13,059
31	Total output	62,239	18,044	49,822	69,095	214,846
		Saw mills, pulp and paper, printing	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications
		6	7	8	9	10
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	-	-	-	83	-
2	Forestry products	12,638	4	-	-	-
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mining products	5	6,400	949	5,803	28
5	Food, textiles	313	20	20	328	69
6	Wood, paper products	8,419	1,626	393	23,493	563
7	Steel, metal products	3,012	34,239	1,458	31,428	6,313
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	1,949	5,479	1,670	22,475	10,219
9	Construction	395	3,943	1,091	211	4,821
10	Transportation, communications	6,568	16,926	2,636	22,710	17,365
11	Distribution	2,487	6,468	1,042	13,674	4,224
12	All other services	5,470	4,578	3,575	17,399	32,460
13	Total intermediate inputs	41,259	79,682	12,838	137,605	76,064
14	Taxes	1,046	2,269	444	2,365	10,506
15	Subsidies	-	- 999	-	-	- 6,814
16	Non-competitive imports	4,313	23,828	56,238	10,595	1,512
17	Wages and salaries	24,725	58,805	7,431	84,823	88,161
18	Unincorporated business income	4,171	531	95	8,000	8,500
19	Profit, rent, interest	9,655	10,700	12,534	9,067	9,933
20	Depreciation	2,336	5,162	3,674	3,900	29,900
21	Household income	31,441	61,133	9,220	97,459	97,610
22	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-
23	Provincial revenue	564	660	696	313	9,823
24	Municipal revenue	888	1,947	168	1,130	1,531
25	Federal revenue	2,094	1,356	2,699	2,565	- 3,066
26	Import leakage	8,923	30,038	63,958	13,382	5,901
27	Total primary inputs	46,248	100,297	80,417	118,750	141,700
28	Factor incomes	38,552	70,037	20,060	101,889	106,595
29	Gross Domestic Product	41,935	76,469	24,180	108,154	140,188
30	Employment	6,216	11,669	1,382	21,000	20,955
31	Total output	87,507	179,978	93,256	256,355	217,765

TABLE 3.2NS. Inputs and Demand Flows, B, D, E—Continued
Nova Scotia, 1965
Model I (12 x 12)

Item No.		Distribution	All other services	Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change
		11	12	13	14	15
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	3	—	48,396	—	- 495
2	Forestry products	—	—	189	—	145
3	Primary fish	—	—	1,724	—	—
4	Mining products	—	7,920	6,560	—	2,940
5	Food, textiles	276	235	198,271	—	293
6	Wood, paper products	666	9,681	14,861	—	213
7	Steel, metal products	2,180	2,531	50,315	88,027	537
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	865	4,437	37,335	—	1,077
9	Construction	594	18,351	—	119,642	—
10	Transportation, communications	18,359	19,570	54,110	—	—
11	Distribution	919	1,780	131,730	—	—
12	All other services	18,505	26,542	277,198	—	—
13	Total intermediate inputs	42,371	91,050	820,691	207,669	4,712
14	Taxes	2,713	52,442	124,874	—	—
15	Subsidies	—	- 4,207	—	—	—
16	Non-competitive imports	2,677	25,871	90,043	—	—
17	Wages and salaries	79,988	94,491	—	—	—
18	Unincorporated business income	16,830	39,431	—	—	—
19	Profit, rent, interest	39,742	84,950	—	—	—
20	Depreciation	11,654	42,661	—	—	—
21	Household income	120,066	188,629	—	—	—
22	Education and hospitalization	—	—	8,668	—	—
23	Provincial revenue	2,401	15,307	50,439	—	—
24	Municipal revenue	1,851	38,113	3,295	—	—
25	Federal revenue	6,555	6,763	62,471	—	—
26	Import leakage	11,077	44,166	90,043	—	—
27	Total primary inputs	153,605	335,641	214,917	—	—
28	Factor incomes	136,561	218,873	—	—	—
29	Gross Domestic Product	150,928	309,769	124,874	—	—
30	Employment	29,925	37,263	—	—	—
31	Total output	195,976	426,691	1,035,609	207,669	4,712
		Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government	Municipal government	Education
		16	17	18	19	20
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	—	100	17	25	—
2	Forestry products	—	3	—	37	—
3	Primary fish	—	—	—	—	—
4	Mining products	2,030	104	10	640	38
5	Food, textiles	1,033	376	58	175	—
6	Wood, paper products	664	311	2,454	255	2,889
7	Steel, metal products	20,557	4,252	2,038	678	1,847
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	1,645	505	485	430	880
9	Construction	10,136	26,361	33,361	7,811	14,425
10	Transportation, communications	1,862	2,577	8,375	3,400	4,105
11	Distribution	2,799	1,173	1,750	500	1,710
12	All other services	4,522	1,422	6,196	3,043	2,691
13	Total intermediate inputs	45,251	37,187	54,744	16,994	28,585
14	Taxes	—	—	—	—	—
15	Subsidies	—	—	—	—	—
16	Non-competitive imports	1,459	616	1,398	1,000	3,100
17	Wages and salaries	87,740	68,303	20,008	10,085	53,853
18	Unincorporated business income	—	—	—	—	—
19	Profit, rent, interest	—	—	18,231	3,005	6,576
20	Depreciation	—	—	—	—	—
21	Household income	87,740	68,303	27,239	11,530	56,889
22	Education and hospitalization	—	—	—	—	—
23	Provincial revenue	—	—	—	—	—
24	Municipal revenue	—	—	—	—	—
25	Federal revenue	—	—	—	—	—
26	Import leakage	1,459	616	12,398	2,560	6,640
27	Total primary inputs	89,199	68,919	39,637	14,090	63,529
28	Factor incomes	87,740	68,303	38,239	13,090	60,429
29	Gross Domestic Product	87,740	68,303	38,239	13,090	60,429
30	Employment	14,500	13,000	4,500	2,280	11,000
31	Total output	134,450	106,106	94,381	31,084	92,114

TABLE 3.2NS. Inputs and Demand Flows, B, D, E. — Concluded
Nova Scotia, 1965
Model I (12 x 12)

Item No.		Hospitalization 21	Total domestic final demand 22	Exports		
				Foreign 23	Canada 24	New Brunswick 25
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	271	48,314	3,465	1,860	1,013
2	Forestry products	—	374	5,650	712	—
3	Primary fish	—	1,724	—	—	5,486
4	Mining products	354	12,677	10,923	24,128	3,107
5	Food, textiles	2,418	202,626	51,319	47,579	5,420
6	Wood, paper products	813	22,462	36,462	9,176	1,160
7	Steel, metal products	1,607	169,860	19,781	74,587	10,903
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	581	42,940	980	272	1,870
9	Construction	10,613	222,349	—	—	—
10	Transportation, communications	1,820	76,250	3,042	20,000	—
11	Distribution	2,868	142,531	6,000	9,000	—
12	All other services	2,661	297,734	—	2,618	1,198
13	Total intermediate inputs	24,010	1,239,845	137,625	189,934	30,159
14	Taxes	—	124,874	—	—	—
15	Subsidies	—	—	—	- 14,000	—
16	Non-competitive imports	5,510	103,127	—	—	—
17	Wages and salaries	30,431	270,420	—	—	—
18	Unincorporated business income	—	—	—	—	—
19	Profit, rent, interest	1,999	29,811	—	—	—
20	Depreciation	—	—	—	—	—
21	Household income	30,888	282,589	—	—	—
22	Education and hospitalization	—	8,668	—	—	—
23	Provincial revenue	—	50,439	—	—	—
24	Municipal revenue	—	3,295	—	—	—
25	Federal revenue	—	62,471	—	- 14,000	—
26	Import leakage	7,053	120,769	—	—	—
27	Total primary inputs	37,941	528,234	—	- 14,000	—
28	Factor incomes	32,430	300,232	—	—	—
29	Gross Domestic Product	32,430	425,107	—	- 14,000	—
30	Employment	11,600	56,880	—	—	—
31	Total output	61,951	1,768,076	137,625	175,934	30,159
Exports						
		Prince Edward Island 26	Newfoundland 27	Total 28	Total intermediate demand 29	Total demand 30
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	12	1,425	7,775	22,458	78,549
2	Forestry products	—	—	6,363	14,151	20,888
3	Primary fish	—	—	5,486	48,919	56,129
4	Mining products	526	1,470	40,156	22,036	74,869
5	Food, textiles	1,952	5,958	112,230	30,057	344,914
6	Wood, paper products	822	2,048	49,669	56,604	128,736
7	Steel, metal products	1,171	2,417	108,861	98,948	377,670
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	8,310	8,814	20,247	57,284	120,472
9	Construction	—	—	—	34,007	256,356
10	Transportation, communications	—	—	23,042	121,784	221,078
11	Distribution	—	—	15,000	38,445	195,976
12	All other services	—	—	3,816	130,354	431,905
13	Total intermediate inputs	12,795	22,135	392,649	675,039	2,307,531
14	Taxes	—	—	—	80,274	205,149
15	Subsidies	—	—	- 14,000	- 14,602	- 28,602
16	Non-competitive imports	—	—	—	146,774	249,902
17	Wages and salaries	—	—	—	539,466	809,887
18	Unincorporated business income	—	—	—	122,331	122,331
19	Profit, rent, interest	—	—	—	204,672	234,484
20	Depreciation	—	—	—	117,628	117,628
21	Household income	—	—	—	766,646	1,049,236
22	Education and hospitalization	—	—	—	—	8,668
23	Provincial revenue	—	—	—	34,738	85,177
24	Municipal revenue	—	—	—	49,923	53,219
25	Federal revenue	—	—	- 14,000	21,999	70,471
26	Import leakage	—	—	—	205,608	326,378
27	Total primary inputs	—	—	- 14,000	1,196,542	1,710,774
28	Factor incomes	—	—	—	866,469	1,166,700
29	Gross Domestic Product	—	—	- 14,000	1,049,769	1,460,874
30	Employment	—	—	—	171,346	228,226
31	Total output	12,795	22,135	378,649	1,871,576	4,018,300

TABLE 3.1 AR. Output and Supply Flows, J, M
Atlantic Region, 1965
Model I (12 x 8)

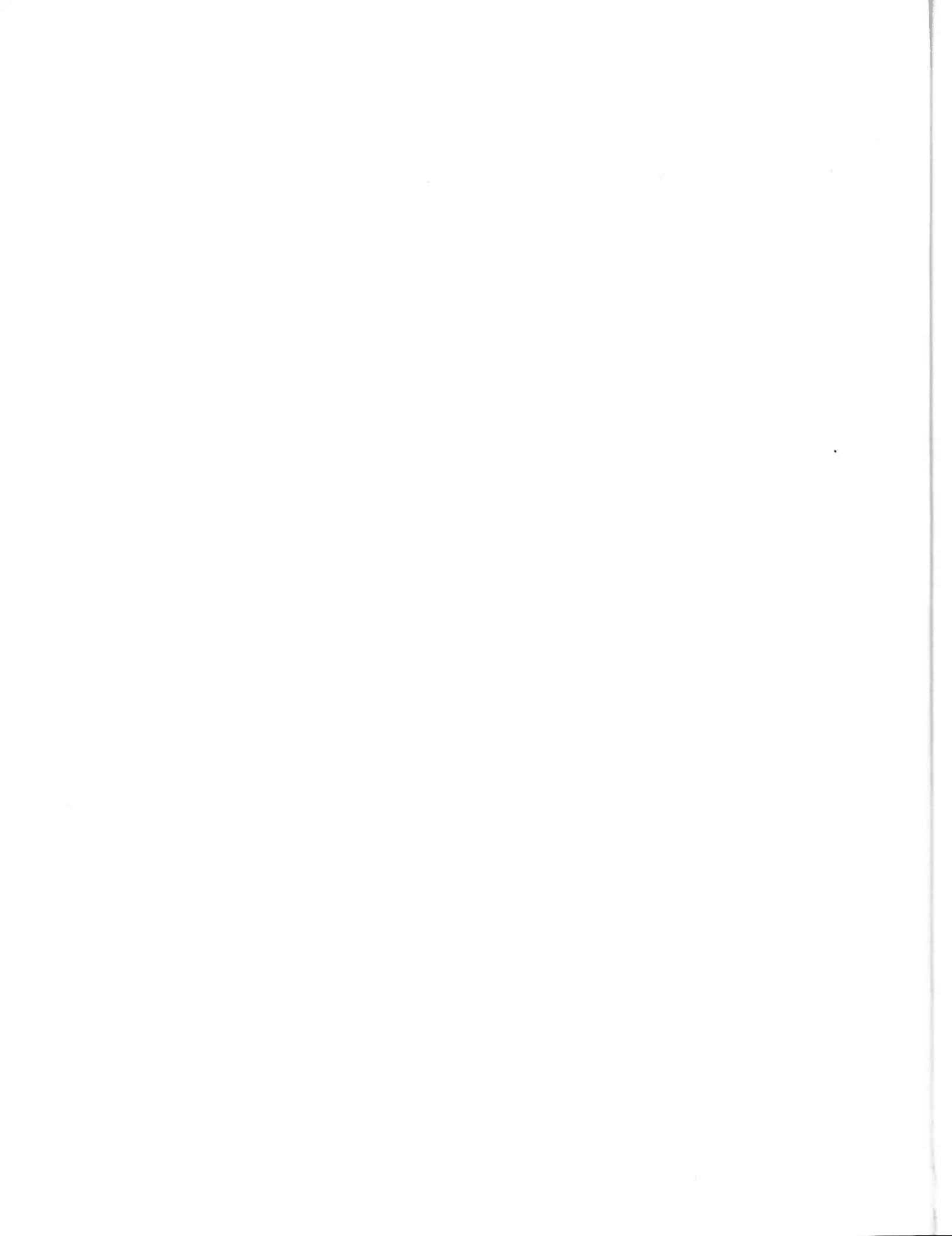
Item No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products	Steel, metal products
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
thousands of dollars								
1	Agriculture	162,834	6,289	-	-	-	-	-
2	Forestry, fishing	-	91,716	96,275	-	-	960	-
3	Mining	-	-	-	291,300	-	-	-
4	Food and textiles	-	-	-	-	515,092	25	-
5	All other manufacturing	-	1,425	-	-	25	375,692	242,008
6	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Transportation, communications, distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	All other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total commodity output	162,834	99,430	96,275	291,300	515,117	376,677	242,008
10	Total imports	33,139	2,583	1,605	13,908	262,192	97,435	540,820
11	Total commodity supply	195,974	102,014	97,880	305,209	777,310	474,113	782,828
12	Total intermediate demand	59,420	81,242	92,311	49,970	67,271	150,649	249,687
13	Total domestic final demand	98,633	- 5,222	5,569	24,760	490,536	53,163	418,805
14	Total exports	37,919	25,994	-	230,477	219,502	270,301	114,336
15	Total demand	195,973	102,014	97,880	305,208	777,310	474,114	782,829
		Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	Services, all other	Total industry output	
		8	9	10	11	12	13	
thousands of dollars								
1	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	13,014	182,137	
2	Forestry, fishing	-	-	-	-	-	188,951	
3	Mining	-	-	-	-	-	291,300	
4	Food and textiles	5	-	-	-	-	515,123	
5	All other manufacturing	189,844	-	-	-	-	808,994	
6	Construction	-	737,136	-	-	-	737,136	
7	Transportation, communications, distribution	-	-	554,926	458,768	-	1,013,694	
8	All other services	-	-	-	-	997,834	997,834	
9	Total commodity output	189,849	737,136	554,926	458,768	1,010,848	4,735,168	
10	Total imports	70,886	-	-	-	2,108	1,024,679	
11	Total commodity supply	260,736	737,136	554,926	458,768	1,012,956	5,759,847	
12	Total intermediate demand	164,935	85,776	304,309	101,183	343,653	1,750,410	
13	Total domestic final demand	90,198	651,359	191,677	342,584	661,059	3,023,122	
14	Total exports	5,601	-	58,938	15,000	8,241	986,313	
15	Total demand	260,735	737,135	554,925	458,767	1,012,954	5,759,845	

TABLE 3.2AR. Inputs and Demand Flows, B, D, E
Atlantic Region, 1965
Model I (12 x 8)

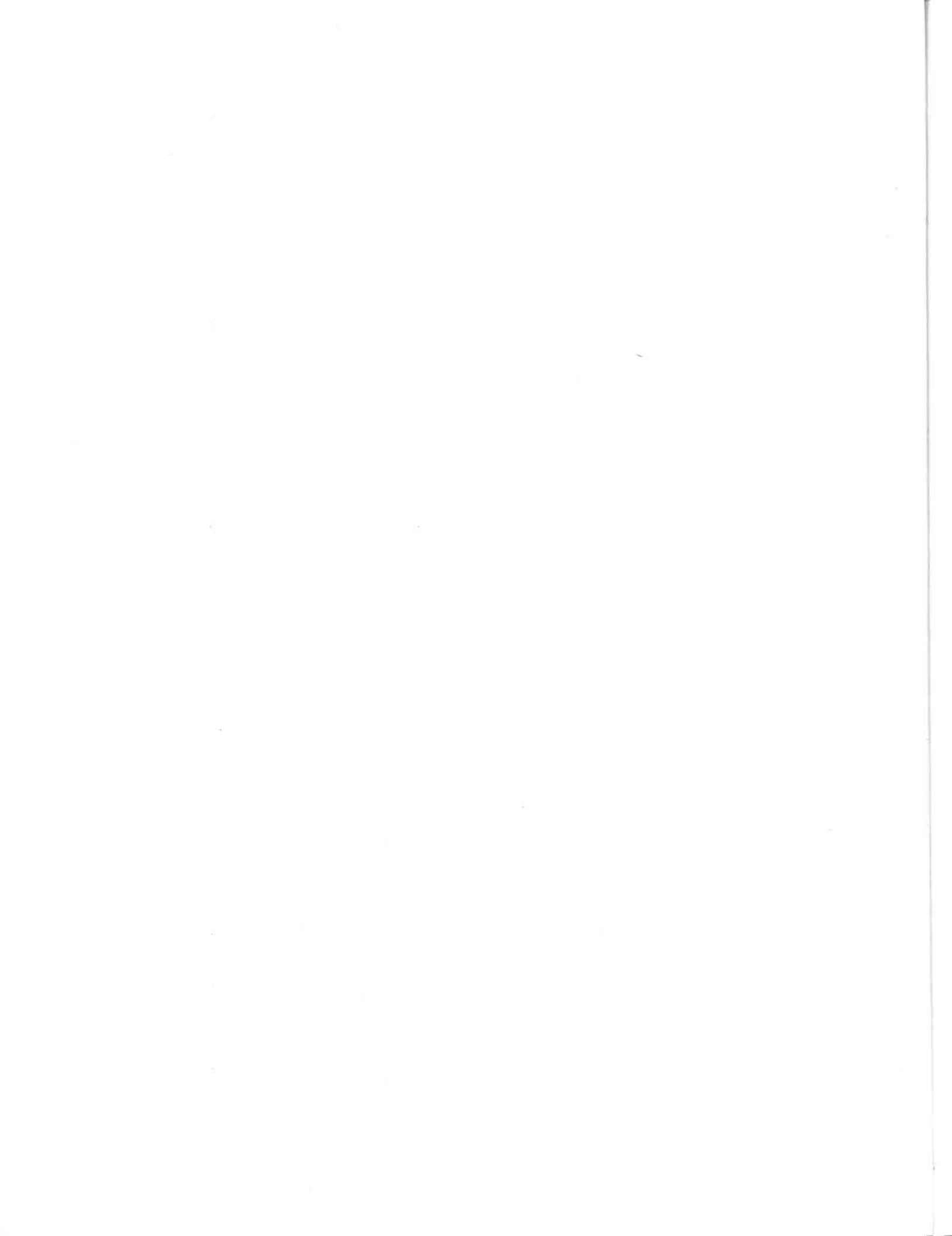
Item No.		Agriculture	Forestry, fishing	Mining	Food, textiles	All other manufacturing
		1	2	3	4	5
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	2,993	81	-	56,062	57
2	Forestry products	1,407	-	839	10	78,985
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	92,311	-
4	Mining products	1,411	808	132	426	20,605
5	Food, textiles	23,997	5,782	-	33,263	1,729
6	Wood, paper products	848	2,329	3,839	19,887	35,433
7	Steel, metal products	5,568	11,958	31,708	10,486	55,198
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	15,398	7,595	7,848	5,065	21,551
9	Construction	5,247	2,030	5,196	3,649	6,512
10	Transportation, communications	5,976	6,294	13,983	31,136	53,083
11	Distribution	4,333	2,562	3,471	11,452	23,121
12	All other services	20,706	7,222	22,275	17,531	35,202
13	Total intermediate inputs	87,884	46,665	89,293	281,283	331,480
14	Taxes	5,506	9,014	8,764	5,686	8,176
15	Subsidies	- 5,900	- 689	- 96	-	- 999
16	Non-competitive imports	1,358	664	12,715	66,588	146,295
17	Wages and salaries	18,334	67,184	90,006	96,199	195,376
18	Unincorporated business income	57,461	36,577	7,677	5,846	8,420
19	Profit, rent, interest	3,428	16,905	53,871	46,664	87,378
20	Depreciation	14,065	12,628	29,069	12,855	32,867
21	Household income	79,136	117,657	100,861	124,259	223,675
22	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-
23	Provincial revenue	- 562	8,942	6,337	3,998	5,765
24	Municipal revenue	5,355	187	2,588	3,508	5,698
25	Federal revenue	- 5,100	61	5,316	9,916	18,106
26	Import leakage	1,358	2,808	57,835	79,302	191,400
27	Total primary inputs	94,252	142,285	202,007	233,840	477,515
28	Factor incomes	79,223	120,667	151,555	148,710	291,173
29	Gross Domestic Product	92,894	141,621	189,291	167,251	331,216
30	Employment	29,500	41,200	16,053	30,610	39,854
31	Total output	182,137	188,950	291,300	515,123	808,995
		Con- struction	Transportation, communications, distribution	Services, all other	Personal consumption	Capital formation
		6	7	8	9	10
thousands of dollars						
1	Agricultural products	215	10	-	102,038	-
2	Forestry products	-	-	-	1,792	-
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	5,569	-
4	Mining products	14,956	267	11,362	12,210	-
5	Food, textiles	809	1,090	597	479,122	-
6	Wood, paper products	64,474	2,943	20,893	37,603	-
7	Steel, metal products	100,544	25,511	8,712	120,053	236,024
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	66,378	29,157	11,940	79,149	-
9	Construction	496	13,285	49,359	-	373,696
10	Transportation, communications	59,503	88,596	45,736	146,272	-
11	Distribution	37,109	14,552	4,580	325,927	-
12	All other services	51,747	123,091	65,878	619,130	-
13	Total intermediate inputs	396,236	298,506	219,062	1,928,870	609,720
14	Taxes	15,874	30,101	101,876	308,812	-
15	Subsidies	-	- 24,186	- 5,330	-	-
16	Non-competitive imports	31,759	12,566	64,980	201,086	-
17	Wages and salaries	231,935	438,917	217,042	-	-
18	Unincorporated business income	20,900	72,098	80,490	-	-
19	Profit, rent, interest	26,780	92,989	214,977	-	-
20	Depreciation	13,650	92,700	104,735	-	-
21	Household income	265,902	546,686	412,225	-	-
22	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	18,442	-
23	Provincial revenue	9,521	29,413	36,537	133,151	-
24	Municipal revenue	4,147	7,631	68,683	9,273	-
25	Federal revenue	8,875	5,580	22,659	147,944	-
26	Import leakage	38,802	33,175	133,930	201,086	-
27	Total primary inputs	340,899	715,187	778,771	509,898	-
28	Factor incomes	279,615	604,005	512,509	-	-
29	Gross Domestic Product	309,139	702,620	713,790	308,812	-
30	Employment	56,325	131,090	87,317	-	-
31	Total output	737,135	1,013,694	997,833	2,438,768	609,720

TABLE 3.2AR. Input and Demand Flows, B, D, E—Concluded
Atlantic Region, 1965
Model I (12 x 8)

Item No.		Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government	Municipal government	Education	Hospital
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
thousands of dollars								
1	Agricultural products	- 5,214	81	186	195	68	-	1,277
2	Forestry products	- 7,134	-	3	-	107	-	8
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mining products	7,597	2,133	181	143	1,492	453	549
5	Food, textiles	1,437	2,080	700	612	469	48	6,066
6	Wood, paper products	1,480	1,046	464	4,154	627	5,860	1,927
7	Steel, metal products	418	24,340	18,636	6,324	3,176	4,231	5,601
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	- 622	2,510	1,169	2,014	1,385	2,581	2,011
9	Construction	-	18,345	50,856	134,060	19,334	35,813	19,255
10	Transportation, communications	-	2,624	5,425	19,061	7,846	7,002	3,446
11	Distribution	-	3,187	2,006	2,672	976	3,065	4,749
12	All other services	-	7,185	3,646	11,012	6,989	6,548	6,548
13	Total intermediate inputs	- 2,035	63,533	83,275	180,248	42,469	65,601	51,442
14	Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Non-competitive imports	-	2,006	1,298	3,943	3,008	6,950	13,976
17	Wages and salaries	-	141,641	131,494	60,980	22,388	119,183	75,927
18	Unincorporated business income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Profit, rent, interest	-	-	-	46,798	7,404	14,876	3,654
20	Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Household income	-	141,641	131,494	78,278	24,898	123,834	76,983
22	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Provincial revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Municipal revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Federal revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Import leakage	-	2,006	1,298	33,443	7,902	17,175	16,575
27	Total primary inputs	-	143,647	132,791	111,721	32,800	141,009	93,558
28	Factor incomes	-	141,641	131,494	107,778	29,792	134,059	79,581
29	Gross Domestic Product	-	141,641	131,494	107,778	29,792	134,059	79,581
30	Employment	-	23,600	25,200	12,150	4,780	29,400	28,900
31	Total output	- 2,035	207,180	216,067	291,969	75,269	206,610	145,000
		Total domestic demand	Exports			Total intermediate demand	Total demand	
			Foreign	Canada	Total			
		18	19	20	21	22	23	
thousands of dollars								
1	Agricultural products	98,633	14,749	23,170	37,919	59,420	195,973	
2	Forestry products	- 5,222	21,281	4,712	25,994	81,242	102,014	
3	Primary fish	5,569	-	-	-	92,311	97,880	
4	Mining products	24,760	170,070	60,407	230,477	49,970	305,208	
5	Food, textiles	490,537	120,931	98,570	219,502	67,271	777,310	
6	Wood, paper products	53,163	221,015	49,285	270,301	150,649	474,113	
7	Steel, metal products	418,805	22,656	91,680	114,336	249,687	782,829	
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemical products	90,198	1,927	3,802	5,730	164,935	260,863	
9	Construction	651,359	-	-	-	85,776	737,135	
10	Transportation, communications	191,677	23,533	35,405	58,938	304,309	554,925	
11	Distribution	342,584	6,000	9,000	15,000	101,183	458,767	
12	All other services	661,060	6	8,235	8,241	343,653	1,012,955	
13	Total intermediate inputs	3,023,122	602,170	384,270	986,441	1,750,410	5,759,972	
14	Taxes	308,812	-	-	-	184,998	493,810	
15	Subsidies	-	-	-15,500	-15,500	-37,201	-52,701	
16	Non-competitive imports	232,267	-	-	-	336,928	569,195	
17	Wages and salaries	551,613	-	-	-	1,354,996	1,906,609	
18	Unincorporated business income	-	-	-	-	289,471	289,471	
19	Profit, rent, interest	72,732	-	-	-	542,996	615,729	
20	Depreciation	-	-	-	-	312,570	312,570	
21	Household income	577,128	-	-	-	1,870,405	2,447,533	
22	Education and hospitalization	18,442	-	-	-	-	18,442	
23	Provincial revenue	133,151	-	-	-	99,954	233,106	
24	Municipal revenue	9,273	-	-	-	97,799	107,072	
25	Federal revenue	147,944	-	-15,500	-15,500	65,415	197,859	
26	Import leakage	279,485	-	-	-	538,612	818,097	
27	Total primary inputs	1,165,425	-	-15,500	-15,500	2,984,758	4,134,682	
28	Factor incomes	624,346	-	-	-	2,187,460	2,811,805	
29	Gross Domestic Product	933,158	-	-15,500	-15,500	2,647,825	3,565,482	
30	Employment	124,030	-	-	-	431,949	555,979	
31	Total output	4,188,547	602,170	368,770	970,941	4,735,169	9,894,656	



CLASSIFICATION LISTS



LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
Agricultural products (11):				
1	Livestock Cattle and calves Sheep and lambs Hogs	10001	010	1
2	Poultry	10002		
3	Dairy Fresh milk Farm butter	10003		
4	Eggs	10004		
5	Potatoes	10005		
6	Vegetables Corn Other Atlantic vegetables	10006		
7	Atlantic fruit Apples Blueberries Strawberries Other Atlantic fruit	10007		
8	Feed and seed crops Oats Clover and grain seed Hay and clover	10008		
9	Wool and furs Fur Wool	10009		
10	Maple, honey and tobacco Honey Maple products Tobacco	10010		
11	Miscellaneous agricultural products (forest products - 030)	10011		
Primary forest products (3):				
12	Logs and bolts	10101	030	2
13	Pulpwood	10102		
14	Other forest products Fuelwood Poles and piling Round mine timber Fence posts Fence rails Wood for charcoal Miscellaneous roundwood Christmas Trees	10103		
Primary fish (2):				
15	Primary molluscs and crustaceans Lobster Scallops Squid and other products	10201	040	3
16	Primary groundfish, pelagic and estuarial Groundfish Herring All other fish, etc.	10301	041	4

LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original
Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960 - Continued

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
Mining products (11):				
17	Non-ferrous metals	10401	050	5
18	Iron ore	10402		
19	Coal	10403	060	6
20	Gypsum	10404	070	7
21	Salt	10405		
22	Peat moss	10406		
23	Quartz	10407		
24	Other nonmetallic minerals	10408		
25	Petroleum and natural gas	10409	063,065	
26	Stone, sand and gravel	10410	080	8
27	Contract drilling	10411	090	9
Manufactured products (128):				
Food processing (30):				
28	Meat, fresh, frozen and cured	00101	101	10
29	Meat, canned and processed	00102		
30	Lard	00103		
31	Skins, hides and by-products (Poultry - 103)	00104		
32	Poultry (Beef - 101)	00201	103	11
33	Fluid milk and cream Milk Cream	00301	105	12
34	Butter and cheese Cheese Butter	00303		
35	Milk, powdered and canned	00305		
36	Ice cream and other products Ice cream and mixes Other dairy products	00306		
37	Lobster and other shellfish, in shell or shucked	00401	110	13
38	Canned shellfish products	00402		
39	Squib and other by-products	00403		
40	Groundfish, etc., fresh, frozen and salted	00501	111	14
41	Canned fish other than shellfish	00502		
42	Fishery by-products Fish ore Fish meal Glue Seagrasses Seal skins Scales, etc. Miscellaneous	00503		
43	Processed vegetable Vegetables, frozen Vegetables, canned Pickles	00601	112	15
44	Apple products Vinegar (cider) Apple juice Other apple products	00603	112	15
45	Fruit products, including jam Fruit, frozen Fruit, canned Jams, jellies, etc.	00606		
46	Animal feeds Animal feed Custom milling	00701	123	16

**LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original
Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960 -Continued**

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
Manufactured products (128) - Continued:				
Food processing (30) -Concluded:				
47	Bread	00801	128-129	17
48	Other bakery products Biscuits and sweet bakeries Other bakery products	00802		
49	Confectionery (Bakery products - 128-129)	00901	131	18
50	Sugar	01001	133	19
51	Tea and coffee	01101	139	20
52	Margarine	01108		
53	Spices, fruit, nuts, etc. Spices, seasoning Peanut butter Raisins, currants, peanuts Baking powder Miscellaneous products (Preserves and jams - 112) Potato products	01103		
54	Soft drinks	01201	141	21
55	Alcoholic spirits Rum All other	01301	143	22
56	Beer Beer and ale Scrap cartons Grain and dried yeast	01401	145	23
57	Vinegar and wine	01501	147	15
Footwear, clothing and textiles (13):				
58	Footwear	01701	174	24
59	Gloves, luggage and leather products	01801	175-179	25
60	Broad woven fabrics Broad woven cotton fabrics Broad woven fixed fabrics	01901	183	26
61	Cotton yarn	01906		
62	Felts and waste Cotton felts Cotton waste (Twine - 213)	01904		
63	Wool yarn Wool yarn Custom processing	02001	193	27
64	Wool fabrics Apparel Blankets and rugs Other wool products Custom work (Wool yarn - 193)	02101	197	
65	Cordage and twine Rope Cordage and twine Fishing nets Yarn and other products	02201	213	28
66	Narrow fabrics Cotton knit fabrics Ribbon and woven narrow fabrics	02301	214	
67	Canvas products	02401	221	
68	Cotton and jute bags	02501	223	29

**LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original
Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960 - Continued**

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
Manufactured products (128) - Continued				
Footwear, clothing and textiles (13) - Concluded				
69	Hosiery	02701	231	30
70	Clothing, including furs	02702	239	31
	Knitted clothing		243	
	Men's clothing		244-245	
	Women's and children's clothing		246	
	Fur apparel and custom work		247	
	Hat and cap makers material			
	Hats and caps			
Wood and paper products (23):				
71	Lumber and ties	02801	251	32
	Lumber			
	Ties			
72	Lath and shingle	02805	251	32
73	Other sawmill products	02806		
	Woodwaste, pulpchips, logs ends			
	Lobster traps			
	Spool wood and small squares			
	Custom work			
	(Fence pickets - 030)			
	(Box shooks - 256)			
	(Sash and door - 254)			
	(Cooperage - 259)			
	(Moulding - 254)			
74	Veneer and plywood	02901	252	33
	Veneer			
	Plywood			
75	Sash and door	03001	254	34
76	Hardwood flooring	03007		
77	Other mill work	03002		
	Moulding			
	Kitchen units, cabinets			
	Prefabricated buildings			
	Mill work, n.e.s.			
	Custom work			
	Other wood products			
	(Furniture - 261-268)			
	(Lumber - 251)			
	(Wooden boxes - 256)			
	(Slabs and edgings - 251)			
	(Potato barrels - 259)			
78	Wooden boxes	03101	256	35
	Boxes and crates			
	Custom work			
79	Coffins and caskets	03201	258	
	Coffins and caskets			
	Custom work			
80	Cooperage	03301	259	36
81	Handles and turnings, etc.	03302		
	Handles and turnings			
	Excelsior and particle board			
	Oars and paddles			
	Other products			
82	Wood treated and preserved	03304	259	
	Wood treated			
	Custom work			
	Asphalt emulsified			
	Other preservation			
	(Sash and door - 254)			
	(Box shooks - 256)			

**LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original
Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960 - Continued**

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
Manufactured products (118) - Continued:				
Wood and paper products (23) - Concluded:				
83	Furniture and repairs Upholstered repairs Other household furniture Other furniture Institutional furniture Springs, beds, mattresses Other products Custom work (Sash and door - 254) (Mill work - 254)	03401	261 - 268	37
84	Newsprint	03501	271	38
85	Wood pulp	03502		
86	Paper board, container grade, and building paper and board	03504		
87	Tissue paper etc. Pulp and paper by-products Cores of paper Toilet and tissue paper	03505		
88	Pulp and paper by-products, e.g. steam	03506		
89	Asphalt shingles and cement Shingles Liquid roof coating Asphalt cements	03601	272	39
90	Folding and set-up boxes	03701	273	40
91	Paper bags Including multiwall, plastic film bags, cellulose film bags, tea satchets (ledger, post card - 286)	03704		
92	Paper containers and closures Paper plates Eggs case fillers Milk bottle caps (paper) etc.	03801	274	
93	Printing and publishing Including newspaper, advertising matter, printing services, publishing activities and engraving	03901	286 - 289	41
Metal products (26):				
94	Semi-finished steel Steel ingots Hot rolled steel (blooms, billets, etc.)	04008	291	42
95	Electric steel castings	04009	291	42
96	Rails and tie plates Rails Tie plates	04011		
97	Wire rods and other products	04012		
98	Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars Concrete reinforcing Hot rolled bars - All grades	04013		
99	Coke and coke oven gas Benzol and other chemical by-products (379)	04001		
100	Tar (Sulphuric acid - 378)	04004		
101	Iron foundry products Grey iron castings Water pipes, municipal casting Zinc products Other products Repairs	04101	294-298	43
102	Boilers and tanks Boilers Storage tanks Tank bodies for trucks	04201	301	44

**LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original
Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960 - Continued**

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
Manufactured products (128) - Continued:				
Metal products (26) - Concluded:				
103	Oil burner	04205		
104	Fabricated structural steel Structural shapes and steel plates Bridges, buildings	04207	302	45
105	Other steel products and repair Other steel products Custom and repair work (Machinery - 315) (Concrete reinforcing bars - 291) (Nails, nuts and screws - 305)	04208	301	44
106	Metal doors and windows, etc. Aluminum doors and windows Architectural iron and steel Repair work	04301	303	46
107	Metal containers, including fish cans	04401	304	47
108	Culvert pipe and sheet metal	04402	309	51
109	Other metal stampings Pipe and elbow roofing corner beads Tin plate scrap Custom and repair work	04403	304	47
110	Wire and wire fencing Fencing mesh, steel strapping, etc. Wire, plain, coated, barbed	04501	305-306	48
111	Nails, staples, nuts, bolts	04502		
112	Hand tools and builders hardware	04505		49
113	Furnaces and ducts	04601	307	
114	Machine shops custom work and repairs	04701	308	50
115	Axles and other forgings	04802	309	51
116	Hydrants and valves Valves Hydrants	04804		
117	Barrels, drums and repair Highways guardrail Other products Repair and custom work (Machinery - 315) (Tanks and boilers - 301-302)	04807		
118	Machinery parts and repair Coal cutting machinery Mining machinery and parts Engines (gas and diesel) and parts Machinery and parts Ships equipment Pumps Custom work	04901	315	52
119	Frozen food cabinets	05001	316	53
Transportation equipment and electrical products (11):				
120	Aircraft parts and repair Aircraft parts Aircraft repair	05101	321	54
121	Truck, body and trailers and parts Bus and truck bodies, trailer Motor vehicle parts Custom work	05201	324	55
122	Rolling stock, parts and repair Railway wheels Railway rolling stock and parts Repair work	05301	326	56
123	Boats Motor boats and fishing boats Sailboats and row boats	05401	327-328	57

LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960 - Continued

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
Transportation equipment and electrical products (11) - Concluded:				
124	Ships and vessels Ferries, dredges, tugs Passenger ships Industrial jobs Naval and commercial vehicles	05403		
125	Ship and boat repair, naval and commercial (Ships machinery - 315) (Storage tanks - 301-302)	05409		
126	Stoves and heaters Stoves, ranges, heaters, appliances Custom and repair work (Furnaces - 307)	05501	332	58
127	Radar and electronic instruments	05601	335	59
128	Radio, record players and parts	05602		
129	Electronic tubes and repair Tubes Repair (Telephone materials - 338)	05603		
130	Electric wire and cable Electric wire and cable Telephone wire Other wire and cable	05701	338	60
Non-metallic mineral products (10):				
131	Cement	05801	341	61
132	Lime	05901	343	62
133	Gypsum products Wallboard, lath, sheeting Gypsum plaster Gypsum blocks	06001	345	63
134	Bricks and blocks Brick-clay Gravel, cinder and other aggregates Bricks and blocks	06101	347,348,351 351 347-348	64
135	Concrete pipe, tile, flue lining Concrete pipe Other concrete products Tile Concrete pipe Sewer pipe	06103	347-348 351	
136	Concrete ready mix	06104	347-348	
137	Fire clay and other refractory products	06105	351	
138	Stone products	06201	353	65
139	Mineral wool products	06301	354	66
140	Asbestos products	06401	355	67
Petroleum and chemical products (9):				
141	Gasoline	06501	365	68
142	Fuel oils Aviation fuel Fuel oils	06502		
143	Asphalt, liquid, gases, etc. Naphtha specialties Asphalt Liquid gases and other products	06503		
144	Mixed fertilizer	06601	372	69
145	Paints and varnishes	06701	375	70
146	Oxygen, acetylene and other gases Acetylene CO ₂ Hydrogen, nitrogen, neon gas, etc. Oxygen	06801	376-378-379 378	71
147	Cleaning and wahings compounds Boiler chemicals Washing compounds	06807	376-379	
148	Sulphuric acid	06804	378	

**LIST 1. Classification of 180 Commodities and 97 Industries used to Compile the Original
Atlantic Provinces Input-output Tables, 1960 - Concluded**

	Commodities	Input-output commodity number	S.I.C. number of principal producer	Input-output industry number
	Petroleum and chemical products (9) - Concluded:			
149	Coal tar products	06802	376-379	71
	Pitch			
	Creosote			
	Tar			
	Coal tar oil			
	Coke, pitch			
	Miscellaneous products			
	Contract work			
	Miscellaneous textile and leather specialties			
	Miscellaneous manufactures (6):			
150	Venetian blinds	06901	384	72
151	Fabricated plastic products	07001	385-397	73
	Polyethylene			
	Other plastic fabricated products			
	Signs and displays			
152	Brooms and brushes	07101	383	74
153	Artificial ice	07109	399	75
154	Miscellaneous personal custom-made articles	07102	153-381-374	75
	Ophthalmic and dental work			
	Custom work in dental labs			
	Chewing tobacco		153	
	Patent medicines		374	
	Wooden toys		393,399	
	Stamps and stencils		399	
155	Scrap iron	07201	-	76
	Service (25):			
156	Electricity	57201	572	77
157	Wholesale trade	60010	602-631	78
158	Retail trade	60011		79
159	Construction - Non-residential	40010	404,406 409,421	81,82
160	Construction - Residential	40011		80
161	Transportation and storage	50010	501-527	
	Air and rail			83
	Water			84
	Bus and taxi			85
	Trucking			86
	Moving and storage			87
162	Radio and television services	54310	543	88
163	Telephone and telegraph	54311	544,545	89
164	Water and gas distribution	57410	574,576	90
165	Motor vehicle maintenance and operation	70010		91
166	Travel and entertainment	71010		92
167	Financial charges (short-term)	73010	702-737	93
168	Gross land and building rent (commercial)	73011		
169	Property insurance	73012		
170	Equipment rental	73013		
171	Gross dwelling rents	74010		94
172	Hotel, restaurant and catering services	75010	875,876	95
173	Cleaning and laundry services	76014	874,897	96
174	Domestic services	76013	873	
175	Amusement and personal services	76011	851,853,859, 871,872,877, 878,879,893, 899	
176	Medical services	76012	823,825,827	
177	Donations and charity services	76010	828,831	
178	Legal, audit, architectural and other professional services	77012	861,864,866, 869,894,896, 899	97
179	Advertising services	75010	862	
180	Imputed value of farm dwelling service	75010	010	1

**LIST 2. Classification of 71 Industries of the Completed
(Confidential) 1960 Tables**

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Fishing (shellfish)	041
4	Fishing (all other)	041
5	Metal mining and contract drilling	053,056,058 096,098,099
6	Coal mining	061
7	Non-metallic mineral mining	071,073,077,079
8	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
9	Meat products	101
10	Poultry processors	103
11	Dairy products	105
12	Shellfish products	111
13	Other fish products	111
14	Fruits and vegetables	112,147
15	Feed manufacturers	123
16	Biscuits and bakeries	128,129
17	Confectionery manufacturers	131
18	Sugar refineries	133
19	Miscellaneous foods	139
20	Soft drink manufacturers	141
21	Distilleries	143
22	Breweries	145
23	Shoe factories	174
24	Miscellaneous leather products	175,179
25	Cotton yarn and cloth mills	183
26	Wool yarn mills and cloth mills	193,197
27	Cordage and canvas products	213,214,221, 223,229
28	Hosiery, knitting and clothing mills	231,239,243,244, 246,247
29	Sawmills and other wood products	251,252,254, 256,258
30	Miscellaneous wood industries	259
31	Furniture industries	261,266,268
32	Pulp and paper mills	271
33	Paper converters	272,273,274
34	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
35	Iron and steel mills	291

LIST 2. Classification of 71 Industries of the Completed
(Confidential) 1960 Tables - Concluded

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
36	Iron foundries	294,298
37	Fabricated structural metal	301,302
38	Miscellaneous metal fabricating	303,304,309
39	Wire and wire products	305,306
40	Machinery and equipment	307,308,315,316
41	Aircraft parts	321
42	Truck bodies and trailers	324,325,329
43	Railway rolling stock	326
44	Shipbuilding and boat building	327,328
45	Major appliance manufacturers	332
46	Communications equipment	335
47	Electric wire and cable	337,338
48	Cement manufacturing	341
49	Clay and concrete manufacturers	347,348,351
50	Non-metallic mineral products	343,345,353,354,355
51	Petroleum refineries	365
62	Mixed fertilizers	372
53	Paints and varnishes	375
54	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	379
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing	153,374,381,383, 384,385,397,399
56	Scrap iron	-
57	Construction-Residential	404-421
58	Construction - Non-residential	404-421
59	Transportation	501-527
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
61	Electric power	572
62	Water and gas	574,576
63	Wholesale trade	602-629
64	Retail trade	631-699
65	Auto operation	-
66	Travel and entertainment	-
67	Finance, insurance and real estate	702-737
68	Dwelling services	-
69	Hotels and restaurants	875-876
70	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
71	Business services	861-869, 894-898

**LIST 3. Classification of Industries Non-confidential (Large) 1960
Newfoundland, 47 Industries**

Input-output industry	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing—Shellfish	041
4	Primary fishing—All other fish	041
5	Metal mining and contract drilling	053,056,058,098,099
6	Non-metal mining	079
7	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
8	Meat and poultry products	101,103
9	Dairy products and feeds, mix-foods	105,112,139
10	Shellfish products	111
11	Other fish products	111
12	Fruits and vegetables	112
13	Biscuits, bakeries, confectionery	105,129,131,
14	Soft drink manufacturing	141
15	Breweries	145
16	Shoes and leather products	174,179
17	Cordage and canvas products	213,221
18	Knitting mills and clothing	239,243,246
19	Sawmills, sash and door	251,252,254,256,258
20	Miscellaneous wood industries	259
21	Furniture industries	261,266
22	Pulp and paper mills	271
23	Printing and publishing	286,288,289
24	Iron foundries	294
25	Metal fabricating	304,305,309
26	Machinery and equipment	308,315
27	Transportation equipment	326,329,337
28	Shipbuilding and repair	327
29	Cement manufacturing	341
30	Concrete and clay products	347,348,351
31	Gypsum and stone products	345,353
32	Chemical products and miscellaneous manufacturing	374,375,378,381 383,384,397
33	Scrap iron	
34	Residential construction	404-421
35	Non-residential construction	404-421
36	Transportation	501-527
37	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
38	Electric paver	572
39	Water and gas	576
40	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
41	Automobile operation	-
42	Travel and entertainment	-
43	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
44	Dwelling services	-
45	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
46	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
47	Business services	861-869, 894-899

LIST 3. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Large) 1960 - Continued
Prince Edward Island, 41 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing - Shellfish	041
4	Primary fishing - All other fish	041
5	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
6	Meat and poultry products	101,103
7	Dairy products	105
8	Shellfish products	111
9	Other fish products	111
10	Fruits and vegetables	112
11	Feed manufacturers	123
12	Bakeries	129
13	Soft drinks	141
14	Leather products	179
15	Wool yarn mills	193
16	Cotton and jute bags	223
17	Sawmills, sash and door	251,254,256,258,259
18	Furniture industries	261,266
19	Miscellaneous paper converters	274
20	Printing and publishing	286,288,289
21	Iron foundries	294
22	Metal stamping and machine shops	304,308
23	Shipbuilding, and boat building	327,328
24	Concrete products manufacturing	347
25	Stone	353
26	Fertilizers	372
27	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,399
28	Residential construction	404-421
29	Non-residential construction	404-421
30	Transportation	501-527
31	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
32	Electric power	572
33	Water	576
34	Distribution	602-629; 631-699
35	Automobile operation	-
36	Travel and entertainment	-
37	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
38	Dwelling services	-
39	Hotels, restaurants	875,876
40	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
41	Business services	861-869, 894-899

LIST 3. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Large) 1960 – Continued
Nova Scotia, 58 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	030
3	Primary fishing – Shellfish	041
4	Primary fishing – All other fish	041
5	Coal mining	061
6	Non-metallic mineral mining	073,077,079
7	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
8	Meat products	101
9	Poultry processors	103
10	Dairy products	105
11	Shellfish products	111
12	Other fish products	111
13	Fruits and vegetables	083,147
14	Feed manufacturers	123
15	Biscuits, bakeries confectionery	128,129,131
16	Miscellaneous foods	139
17	Soft drinks	141
18	Distilleries	143
19	Breweries	145
20	Shoes and leather products	174,179
21	Cotton and wool yarn and cloth mills	183,193
22	Canvas and miscellaneous textiles	214, 221, 229
23	Clothing industries	231, 239, 243, 244, 247
24	Sawmills, sash and door	251, 254, 256, 258
25	Miscellaneous wood industries	259
26	Furniture industries	261, 264, 266
27	Pulp and paper mills	271
28	Paper box and miscellaneous paper products	273, 274
29	Printing and publishing	286, 287, 288, 289
30	Iron and steel mills	291
31	Iron foundries	294
32	Boiler and plate works	301, 302
33	Miscellaneous metal fabricated	303, 304, 305, 306, 309
34	Machinery and equipment	307, 308, 315
35	Transportation equipment	321, 324, 326
36	Shipbuilding and boat building	327, 328
37	Communication equipment	335
38	Electric wire and cable	338
39	Concrete and clay products	347, 348, 351
40	Gypsum and stone products	345, 353, 354, 355
41	Petroleum refineries	365
42	Fertilizers and chemicals	372-374, 375, 376, 378, 379
43	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381, 385, 393, 397, 379,
44	Scrap iron	–
45	Residential construction	404-421
46	Non-residential construction	404-421
47	Transportation	501-527
48	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543, 544, 545
49	Electric, power	572
50	Water and gas	574, 576
51	Distribution	502-629, 631-699
52	Automobile operation	–
53	Travel and entertainments	–
54	Finance, insurance and real estate and equipment rental	702-737
55	Dwelling services	–
56	Hotels and restaurants	875, 876
57	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
58	Business services	861-869, 894-898

LIST 3. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Large) 1960 – Concluded
New Brunswick, 56 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing – Shellfish	041
4	Primary fishing – All other fish	041
5	Metal mining	051,053,056
6	Coal mining	061
7	Non-metallic mineral mining	079
8	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
9	Meat products	101
10	Poultry processors	103
11	Dairy products	105
12	Shellfish products	111
13	Other fish products	111
14	Fruits and vegetables, wineries	112,147
15	Feed manufacturers	123
16	Biscuits, bakeries, confectionery	128,129,131
17	Sugar refineries	133
18	Miscellaneous foods	139
19	Soft drinks, breweries	141,145
20	Shoes, leather products	174,175,179
21	Cotton, wool yarn and cloth mills	183,193,197
22	Canvas products	221
23	Clothing industries	231,239,243,244, 246,247
24	Sawmills, sash and door	251,252,254,256,258
25	Miscellaneous wood industries	261,266,268
27	Pulp and paper mills	271
28	Asphalt and paper box manufacturing	272,273
29	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
30	Iron foundries	294,298
31	Fabricated structural metal	302
32	Miscellaneous metal fabricating	303,304,305,309
33	Machinery and equipment	308,315,316
34	Railway rolling stock	325,326
35	Shipbuilding and boat building	327,328
36	Appliance and electric wire	332,338
37	Cement and concrete manufacturers	341,347,348,351
38	Lime, gypsum stone products	343,345,353
39	Petroleum refineries	365
40	Fertilizers and chemicals	372,374,375,378,379
41	Miscellaneous	381,383,384,385, 397,399
42	Scrap iron	–
43	Residential construction	404-421
44	Non-residential construction	404-421
45	Transportation	501-527
46	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
47	Electric power	572
48	Water and gas	574,576
49	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
50	Automobile operation	–
51	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
52	Travel and entertainment	–
53	Dwelling services	–
54	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
55	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
56	Business services	861-869, 894-898

**LIST 4. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1960
Newfoundland, 31 Industries**

Input-output industries number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Metal mining	051,054,058
5	Non-metals, quarries	079,083,087
6	Meat, poultry, dairy, fruit	101,103,105,112
7	Secondary fishing	110,111
8	Feeds, biscuits bakeries, miscellaneous	123,128,129,131,139
9	Soft drinks, breweries	141,145
10	Textile and clothing	174,179,213,221, 243,246
11	Sawmills and wood products	251,252,254,256, 258,259,261,266
12	Pulp and paper mills	271
13	Printing and publishing	286,288,289
14	Metal fabrication and scrap	294,304,305,309
15	Machinery and equipment	308,315
16	Transportation equipment	326,327,329
17	Battery manufacturing	337
18	Cement and non-metallic mineral products	341,345,347,348, 351,353
19	Chemicals and paints	374,375,378,
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,383,384,394
21	Construction	404-421
22	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
24	Electric power, water	572,576
25	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
26	Automobile operation	-
27	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
28	Dwelling services	-
29	Hotels and restaurants	875, 876
30	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
31	Business services	861-869, 894-899

LIST 4. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1960 - Continued
 Prince Edward Island, 29 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
5	Meat, poultry, dairy, fruit	101,103,105,112
6	Secondary fishing	110,111
7	Feed manufacturers and bakeries	123,129
8	Soft drinks	141
9	Textiles	179,193,223
10	Sawmills, wood products	251,254,256,258, 259,261,266
11	Miscellaneous paper converters	274
12	Printing and publishing	286,288,289
13	Iron foundries and metal stamping	294,304
14	Machine shops	308
15	Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	327,328
16	Concrete and stone products	347,353
17	Fertilizers	372
18	Scientific and professional equipment	381
19	Construction	404-421
20	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
22	Electric power and water	572,576
23	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
24	Automobile operation	-
25	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
26	Dwelling services	-
27	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
28	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
29	Business services	861-869, 894-899

LIST 4. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1965 — Continued
Nova Scotia, 33 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Coal mining	061
5	Non-metals, quarries	073,077,079,083,087
6	Meat, dairy and fruit	101,103,105,112,147
7	Secondary fishing	110,111
8	Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s.	123,128,129,131,139
9	Soft drinks, breweries, distilleries	141,143,145
10	Textiles, clothing	174,179,183,193, 214,221,229,231, 239,243,244,247
11	Sawmills, wood products	251,254,256,258, 259,261,264,266
12	Pulp and paper products	271,273
13	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
14	Iron and steel mills	291
15	Metal fabrication and scrap	294,301,302,303, 304,305,306,309
16	Machinery and equipment	307,308,315
17	Transportation equipment	321,324,326,327,328
18	Electric equipment	335,338
19	Non-metallic mineral products	345,347,348,351, 353,354,355
20	Petroleum refineries	365
21	Fertilizer, chemicals, paint and soap	372,374,375,376, 378,379
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381, 385, 393, 397, 399
23	Construction	404-421
24	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
26	Electric power, water and gas	572,574,576
27	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
28	Automobile operation	—
29	Finance, insurance, real estate, equipment rentals	702-737
30	Dwelling services	—
31	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
32	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
33	Business services	861-869, 894-898

LIST 4. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1960 – Concluded
New Brunswick, 33 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Metal mining	051,053,054,056
5	Coal mining	061
6	Non-metals, quarries	079,083,087
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	101,103,105,112,147
8	Secondary fishing	110,111
9	Miscellaneous	123,128,129,131, 133,139
10	Soft drinks, breweries	141,145
11	Textiles, clothing	174,175,179,183,193, 197,221,231,239, 243,244,246,247
12	Sawmills, wood products	251,252,254,256,258, 259,261,266,268
13	Pulp and paper products	271,272,273
14	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
15	Metal fabricating and scrap	294,298,302,303, 304,305,309
16	Machinery and equipment	308,315,316
17	Transportation equipment	325,326,327,328
18	Appliances and electric wire	332,338
19	Cement and non-metallic mineral products	341,343,345,347, 348,351,353
20	Petroleum refineries	365
21	Fertilizers and chemicals	372,374,375,378,379
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,383,384,385, 397,399
23	Construction	404-421
24	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph	543,544,545
26	Electric power water and gas	572,574,576
27	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
28	Automobile operation	—
29	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
30	Dwelling services	—
31	Hotels and restaurants	875, 876
32	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
33	Business services	861-869, 894-898

LIST 5. Classification of 169 Commodities used to Compile the
(Confidential) 1965 Tables

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number
1	Livestock	10001
2	Poultry	10002
3	Dairy	10003
4	Eggs	10004
5	Potatoes	10005
6	Vegetables	10006
7	Atlantic fruit	10007
8	Feed and seed crops	10008
9	Wool, maple, syrup, honey, tobacco and miscellaneous agricultural products	10009-10011
10	House rent (imputed)	10012
11	Pelts	10013
12	Logs and bolts	10101
13	Pulpwood	10102
14	Other forest products	10103
15	Custom work	10104
16	Shellfish	10201
17	All other fish	10301
18	Non-ferrous metals, iron ore and pellets	10401,10402
19	Coal	10403
20	Gypsum, salt, peat moss and other non-metallic minerals	10404-10408
21	Sand, gravel and stone	10410
22	Meat, fresh, frozen, cured, canned, processed	00101,00102
23	Lard	00103
24	Hides, meat by-products	00104
25	Work done	00105
26	Poultry	00201
27	Work done	00202
28	Milk, fluid, powered, canned, cream	00301,00305
29	Butter and cheese	00303
30	Work done	00307
31	Ice cream and other products	00306
32	Shellfish, in shell, shucked, canned and by-products	00401-00403
33	Groundfish, fresh, frozen, salted, canned and by-products	00501-00503
34	Work done	00504
35	Fruit and vegetable products, including jams, juices, vinegar	00601-00606
36	Animal feeds	00701
37	Work done	00702
38	Bread and other bakery products	00801,00802
39	Confectionery	00901
40	Sugar	01001
41	Tea, coffee	01101
42	Potato products, including starch, spices and miscellaneous food products	01103
43	Margarine	01108
44	Soft drinks, syrups	01201
45	Work done	01202
46	Alcoholic beverages	01301
47	Work done	01302
48	Beer	01401
49	Footwear	01701
50	Luggage, gloves and leather products	01801
51	Cotton yarn and cloth, cotton waste	01901-01906
52	Synthetic fabrics	01907
53	Woollen yarn and cloth	02001-02101
54	Work done	02102
55	Cordage and twine, narrow fabrics, jute bags, canvas products and miscellaneous textiles	02001-02101
56	Work done	02502
57	Clothing including hosiery and furs	02701

LIST 5. Classification of 169 Commodities used to Compile the
(Confidential) 1965 Tables -- Continued

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number
58	Lumber and ties	02801
59	Laths, shingles, wood-waste and other sawmill products	02805,03806
60	Work done	02807
61	Pulp chips and other by-products	02808
62	Veneer and plywood	02901
63	Sash and door	03001
64	Hardwood flooring and miscellaneous millwork	03002,03007
65	Work done	03008
66	Wooden boxes	03101
67	Coffins and caskets	03201
68	Repairs	03202
69	Particle board, wood preservation and miscellaneous wood products	03301-03304
70	Work done	03305
71	Furniture	03401
72	Custom work	03402
73	Newsprint and waste paper	03501
74	Woodpulp	03502
75	Paper board and building paper	03503
76	Tissue paper, sanitary paper	03505
77	By-products including steam	03506
78	Work done	03507
79	Shingles, asphalt cement, roof coatings	03601
80	Folding boxes, paper bags, plastic bags, paper containers	03701-03801
81	Newspapers, magazines and printed matter	03901
82	Work done	03902
83	Coke, gas	04001
84	Tar	04004
85	Semi-finished steel including structural shapes	04008
86	Sulphuric acid	04009
87	Rails and tie plates	04011
88	Wire rods	04012
89	Concrete reinforcing and other steel bars	04013
90	Iron foundry products including mining machinery	04101
91	Work done	04102
92	Boilers, tanks, miscellaneous plate work and repairs	04201,04208
93	Oil burners	04205
94	Fabricated structural steel and products	04207
95	Work done	04209
96	Ornamental and architectural iron	04301
97	Metal container	04401
98	Sheet metal culvert	04402
99	Other metal stamping	04403
100	Work done	04404
101	Wire and fencing	04501
102	Nails, bolts, tools, cutlery, hardware	04502
103	Work done	04503
104	Furnaces and ducts	04601
105	Steel forgings, other fabricated and structural products	04802-04807
106	Machinery parts	04901
107	Repair work	04902
108	Commercial refrigerators	05001
109	Aircraft parts and repairs	05101
110	Passenger cars	05102
111	Trailers, truck bodies and repairs	05201
112	Repairs	05202
113	Rolling stock parts	05301
114	Repair work	05302

LIST 5. Classification of 169 Commodities used to Compile the
(Confidential) 1965 Tables - Concluded

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number
115	Boats, ships and vessels	05401,05403
116	Ships machinery and repairs	05409
117	Stoves, heaters and home appliances	05501
118	Communications equipment	05601
119	Record players	05602
120	Stereo chassis	05603
121	Work done	05604
122	Electric wire and cable	05701
123	Cement	05801
124	Lime	05901
125	Gypsum products	06001
126	Bricks, tiles, precast products	06101,06103
127	Ready-mix concrete	06104
128	Clay and other refractory products	06105
129	Work done	06106
130	Stone products	06201
131	Work done	06202
132	Mirrors, glass products	06301
133	Work done	06302
134	Dry cement mix	06401
135	Gasoline	06501
136	Fuel oils	06502
137	Asphalt, liquid gases	06503
138	Petrochemical feed stocks	06504
139	Sulphur and all other products	06506
140	Mixed fertilizer	06601
141	Paints and varnishes	06701
142	Patent medicines, industrial chemicals, soaps and cleaning compounds, other chemicals	06801-06807
143	Plastic products, venetian blinds	06901-07001
144	Brooms and brushes	07101
145	Jewellery and miscellaneous custom-made items	07102-07109
146	Work done and repair	07105
147	Scrap iron	07201
148	Construction repair	40010
149	Residential construction repair	40011
150	Transportation and storage	50010
151	Telephone, telegraph and radio	54310
152	Electricity	57201
153	Water and gas	57410
154	Distribution	60010
155	Motor vehicle maintenance and operation	70010
156	Travel and entertainment	71010
157	Financial charges	73010
158	Gross land and building rent	73011
159	Property insurance	73012
160	Equipment rental	73013
161	Gross dwelling rents	74010
162	Hotel, restaurant and catering services	75010
163	Donations and charity services	76010
164	Amusement and personal services	76011
165	Medical services	76012
166	Domestic services	76013
167	Advertising services	77010
168	Legal, audit, architectural and other professional services	77012
169	Services to primary industries	77020

**LIST 6. Classification of Industries, Confidential (Large), 1965
Atlantic Region, 71 Industries**

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing - Shellfish	
4	Primary fishing - All other	041
5	Metal mining	053,056,058
6	Coal mining	061
7	Non-metal mining	071,073,077,079
8	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
9	Meat products	101
10	Poultry processors	103
11	Dairy products	105
12	Shellfish products	111
13	Other fish products	111
14	Fruit and vegetables	112,147
15	Feed manufacturers	123
16	Biscuits and bakeries	128,129
17	Confectionery manufacturers	131
18	Sugar refineries	133
19	Miscellaneous Foods	139
20	Soft drink manufacturers	141
21	Distilleries	143
22	Breweries	145
23	Shoe factories	174
24	Miscellaneous leather products	175,179
25	Cotton yarn and cloth mills	183,201,211
26	Wool yarn and cloth mills	193,197
27	Cordage and canvas products	213,214,216,221, 223,229
28	Hosiery, knitting mills and clothing mills	231,239,243,244, 246,247,249
29	Sawmills and other wood products	251,252,254,256,258
30	Miscellaneous wood industries	259
31	Furniture industries	261,266
32	Pulp and paper mills	271
33	Paper products	272,273,274
34	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
35	Iron and steel mills	291
36	Iron foundries	294,298
37	Fabricated structural steel	301,302
38	Miscellaneous metal fabricating	303,304,309
39	Wire and wire products	305,306
40	Machinery and equipment	307,308,315,316
41	Aircraft parts	321
42	Autos and truck bodies	323,324
43	Railway rolling stock	326
44	Shipbuilding and boat building	327,328
45	Appliance manufacturers	332
46	Communications equipment	334,335
47	Electric wire and cable	337,338
48	Cement manufacturing	341
49	Clay and concrete products manufacturing	347,348,351
50	Non-metallic mineral products	345,353,356,359
51	Petroleum refineries	365
52	Mixed fertilizers	372
53	Paints and varnishes	375
54	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	374,378,379
55	Miscellaneous manufacturers	381,384,385,393, 397,399
56	Scrap iron	-
57	Construction - Residential	404-421
58	Construction - Non-residential	404-421
59	Transportation	501-527
60	Radio, telephone, telegraph, post office	543,544,545
61	Electric power	572
62	Water and gas	574,576
63	Distribution	602-629,631-699
64	Auto operation	-
65	Travel, entertainment	-
66	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
67	Dwelling services	-
68	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
69	Personal services	823-859,871-874
70	Business services	861-869,894-898
71	Services to primary industries	021,039,045,096, 098,099

LIST 6. Classification of Industries, Confidential (Large), 1965 – Continued
Newfoundland, 55 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing – Shellfish	041
4	Primary fishing – All other fish	041
5	Metal mining	053,056,058
6	Non-metal mining	071,073,079
7	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
8	Meat products	101
9	Dairy products	103
10	Shellfish products	111
11	Other fish products	111
12	Fruit and vegetables	112
13	Feed manufacturers	123
14	Biscuits and bakeries	128,129
15	Miscellaneous foods	139
16	Soft drink manufacturers	141
17	Breweries	145
18	Shoe factories	174
19	Miscellaneous leather products	179
20	Cordage and canvas products	221
21	Clothing industries	239,243,246
22	Sawmills, sash	251,252,254,256,258
23	Miscellaneous wood products	259
24	Furniture industries	261,266
25	Pulp and paper mills	271
26	Paper products	273
27	Printing and publishing	286,288,289
28	Iron foundries	294
29	Miscellaneous metal fabricating	303,304,309
30	Wire products	305
31	Machinery and equipment	308,315
32	Shipbuilding and boat building	327,328
33	Cement manufactueres	341
34	Clay and concrete products	347,348,351
35	Non-metallic mineral products	345,353
36	Petroleum refineries	365
37	Paint, varnish manufacturing	375
38	Soap and chemical products	378
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,383,397
40	Scrap iron	—
41	Construction – Residential	404-421
42	Construction – Non-residential	404-421
43	Transportation	501-527
44	Radio, telephone, telegraph, post office	543,544,545
45	Electric power	572
46	Water and gas	576
47	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
48	Automobile operation	—
49	Travel and entertainment	—
50	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
51	Dwelling services	—
52	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
53	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
54	Business services	861-869, 894-898
55	Services to primary industries	021,039,045,099

LIST 6. Classification of Industries, Confidential (Large), 1965 – Continued
Prince Edward Island, 47 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing – Shellfish	041
4	Primary fishing – All other fish	041
5	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
6	Meat products	101
7	Poultry processors	103
8	Dairy products	105
9	Shellfish products	111
10	Other fish products	111
11	Fruit and vegetable	112
12	Feed manufacturers	123,124
13	Bakeries	129
14	Soft drink manufacturers	141
15	Miscellaneous leather products	179
16	Cotton mills	211
17	Woollen mills	193
18	Cordage and canvas	213,223
19	Sawmills, sash	251,254,258
20	Miscellaneous wood products	259
21	Furniture industries	261
22	Paper products	274
23	Printing and publishing	286,289
24	Iron foundries	294
25	Metal fabricating	304
26	Machinery and equipment	308
27	Shipbuilding and boat building	327,328
28	Clay and concrete products	347
29	Non-metallic mineral products	353
30	Fertilizer manufacturers	372
31	Soap and chemical products	379
32	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,399
33	Construction – Residential	404-421
34	Construction – Non-residential	404-421
35	Transportation	501-527
36	Post office	543,544,545
37	Electric power	572
38	Water and gas	576
39	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
40	Automobile operation	–
41	Travel and entertainment	–
42	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
43	Dwelling services	–
44	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
45	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
46	Business services	861-869, 894-898
47	Services to primary industries	021,039,045,088

LIST 6. Classification of Industries, Confidential (Large), 1965 - Continued
Nova Scotia, 67 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	034
3	Primary fishing - Shellfish	041
4	Primary fishing - All other	041
5	Coal mining	061
6	Non-metal mining	073,077,079
7	Quarries and sandpits	083,087
8	Meat products	101
9	Poultry processors	103
10	Dairy products	105
11	Shellfish products	111
12	Other fish products	111
13	Fruit and vegetables	112,147
14	Feed manufacturers	123
15	Biscuits and bakeries	128,129
16	Confectionery	131
17	Miscellaneous foods	139
18	Soft drink manufacturers	141
19	Distilleries	143
20	Breweries	145
21	Shoe factories	174
22	Miscellaneous leather products	179
23	Cotton yarn and cloth mills	183,201
24	Cordage and canvas	213,216,221,229
25	Clothing industries	239,243,244,247,249
26	Sawmills, sash	251,254,256,258
27	Miscellaneous wood products	258,259
28	Furniture industries	261,266
29	Pulp and paper mills	271
30	Paper products	273,274
31	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
32	Iron and steel mills	291
33	Iron foundries	294
34	Fabricated structural metals	301,302
35	Miscellaneous metal fabricating	303,304,309
36	Wire products	305,306
37	Machinery and equipment	307,308,315
38	Aircraft parts	321
39	Autos and truck bodies	323,324
40	Railway rolling stock	326
41	Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	327,328
42	Communications equipment	334,335
43	Electric wire and cable	337,338
44	Cement manufacturers	341
45	Clay and concrete products	347,348,351
46	Non-metallic mineral products	345,353,356
47	Petroleum refineries	365
48	Fertilizer manufacturers	372
49	Paint, varnish manufacturing	375
50	Soap products and miscellaneous chemicals	374,378,379
51	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,384,385,393 397,399
52	Scrap iron	-
53	Construction - Residential	404-421
54	Construction - Non-residential	404-421
55	Transportation	501-527
56	Post office	543,544,545
57	Electric power	572
58	Water and gas	576
59	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
60	Auto operation	-
61	Travel and entertainment	-
62	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702,737
63	Dwelling services	-
64	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
65	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
66	Business services	861-869, 894-898
67	Services to primary industries	021,039,045,096, 098,099

LIST 6. Classification of Industries, Confidential (Large), 1965 - Concluded
New Brunswick, 68 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing - Shellfish	041
4	Primary Fishing - All other fish	041
5	Metal mining	051,053,054,056
6	Coal mining	061
7	Non-metal mining	079
8	Quarries and sandpits	083, 087
9	Meat products	101
10	Poultry processors	103
11	Dairy products	105
12	Shellfish products	111
13	Other fish products	111
14	Fruit and vegetables	112
15	Feed manufacturers	123
16	Biscuits and bakeries	128, 129
17	Confectionery	131
18	Sugar and refineries	133
19	Miscellaneous foods	139
20	Soft drink manufacturers	141
21	Distilleries	143
22	Breweries	145
23	Shoe factories	174
24	Miscellaneous leather products	179
25	Cotton mills	183
26	Woollen mills	193, 197
27	Cordage and canvas	214, 221, 229
28	Clothing industries	231, 243, 244, 246, 247
29	Sawmills, sash	251, 252, 254, 256, 258
30	Miscellaneous wood products	259
31	Furniture industries	261, 266
32	Pulp and paper mills	271
33	Paper products	272, 273
34	Printing and publishing	286, 287, 288, 289
35	Iron foundries	294, 298
36	Fabricated structural metal	302
37	Miscellaneous metal fabricating	303, 304, 309
38	Wire products	305
39	Machinery and equipment	307, 308, 315, 316
40	Aircraft and parts manufacturing	321
41	Truck and trailer bodies	324
42	Shipbuilding and boat building	327, 328
43	Appliances manufacturers	332
44	Communications equipment	335
45	Electric wire manufacturers	338
46	Cement manufacturers	341
47	Clay and concrete products	347, 348, 351
48	Non-metallic mineral products	343, 345, 353, 356, 359
49	Petroleum refineries	365
50	Fertilizer manufacturers	372
51	Soap and chemical products	376, 378, 379
52	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381, 382, 383, 385, 393, 397, 399
53	Scrap iron	-
54	Construction - Residential	404-421
55	Construction - Non-residential	404-421
56	Transportation	501, 527
57	Post office	543, 544, 545
58	Electric power	572
59	Water and gas	574, 576
60	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
61	Automobile operation	-
62	Travel and entertainment	-
63	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
64	Dwelling services	-
65	Hotels and restaurants	875, 876
66	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
67	Business services	861-869, 894-898
68	Services to primary industries	021, 039, 045, 096, 098, 099

LIST 7. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1965
Atlantic Region, 34 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Metal mining	053,056,058
5	Coal mining	061
6	Non-metals, quarries	071,073,077,079, 083,087
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	101,103,105,112,147
8	Secondary fishing	111
9	Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s.	123,124,128,129, 131,133,139
10	Soft drinks, distilleries, breweries	141,143,145
11	Textiles, clothing	174,179,183,193,197, 201,211,213,214,216, 221,223,229,231,239 ^p 243,244,246,247,249
12	Sawmills, wood products	251,252,254,256,258, 259,261,266
13	Pulp and paper products	271,272,273,274
14	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
15	Iron and steel mills	291
16	Metal fabricating	294,298,301,302,303 304,305,306,309
17	Machinery and equipment	307,308,315,316
18	Transportation equipment	321,232,324,326, 327,328
19	Electrical equipment	332,334,335,337,338
20	Non-metallic mineral products	341,343,345,347,348, 351,353,356,359
21	Petroleum refineries	365
22	Fertilizer, paint, soap products	372,374,375,376, 378,379
23	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,382,383,384,385, 393,397,399
24	Construction	404-421
25	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
26	Radio, telephone, telegraph, post office	543,544,545,548
27	Electric power, water, gas	572,574,576
28	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
29	Automobile operation	-
30	Finance, insurance, real estate, and equipment rental	702-737
31	Dwelling services	-
32	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
33	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
34	Business services and services to primary industries	861-869, 894-898,021 039,045,096,098,099

LIST 7. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1965 – Continued
Newfoundland, 31 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Metal mining	053,056,058
5	Non-metals, quarries	071,073,079,083,087
6	Meat, dairy, fruit	101,105,112
7	Secondary fishing	111
8	Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s.	123,128,129,139
9	Soft drinks, distilleries, breweries	141,145
10	Textiles, clothing	174,179,221,239, 243,246
11	Sawmills, wood products	251,252,254,256, 258,259,261,266
12	Pulp and paper products	271,273
13	Printing and publishing	286,288,289
14	Metal fabricating	294,303,304,305,309
15	Machinery and equipment	308,315
16	Transportation equipment	327,328
17	Non-metallic mineral products	341,345,347,348, 351,353
18 ¹	Petroleum refineries	365
19 ¹	Fertilizer, paint, soap	375,378
20	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,383,397
21	Construction	404-421
22	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
23	Radio, telephone, telegraph, post office	543,544,545,548
24	Electric power, water and gas	572,576
25	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
26	Automobile operation	-
27	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
28	Dwelling services	
29	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
30	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
31	Business services and service to primary industries	861-869,894 898,098

¹ These industries cannot be shown separately. In the 1965 flow accounts in Appendix I industries 18 and 19 are aggregated.

LIST 7. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1965 - Continued
Prince Edward Island, 29 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Non-metals, quarries	083,087
5	Meat, dairy, fruit	101,103,105,112
6	Secondary fishing	111
7	Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s.	123,124,129
8	Soft drinks, distilleries, breweries	141
9	Textiles, clothing	179,193,211,213,223
10	Sawmills, wood products	251,254,258,259
111	Pulp and paper products	274
121	Printing and publishing	286,289
131	Metal fabricating	294,304
141	Machinery and equipment	308
151	Transportation equipment	327,328
161	Non-metallic mineral products	347,353
17	Fertilizer manufacturers	372
181	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,399
19	Construction	404-421
20	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
21	Radio, telephone, telegraph, post office	-
22	Electric power, water and gas	572,576
23	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
24	Automobile operation	-
25	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
26	Dwelling services	-
27	Hotels and restaurants :	875,876
28	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
29	Business services and services to primary industries	861-869, 894-898,098

¹ These industries cannot be shown separately. Therefore, in the transaction flow tables and the input coefficient tables the following aggregations were made:

Industries Nos. 11 and 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

In Industry No. 10 S.I.C. 261 was omitted and in Industry No. 17 S.I.C. 379 was omitted in order to allow publication. Both S.I.C. 261 and 379 were negligible in size in 1965.

LIST 7. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1965 – Continued
Nova Scotia, 33 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Coal mining	061
5	Non-metals, quarries	073,077,079,083,087
6	Meat, dairy and fruit	101,103,105,112,147
7	Secondary fishing	111
8	Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s.	123,128,129,131,139
9	Soft drinks, distilleries, breweries	141,143,145
10	Textiles, clothing	174,179,183,201,213, 216,221,229,239,243, 244,247,249
11	Sawmills, wood products	251,254,256,258,259, 261,266
12	Pulp and paper products	271,273,274
13	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
14	Iron and steel mills	291
15	Metal fabrication	294,301,302,303,304, 305,306,309
16	Machinery and equipment	307,308,315
17	Transportation equipment	321,323,324,326, 327,328
18	Electrical equipment	334,335,337,338
19	Non-metallic mineral products	341,347,345,348,351, 353,356
20	Petroleum refineries	365
21	Fertilizer, paint, soap	372,374,374,378,379
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,384,385,393, 397,399
23	Construction	404-421
24	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph, post office	543,544,545,548
26	Electric power, water and gas	572,576
27	Distribution	603 - 629, 631 - 699
28	Automobile operation	-
29	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
30	Dwelling services	-
31	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
32	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
33	Business services and services to primary industries	861-869, 894-898, 096,098

LIST 7. Classification of Industries, Non-confidential (Small), 1965 - Concluded
New Brunswick, 33 Industries

Input-output industry number	Input-output industries	S.I.C. number
1	Agriculture	010
2	Forestry	031
3	Primary fishing	041
4	Metal mining	053,056
5	Coal mining	061
6	Non-metals, quarries	079,083,087
7	Meat, dairy and fruit	101,103,105,112
8	Secondary fishing	111
9	Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s.	123,128,129,131, 133,139
10	Soft drinks, distilleries, breweries	141,143,145
11	Textiles, clothing	174,179;183,193,197, 214,221,229,231,243, 244,246,247
12	Sawmills, wood products	251,252,254,256,258, 259,261,266
13	Pulp and paper products	271,272,273
14	Printing and publishing	286,287,288,289
15	Metal fabricating	294,298,302,303,304, 305,309
16	Machinery and equipment	307,308,315,316
17	Transportation equipment	321,324,327,328
18	Electrical equipment	332,335,338
19	Non-metallic mineral products	341,343,345,347,348 351,353,356,359
20	Petroleum refineries	365
21	Fertilizer, paint, soap	372,376,378,379
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing	381,382,383,385,393, 397,399
23	Construction	404-421
24	Transportation, travel and entertainment	501-527
25	Radio, telephone, telegraph, post office	543,544,545,548
26	Electric power, water and gas	572,574,576
27	Distribution	602-629, 631-699
28	Automobile operation	-
29	Finance, insurance, real estate and equipment rental	702-737
30	Dwelling service	-
31	Hotels and restaurants	875,876
32	Personal services	823-859, 871-874
33	Business services and services to primary industries	861-869, 894-898, 096,089

¹ Data cannot be published for Industry No. 20 (Petroleum refineries). It is aggregated with Industry No. 17 (Transportation equipment) in the flow accounts for 1965 presented in Appendix I.

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports

(Commodities which were purchased, but not produced in any of the Atlantic Provinces in 1960)

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number 1
A. Foodstuffs		
I. Grains:		
1	Barley	01001
2	Rye	01002
3	Wheat	01003
4	Buckwheat	01004
5	Mixed grains and other grains	01005
6	Corn	01006
7	Screenings	12401
8	Bran, shorts and middlings	12402
9	Cornmeal grits, etc.	12403
10	Baby cereals	12301
11	Oatmeals, breakfast cereals	12404
12	Rice meal and feed	13901
II. Flour and starch:		
1	Rye flour	12405
2	Flour and meal	12406
3	Malt flour	12407
4	Soya flour	12408
5	Wheat Flour (hard, soft)	12409
6	Corn starch	13902
7	Moulding starch	13903
8	Cake mixes, doughnut mix, pastry	13904
III. Vegetable oils:		
1	Linseed oil, cake and meal	13501
2	Soybean oil, cake and meal	13502
3	Other oil cake meals	13503
4	Cooking oil (coconut, etc.)	13504
5	Rolling oils (palm oil, etc.)	13505
6	Other vegetable oil	13506
7	China wood oil	
8	Oils-Cotton seed, cake and meal	13507
9	Corn oil	13508
10	Essential oils	37902
IV. Food stabilizers:		
1	Rennet	13905
2	Stabilizers in making ice cream	13906
3	Agar-agar	13907
V. Sugar, molasses, etc.:		
1	Caramel	13908
2	Molasses (crude, refined)	13301
3	Syrups - Corn syrup, etc.	13909
4	Glucose	13910
5	Sugar (corn) dextrose	13911
6	Sugar (invert)	13912
7	Raw cane sugar	01006
VI. Coffee, cocoa, tea, and products:		
1	Coffee beans (green)	01007
2	Tea (loose)	01008
3	Cocoa beans	01009
4	Cocoa powder	13101
5	Chocolate powder	13102
6	Cocoa butter	13103
7	Chocolate syrup	13104

See footnote(s) at end of list.

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports – Continued

	Commodities	Input-output commodity number ¹
	A. Foodstuffs – Concluded	
	VII. Fruit, nuts, spices:	
1	Raisins, currants, dates for packaging	01010
2	Spices for grinding	01011
3	Vanilla beans	01012
4	Nuts (Almond, brazil, walnuts, pecans)	01013
5	Coconut, shredded	13913
6	Peanuts	13914
7	Peanuts (green)	01014
	VIII. Malt and hops:	
1	Hops (imported)	01015
2	Hops (Canadian)	01016
3	Malt, (imported) i.e. non-Canadian	13915
4	Malt, (Canadian)	13916
5	Malt, extract and syrup	13917
6	Malt sprout	13918
7	Barley malt	13919
	IX. Rice and juices:	
1	Rice, etc.	13920
2	Beans, dry	11201
3	Fruit juices, not apple	11202
	B. Leather, textiles, hosiery and clothing	
	I. Leather, skins and hides:	
1	Cowhide (a) top grain (b) split	17201
2	Leather – Upper	17202
3	Leather – Sole	17203
4	Leather – Glove	17204
5	Leather	17205
6	Findings	17901
7	Other findings	17902
	II. Rubber products:	
1	Sponge rubber cushioning	16901
2	Rubber	01017
3	Rubberized curled hair	16902
4	Tires and tubes	16301
	III. Natural fibres:	
1	Merino – 60.s and finer	21101
2	Vegetable textile fibres (all kinds)	21102
3	Sisal	21103
4	Manilla fibre	21104
5	Cotton (raw)	01018
	IV. Wool and wool products:	
1	Worsted yarns	19301
2	Wool tops	21105
3	Coatings	19701
	V. Synthetic filament and fabrics:	
1	Rayon waste	20101
2	Synthetics	20102
3	Nylon filament	20103
4	Rayon filament	20104
5	Nylon and rayon yarns	20105
6	Other yarn	20106
7	Rayon staple fibre	20107
8	Nylon fibre	20108
9	Nylon	20109
10	Other fibre	20110
11	Degras	20111

See footnote(s) at end of list.

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports – Continued

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number 1
B. Leather, textiles, hosiery and clothing – Concluded		
VI. Canvas, jute, duck, etc.:		
1	Drill	18301
2	Awning fabric – Woven and painted	18302
3	All other fabrics for making of canvas products	18303
4	Jute cloth	22901
5	Canvas and duck	18304
VII. Felts:		
	Felts	21501
2	Paper-maker's and pulp-maker's felts, wool	19702
3	Felt, sole stock	21502
4	Fur felts	21503
VIII. Miscellaneous fabrics and sewing thread:		
1	Fabrics knitted, not of cotton	23901
2	Cambric tape	21401
3	Coated fabrics except vinyl	21901
4	Linings for fur clothing	21801
5	Other saturating material	
6	Vinyl coated fabrics	21902
7	Sewing twine	21201
8	Sewing thread	21202
9	Household goods, draperies, etc.	22902
C. Wood industries		
I. Fine papers:		
1	Groundwood printing and specialty papers	27101
5	Book paper – Coated and uncoated	27102
3	Fine papers (reproductions, etc.)	27103
4	Waxed paper	27401
5	Glassine paper	27104
6	Cover and fancy paper	27105
7	Office stationery and envelopes	27402
II. Other paper converters:		
1	Gummed tape, mailing tubes, fibre drums	27404
2	Mats	27405
III. Hardboard:		
1	Hardboard (birch, maple, oak)	
IV. Specialty hardwoods:		
1	Lumber (birch, maple, oak)	25101
2	Logs and bolts – Mahogany	03101
D. Primary metal industries, metal fabricating and machinery		
I. Pig iron and ferrous alloys:		
1	Ferrochrome (including Chrome-X – high carbon)	29101
2	Ferro-manganese (high carbon)	29102
3	Ferro-manganese (medium carbon)	29103
4	Ferro-molybdenum	29104
5	Ferrosilicon (medium, silicon grade)	29105
6	Ferrosilicon (high silicon grade)	29106
7	Ferro Titanium	29107
8	Ferro vanadium	29108
9	Silico manganese	29109
10	Ferro phosphorus	29110
11	Ferro-alloys – Unspecified	29111
12	Calcium manganese silicon	29112
13	Steels – alloys, stainless, tool	29113
14	Pig iron	29114

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports – Continued

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number ¹
D. Primary metal industries, metal fabricating and machinery – Concluded		
II. Copper and alloys:		
1	Copper ingots, cakes, sheet, etc. (brass, copper, alloys, bronze)	29701
III. Nickel ingots and sheet:		
1	Nickel ingots, cathodes, etc.	29501
IV. Aluminum ingots and sheet:		
1	Aluminum ingots	29502
2	Aluminum extrusions: Other forms excluding cartridge and sheets Slabs, including wire products	29601
3	Aluminum sheets and slats	29602
4	Other aluminum including castings	29603
V. Lead, zinc and silver:		
1	Lead	29801
2	Zinc dust	29802
3	Zinc	29803
4	Silver	29503
5	Babbit metal and solders	29804
6	Other non-ferrous metals	29805
VI. Tin and tin plates:		
1	Tin plate	29806
2	Tin	29807
VII. Steel and sheet plate:		
1	Steel slats	29115
2	Silicon sheet and plates	29116
3	Steel sheet – Galvanized	29117
4	Steel sheets plain, strips	29118
5	Steel plates	29119
VIII. Metal stamping products:		
1	Crown – Bottle caps	30401
2	Metal heads	30402
3	Brass eyelets	30403
4	Household utensils	30404
IX. Railway springs:		
1	Springs – Railway	30901
X. Machine parts:		
1	Bearings and oil seals	31501
XI. Machinery		
1	Printing industries – Machinery and equipment	31502
XII. Transportation equipment:		
1	Motor vehicles	32302
E. Non-metallic minerals		
I. Non-metallic minerals (crude):		
1	Fuller's Earth	07901
2	Plumbago and graphite	07902
3	Nepheline sycinte	07903
4	Phosphate rock	07904
5	Talc and asbestine	07905
6	Asbestos	07101
7	Mica (unfabricated forms)	07906

See footnote(s) at end of list.

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports - Continued

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number ¹
E. Non-metallic minerals - Concluded		
II. Porcelain:		
1	Porcelain	35101
2	Insulators porcelain	35102
III. Refractory material:		
1	Magnesite	35901
2	Dolomite, calcined	35902
3	Clay	35903
4	Celite	35904
5	China clay (kaolin)	35905
6	Dolomite, raw, crushed	07907
IV. Glass and products:		
1	Glass	35601
2	Rough blanks (cylinders, etc. for making lenses)	35602
3	Mirrors	35603
4	No. 12 reflective spheres	35604
5	Other products of glass	35606
V. Abrasives, etc:		
1	Granules - Rock and slate	35701
2	Abrasives - Grinding and polishing - Materials, carborundum, rouge, etc.	35702
F. Petroleum and coal products		
I. Lubricating oils, etc.:		
1	Oil - Lubricating	36501
2	Absorbing and wash oil	37902
3	Paraffin and chlorowax - Wax	36502
4	Oil, processing	36503
II. Crude oil:		
1	Crude oil and naphtha	06301
III. Core oil:		
1	Core oil	37903
G. Electrical products industries		
I. Electrical industrial equipment:		
1	Electric motors, under one h.p.	33601
2	Condensing units	33602
II. Miscellaneous electrical products:		
1	Electrodes	33901
2	Bulbs and miscellaneous electrical products	33902
III. Communications equipment:		
1	Radios, television sets	33501
H. Miscellaneous manufacturing		
I. Scientific and professional equipment:		
1	Frames for spectacles	38101
2	Ophthalmic and surgical materials	38102
3	Miscellaneous dental supplies	38103
4	Photographic film	38104

See footnote(s) at end of list.

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports – Continued

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number ¹
H. Miscellaneous manufacturing – Concluded		
II. Plastic shapes and forms:		
1	Plastic	37301
2	Plastic board	37302
3	Foamed plastic cushioning	37303
4	Foam retainers	37801
5	Transparent film – Cellulose, plastic polystyrene, etc.	37304
III. Resins – Not shaped:		
1	Synthetic resins including vinyl, plastic, etc.	37305
IV. Miscellaneous manufactures:		
1	Toilet preparations	37701
2	Jewellery, silverware, clocks	38201
3	Sporting goods and toys	39301
4	Button, miscellaneous fasteners, dry goods and notions	39901
5	Tobacco products	15301
I. Chemical and chemical products		
I. Inorganic chemicals:		
1	Sodium aluminum sulphate (alum)	37802
2	Sulphur	06501
3	Sulphate of soda (salt cake)	37803
4	Iron oxide	37804
5	Carbonic acid	37805
6	Ammonium bicarbonate	37806
7	Sodium sulphite	37807
8	Sodium hydroxide	37808
9	Chlorine – Liquid	37809
10	Ammonia	37810
11	Calcium carbide	37811
12	Borax	37812
13	Silicate of soda	37813
14	White lead (a) basic carbonate (b) basic sulphate	37814
15	Baking soda (sodium bicarbonate)	37815
16	Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	37816
17	Carbonate of ammonia	37817
18	Calcium acid phosphate (mono)	37818
19	Alum	40381
20	Antimony oxide	37819
21	Titanium dioxide	37820
22	Zinc oxide	37821
23	Magnesium oxide	37822
24	Caustic soda	37823
25	Aqua ammonia and anhydrous	37824
26	White arsenic	37825
27	Phosphoric acid	37826
28	Sulphur dioxide	37827
29	Muriatic acid (hydrochloric)	37828
30	Black (mostly carbon black)	37829
31	Alkylate	37830
32	Lactates – Butyl	37831

See footnote(s) at end of list.

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports – Continued

Commodities	Input-output commodity number I
I. Chemical and chemical products – Continued	
I. Inorganic chemicals – Concluded:	
33 Other extender pigments	37832
34 Retarders and inhibitors	37833
35 Sodium chlorate	37834
II. Organic chemicals:	
1 Animal charcoal	37904
2 Phenol	37836
3 Benzol	37837
4 Industrial alcohols (ethyl, methyl, etc.)	37838
5 Lactic acid	37839
6 Formaldehyde	37840
7 Ethyl cellulose	37841
8 Ethylene glycol	37842
9 Propylene glycol	37843
10 Other glycols	37844
11 Benzoate of soda	37845
12 Carboxyl	37846
13 (a) Anti-skinning agents (b) fatty acids	37847
14 Tetra ethyl fluid	37848
15 Mono sodium glutamate	37849
16 Monoethynolamene	37850
17 Citric acid	37851
18 Tartaric acid	37852
19 Acetates – amyl, butyl, ethyl	37853
20 Ketones (a) methyl ethyl (b) methyl isobutyl	37854
21 Acetone	37905
22 Vanillin	37906
23 Methylene chloride	37855
24 Tannic acid	37856
25 Cream of tartar (crude)	37857
26 Camphor	37858
III. Fertilizers, insecticides, etc:	
1 Potassium sulphate	37859
2 Pyrophosphate	37860
3 Potassium magnesium sulphate	37861
4 Potassium chloride	37862
5 Ammonium phosphate	37863
6 Ammonium nitrate	37864
7 Sodium nitrate	37865
8 Crude fertilizers	37907
IV. Glue:	
1 Size	37908
2 Vegetable adhesives	37909
V. Rubber resins:	
1 Gums	37910
2 Resin – Polyethylene type	37306
3 Chlorinated rubber	16903
4 Latex emulsion	16904

See footnote(s) at end of list.

LIST 8. List of Non-competitive Imports – Concluded

No.	Commodities	Input-output commodity number ¹
I. Chemical and chemical products – Concluded		
V. Rubber resins – Concluded:		
5	Lecithin	16905
6	Natural resins	16906
7	Nitro-cellulose	37307
8		
VI. Dyes and pigments:		
1	Titanium oxides	37866
2	Black pigments	37867
3	White pigments	37868
4	Dyestuffs	37869
5	Dyes and colours	37870
6	Filtering agents	37871
7	Extended titanium dioxide	37872
8	Coloured prime pigments	37873
VII. Chemical specialties and unclassified chemicals:		
1	Agar	37874
2	Additives	37911
3	Glycerine	37601
4	Sodium aluminate	37875
5	Filtering materials	27406
6	Fluid for catalytic cracking unit	37876
7	Lithargl	37877
8	Solvents	37878
9	Reforming and polymerizing catalyst	37879
10	Glycerol mono oleate	37880
11	Foam and slime killers	37881
12	Mono glyceride emulsifier	37882
13	Refrigeration materials	37883
14	Preservatives	37884
15	Ink	37912
16	Printing ink	37913
17	Chillproofing and clarifying materials	37880
18	Roots and herbs – materials for food preparations	01014
19	Turpentine	37914
20	Miscellaneous brewing ingredients including salts	37886
21	Miscellaneous chemicals and agents	37887
22	Other salts	37888
23	Lead oxide	
24	Disinfectants	37914
25	Sprays and insecticides	37915
VIII. Medicines and vitamins:		
1	Veterinary medicines – Coccidiosis	37402
2	Ascorbic acid	37889
3	Coccidio slats, etc.	37890
4	Antibiotics	37403
5	Other antibiotics, food supplements	37404
6	Vitamins	37405
7	Drugs and medicines (general)	37406

¹The first three digits of the code correspond to the S.I.C. of the principal producer of the commodity.



CHAPTER 4

INPUT-OUTPUT MODELS



LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

Table	Page
4.1. Market Share Coefficients and Import Coefficients	188
4.2. Input Coefficients of Industries and Final Expenditures	188
4.3A. Coefficient Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities without Import Leakage	190
4.3B. Coefficients Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities with Import Leakage	192
4.3C. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs without Import Leakage	192
4.3D. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs with Import Leakage	192
4.3E. Inter-industry Flow Matrix	194
4.4. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Commodities Per Unit Commodity Output for Final Use	194
4.5. Requirements of Domestically Produced Commodity Inputs for Final Delivery of One Million Dollars of Food and Clothing	196
4.6. Competitive Imported Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity delivered for Final Use	197
4.7. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use	198
4.8A. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use	198
4.8B. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use	200
4.9. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use	200
4.10A. Direct and Indirect Commodity Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories	202
4.10B. Direct and Indirect Industry Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories	202
4.10C. Indirect Primary Input Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories	204
4.11. Transformation of Final Expenditure Flows into Primary Inputs (Indirect Impact Only)	204
4.12. Import Content of a Dollar of Finally Delivered Product: Model I	206
4.13. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment by Final Expenditure Categories: Model I	211
4.14. Direct and Indirect Import Generation by Final Expenditure Categories: Model I	211
4.15. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures: Model I	212
4.16. Output, Input and Primary Multipliers: Model I	213
4.17. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales of Domestic Production: Model I	214
4.18. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of One Thousand Persons: Model I	214
4.19. Flow Accounts for Nova Scotia 1965: Models I, II and III	219
4.20. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Commodities Per Unit Commodity Output for Final Use: Model II	226
4.21. Direct and Indirect Requirements of Commodities Per Unit Commodity Output for Final Use: Model III	227
4.22. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use: Model II	228
4.23. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use: Model III	229
4.24. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment by Final Expenditure Categories: Model II	230
4.25. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment by Final Expenditure Categories: Model III	230

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS – Concluded

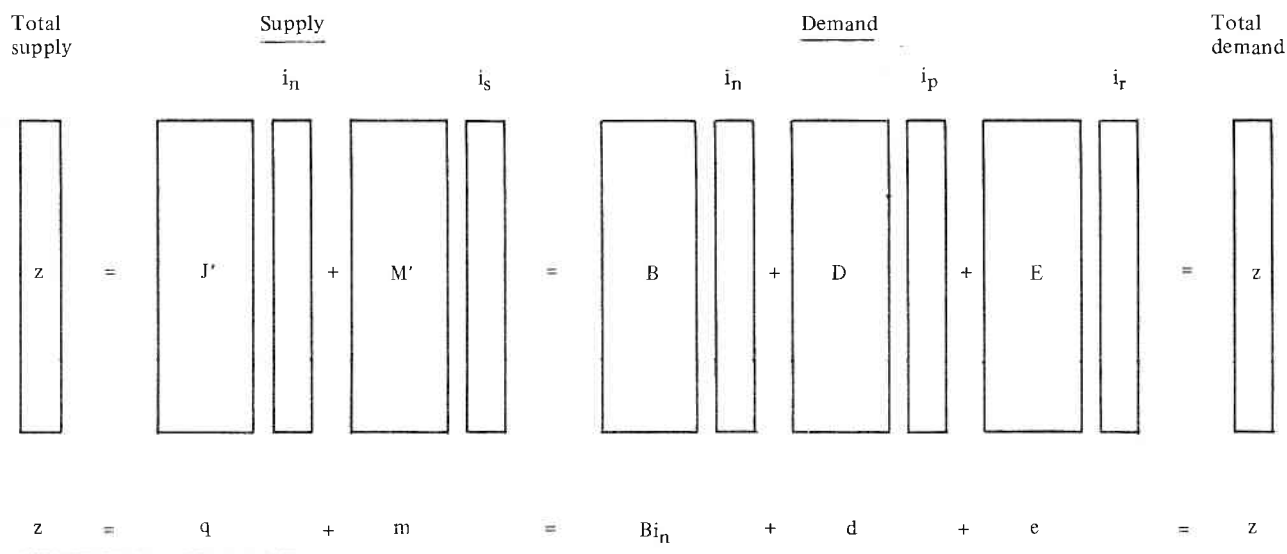
Table	Page
4.26. Direct and Indirect Import Generation by Final Expenditure Categories: Model II	231
4.27. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures: Model II	231
4.28. Direct and Indirect Import Generation by Final Expenditure Categories: Model III	232
4.29. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures: Model III	232
4.30. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales: Model II	233
4.31. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of One Thousand Persons: Model II	233
4.32. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales: Model III	234
4.33. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of One Thousand Persons: Model III	234
4.34. Output, Input and Employment Multipliers: Models I, II and III	235
4.35. Import Content of a Dollar of Finally Delivered Product: Models I, II and III	235
4.36. Direct and Indirect Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales: Inter-regional Model II	241
4.37. Direct and Indirect Incomes and Employment generated by Final Expenditures: Inter-regional Model II	244
4.38. Direct and Indirect Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales: Inter-regional Model III	245
4.39. Direct and Indirect Incomes and Employment generated by Final Expenditures: Inter-regional Model III	247
4.40. Effects of Orthogonal Transformations $A_t \leftarrow i'A A^{-1}$ with Respect to $A_{-1} = J(I - \hat{\mu})^* B$, Nova Scotia 1965 (12 X 12)	257
4.41. Matrix $RA^s i'A^s$ where $s = 11$	259
4.42. Input Multipliers, Atlantic Provinces 1965, Model I	260
4.43. A Comparison of Multipliers, Atlantic Provinces and Canada	260
4.44. Industrial Desaggregation of Linkage Effects – Eigen Vector P_K	263
4.45. Approximation Estimates of Household Income Per Unit of Final Use, obtained without Direct Reference to Input-output Inverses	264
4.46. Approximation Estimates of Employment, Per Unit of Final Use, obtained without Direct Reference to Input-output Inverses, Nova Scotia, 1965	265
4.47. Approximation Estimates of Household Income, Per Unit of Final Use, obtained without Reference to Input-output Inverses, Atlantic Region, 1965	267
4.48. Approximation Estimates of Employment Per Unit of Final Use, obtained without Direct Reference to Input-output Inverse, Atlantic Region 1965	268
 Chart	
4.1. Direct Requirements for Commodities, Industry Outputs and Primary Inputs from Domestic Sources	182
4.2. Direct and Indirect Input Requirements relating Commodities, Industries, Primary Inputs and Final Demand Patterns	183
4.3. Relationship Between Input Multipliers and Corresponding Direct Input Coefficients, Nova Scotia, 1965	249

INPUT-OUTPUT MODELS

I. The Basic Model

We may usefully recapitulate the building blocks of the basic model used in this study. Below we depict a

set of base year accounting identities; one for each of the commodities in the system:



Three assumptions form our basic model:

- (a) The requirements of commodities and primary inputs are proportional to industry output levels. This corresponds to the Leontief technology assumption. In a commodity by industry system this assumption is referred to as the "industry technology" assumption.
- (b) Commodity demand is directed toward industries in proportion to the ratios in which the commodities were supplied by the industries in the base year. This is the "constant domestic market share" assumption. The share of each industry in the domestic market is assumed to be constant.
- (c) The demand for competitively imported commodities is proportional to their total domestic use. The latter is defined as intermediate use plus final demand for domestic uses, and equals domestic output less exports plus imports. This is a modification of the "fixed supply coefficient" assumption first developed by Chenery and Moses (11). (It is implicit in our model that exports are supplied exclusively from domestic output.)

In accordance with these assumptions we define the following sets of coefficients:

1. Market Share Coefficients $\hat{J} = \hat{J}q^{-1}$ and Import Coefficients $\hat{M} = M(\hat{q} + \hat{m} - \hat{e})^{-1}$

The matrix J in the base year flow accounts records the output of commodities by industries. It is assumed that the industries of the system keep their share of the market for commodities. We thus divide the flows in every row of J by the appropriate commodity output levels q to obtain \hat{J} . The idea was first suggested by Stone who offered it as an alternative to the older transfer technique for dealing with secondary products and by-products and as an alternative also to the assumption that the product mix of industries remains fixed.¹ It is used both in the Quebec System of Economic Accounts² and in the Canadian input-output tables for 1961 (13). The publication describing the latter contains a splendid exposition of the fixed market share - fixed industry coefficient model.

The matrix M in the base year flow accounts records competitive imports by source. It is assumed that each source of imports maintains its share of domestic requirements. The latter are defined as total commodity requirements exclusive of export requirements.

¹ Stone, *Input-output Relationships, 1954-1966*. (45)

² Bureau de la statistique de Québec, *Le système de comptabilité économique de Québec*. Volume 1 (36).

By dividing each column in the import matrix M by the appropriate total domestic supply $(q + m - e)$ we obtain a matrix $\hat{M} = M(\hat{q} + \hat{m} - \hat{e})^{-1}$ of competitive import coefficients. (Note that \hat{M} can equally be derived from $\hat{M} = M(\hat{B} + \hat{d})^{-1}$.) The vector $m' = i'_s M$ yields total competitive imports of each type of commodity and the corresponding vector $\mu' = i'_s \hat{M}$ yields ratios of competitive imports (from all sources) to domestic requirements, i.e., the column sums of the coefficient of \hat{M} yield the row vector $\hat{\mu}'$.

Thus the market share matrix provides the transformation $g = J^* q$ and the import coefficient matrix the relationship $m = \hat{\mu} (q + m - e) = \hat{\mu} (B + d)$.

Table 4.1 shows the market share matrix J^* , the import coefficient matrix \hat{M} and the vector μ' for Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Region for 1965.

2. Industry Input Coefficient: $\hat{B} = Bg^{-1}$

The matrix B in the base year accounts records the inputs of commodities into industries. It is assumed that requirements of inputs of commodities are proportional to industry output levels. We thus divide the flows in every column of B by the corresponding industry output level g to obtain \hat{B} . The assumption is similar to the classical Leontief one. It should be noted that the matrix B and the derived matrix \hat{B} relate to commodity inputs to industries, regardless of the industrial origin of the commodity, and regardless of whether the commodity is provincially produced or imported. If each commodity in the system were produced by only one industry, then \hat{B} would be Leontief's inter-industry input coefficient matrix A . In our system, however, commodities are not constrained to be produced by a single industry. The matrix \hat{B} is invariant to changes in the industrial origin of commodities, i.e., it does not change in accordance with changes in the share of the industries in the market for a commodity.

Table 4.2 shows the input coefficient matrix \hat{B} , for Nova Scotia, 1965. It is important to note that the 12×12 \hat{B} matrix is not an inter-industry input coefficient matrix.

3. Industrial Primary Input Coefficients

$$\hat{V}_B = V_B \hat{g}^{-1}; \hat{Q}_B = Q_B \hat{g}^{-1}$$

These are similar to the input matrix \hat{B} . \hat{V}_B and \hat{Q}_B are derived from the base year flow matrices V_B and Q_B by dividing primary inputs by the appropriate industry output levels. In practice industrial input coefficients are usually normalized in one operation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{B} \\ \dots \\ \hat{V}_B \\ \dots \\ \hat{Q}_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ \dots \\ V_B \\ \dots \\ Q_B \end{bmatrix} \hat{g}^{-1}$$

It is useful to include in the primary input matrices V_B and Q_B some non-additive figures, such as employment and total factor income.

In Table 4.2 we show the industrial primary input coefficients \hat{V}_B and \hat{Q}_B for Nova Scotia 1965. Direct primary input coefficients of industries are of interest in themselves. When combined with total (i.e., direct plus indirect) requirements for primary inputs, they yield useful "multiplier" measures of backward linkage.

4. Final Demand Expenditure Coefficients

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{D} \\ \dots \\ \hat{V}_D \\ \dots \\ \hat{Q}_D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D \\ \dots \\ V_D \\ \dots \\ Q_D \end{bmatrix} \hat{y}^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E} \\ \dots \\ \hat{V}_E \\ \dots \\ \hat{Q}_E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E \\ \dots \\ V_E \\ \dots \\ Q_E \end{bmatrix} \hat{x}^{-1}$$

Final expenditure categories are normalized by dividing the final demand expenditure flows in the matrices D and E by the appropriate totals $[y', x']$. There are p domestic expenditure categories and r types of exports. The primary inputs to final demand categories V_D and Q_D ; V_E and Q_E are divided by the same column total to yield a set of direct input coefficients to final expenditure categories analogous to industry input coefficients.

Table 4.2 shows the full set of final demand expenditure coefficients for Nova Scotia, 1965. These spending patterns are particularly useful if we wish to estimate the total impact on the economy of various proposed public expenditures.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 contain the total data input of structural parameters into the system. All other analytical tables derive from $B, J, M; \hat{V}_B$ and $\hat{Q}_B, D, E, \hat{V}_D, \hat{V}_E, \hat{Q}_D$ and \hat{Q}_E .

5. Derived Input Coefficients and Flows,
 \mathbf{BJ}^* , $(\mathbf{I} - \hat{\mu}) \mathbf{BJ}^*$, \mathbf{JB}^* , $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{I} - \hat{\mu}) \mathbf{B}^*$, and \mathbf{JB}^*

Where a commodity is produced by one industry only, the relevant column of the matrix \mathbf{B}^* tells us the commodity input requirements of obtaining a unit of this commodity.

Where a commodity is produced in several industries, the commodity input requirements per unit

output of commodity is a weighted average of the commodity input coefficients of the industries producing this commodity. The weights are obtained from the market share matrix \mathbf{J}^* . The set of weighted average input structures is given by the matrix \mathbf{BJ}^* . A simple illustration may be helpful. Suppose we have 3 commodities and 2 industries and the following \mathbf{B}^* and \mathbf{J}^* matrices:

		\mathbf{B}^*	
		Industries	
		1	2
Commodities	1	.2	.3
	2	.1	.2
	3	.5	—
Total intermediate inputs		.8	.5

		\mathbf{J}^*		
		Commodities		
		1	2	3
Industries	1	1.0	.2	—
	2	—	.8	1.0
Total output		1.0	1.0	1.0

The first commodity is produced by the first industry only and its commodity input structure is thus given by

$$\mathbf{BJ}_1^{**} = \begin{bmatrix} .2 \\ .1 \\ .5 \end{bmatrix}$$

In the case of the second commodity, 20% is supplied by the first industry and 80% by the second. Thus we have

$$\mathbf{BJ}_2^{**} = \begin{bmatrix} .2 \times .2 \\ .1 \times .2 \\ .5 \times .2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} .8 \times .3 \\ .8 \times .2 \\ .8 \times .0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .28 \\ .18 \\ .10 \end{bmatrix}$$

while

$$\mathbf{BJ}_3^{**} = \begin{bmatrix} .3 \\ .2 \\ .0 \end{bmatrix}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{BJ}^{**} = \begin{bmatrix} .20 & .28 & .30 \\ .10 & .18 & .20 \\ .50 & .10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix \mathbf{BJ}^{**} shows requirements of commodities per unit commodity output. It should be noted that it rests on the assumption of fixed industry technology, i.e., an industry has a fixed commodity input mix which is invariant to its product mix.

To obtain input coefficients for domestically supplied commodities we multiply each row of the matrix $\hat{B}J$ by the appropriate domestic coefficient $(1 - \hat{\mu})$. The expression $(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J$ thus yields a matrix of domestically supplied commodity inputs per unit of total commodity output.

Suppose values of μ are .5, .3 and 0 in our illustrative example. Then domestically supplied inputs required to produce one unit of the first, second and third commodity respectively would be:

$$(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} .1 \\ .07 \\ .5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} .14 \\ .126 \\ .10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J_3 = \begin{bmatrix} .15 \\ .14 \\ .0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J = \begin{bmatrix} .5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & .7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .20 & .28 & .30 \\ .10 & .18 & .20 \\ .50 & .10 & .00 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .10 & .14 & .15 \\ .07 & .13 & .14 \\ .50 & .10 & .00 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inter-industry Coefficient Matrix

There is another transformation which can usefully be derived from \hat{B} and J . By premultiplying \hat{B} by J we transform commodity requirements into industry output requirements. To use the same example, we obtain

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & .2 & 0 \\ 0 & .8 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .2 & .3 \\ .1 & .2 \\ .5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .22 & .34 \\ .58 & .16 \end{bmatrix}$$

The first industry uses .2 units of the first commodity which is supplied entirely by the first industry and .1 unit of the second commodity of which 20% is supplied by the first industry. Total use by the first industry of the output of the first industry thus $1.0 \times .2 + .2 \times .1 = .22$. Similarly uses by the first industry of the output of the second industry equals $.8 \times .2 + 1.0 \times .5 = .58$

To obtain domestically supplied industry inputs we again multiply each row of the matrix \hat{B} by the appropriate domestic coefficient $(1 - \mu)$ to yield a matrix of domestically supplied industry inputs per unit total industry output. To use the same illustrative example:

$$J(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & .2 & 0 \\ 0 & .8 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & .7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .2 & .3 \\ .1 & .2 \\ .5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .17 & .178 \\ .556 & .112 \end{bmatrix}$$

Clearly, the coefficients $J\hat{B}$ and $J(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}$ are inter-industry coefficients. By post multiplying $J\hat{B}$ by base year industry output levels \hat{g} we can generate a flow matrix $J\hat{B}\hat{g}$ which represents inter-industry flows of the traditional variety.

Table 4.3 shows the coefficient matrices $\hat{B}J$, $(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J$, $J(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}$, $J\hat{B}$, for Nova Scotia, 1965 and the adjusted flow matrix $J\hat{B}\hat{g}$.

6. The Basic Model

On the basis of the three assumptions listed above, and using the corresponding coefficient sets \hat{B} , \hat{J} and $\hat{\mu}$ we have three relationships.

Commodity Supply Equals Commodity Use

$$q + m = \hat{B}g + d + e \quad (1)$$

Industry Outputs Equal the Sum of Commodities Produced

$$g = \hat{J}q \quad (2)$$

Competitive Imports are a Fixed Ratio of Domestic Requirements

$$m = \hat{\mu} (q + m - e) \quad (3)$$

The system has three sets of unknowns i.e., domestic commodity outputs q , industry output levels g , and (competitively) imported commodity requirements m .

Solving for Commodity Outputs q

Substituting from (2) and (3) into (1) we have:

$$q + (I - \hat{\mu})^{-1} \hat{\mu} (q - e) = \hat{B} \hat{J} q + d + e$$

This is the case as can be demonstrated by expanding the first expression:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{J} [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} &= [\hat{J} + \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J} + \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J} + \dots] \\ &= [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} + \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} + \dots] \hat{J} \\ &= [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} \hat{J} \end{aligned}$$

Solving for Competitive Imports m

Substituting from (1) and (3) we have:

$$m = \hat{\mu} (\hat{B}g + d)$$

Substituting from (2) and (4) we have:

$$m = \hat{\mu} \hat{B} \hat{J} [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu}) d + e] + \hat{\mu} d \quad (6)$$

Clearly the first part of this expression yields indirect competitive imports while the second part $\hat{\mu} d$ represents direct competitive imports.

which can be expressed as:

$$q = [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu}) d + e] \quad (4)$$

Solving for Industry Output Levels g

Substituting from (4) into (2) we have: (5a)

$$g = \hat{J} [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu}) d + e] \quad (5a)$$

Alternately from (1) and (3) we have:

$$(I - \hat{\mu})^{-1} q = \hat{B}g + d + (I - \hat{\mu})^{-1} e$$

and

$$q = (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}g + (I - \hat{\mu}) d + e$$

combined with (2) this equation yields the following expression:

$$g = [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} \hat{J} [(I - \hat{\mu}) d + e] \quad (5b)$$

(5a) and (5b) suggest that

$$\hat{J} [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} \text{ might be equal to } [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} \hat{J}$$

The Commodity Inverse R_c

Direct and indirect requirements for commodities per unit commodity output delivered for final use is obtained from (4).

The commodity inverse

$$R_c = [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B J]^{-1}$$

has as many rows and columns as there are commodities in the system. Any column yields a list of **direct and indirect domestic commodity requirements per unit of commodity delivered for final use**. Each element of the matrix R_c can usefully be compared with the corresponding element in the matrix $(I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B J$. Evidently the matrix

$$(I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B J - [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B J]^{-1}$$

is a matrix of indirect domestic commodity requirements per unit of commodity delivered for final use.

Table 4.4 presents the commodity inverse R_c for Nova Scotia, 1965.

The Industry Inverse R_I

Direct and indirect requirements for industry output per unit industry output delivered for final use is obtained from (5b).

The industry inverse

$$R_I = [I - J (I - \hat{\mu})^* B]^{-1}$$

has as many rows and columns as there are industries in the system. Any column yields **direct and indirect requirements for industry output levels per unit of industry output delivered for final use**. Each element in the matrix R_I can usefully be compared with the corresponding elements in the matrix $J (I - \hat{\mu})^* B$. Evidently the matrix

$$[J (I - \hat{\mu})^* B] - [I - J (I - \hat{\mu})^* B]^{-1}$$

is a matrix of indirect industry requirements per unit industry output delivered for final use.

Table 4.7 presents the industry inverse R_I for Nova Scotia, 1965.

Primary Input Requirements

By premultiplying direct and indirect requirements for industry output R_I by primary input coefficients V_B^* we obtain direct and indirect primary input re-

quirements per unit industry output delivered for final use:

$$\begin{matrix} V_B^* \\ \dots \\ Q_B^* \end{matrix} [I - J (I - \hat{\mu})^* B]^{-1}$$

Table 4.8A shows the results for Nova Scotia, 1965.

By premultiplying direct and indirect requirements for industry outputs per unit commodity output demanded for final use by primary input coefficients

$$\begin{matrix} V_B^* \\ \dots \\ Q_B^* \end{matrix}$$

we obtain **direct and indirect primary input requirements per unit commodity output delivered for final use** as

either

$$\begin{matrix} V_B^* \\ \dots \\ Q_B^* \end{matrix} [I - J (I - \hat{\mu})^* B]^{-1} J^*$$

or

$$\begin{matrix} V_B^* \\ \dots \\ Q_B^* \end{matrix} J^* [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B J]^{-1}$$

Table 4.9 shows these primary input requirements for Nova Scotia, 1965.

Competitive Import Requirements per unit Commodity Delivered for Final Use (Table 4.6)

From (6) we obtain the indirect **competitive import (input) requirements per unit commodity output delivered for final use** as:

$$\hat{\mu}^{**} B J [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B J]^{-1}$$

The matrix has as many rows and columns as there are commodities in the system. Table 4.6 presents indirect competitive imports for Nova Scotia, 1965.

If there were no competitive import leakages in the system, the sum of all primary inputs required directly and indirectly to produce one unit of commodity output delivered for final use would evidently equal unity. With the introduction of import leakages it is the sum of direct and indirect primary input requirements plus indirect competitive import requirements per unit commodity output delivered for final use which is equal to one. The proof is offered below.³

Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Commodity Output Delivered for Final Use

Matrices $[I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B]^* J^*$ and $J^* [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^*$ of (5a) and (5b), which were shown above to be equal, can be expressed respectively as $R_J J^*$ and $J^* R_C$. It is evident from (5a) or (5b) that these matrices represent the **direct and indirect requirements for industry outputs per unit commodity output delivered for final use**.

Table 4.8B shows direct and indirect industry output requirements per unit commodity delivered for final use in Nova Scotia, 1965.

Direct and Indirect Commodity Requirements Per Unit of Final Expenditure Category

The definition of \hat{D}^* and \hat{E}^* implies that:

$$d = \hat{D}^* y$$

and

$$e = \hat{E}^* x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 \quad i'_k \hat{V}_B J^* [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^* + i'_m \hat{\mu} B J^* [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^* \\ & = [i'_k \hat{V}_B + i'_m \hat{\mu} B + i'_m (I - \hat{\mu})^* B - i'_m (I - \hat{\mu})^* B] J^* R_C \\ & \quad \text{where } R_C = [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^* \\ & = [i'_n J^* - i'_m (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* R_C \\ & = [i'_m - i'_m (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* R_C \\ & = i'_m [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* R_C \\ & = i'_m \end{aligned}$$

Thus from

$$q = [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^*^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu})^* d + e] \quad (4)$$

we obtain

$$q = [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^*^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{D} : \hat{E}^*] \begin{matrix} y \\ \dots \\ x \end{matrix}$$

thus

$$[I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^*^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{D} : \hat{E}^*]$$

represent the direct and indirect domestic commodity requirements for each category of final expenditure. Evidently, there are as many rows as there are commodities and as many columns as there are final expenditure categories.

In calculating domestic commodity requirements, the portion of final expenditure requirements initially supplied by competitive imports is not, of course, directed towards the domestic economy. In effect each of the columns in the matrix \hat{D}^* is split into two parts: the domestically-supplied portion of final demand $(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{D}^*$ and the imported portion $\hat{\mu} \hat{D}^*$. In the case of export categories the entire initial demand is directed towards the domestic economy.

Table 4.10A shows the **direct and indirect commodity requirements for various types of final expenditures** for Nova Scotia, 1965.

The transformation $g = J^* q$ enables us to convert direct and indirect domestic commodity requirements per category of final expenditure into the corresponding industry output requirements:

$$J^* [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^* J^*^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{D} : \hat{E}^*]$$

or

$$[I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B]^* J^*^{-1} J^* [(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{D} : \hat{E}^*]$$

Table 4.10B shows the **direct and indirect industry output requirements for various types of final expenditures**, Nova Scotia, 1965.

Indirect Requirements for Primary Inputs Per Unit Expenditure on Each Final Category

From the above, we obtain the expression for indirect⁴ primary input requirements:

$$\begin{matrix} \dot{V}_B^* \\ \dots \\ \dot{Q}_B^* \end{matrix} [I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B^*]^{-1} J^* [(I - \hat{\mu})^* D^* : E^*]$$

or

$$\begin{matrix} \dot{V}_B^* \\ \dots \\ \dot{Q}_B^* \end{matrix} J^* [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B^* J^*]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu})^* D^* : E^*]$$

Table 4.10C shows indirect requirements for primary inputs per unit final expenditure category.

Transformation of Final Expenditure Flows into Primary Input Flows

From

$$\begin{matrix} \dot{V}_B^* \\ \dots \\ \dot{Q}_B^* \end{matrix} R_I J^* [(I - \hat{\mu})^* D y : E x]$$

we can obtain the flow matrix of the indirect primary input requirements of all final expenditure categories in the base year.

Evidently,

$$\begin{matrix} \dot{V}_B^* \\ \dots \\ \dot{Q}_B^* \end{matrix} R_I J^* [(I - \hat{\mu})^* D y : E x] \quad i_{p+r} \quad \begin{matrix} \dot{V}_B^* \\ \dots \\ \dot{Q}_B^* \end{matrix} i_n$$

This constitutes a total check on the model.⁵

Table 4.11 illustrates these identities for Nova Scotia, 1965.

Multipliers

By comparing direct requirements with total requirements we obtain a measure of the backward linkage of each of the commodities and final expenditure categories in the system.

⁴ In this case, the direct primary input requirements involve the primary inputs associated with each category of expenditure.

⁵ It is advisable to include this check in all programs. The model cannot reproduce the original base year primary inputs unless all coefficient matrices and all programming is correct.

We may define three distinct kinds of multipliers. The first we call **output multipliers**. They measure the gross sum of total outputs required to produce one unit for final delivery. The second we call **input multipliers**. They measure the ratio of the sum of total intermediate input requirements supplied from domestic production to the sum of direct intermediate inputs supplied for domestic production. The third category we call **primary input multipliers**. These relate total requirements of various types of primary inputs to direct requirements.

Output Multipliers

The row vector composed of the n column sums of the matrix R_I

$$i'_n [I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B^*]^{-1}$$

yields a measure of total industry output requirements per unit of industry output delivered for final use.

The row vector composed of the m column sums of the matrix R_C

$$i'_m [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B^* J^*]^{-1}$$

yields a similar measure of total commodity output requirements per unit commodity delivered for final use.

In both cases we obtain domestic requirements only. Competitively imported requirements are "leaked out" of the system.

These multipliers tend to vary with the ratio of domestically supplied intermediate input per unit of industry (or commodity) output.

Input Multipliers

Intermediate input multipliers with respect to the industries in the system are given by the ratios of the elements in the row vector:

$$i'_n [I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B^*]^{-1} - i'_n$$

(which is equal to the row vector: $i'_n R_I J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B^*$)

to the corresponding elements in the row vector

$$i'_n J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B^*$$

Each of these multipliers measures the ratio of **total** intermediate domestic requirements to **direct** intermediate domestic requirements for an industry's output. It is interesting to note that these ratios show a remarkable stability compared to the corresponding output multipliers. The reason is that the output multipliers are affected by differences among industries in the ratios of intermediate inputs to output, whereas input multipliers are not. Intermediate input multipliers may also be defined with respect to the commodities in the system as the ratios of the elements of the row vector

$$i'_m [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J]^{-1} - i'_m$$

(which is equal to the row vector: $i'_m R_c (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J$)

to the corresponding elements in the row vector

$$i'_m (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J$$

Input multipliers for commodities (or industries) have counterparts in terms of final public sector expenditure categories, which measure the ratios of total domestic requirements to direct domestic requirements for each category of final expenditure.

For final expenditure categories these ratios are formed by dividing the elements in the row vector.

$$i'_m [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}J]^{-1} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{D}$$

by the corresponding elements in the row vector

$$i'_m (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{D}$$

Primary Multipliers

Among the most useful multipliers derived from system are those which compare total requirements for each type of primary input with direct requirements. Obviously these can be obtained on the basis of a unit of industry output, or a unit of commodity output.

The primary input multipliers for each industry are given by dividing each element in the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} * \\ \hat{V}_B \\ \dots \\ * \\ \hat{Q}_B \end{matrix} [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1}$$

by the corresponding element in the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} * \\ \hat{V}_B \\ \dots \\ * \\ \hat{Q}_B \end{matrix}$$

Primary input multipliers on a commodity basis are obtained by dividing each element in the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} * \\ \hat{V}_B \\ \dots \\ * \\ \hat{Q}_B \end{matrix} [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} \hat{J}$$

by the corresponding element in the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} * \\ \hat{V}_B \\ \dots \\ * \\ \hat{Q}_B \end{matrix} \hat{J}$$

Output, input and primary multipliers for Nova Scotia are presented in Table 4.16.

Summary of the Basic Model

The expressions used in the basic model are summarized in the list of tables and in Charts 4.1 and 4.2.

The bottom right hand corner of each box in the two charts contains table numbers relating to the illustrative example for Nova Scotia.

The model is basic in the sense that the closed versions (Models II and III) and the inter-regional version share the same formal characteristics.

II. Illustrative Example of the Basic Model

Throughout the exposition of the previous section we have left a trail of references to the input-output accounts of Nova Scotia, 1965 which are described earlier in this chapter. To assist the reader in comprehending our basic input-output model, these tables will here be reviewed again. Our illustrations using the Nova Scotia (12 x 12) tables can be easily extended to the Atlantic Region (12 x 8) tables.

We now limit our exposition to what the figures mean; the chapter on the economic structure of the Atlantic Provinces will, by contrast, be focussed on what these figures can tell us. It is hoped that these explanations will enable the reader to use to full effect, the larger system of tables contained in the Appendix.

Market Share Coefficients \bar{J}^* and Import Coefficients \bar{M}^*
(Table 4.1)

In cases where a commodity is produced only in the industry which normally produces it, such as is here the case with agricultural products, primary fish products or construction activity, we find an entry of unity at the intersection of the industry and its principal products.⁶ Where a commodity is produced by two or more industries, the market share coefficients tell us the proportion of deliveries originating in each of the producing industries. Thus 15.3% of primary forest products are produced on farm wood lots (i.e., in the agricultural industry), 83.3% in the logging industry proper, and the remaining 1.4% are a secondary product of sawmills (i.e., produced by secondary wood processing industries).

The table also shows us the proportion of total supply available for domestic use originating in each of the four sources of competitive imports. Thus 34.5% of agricultural products available for domestic demand, whether for intermediate or final uses, derives from imports: 2.3% from New Brunswick, 8.4% from Prince Edward Island, and the remaining 23.8% from the rest of Canada or from foreign countries. We may note that the proportion of imported supply is large in case of commodities such as machinery (steel, metal products) (73.7%) and zero for services such as distribution.

Input Coefficients of Industries and Final Expenditure Categories (Table 4.2)

Under the first 12 columns of Table 4.2 we have the matrices \bar{B}^* , \bar{V}_B^* and \bar{Q}_B^* . These describe the direct input coefficients of the 12 industries in the economy. The first 12 rows represent inputs of commodities \bar{B}^* ; the subsequent rows 14 to 20 are primary inputs classified as indirect taxes and subsidies (rows 14 and 15); non-competitive imports (row 16); factor incomes (rows 17 to 19) and capital consumption allowances (row 20). This is the matrix \bar{V}_B^* . Rows 20 to 26 represent the reclassification or transposition of matrix \bar{V}_B^* to income-outlay basis \bar{Q}_B^* . The rows of \bar{Q}_B^* represent capital consumption allowances (row 20); household income (row 21) etc. Total primary inputs (row 27) is thus

⁶ The principal product of an industry is the product which is normally produced by this industry. Although the terminology was devised by Richard Stone when he classified products with respect to each of the industries to which they are principal, there is no particular reason to constrain the number of products in such a classification to the number of industries in the system.

equally the sum of rows 14 to 20 or the sum of rows 20 to 26. Factor incomes (row 28) is the sum of rows 17, 18 and 19. The employment coefficient (row 29) represents the number of employees per \$1,000 of gross value of industry output.

It is of some interest to compare the direct input coefficients of an extractive industry such as coal mining with the input coefficients of a secondary manufacturing activity such as food processing. In the mining industry only 27% of the value of output represents intermediate purchases, as compared with the food and textiles industries where 58.4% of the value of output are intermediate costs. The coal mining industry is highly labour intensive. Thus the wage bill in all mining accounts for 51.8% of the value of output, compared with only 19.6% in the case of the food industries. The mining industry employs 107 persons per million dollars of sales compared with 61 in the food and textiles industries.

Under columns 13 to 21 of Table 4.2 we have the matrices \bar{D}^* , \bar{V}_D^* and \bar{Q}_D^* representing the spending patterns of various types of domestic final users. Thus a typical dollar spent on personal consumption would provide 79.2 cents of gross revenue to the industries supplying consumer goods. The remaining 20.8 cents are payments of indirect taxes (12.1%) and purchases of non-competitive imports (8.7%).

The spending patterns of various levels of government are shown in columns 16 to 21. We note that about 65% of the average federal dollar spent on goods and services in Nova Scotia represents payment of wages, salaries or military pay while some 35% represents purchase of various commodities, including services supplied by industries. The spending patterns of provincial public sectors are heavily weighted with construction activity. This reflects the fact that our accounts do not distinguish current from capital purchases for public sectors.

Finally, under columns 23 to 28 we have spending patterns of typical sets of exports, according to destination. Thus we may observe that 37% of export sales to foreign countries consisted of food and textile products, principally fish, while steel and metal products accounted for a further 14.4%. Exports to central Canada, by contrast, contain a high proportion of steel and metal goods.

Competitive imports can be removed from domestic final purchases of commodities. We may note that one typical dollar of personal consumption has a direct competitive import content of 17.8 cents and only 61.4 cents represents commodities supplied by domestic industries.

Inter-industry Input Coefficients $\overset{}{J}B$, $\overset{*}{J}(I - \overset{*}{\mu})\overset{*}{B}$ and the Inter-industry Flow Table $\overset{**}{J}B$ (Tables 4.3C, D and E)**

To convert commodity to industry coefficients, $\overset{*}{B}$, into inter-industry coefficients, $\overset{**}{J}B$, we take into account the industrial origin of the commodity input. Thus for example, the column pertaining to the sawmills, pulp and paper industry in the matrix $\overset{**}{J}B$, shown in Table 4.3C is found as follows:

Inputs from the agricultural industry:

$$\begin{aligned} & (1.0000 \times 0) + (.152722 \times .144423) + (.011484 \times .062509) \\ = & 0 + .022056 + .000718 \\ = & .022774 \end{aligned}$$

Inputs from the forestry industry:

$$\begin{aligned} & (.832997 \times .144423) + (.008324 \times .096219) \\ = & .120304 + .000801 \\ = & .121105 \end{aligned}$$

Inputs from the sawmills, pulp and paper industry:

$$\begin{aligned} & (.014281 \times .144423) + (.991676 \times .096219) \\ = & .0020625 + .0954181 \\ = & .097481 \end{aligned}$$

From $\overset{*}{B}$ we see that a dollar of output of the sawmills, pulp and paper industry (secondary wood processing) requires an input of .144423 of forestry products. If these inputs are allocated to the industries which produce and supply them in the base year we see that the input of forestry products supplied by the forestry industry is only .120304, the remaining requirements of forest products being supplied by the agricultural industry (.022056) and secondary wood processing industries (.002063). We note that the forestry industry supplies, in addition to forest products, some secondary wood products (.000801) while the agricultural industry supplied some services (.000718).

From the coefficient matrix $\overset{**}{J}B$ we can generate an inter-industry flow matrix $\overset{**}{J}B_g = \overset{**}{J}B$ shown in Table 4.3E. If we compare the column in the matrix $\overset{*}{J}B$ for the

secondary wood industries with the corresponding column B, (Table 3.2), we note that total intermediate input of commodities is, of course, the same (\$41.3 million). In the case of the commodity flow matrix B, these inputs are classified by the type of product; in the inter-industry flow matrix $\overset{*}{J}B$, they are classified by industry of origin. Entries are identical only for inputs which are produced exclusively by one industry and which, furthermore, produces no other commodities (e.g. construction, transportation, distribution).

If we are concerned with requirements supplied only by domestic industries, i.e., if we wish to "leak-out" requirements supplied by competitive imports, we evidently must reduce the commodity requirements of the input matrix $\overset{*}{B}$ by multiplying each commodity input by the appropriate domestic coefficient $(I - \overset{*}{\mu})$. We then obtain $(I - \overset{*}{\mu})\overset{*}{B}$, a matrix of domestically supplied commodity inputs to each of the n industries in the system. In the example used above, Table 4.3D, we would have:

Inputs from the agricultural industry:

$$\begin{aligned} & (.152722 \times .992716 \times .144423) + \\ & (.011484 \times .999402 \times .062509) \\ = & .0218953 + .00071737 \\ = & .0226127 \end{aligned}$$

Inputs from the forestry industry:

$$\begin{aligned} & (.832997 \times .992716 \times .144423) + \\ & (.008324 \times .484065 \times .096219) \\ = & .1194276 + .0003877 \\ = & .119815 \end{aligned}$$

Inputs from the secondary wood processing industry

$$\begin{aligned} & (.014281 \times .992716 \times .144423) + \\ & (.991676 \times .484065 \times .096219) \\ = & .00204748 + .0461885 \\ = & .048236 \end{aligned}$$

The requirements matrix $\overset{*}{J}(I - \overset{*}{\mu})\overset{*}{B}$, Table 4.3D, i.e., requirements of industrial output supplied by the domestic economy to each of the industries in that economy is basic to the system. Comparison of these so called direct requirements with total requirements, i.e., direct plus indirect requirements, yields one of the most useful results of input-output analysis.

Commodity Input Coefficients BJ^{} and $(I - \hat{\mu}) BJ^{**}$ (Tables 4.3A, B)**

The basic assumptions of the BJ^{**} arrangement do not differ from those of the JB^{**} matrix described above.⁷ Whereas the B^* matrix tells us the input of forest products to the wood processing industries, the matrix BJ^{**} tells us the input of forest products required to produce secondary wood products. (See Table 4.3A.) Thus, if for example, the wood processing industries produce a secondary product, such as pulpwood chips, the inputs required for these chips are not included in the input requirements of secondary wood products.

Conversely, if some other industry, such as forestry, for example, produces secondary wood products, the requirements of forestry products, if any, would have to be added.

Using the same numerical example, we have

Inputs of agricultural products:

$$\begin{aligned} & (.001186 \times .008324) \\ & = .0000098 \\ & = .000010 \end{aligned}$$

Inputs of forest products:

$$\begin{aligned} & = (.144423 \times .991676) \\ & = .143221 \end{aligned}$$

Inputs of wood products:

$$\begin{aligned} & = (.000305 \times .008324 + (.096129 \times .991676)) \\ & = .0000025 + .095418 \\ & = .095421 \end{aligned}$$

As would be expected, the input coefficient for forest products in the matrix BJ^{**} (.143221) is slightly lower than the input of forest products to the wood processing industry in B^* (.144423) because we assume that .008324 of the output of the wood processing industry consists of products (i.e., primarily wood chips) which are produced with inputs typical of the forestry industry. In our example, these latter require no forest products as intermediates.

⁷ We must bear in mind that the basic assumptions are locked into the definition of J^* and B^* .

Clearly, if we are concerned with requirements of products supplied from domestic sources, i.e. if we wish to "leak out" competitive imports, we must multiply each commodity input by the appropriate domestic coefficient $(I - \hat{\mu})$. We thus obtain $(I - \hat{\mu}) BJ^{**}$, (Table 4.3B) a matrix of domestically supplied commodity inputs required for the production of each of the n products in the system. In our example relating to the secondary wood processing industry we would have

Inputs of domestically produced agricultural products:

$$.654650 \times .001186 \times .008324 = .000006$$

Inputs of domestically produced forest products

$$\begin{aligned} & .992716 \times .144423 \times .991676 \\ & = .142178 \end{aligned}$$

Inputs of domestically produced secondary wood products

$$\begin{aligned} & (.484065 \times .000305 \times .008324) + \\ & (.484065 \times .096219 \times .991676) \\ & = .046189 \end{aligned}$$

Table 4.3B shows the coefficient matrix $(I - \hat{\mu}) BJ^{**}$. These are the direct requirements of domestically produced products per unit of output of product.

Direct and Indirect Requirements of Domestically Produced Commodities per unit Final Delivery $[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) BJ^{}]^{-1}$ (Table 4.4)**

Table 4.4 shows direct and indirect requirements of domestically produced commodities per unit final delivery of each of the 12 products. The difference between the coefficients $[I - \mu] BJ^{**}$ and those of $[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) BJ^{**}]^{-1}$ represent indirect domestic requirements. Thus, for example, there are direct requirements for transportation services of .051677 per dollar final deliveries of food and textile products. Total transportation requirements, however, are considerably larger (.083106). The difference of .031429 per dollar of final deliveries represents transportation inputs required to produce the agricultural inputs, the fish inputs, etc. into the industry making food and textile products.

We have explained the commodity inverse shown in Table 4.4 for Nova Scotia, of dimensions (12 x 12), but the reader can, of course, examine for himself the corresponding commodity inverse for the Atlantic Region, which has dimensions of (12 x 8). (Table 4.4 in the Appendix to this chapter.)

The so-called "backward linkages" can be expressed in the form of a multiplier. Table 4.5 shows these multipliers. To aid interpretation let us compare direct with total requirements for the case of the food and clothing products. Because "backward linkage" is not very meaningful with respect to inputs of raw materials, we have calculated the linkage multipliers only for manufactures and services.

It is self evident that the indirect requirements associated with the delivery of one million dollars of food and clothing products for final use are determined by two separate sets of factors: (a) those which determine the direct input requirements and (b) the total structure of the economy (including its competitive import leakages). The backward linkage multipliers relating to the inputs of products or industries provide a useful rule of thumb which can tell us, for example, that the total requirements of steel and metal products for the domestic economy will exceed the direct domestic requirements associated with the production of food and clothing by a factor of 2.5.

Indirect Requirements of Competitively Imported Inputs to Commodities per unit final delivery
 $\hat{\mu} B J [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) B J]^{-1}$ (Table 4.6)

Table 4.6 complements Table 4.4. The latter shows domestically produced commodity inputs. The former shows competitively imported inputs. Thus, while the production of one million dollars of food products and clothing in Nova Scotia required \$70,247 agricultural products produced in Nova Scotia, it also required \$37,059 imported agricultural products. Total competitive import requirements associated with one million dollars of final delivery of food products and clothing was \$197,253. Table 4.6 illustrates the fact that indirect competitive import content was largest for food and textile products (.197253) followed by construction (.191021) and steel and metal products (.185362) and was smallest for distribution (.024114). It thus appears that some commodities which have a high direct import

content such as food and textile products (.558933 (Table 4.1) and steel and metal products (.737303) also have a high indirect competitive import content. Others, such as transportation, distribution and services have a very low import content, whether calculated as a ratio of imported to total supplies or by taking into account also indirect competitive imports. We may note that final demand for \$1,000 of food and clothing products results in competitive imports of \$197 and primary inputs of \$803 (see row 14 Table 4.9). By combining the information yielded by Table 4.6 with the import coefficients μ of Table 4.1 and the total use of non-competitive imports (Table 4.9), we can calculate the total import content of a dollar of product delivered for final use. This is done in Table 4.12.

In Table 4.12, column (1) is derived from row (3) and column (5) from row 13 of Table 4.9. The non-competitive import leakage refers to imported commodities only; the total import leakage adds to these commodities estimated remitted and remittable profits and interest. Column (2) is obtained from row 13 of Table 4.6. The domestic content is a residual, i.e., that part of the dollar of final expenditure which did not leak away in the form of imported inputs. Thus domestic content can be calculated in column (4) as unity less column (3) or in column (7) as unity less column (6). In the former case we have contributions to GDP, in the latter case GDP minus that part of profits, interest and rent which does not accrue to the domestic economy. (Domestic content (GDP), in column (4) obtained as unity less column (3), should be equal to the entry in row 16 of Table 4.9.) Column (8) is obtained from row 19 of Table 4.1.

Up to this point in these calculations it has been assumed that one whole dollar of product is delivered by domestic industries to final users. This would be the case for exports. Purchases made in the domestic market may however have a direct import content. Thus, for example, 73.7% of steel and metal products are competitively imported (column (8)). A typical dollar spent on these products in the domestic market, normally directs only 26.3 cents toward domestic industries; this 26.3 cents, furthermore has an import content of .399 (column (6)). The total import content of a typical dollar spent on this product is therefore .737 plus .399 x .263, i.e. .842 (column (10)). The domestic content is correspondingly .158.

TABLE 4.1. Market Share Coefficients and Import Coefficients
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

* *
J, M, μ

No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	1.000000	0.152722	-	-
2	Forestry	-	0.832997	-	-
3	Primary fishing	-	-	1.000000	-
4	Mining products	-	-	-	1.000000
5	Food, textiles	-	-	-	-
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	-	0.014281	-	-
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	-	-	-	-
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	-	-	-	-
9	Construction	-	-	-	-
10	Transportation, communications	-	-	-	-
11	Distribution	-	-	-	-
12	All other services	-	-	-	-
13	Total output	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
	Imports:				
14	Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-
15	New Brunswick	0.023086	0.002410	0.001678	0.004180
16	Prince Edward Island	0.083533	-	0.004384	-
17	Newfoundland	0.000989	-	0.118476	-
18	Residual	0.237742	0.004874	-	0.162192
19	Total imports	0.345350	0.007284	0.124538	0.166371

TABLE 4.2. Input Coefficients of Industries and Final Expenditures
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

* * * * *
B, D, E, V_B V_D V_E

No.		Agriculture	Forestry	Primary fishing	Mining
		1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural products	0.004900	0.001186	-	-
2	Forestry products	0.010617	-	-	0.012150
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	-
4	Mining products	0.007487	-	0.002953	0.001288
5	Food, textiles	0.184100	0.000743	0.052678	-
6	Wood, paper products	0.002956	0.000305	0.024387	0.026006
7	Steel, metal products	0.016324	0.029517	0.091773	0.103428
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.066245	0.018089	0.064730	0.009969
9	Construction	0.028760	0.012747	0.004616	0.014762
10	Transportation, communications	0.026366	0.029971	0.043296	0.029199
11	Distribution	0.023458	0.009976	0.020467	0.008412
12	All other services	0.111506	0.023215	0.049577	0.064505
13	Total intermediate input	0.482720	0.125748	0.354476	0.269719
14	Taxes	0.037051	0.049928	0.027546	0.022366
15	Subsidies	- 0.038191	-	- 0.004115	-
16	Non-competitive imports	0.004820	0.001241	0.006021	0.014385
17	Wages and salaries	0.101207	0.310436	0.225804	0.518187
18	Unincorporated business income	0.317952	0.285125	0.278839	0.043418
19	Profit, rent, interest	0.014059	0.130331	0.047361	0.076741
20	Depreciation	0.080384	0.097190	0.064068	0.055185
21	Household income	0.432631	0.711904	0.548380	0.570245
22	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-
23	Provincial revenue	- 0.000603	0.051640	0.027737	0.016553
24	Municipal revenue	0.036151	0.000637	0.000401	0.008532
25	Federal revenue	- 0.036103	0.011638	- 0.001084	0.020841
26	Import leakage	0.004820	0.001241	0.006021	0.058928
27	Total primary inputs	0.517280	0.874252	0.645524	0.730282
28	Factor incomes	0.433217	0.725892	0.552003	0.638346
29	Gross Domestic Product	0.512460	0.873010	0.639503	0.715898
30	Employment	0.172721	0.121924	0.190679	0.107490
31	Total output	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

TABLE 4.2. Input Coefficients of Industries and Final Expenditures - Concluded
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

* * * * *
B, D, E, V_B V_D V_E

No.		Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government
		13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Agricultural products	0.046732	-	- 0.105033	-	0.000943	0.000180
2	Forestry products	0.000183	-	0.030767	-	0.000029	-
3	Primary fish	0.001665	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mining products	0.006334	-	0.623940	0.015101	0.000983	0.000106
5	Food, textiles	0.191454	-	0.062299	0.007687	0.003545	0.000615
6	Wood, paper products	0.014350	-	0.045323	0.004943	0.002939	0.026001
7	Steel, metal products	0.048586	0.423881	0.114073	0.152898	0.040079	0.021593
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.036052	-	0.228633	0.012236	0.004763	0.005139
9	Construction	-	0.576119	-	0.075388	0.248438	0.353469
10	Transportation, communications	0.052250	-	-	0.013856	0.024291	0.088735
11	Distribution	0.127201	-	-	0.020825	0.011057	0.018542
12	All other services	0.267667	-	-	0.033635	0.013405	0.065648
13	Total intermediate input	0.792472	1.000000	1.000000	0.336568	0.350474	0.580027
14	Taxes	0.120581	-	-	-	-	-
15	Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Non-competitive imports	0.086947	-	-	0.010852	0.005808	0.014812
17	Wages and salaries	-	-	-	0.652580	0.643718	0.211999
18	Unincorporated business income	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Profit, rent, interest	-	-	-	-	-	0.193162
20	Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Household income	-	-	-	0.652580	0.643718	0.288613
22	Education and hospitalization	0.008370	-	-	-	-	-
23	Provincial revenue	0.048705	-	-	-	-	-
24	Municipal revenue	0.003182	-	-	-	-	-
25	Federal revenue	0.060324	-	-	-	-	-
26	Import leakage	0.086947	-	-	0.010852	0.005808	0.131360
27	Total primary inputs	0.207528	-	-	0.663432	0.649526	0.419973
28	Factor incomes	-	-	-	0.652580	0.643718	0.405161
29	Gross Domestic Product	0.120581	-	-	0.652580	0.643718	0.405161
30	Employment	-	-	-	0.107846	0.122518	0.047679
31	Total output	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

TABLE 4.3A. Coefficient Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities without Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

**
B_J

No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural products	0.004900	0.001736	-	-
2	Forestry products	0.010617	0.003684	-	0.012150
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	-
4	Mining products	0.007487	0.001144	0.002953	0.001288
5	Food, textiles	0.184100	0.028786	0.052678	-
6	Wood, paper products	0.002956	0.002080	0.024387	0.026006
7	Steel, metal products	0.016324	0.027572	0.091773	0.103428
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.066245	0.025503	0.064730	0.009969
9	Construction	0.028760	0.015075	0.004616	0.014762
10	Transportation, communications	0.026366	0.030065	0.043296	0.029199
11	Distribution	0.023458	0.012298	0.020467	0.008412
12	All other services	0.111506	0.037261	0.049577	0.064505
13	Total	0.482720	0.185203	0.354476	0.269719

TABLE 4.2. Input Coefficients of Industries and Final Expenditures - Concluded
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

* * * *
B, D, E, V_B V_D V_E

Municipal government	Education	Hospitals	Total domestic demand	Exports					Total intermediate demand	Total demand	No.		
				Foreign	Canada	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland				Total	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
0.000804	-	0.004386	0.027326	0.025177	0.010573	0.033588	0.000977	0.064377	0.020535	0.012000	0.019548	1	
0.001190	-	-	0.000212	0.041059	0.004052	-	-	-	0.016806	0.007561	0.005198	2	
-	-	-	0.000975	-	-	0.181901	-	-	0.014488	0.026138	0.013968	3	
0.020589	0.000413	0.005716	0.007170	0.079369	0.137143	0.103033	0.041178	0.066437	0.106051	0.011774	0.018632	4	
0.005630	-	0.039045	0.114603	0.372893	0.270440	0.179736	0.152552	0.269202	0.296397	0.016060	0.085836	5	
0.008204	0.031363	0.013123	0.012705	0.264941	0.052156	0.038463	0.064256	0.092535	0.131174	0.030244	0.032037	6	
0.021812	0.020051	0.025940	0.096071	0.143734	0.423951	0.361538	0.091555	0.109223	0.287500	0.052869	0.093988	7	
0.013833	0.009553	0.009385	0.024286	0.007122	0.001546	0.062018	0.649481	0.398226	0.053474	0.030608	0.029981	8	
0.251287	0.156599	0.171311	0.125758	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.018170	0.063797	9	
0.109381	0.044564	0.029387	0.043127	0.022110	0.113679	-	-	-	0.060855	0.065071	0.055018	10	
0.016085	0.018564	0.046302	0.080614	0.043597	0.051155	-	-	-	0.039614	0.020541	0.048771	11	
0.097896	0.029214	0.042967	0.168395	-	0.014882	0.039723	-	-	0.010078	0.069650	0.107485	12	
0.546712	0.310322	0.387561	0.701240	1.000000	1.079575	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.036973	0.360680	0.574256	13	
-	-	-	0.070627	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.042891	0.051054	14	
-	-	-	-	-	-0.079575	-	-	-	-	-0.007802	-0.007118	15	
0.032171	0.033654	0.088955	0.058327	-	-	-	-	-	0.078423	0.062191	0.062191	16	
0.324443	0.584634	0.491205	0.152946	-	-	-	-	-	0.288242	0.201550	0.201550	17	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.065363	0.030443	0.030443	18	
0.096673	0.071390	0.032278	0.016861	-	-	-	-	-	0.109358	0.058354	0.058354	19	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.062850	0.029273	0.029273	20	
0.370930	0.617593	0.498582	0.159829	-	-	-	-	-	0.409626	0.261114	0.261114	21	
-	-	-	0.004903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.002157	22	
-	-	-	0.028528	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.018561	0.021197	23	
-	-	-	0.001864	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.026675	0.013244	24	
-	-	-	0.035333	-	-0.079575	-	-	-	-0.036973	0.011755	0.017538	25	
0.082357	0.072085	0.113856	0.068306	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.109858	0.081223	26	
0.453288	0.689678	0.612439	0.298762	-	-0.079575	-	-	-	-0.036973	0.639323	0.425746	27	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.421117	0.656024	0.523484	0.169807	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.462962	0.290347	28	
0.421117	0.656024	0.523484	0.240435	-	-0.079575	-	-	-	-0.036973	0.560901	0.363555	29	
0.073350	0.119417	0.187243	0.032171	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.091552	0.056797	30	
1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	31	

TABLE 4.3A. Coefficient Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities without Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

**
BJ

Food, textiles	Wood, paper products	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.102611	0.000010	-	-	0.000324	-	0.000018	0.000056	1
0.000038	0.143221	0.000023	0.000003	-	-	-	0.000122	2
0.227693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
0.001062	0.000059	0.035560	0.010319	0.022638	0.000130	-	0.018434	4
0.068415	0.003558	0.000111	0.000214	0.001279	0.000320	0.001408	0.002660	5
0.039838	0.095421	0.009035	0.004248	0.091644	0.002587	0.003401	0.022463	6
0.021024	0.034380	0.190243	0.016578	0.122596	0.028991	0.011128	0.006053	7
0.008494	0.022248	0.030444	0.017982	0.087672	0.046927	0.004415	0.011040	8
0.006186	0.004582	0.021908	0.011757	0.000823	0.022141	0.003035	0.042845	9
0.052556	0.074689	0.094046	0.028630	0.088590	0.079743	0.093680	0.045641	10
0.021445	0.028269	0.035938	0.011317	0.053340	0.019398	0.004691	0.004395	11
0.035085	0.062182	0.025436	0.038270	0.067871	0.149060	0.094428	0.062772	12
0.584447	0.468618	0.442744	0.139318	0.536777	0.349296	0.216206	0.216481	13

TABLE 4.3B. Coefficient Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities with Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$(I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B_J$$

No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural products	0.003208	0.001137	-	-
2	Forestry products	0.010540	0.003657	-	0.012061
3	Primary fish	-	-	-	-
4	Mining products	0.006242	0.000954	0.002461	0.001074
5	Food, textiles	0.081200	0.012696	0.023234	-
6	Wood, paper products	0.001431	0.001007	0.011805	0.012589
7	Steel, metal products	0.004288	0.007243	0.024109	0.027170
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.048590	0.018707	0.047480	0.007312
9	Construction	0.028760	0.015075	0.004616	0.014762
10	Transportation, communications	0.025925	0.029562	0.042572	0.028710
11	Distribution	0.023458	0.012298	0.020467	0.008412
12	All other services	0.111439	0.037238	0.049547	0.064467
13	Total output	0.345081	0.139573	0.226290	0.176557

TABLE 4.3C. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs without Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$^{**} JB$$

No.		Agri- culture	Forestry products	Primary fishing	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	0.007802	0.001453	0.000569	0.002596
2	Forestry	0.008869	0.000003	0.000203	0.010337
3	Primary fishing	-	-	-	-
4	Mining	0.007487	-	0.002953	0.001288
5	Food, textiles	0.184100	0.000743	0.052678	-
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	0.003083	0.000302	0.024184	0.025963
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	0.016681	0.029614	0.092121	0.103482
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.065888	0.017992	0.064382	0.009915
9	Construction	0.028760	0.012747	0.004616	0.014762
10	Transportation, communications	0.026366	0.029971	0.043296	0.029199
11	Distribution	0.023458	0.009976	0.020467	0.008412
12	All other services	0.110225	0.022949	0.049007	0.063764
13	Total output	0.482720	0.125748	0.354476	0.269719

TABLE 4.3D. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs with Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$^* J (I - \hat{\mu}) ^* B$$

No.		Agri- culture	Forestry products	Primary fishing	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	0.006097	0.001043	0.000569	0.002582
2	Forestry	0.008792	0.000001	0.000098	0.010152
3	Primary fishing	-	-	-	-
4	Mining	0.006242	-	0.002461	0.001074
5	Food, textiles	0.081200	0.000328	0.023234	-
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	0.001570	0.000146	0.011706	0.012656
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	0.004550	0.007826	0.024364	0.027210
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.048328	0.013197	0.047224	0.007273
9	Construction	0.028760	0.012747	0.004616	0.014762
10	Transportation, communications	0.025925	0.029470	0.042572	0.028710
11	Distribution	0.023458	0.009976	0.020467	0.008412
12	All other services	0.110159	0.022935	0.048978	0.063726
13	Total output	0.345081	0.097667	0.226290	0.176557

TABLE 4.3B. Coefficient Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities with Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$(I - \hat{\mu})^{**} B_J$$

Food, textiles	Wood, paper products	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.067174	0.000006	-	-	0.000212	-	0.000012	0.000037	1
0.000038	0.142178	0.000023	0.000003	-	-	-	0.000121	2
0.199337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
0.000885	0.000049	0.029643	0.008603	0.018872	0.000108	-	0.015367	4
0.030175	0.001569	0.000049	0.000094	0.000564	0.000141	0.000621	0.001173	5
0.019284	0.046189	0.004373	0.002056	0.044361	0.001252	0.001646	0.010873	6
0.005523	0.009032	0.049977	0.004355	0.032206	0.007616	0.002923	0.001590	7
0.006230	0.016319	0.022331	0.013189	0.064307	0.034421	0.003239	0.008098	8
0.006186	0.004582	0.021908	0.011757	0.000823	0.022141	0.003035	0.042845	9
0.051677	0.073439	0.092473	0.028151	0.087108	0.078409	0.092113	0.044877	10
0.021445	0.028269	0.035938	0.011317	0.053340	0.019398	0.004691	0.004395	11
0.035064	0.062144	0.025421	0.038247	0.067830	0.148970	0.094371	0.062734	12
0.443018	0.383778	0.282136	0.117773	0.369623	0.312457	0.202652	0.192111	13

TABLE 4.3C. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs without Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$^{**} JB$$

Food, textiles	Sawmills, pulp and paper, printing	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.103020	0.022774	0.000296	0.000441	0.001104	0.001712	0.001103	0.000714	1
0.000363	0.121105	0.000094	0.000038	0.000763	0.000022	0.000028	0.000189	2
0.227693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
0.001062	0.000059	0.035560	0.010183	0.022638	0.000130	-	0.018561	4
0.068415	0.003581	0.000111	0.000214	0.001279	0.000320	0.001408	0.000552	5
0.039507	0.097481	0.008960	0.004187	0.090881	0.002565	0.003373	0.022501	6
0.021070	0.034541	0.190407	0.015734	0.123068	0.029244	0.011152	0.005989	7
0.008448	0.022163	0.030280	0.017818	0.087200	0.046674	0.004392	0.010343	8
0.006186	0.004514	0.021908	0.011702	0.000823	0.022141	0.003035	0.043009	9
0.052556	0.075064	0.094046	0.028276	0.088590	0.079743	0.093680	0.045865	10
0.021445	0.028423	0.035938	0.011183	0.053340	0.019398	0.004691	0.004174	11
0.034682	0.061791	0.025144	0.037899	0.067091	0.147348	0.093343	0.061491	12
0.584447	0.471496	0.442744	0.137674	0.536777	0.349296	0.216206	0.213388	13

TABLE 4.3D. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs with Import Leakage
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$^* J(I - \hat{\mu})^* B$$

Food, textiles	Sawmills, pulp and paper, printing	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.067583	0.022613	0.000295	0.000441	0.000991	0.001711	0.001096	0.000714	1
0.000192	0.119815	0.000055	0.000020	0.000369	0.000010	0.000014	0.000091	2
0.199337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
0.000885	0.000050	0.029643	0.008489	0.018872	0.000108	-	0.015473	4
0.030175	0.001580	0.000049	0.000095	0.000564	0.000141	0.000621	0.000243	5
0.019124	0.048236	0.004337	0.002027	0.043992	0.001242	0.001633	0.010892	6
0.005557	0.009130	0.050097	0.004179	0.032552	0.007801	0.002941	0.001600	7
0.006197	0.016256	0.022210	0.013069	0.063961	0.034235	0.003221	0.007586	8
0.006186	0.004514	0.021908	0.011702	0.000823	0.022141	0.003035	0.043009	9
0.051677	0.073808	0.092473	0.027803	0.087108	0.078409	0.092113	0.045097	10
0.021445	0.028423	0.035938	0.011183	0.053340	0.019398	0.004691	0.004174	11
0.034662	0.061754	0.025129	0.037876	0.067051	0.147260	0.093288	0.061455	12
0.443018	0.386179	0.282136	0.116882	0.369623	0.312457	0.202652	0.190334	13

TABLE 4.3E. Inter-industry Flow Matrix
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

*
JB

No.		Agriculture	Forestry	Primary fishing	Mining
		1	2	3	4
		thousands of dollars			
1	Agriculture	485.6	26.2	28.4	179.4
2	Forestry	552.0	—	10.1	714.3
3	Primary fishing	—	—	—	—
4	Mining	466.0	—	147.1	89.0
5	Food, textiles	11,458.2	13.4	2,624.5	—
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	191.9	5.5	1,204.9	1,793.9
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	1,038.2	534.4	4,589.7	7,150.1
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	4,100.8	324.6	3,207.6	685.1
9	Construction	1,790.0	230.0	230.0	1,020.0
10	Transportation, communications	1,641.0	540.8	2,157.1	2,017.5
11	Distribution	1,460.0	180.0	1,019.7	581.2
12	All other services	6,860.3	414.1	2,441.6	4,405.8
13	Total	30,044.0	2,269.0	17,660.7	18,636.3

TABLE 4.4. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Commodities Per Unit of Commodity Output for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$R_c = INV (I - \hat{\mu})^{**} BJ$$

No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural products	1.008992	0.002060	0.001651	0.000047
2	Forestry products	0.011855	1.004166	0.002184	0.014359
3	Primary fish	0.017000	0.002687	1.004861	0.000069
4	Mining products	0.010087	0.002618	0.005085	1.003739
5	Food, textiles	0.085281	0.013480	0.024388	0.000346
6	Wood, paper products	0.007275	0.003049	0.014678	0.015396
7	Steel, metal products	0.008233	0.009127	0.027241	0.030240
8	Non-metallic, petroleum, chemicals	0.057199	0.022771	0.053005	0.012219
9	Construction	0.038201	0.019002	0.010724	0.020432
10	Transportation, communications	0.051442	0.040956	0.060615	0.043559
11	Distribution	0.031032	0.015544	0.025373	0.012643
12	All other services	0.142326	0.051796	0.071505	0.081646
13	Total output	1.468917	1.187249	1.301305	1.234692

TABLE 4.3E. Inter-industry Flow Matrix
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

*
JB

Food, textiles	Sawmills, pulp and paper, printing	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	Total	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
thousands of dollars									
22,133.5	1,992.9	53.2	41.1	282.9	372.8	216.1	304.8	26,116.9	1
78.1	10,597.6	17.0	3.5	195.5	4.7	5.5	80.6	12,258.9	2
48,919.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,919.0	3
228.1	5.2	6,400.0	949.6	5,803.4	28.3	-	7,920.0	22,036.7	4
14,698.7	313.4	20.0	20.0	328.0	69.7	276.0	235.5	30,057.4	5
8,487.8	8,530.3	1,612.6	390.4	23,297.9	558.6	661.1	9,600.9	56,335.8	6
4,526.8	3,022.6	34,269.1	1,467.3	31,549.2	6,368.3	2,185.6	2,555.6	99,256.7	7
1,815.1	1,939.4	5,449.8	1,661.6	22,354.2	10,164.0	860.6	4,413.1	56,975.8	8
1,329.0	395.0	3,943.0	1,091.3	211.0	4,821.5	594.7	18,351.6	34,007.1	9
11,291.4	6,568.7	16,926.2	2,636.9	22,710.5	17,365.2	18,359.2	19,570.1	121,784.4	10
4,607.4	2,487.2	6,468.1	1,042.9	13,674.0	4,224.3	919.4	1,780.8	38,445.0	11
7,451.4	5,407.2	4,525.4	3,534.3	17,199.2	32,087.2	18,293.2	26,237.9	128,857.4	12
125,566.0	41,259.4	79,684.3	12,839.0	137,605.4	76,064.5	42,371.4	91,050.8	675,050.5	13

TABLE 4.4. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Commodities Per Unit of Commodity Output for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$R_c = INV (I - \hat{\mu})^{**} BJ$$

Food, textiles	Wood, paper products	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.070247	0.000447	0.000026	0.000020	0.000295	0.000045	0.000076	0.000150	1
0.004512	0.149997	0.001517	0.000663	0.007301	0.000835	0.000594	0.002496	2
0.207752	0.000775	0.000045	0.000040	0.000197	0.000089	0.000167	0.000286	3
0.004031	0.002601	0.033064	0.010010	0.022494	0.004248	0.002293	0.017878	4
1.042214	0.003888	0.000224	0.000201	0.000987	0.000447	0.000839	0.001433	5
0.025723	1.050799	0.007607	0.003724	0.049136	0.005328	0.003858	0.015040	6
0.013590	0.012937	1.055953	0.005938	0.037081	0.010727	0.004706	0.004738	7
0.025561	0.025982	0.030962	1.016427	0.073026	0.042595	0.009025	0.014793	8
0.015630	0.014297	0.029313	0.015333	1.010565	0.033194	0.010926	0.048543	9
0.083106	0.100688	0.118510	0.037599	0.117686	1.102631	0.108897	0.061205	10
0.032794	0.035755	0.043137	0.013755	0.060802	0.025158	1.008386	0.009571	11
0.079541	0.098100	0.058057	0.051083	0.107125	0.182924	0.120614	1.084283	12
1.604697	1.496264	1.378411	1.154791	1.486693	1.408220	1.270380	1.260416	13

These import content coefficients are obviously useful in indicating the magnitude of the feedback of expenditures made in the Atlantic Provinces to other parts of Canada, or indeed the leakage in the form of foreign import content. The most useful single result here is probably the import coefficient of roughly one-third relating to construction activity. Needless to say, it is possible using the same method to calculate the import content of various types of construction activity, given data on the direct inputs to such activities.

Direct and Indirect Requirements for Output of Domestic Industries per Unit Final Delivery of Industry Output $[I - J(I - \hat{\mu})B]^{-1}$ (Table 4.7)

Table 4.7 shows direct and indirect requirements for the output of domestic industries per unit final delivery of each type of industry output. The table may be called the inter-industry inverse.

The figures do not differ greatly from those of Table 4.4 and their interpretation is similar. Comparisons with direct coefficients $J(I - \hat{\mu})B$ (Table 4.3D) yield a set of backward linkage multipliers whose interpretation is similar to that already discussed above.

Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output per Unit Commodity Delivered for Final Use $J[I - (I - \hat{\mu})BJ]^{-1}$ or $[I - J(I - \hat{\mu})B]^{-1}J$ (Table 4.8B)

Table 4.8B shows the transformation from final delivery of products to direct and indirect requirements from industries. The table may be defined from the "commodity inverse" as $J[I - (I - \hat{\mu})BJ]^{-1}$ or from the "industry inverse" as $[I - J(I - \hat{\mu})B]^{-1}J$.

The transformation is important because final demand is normally available in terms of demand for

TABLE 4.5. Requirements of Domestically Produced Commodity Inputs for Final Delivery of One Million Dollars of Food and Clothing

	Direct requirements Table 4.3B	Indirect requirements (3) - (1)	Total requirements Table 4.4	Backward linkage multipliers (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4
	dollars			
Agricultural products	67,174	3,073	70,247	—
Forestry products	38	4,474	4,512	—
Primary fish	199,337	8,415	207,752	—
Mining products	885	3,146	4,031	—
Food, textile products	30,175	12,039	42,214	—
Wood and paper products	19,284	6,439	25,723	1.383894
Steel and metal products	5,523	8,067	13,590	2.460541
Non-metal and petroleum products	6,230	19,331	25,561	4.102674
Construction activity	6,186	9,444	15,630	2.526809
Transportation, communications	51,677	31,429	83,106	1.608195
Distribution services	21,445	11,349	32,794	1.529197
All other services	35,064	44,477	79,541	2.268433
Totals	443,018	161,679	604,697	1.364949

TABLE 4.6. Competitive Imported Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$\hat{\mu}^{**} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J} [\mathbf{I} - (\mathbf{I} - \hat{\mu}) \mathbf{B} \mathbf{J}]^{-1}$$

No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agricultural products	0.004745	0.001087	0.000871	0.000025	0.037059	0.000236
2	Forestry products	0.000087	0.000030	0.000016	0.000105	0.000033	0.001101
3	Primary fish	0.002418	0.000382	0.000692	0.000010	0.029554	0.000110
4	Mining products	0.002013	0.000522	0.001015	0.000746	0.000805	0.000519
5	Food, textiles	0.108072	0.017083	0.030906	0.000439	0.053497	0.004927
6	Wood, paper products	0.007755	0.003250	0.015645	0.016410	0.027417	0.054146
7	Steel, metal products	0.023107	0.025616	0.076456	0.084873	0.038142	0.036310
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.020782	0.008273	0.019258	0.004439	0.009287	0.009440
9	Construction	0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000
10	Transportation, communications	0.000875	0.000697	0.001031	0.000741	0.001414	0.001713
11	Distribution	0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000
12	All other services	0.000085	0.000031	0.000043	0.000049	0.000048	0.000059
13	Total output	0.169939	0.056971	0.145933	0.107837	0.197253	0.108560
		Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
		7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agricultural products	0.000014	0.000010	0.000156	0.000024	0.000040	0.000079
2	Forestry products	0.000011	0.000005	0.000054	0.000006	0.000004	0.000018
3	Primary fish	0.000006	0.000006	0.000028	0.000013	0.000024	0.000041
4	Mining products	0.006599	0.001998	0.004489	0.000848	0.000458	0.003568
5	Food, textiles	0.000284	0.000255	0.001251	0.000567	0.001064	0.001816
6	Wood, paper products	0.008108	0.003970	0.052372	0.005679	0.004112	0.016031
7	Steel, metal products	0.157040	0.016665	0.104072	0.030107	0.013208	0.013297
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.011249	0.005969	0.026532	0.015476	0.003279	0.005375
9	Construction	0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000001	- 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10	Transportation, communications	0.002016	0.000640	0.002002	0.001746	0.001853	0.001041
11	Distribution	0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
12	All other services	0.000035	0.000031	0.000064	0.000109	0.000072	0.000050
13	Total output	0.185362	0.029548	0.191021	0.054575	0.024114	0.041317

TABLE 4.7. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$R_1 = [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1}$$

No.		Agriculture	Forestry	Primary fishing	Mining
		1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	1.012437	0.001247	0.002806	0.003178
2	Forestry	0.009936	1.000207	0.001941	0.012089
3	Primary fishing	0.017000	0.000096	1.004861	0.000069
4	Mining	0.010087	0.001248	0.005085	1.003739
5	Food, textiles	0.085281	0.000480	0.024388	0.000346
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	0.007384	0.001440	0.014587	0.015473
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	0.008541	0.009313	0.027527	0.030306
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.056890	0.016314	0.052719	0.012153
9	Construction	0.038201	0.015562	0.010724	0.020432
10	Transportation, communications	0.051442	0.038001	0.060615	0.043559
11	Distribution	0.031032	0.012355	0.025373	0.012643
12	All other services	0.140692	0.034000	0.070684	0.080708
13	Total output	1.468917	1.130259	1.301307	1.234692

TABLE 4.8A. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$\hat{V}_B [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1}$$

.....
*
Q_B

No.		Agriculture	Forestry	Primary fishing	Mining
		1	2	3	4
1	Taxes	0.060662	0.056560	0.041098	0.036187
2	Subsidies	- 0.041781	- 0.001624	- 0.006988	- 0.002449
3	Non-competitive imports	0.059820	0.015591	0.050076	0.032819
4	Wages and salaries	0.218019	0.349244	0.306614	0.586954
5	Unincorporated business income	0.350388	0.291953	0.294437	0.059784
6	Profit, rent, interest	0.070905	0.144978	0.082920	0.105163
7	Depreciation	0.112052	0.107932	0.085912	0.073707
8	Household income	0.611796	0.764321	0.660581	0.670256
9	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-
10	Provincial revenue	0.009456	0.054947	0.034413	0.022583
11	Municipal revenue	0.050925	0.004331	0.008279	0.016920
12	Federal revenue	0.029968	0.012779	0.002662	0.023194
13	Import leakage	0.075805	0.020324	0.062222	0.085503
14	Total primary inputs	0.830065	0.964634	0.854069	0.892164
15	Factor incomes	0.639312	0.786175	0.683971	0.751900
16	Gross Domestic Product	0.770245	0.949044	0.803993	0.859346
17	Employment	0.212616	0.133081	0.214716	0.128036

TABLE 4.7. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$R_I = [I - J^*(I - \hat{\mu})B^*]^{-1}$$

Food, textiles	Sawmills, pulp and paper, printing	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.071850	0.024676	0.000924	0.000706	0.002640	0.002273	0.001552	0.001372	1
0.003973	0.126421	0.001327	0.000579	0.006491	0.000740	0.000527	0.002115	2
0.207752	0.000781	0.000045	0.000040	0.000197	0.000089	0.000167	0.000091	3
0.004031	0.002612	0.033064	0.009885	0.022494	0.004248	0.002293	0.017969	4
1.042214	0.003916	0.000224	0.000201	0.000987	0.000447	0.000839	0.000459	5
0.025573	1.052948	0.007565	0.003682	0.048832	0.005296	0.003834	0.015039	6
0.013727	0.013109	1.056120	0.005755	0.037474	0.010956	0.004754	0.004774	7
0.025423	0.025922	0.030795	1.016260	0.072632	0.042366	0.008977	0.014224	8
0.015630	0.014286	0.029313	0.015257	1.010565	0.033194	0.010926	0.048664	9
0.083106	0.101214	0.118510	0.037161	0.117686	1.102631	0.108897	0.061318	10
0.032794	0.035952	0.043137	0.013596	0.060802	0.025158	1.008386	0.009322	11
0.078628	0.097502	0.057390	0.050459	0.105895	0.180823	0.119229	1.082648	12
1.604698	1.499335	1.378411	1.153579	1.486693	1.408220	1.270381	1.257994	13

TABLE 4.8A. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$\begin{matrix} * \\ \mathbf{V}_B [I - J^*(I - \hat{\mu})B^*]^{-1} \\ \dots \\ * \\ \mathbf{Q}_B \end{matrix}$$

Food, textiles	Sawmills, pulp and paper, printing	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.035006	0.037724	0.028035	0.013568	0.031202	0.076705	0.034266	0.137473	1
-0.007051	-0.005147	-0.010174	-0.001719	-0.005036	-0.036433	-0.004669	-0.012673	2
0.124118	0.077652	0.165378	0.618095	0.101443	0.047714	0.028565	0.078471	3
0.345004	0.429868	0.455351	0.126144	0.476294	0.518914	0.490745	0.301646	4
0.111470	0.111031	0.020183	0.009819	0.057385	0.064422	0.103215	0.107358	5
0.128816	0.169645	0.097125	0.153238	0.094599	0.099997	0.235837	0.227524	6
0.065440	0.070058	0.058764	0.052161	0.053095	0.174108	0.087929	0.120381	7
0.529370	0.604851	0.500840	0.163278	0.577408	0.616119	0.730005	0.551253	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
0.020908	0.022167	0.012745	0.011502	0.012801	0.057081	0.021745	0.042411	10
0.018054	0.021723	0.018376	0.007012	0.016646	0.024662	0.021178	0.097876	11
0.017961	0.028218	0.010682	0.030623	0.016186	0.010031	0.034594	0.018262	12
0.151071	0.143813	0.213256	0.706731	0.132846	0.083487	0.080436	0.129997	13
0.802800	0.890832	0.814658	0.971302	0.808981	0.945426	0.975886	0.960179	14
0.585291	0.710544	0.572658	0.289201	0.628278	0.683333	0.829797	0.636528	15
0.678685	0.813180	0.649282	0.353210	0.707538	0.897712	0.947321	0.881708	16
0.140525	0.121287	0.098769	0.028278	0.123377	0.131153	0.177139	0.109918	17

TABLE 4.8B. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$R_I^* J \text{ or } J R_C^*$$

No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fishing	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	1.012437	0.156013	0.002806	0.003178
2	Forestry	0.009936	0.836492	0.001941	0.012089
3	Primary fishing	0.017000	0.002687	1.004861	0.000069
4	Mining	0.010087	0.002618	0.005085	1.003739
5	Food, textiles	0.085281	0.013480	0.024388	0.000346
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	0.007384	0.017364	0.014587	0.015473
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	0.008541	0.009250	0.027527	0.030306
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.056890	0.022648	0.052719	0.012153
9	Construction	0.038201	0.019002	0.010724	0.020432
10	Transportation, communications	0.051442	0.040956	0.060615	0.043559
11	Distribution	0.031032	0.015544	0.025373	0.012643
12	All other services	0.140692	0.051201	0.070684	0.080708

TABLE 4.9. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$\frac{V_B^* [I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B] - i^* J^*}{Q_B^*}$$

No.		Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products
		1	2	3	4
1	Taxes	0.060662	0.056917	0.041098	0.036187
2	Subsidies	- 0.041781	- 0.007807	- 0.006988	- 0.002449
3	Non-competitive imports	0.059820	0.023232	0.050076	0.032819
4	Wages and salaries	0.218019	0.330354	0.306614	0.586954
5	Unincorporated business income	0.350388	0.298293	0.294437	0.059784
6	Profit, rent, interest	0.070905	0.134018	0.082920	0.105163
7	Depreciation	0.112052	0.108021	0.085912	0.073707
8	Household income	0.611796	0.738749	0.660581	0.670256
9	Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-
10	Provincial revenue	0.009456	0.047531	0.034413	0.022583
11	Municipal revenue	0.050925	0.011695	0.008279	0.016920
12	Federal revenue	0.029968	0.006471	0.002662	0.023194
13	Import leakage	0.075805	0.030561	0.062222	0.085503
14	Total primary inputs	0.830065	0.943028	0.854069	0.892164
15	Factor incomes	0.639312	0.762666	0.683971	0.751900
16	Gross Domestic Product	0.770245	0.919797	0.803993	0.859346
17	Employment	0.212616	0.145059	0.214716	0.128036

TABLE 4.8B. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$R_1 \hat{J} \text{ or } \hat{J} R_C$$

Food, textiles	Wood, paper products	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.071850	0.024481	0.000924	0.000707	0.002640	0.002273	0.001552	0.012983	1
0.003973	0.133694	0.001327	0.000583	0.006491	0.000740	0.000527	0.002205	2
0.207752	0.000775	0.000045	0.000040	0.000197	0.000089	0.000167	0.000286	3
0.004031	0.002601	0.033064	0.010010	0.022494	0.004248	0.002293	0.017878	4
1.042214	0.003888	0.000224	0.000201	0.000987	0.000447	0.000839	0.001433	5
0.025573	1.044195	0.007565	0.003703	0.048832	0.005296	0.003834	0.014951	6
0.013727	0.013077	1.056120	0.011415	0.037474	0.010956	0.004754	0.004818	7
0.025423	0.025842	0.030795	1.010949	0.072632	0.042366	0.008977	0.014714	8
0.015630	0.014297	0.029313	0.015333	1.010565	0.033194	0.010926	0.048543	9
0.083106	0.100688	0.118510	0.037599	0.117686	1.102631	0.108897	0.061205	10
0.032794	0.035755	0.043137	0.013755	0.060802	0.025158	1.008386	0.009571	11
0.078628	0.096973	0.057390	0.050496	0.105895	0.180823	0.119229	1.071831	12

TABLE 4.9. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$\hat{V}_B [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} \hat{J}$$

....

$$\hat{Q}_B$$

Food, textiles	Wood, paper products	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services	No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
0.035006	0.037881	0.028035	0.013646	0.031202	0.076705	0.034266	0.136591	1
-0.007051	-0.005118	-0.010174	-0.001765	-0.005036	-0.036433	-0.004669	-0.013007	2
0.124118	0.077135	0.165378	0.615655	0.101443	0.047714	0.028565	0.078257	3
0.345004	0.429197	0.455351	0.127918	0.476294	0.518914	0.490745	0.300685	4
0.111470	0.112537	0.020183	0.009875	0.057385	0.064422	0.103215	0.110149	5
0.128816	0.169440	0.097125	0.152936	0.094599	0.099997	0.235837	0.225726	6
0.065440	0.070374	0.058764	0.052196	0.053095	0.174108	0.087929	0.120285	7
0.529370	0.606178	0.500840	0.165097	0.577408	0.616119	0.730005	0.551948	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
0.020908	0.022440	0.012745	0.011509	0.012801	0.057081	0.021745	0.042033	10
0.018054	0.021579	0.018376	0.007073	0.016646	0.024662	0.021178	0.097337	11
0.017961	0.028090	0.010682	0.030515	0.016186	0.010031	0.034594	0.017708	12
0.151071	0.142786	0.213256	0.704071	0.132846	0.083487	0.080436	0.129374	13
0.802800	0.891446	0.814658	0.970458	0.808981	0.945426	0.975886	0.958685	14
0.585291	0.711173	0.572658	0.290729	0.628278	0.683333	0.829797	0.636560	15
0.678685	0.814310	0.649282	0.354806	0.707538	0.897712	0.947321	0.880428	16
0.140525	0.121385	0.098769	0.028658	0.123377	0.131153	0.177139	0.111097	17

TABLE 4.10A. Direct and Indirect Commodity Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) B J]^* - 1 [(I - \hat{\mu}) D : \hat{E}]^*$$

No.		Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agricultural products	0.036859	0.000173	- 0.067346	0.000271	0.000811	0.000263
2	Forestry products	0.002870	0.004375	0.040895	0.001280	0.002161	0.004731
3	Primary fish	0.019638	0.000118	0.004683	0.000738	0.000394	0.000168
4	Mining products	0.011954	0.016641	0.524301	0.016476	0.007177	0.009886
5	Food, textiles	0.091205	0.000594	0.023491	0.003704	0.001976	0.000841
6	Wood, paper products	0.014781	0.029155	0.032214	0.007497	0.014224	0.032183
7	Steel, metal products	0.017742	0.138946	0.048738	0.046123	0.020792	0.020623
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.038802	0.045519	0.175775	0.017440	0.023458	0.035015
9	Construction	0.019575	0.585469	0.012774	0.080155	0.253074	0.363901
10	Transportation, communications	0.098996	0.080997	0.034720	0.034388	0.059318	0.145952
11	Distribution	0.137108	0.039832	0.010202	0.028460	0.027618	0.043772
12	All other services	0.329182	0.068182	0.048907	0.053850	0.048053	0.129003
13	Totals	0.818711	1.010001	0.889354	0.290381	0.459057	0.786338

TABLE 4.10B. Direct and Indirect Industry Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$[I - J (I - \hat{\mu}) B]^* - 1 J^* [(I - \hat{\mu}) D : \hat{E}]^*$$

No.		Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	0.041077	0.001624	- 0.060539	0.001084	0.001693	0.002467
2	Forestry	0.002513	0.003887	0.034334	0.001129	0.001918	0.004209
3	Primary fishing	0.019638	0.000118	0.004683	0.000738	0.000394	0.000168
4	Mining	0.011954	0.016641	0.524301	0.016476	0.007177	0.009886
5	Foods, textiles	0.091205	0.000594	0.023491	0.003704	0.001976	0.000841
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	0.014699	0.028975	0.032530	0.007453	0.014137	0.031983
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	0.017951	0.139192	0.049685	0.046217	0.020919	0.020812
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.038593	0.045274	0.174828	0.017346	0.023331	0.034827
9	Construction	0.019575	0.585469	0.012774	0.080155	0.253074	0.363901
10	Transportation, communications	0.098996	0.080997	0.034720	0.034388	0.059318	0.145952
11	Distribution	0.137108	0.039832	0.010202	0.028460	0.027618	0.043772
12	All other services	0.325402	0.067399	0.048345	0.053232	0.047501	0.127521
13	Total output	0.818711	1.010002	0.889353	0.290381	0.459057	0.786339

TABLE 4.10A. Direct and Indirect Commodity Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$[I - (I - \hat{\mu})^* B J]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu})^* D : \hat{E}]$$

Municipal government	Education	Hospital	Total domestic demand	Exports						No.
				Foreign	Canada	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
0.000806	0.000061	0.004172	0.021677	0.051813	0.029726	0.046855	0.011748	0.083921	0.041679	1
0.004240	0.003559	0.002558	0.003133	0.084358	0.016013	0.009544	0.011499	0.017241	0.040258	2
0.000623	0.000058	0.003689	0.011761	0.078234	0.056467	0.220764	0.031792	0.057119	0.076669	3
0.025443	0.004902	0.010042	0.013620	0.087237	0.153898	0.118792	0.051653	0.076258	0.118879	4
0.003123	0.000293	0.018505	0.054717	0.392472	0.283273	0.194960	0.159491	0.286544	0.311937	5
0.019044	0.024463	0.016686	0.017503	0.290928	0.068220	0.053119	0.075201	0.107965	0.150523	6
0.017741	0.012313	0.014804	0.034170	0.163738	0.457833	0.393611	0.104692	0.125094	0.314440	7
0.035448	0.021586	0.022830	0.035693	0.032784	0.030862	0.093233	0.669113	0.421929	0.080958	8
0.263249	0.161814	0.177543	0.140253	0.018513	0.025761	0.022175	0.016824	0.018655	0.022124	9
0.158392	0.072985	0.063185	0.090358	0.110528	0.216538	0.083660	0.056262	0.065812	0.153196	10
0.036003	0.030494	0.059574	0.095481	0.074941	0.085755	0.031059	0.020734	0.025164	0.071729	11
0.157592	0.060869	0.079321	0.223535	0.085852	0.107332	0.111498	0.060432	0.071761	0.096192	12
0.721704	0.393397	0.472909	0.741901	1.471395	1.531675	1.379266	1.269438	1.357460	1.478580	13

TABLE 4.10B. Direct and Indirect Industry Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$[I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu})^* B]^{-1} J^* [(I - \hat{\mu})^* D : \hat{E}]$$

Municipal government	Education	Hospital	Total domestic demand	Exports						No.
				Foreign	Canada	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
0.003263	0.001304	0.005473	0.024722	0.065682	0.033404	0.049593	0.014198	0.087378	0.048932	1
0.003690	0.003168	0.002269	0.002755	0.072691	0.013907	0.008392	0.010204	0.015261	0.034788	2
0.000623	0.000058	0.003689	0.011761	0.078234	0.056467	0.220764	0.031792	0.057119	0.076669	3
0.025443	0.004902	0.010042	0.013620	0.087237	0.153898	0.118792	0.051653	0.076258	0.118879	4
0.003123	0.000293	0.018505	0.054717	0.392472	0.283273	0.194960	0.159491	0.286544	0.311937	5
0.018946	0.024311	0.016583	0.017403	0.289711	0.067881	0.052813	0.074739	0.107313	0.149845	6
0.017932	0.012429	0.014927	0.034362	0.163915	0.457999	0.394114	0.108298	0.127367	0.314876	7
0.035257	0.021470	0.022706	0.035501	0.032607	0.030696	0.092731	0.665506	0.419655	0.080522	8
0.263249	0.161814	0.177543	0.140253	0.018513	0.025761	0.022175	0.016824	0.018655	0.022124	9
0.158392	0.072985	0.063185	0.090358	0.110528	0.216538	0.083660	0.056262	0.065812	0.153196	10
0.036003	0.030494	0.059574	0.095481	0.074941	0.085755	0.031059	0.020734	0.025164	0.071729	11
0.157592	0.060170	0.078410	0.220968	0.084867	0.106099	0.110217	0.059738	0.070937	0.095088	12
0.721703	0.393398	0.472907	0.741901	1.471396	1.531674	1.379268	1.269437	1.357460	1.478580	13

TABLE 4.10C. Indirect Primary Input Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Nova Scotia 1965, Model I

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{V}_B^* [\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{J}^* (\mathbf{I} - \hat{\mu}) \mathbf{B}^*]^{-1} \mathbf{J}^* [(\mathbf{I} - \hat{\mu}) \mathbf{D} : \mathbf{E}] \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{Q}_B^* \end{matrix}$$

Municipal government	Education	Hospital	Total domestic demand	Exports						No.
				Foreign	Canada	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
0.031262	0.013702	0.016489	0.037228	0.037143	0.041689	0.037398	0.020753	0.027735	0.038172	1
- 0.006719	- 0.002996	- 0.003057	- 0.006190	- 0.008036	- 0.011873	- 0.008695	- 0.003624	- 0.007038	- 0.009664	2
0.047170	0.027159	0.031761	0.053456	0.102239	0.121931	0.140855	0.440298	0.309815	0.138023	3
0.229856	0.125227	0.148297	0.213655	0.407229	0.481640	0.386594	0.229363	0.286297	0.427079	4
0.036288	0.018846	0.025332	0.050758	0.106092	0.071942	0.108135	0.035302	0.073087	0.086066	5
0.065506	0.034356	0.045422	0.087862	0.136102	0.127593	0.111535	0.143159	0.133419	0.130273	6
0.048010	0.022857	0.026370	0.050086	0.072654	0.084173	0.070715	0.056930	0.063443	0.076782	7
0.298068	0.160314	0.196688	0.312215	0.575544	0.604345	0.541467	0.300987	0.402964	0.566845	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
0.014598	0.006633	0.007458	0.014922	0.021848	0.023862	0.020516	0.014212	0.015789	0.022065	10
0.017338	0.007402	0.009573	0.023884	0.019715	0.022051	0.019984	0.011163	0.016083	0.020321	11
0.006194	0.003959	0.005640	0.008879	0.018531	0.014681	0.012634	0.026268	0.020365	0.016641	12
0.067165	0.037986	0.044884	0.076869	0.145131	0.167983	0.181223	0.512621	0.368114	0.184078	13
0.451373	0.239152	0.290613	0.486855	0.853421	0.917093	0.846536	0.922179	0.886756	0.886729	14
0.331650	0.178429	0.219051	0.352275	0.649423	0.681175	0.606265	0.407824	0.492804	0.643418	15
0.404203	0.211992	0.258852	0.433399	0.751184	0.795164	0.705682	0.481883	0.576943	0.748707	16
0.062996	0.034208	0.043180	0.069689	0.131055	0.132271	0.131216	0.062373	0.093456	0.127114	17

TABLE 4.11. Transformation of Final Expenditure Flows into Primary Inputs (Indirect Impact Only)
Nova Scotia 1965, Table I

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{V}_B^* \mathbf{R}_I \mathbf{J}^* [(\mathbf{I} - \hat{\mu}) \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{E} \mathbf{x}] \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{Q}_b^* \end{matrix}$$

Municipal government	Education	Hospital	Total domestic demand	Exports						No.
				Foreign	Canada	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Total	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
thousands of dollars										
971.7	1,262.2	1,021.5	65,821.6	5,111.8	7,334.6	1,127.9	265.5	613.9	14,453.7	1
- 208.9	- 276.0	- 189.4	- 10,943.5	- 1,105.9	- 2,088.8	- 262.2	- 46.4	- 155.8	- 3,659.2	2
1,466.2	2,501.8	1,967.6	94,515.0	14,070.7	21,451.8	4,248.1	5,633.9	6,857.9	52,262.3	3
7,144.8	11,535.2	9,187.2	377,758.7	56,045.0	84,737.1	11,659.3	2,934.8	6,337.3	161,713.5	4
1,128.0	1,736.0	1,569.4	89,743.3	14,600.9	12,657.1	3,261.3	451.7	1,617.8	32,588.7	5
2,036.2	3,164.7	2,814.0	155,346.3	18,731.1	22,447.9	3,363.8	1,831.8	2,953.3	49,327.9	6
1,492.4	2,105.5	1,633.7	88,556.2	9,999.1	14,808.9	2,132.7	728.5	1,404.3	29,073.5	7
9,265.2	14,767.2	12,185.2	552,019.3	79,209.4	106,325.0	16,330.2	3,851.3	8,919.8	214,635.6	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
453.8	611.0	462.0	26,383.6	3,006.8	4,198.1	618.8	181.9	349.5	8,355.1	10
538.9	681.9	593.1	42,229.4	2,713.3	3,879.6	602.7	142.8	356.0	7,694.4	11
192.5	364.7	349.4	15,698.7	2,550.3	2,583.0	381.0	336.1	450.8	6,301.2	12
2,087.7	3,499.1	2,780.6	135,910.3	19,973.8	29,554.0	5,465.5	6,559.3	8,148.3	69,700.9	13
14,030.5	22,029.2	18,004.0	860,796.6	117,452.3	161,348.1	25,530.8	11,799.8	19,628.7	335,759.6	14
10,309.0	16,435.8	13,570.6	622,848.1	89,377.0	119,842.1	18,284.4	5,218.3	10,908.4	243,630.2	15
12,564.2	19,527.5	16,036.3	766,282.2	103,381.9	139,896.6	21,282.8	6,166.0	12,770.9	283,497.9	16
1,958.2	3,151.0	2,675.1	123,216.0	18,036.4	23,271.1	3,957.4	798.1	2,068.7	48,131.6	17

TABLE 4.12. Import Content of a Dollar of Finally Delivered Product
 Illustrative 12x12 Model I, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.	Commodities	Content of a dollar of final sales of domestic production				
		Non-competitive commodity imports	Competitive imports	Total imported commodity inputs (1) + (2)	Domestic content (GDP)	Primary import leakage ¹
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Agricultural products . . . . .	.060	.170	.230	.770	.076
2	Forestry products . . . . .	.023	.057	.080	.920	.031
3	Primary fish . . . . .	.050	.146	.196	.804	.062
4	Mining products . . . . .	.033	.108	.141	.859	.086
5	Food, textile products . . . . .	.124	.197	.321	.679	.151
6	Wood, paper products . . . . .	.077	.109	.186	.814	.143
7	Steel, metal products . . . . .	.165	.185	.351	.649	.213
8	Non-metals, mineral, petroleum . . . . .	.616	.030	.645	.355	.704
9	Construction activity . . . . .	.101	.191	.292	.708	.133
10	Transportation, communications . . . . .	.048	.055	.102	.898	.083
11	Distribution services . . . . .	.029	.024	.053	.947	.080
12	All other services . . . . .	.078	.041	.120	.880	.129
		Content of a dollar of final sales of domestic production		Import ratio μ	Total import content of typical dollar of domestic final use	
		Total import content (2) + (5)	Domestic content (GDP less income leakage)		$\mu + [(I - \mu) \times \text{Column (3)}]$	$\mu + [(I - \mu) \times \text{Column (6)}]$
		6	7	8	9	10
1	Agricultural products . . . . .	.246	.754	.345	.495	.506
2	Forestry products . . . . .	.088	.912	.007	.086	.094
3	Primary fish . . . . .	.208	.792	.125	.296	.307
4	Mining products . . . . .	.193	.807	.166	.283	.328
5	Food, textile products . . . . .	.348	.652	.559	.700	.713
6	Wood, paper products . . . . .	.251	.749	.516	.606	.638
7	Steel, metal products . . . . .	.399	.601	.737	.829	.842
8	Non-metals, mineral, petroleum . . . . .	.734	.266	.267	.739	.805
9	Construction activity . . . . .	.324	.676	.000	.292	.324
10	Transportation, communications . . . . .	.138	.862	.017	.117	.152
11	Distribution services . . . . .	.105	.895	.000	.053	.105
12	All other services . . . . .	.171	.829	.001	.121	.171

¹ Non-competitive commodity imports plus remittable profits and interest, not accruing to the domestic economy.

Source: Tables 4.1, 4.6 and 4.9.

products while impact on primary inputs requires a transformation to demand for industries.

It may be noted that Tables 4.8B for Nova Scotia and 4.8B for the Atlantic Region are both defined in industry by commodity space, though the dimensions differ: (12 x 12) in the case of Nova Scotia and (8 x 12) in the case of the Atlantic Region.

Direct and Indirect Requirements for Primary Inputs per Unit Final Delivery of Industry Output
 $\hat{V}_B [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1}$ (Table 4.8A)

 \hat{Q}_B

Table 4.8A shows direct and indirect requirements of primary inputs per unit final deliveries of each of the industry outputs in the system. Thus we may note for example that the secondary wood processing industry (column 6) generates, directly and indirectly \$430 in wages and salaries, \$605 in households income, and .121 units of employment per thousand dollars final delivery of industry output.

Comparison of these results with the corresponding direct input coefficients $\hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}$ yields primary multipliers (see Table 4.16 below).

The most useful of these multipliers relate to household income, factor income and employment. For further discussion see below.

Direct and Indirect Requirements for Domestically Produced Products per Unit of Final Expenditure Categories
 $[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{D} : \hat{E}]$. (Table 4.10A)

Table 4.2 shows final expenditure coefficients which represent domestic expenditure patterns \hat{D} and export patterns \hat{E} . Table 4.10A shows the requirements for domestically produced products associated with \hat{D} and \hat{E} . The coefficients in $[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{D} : \hat{E}]$ can be compared with $(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{D}$ in order to obtain an indication of the degree to which domestic production is induced over and above the direct purchases by domestic final users.

From Table 4.10A we may observe, for example, that one million dollars of federal defence expenditure on goods and services generates total domestic requirements of \$459,057 in commodities. As is to be

expected, construction accounts for over half of this demand (\$253,074). To take another example, one million dollars of personal expenditure on goods and services generates total domestic requirements \$818,711 in commodities. In the case of every type of final domestic expenditure category, there is a competitive import leakage of $\hat{\mu} \hat{D}$.

Final demand for export categories differs from final demand for domestic expenditures in the sense that it is assumed that all goods exported from the economy are domestically produced. Thus one million dollars of export to foreign countries generates a total demand for \$1,471,395 while one million dollars of shipments to Canadian destinations other than the Atlantic Provinces, generates a total requirement for \$1,531,694 of locally produced commodities.

Direct and Indirect Requirements for the Output of Industries per Unit Final Expenditure Categories
 $[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B} \hat{J}]^{-1} \hat{J} [(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{D} : \hat{E}]$ (Table 4.10B)

Table 4.10B shows total requirements for the output of industries per unit final expenditure category. We note that total demand for domestic commodities is equal to total demand for domestic industries for each category of final expenditure.

Indirect Requirements for Primary Inputs per Unit Final Expenditure Categories
 $\hat{V}_B [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} \hat{J} [(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{D} : \hat{E}]$ (Table 4.10C)

 \hat{Q}_B

Indirect requirements of primary inputs per unit of final demand expenditure category are shown in Table 4.10C. Here we may observe, for example, that one million dollars of federal defence expenditure generates \$118,900 in household incomes over and above the \$652,580 directly paid to households in the form of wages, salaries and military pay. Similarly, a million dollars of provincial government expenditures on goods and services generates \$318,968 in household income over and above the \$288,613 paid directly to households in the form of wages, salaries and interest.

We may equally well take an example from the set of export categories \hat{E} . Here we may observe, that one million dollars of a typical set of exports to foreign countries generates \$575,544 in household incomes.

In columns (6) and (7) we obtain the import content of various types of final expenditure. Thus personal expenditure has an import content of 36.7% (39.6%), capital formation 51.8% (54.3%), etc. Foreign exports have an import content of intermediate inputs of 24.9% (29.2%).

When we sum overall final expenditures we observe that the total expenditure of \$2,146.6 million resolves to \$658.8 million commodity imports and \$1,460.8 million Gross Domestic Product. The overall import coefficient for the economy is 32%. The Keynesian average propensity to import is 47%.

Output, Input and Primary Multipliers (Table 4.16)

The **output multiplier** measures the gross sum of commodity requirements from the domestic economy associated with the delivery for final use of one unit of product. It may also be calculated on the basis of the gross sum of industry outputs associated with the delivery for final use of one unit of industry output.

Output multipliers calculated on the basis of final delivery of domestically produced products are obtained by summing direct and indirect domestically produced commodity requirements necessary to deliver one unit for final use. The multipliers are given by $i'_m [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) B J]^{-1}$ from Table 4.4.

Output multipliers calculated on the basis of final delivery of industry output are obtained by summing all direct and indirect industry inputs required to deliver one unit of industry output for final use. Multipliers in this case are given by $i'_n [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1}$ from Table 4.7.

The measure indicates **backward linkage** and examination of Table 4.16 shows that manufactured products and construction activity tend to require more domestically produced intermediate goods and services than do primary industries or services.

The **input multiplier** is a general measure of interdependence in the domestic economy and its most interesting characteristic is its invariance to the direct intermediate input coefficient. As in the case of the output multiplier, it can be calculated on the basis of delivery of a unit of industry output or alternately, a unit of domestically produced product.

The input multiplier is obtained by dividing the sum of total (i.e., direct plus indirect) domestically produced intermediate requirements by the sum of direct domestically produced intermediate requirements. The input multiplier with respect to final delivery of industry output is thus obtained by dividing

$$i'_n [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} - i'_n$$

from Table 3.8A by the corresponding element in $i'_n [J (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]$ from Table 3.5D.

Evidently, the input multiplier with respect to delivery of a unit of domestically produced product is similarly obtained by dividing

$$i'_m [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) B J]^{-1} - i'_m$$

from Table 4.4 by the corresponding element in $i'_m (I - \hat{\mu}) B J$ from Table 4.3B.

The input multiplier appears to be invariant to the total intermediate input coefficient. When the direct input coefficient is low, as in the case of services, we would expect the output multiplier to be also low. The input multiplier, however, measures the degree to which domestically produced intermediate inputs generate further indirect domestic production. The general magnitude of the input multipliers thus yields a "rule of thumb" indicator for an economy as a whole which can be seen as a useful first approximation for a general measure of interdependence.⁸

The **primary multiplier** is one of the most useful indicators which can be derived from input-output analysis. It measures the degree to which backward linkage within an economy multiplies initial outlay on any categories of primary input such as wages and salaries, household incomes, factor income or employment. As in the case of the output multiplier and the input multiplier, the primary multiplier can be calculated with respect to industry output or commodity output.

We recall that a set of primary multipliers with respect to industry output is obtained by dividing elements of the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} * \\ \dots \\ * \end{matrix} V_B [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}]^{-1} \quad (\text{Table 4.8B})$$

⁸ For further discussion, see Section V of this chapter.

by the corresponding elements in the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} \overset{*}{V}_B \\ \dots \\ \overset{*}{Q}_B \end{matrix} \quad \text{(Table 4.2)}$$

The alternative set of primary multipliers with respect to products are obtained by dividing elements of the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} \overset{*}{V}_B \\ \dots \\ \overset{*}{Q}_B \end{matrix} [I - \overset{*}{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{B}]^{-1} \overset{*}{J} \quad \text{(Table 4.9)}$$

by corresponding elements in the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} \overset{*}{V}_B \\ \dots \\ \overset{*}{Q}_B \end{matrix}$$

Final demand input multipliers may be defined as the ratio of total requirements for domestically produced commodities to direct requirements only. These multipliers are thus formed by dividing the appropriate elements of $\overset{*}{i}'_m [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{B} \overset{*}{J}] [I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{D} : \overset{*}{E}]$

by corresponding elements of the vector $\overset{*}{i}'_m [I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{D} : \overset{*}{E}]$

Final demand primary multipliers are meaningful only for the public sectors because these are, of course, domestic production activities. For these public sectors primary input multipliers are calculated by dividing elements in selected rows of the matrix

$$\overset{*}{V}_B [I - \overset{*}{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{B}] \overset{*}{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{D}$$

by corresponding elements in the matrix

$$\begin{matrix} \overset{*}{V}_D \\ \dots \\ \overset{*}{Q}_D \end{matrix}$$

In Table 4.16 three primary multipliers are shown; those relating to household income, factor income and employment. We note that a typical set of provincial government expenditures has a household income multiplier of 2.1 and an employment multiplier of 2.4. This means that total income and employment generated exceeds direct income and employment created by factors of 2.1 and 2.4 respectively. Interpretation of these figures requires care. High multipliers are arithmetically related to low direct income or employment coefficients. Thus, a typical dollar of provincial government expenditure directly generates 28.8 cents of household income, (Table 4.2) while 54.7 cents⁹ is spent on goods and services supplied by domestic industries. These latter generate a total of 31.9 cents of household income. (Table 4.10C.) Consequently, the household

⁹ Derived from Matrix $(I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{D}$.

income multiplier is 2.105, $((28.8 + 31.9) \div 28.8)$. Consider, by contrast, a typical set of educational expenditures. Here income directly generated per dollar of total expenditure is 61.8 cents; and goods and services supplied by domestic industries is only 27.6 cents.⁹ If the entire 27.6 cents were to accrue to households, the household income multipliers could still be no larger than 1.45. As some income leaks out in the form of imported commodities and other income does not accrue to households, the income multiplier of educational expenditures is only 1.26.

Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars Final Sales (Table 4.17 and 4.18)

In Table 4.17 we have combined direct and indirect generation of income and employment for industrial and final domestic production activities. This is useful in order that the user not be misled by the high value of multipliers of industries which have a very low direct impact on income and employment. In Table 4.17 we have ranked productive activities in order of total income generated per million dollars of final output. We observe, as is to be expected, that primary activities and services, including government services, yield more total income and employment per dollar of expenditure than do manufacturing industries. While some activities such as agriculture yield relatively low total income and high employment, others such as hospital services yield higher income and higher employment per dollar expenditure. Manufacturing activities with relatively high income and employment multipliers (see Table 4.12) yield low total income and low total employment per dollar final expenditure. For purposes of economic policy these data should be combined with estimates of capital-output ratios for producing activities.

Columns (2) and (6) are obtained from the direct input coefficients in Table 4.2. Columns (4) and (8) are derived from Tables 4.8B and 4.10C. Table 4.8A yields direct and indirect income and employment per \$1,000 of final sales; thus the direct income and employment are subtracted in order to arrive at columns (3) and (7). Table 4.10C yields indirect income and employment only and the direct must be added to arrive at columns (4) and (8). Income per man in Table 4.17 refers to total income generated by total employment, both direct and indirect.

The same data are re-arranged in Table 4.18 to show total employment and total income arising from an initial employment of 1,000 persons in each of the 12 industries in the system.

TABLE 4.13. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment by Final Expenditure Categories
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model I, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	Millions of dollars	%	Thousands	%
Personal consumption	367.8	35.0	84.1	36.9
Capital formation	82.5	7.9	17.3	7.6
Federal government:				
Defence	103.7	9.9	17.9	7.8
Civilian	87.6	8.4	17.2	7.5
Provincial government	57.3	5.5	10.9	4.9
Municipal government	20.8	2.0	4.2	1.8
Education	71.7	6.8	14.2	6.2
Hospitalization	43.2	4.1	14.3	6.2
Sub-total:				
Domestic expenditures	(834.6)	(79.6)	(180.1)	(78.9)
Exports:				
Foreign	79.2	7.5	18.0	7.9
Canada	106.3	10.1	23.2	10.2
New Brunswick	16.3	1.6	4.0	1.7
Prince Edward Island	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.4
Newfoundland	8.9	0.8	2.1	0.9
Sub-total:				
Exports	(214.6)	(20.4)	(48.1)	(21.1)
Totals	1,049.2	100.0	228.2	100.0

Source: Tables 4.11 and 3.2.

TABLE 4.14. Direct and Indirect Import Generation by Final Expenditure Categories
Illustrative 12 x 12, Model I, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Primary inputs		Total import content		Percentage distribution of (5)
		Non-competitive imports	Non-competitive imports plus income leakage	Commodities only (1) + (2)	Total import leakage (1) + (3)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		millions of dollars				%
Personal consumption	229.6	150.6	180.2	380.2	409.8	53.7
Capital formation	93.6	16.5	21.8	110.1	115.4	15.1
Federal government:						
Defence	20.5	4.8	6.0	25.3	26.5	3.5
Civilian	9.3	4.0	5.2	13.3	14.5	1.9
Provincial government	10.4	6.1	19.0	16.5	29.4	3.9
Municipal government	3.0	2.5	4.6	5.5	7.6	1.0
Education	6.6	5.6	10.1	12.2	16.7	2.2
Hospitalization	6.0	7.5	9.8	13.5	15.8	2.1
Sub-total:						
Domestic expenditures	(379.0)	(197.6)	(256.7)	(576.6)	(635.7)	(83.4)
Exports:						
Foreign	20.2	14.0	20.0	34.2	40.2	5.3
Canada	28.6	21.6	29.6	50.2	58.2	7.6
New Brunswick	4.6	4.2	5.4	8.8	10.0	1.3
Prince Edward Island	1.0	5.6	6.6	6.6	7.6	1.0
Newfoundland	2.5	6.9	8.1	9.4	10.6	1.4
Sub-total:						
Exports	(56.9)	(52.3)	(69.7)	(109.2)	(126.6)	(16.6)
Totals	435.9	249.9	326.4	685.8	762.3	100.0

Source: Tables 3.2 and 4.11.

TABLE 4.15. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
 Illustrative 12 x 12, Model I, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services (1)	Import content		Domestic content		Percentage import content	
		Commodities only (2)	Total import leakage (3)	GDP (4)	GDP (less income leakage) (5)	Commodities only (2) ÷ (1) (6)	Total import leakage (3) ÷ (1) (7)
		millions of dollars				%	
Personal consumption	1,035.6	380.2	409.8	655.4	625.8	36.7	39.6
Capital formation	212.4	110.1	115.4	102.3	97.0	51.8	54.3
Federal government:							
Defence	134.4	25.3	26.5	109.1	107.9	18.8	19.7
Civilian	106.1	13.3	14.5	92.8	91.6	12.5	13.7
Provincial government	94.3	16.5	29.4	77.8	64.9	17.5	31.2
Municipal government	31.1	5.5	7.6	25.6	23.5	17.7	24.4
Education	92.2	12.2	16.7	80.0	75.5	13.2	18.1
Hospitalization	61.9	13.5	15.8	48.4	46.1	21.8	25.5
Sub-total:							
Domestic expenditures	(1,768.0)	(576.6)	(635.7)	(1,191.4)	(1,132.3)	(32.6)	(36.0)
Exports:							
Foreign	137.6	34.2	40.2	103.4	97.4	24.9	29.2
Canada	176.0	50.2	58.2	125.8	117.8	28.5	33.1
New Brunswick	30.1	8.8	10.0	21.3	20.1	29.2	33.2
Prince Edward Island	12.8	6.6	7.6	6.2	5.2	51.6	59.4
Newfoundland	22.1	9.4	10.6	12.7	11.5	42.5	47.0
Sub-total:							
Exports	(378.6)	(109.2)	(126.6)	(269.4)	(252.0)	(27.8)	(32.2)
Totals	2,146.6	685.8	762.3	1,460.8	1,384.3	31.9	35.5

Source: Tables 3.2 and 4.14.

TABLE 4.16. Output, Input and Primary Multipliers
 Illustrative Example 12 x 12, Model I, Nova Scotia, 1965

	Output	Input	Primary multipliers		
			Household income	Factor income	Employment
Industries:					
1. Agriculture	1.469	1.359	1.414	1.476	1.231
2. Forestry	1.130	1.334	1.074	1.083	1.092
3. Primary fishing	1.301	1.332	1.205	1.239	1.126
4. Coal and other mining	1.235	1.329	1.175	1.178	1.191
5. Food, textile manufacturing	1.605	1.365	2.083	2.021	2.312
6. Sawmills, pulp and paper manufacturing	1.499	1.293	1.683	1.613	1.707
7. Steel and metal manufacturing	1.378	1.341	1.474	1.472	1.523
8. Non-metallic minerals manufacturing	1.154	1.314	1.651	1.344	1.908
9. Construction	1.487	1.317	1.519	1.581	1.506
10. Transportation, communication	1.408	1.306	1.375	1.396	1.363
11. Distribution	1.270	1.334	1.192	1.191	1.160
12. Services	1.258	1.355	1.247	1.241	1.259
Commodities:					
1. Agricultural products	1.469	1.359	1.414	1.476	1.231
2. Forest products	1.187	1.342	1.112	1.126	1.125
3. Primary fishing	1.301	1.331	1.205	1.239	1.126
4. Mining products	1.235	1.329	1.175	1.178	1.191
5. Food, textiles	1.605	1.365	2.083	2.021	2.312
6. Wood, paper, etc.	1.496	1.293	1.673	1.606	1.699
7. Steel and metal manufacturing	1.378	1.341	1.474	1.472	1.523
8. Non-metallic minerals	1.158	1.314	1.648	1.346	1.899
9. Construction activity	1.487	1.317	1.519	1.581	1.506
10. Transportation, communication	1.408	1.306	1.375	1.396	1.363
11. Distribution	1.270	1.334	1.192	1.191	1.160
12. Services	1.260	1.356	1.249	1.243	1.258
Final demand categories:					
1. Personal consumption	-	1.333	-	-	-
2. Capital formation	-	1.469	-	-	-
Federal government:					
3. Defence	-	1.376	1.182	1.206	1.233
4. Civilian	-	1.456	1.283	1.311	1.318
5. Provincial government	-	1.436	2.105	1.870	2.424
6. Municipal government	-	1.404	1.803	1.788	1.859
7. Education	-	1.425	1.259	1.272	1.286
8. Hospitalization	-	1.414	1.394	1.418	1.231
Exports:					
Foreign	-	1.471	-	-	-
Canada	-	1.532	-	-	-
New Brunswick	-	1.379	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	-	1.269	-	-	-
Newfoundland	-	1.357	-	-	-

Source: Tables 4.5 and 4.7.

TABLE 4.17. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales
 Illustrative 12 x 12, Model I, Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry or domestic production activity	Household income				Employment				Average income per employee (4) ÷ (8) (9)
	Rank (1)	Direct (2)	Indirect (3)	Total (4)	Rank (5)	Direct (6)	Indirect (7)	Total (8)	
		\$'000				number of employees			\$
Federal government:									
Civilian	1	644	182	826	5	123	39	162	5,099
Education	2	618	160	778	6	119	34	153	5,085
Federal government:									
Defence	3	653	119	772	9	108	25	133	5,804
Forestry	4	712	52	764	10	123	10	133	5,744
Distribution	5	613	117	730	4	152	25	177	4,124
Hospitalization	6	499	197	696	1	187	43	230	3,026
Mining	7	570	100	670	12	107	21	128	5,234
Municipal government	8	371	298	669	8	73	63	136	4,919
Primary fishing	9	548	113	661	2	191	24	215	3,074
Transportation, etc.	10	448	168	616	11	96	35	131	4,702
Agriculture	11	433	179	612	3	172	41	213	2,873
Provincial government	12	289	319	608	15	47	68	115	5,287
Wood and paper manufacturing	13	359	245	604	13	71	52	121	4,911
Construction	14	380	197	577	14	82	41	123	4,691
Services, n.e.s.	15	442	109	551	16	87	23	110	5,010
Food and textiles	16	254	375	529	7	61	80	141	3,752
Steel and metal manufacturing	17	340	160	500	17	65	34	99	4,041
Petroleum, chemicals	18	98	65	163	18	15	13	28	5,821

Source: Tables 4.2, 4.8 A and 4.10 C.

TABLE 4.18. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of One Thousand Persons
 Illustrative 12 x 12, Model I, Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry	Direct employment (1)	Induced employment (2)	Total employment (3)	Total income (4)	Income per employee (5)
	number of employees			\$'000	\$
Agriculture	1,000	231	1,231	3,542.1	2,877
Forestry	1,000	92	1,092	6,268.8	5,743
Primary fishing	1,000	126	1,126	3,464.3	3,077
Mining	1,000	191	1,191	6,235.5	5,235
Food, textiles	1,000	1,312	2,312	8,709.1	3,767
Wood, paper manufacturing	1,000	707	1,707	8,514.9	4,987
Steel, metal manufacturing	1,000	523	1,523	7,724.8	5,071
Petroleum, chemicals	1,000	908	1,908	11,018.1	5,774
Construction	1,000	506	1,506	7,048.6	4,680
Transportation, communications	1,000	363	1,363	6,402.7	4,698
Distribution	1,000	160	1,160	4,780.7	4,121
Services, n.e.s.	1,000	259	1,259	6,312.2	5,015

III. Closing the System

In the model as presented thus far personal consumption is treated as final expenditure on goods and services, and household income generated within the domestic economy is treated as a primary input.

With the aid of the system of accounts presented in Chapter 2 we can close the model with respect to domestically generated household income. We may usefully call the augmented system Model II, to distinguish it from the open system described earlier, which we call Model I. Whereas in Model I we were concerned, on the demand side, with personal consumption expenditure on goods and services only, in Model II the addition of the two components of savings and income taxes is required to bring about the identity with personal income. Model II also separates personal expenditures financed from income generated within the domestic economy (**endogenous**), from personal expenditures which are **exogenous** to the system. In Model II, these exogenous expenditures consist of (a) expenditures financed by transfers to persons from municipal, provincial and federal governments, and (b) expenditures by non-resident tourists and personal expenditures by residents financed from income received from the 'rest of the world'.

The purpose of closing the model with respect to household income is to build in a household consumption multiplier, which enables us conveniently to calculate additional requirements for domestic production and primary inputs which arise when households spend the incomes they receive by participating in production. Although the assumptions necessary to close the model with respect to household income are crude, the estimates of the total generation of income (employment, etc.) associated with various final demand requirements are an undoubted improvement on the 'method' of the inspired guess.

Household consumption multiplier effects are generated and can be calculated with respect to every production activity. The **increments** in incomes, employment, production, etc. (i.e. the **differences** between Model I and Model II figures) are generated when people engaged - directly or indirectly - in a specific economic activity spend their household earnings on consumer goods. It is essential for policy makers to understand that the **induced** increments relating to the operation of the household consumption multiplier are independent

of the source of household income. Thus, household income received from personal transfer payments, such as unemployment insurance, social welfare, etc. generates induced income, employment and production in exactly the same manner as does income deriving from productive employment. It should thus be apparent that the results for any particular activity obtained from the impact tables of Model II should, for policy purposes, be compared with the results of other alternate activities on a Model II basis, or with the Model II induced economic impact of the social payments to which persons are entitled in the absence of direct employment.

The system can be closed yet another step by shifting local public sectors into the input-output matrix. In such a model, which we call Model III, taxes paid to municipal and provincial governments are no longer treated as leakages out of the domestic spending stream. These taxes become revenues to municipal and provincial governments and are re-spent in the pattern of the base year accounts of Chapter 2.

Although the assumption here is even less realistic than that necessary to create Model II, the result serves two major purposes: (a) it gives us an order of magnitude for the complete current expenditure input-output multipliers by maintaining in the spending stream disbursements made in the form of municipal and provincial taxes, (b) it enables us to estimate the impact on the domestic economy of federal transfer payments to provincial and municipal governments.

The caveats referred to with respect to Model II apply equally to Model III. The difference between Models II and III simply consists in the fact that Model II relates to the induced effects of consumption expenditure by households, whereas Model III adds to these the induced effects of expenditures by provincial and municipal governments financed by their tax receipts. When the system is closed on the Model III basis the only "leakages" remaining from incomes of provincial residents are personal savings and **federal** taxes. Personal consumption and expenditures of provincial, municipal, education and hospital institutions are endogenous to income creation in Model III.

In order to explain the closed input-output Models II and III we reproduce a schema of the transfer matrix of the income-outlay and capital finance accounts of Chapter 2.

In the diagram below incomes are entered in the rows and outlays in the columns of households, the provincial public sectors, the federal government and the rest of the world. In the case of the capital finance account, the row records sources and the column uses of funds. All entries t_{ij} are transfers of purchasing power between the seven income outlay accounts and the capital finance account. (The transfer t_{ij} is received by i from j .) Outlays on goods and services are denoted by the vector y in the case of domestic final demand. Outlays by the rest of the world on exports are denoted by x . Total outlay made by each account in the form of transfers is denoted by the vector θ' .

Closing the System with Respect to Households: Model II

Model II closes Model I with respect to household income. The new household industry delivers factor services to intermediate and to final users. It purchases consumer goods and services and primary inputs. The total output of the household industry in the base year is equal to household income earned from participation in the domestic economy, i.e., it equals the sum of all payments by industries and by domestic final producing sectors (provincial public sectors and the federal government) to households. Thus the household row in the primary input flow matrix $Q_B; Q_D$ of Model I becomes the household services commodity row of Model II. The input matrix of Model I is thus augmented by an additional row representing the commodity "household services" and an additional column representing the industry "households". The market share matrix J is similarly augmented by the addition of a row representing the industry "households" and a column for the commodity "household services". Household services are produced only by the household industry and the household industry produces only household services. In Model II household income is no longer a primary input.

The (augmented) matrices of Model II will be written as \bar{B} , \bar{J} , \bar{Q} , etc. and are again assumed to have m commodities, n industries, and 1 primary inputs.

The flow vector of the household industry in the matrix \bar{B} is obtained as follows:

- (1) Output of the household industry is given by $\bar{g}_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots) [Q_B; Q_D] i_{(n+p)}$

where $[Q_B; Q_D]$ is the primary input flow matrix of Model I. (\$1,049.2 million in Table 4.19)

- (2) It is assumed that all personal provincial income tax t_{51} , all personal federal income tax t_{61} , all expenditure by residents on out-of-province tourism t_{71} and all personal savings t_{81} derive from household income earned within the domestic economy.
- (3) The disbursements or inputs of the new household industry of Model II are obtained as follows:

$$h = \begin{matrix} \alpha & \bar{d}_1 \\ \dots & \dots \\ & q_1 \end{matrix} + a \quad (\text{See page xx})$$

Where $\begin{matrix} \bar{d}_1 \\ \dots \\ q_1 \end{matrix}$ is the coefficient vector of personal consumption in . . . of Model I,

\bar{D} is the flow scalar $(\bar{g}_1 - \theta_1)$

Where $\theta_1 = t_{51} + t_{61} + t_{71} + t_{81}$

a is a vector of same dimension as $\begin{matrix} \bar{d}_1 \\ \dots \\ q_1 \end{matrix}$ and . . . which is empty in all cells except four. In the appropriate four cells are contained the following value flows: provincial income tax t_{51} , federal income tax t_{61} , expenditure on out-of-province tourism t_{71} and total personal savings t_{81} . (See page xx).

The matrix $\begin{matrix} \bar{D} & D \\ \dots & \dots \\ \bar{Q}_D & Q_D \end{matrix}$ of Model II is the matrix . . . of Model I with two changes:

- (1) \bar{D} has an additional row representing the input of household services. This row is the household income primary input row of the flow matrix Q_D of Model I. $[\bar{Q}_D]$ correspondingly has one row fewer than Q_D .

t_{ij} is a transfer received by i from j	Income outlay accounts							Capital finance	Total income
	Households	Education	Hospitalization	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Rest of the world		
Outlay on goods and services	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	x	y_8	-
Income-outlay accounts:									
1. Households	-	-	-	t_{14}	t_{15}	t_{16}	t_{17}^1	-	E_1
2. Education	-	-	-	t_{24}	t_{25}	t_{26}	-	t_{28}	E_2
3. Hospitalization	-	-	-	t_{34}	t_{35}	t_{36}	-	t_{38}	E_3
4. Municipal	-	-	-	-	t_{45}	t_{46}	-	t_{48}	E_4
5. Provincial	t_{51}	-	-	t_{54}	-	t_{56}	-	t_{58}	E_5
6. Federal	t_{61}	-	-	t_{64}	t_{65}	-	-	t_{68}	E_6
7. Rest of the world	t_{71}^1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E_7
8. Capital finance account	t_{81}	-	-	-	-	-	t_{87}	-	E_8
Total outlay on transfers (1 + ... 8)	θ_1	-	-	θ_4	θ_5	θ_6	θ_7	θ_8	-
Total outlay	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7	E_8	-

¹ All entries in this table correspond to the arrangements of entries of Tables 2.7 and 2.8 of Chapter 2, with the exception of the treatment of tourist expenditures. These, it will be recalled, were treated as a double adjustment to the household outlay in Tables 2.7 and 2.8 of Chapter 2. (Expenditures by non-resident tourists in the domestic market were subtracted and residents' expenditure on out-of-province tourism was added to household outlays in the row recording transactions with the rest of the world.) In Models II and III expenditures by non-resident tourists are treated as a transfer from the rest of the world to households; expenditures by residents on tourism out-of-the-province remain as a transfer by households to the rest of the world.

	Income earned in domestic production	Income outlay accounts							Capital finance	Total income from transfers	Total income
		Households	Education	Hospitalization	Municipal	Provincial	Federal	Rest of the world			
Outlay on goods and services		1,035.6	92.2	61.9	31.1	94.3	240.5	- 57.3	212.4		
Income-outlay accounts:											
1. Households	1,049.2	-	-	-	4.0	14.1	93.1	22.3 ¹	-	133.5	1,182.7
2. Education	3.7	-	-	-	37.4	36.9	5.1	-	9.1	88.5	92.2
3. Hospitalization	5.0	-	-	-	3.2	30.0	22.5	-	1.2	56.9	61.9
4. Municipal	53.2	-	-	-	-	6.8	4.4	-	11.7	22.9	76.1
5. Provincial	85.1	13.8	-	-	0.4	-	69.3	-	14.5	98.0	183.1
6. Federal	70.5	61.9	-	-	0	1.0	-	-	301.5	364.4	434.9
7. Rest of the world	326.4	- 6.3 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 6.3	320.1
8. Capital finance account	117.6	77.7	-	-	-	-	-	355.1	-	432.8	550.4
Total outlay on transfers (1 + ... 8)		147.1	-	-	45.0	88.8	194.4	377.4	338.0		
Total outlay		1,182.7	92.2	61.9	76.1	183.1	434.9	320.1	550.4		

¹ For convenience, the tourist earnings of residents (\$21.3) have been subtracted from tourist expenditure by residents (\$15.0) to yield a net personal expenditure on tourism of \$- 6.3. Alternative treatment would have shown \$15.0 in t_{71} and \$43.6 in t_{17} .

(2) The first vector \bar{d}_1 in \bar{D} is obtained from $\bar{y}_1 \bar{d}_1^*$
 $q_1 \quad \bar{Q}_D \quad q_1^*$

where \bar{y}_1 is the scalar: $\bar{y}_1 = t_{14} + t_{15} + t_{16} + t_{17}$

Table 4.19 shows the base year flow accounts for Models I, II and III for Nova Scotia, 1965. It will assist the reader in the subsequent paragraphs:

(1) Exogenous personal income of \$154.8 million consists of sums received by households as transfer payments from municipal governments t_{14} ; from provincial governments t_{15} ; from the federal government t_{16} ; remittances and earnings from the "rest of the world" and expenditures by out-of-province tourists in the local economy t_{17} . It is assumed that this amount ($t_{14} + t_{15} + t_{16} + t_{17}$) is spent on commodities and primary inputs according to expenditure pattern of personal consumption in Model I. Note that the model assumes that all personal income taxes, t_{51} and t_{61} , all resident expenditures on tourism, t_{71} , and all personal savings, t_{81} , are paid from endogenously earned income.

(2) We note that total expenditure of the new household industry (\$1,049.2 million) plus personal expenditures from incomes not earned within domestic economy (\$154.9 million) exceed personal consumption of \$1,035.6 million) Model I by \$168.5 million. The following items of personal expenditure were excluded from personal consumption in Model I:

	Millions of dollars
Provincial income tax	13.8
Federal income tax	61.9
Residents tourist expenditure	15.0
Personal savings	77.8
Total	168.5

(3) $(\bar{g}_1 - \theta_1) = \$1,049.2$ million minus \$168.5 million = \$880.7 million. The new household expenditure flow vector is obtained by the following addition:

Commodity Inputs	a	+	$\alpha \bar{d}_1^*$ q_1^*	=	h household income
1	0		41.2		41.2
2	0		—		—
.	.		1.5		1.5
.	.		5.6		5.6
.	.		.		.
.	.		.		.
.	.		.		.
m	0		.		.
(m + 1)	0		0		0
Sub-total intermediate inputs	0	+	698.0	=	698.0
Primary inputs (1) Education	0		7.4		7.4
(2) Hospital	0		.		.
(3) Municipal	0		2.8		2.8
(4) Provincial	13.8		42.9		56.7
(5) Federal	61.9		53.1		115.0
(6) Rest of world	15.0		76.5		91.5
(7) Savings	77.8		0		77.8
Sub-total primary inputs	168.5		182.7		351.2
Totals	168.5		880.7		1,049.2

TABLE 4.19. Flow Accounts for Nova Scotia, 1965, Models I, II and III

	Model I										Total demand Model I
	Indus-tries (12)	Personal consumption	Capital formation	Federal government: defence	Federal government: civilian	Educa-tion	Hospitali-zation	Municipal government	Provincial government	Exports (5)	
	thousands of dollars										
1. Agricultural products	22.5	48.4	- 0.5	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	7.8	78.6
2. Forestry products	14.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	20.9
3. Primary fish	48.9	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	56.1
4. Mining products	22.0	6.6	2.9	2.0	0.1	-	0.4	0.6	-	40.2	74.9
5. Food and clothing	30.1	198.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	-	2.4	0.2	-	112.2	344.9
6. Wood, paper products	56.6	14.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	3.0	0.8	0.3	2.4	49.7	128.7
7. Steel, metal products	98.9	50.3	88.6	20.6	4.4	1.8	1.6	0.7	2.0	108.9	377.7
8. Petroleum, chemicals	57.3	37.3	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	20.2	120.5
9. Construction	34.0	-	119.6	10.1	26.3	14.4	10.6	7.8	33.4	-	256.4
10. Transportation, communications	121.8	54.1	-	1.9	2.6	4.1	1.8	3.4	8.4	23.0	221.1
11. Distribution	38.4	131.7	-	2.8	1.1	1.7	2.9	0.6	1.7	15.0	196.0
12. Services, n.e.s.	130.4	277.2	-	4.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	6.2	3.8	431.9
13. Total intermediate	675.0	820.7	212.4	45.2	37.2	28.6	24.0	17.0	54.7	392.6	2,307.6
14. Households	766.7	-	-	87.7	68.3	56.9	30.9	11.5	27.2	-	1,049.2
15. Education	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
16. Hospitalization	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
17. Municipal government	49.9	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.2
18. Provincial government	34.7	50.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.1
19. Federal government	22.0	62.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 14.0	70.5
20. Rest of the world	205.6	90.0	-	1.5	0.6	6.7	7.0	2.6	12.4	-	326.4
21. Capital formation	117.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.6
22. Total primary	1,196.5	214.9	-	89.2	68.9	63.6	37.9	14.1	39.6	- 14.0	1,710.7
23. Total output	1,871.5	1,035.6	212.4	134.4	106.1	92.2	61.9	31.1	94.3	378.7	4,018.3
24. Final sales by industry less competitive imports						1,196.5					
	Model II										
	Indus-tries (12)	Households Model II	Total intermediate Model II	Exogenous personal expenditure Model II	Sub-total domestic final expenditure excluding personal expenditure	Exports (5)	Total demand Model II				
	thousands of dollars										
1. Agricultural products	22.5	41.2	63.6	7.2	- 0.1	7.8	78.6				
2. Forestry products	14.1	0.2	14.3	-	0.1	6.3	20.9				
3. Primary fish	48.9	1.5	50.4	0.3	-	5.5	56.1				
4. Mining products	22.0	5.6	27.6	1.0	6.0	40.2	74.9				
5. Food and clothing	30.1	168.6	198.7	29.6	4.3	112.2	344.9				
6. Wood, paper products	56.6	12.6	69.2	2.2	7.8	49.7	128.7				
7. Steel, metal products	98.9	42.8	141.7	7.5	119.7	108.9	377.7				
8. Petroleum, chemicals	57.3	31.8	89.0	5.6	5.5	20.2	120.5				
9. Construction	34.0	-	34.0	-	222.2	-	256.4				
10. Transportation, communications	121.8	46.0	167.8	8.1	22.2	23.0	221.1				
11. Distribution	38.4	112.0	150.5	19.7	10.8	15.0	196.0				
12. Services, n.e.s.	130.4	235.8	366.1	41.4	20.5	3.8	431.9				
13. Households	766.7	-	766.1	-	(282.5)	-	1,049.2				
14. Total intermediate	1,441.7	698.0	2,139.7	122.7	(701.5)	392.6	3,356.6				
15. Education	-	3.2	3.2	0.5	-	-	3.7				
16. Hospitalization	-	4.2	4.2	0.8	-	-	5.0				
17. Municipal government	49.9	2.8	52.7	0.5	-	-	53.2				
18. Provincial government	34.7	56.7	91.4	7.5	-	-	98.9				
19. Federal government	22.0	115.0	137.0	9.3	-	- 14.0	132.3				
20. Rest of the world	205.6	91.6	297.2	13.5	(30.8)	-	341.5				
21. Capital formation	117.6	77.7	195.4	-	-	-	195.4				
22. Total primary	429.8	351.2	781.1	32.1	(30.8)	- 14.0	830.0				
23. Total output	1,871.5	1,049.2	2,920.8	154.8	(732.3)	378.7	4,186.5				
24. Final sales by industry less competitive imports				781.1							

TABLE 4.19. Flow Accounts for Nova Scotia, 1965, Models I, II and III - Concluded

	Model III								
	Industries Model I (12)	Households	Education	Hospitalization	Municipal government	Provincial government	Total intermediate sales		
	thousands of dollars								
1. Agricultural products	22.5	42.0	-	0.3	-	-	64.8		
2. Forestry products	14.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	14.4		
3. Primary fish	48.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	50.4		
4. Mining products	22.0	5.7	-	0.4	0.6	-	28.8		
5. Food, clothing	30.1	172.1	-	2.4	0.2	-	204.9		
6. Wood, paper, products	56.6	12.9	3.0	0.8	0.3	2.4	75.9		
7. Steel, metal products	98.9	43.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	2.0	148.8		
8. Petroleum, chemicals	57.3	32.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	92.1		
9. Construction	34.0	-	14.4	10.6	7.8	33.4	100.2		
10. Transportation	121.8	47.0	4.1	1.8	3.4	8.4	186.5		
11. Distribution	38.4	114.3	1.7	2.9	0.6	1.7	159.6		
12. Services, n.e.s.	130.4	240.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	6.2	385.6		
13. Households	766.7	-	56.9	30.8	15.5	41.3	911.3		
14. Education	-	3.2	-	-	37.4	36.9	77.5		
15. Hospitalization	-	4.3	-	-	3.2	30.0	37.5		
16. Municipal government	49.9	2.9	-	-	-	6.8	59.6		
17. Provincial government	34.7	57.6	-	-	0.4	-	92.7		
18. Total intermediate	1,526.3	780.2	85.5	54.9	73.5	169.6	2,690.0		
19. Federal government	22.0	116.1	-	-	-	1.0	139.1		
20. Rest of the world	205.6	93.2	6.7	7.0	2.6	12.4	327.5		
21. Capital finance formation	117.6	77.7	-	-	-	-	195.4		
22. Total primary	345.2	287.1	6.7	7.0	2.6	13.5	662.0		
Total output	1,871.5	1,067.3	92.2	61.9	76.1	183.1	3,352.4		
	Total intermediate sales	Goods and services				Transfers		Exports (5)	Total domestic demand Model III
		Exogenous personal expenditure	Capital formation	Federal government: defence	Federal government: civilian	Federal: Transfers	Provincial public sector borrowing		
	thousands of dollars								
1. Agricultural products	64.8	6.4	- 0.5	-	0.1	-	7.8	78.6	
2. Forestry products	14.4	-	+ 0.1	-	-	-	6.3	20.9	
3. Primary fish	50.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	5.5	56.1	
4. Mining products	28.8	0.9	2.9	2.0	0.1	-	40.2	74.9	
5. Food and clothing	204.9	26.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	-	112.2	344.9	
6. Wood, paper products	75.9	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	-	49.7	128.7	
7. Steel, metal products	148.8	6.6	88.6	20.6	4.4	-	108.9	377.7	
8. Petroleum, chemicals	92.1	4.9	1.1	1.6	0.5	-	20.2	120.5	
9. Construction	100.2	-	119.6	10.1	26.3	-	-	256.4	
10. Transportation, communications	186.5	7.1	-	1.9	2.6	-	23.0	221.1	
11. Distribution	159.6	17.4	-	2.8	1.1	-	15.0	196.0	
12. Services, n.e.s.	385.6	36.6	-	4.5	1.4	-	3.8	431.9	
13. Households	911.3	-	-	87.7	68.3	-	-	1,067.4	
14. Education	77.5	0.5	-	-	-	5.1	9.1	92.2	
15. Hospitalization	37.5	0.7	-	-	-	22.5	1.2	61.9	
16. Municipal government	59.6	0.4	-	-	-	4.4	11.7	183.1	
17. Provincial government	92.7	6.7	-	-	-	69.3	14.5	76.1	
18. Total intermediate	2,690.0	116.6	212.4	133.0	105.5	101.3	36.5	3,788.4	
19. Federal government	139.1	8.2	-	-	-	-	- 14.0	133.3	
20. Rest of the world	327.5	11.9	-	1.5	0.6	14.0	-	355.5	
21. Capital formation	195.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	195.4	
22. Total primary	662.0	20.1	-	1.5	0.6	14.0	- 14.0	684.2	
Totals	3,352.4	136.7	212.4	134.5	106.1	115.3	36.5	4,472.6	
Final sales by industries less competitive imports				662.0					

(4) The exogenous personal expenditure vector of Model II is obtained by distributing \$154.8 million in the pattern of personal consumption in the base year. Exogenous personal expenditure of \$154.8 million is obtained by adding:

	Millions of dollars
Transfer from municipal government t_{14} . .	4.0
Transfer from provincial government t_{15} . .	14.1
Transfer from federal government t_{16}	93.1
Transfer and incomes from rest of the world t_{17}	22.3
Sub-total	133.5
Non-resident tourism expenditures within the province	21.3
Total	154.8

When this is distributed according to the personal consumption pattern in the base year, \$122.7 million are purchases of commodities and \$32.1 million are purchases of primary inputs.

(5) We may note that intermediate purchases of the household industry of \$698.0 million plus intermediate purchases of the exogenous personal expenditure of \$122.7 million equals \$820.7 million which is the sum of all commodities purchased by exogenous personal consumption in Model I. The increase in the recorded spending of persons in Model II as compared with Model I consists of expenditures of \$168.5 million on primary inputs.

Thus:

	Millions of dollars
Personal consumption of Model I $y_1 = 1,035.6$ plus expenditure on personal taxes, sav- ings and tourism out of the province $\theta_1 = 168.5$	
Total	1,204.1

while:

Output of new household industry $g_1 = 1,049.2$ plus exogenous personal consumption from incomes not arising from sale of services within domestic economy $y_1 = 154.8$	
Total	1,204.1 ¹⁰

¹⁰ Discrepancy due to rounding.

Solutions to Model II are identical to those developed for the Basic Model I:

$$\text{Thus } \bar{R}_c = [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{B} \bar{J}]^{-1}$$

$$\bar{R}_I = [I - \bar{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{B}]^{-1}$$

and all other expressions of Model II are similarly identical to those of Model I.

As in Model I, a check on the system is given by:

$$\bar{Q}_B [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{B} \bar{J}]^{-1} \bar{J} [(I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{D} \bar{y} \bar{E} \bar{x}] i_{(p+x)} = \bar{Q}_B i_n$$

Closing the System with Respect to Local Public Sectors - Model III

In Model II household income deriving from the sale of household services to the provincial economy is assumed to be re-spent on the purchase of consumer goods and services. Payments of taxes to local government, however, are leakages out of the spending stream. Model III closes the system yet another step by shifting the local public sectors into the inter-industry matrix. In Model III, the \bar{B} matrix of Model II is augmented to $\bar{\bar{B}}$ by adding a further four rows and columns. These represent education, hospitalization, municipal government and provincial government. Primary inputs are thus reduced to three: payments to (or subsidies from) the federal government; import leakages and depreciation/savings.

Where there is no outlay on transfers the output of the newly created industries of Model III is equal to final expenditure on goods and services of the corresponding provincial public sectors of Model I. The level of output of the newly created education and hospitalization industries of Model III is identical with final expenditure on goods and services by education and hospitalization in Model I: in terms of the transfer matrix θ_2 and θ_3 are zero and y_2 and y_3 of Model I are equal to \bar{g}_2 and \bar{g}_3 of Model III.

Where there are outlays on transfers, total expenditure is no longer limited to expenditure on goods and services. Thus expenditure by municipal government consists of two elements:

y_4 expenditure on goods and services as shown in the municipal government column of the flow matrix D , of Model I.

and

θ_4 which consists of transfers t_{14} , t_{24} , t_{34} , t_{54} and t_{64} .

Expenditure of provincial government likewise consists of two elements:

y_5 expenditure on goods and services as shown in the provincial government columns of the flow matrix D of Model I

and

θ which consists of transfers t_{15} , t_{25} , t_{35} , t_{45} and t_{65} .

The effect of Model III is to convert a dollar of revenue received by any one of the provincial public sectors into a typical dollar of expenditures, based on the allocation of expenditures between transfers to households, transfers to other provincial public sectors, and direct expenditures on goods and services. The data necessary to transform Model I into Model III are contained in the transfer matrix of pages 217 and 218. The reader is also invited to refer to Tables 2.7 and 2.8 of Chapter 2 and Table 4.2 of this chapter.

Model III augments the original Model I as follows:

- (1) Five new "commodities" and five new "industries" are introduced into the system. They represent households \bar{g}_1 ; educational expenditures \bar{g}_2 ; hospitalization expenditures \bar{g}_3 ; municipal government outlays \bar{g}_4 and provincial government outlays \bar{g}_5 .
- (2) Two new final demand expenditures are introduced to represent federal transfers to provincial public sectors (d_y); and net borrowing [deficit (+) and surplus (-)] of public sectors (d_x).

Thus the outputs of the four new public sector industries in Model III are equal to E_2, E_3, E_4, E_5 as shown in the transfer matrix diagram.

- (3) The two domestic final expenditure categories of the original coefficient matrix \bar{D} of Model I are retained because they are useful for economic analysis. They are not however included in the balances of Model III. In other words, municipal and provincial ex-

penditures are intermediate rather than final expenditures of Model III. However we retain the spending pattern of municipal and provincial outlays or goods and services in the \bar{D}^* matrix of Model III. The impact on the domestic economy resulting from these expenditures is different from the impact resulting from a typical dollar of municipal or provincial government outlays. The latter are based on expenditure patterns which include transfers, the former is confined to the impact of disbursements on goods and services only.

- (4) In Model III, the household industry is redefined: personal transfer payments made by municipal (t_{14}) and provincial governments (t_{15}) are intermediate transactions in Model III. The output of the household industry of Model III \bar{g}_1 thus equals the output of the household industry of Model II \bar{g} , plus $t_{14} + t_{15}$.
- (5) Exogenous personal expenditure of Model III, \bar{y}_1 is correspondingly lower than exogenous expenditure of Model II (\bar{y}_1) by the amount of personal transfer payments $t_{14} + t_{15}$.
- (6) Primary inputs \bar{Q}_D of Model III consist of three additive terms: payments to federal government; to the rest of the world, and to the capital finance account. As in all versions of the Model any number of non-additive primary inputs can of course be recorded.

Household Industry \bar{g}_1

- (1) Output of the household industry of Model III equals $\bar{g}_1 + t_{14} + t_{15}$. In terms of the accounts for Nova Scotia, 1965 the total output of the household industry is \$1,067.3 million (\$1,049.2 million + \$18.1 million).
- (2) The disbursements or inputs of the household industry of Model III are obtained in a similar manner to those of Model II. Thus:

$$h' = \alpha^1 \begin{bmatrix} * \\ (\bar{d}_1) \\ \dots \\ * \\ q_1 \end{bmatrix} + a$$

where α is the flow scalar $\left[\bar{g}_1 - \theta_1 \right]$

\bar{d} is the coefficient vector of personal consumption in \bar{D} of Model I and the vector a is composed of the same four elements already described with respect to Model II.

The assumption used to construct the household industry of Model III, while formally the same as that used for Model II, differs in substance insofar as provincial and federal income taxes (t_{51} , t_{61}); tourist expenditures out of the province (t_{71}) and personal savings (t_{81}) are now assumed to be paid from household income \bar{g}_1 which exceeds household income (\bar{g}_1) of Model II by the sum of personal transfers received from municipal and provincial governments ($t_{14} + t_{15}$). Inasmuch as the amount of these payments is small relative to total household income, the (substantive) change in assumption has a very small effect on the outcome of the model. The crude nature of the proportionality assumption used in Model III would make it absurd to adjust for this difference.

Education Industry \bar{g}_2 and the Hospital Industry \bar{g}_3

Output here is identical to final expenditure on goods and services of Models I and II ($\bar{g}_2 = \$92.2$ million; $\bar{g}_3 = \$61.9$ million).

Input flows to the education industry \bar{h}_2 are equal to the flow vector $\begin{bmatrix} D_2 \\ \dots \\ Q_{D2} \end{bmatrix}$ of Models I and II and input flows to the hospital industry \bar{h}_3 are equal to the flow vector $\begin{bmatrix} D_3 \\ \dots \\ Q_{D3} \end{bmatrix}$ of Models I and II.

Expenditures on household income, which were primary in Model I (and thus contained in the Q_D portion of the expenditure vector) are of course intermediate in Models II and III and are thus contained in the D portion of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} D_q \\ Q_D \end{bmatrix}$

Municipal Government Industry \bar{g}_4

The output of the municipal government industry of Model III equals

$$\bar{g}_4 = y_4 + \theta_4$$

where y_4 are municipal expenditures on goods and services in Models I and II, and $\theta_4 = t_{12} + t_{24} + t_{34} + t_{54} + t_{64}$.

The transfer items refer to municipal transfers to households t_{14} ; to education t_{24} , to hospitals t_{34} , to provincial government, if any, t_{54} and to the federal government, if any, t_{64} .

In our example output of the municipal government industry is obtained from Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 as \$71.7 million, i.e. the sum of $y_4 = \$31.1$ million and $\theta_4 = \$40.0$ million.

The disbursements or inputs to the municipal government industry are obtained as

$$h_4 = D_4 + a_4$$

$$Q_{D4}$$

where

D_4 are inputs to the final expenditure vector for municipal government in the \dots matrix of Models I and II and a_4 is a vector containing the flows t_{14} , t_{24} , t_{34} , t_{54} and t_{64} in the appropriate rows.

Provincial Government Industry \bar{g}_5

The procedure for obtaining total output and input flows is similar to that described with respect to the municipal government.

Thus $\bar{g}_5 = y_5 + \theta_5$

Where y_5 are provincial outlays on goods and services in Models I and II and $\theta_5 = t_{15} + t_{25} + t_{35} + t_{45} + t_{65}$.

Disbursements or inputs to provincial government are obtained as:

$$h_5 = D_5 + a_5$$

$$Q_{D5}$$

where

D_5 are inputs to the final expenditure vector for

Q_5
 provincial government in D of Models I and II and θ_4

Q_D

is a vector containing the flows $t_{15}, t_{25}, t_{35}, t_{45} + t_{65}$
 in the appropriate rows.

The effect of Model III, as can be seen from Chart 3 is to transform the financing of educational and hospitalization services by municipal and provincial transfer into intermediate transactions; similarly, financing of municipal services from provincial transfers are intermediate transactions in Model III.

Final expenditure categories of Model III consist of the following:

- (i) Exogenous personal expenditure
- (ii) Capital formation
- (iii) Federal government purchases of goods and services: defence
- (iv) Federal government purchase of goods and services: civilian
- (v) Federal transfers to provincial public sectors
- (vi) Borrowing by provincial public sectors (excess of expenditure over revenues for taxes and transfers)

Exogenous personal expenditure \bar{D}_1

Total exogenous personal expenditure $\bar{y}_1 = t_{16} + t_{17}$, i.e., expenditure financed from income received in the form of federal transfer payments to persons (t_{16}) and expenditure financed by the rest of the world, either in the form of incomes received by residents from sources external to the province or in the form of expenditures made by the province by non-resident tourists. For Nova Scotia, 1965 $\bar{y}_1 = \$136.7$ million.

Inputs are obtained as $\bar{y}_1 \begin{matrix} * \\ \bar{d}_1 \\ \dots \\ * \\ q_1 \end{matrix}$

Capital Formation and Federal Government Purchases of Goods and Services

Total expenditures here are equal to those of Models I and II. Inputs are the same as in Models I and II.

Federal Transfers to Provincial Public Sectors

Total expenditure on these transfers is $(\theta_6 - t_{16})$, i.e. the sum of transfers items t_{26}, t_{36}, t_{46} , and t_{56} . Inputs consist of the flows t_{26}, t_{36}, t_{46} and t_{56} placed in to the appropriate rows (see Table 3).

Borrowing by Provincial Public Sectors

Total expenditure here is the sum of provincial public sector borrowing θ_8 : $t_{28} + t_{38} + t_{48} + t_{58}$. Inputs are the flows t_{28}, t_{38}, t_{48} and t_{58} placed in to the appropriate rows (see Table 3).

Solutions of Model III are obtained as in Models I and II

Thus $\bar{R}_I = [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{B}]^{-1}$

and $\bar{R}_C = [I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{B} \hat{J}]^{-1}$

The check on the system is given by:

$$\bar{Q}_B [I - \hat{J} (I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{B}]^{-1} \hat{J} [(I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{D} \hat{y} : E \hat{x}] i_{(p+r)} = \bar{Q}_B i_n$$

Some Illustrations of Models II and III

When households are treated as an (intermediate) industry in Model II the indirect impact of final deliveries is increased. This indirect impact now includes the requirements associated with supplying the goods and services typically purchased by households with incomes received from engaging in the various industries which are activated when one unit of product (or of industry output) is delivered for final use.

Table 4.20 for example shows the matrix $[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) \bar{B} \hat{J}]^{-1}$ for Model II. Comparison with Table 4.4 of Model I illustrates the increase in direct and indirect requirements. The most interesting single figure in this table is the direct and indirect requirement of household services, found in row 13, column 13. It represents a general consumption multiplier, i.e. the expenditure of one dollar on wages, salaries or other forms of income accruing to residents generates an additional 42.5 cents of household income by activating industries which produce the goods and services which are typically consumed by households. In general, row 13 of Table 4.20 records total household income generated by final

delivery of one dollar of domestically produced product. Thus one dollar of primary forest product delivered for final use generates a total household income of \$1.05; one dollar of construction activity generates \$0.82; one dollar of non-metallic mineral and petroleum products generates \$0.24, while one dollar of average income paid to residents generates an additional \$0.425.

Table 4.21 shows the similar matrix of Model III, in which we may recall, taxes paid to provincial and municipal governments are assumed to be spent by provincial public sectors in accordance with spending patterns in the base year. Indirect requirements associated with delivery for final use of any product are, accordingly, greater than those of Model II. Here again special interest attaches to the entry in row 13, column 13 which shows total income generated when one dollar is paid out to households in the form of wages, salaries, etc. In Model III we observe that an additional 60.6 cents of household income is generated. Thus, when locally paid taxes remain within the system there is an increase of 42.8% in indirectly generated income. If we consider 1.425 and 1.606 as the consumption multipliers corresponding to Models II and III respectively, there is an increase of 12.7% in this multiplier. One dollar of primary forest product delivered for final use now generates \$1.25 of household income; one dollar of construction activity \$0.96; one dollar of non-metallic mineral, petroleum and chemical products \$0.29. Table 4.21 also indicates the degree to which the four provincial public sectors in the system are activated. Thus delivery of one dollar of household services requires 5.6 cents of educational services, 2.8 cents hospital services, 11.5 cents of provincial government services and 5.6 cents of municipal services. In this model these estimated requirements for public sector services equal estimated revenues of these public sectors.

From the expression $\dots \begin{matrix} \overset{*}{V}_B \\ \overset{*}{Q}_B \end{matrix} [I - \overset{*}{J}(I - \hat{\mu}) \overset{*}{B}]^{-1} \overset{*}{J}$ of

Models II and III (Tables 4.22, 4.23) we can obtain requirements of primary inputs associated with delivery for final use of one unit of product. Thus for example, delivery of one unit of primary forest product for final use in Model II generates 13.1 cents in federal revenue; 20.8 cents in total indirect taxes; 15.2 cents in non-competitive imports. Corresponding results for Model III are federal revenue 15.6 cents; indirect taxes 24.2 cents; non-competitive imports 19.1 cents. From Tables 4.22 and 4.23 we may note, in particular, that one dollar

spent on wages, salaries and other forms of local household income generates 16.9 cents in federal revenue in Model II and 19.1 cents in Model III. These results yield a first estimate of the "feedback" to the federal government from expenditures on labour services or on personal transfer payments in Nova Scotia. The estimate is, of course, incomplete because the federal revenues deriving from incomes which accrue in other Canadian provinces are not included in these figures. They are, from the point of view of the provincial economy, an "import leakage".

It is possible to construct, for Models II and III tabulations of household income and employment similar to that shown in Table 4.13 for Model I. In Model II, exogenous expenditure consists of spending by the federal government; provincial public sectors; industries (capital formation) and the rest of the world (exports, spending by non-resident tourists, etc.).

In Table 4.24 we may note that \$319.7 million (30.5%) of total household income of \$1,049.2 million is generated by federal expenditures; \$328.0 million (31.3%) by the rest of the world; \$283.9 (27.0%) by provincial public sectors and \$117.6 million (11.2%) by capital expenditures of industries. A similar breakdown with respect to employment yields similar results. We note that total employment generated is 228,000 which corresponds with employment totals shown in Tables 3.2 and 4.13.

In Model III provincial public sectors are considered as **endogenous** to the economy. Thus exogenous expenditures are reduced to three main categories: federal spending, capital expenditures by industries and expenditures by the rest of the world. There is a fourth item necessary to complete the account. This is the sum of net borrowing by public sectors. In Table 4.25 we thus observe that \$495.4 million (46.4%) of household income is generated by federal spending and transfers; \$128.4 million or 12% by industrial capital expenditures; \$399.7 million (39.5%) by exports and tourist expenditures or remittances from non-residents and \$43.9 million (4.1%) by public sector borrowing. The reason why the federal government assumes a greater weight in income generation in Model II is because federal grants and transfers to provincial governments are now shown as originating with federal government. It should be noted that total household income in Model III (\$1,067.4 million) exceeds that of Model II by \$18.2

TABLE 4.20. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Commodities Per Unit Commodity Output for Final Use
 Illustrative 12 x 12 Model II, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.	Inputs	Agriculture products	Forestry products	Fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper	Steel, metals
1	Agriculture products	1.036	.035	.031	.030	.094	.027	.022
2	Forestry products . . . . .	.014	1.007	.004	.017	.006	.153	.003
3	Fish . . . . .	.031	.020	1.020	.016	.220	.015	.012
4	Mining products . . . . .	.019	.013	.016	1.013	.012	.011	.040
5	Food, textiles . . . . .	.152	.094	.096	.073	1.100	.070	.055
6	Wood, paper . . . . .	.018	.016	.026	.027	.036	1.062	.016
7	Steel, metals . . . . .	.021	.025	.041	.044	.025	.026	1.067
8	Petroleum chemicals . . . . .	.086	.057	.084	.043	.050	.054	.054
9	Construction . . . . .	.053	.036	.026	.036	.028	.028	.041
10	Transportation, communications . . . . .	.124	.128	.139	.123	.146	.172	.178
11	Distribution . . . . .	.131	.137	.134	.123	.120	.135	.125
12	Services, n.e.s. . . . .	.383	.343	.332	.346	.288	.337	.255
13	Household income . . . . .	.872	1.053	.941	.955	.754	.864	.714
14	Totals	2.940	2.963	2.889	2.846	2.877	2.954	2.582
		Petroleum, chemicals	Con-struction	Transportation, communi-cations	Distri-bution	Services n.e.s.	House-holds	
1	Agriculture products . . . . .	.007	.026	.027	.032	.024	.044	
2	Forestry products . . . . .	.001	.009	.003	.003	.004	.003	
3	Fish . . . . .	.004	.014	.015	.017	.013	.023	
4	Mining products . . . . .	.012	.031	.014	.013	.026	.014	
5	Food, textiles . . . . .	.018	.064	.068	.080	.062	.109	
6	Wood, paper . . . . .	.007	.059	.016	.017	.025	.018	
7	Steel, metals . . . . .	.009	.049	.024	.020	.016	.021	
8	Petroleum, chemicals	1.024	.100	.071	.043	.040	.046	
9	Construction . . . . .	.019	1.025	.048	.028	.061	.023	
10	Transportation, communications . . . . .	.057	.187	1.176	.195	.127	.118	
11	Distribution . . . . .	.041	.155	.126	1.128	.100	.164	
12	Services, n.e.s. . . . .	.117	.334	.426	.408	1.302	.394	
13	Households income . . . . .	.235	.823	.878	1.040	.786	1.425	
14	Totals	1.552	2.875	2.889	3.025	2.587	2.404	

Source: Table 4.4 of Model II.

TABLE 4.21. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Commodities Per Unit Commodity Output for Final Use
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model III, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.	Inputs	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper	Steel, metals	Petroleum, chemicals	Construction
1	Agricultural products	1.042	.041	.036	.035	.098	.032	.026	.009	.030
2	Forestry products . . . . .	.016	1.008	.005	.018	.007	.153	.004	.002	.010
3	Fish . . . . .	.035	.024	1.023	.019	.223	.018	.014	.005	.016
4	Mining products . . . . .	.023	.017	.018	1.017	.014	.015	.043	.013	.034
5	Food, textiles . . . . .	.167	.111	.110	.087	1.112	.083	.065	.022	.075
6	Wood, paper . . . . .	.024	.023	.032	.033	.040	1.067	.021	.008	.064
7	Steel, metals . . . . .	.027	.031	.046	.050	.029	.031	1.070	.011	.054
8	Petroleum, chemicals . . . . .	.096	.069	.094	.053	.059	.064	.062	1.027	.108
9	Construction . . . . .	.096	.087	.068	.077	.063	.068	.072	.032	1.058
10	Transportation, communication . . . . .	.158	.166	.170	.154	.172	.202	.201	.067	.212
11	Distribution . . . . .	.159	.168	.160	.149	.141	.160	.145	.049	.177
12	Services, n.e.s. . . . .	.452	.419	.395	.409	.341	.397	.303	.135	.387
13	Household income	1.055	1.255	1.110	1.123	.896	1.025	.841	.287	.962
14	Education . . . . .	.064	.060	.050	.052	.045	.051	.041	.016	.045
15	Hospital . . . . .	.022	.030	.025	.024	.020	.022	.018	.007	.020
16	Provincial government . . . . .	.086	.138	.115	.104	.086	.097	.074	.032	.082
17	Municipal government . . . . .	.089	.058	.049	.058	.051	.059	.049	.018	.051
18	Total output	3.610	3.705	3.509	3.460	3.396	3.545	3.049	1.741	3.385
		Transportation, communication	Distribution	Services n.e.s.	Households	Education	Hospital	Provincial government	Municipal government	
1	Agricultural products . . . . .	.034	.038	.033	.050	.039	.040	.036	.038	
2	Forestry products . . . . .	.004	.004	.006	.005	.007	.006	.007	.007	
3	Fish . . . . .	.018	.021	.018	.027	.021	.023	.020	.021	
4	Mining products . . . . .	.017	.016	.031	.018	.019	.023	.021	.021	
5	Food, textiles . . . . .	.084	.095	.083	.124	.098	.106	.091	.096	
6	Wood, paper . . . . .	.024	.023	.034	.024	.044	.034	.042	.039	
7	Steel, metals . . . . .	.030	.026	.024	.027	.034	.034	.035	.035	
8	Petroleum, chemicals . . . . .	.083	.054	.056	.057	.067	.064	.068	.070	
9	Construction . . . . .	.099	.073	.124	.068	.219	.230	.309	.252	
10	Transportation, communication	1.214	.229	.176	.152	.194	.173	.213	.221	
11	Distribution . . . . .	.158	1.156	.140	.192	.183	.196	.176	.179	
12	Services, n.e.s. . . . .	.503	.477	1.401	.462	.427	.408	.423	.450	
13	Household income	1.084	1.223	1.052	1.606	1.266	1.137	1.130	1.215	
14	Education . . . . .	.063	.058	.095	.056	1.049	.046	.266	.542	
15	Hospital . . . . .	.029	.026	.030	.028	.023	1.021	.187	.066	
16	Provincial government . . . . .	.136	.110	.120	.115	.098	.089	1.091	.102	
17	Municipal government . . . . .	.066	.065	.137	.056	.052	.050	.089	1.054	
18	Total output	3.647	3.695	3.560	3.068	3.840	3.679	4.204	4.414	

Source: Table 4.4 of Model III.

TABLE 4.22. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model II, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.	Primary inputs	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper	Steel, metals
1	Depreciation . . . . .	.048	.243	.207	.196	.162	.181	.150
2	Education and hospital . . . . .	.006	.007	.007	.007	.005	.006	.005
3	Provincial revenue . . . . .	.071	.122	.101	.090	.074	.083	.063
4	Municipal revenue . . . . .	.078	.044	.037	.047	.041	.048	.041
5	Federal revenue . . . . .	.073	.131	.114	.136	.107	.130	.095
6	Import leakage . . . . .	.216	.199	.213	.239	.272	.281	.328
7	Total primary . . . . .	.668	.748	.679	.714	.662	.731	.682
8	Taxes . . . . .	.186	.208	.177	.174	.144	.162	.131
9	Subsidies	-.048	-.015	-.013	-.009	-.012	-.011	-.015
10	Non-competitive imports . . . . .	.166	.152	.165	.149	.216	.183	.253
11	Wages . . . . .	.380	.526	.481	.764	.485	.590	.588
12	Factor incomes . . . . .	.936	1.120	1.004	1.077	.842	1.005	.815
13	Gross Domestic Product	1.298	1.557	1.374	1.437	1.135	1.337	1.081
14	Employment . . . . .	.272	.217	.279	.193	.192	.180	.147
		Petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	Services, n.e.s.	Households	
1	Depreciation . . . . .	.082	.159	.287	.221	.221	.183	
2	Education and hospital . . . . .	.002	.006	.006	.007	.006	.010	
3	Provincial revenue . . . . .	.028	.071	.119	.095	.098	.101	
4	Municipal revenue . . . . .	.014	.042	.052	.053	.122	.044	
5	Federal revenue . . . . .	.058	.114	.094	.158	.111	.169	
6	Import leakage . . . . .	.742	.265	.224	.247	.256	.229	
7	Total primary . . . . .	.927	.656	.782	.782	.812	.735	
8	Taxes . . . . .	.048	.150	.203	.184	.250	.205	
9	Subsidies	-.003	-.011	-.042	-.012	-.018	-.010	
10	Non-competitive imports . . . . .	.644	.202	.155	.156	.174	.174	
11	Wages . . . . .	.172	.629	.682	.684	.447	.264	
12	Factor incomes . . . . .	.371	.908	.982	1.183	.904	.484	
13	Gross Domestic Product . . . . .	.497	1.206	1.429	1.577	1.356	.862	
14	Employment . . . . .	.045	.179	.191	.248	.165	.097	

Source: Table 4.9 of Model II.

TABLE 4.23. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output delivered for Final Use
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model III, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.	Primary inputs	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fishing	Mining products	Food, textile products	Wood paper products	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction
1	Depreciation . . . . .	.252	.274	.232	.222	.184	.206	.170	.090	.180
2	Federal revenue . . . . .	.096	.156	.135	.157	.125	.150	.111	.065	.131
3	Import leakage . . . . .	.270	.261	.265	.290	.315	.330	.366	.757	.307
4	Total primary . . . . .	.618	.691	.632	.668	.624	.686	.647	.913	.618
5	Taxes . . . . .	.217	.242	.205	.202	.167	.189	.152	.056	.173
6	Subsidies	-.050	-.017	-.015	-.011	-.014	-.013	-.016	-.004	-.012
7	Non-competitive imports . . . . .	.201	.191	.198	.182	.243	.214	.277	.654	.229
8	Wages . . . . .	.515	.672	.604	.886	.588	.707	.681	.209	.731
9	Factor incomes	1.130	1.335	1.183	1.255	.992	1.176	.951	.425	1.056
10	Gross Domestic Product	1.549	1.834	1.605	1.667	1.329	1.559	1.256	.568	1.397
11	Employment . . . . .	.310	.259	.314	.228	.221	.214	.174	.055	.208
		Transportation, communication	Distribution	All other services	Household	Education	Hospital	Provincial government	Municipal government	
1	Depreciation . . . . .	.319	.249	.262	.210	.189	.176	.182	.192	
2	Federal revenue . . . . .	.119	.180	.144	.191	.154	.141	.145	.150	
3	Import leakage . . . . .	.287	.303	.334	.284	.336	.362	.359	.340	
4	Total primary . . . . .	.725	.732	.740	.685	.679	.678	.686	.681	
5	Taxes . . . . .	.237	.215	.294	.236	.200	.184	.187	.199	
6	Subsidies	-.045	-.014	-.021	-.012	-.012	-.011	-.013	-.013	
7	Non-competitive imports . . . . .	.195	.191	.225	.209	.227	.270	.216	.227	
8	Wages . . . . .	.832	.817	.642	.397	1.031	.930	.800	.916	
9	Factor incomes	1.201	1.377	1.185	.677	1.379	1.235	1.200	1.279	
10	Gross Domestic Product	1.712	1.827	1.720	1.111	1.755	1.582	1.556	1.657	
11	Employment . . . . .	.224	.286	.219	.135	.262	.328	.231	.246	

Source: Table 4.9 of Model III.

TABLE 4.24. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment by Final Expenditure Categories
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model II, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$ millions	%	'000	%
Federal government:				
Personal transfers ¹	47.1	4.5	10.8	4.7
Goods and services:				
Defence	147.8	14.1	28.0	12.3
Civilian	124.8	11.9	25.6	11.2
Sub-totals	319.7	30.5	64.4	28.2
Exports:				
Foreign	112.9	10.8	25.7	11.3
Canada	151.5	14.4	33.6	14.7
Atlantic Provinces	41.5	4.0	9.7	4.3
Tourists and other rest of world income ¹	22.1	2.1	5.0	2.2
Sub-total of exports	328.0	31.3	74.0	32.5
Provincial public sectors:				
Education	102.1	9.7	21.1	9.3
Hospitalization	61.4	5.8	18.5	8.1
Municipal:				
Goods and services	29.6	2.8	6.2	2.7
Transfers ¹	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Provincial:				
Goods and services	81.7	7.8	16.5	7.2
Transfers ¹	7.1	0.7	1.6	0.7
Sub-total of provincial public sectors	283.9	27.0	64.4	28.2
Capital formation and inventory change	117.6	11.2	25.4	11.1
Total	1,049.2	100.0	228.2	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.
Source: Tables 4.10 (iii) and 4.11 for Model II.

TABLE 4.25. Direct and Indirect Generation of Household Income and Employment by Final Expenditure Categories
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model III, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Household income		Employment	
	\$ millions	%	000's	%
Federal government:				
Transfers to government ¹	116.5	10.9	25.9	11.3
Transfers to persons ¹	66.1	6.2	14.6	6.4
Goods and services:				
Defence	169.3	15.9	32.3	14.1
Civilian	143.5	13.4	29.4	12.9
Sub-totals	495.4	46.4	102.2	44.7
Capital formation	128.4	12.0	27.5	12.1
Exports:				
Foreign	136.2	12.8	31.0	13.6
Canada	184.0	17.3	40.7	17.9
Atlantic Provinces	48.4	4.5	10.9	4.8
Other (tourists, etc.) ¹	31.1	2.9	6.8	3.0
Sub-total of exports	399.7	37.5	89.4	39.3
Public sector borrowing	43.9	4.1	9.1	3.9
Totals	1,067.4	100.0	228.2	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.
Source: Tables 4.10C and 4.11 of Model III.

TABLE 4.26. Direct and Indirect Import Generation by Final Demand Expenditures Categories
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model II, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports	Total import content	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government:				
Personal transfers ¹	29.4	19.3	48.7	4.1
Goods and services:				
Defence	48.0	22.8	70.8	10.3
Civilian	32.6	19.3	51.9	7.6
Sub-totals	110.0	61.4	171.4	25.0
Exports:				
Foreign	41.2	27.8	69.0	10.1
Canada	56.8	39.9	96.7	14.1
Atlantic Provinces	15.8	21.8	37.6	5.5
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	13.8	9.1	22.9	3.3
Sub-totals	127.6	98.6	226.2	33.0
Provincial public sectors:				
Education	25.6	18.1	43.7	6.4
Hospitals	17.4	15.0	32.4	4.7
Municipal:				
Goods and services	8.5	6.1	14.6	2.1
Transfers ¹	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.3
Provincial:				
Goods and services	25.6	16.1	41.7	6.1
Transfers ¹	4.4	2.9	7.3	1.1
Sub-totals	82.8	59.0	141.8	20.7
Capital formation	115.5	30.9	146.4	21.3
Totals	435.9	249.9	685.8	100.0

¹ The sum of these items equals Exogenous Personal Expenditure.

TABLE 4.27. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model II, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	millions of dollars								
Federal government:									
Personal transfers ¹	93.0	48.7	87.4	136.1	.52	.94	1.46	.36	.64
Goods and services:									
Defence	134.4	70.8	198.6	269.4	.53	1.48	2.00	.26	.74
Civilian	106.1	51.9	168.4	220.3	.49	1.59	2.08	.24	.76
Sub-totals	333.5	171.4	454.5	625.8	.51	1.36	1.88	.27	.73
Exports:									
Foreign	137.6	69.0	171.7	241.3	.51	1.25	1.75	.29	.71
Canada	176.0	96.7	217.0	313.7	.55	1.23	1.78	.31	.69
Atlantic Provinces	65.1	37.6	65.3	102.9	.58	1.00	1.58	.37	.63
Other (tourism, etc.) ¹	43.7	22.9	41.0	63.9	.52	.94	1.46	.36	.64
Sub-total of exports	422.4	226.2	495.6	721.8	.54	1.17	1.71	.31	.69
Provincial public sectors:									
Education	92.1	43.7	141.8	185.5	.47	1.54	2.01	.24	.76
Hospitals	61.9	32.4	85.6	118.0	.52	1.38	1.91	.27	.73
Municipal:									
Goods and services	31.1	14.6	43.6	58.2	.47	1.40	1.87	.25	.75
Transfers ¹	4.0	2.1	3.8	5.9	.52	.95	1.48	.36	.64
Provincial:									
Goods and services	94.4	41.7	127.3	169.0	.44	1.35	1.79	.25	.75
Transfers ¹	14.1	7.3	13.2	20.5	.52	.94	1.45	.36	.64
Sub-totals	297.6	141.8	415.3	557.1	.48	1.40	1.87	.25	.75
Capital formation	212.4	146.4	173.4	319.8	.69	.82	1.51	.46	.54
Totals	1,265.9	685.8	1,538.7	2,224.5	.54	1.22	1.76	.31	.69

¹ The sum of these items equals Personal Exogenous Expenditure.

TABLE 4.28. Direct and Indirect Import Generation by Final Expenditure Categories
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model III, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Competitive imports	Non-competitive imports	Total import content	Percentage distribution of import content
	millions of dollars			%
Federal government:				
Transfers to governments	32.0	23.2	55.2	8.1
Transfers to persons	34.4	22.8	57.2	8.3
Goods and services:				
Defence	53.7	26.9	80.6	11.8
Civilian	37.3	22.6	59.9	8.7
Sub-totals	157.4	95.5	252.9	36.9
Capital formation	121.0	34.8	155.8	22.7
Exports:				
Foreign	47.0	31.9	78.9	11.5
Canada	64.8	45.5	110.3	16.1
Atlantic Provinces	18.0	23.3	41.3	6.0
Other (tourism, etc.)	16.1	10.7	26.8	3.9
Sub-total of exports	145.9	111.4	257.3	37.5
Public sector borrowing	11.6	8.2	19.8	2.9
Totals	435.9	249.9	685.8	100.0

TABLE 4.29. Domestic and Import Content of Final Expenditures
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model III, Nova Scotia, 1965

Final demand categories	Total expenditure on goods and services	Import content	Domestic content	Total supply requirements (2) + (3)	Ratios				
					(2) ÷ (1)	(3) ÷ (1)	(4) ÷ (1)	(2) ÷ (4)	(3) ÷ (4)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	millions of dollars								
Federal government:									
Transfers to government	101.3	55.2	159.6	214.8	.54	1.58	2.12	.26	.74
Transfers to persons	93.1	57.2	112.2	169.4	.51	1.21	1.82	.34	.66
Goods and services:									
Defence	134.4	80.6	226.8	307.4	.60	1.69	2.29	.26	.74
Civilian	106.1	59.9	192.3	252.2	.56	1.81	2.38	.24	.76
Sub-totals	434.9	252.9	690.9	943.8	.58	1.59	2.17	.27	.73
Capital formation	212.4	155.8	201.0	356.8	.73	.95	1.68	.44	.56
Exports:									
Foreign	137.6	78.9	200.5	279.4	.57	1.46	2.03	.28	.72
Canada	176.0	110.3	257.0	367.3	.63	1.46	2.09	.30	.70
Atlantic Provinces	65.1	41.3	76.2	117.5	.63	1.17	1.80	.35	.65
Other (tourism, etc.)	43.6	26.8	53.1	79.9	.61	1.22	1.83	.34	.66
Sub-total of exports	422.3	257.3	586.8	844.1	.61	1.39	1.99	.30	.69
Public sector borrowing	36.6	19.8	60.0	79.8	.54	1.63	2.18	.25	.75
Totals	1,106.2	685.2	1,538.7	2,224.5	.62	1.39	2.01	.31	.69

TABLE 4.30. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales
Illustrated 12 x 12 Model II, Nova Scotia, 1965

	Household income				Employment				Average income per employee (4) ÷ (8)
	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		\$'000				number of employees			\$
Federal:									
Civilian	1	644	1,177	1,821	5	123	119	242	7,525
Defence	2	653	1,099	1,752	7	108	100	208	8,423
Education	3	618	1,108	1,726	6	119	109	228	7,570
Hospitalization	4	499	990	1,489	1	187	111	298	4,997
Household industry	5	--	1,425	1,425	--	--	97	97	--
Municipal government	6	371	953	1,324	9	73	128	201	6,587
Provincial government	7	289	866	1,155	15	47	127	174	6,638
Forestry	8	712	377	1,089	8	122	85	207	5,260
Distribution	9	613	427	1,040	4	152	96	248	4,193
Mining	10	570	385	955	10	107	86	193	4,948
Primary fishing	11	548	393	941	2	191	88	279	3,372
Transportation, etc.	12	448	430	878	12	96	95	191	4,597
Agriculture	13	433	439	872	3	172	100	272	3,205
Wood and paper manufacturing	14	359	503	862	13	71	109	180	4,789
Construction	15	380	443	823	14	82	97	179	4,598
Services, n.e.s.	16	442	343	785	16	87	76	163	4,815
Food and textiles	17	254	500	754	11	61	131	192	3,927
Steel and metal manufacturing	18	340	374	714	17	65	82	147	4,857
Petroleum, chemicals	19	99	133	232	18	15	29	44	5,272

Source: Tables 4.2, 4.8A and 4.10C of Model II.

TABLE 4.31. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of One Thousand Persons
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model II, Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry	Employment			Total income	Income per employee
	Direct	Induced	Total		
	number of employees			\$'000	\$
Agriculture	1,000	575	1,575	5,049.2	3,205
Forestry	1,000	701	1,701	8,948.7	5,260
Primary fishing	1,000	463	1,463	4,934.4	3,372
Mining	1,000	797	1,797	8,891.9	4,948
Food and textiles	1,000	2,158	3,158	12,401.3	3,927
Wood, paper manufacturing	1,000	1,534	2,534	12,135.0	4,789
Steel and metal manufacturing	1,000	1,274	2,274	11,045.1	4,857
Petroleum, chemicals	1,000	1,978	2,978	15,702.2	5,272
Construction	1,000	1,191	2,191	10,073.7	4,598
Transportation, etc.	1,000	985	1,985	9,126.8	4,597
Distribution	1,000	625	1,625	6,814.5	4,193
Services, n.e.s.	1,000	872	1,872	9,015.5	4,815
Household industry	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 4.32. Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model III, Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry or domestic production activity	Household income				Employment				Average income per employee (4) ÷ (8)
	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	Rank	Direct	Indirect	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		\$'000				number of employees			\$
Federal government:									
Civilian	1	644	1,341	1,985	5	123	153	276	7,192
Defence	2	653	1,252	1,905	9	108	132	240	7,937
Household industry	3	—	1,606	1,606	—	—	135	135	—
Education	4	617	649	1,266	6	119	143	262	4,832
Forestry	5	712	543	1,255	7	122	128	250	5,020
Distribution	6	613	610	1,223	4	152	134	286	4,276
Municipal government	7	204	1,011	1,215	8	30	216	246	4,939
Hospitalization	8	498	639	1,137	1	187	142	329	3,456
Provincial government	9	226	904	1,130	11	24	207	231	4,892
Mining	10	570	553	1,123	12	107	121	228	4,054
Primary fishing	11	548	562	1,110	2	191	123	314	3,535
Transportation, etc.	12	448	636	1,084	10	96	137	233	4,652
Agriculture	13	432	623	1,055	3	172	138	310	3,403
Services, n.e.s.	14	442	610	1,052	17	87	131	218	4,826
Wood and paper manufacturing	15	359	666	1,025	14	71	142	213	4,813
Construction	16	380	622	962	15	82	126	208	4,625
Food and textiles	17	254	642	896	13	61	160	221	4,054
Steel and metal manufacturing	18	340	501	841	16	65	109	174	4,833
Petroleum, chemicals	19	99	188	287	18	15	40	55	5,218

TABLE 4.33. Induced Employment and Total Income Generated Per Employment of One Thousand Persons
Illustrative 12 x 12 Model III, Nova Scotia, 1965

Industry or production activity	Employment			Total income	Income per employee
	Direct	Induced	Total		
	number of employees			\$'000	\$
Agriculture	1,000	794	1,794	6,105.4	3,403
Forestry	1,000	1,050	2,050	10,291.0	5,020
Primary fishing	1,000	646	1,646	5,818.7	3,535
Mining	1,000	1,119	2,119	10,437.0	4,925
Food and textiles	1,000	2,639	3,639	14,753.5	4,054
Wood, paper manufacturing	1,000	2,003	3,003	14,454.2	4,813
Steel, metal manufacturing	1,000	1,680	2,680	12,953.3	4,833
Petroleum, chemicals	1,000	2,690	3,690	19,255.1	5,218
Construction	1,000	1,543	2,543	11,761.3	4,625
Transportation, etc.	1,000	1,426	2,426	11,286.6	4,652
Distribution	1,000	872	1,872	8,005.1	4,276
Services, n.e.s.	1,000	1,498	2,498	12,054.5	4,826
Household industry	1,000	—	—	—	—
Education	1,000	1,193	2,193	10,596.6	4,832
Hospitalization	1,000	753	1,753	6,058.2	3,456
Provincial government	1,000	8,413	9,413	46,046.3	4,892
Municipal government	1,000	7,235	8,235	40,672.8	4,939

TABLE 4.34. Output, Input and Employment Multipliers, Models I, II and III
 Illustrative 12 x 12 Model, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.	Industries	Output multipliers			Input multipliers			Employment multipliers		
		I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
1	Agriculture	1.47	2.94	3.61	1.36	2.49	3.21	1.23	1.58	1.79
2	Forestry	1.13	2.97	3.72	1.33	2.43	3.19	1.09	1.70	2.05
3	Primary fishing	1.30	2.89	3.51	1.33	2.44	3.13	1.13	1.46	1.65
4	Mining	1.23	2.85	3.46	1.33	2.47	3.19	1.19	1.80	2.12
5	Food and clothing	1.60	2.88	3.40	1.37	2.69	3.27	2.31	3.16	3.64
6	Secondary wood products	1.50	2.95	3.54	1.29	2.62	3.33	1.71	2.53	3.00
7	Steel and metal manufacturing	1.38	2.58	3.05	1.34	2.54	3.22	1.52	2.27	2.68
8	Non-metallic minerals	1.15	1.55	1.73	1.31	2.53	3.23	1.91	2.98	3.69
9	Construction	1.49	2.87	3.39	1.32	2.50	3.16	1.51	2.19	2.54
10	Transportation	1.41	2.89	3.65	1.31	2.48	3.20	1.36	1.98	2.43
11	Distribution	1.27	3.03	3.69	1.33	2.48	3.22	1.16	1.62	1.87
12	Services	1.26	2.58	3.56	1.36	2.50	3.38	1.26	1.87	2.49
13	Households	-	2.40	3.07	-	2.72	3.56	-	-	-
14	Education	-	-	3.84	-	-	3.18	-	-	2.19
15	Hospitalization	-	-	3.68	-	-	3.22	-	-	1.75
16	Municipal government	-	-	4.41	-	-	3.58	-	-	8.26
17	Provincial government	-	-	4.20	-	-	3.52	-	-	9.41

Table 4.35. Import Content of a Dollar of Finally Delivered Product
 (on Import Leakage Basis) Models I, II and III
 Illustrative 12 x 12 Model, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.		Total imported input content			Total import content of typical dollar of domestic final use		
		I	II	III	I	II	III
1	Agricultural products . . . . .	.246	.548	.652	.506	.704	.772
2	Forestry products . . . . .	.088	.452	.570	.094	.456	.573
3	Primary fishing . . . . .	.208	.534	.633	.307	.592	.678
4	Mining products . . . . .	.193	.524	.621	.328	.603	.684
5	Food, textile products . . . . .	.348	.610	.692	.713	.828	.864
6	Wood and paper products . . . . .	.251	.551	.644	.638	.782	.828
7	Steel and metal products . . . . .	.399	.646	.720	.842	.907	.926
8	Non-metals, mineral and petroleum products . . . . .	.734	.815	.845	.805	.864	.886
9	Construction activity . . . . .	.324	.609	.690	.324	.609	.690
10	Transport and communication . . . . .	.138	.442	.562	.152	.452	.569
11	Distribution services . . . . .	.105	.465	.571	.105	.465	.571
12	All other services . . . . .	.171	.443	.594	.171	.444	.594

million. These are personal transfer payments from municipal and provincial governments which become endogenous household receipts in Model II. Table 4.25 also shows the origin of employment. As in Model II, there is little difference in the impact of exogenous spending on income and on employment creation within the provincial economy. In Model III, close to one half of the total employment of 228,200 is sustained by federal government expenditure.

Table 4.26 shows the import content of the various types of exogenous expenditures in Model II. This table is thus similar to Table 4.14 and the figures are derived in a similar manner. An indication of the feedback of federal expenditures to other Canadian provinces is given by the fact that federal spending which generates \$319.7 million in Nova Scotia also generates a further \$171.4 million of imports into Nova Scotia. While a certain (unknown) part of these imports originates from foreign countries, the production of (provincially imported) Canadian goods and services generates additional household incomes elsewhere in Canada by virtue of the consumption multiplier.

Expenditures by the rest of the world in Nova Scotia generate \$328.0 million of household income, as we saw for Table 4.24. They generate also \$226.2 million in goods and services imported into Nova Scotia. Similarly provincial public sectors generate \$141.8 million in provincial imports, in addition to \$283.9 million of household income. In the case of industrial capital formation, incomes generated (\$117.6 million) fall short of imports generated (\$146.4 million). In summary, Table 4.26 shows that federal expenditures generate 25.0%, exports 33.0%; provincial public sectors 20.7% and capital expenditures of industries 21.3% of all provincial imports on Model II basis.

In Table 4.27 the import content of exogenous expenditures as shown in Table 4.26 is compared with the domestic content. The latter is the contribution of exogenous expenditure to Gross Domestic Product. It should be noted that total GDP in Model II exceeds GDP of Model I by \$77.7 million, because personal savings are treated in a manner similar to capital consumption allowances when households are endogenous to the system. Column 1 records expenditures on goods and services of Model II (see Table 4.19). Column 4, which is formed by adding import and domestic content shows, total requirements necessary to sustain exogenous final

expenditures. These, it will be recalled, include requirements set up by virtue of the fact that in Model II exogenous expenditure generates endogenous consumption expenditures. The ratios shown in columns 5 to 9 are of considerable interest. Column 5 shows the import content of exogenous expenditures. As noted above, it is highest for industrial capital formation (69%). Import content of provincial public sectors (average 48%) is fractionally lower than that of federal government expenditures (51%) while the total import content of exports is 54%. The reason here is that the production of exports requires a somewhat higher input of imported goods than does production of public sector services or federal government services. The ratios of domestic content shown in Column 6 are inversely related to those of Column 5. Thus provincial public sectors have the highest domestic content (140%) and industrial capital formation the lowest (82%). Column 7 shows the sum of import and domestic content. This is higher for provincial public sectors and federal spending (187% and 188%) than for exports (171%) or capital formation (151%). Columns 8 and 9 again record import and domestic content respectively, that time as a proportion of total requirements. The pattern, of course, remains unchanged. Table 4.28 and 4.29 show similar results for Model III.

Table 4.30 which shows direct and indirect household income and employment generated by final delivery of one unit of each of the 12 products and by final expenditure categories, is similar to Table 4.17 of Model I, and is derived in a similar manner. The activities are ranked in order of total income generated, which ranges from a high of \$1,821,000 per typical million dollars of federal government spending on defence to a low of \$232,000 per million dollars of final deliveries of non-metallic mineral and petrochemical products. The ranking of the 12 products is not changed - forest products still generating the greatest and petrochemical products the least total income per dollar of final delivery. In Model II, however, all public sector services generate a greater total income than any of the products in the system. This is undoubtedly due to their relatively higher direct labour input. Comparison of Tables 4.17 and 4.30 also shows an increase in the relative spread between the greater and lesser income generating activities. In Model I, for example, food and clothing generated \$529,000 and federal civilian spending \$826,000 of household income per million dollars of expenditure. In Model II, the corresponding figures were \$754,000 and \$1,821,000.

The ranking of activities in terms of employment in Table 4.30 is the same as that for Model I (Table 4.17) for the six activities ranking highest in both Model I and Model II; i.e., (1) hospitalization; (2) primary fishing; (3) agriculture; (4) distribution; (5) federal civilian government; and (6) education. It is also the same for the six activities ranking lowest in terms of employment i.e. (13) secondary wood products; (14) construction; (15) provincial government; (16) services; (17) steel and metal manufacturing; and (18) non-metallic mineral products. In the intermediate range, however, there are changes in ranking: thus food and clothing products which ranked 7th in Model I fall in Model II, while mining for example, which ranked 12th comes up to 10th place.

The ranking of average income created per job created is considerably different in Models I and II. Whereas in Model I agriculture showed the lowest average income (\$2,873) followed by hospitals (\$3,752); in Model II agriculture is still at the bottom (\$3,205) but hospitalization (\$4,997) ranks well above primary forestry (\$3,372) and food and clothing (\$3,927). Table 4.31 is similar to Table 4.18 and presents a rearrangement of the data in Table 4.30 to show total employment and income arising from an initial employment of 1,000 persons in each of the 12 industries. Tables 4.32 and 4.33 show the same information for Model III. The ranking activities concerning household income created is again somewhat different from Model II.

Finally, Table 4.34 compares the multipliers of Models I, II and III. The output multipliers, it will be recalled, indicate gross industry output generated per unit industry output delivered. When household income is endogenous to the system, as in Model II, industries with a high household income input, such as distribution and services show a relatively larger increase in the output multiplier than those with a lower direct input of household income. Thus distribution (1.27), and forestry (1.13), have a lower output multiplier in Model I than do industries such as food and clothing (1.60), or construction (1.49). In Model II, however, distribution (3.03) and forestry (2.97) have a higher output multiplier than food and clothing (2.88) and construction (2.87). When local public sectors are also made endogenous this tendency is accentuated. Thus forestry which has the lowest Model I output multiplier (1.13), has the highest Model III output multiplier (3.72) while distribution with a Model I multiplier of 1.27 has the second highest Model III multiplier (3.69).

As far as input multipliers are concerned we note that the remarkable invariance of these multipliers in Model I continues to be manifested in Models II and III. (This matter is further investigated in Vol. II of this study.)

Another matter of some interest is the apparent lack of correlation between output and employment multipliers in Model III. The lowest output multiplier in Model III occurs in non-metallic mineral and petrochemicals (1.73), which shows the highest employment multiplier in Model III (3.69), although not in Model II. The industry with the lowest output multiplier in Model I (forestry 1.13) shows the highest output multiplier in Model III (3.72) and an employment multiplier in Model III which is neither very high or very low (2.05). The industry with the highest output multiplier in Model I (food and clothing) (1.60), and the highest employment multiplier in Model I (2.31), in Model III drops to an output multiplier of average value (3.40), but retains a relatively very high value employment multiplier (3.64).

IV. An Inter-regional Model Open to External Trade

The basic model of Section III can readily be generalized to deal with several economies linked through trade. Each of these economies transacts with all the others and also with the "rest of the world". Our inter-regional model is implicit in the format of the base year accounts of 1960 and 1965 which enter the exports of one province to another as the imports of the receiving province. Data was collected to record exports of each of the four Atlantic Provinces to every other Atlantic Province as well as exports to the rest of the world. In this context the rest of the world consists of foreign countries and Canadian destinations other than the Atlantic region. In the inter-regional system imports from the rest of the world similarly mean imports from sources other than the Atlantic Provinces.

The assumptions of the model remain the same as those set out in Section III. Thus, each province has its own particular set of commodity-industry outputs (J_i) and inputs (B_i) from which we derive, for each province, a market share matrix J_i^* and an input coefficient B_i^* . Import functions assert that competitive imports are proportional to domestic use. The import coefficients μ of the basic model of Section III are thus disaggregated by source such that $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 + \dots + \mu_r = \mu$ where 1, 2, 3, ... r etc. are geographic sources of competitive imports. Here sources 1,2,3, ... are regions within the model,

while r is the "rest of the world" which is external to the inter-regional model. For simplicity of exposition we present initially an inter-regional model consisting of two regions and the rest of the world. The reader will be able to observe that it conforms to the mathematical form of the basic model of Section II. A generalization of the two-region model to n regions, and some illustrative examples drawn from Model II and Model III versions of our inter-regional model conclude this section.

Two-region Inter-regional Model

The notation used here conforms to that of Section III. Subscripts a and b refer to regions A and B. Two subscripts, as in m_{ab} and e_{ab} indicate the movement of commodities from source A to destination B. Thus m_{ab} are B's imports from A, i.e. commodities originating from A and moving to B. Evidently $m_{ab} = e_{ab}$. Exports e_{ar} (from A) and e_{br} (from B) moving to the rest of the world are exogenous variables, as of course are final domestic demand d_a and d_b . The system consists of 10 relationships which determine 10 variables. These are $q_a, q_b, g_a, g_b, m_{ba}, m_{ab}, m_{ra}, m_{rb}, e_{ab}, e_{ba}$.

The ten equation system follows:

$$(1) q_a = \hat{B}_a^* g_a + d_a + e_{ab} + e_{ar} - m_{ba} - m_{ra}$$

$$(2) q_b = \hat{B}_b^* g_b + d_b + e_{ba} + e_{br} - m_{ab} - m_{rb}$$

Domestic supply ($q_a - e_{ab} - e_{ar}$), plus imports from all sources, m_{ba} m_{ra} equals intermediate

use in region A: $\hat{B}_a^* g_a$, plus domestic final use, d_a . The same relationship holds true for region B.

$$(3) e_{ab} = m_{ab}$$

$$(4) e_{ba} = m_{ba}$$

The exports of A to B are the imports of B from A and vice versa.

$$(5) m_{ba} = \hat{\mu}_{ba} (\hat{B}_a^* g_a + d_a)$$

$$(6) m_{ra} = \hat{\mu}_{ra} (\hat{B}_a^* g_a + d_a)$$

$$(7) m_{ab} = \hat{\mu}_{ab} (\hat{B}_b^* g_b + d_b)$$

$$(8) m_{rb} = \hat{\mu}_{rb} (\hat{B}_b^* g_b + d_b)$$

Imports of any commodity to region A are proportional to domestic use in region A; ($\hat{B}_a^* g_a + d_a$). Note that domestic use is identically equal to ($q_a + m_{ba} + m_{ra} - e_{ab} - e_{ar}$). The import function of the inter-regional model is thus similar to that of the basic model.

$$(9) g_a = J_a^* q_a$$

$$(10) g_b = J_b^* q_b$$

The market share assumption states that requirements from the domestic economy are supplied by the industries in the same proportion as in the base year.

Solving for Commodity Outputs

From (1), (3), (5), (6), (9) and (10) we obtain:

$$q_a = \hat{B}_a^* g_a + d_a + \hat{\mu}_{ab} (\hat{B}_b^* g_b + d_b) + e_{ar} - \hat{\mu}_{ba} (\hat{B}_a^* g_a + d_a) - \hat{\mu}_{ra} (\hat{B}_a^* g_a + d_a)$$

$$q_a = (\hat{B}_a^* - \hat{\mu}_{ba} \hat{B}_a^* - \hat{\mu}_{ra} \hat{B}_a^*) g_a + (I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ra}) d_a + \hat{\mu}_{ab} \hat{B}_b^* g_b + \hat{\mu}_{ab} d_b + e_{ar}$$

$$\text{therefore } (I - \hat{B}_a^* J_a^* + \hat{\mu}_{ba} \hat{B}_a^* J_a^* + \hat{\mu}_{ra} \hat{B}_a^* J_a^*) q_a - \hat{\mu}_{ab} \hat{B}_b^* J_b^* q_b$$

$$= (I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ra}) d_a + \hat{\mu}_{ab} d_b + e_{ar}$$

From (2), (4), (7), (8), (9) and (10) we likewise obtain:

$$(I - \hat{B}_b^* J_b^* + \hat{\mu}_{ba} \hat{B}_b^* J_b^* + \hat{\mu}_{rb} \hat{B}_b^* J_b^*) q_b - \hat{\mu}_{ba} \hat{B}_a^* J_a^* q_a$$

$$= (I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{rb}) d_b + \hat{\mu}_{ba} d_a + e_{br}$$

The system, in partitioned matrix notation is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ra}) B_a^* J_a^* & -\hat{\mu}_{ab} B_b^* J_b^* \\ \dots & \dots \\ -\hat{\mu}_{ba} B_a^* J_a^* & I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{rb}) B_b^* J_b^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_a \\ \dots \\ q_b \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} I - (\hat{\mu}_{ba} + \hat{\mu}_{ra}) & \hat{\mu}_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ \hat{\mu}_{ba} & I - (\hat{\mu}_{ab} + \hat{\mu}_{rb}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_a \\ \dots \\ d_b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_{ar} \\ \dots \\ e_{br} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} q_a \\ \dots \\ q_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ra}) B_a^* J_a^* & -\hat{\mu}_{ab} B_b^* J_b^* \\ \dots & \dots \\ -\hat{\mu}_{ba} B_a^* J_a^* & I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{rb}) B_b^* J_b^* \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ra} & \hat{\mu}_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ \hat{\mu}_{ba} & I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{rb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_a \\ \dots \\ d_b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_{ar} \\ \dots \\ e_{br} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} g_a \\ \dots \\ g_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_a^* & 0 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 0 & J_b^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ra}) B_a^* J_a^* & -\hat{\mu}_{ab} B_b^* J_b^* \\ \dots & \dots \\ -\hat{\mu}_{ba} B_a^* J_a^* & I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{rb}) B_b^* J_b^* \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ra} & \hat{\mu}_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ \hat{\mu}_{ba} & I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{rb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_a \\ \dots \\ d_b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_{ar} \\ \dots \\ e_{br} \end{bmatrix} \\
 \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} m_{ra} & m_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ m_{ba} & m_{rb} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mu}_{ra} & \hat{\mu}_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ \hat{\mu}_{ba} & \hat{\mu}_{rb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_a g_a & 0 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 0 & B_b g_b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_a & 0 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 0 & d_b \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Generalized n-region Inter-regional Model

The two-region solutions for commodity and industry outputs and inputs can be generalized to encompass n regions. Suppose we re-express the two-region case as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mu}_{ra} + \hat{\mu}_{ba} & -\hat{\mu}_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ -\hat{\mu}_{ba} & \hat{\mu}_{rb} + \hat{\mu}_{ab} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} * \\ * \\ \mu \end{matrix} \\
 \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mu}_{ra} & \hat{\mu}_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ \hat{\mu}_{ba} & \hat{\mu}_{rb} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} * \\ \mu \end{matrix} \\
 \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} m_{ra} & m_{ab} \\ \dots & \dots \\ m_{ba} & m_{rb} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} * \\ M \end{matrix} \\
 \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} B_a^* & 0 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 0 & B_b^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} * \\ B \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} J_a^* & 0 \\ \dots & \dots \\ 0 & J_b^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} * \\ J \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overset{*}{V}_a & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots & \overset{*}{V}_b \end{bmatrix} = \overset{*}{V}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_a \\ \vdots \\ q_b \end{bmatrix} = \overset{*}{q} \quad \begin{bmatrix} g_a \\ \vdots \\ g_b \end{bmatrix} = \overset{*}{g} \quad \begin{bmatrix} d_a \\ \vdots \\ d_b \end{bmatrix} = \overset{*}{d} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} d_a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & d_b \end{bmatrix} = \overset{*}{d}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_{ar} \\ \vdots \\ e_{br} \end{bmatrix} = \overset{*}{e}$$

The solution for $\overset{*}{q}$ and $\overset{*}{g}$ are given by:

$$\overset{*}{q} = [I - (I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{B} \overset{*}{J}]^{-1} [(I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{d} + \overset{*}{e}]$$

$$\overset{*}{g} = \overset{*}{J} [I - (I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{B} \overset{*}{J}]^{-1} [(I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{d} + \overset{*}{e}]$$

Primary inputs are given by:

$$\overset{*}{V} \overset{*}{J} [I - (I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{B} \overset{*}{J}]^{-1} [(I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{d} + \overset{*}{e}]$$

Imports are given by:

$$\overset{*}{M} = \overset{*}{\mu} [\overset{*}{B} \overset{*}{g} + \overset{*}{d}]$$

It should be clear that this notation is independent of the number of regions. Thus, $\overset{*}{M}$, $\overset{*}{D}$ and $\overset{*}{E}$ could be matrices with as many columns as there are regions, in the inter-regional system.

Suppose in an inter-regional system, we wish to know the impact of one unit commodity required for domestic final use in the region of origin on all the commodities, industries and primary inputs in the inter-regional system. Let $\overset{*}{d}$ be a vector with zero elements everywhere except in the i th row of region j where it is unity. Let us call this vector $\overset{*}{E}_{ij}$. Then

$$\overset{*}{q} = [I - (I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{B} \overset{*}{J}]^{-1} [(I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{E}_{ij}]$$

yields total domestic requirements from the regions in the system, and

$$\overset{*}{g} = \overset{*}{J} [I - (I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{B} \overset{*}{J}]^{-1} [(I - \overset{*}{\mu}) \overset{*}{E}_{ij}]$$

yields total industry output requirements to satisfy demand for one unit of commodity i in region j .

While the inter-regional model is similar to the one region model, it is convenient in the inter-regional model to consider the impact of one unit required for final domestic use from all sources, rather than, as in the one region model, the impact of one unit required from domestic sources only. The reason is obvious. The matrix $(I - \overset{*}{\mu})$ directs domestic final requirements of one region towards three sources of supply: competitive imports from the rest of the world μ_{rj} ; domestic production of that region; $(I - \mu_{ij})$ domestic production of other regions in the system, $(\mu_{aj}, \mu_{jb} \dots)$. In the two-region model for example, μ is "leaked" out of the inter-regional system and supplied by "the rest of the world". Demand directed towards region A is thus $I - (\mu_{ba} + \mu_{ra})$. While the total "import leakage" with respect to region A is $(\mu + \mu_{ra})$, A's imports from B are also B's exports to A. Thus the system directs μ_{ba} towards B's industries. If we consider the four-region

TABLE 4.36. Direct and Indirect Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales
Inter-regional Model II

	Household income					Employment				
	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total
	thousands of dollars					number employed				
Nova Scotia:										
Agricultural products	898	23	10	6	937	277	5	3	2	287
Forestry products	980	19	8	5	1,012	264	4	3	2	273
Primary fish	1,001	18	7	4	1,030	264	4	3	1	272
Mining products	960	15	6	3	984	195	3	2	1	201
Food, textile products	774	20	15	31	840	191	5	5	13	214
Wood, paper products	649	13	4	3	669	136	3	1	1	141
Steel, metal products	646	13	4	3	666	135	3	1	1	140
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	646	13	4	3	666	135	3	1	1	140
Construction	843	19	6	4	872	184	4	2	1	191
Transportation, communications	975	15	6	3	999	223	4	2	1	230
Distribution	975	15	6	3	999	223	3	2	1	229
All other services	793	12	5	3	813	166	3	2	1	172
Household industry	1,433	18	9	4	1,464	98	4	3	2	107
New Brunswick:										
Agricultural products	22	898	5	—	925	5	262	1	—	268
Forestry products	16	987	3	—	1,006	4	236	1	—	241
Primary fish	16	995	3	—	1,014	4	236	1	—	241
Mining products	9	500	2	—	511	2	93	—	—	95
Food, textile products	43	604	15	—	662	11	149	6	—	166
Wood, paper products	15	683	2	—	700	3	142	—	—	145
Steel, metal products	15	683	2	—	700	3	142	—	—	145
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	15	683	2	—	700	3	142	—	—	145
Construction	22	778	3	—	803	5	173	1	—	179
Transportation, communications	15	969	3	—	987	4	233	1	—	238
Distribution	15	969	3	—	987	4	233	1	—	238
All other services	13	737	2	—	752	4	164	1	—	169
Household industry	18	1,419	4	—	1,441	4	98	1	—	103
Prince Edward Island:										
Agricultural products	74	37	812	—	923	16	8	266	—	290
Forestry products	72	37	811	—	920	15	8	275	—	298
Primary fish	54	31	802	—	887	11	7	375	—	393
Mining products	42	28	1,290	—	1,360	9	7	144	—	160
Food, textile products	49	36	665	—	750	10	9	214	—	233
Wood, paper products	52	26	555	—	633	11	6	149	—	166
Steel, metal products	52	26	555	—	633	11	6	149	—	166
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	52	26	555	—	633	11	6	149	—	166
Construction	67	31	650	—	748	14	7	164	—	185
Transportation, communications	43	25	957	—	1,025	9	6	263	—	278
Distribution	43	25	957	—	1,025	9	6	263	—	278
All other services	33	19	662	—	714	7	4	190	—	201
Household industry	41	29	1,395	—	1,465	9	7	115	—	131
Newfoundland:										
Agricultural products	34	18	11	858	921	8	4	4	268	284
Forestry products	25	12	7	1,007	1,051	6	3	2	420	431
Primary fish	25	12	7	1,012	1,056	6	3	2	424	435
Mining products	15	7	3	535	560	3	2	1	100	106
Food, textile products	23	12	8	853	896	5	3	2	261	271
Wood, paper products	19	9	4	709	741	4	2	1	184	191
Steel, metal products	19	9	4	709	741	4	2	1	184	191
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	19	9	4	709	741	4	2	1	184	191
Construction	28	12	4	700	744	6	3	1	155	165
Transportation, communications	20	10	6	985	1,021	5	2	2	235	244
Distribution	20	10	6	985	1,021	5	2	2	235	244
All other services	14	7	4	654	679	3	2	1	152	158
Household industry	21	12	8	1,370	1,411	5	3	3	92	103

model with respect to final use of commodities in region A, it is clear that only competitive imports from rest of the world μ_{ra} leak out of the total system. Thus μ_{ba} , μ_{ca} and μ_{da} are import leakages to region A but μ_{ba} generates demand in region B; μ_{ca} in region C and μ_{da} in region D.

In other words, $i^* \mu^* = \mu_r^*$. Where μ_r^* is a row vector of

$$\mu_{ra} \dots \mu_{rb} \dots \mu_{rj} \dots \mu_{rn}$$

Total Primary Input requirements for final delivery for domestic use of a commodity is thus given by

$$\check{V}^* J [I - (I - \mu^*) B^* J^*]^{-1} (I - \mu^*)$$

or

$$\check{V}^* [I - J^* (I - \mu^*) B^* J^*]^{-1} (I - \mu^*)$$

An inter-regional model is usually closed with respect to household income. Indeed, the generation of income within an inter-regional model is one of the more useful results which can be obtained. The model can also be closed with respect to local public expenditures in the manner described in Section III.

A Four-region Inter-regional Model

The solution of a four-region system in commodity space derives from the system below.

An inter-regional model comprising four regions, each open to the rest of the world is illustrated. The subscripts a, b, c and d refer to the four regions. In our case these represent each of the four Atlantic Provinces. The subscript r refers to the rest of the world as before.

$I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ca} - \hat{\mu}_{da} - \hat{\mu}_{ra}) \hat{B}_a^* \hat{J}_a^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{ab} \hat{B}_b^* \hat{J}_b^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{ac} \hat{B}_c^* \hat{J}_c^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{ad} \hat{B}_d^* \hat{J}_d^*$	q_a
$-\hat{\mu}_{ba} \hat{B}_a^* \hat{J}_a^*$	$I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{cb} - \hat{\mu}_{db} - \hat{\mu}_{rb}) \hat{B}_b^* \hat{J}_b^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{bc} \hat{B}_c^* \hat{J}_c^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{bd} \hat{B}_d^* \hat{J}_d^*$	q_b
$-\hat{\mu}_{ca} \hat{B}_a^* \hat{J}_a^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{cb} \hat{B}_b^* \hat{J}_b^*$	$I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ac} - \hat{\mu}_{bc} - \hat{\mu}_{dc} - \hat{\mu}_{rc}) \hat{B}_c^* \hat{J}_c^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{cd} \hat{B}_d^* \hat{J}_d^*$	q_c
$-\hat{\mu}_{da} \hat{B}_a^* \hat{J}_a^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{db} \hat{B}_b^* \hat{J}_b^*$	$-\hat{\mu}_{dc} \hat{B}_c^* \hat{J}_c^*$	$I - (I - \hat{\mu}_{ad} - \hat{\mu}_{bd} - \hat{\mu}_{cd} - \hat{\mu}_{rd}) \hat{B}_d^* \hat{J}_d^*$	q_d

$I - \hat{\mu}_{ba} - \hat{\mu}_{ca} - \hat{\mu}_{da} - \hat{\mu}_{ra}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{ab}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{ac}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{ad}$	d_a	e_a
$+\hat{\mu}_{ba}$	$I - \hat{\mu}_{ab} - \hat{\mu}_{cb} - \hat{\mu}_{db} - \hat{\mu}_{rb}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{bc}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{bd}$	d_b	e_b
$+\hat{\mu}_{ca}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{cb}$	$I - \hat{\mu}_{ac} - \hat{\mu}_{bc} - \hat{\mu}_{dc} - \hat{\mu}_{rc}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{cd}$	d_c	e_c
$+\hat{\mu}_{da}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{db}$	$+\hat{\mu}_{dc}$	$I - \hat{\mu}_{ad} - \hat{\mu}_{bd} - \hat{\mu}_{cd} - \hat{\mu}_{rd}$	d_d	e_d

Some Numerical Results of the Inter-regional Model

There is, as is to be expected, very little economic interdependence between the Atlantic Provinces. Even when we include households within the model, as is done here, the feedback or spill over from any one Atlantic Province to the others is very weak.

Table 4.36 shows the impact of \$1,000 of final deliveries of each of the 12 products on household income within the province in which final delivery is made, and on each of the other three Atlantic Provinces.

Thus \$1,000 of food and textile products delivered in Nova Scotia generate \$774 in household

income in Nova Scotia; \$20 in New Brunswick; \$15 in Prince Edward Island and \$31 in Newfoundland. Total income generated is \$840 of which 92% accrues to Nova Scotia. Regional impact on employment is similar: one million dollars of final sales of food and clothing products create 191 jobs in Nova Scotia, 5 in New Brunswick, 5 in Prince Edward Island and 13 in Newfoundland. Total employment is thus 214 of which 89% accrues to Nova Scotia. In the case of food and clothing, the feedback to Newfoundland relates to fish caught in that province and processed in Nova Scotia. The fact that the employment impact on Nova Scotia is relatively somewhat smaller than the income-impact reflects the low earnings of people engaged in the Newfoundland fishery. In the case of other industries, inter-regional linkage is even weaker. Thus \$1,000 of Nova Scotia construction generates \$843 in Nova Scotia, \$19 in New Brunswick, \$6 in Prince Edward Island and \$4 in Newfoundland. Corresponding figures for employment are Nova Scotia 184, New Brunswick 4; Prince Edward Island 2; and 1 in Newfoundland. Thus 96.5% of impact on household income and 96.3% of the impact on employment occurred in Nova Scotia.

Other things being equal, the relative impact of expenditures in a smaller province, like Prince Edward Island, on a large one is likely to be somewhat higher. Thus \$1,000 spent on construction in Prince Edward Island generates \$650 in Prince Edward Island; \$67 in Nova Scotia, \$31 in New Brunswick and none in Newfoundland; 87% of the impact on household income is experienced in Prince Edward Island.

Perhaps the most interesting single result in Table 4.36 relates to the household industry. Here the impact on household income of \$1,000 spent on a typical set of household purchases in each of the four provinces was: Nova Scotia \$1,433 (97.9%); New Brunswick \$1,419 (98.5%); Prince Edward Island \$1,395 (95.2%) and Newfoundland \$1,370 (97.1%).¹¹ In the case of Nova Scotia the impact on the Atlantic Region as a whole was \$1,464 with incomes in New Brunswick \$18; Prince Edward Island \$9; Newfoundland \$4. In the case of New Brunswick, Atlantic impact was \$1,441 (Nova Scotia \$18, Prince Edward Island \$4, Newfoundland - zero). In the case of Prince Edward Island, Atlantic impact was \$1,465 (Nova Scotia \$41, New Brunswick \$29, Newfoundland - zero); and in the case of Newfoundland \$1,441 (Nova Scotia \$21, New Brunswick \$12, Prince Edward Island \$8). The figures reflect the fact that

¹¹ Percentages refer to the proportion of Atlantic income which accrued to the province in which expenditure was made.

Newfoundland tends to import a somewhat higher proportion of food and clothing requirements from Central Canada and foreign countries than do the three Maritime Provinces.

Whereas expenditures in one Atlantic Province generate very little income in the other Atlantic Provinces, the "leakage" of purchasing power to the rest of Canada is considerable. Thus, in our example, the expenditure of \$1,000 in Nova Scotia by a typical household generates \$1,433 in Nova Scotia, \$31 in the other three Atlantic Provinces and \$471 in the rest of Canada. A certain-unknown-part of this \$471 in turn "leaks" out to foreign countries. In the case of typical household expenditures of \$1,000 in Newfoundland, \$1,370 remain in that province, \$41 accrues to the other Atlantic Provinces and \$515 finds its way to Central Canada. The reader should bear in mind the fact that the impact of an initial expenditure of \$1,000 in this example has been blown up, so to speak, by applying the consumption multiplier which is built into Model II. The "leakages" to Central Canada, where re-spent there in similar manner, will similarly yield further round of income there.

The weak interdependence within the Atlantic Region can also be illustrated with respect to the impact of final expenditure categories. Table 4.37 is presented in dollar flows and is analogous to Table 4.11 in Section II. We observe that Nova Scotia's foreign exports generate \$119.2 million factor income within Nova Scotia, \$2.7 million in New Brunswick; \$1.4 million in Prince Edward Island and \$2.1 million in Newfoundland. Total impact on the Atlantic Provinces is thus \$125.4 million, of which 95.1% accrues to Nova Scotia.

Total factor income generated in Nova Scotia by virtue of final expenditures in Nova Scotia is \$4,113.6 million. In addition, Nova Scotia's final demand generated factor incomes of \$25.4 million in New Brunswick, \$9.8 million in Prince Edward Island and \$8.4 million in Newfoundland. Total impact on all Atlantic Provinces was \$1,157.2 million. The situation is similar with respect to the other provinces. Newfoundland, for example, earns \$230.9 million factor income from its foreign exports. In addition there is a "spill over" to Nova Scotia of \$5.4 million, New Brunswick \$2.7 million and Prince Edward Island \$1.3 million. Thus 96.1% of the total Atlantic factor income of \$240.5 million generated by Newfoundland's exports remain in Newfoundland.

TABLE 4.37. Direct and Indirect Incomes and Employment generated by Final Expenditures
Inter-regional Model II

	Factor incomes					Employment				
	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total
	millions of dollars					thousands of employees				
Nova Scotia:										
Exports:										
Foreign	119.2	2.7	1.4	2.1	125.4	24.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.8
Canada	168.4	3.5	1.6	2.2	175.7	32.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	34.8
Exogenous personal expenditure	90.5	3.8	1.9	0.9	97.1	18.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	19.8
Capital formation	131.4	4.6	0.9	0.8	137.7	25.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	27.0
Federal government:										
Defence	156.6	2.8	1.1	0.7	161.2	28.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	29.1
Civilian	133.1	2.3	0.9	0.5	136.8	25.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	26.9
Provincial government	100.7	1.9	0.6	0.4	103.6	16.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	17.5
Municipal government	34.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	34.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.6
Education	112.4	1.9	0.7	0.4	115.4	21.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	22.0
Hospitalization	67.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	69.4	18.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	19.0
Totals	1,113.6	25.4	9.8	8.4	1,157.2	217.7	5.1	3.0	2.7	228.5
New Brunswick:										
Exports:										
Foreign	4.5	167.8	1.1	0.1	173.5	1.0	29.9	0.4	0	31.3
Canada	3.2	104.9	0.8		108.9	0.7	20.6	0.3	0	21.6
Exogenous personal expenditure	3.0	71.5	0.7		75.2	0.6	14.3	0.2	-	15.1
Capital formation	7.2	130.0	0.5		137.7	1.3	25.4	0.1	-	26.8
Federal government:										
Defence	1.1	63.7	0.2		65.0	0.3	11.5	0.1	-	11.9
Civilian	1.1	64.3	0.2		65.6	0.2	12.8	0.1	-	13.1
Provincial government	2.0	96.6	0.3		98.9	0.4	16.2	0.1	-	16.7
Municipal government	0.6	27.3	0.1		28.0	0.1	4.8	-	-	4.9
Education	1.5	80.7	0.3		82.5	0.3	17.0	0.1	-	17.4
Hospitalization	1.0	48.9	0.2		50.1	0.2	14.4	0.1	-	14.7
Totals	25.2	855.7	4.4	0.1	885.4	5.1	166.9	1.5	0	173.5
Prince Edward Island:										
Exports:										
Foreign	0.8	0.4	8.4	0	9.6	0.1	0.1	2.5	0	2.7
Canada	1.2	0.6	12.3	0	14.1	0.2	0.1	3.7	0	4.0
Exogenous personal expenditure	1.6	1.2	15.5	-	18.3	0.3	0.2	3.9	-	4.4
Capital formation	1.5	0.8	10.6	-	12.9	0.3	0.1	2.3	-	2.7
Federal government:										
Defence	0.8	0.5	15.0	-	16.3	0.1	0.1	3.0	-	3.2
Civilian	0.6	0.4	11.6	-	12.6	0.1	0.1	2.5	-	2.7
Provincial government	1.3	0.7	19.8	-	21.8	0.2	0.1	3.9	-	4.2
Municipal government	0.2	0.1	2.8	-	3.1	-	-	0.6	-	0.6
Education	0.5	0.3	10.6	-	11.4	0.1	0.1	2.4	-	2.6
Hospitalization	0.3	0.2	5.7	-	6.2	0.1	-	2.1	-	2.2
Totals	8.8	5.2	112.3	0	126.3	1.5	0.9	26.9	0	29.3
Newfoundland:										
Exports:										
Foreign	5.4	2.7	1.3	230.9	240.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	42.6	44.6
Canada	0.8	0.4	0.2	35.4	36.8	0.1	0.1	0	5.2	5.4
Exogenous personal expenditure	2.4	1.4	0.9	44.1	48.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	9.1	10.2
Capital formation	2.7	0.7	0.5	75.1	79.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	14.3	15.4
Federal government:										
Defence	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.6	13.1	0.1	-	-	2.4	2.5
Civilian	1.2	0.6	0.3	44.5	46.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.5	8.9
Provincial government	2.2	1.1	0.4	79.0	82.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	12.9	13.6
Municipal government	0.4	0.2	0.1	12.9	13.6	0.1	-	-	2.3	2.4
Education	0.9	0.5	0.2	42.4	44.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.1	11.5
Hospitalization	0.9	0.5	0.3	32.0	33.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.7	9.1
Totals	17.2	8.2	4.3	608.9	638.6	3.6	1.7	1.2	117.1	123.6

TABLE 4.38. Direct and Indirect Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales
Inter-regional Model III

	Household income					Employment				
	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total
	thousands of dollars					numbers employed				
Nova Scotia:										
Agricultural products	1,089	32	14	8	1,143	317	7	4	3	331
Forestry products	1,166	27	11	6	1,210	303	6	3	2	314
Fish	1,187	26	10	6	1,229	302	6	3	2	313
Mining products	1,132	22	9	5	1,168	230	5	3	2	240
Food, textiles	922	28	19	36	1,005	221	7	6	14	248
Wood, paper	770	18	6	5	799	162	4	2	1	169
Steel, metals	767	18	6	5	796	160	4	2	1	167
Petroleum, chemicals	767	18	6	5	796	160	6	2	1	167
Construction	987	26	8	6	1,027	214	6	2	2	224
Transportation, etc.	1,176	23	9	5	1,213	264	5	3	2	274
Distribution	1,176	23	9	5	1,213	264	5	3	2	274
Services n.e.s.	1,064	20	8	5	1,097	222	5	3	2	232
Households	1,621	25	12	6	1,664	137	6	4	2	149
Education	1,281	24	10	5	1,320	265	6	3	2	276
Hospitalization	1,150	24	10	6	1,190	330	6	3	2	344
Provincial government	1,146	24	9	5	1,184	235	6	3	2	246
Municipal government	1,232	25	10	5	1,272	250	6	3	2	261
New Brunswick:										
Agricultural products	31	1,080	6	1	1,118	7	301	2	-	310
Forestry products	25	1,215	5	-	1,245	6	284	2	-	292
Fish	25	1,226	5	-	1,256	6	285	2	-	293
Mining products	14	602	2	-	618	3	115	1	-	119
Food, textiles	54	723	17	1	795	13	174	7	-	194
Wood, paper	21	817	3	-	841	5	171	1	-	177
Steel, metals	21	816	3	-	840	5	171	1	-	177
Petroleum, chemicals	21	816	3	-	840	5	171	1	-	177
Construction	30	929	4	-	963	7	205	1	-	213
Transportation, etc.	23	1,162	4	-	1,189	5	274	2	-	281
Distribution	23	1,162	4	-	1,189	5	274	2	-	281
Services n.e.s.	22	973	4	-	999	5	214	1	-	220
Households	27	1,599	6	1	1,633	6	137	2	-	145
Education	27	1,228	5	-	1,260	6	285	2	-	293
Hospitalization	27	1,158	5	-	1,190	6	356	2	-	364
Provincial government	26	1,108	4	-	1,138	6	233	2	-	241
Municipal government	27	1,177	5	-	1,209	6	248	2	-	256

TABLE 4.38. Direct and Indirect Household Income and Employment Generated Per Million Dollars of Final Sales - Concluded
Inter-regional Model III

	Household income					Employment				
	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total
	thousands of dollars					numbers employed				
Prince Edward Island:										
Agricultural products	95	49	922	1	1,067	20	11	294	-	325
Forestry products	93	49	923	1	1,066	20	11	303	-	334
Fish	73	43	925	1	1,042	16	10	405	-	431
Mining products	60	40	1,437	1	1,538	13	9	180	-	202
Food, textiles	66	47	765	1	879	14	11	239	-	264
Wood, paper	68	35	640	1	744	14	8	170	-	192
Steel, metals	68	35	640	1	744	14	8	170	-	197
Petroleum, chemicals	68	35	640	1	744	14	8	170	-	192
Construction	87	42	759	1	889	18	9	191	-	218
Transportation, etc.	62	36	1,116	1	1,215	13	8	302	-	323
Distribution	62	36	1,116	1	1,215	13	8	302	-	323
Services n.e.s.	50	29	814	1	894	11	7	229	-	247
Households	59	41	1,543	1	1,644	13	9	152	-	174
Education	58	36	1,100	1	1,195	13	8	289	-	310
Hospitalization	56	38	960	1	1,055	12	9	371	-	392
Provincial government	65	37	943	1	1,046	14	8	226	-	248
Municipal government	59	34	926	1	1,020	13	8	247	-	268
Newfoundland:										
Agricultural products	44	25	14	969	1,052	10	6	4	292	312
Forestry products	34	17	9	1,141	1,201	8	4	3	448	463
Fish	34	17	9	1,146	1,206	8	4	3	453	468
Mining products	21	10	5	633	669	5	2	1	122	130
Food, textiles	32	17	10	974	1,033	7	4	3	290	304
Wood, paper	26	13	6	809	854	6	3	2	205	216
Steel, metals	26	13	6	809	854	6	3	2	205	216
Petroleum, chemicals	26	13	6	809	854	6	3	2	205	216
Construction	37	17	6	812	872	8	4	2	179	193
Transportation, etc.	29	15	8	1,127	1,179	7	3	3	265	278
Distribution	29	15	8	1,127	1,179	7	3	3	285	278
Services n.e.s.	21	11	6	787	825	5	3	2	180	190
Households	30	17	10	1,508	1,565	7	4	3	122	136
Education	29	15	8	1,091	1,143	7	3	2	319	331
Hospitalization	33	17	10	1,008	1,068	7	4	3	293	307
Provincial government	30	15	8	1,002	1,055	7	3	2	208	220
Municipal government	31	14	6	800	851	7	3	2	180	192

TABLE 4.39. Direct and Indirect Incomes and Employment generated by Final Expenditures
Inter-regional Model III

	Factor incomes					Employment				
	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Atlantic total
	millions of dollars					thousands of employees				
Nova Scotia:										
Exports:										
Foreign	140.3	3.7	1.7	2.5	148.2	28.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	30.3
Canada	198.4	4.8	2.1	2.7	208.0	38.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	41.1
Exogenous personal expenditure	109.4	4.7	2.2	1.1	117.4	21.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	23.5
Capital formation	153.2	5.9	1.2	1.1	161.4	29.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	31.5
Federal government:										
Defence	179.1	3.9	1.5	0.9	185.4	32.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	33.8
Civilian	152.2	3.1	1.2	0.7	157.2	29.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	30.8
Federal transfers	125.1	2.8	1.0	0.6	129.5	26.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	27.3
Public sector borrowings	47.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	48.7	9.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.6
Totals	1,104.8	29.9	11.3	9.8	1,155.8	215.9	5.9	3.2	2.9	227.9
New Brunswick:										
Exports:										
Foreign	6.7	197.1	1.4	0.1	205.3	1.3	35.7	0.5	...	37.5
Canada	4.2	124.2	1.0	...	129.4	0.9	24.4	0.4	...	25.7
Exogenous personal expenditure	3.7	84.4	0.8	0.1	89.0	0.7	16.9	0.3	...	17.9
Capital formation	9.1	153.6	0.7	0.1	163.5	1.7	30.1	0.2	...	32.0
Federal government:										
Defence	1.6	72.4	0.3	...	74.3	0.3	13.2	0.1	...	13.6
Civilian	1.5	73.3	0.3	...	75.1	0.3	14.6	0.1	...	15.0
Federal transfers	2.9	117.9	0.5	...	121.3	0.6	25.3	0.2	...	26.1
Public sector borrowings	0.6	25.7	0.1	...	26.4	0.1	5.3	...	...	5.4
Totals	30.3	848.6	5.1	0.3	884.3	5.9	165.5	1.8	...	173.2
Prince Edward Island:										
Exports:										
Foreign	1.0	0.6	9.6	...	11.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	...	3.1
Canada	1.5	0.8	14.1	...	16.4	0.3	0.1	4.1	...	4.5
Exogenous personal expenditures	2.1	1.5	18.9	...	22.5	0.4	0.3	4.7	...	5.4
Capital formation	1.9	1.0	12.4	...	15.3	0.4	0.2	2.7	...	3.3
Federal government:										
Defence	1.1	0.6	16.9	...	18.6	0.2	0.1	3.4	...	3.7
Civilian	0.8	0.5	13.1	...	14.4	0.2	0.1	2.8	...	3.1
Federal transfers	1.4	0.8	19.4	...	21.6	0.2	0.1	4.7	...	5.0
Public sector borrowings	0.4	0.2	5.3	...	5.9	0.1	...	1.2	...	1.3
Totals	10.2	6.0	109.7	...	125.9	2.0	1.0	26.4	...	29.4
Newfoundland:										
Exports:										
Foreign	7.4	3.7	1.8	259.8	272.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	48.5	51.2
Canada	1.1	0.5	0.2	40.0	41.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.1	6.5
Exogenous personal expenditures	2.5	2.0	0.9	43.2	48.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	8.9	9.9
Capital formation	5.3	3.2	0.6	86.0	95.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	16.5	18.1
Federal government:										
Defence	0.4	0.3	0.1	14.0	14.8	0.1	...	...	2.7	2.8
Civilian	1.6	0.8	0.4	49.5	52.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.6	10.1
Federal transfers	3.3	1.7	0.8	100.5	106.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	21.5	22.7
Public sector borrowings	0.5	0.2	0.1	14.9	15.7	0.1	...	...	3.2	3.3
Totals	22.1	12.4	4.9	607.9	647.3	4.4	1.9	1.3	117.0	124.6

We may look at the situation also from the point of view of the origin of factor incomes earned within any province. Thus we note that \$129.9 million of Nova Scotia factor income arises from Atlantic Provinces exports to foreign countries. Of this \$129.9 million, \$119.2 million or 91.8% derives from Nova Scotia's own exports; \$4.5 million (3.5%) is feedback from New Brunswick's foreign exports; \$5.4 million (4.2%) from Newfoundland's. Again we note that Newfoundland has relatively fewer economic links with the other Atlantic Provinces than they have among each other.

Table 4.38 is similar to Table 4.36 and shows the inter-regional impact of a typical thousand dollars of expenditure on each of the 17 activities in Model III.

We may again take as our example food and clothing products. Final expenditure of \$1,000 on these products in Nova Scotia generates \$922 in household income in Nova Scotia, \$28 in New Brunswick, \$19 in Prince Edward Island and \$36 in Newfoundland. Total household income generated in all Atlantic Provinces is \$1,005. We note that the demand for one unit of the household industry, i.e., the effect of the typical expenditure of \$1,000 by households in Nova Scotia yields total household income of \$1,621 in Nova Scotia; \$25 in New Brunswick, \$12 in Prince Edward Island and \$6 in Newfoundland. Total income generated in all Atlantic Provinces is thus \$1,664. We note that Nova Scotia obtains 97.4% of all household income generated within the Atlantic Provinces.

Table 4.39 is similar to Table 4.37 and shows the Model III inter-regional impact of final demand categories in flow terms. Thus, in Model III, where households and local governments are treated as intermediate activities, Nova Scotia's shipments to Central Canada generate \$198.4 million factor income in Nova Scotia; \$4.8 million in New Brunswick; \$2.1 million in Prince Edward Island and \$2.7 million in Newfoundland. Total effect on the Atlantic Provinces is \$208.0 million.

V. Interdependence and the General Input-output Multiplier

In this section we return to our discussion of the set of ratios we have defined as input multipliers. We define a vector of input multipliers α corresponding to a coefficient matrix A and its Leontief inverse $(I - A)^{-1}$. We note that the set of input multipliers α is almost totally invariant to the set of direct input coefficients of

A (column sums of A) or the set of output multipliers (column sums of $(I - A)^{-1}$ (see Chart 4.3). We proceed to define a single (scalar) measure of interdependence which we call the general or Leontief input-output multiplier \bar{k} . We suggest that \bar{k} is more convenient, elegant and useful as a scalar measure of interdependence than the conventional ratio of total intermediate uses to the sum of gross value of output. Furthermore, \bar{k} is a characteristic of the coefficient matrix A and is derived without reference to flow data.

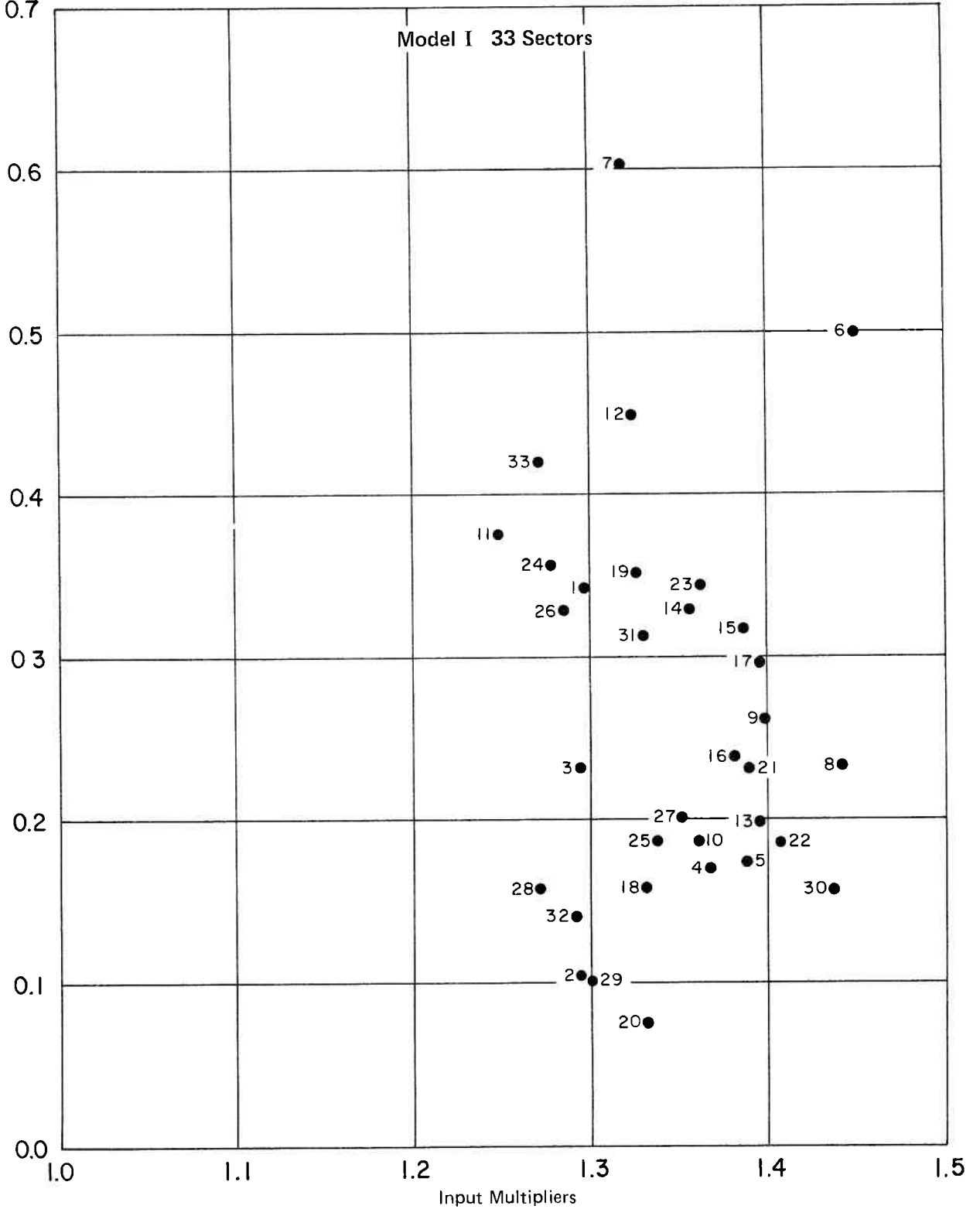
The scalar input-output multiplier \bar{k} quantifies what is sometimes loosely referred to as the "matrix" or "Leontief" multiplier as distinct from the "final demand" "consumption" or "Keynesian" multiplier. As we shall see, the general input-output multiplier \bar{k} is equal to $\frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r}$ where λ_r is the largest characteristic root of A , and is a **measure of the demand of the production system for domestically produced inputs**. The general input-output multiplier \bar{k} is clearly an important and useful parameter of an economy complementary to the well-known Keynesian multiplier, $k = \frac{1}{1 - c}$ which **measures the demand of final income earners for domestically produced consumer goods**. We suggest that the scalar $\bar{k} = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r}$ uniquely defines the general or Leontief input-output multiplier and should become as familiar to economists dealing in partial or sectoral analysis as is the Keynesian concept of the final demand or consumption multiplier.

When the economy is open to trade, the scalar measure of interdependence can be decomposed into two (additive) portions measuring the structural interdependence of the system in the absence of imports on the one hand, and the (negative) effects of import leakages on the other. Here again, we note the analogous form of the general Leontief input-output multiplier $\bar{k} = \frac{1}{1 - (\ell_{rd} - \ell_{rm})}$ with the Keynesian multiplier $k = \frac{1}{1 - (c - m)}$ where λ , the largest characteristic root of A is decomposed into a positive "domestic" component ℓ_{rd} and a negative import leakage component ℓ_{rm} .

In the course of this section we elaborate the substantive significance of the proposed input multipliers α and \bar{k} in yielding a clearer understanding of the

Relationship Between Input Multipliers and Corresponding Direct Input Coefficients, Nova Scotia 1965

Direct Input
Coefficients



nature of structural interdependence. As a result we suggest a simple approximation technique for the estimation of the total **indirect** impact of a specified set of expenditures on macro-economic variables such as income, employment or foreign exchange requirements – without explicit reference to input-output tables. Such approximation techniques are particularly useful in planning agencies in situations where it is not convenient or economical to programme complete input-output models. Even where estimates of economic impact have been made by input-output practitioners, the approximation technique here suggested can provide a good and rapid check on the quality of such estimates, and incidentally on the professional competence of the practitioners.

The notation used here will be as follows:

A is the coefficient matrix $\hat{J}(I - \hat{\mu})\hat{B}$

R is the matrix $[I - \hat{J}(I - \hat{\mu})\hat{B}]^{-1}$

\hat{J} is the (rectangular) coefficient matrix $\hat{J}\hat{q}^{-1}$ where J is a flow matrix of commodity outputs by industries and q is a flow vector of commodity output levels

\hat{B} is the (rectangular) coefficient matrix $\hat{B}\hat{g}^{-1}$ where B is a flow matrix of commodity inputs to industries and g is a flow vector of industry output levels

$\hat{\mu}$ is the diagonalized vector of import coefficients defined by $\hat{m} = \hat{\mu}(Bg + d)$ where d is a vector of domestic final demand.

u' is the vector $i'A$ of column sums of A

r' is the vector $i'R$ of column sums of R

We proceed by the following five steps:

- (i) We define an average input multiplier k for any input-output matrix A and its Leontief inverse $(I - A)^{-1}$.
- (ii) We define an orthogonal transformation of A and $(I - A)^{-1}$ which, when iterated, ultimately yields the value of the general input-output multiplier \bar{k} . This scalar characterizes the interdependence of the system A and is designated as the general input-output multiplier.
- (iii) We prove that the general input-output multiplier \bar{k} is a simple algebraic variant of the largest characteristic root (eigen value) of the coefficient matrix A.
- (iv) We define a vector P_k which characterizes the general structure of linkages within the production system A. The elements of this vector sum to \bar{k} .

- (v) Finally, we decompose the scalar measure of interdependence \bar{k} into two (additive) scalars; one denoting the structural interdependence of the system in the absence of import leakages and the other representing import leakages. The latter is, of course, negative.

At the end of this section we present numerical results for each of the four Atlantic Provinces (1965) and for Canada (1961) and indicate a useful rule of thumb approximation technique whereby estimates of indirect impacts of any final demand vector on major primary inputs such as income, taxes or employment, may be obtained without direct reference to the input-output model. The technique is particularly useful where interdependence is relatively weak and convergence rapid. It is suggested that these conditions obtain not only for the Atlantic Region, but for Canada as a whole.

1. Definition of the Average Input Multiplier k

The average input multiplier k of a matrix A and its inverse R is defined as the weighted average of the vector α' with respect to the column sums of the matrix A.

$$k = \alpha' u i' u^{-1}$$

$$\text{where } \alpha' = i' (R - I) i' A^{-1}$$

Individual elements of α being

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{r_1 - 1}{u_1}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{r_2 - 1}{u_2}$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{r_n - 1}{u_n}$$

We note that

$$k = \frac{1}{\Sigma u} \left[\frac{u_1(r_1 - 1)}{u_1} + \dots + \frac{u_n(r_n - 1)}{u_n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\Sigma r - n}{\Sigma u} = \frac{\Sigma \Sigma r_{ij} - n}{\Sigma \Sigma u_{ij}}$$

We may thus write k as $(i'Ri - n)(i'Ai)^{-1}$

2. Definition of the Orthogonal Transformation A_t : $\widehat{i'A} A \widehat{i'A}^{-1}$

A_t is formed by a normalization of A with respect to the set of its column sums $i'A$. The input multipliers α' of A are the set of column sums r (output multipliers) of the Leontief inverse of the transformed coefficient matrix A_t .

Proof:

Consider the matrix $A_t = \widehat{i'A} A \widehat{i'A}^{-1}$

From its definition,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= [i' (I - A)^{-1} - i'] \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \\ &= i' [(I - A)^{-1} - I] \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \\ &= i' [A(I - A)^{-1}] \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \\ &= i' \widehat{i'A}^{-1} (I - A)^{-1} \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \\ &= i' [(I - A) \widehat{i'A}^{-1}]^{-1} \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \\ &= i' [\widehat{i'A}^{-1} - A \widehat{i'A}^{-1}] \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \\ &= i' [I - \widehat{i'A} A \widehat{i'A}^{-1}]^{-1} \\ &= i' [I - A_t]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Because $A_t = \widehat{i'A} A \widehat{i'A}^{-1}$

$$\alpha' = i' [I - A_t]^{-1}$$

and therefore $\alpha' = r_t'$

Further because

$$\widehat{i'A} [I - A]^{-1} \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \equiv [I - \widehat{i'A} A \widehat{i'A}^{-1}]^{-1}$$

$$R_t = \widehat{i'A} R \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \equiv [I - A_t]^{-1}$$

Evidently we obtain the transformed inverse R_t from R by the same orthogonal transformation which yields A_t from A .

The transformation performed on the original matrix A and its Leontief inverse R yields a new coefficient matrix $A_t = \widehat{i'A} A \widehat{i'A}^{-1}$ and a new $R_t = \widehat{i'A} R \widehat{i'A}^{-1}$. The transformation is iterative. Thus there exists a coefficient matrix $A_{t2} = \widehat{i'A_t} A_t \widehat{i'A_t}^{-1}$ and a corresponding $R_{t2} = \widehat{i'A_t} R_t \widehat{i'A_t}^{-1}$, etc. In each case, $\alpha_t' = r_{tt}'$ i.e. the input multipliers of A and R are identical with the output multipliers of A_t and R_t . . .

Further because

$$A_{tt} = \widehat{i'A_t} A_t \widehat{i'A_t}^{-1} \widehat{i'A} A \widehat{i'A}^{-1} \widehat{i'A_t} \widehat{i'A_t}^{-1} \widehat{i'A} \widehat{i'A}^{-1}$$

and

$$R_{tt} = \widehat{i' A A i' A^{-1} i' A R i' A^{-1} i' A A i' A^{-1} i' A^{-1}}$$

it follows that

$$A_{tt} = \widehat{i' A^2 A i' A^2^{-1}}$$

and

$$R_{tt} = \widehat{i' A^2 R i' A^2^{-1}}$$

and in general

$$A_{ts} = \widehat{i' A^s A i' A^s^{-1}}$$

and

$$R_{ts} = \widehat{i' A^s R i' A^s^{-1}}$$

3. The General Input-output Multiplier of a Matrix A

A matrix A with a Leontief inverse R has a set of output multipliers r defined as $i'R$; a set of input multipliers α' defined as $i'(R - I)i'A^{-1}$; an average input multiplier k defined as $(i'Ri' - n)(i'Ai)^{-1}$. We now proceed to define \bar{k} which we call the general input-output multiplier of A as:

$$\bar{k} = [i'R_{ts}i - n][i'A_{ts}i]^{-1} \text{ as } s \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{From } \widehat{i' A^s R i' A^s^{-1}} = [I - \widehat{i' A^s A i' A^s^{-1}}]^{-1}$$

we obtain

$$\bar{k} = [i' \widehat{i' A^s R i' A^s^{-1}} i - n][i' \widehat{i' A^s A i' A^s^{-1}} i]^{-1} \text{ as } s \rightarrow \infty$$

Because any square matrix with distinct eigen values can be expressed in the form

$$A = P \Lambda P^{-1}$$

$$\text{and } [I - A]^{-1} = P(I - \Lambda)^{-1} P^{-1}$$

$$\text{and } A^s = P \Lambda^s P^{-1}$$

we can write

$$\bar{k} = [i' \widehat{i' P \Lambda^s P^{-1} P (I - \Lambda)^{-1} P^{-1} i' P \Lambda^s P^{-1} i}^{-1} - n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{times } \widehat{[i' P \Lambda^s P^{-1} P \Lambda P^{-1} i]^{-1}} \\ & = [i' P \Lambda^s (1 - \Lambda)^{-1} P^{-1} \widehat{[i' P \Lambda^s P^{-1} i]^{-1}} - n] [i' P \Lambda^s + 1 P^{-1} \widehat{[i' P \Lambda^s P^{-1} i]^{-1}}]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

For large values of s all values of Λ^s except the value in the location of the largest characteristic root λ_r vanish. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{k} &= \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \lambda_r^s & & & \\ 1 - \lambda_r & i' & & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} P_r & \vdots & 0 & \\ & & & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} P^{-1} & 1 & & \\ & & & \lambda_r^s \end{array} \right] \widehat{[i' P_r \vdots 0 P^{-1} i]^{-1}} \\ \text{times } & \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \lambda_r^{s+1} & & & \\ & & & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} P_r & \vdots & 0 & \\ & & & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} P^{-1} & 1 & & \\ & & & \lambda_r^s \end{array} \right] \widehat{[i' P_r \vdots 0 P^{-1} i]^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

where $P_1 \vdots 0$ is a square matrix containing the first column of P and otherwise zeros;

and thus

$$\bar{k} = \frac{\left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & n - n \\ \hline 1 - \lambda_r & \end{array} \right]}{\lambda_r n} = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r}$$

We note that $1 < \bar{k} < \infty$ because $0 < \lambda_1 < 1$ for all Leontief systems. Our general input-output multiplier thus ranges from a low value of unity representing zero interdependence to a finite but unbounded upper value.

4. Definition of the Vector P_k , Representing the General Structure of Linkages in A

The vector P_k is defined as any one of the columns in the matrix

$$R A^s i' A^s^{-1} \text{ as } s \rightarrow \infty$$

Consider the well known expansion

$$R = (I - A)^{-1} = I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^s.$$

The first term (I) denotes one unit of direct demand for each of the industry outputs in the system. The second term (A) denotes the set of industry outputs required as direct inputs to I . The third term (A^2) denotes the set of industry outputs required as direct inputs to A , etc. The set of total requirements for the production of I is of course given by R .

Now consider the expansion

$$R A i' A^{-1} = A i' A^{-1} + A A i' A^{-1} + A^2 A i' A^{-1} + \dots$$

The first term denotes direct demand for the set of industry inputs $A i' A^{-1}$. Each column in the matrix $A i' A^{-1}$ consists of the normalized column vectors of A . This means that for our purposes here the direct requirements for final demand are composed of units of industry input mix, one for each industry in the system. The second term denotes the

set of industry outputs required as direct inputs to the production of \widehat{A}^{-1} etc. The set of total requirements for the production of \widehat{A}^{-1} is $\widehat{R A}^{-1}$.

Now consider the expansion

$$\widehat{R A^2 i' A^2}^{-1} = \widehat{A^2 i' A^2}^{-1} + A \cdot \widehat{A^2 i' A^2}^{-1} + \dots$$

Here $\widehat{R A^2 i' A^2}^{-1}$ clearly denotes the total set of industry outputs required for the production of $\widehat{A^2 i' A^2}^{-1}$ as a final demand, where $\widehat{A^2 i' A^2}^{-1}$ is the normalized matrix A^2 . Recall that A^2 are the set of inputs directly required to produce the inputs to A, where A are the direct inputs to I.

It is now apparent that $\widehat{R A^s i' A^s}^{-1}$ as $s \rightarrow \infty$ is the matrix of total industry requirements for the normalized set of general inputs $\widehat{A^s i' A^s}^{-1}$. We shall show that each and every column of $\widehat{R A^s i' A^s}^{-1}$ ($s \rightarrow \infty$) is the vector P_k , where P_k is an eigen vector corresponding to the largest eigen value (characteristic root) of A. Furthermore $i' \widehat{R A^s i' A^s}^{-1}$ is the row vector \bar{k}' , i.e. the column sum of P_k is \bar{k} . **The vector P_k thus represents the general structure of linkages of A. It is unique to A, and is the industry disaggregation of the general input multiplier \bar{k} .** Thus the vector P_k represents the general structure of industrial linkages implicit in A. Each of its elements represents the total industry output levels required for the production of the general set of inputs $\widehat{A^s i' A^s}^{-1}$ ($s \rightarrow \infty$).

Proof:

Because a square matrix with distinct eigen values may be expressed as PAP^{-1} , we may write $\widehat{R A^s i' A^s}^{-1}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} & P (I - \Lambda)^{-1} P^{-1} P \Lambda^s P^{-1} \widehat{i' P \Lambda^s P^{-1}}^{-1} \\ &= P (I - \Lambda)^{-1} \Lambda^s P^{-1} \widehat{i' P \Lambda^s P^{-1}}^{-1} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_r^s}{1 - \lambda_r} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & \vdots & P_r & \vdots & 0 & \vdots \\ \hline & & & & & \end{array} \right| P^{-1} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & i' & & 0 & \vdots & P_r & \vdots & 0 \\ \hline & & & & & & & \end{array} \right| P^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & \vdots & P_r & \vdots & 0 & \vdots \\ \hline & & & & & \end{array} \right| P^{-1} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} i' & & & 0 & \vdots & P_r & \vdots & 0 \\ \hline & & & & & & & \end{array} \right| P^{-1} \\ &= \left| P_k, P_k \dots P_k \right| \text{ where } i' \left| P_k, P_k \dots P_k \right| = i' \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r} \text{ or } i' \bar{k} \end{aligned}$$

For example, where $n = 3$ and the largest characteristic root is assumed to be found in the second location ($r = 2$); we have

$$\frac{1}{1 - \lambda_2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & \vdots & P_{12} & \vdots & 0 & \vdots \\ \hline & & & & & \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{ccc} P_{11}^{-1} & P_{12}^{-1} & P_{13}^{-1} \\ P_{21}^{-1} & P_{22}^{-1} & P_{23}^{-1} \\ P_{31}^{-1} & P_{32}^{-1} & P_{33}^{-1} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_2} \begin{vmatrix} P_{12} P_{21}^{-1} & P_{12} P_{22}^{-1} & P_{12} P_{23}^{-1} \\ P_{22} P_{21}^{-1} & P_{22} P_{22}^{-1} & P_{22} P_{23}^{-1} \\ P_{32} P_{21}^{-1} & P_{32} P_{22}^{-1} & P_{32} P_{23}^{-1} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{\bar{k}}{\Sigma P} \begin{vmatrix} P_{12} & P_{12} & P_{12} \\ P_{22} & P_{22} & P_{22} \\ P_{32} & P_{32} & P_{32} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} P_k & P_k & P_k \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{where } n = 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Decomposition of λ_r into ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} , where ℓ_{rd} is a Scalar Measure of the Structural Interdependence of $\hat{J}^*(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{B}$ on the Assumption that there are no Import Leakages $\hat{\mu}$, and ℓ_{rm} is a Measure of the Diminution of Linkages attributable to Import-leakages. $\lambda_r = \ell_{rd} - \ell_{rm}$

If A contains import leakages, as is the case in our model where $A = \hat{J}^*(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{B}$, it is possible to separate the effects of import leakages on linkages from the effects of internal structural relationships on linkages. Import leakages will always diminish the scalar coefficient of interdependence \bar{k} below the value it would have had, in the absence of competitive imports. By this decomposition, it is possible to determine, for open economies, the degree to which weak interdependence is attributable to import leakages (openness) and the degree to which it is attributable to under-developed internal economic structures.

Consider $\bar{k} = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r}$

We can write

$$\hat{J}^*(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{B} = P \Lambda P^{-1}$$

and $P^{-1} \hat{J}^*(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{B} P = \Lambda$

The largest characteristic root λ_r will be

$$\lambda_r = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r^{-1} \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \hat{J}^*(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{B} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where P_r is the eigen vector corresponding to the largest characteristic root of $\hat{J}^*(I - \hat{\mu})^* \hat{B}$.

Thus

$$\lambda_r = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r^{-1} \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \hat{J} \hat{B} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r^{-1} \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \hat{J} \hat{\mu} \hat{B} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

or

$$\lambda_r = \ell_{rd} - \ell_{rm}$$

and $\bar{k} = \frac{1}{1 - (\ell_{rd} - \ell_{rm})}$

In order to calculate ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} we require the vector P_r^{-1} , corresponding to the largest characteristic root λ_r and the eigen vector $\circ P_r$.

Because

$$R A^s \widehat{i' A^s}^{-1} = \frac{\lambda_r s}{1 - \lambda_r} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & P_r & 0 \end{array} \right| P^{-1} \widehat{i' A^s}^{-1}$$

which also equals $\frac{\lambda_r s}{1 - \lambda_r} P \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r^{-1} \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{array} \right| \widehat{i' A^s}^{-1}$

It follows that $\frac{\lambda_r s}{1 - \lambda_r} P \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r^{-1} \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{array} \right| \equiv A^s R$

we obtain the matrix S as

$$S = P \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \dots \\ P_r^{-1} \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{array} \right| = \begin{array}{c} 1 - \lambda_r \\ \lambda_r s \end{array} A^s R$$

The first row of the left hand side of this expression is:

$$P_{1r} P_{r1}^{-1} \quad P_{1r} P_{r2}^{-1} \quad P_{1r} P_{r3}^{-1} \dots \dots \dots P_{1r} P_{rn}^{-1}$$

Therefore, if we divide each element of the first row of matrix S by P_{1r} (which is the first element of the eigen vector P_r) we have the vector P_r^{-1} .

The matrix S is generated as a derivative of the coefficient matrix A, because both R and λ_r derive from A, as does the eigen vector P_r corresponding to λ_r . (It is evident that we could equally well divide each element of the **second** row of S by the **second** element of the eigen vector P_r , etc.)

Some Numerical Results and Their Economic Interpretation

In the computations of α , k, λ_r , ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} we use as an illustrative example, the system for Nova Scotia in its 12 x 12 form (1965).

In Table 4.40 we show a procedure for deriving λ_r and \bar{k} by successive transformations of the type defined above.

We note that:

- (a) the principal diagonals of $A_t, A_{t2}, A_{t3}, \dots, A_{ts}$ are equal to that of A, and those of $R_t, R_{t2}, R_{t3}, \dots, R_{ts}$ are equal to that of R where $R = (I - A)^{-1}$;
- (b) the vector of input multipliers α , derived from the (s - 1)th transformation of A and R equals the vector of out multipliers (column sums of inverse R) at the sth transformation of A and R;

- (c) the set of direct input coefficient sums $i'A$, $i'A_t$, $i'A_t^2$ become ever more uniform (decreasing variance) and eventually converge to λ_r , the largest eigen value of A;
- (d) the set of input multipliers α_0 α_t α_t^2 and output multipliers r_0 r_t r_t^2 become ever more uniform

on successive transformations and converge to the value of the general input-output multiplier $\bar{k} = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r}$. Convergence is so rapid that the value of \bar{k} and λ_r are obtained to three decimal places after three transformations of A and R.

TABLE 4.40. Effects of Orthogonal Transformations $A_t \leftarrow \hat{i}'A \hat{A}i'A^{-1}$ with Respect To $A \equiv \hat{J}(I - \hat{\mu}) \hat{B}$
 Illustrative 12 x 12, Nova Scotia, 1965

No.	Industries	Principal diagonals		Original matrix A			First transformation to A_t		
		A	R - I	u	r	α	u_t	r_t	α_t
1	Agriculture . . . . .	.006097	.012437	.345081	1.468917	1.3588	.2666	1.3588	1.3456
2	Forestry . . . . .	.000001	.000207	.097667	1.130259	1.3337	.2520	1.3337	1.3240
3	Primary fishing	0	.004861	.226290	1.301307	1.3315	.2489	1.3315	1.3318
4	Mining . . . . .	.001074	.003739	.176557	1.234692	1.3292	.2477	1.3292	1.3289
5	Food, textiles . . . . .	.030175	.042214	.443018	1.604698	1.3649	.2731	1.3649	1.3359
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper . . . . .	.048236	.052948	.386179	1.499335	1.2930	.2215	1.2930	1.3225
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery . . . . .	.050097	.056120	.282136	1.378411	1.3412	.2581	1.3412	1.3220
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals . . . . .	.013069	.016260	.116882	1.153579	1.3139	.2367	1.3139	1.3262
9	Construction . . . . .	.000823	.010565	.369623	1.486693	1.3167	.2399	1.3167	1.3198
10	Transportation, communications . . . . .	.078409	.102631	.312457	1.408220	1.3064	.2304	1.3064	1.3301
11	Distribution . . . . .	.004691	.008386	.202652	1.270381	1.3342	.2521	1.3342	1.3254
12	All other services . . . . .	.061455	.082648	.190334	1.257994	1.3554	.2688	1.3554	1.3222
	Average: u . . . . .			.2624			.2497		
	Average r				1.3495			1.3316	
	Average $\alpha(k)$					1.3316			1.3279
	Variance of u, r, α . . . . .			.011243	.0201	.000415	.000052	.000415	.000049
	Coefficient of variance %			40.4	10.5	1.53	2.89	1.53	0.53
		Second transformation to A_{t2}			Third transformation to A_{t3}				
		u_{t2}	r_{t2}	α_{t2}	u_{t3}	r_{t3}	α_{t3}		
1	Agriculture . . . . .	.2600	1.3457	1.3292	.2478	1.3292	1.3285		
2	Forestry . . . . .	.2444	1.3240	1.3255	.2456	1.3255	1.3253		
3	Primary fishing . . . . .	.2500	1.3318	1.3273	.2467	1.3273	1.3270		
4	Mining . . . . .	.2484	1.3289	1.3242	.2446	1.3242	1.3254		
5	Food, textiles . . . . .	.2519	1.3359	1.3332	.2509	1.3332	1.3279		
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper . . . . .	.2430	1.3225	1.3273	.2468	1.3273	1.3261		
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery . . . . .	.2428	1.3220	1.3279	.2459	1.3259	1.3254		
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals . . . . .	.2461	1.3262	1.3252	.2454	1.3252	1.3251		
9	Construction . . . . .	.2412	1.3198	1.3257	.2457	1.3257	1.3256		
10	Transportation, communications . . . . .	.2491	1.3301	1.3250	.2453	1.3250	1.3249		
11	Distribution . . . . .	.2452	1.3254	1.3267	.2466	1.3267	1.3249		
12	All other services . . . . .	.2433	1.3222	1.3242	.2446	1.3242	1.3252		
	Average: u . . . . .	.2472			.2463				
	Average r		1.3279			1.3266			
	Average $\alpha(k)$			1.3266				1.3259	
	Variance of u, r, α . . . . .	.000025	.000049	.000006	.000002	.000006	.000001		
	Coefficient of variance %	2.0	0.53	0.18	0.67	0.18	0.09		

In the calculations of Table 4.40 the first approximation $k_{(0)}$ of \bar{k} derives from the set of input multipliers α'_0 . The value of $k_{(0)}$ is 1.3316 (for the 12×12 matrix) with variance of .0004 or 1.6%. On the first transformation of A to A_t we obtain input multipliers α_t and the approximation k_t at 1.3279 with variance .00004 or .53%. On the second transformation of A_t to A_{t2} , we obtain input multipliers α_{t2} and the approximation k_{t2} at 1.3266 with variance of .000006 at .18%. On the third transformation to A_{t3} , we obtain input multipliers α_{t3} and a value of k_{t3} at 1.3259 with variance .000001 (.09%). By projecting the rate of convergence it would seem that \bar{k} to three decimal places (on 12×12 basis) is 1.325. We note that convergence is so rapid that the first approximation obtained directly from A and R as the weighted sum of the input multipliers is correct to three significant figures (two decimal places) at 1.33. We further observe that as iteration proceeds, each element in α' and r' tends to \bar{k} . We also note that each element in the vector $u' = i' \left[\widehat{i'A^s A i'A^s}^{-1} \right]$ tends to the value of characteristic root λ_r as iteration proceeds.

Table 4.41 shows the matrix $R A^s \widehat{i'A^s}^{-1}$ (for Nova Scotia 12×12) where s is eleven, which approximates $|P_k, P_k \dots P_k|$ where P_k is the eigen vector corresponding to the largest eigen value of A . With eleven iterations we obtain a value of $\bar{k} = 1.325$ from $\bar{k} = i'P_k$; and a value of λ_r of 0.245 from $\lambda_r = \frac{k-1}{k}$; while the values of ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} (for the 12×12 matrix) are 0.306 and 0.061 respectively.

The input-output multiplier \bar{k} is equal to $\frac{1}{1 - \lambda_r}$ where λ_r is the largest eigen value of A , and is a measure of the demand of the production system for domestically produced inputs. As in the case of the Keynesian system, the larger the value of λ_r , the larger the multiplier \bar{k} . Clearly the scalar input-output multiplier \bar{k} , as here defined, quantifies what is often loosely referred to as the "inter-industry" or "Leontief" multiplier, as distinct from the "Keynesian multiplier". At the level of macro-economic systems, where all intermediate transactions are netted out, and output is measured as net income, or "value added", the inter-industry multiplier has no existence or meaning. In analysing situations of partial equilibrium, however, it is exceedingly useful to have a unique measure of sectoral interdependence.

The familiar output multipliers r which derive from $(I - A)^{-1}$ measure gross value of (domestic) production required to produce one dollar of final demand for each of the industry outputs in the system. A value of r_j , for example, for industry j , tells us that there must be total gross outputs of $(r - 1)$ to produce the total inputs necessary for the final output of one unit of industry j .

The input multiplier α_j gives us the ratio of the total **direct and indirect** inputs as a proportion of the total **direct** input requirements for industry j . Thus α_j tells us the **gross value of production required to produce one dollar's worth of the set of inputs directly necessary to operate industry j** . To repeat, we assume that we are demanding, from the domestic economy, the set of inputs to industry j as final outputs. **We note that the impact in terms of total gross industry-output requirements, of a set of commodities required as direct inputs to any one of the industries in the system, is very much less variable than the effects of a single industry-output required for final demand.** By the same logic, the set of input multipliers α_t , deriving from the first transfor-

mation $A_t : \leftarrow i'A A i'A^{-1}$ can be interpreted as the ratio of total direct and indirect to direct requirements when the direct inputs required to produce the inputs to industry j are treated as final demand, and so on.

In Table 4.42 we present the set of input multipliers α_0 for each of the four Atlantic Provinces on a 34 sector basis. We note that these first approximation input multipliers, deriving directly from A and R , are remarkably constant, and are almost totally independent of their corresponding direct input coefficients u' . (See scatter diagram of a 33 sector set of direct input coefficients and input multipliers, Nova Scotia, 1965.) The stability of these input multipliers suggests an approximation technique whereby the impact of any set of final expenditures on major primary inputs, such as Gross Domestic Product, household income, employment, etc. can be estimated without direct reference to the input-output models or tables. Before describing this approximation technique, we turn to examine the sensitivity of \bar{k} to aggregation effects, and the relationship between weak interdependence and the openness of an economy. A comparison of results for the four Atlantic Provinces shows that an economy with a very high import ratio does not necessarily show a lower value of \bar{k} than another economy with a smaller import ratio.

TABLE 4.41. Matrix $RA^s i'A^s^{-1}$, s = 11
Nova Scotia, 1965

No.		Agriculture	Forestry	Primary fishing	Mining	Foods and textiles	Sawmills, pulp and paper
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	0.013607	0.013574	0.013589	0.013576	0.013612	0.013585
2	Forestry	0.033137	0.033150	0.033144	0.033149	0.033136	0.033146
3	Primary fishing	0.006315	0.006211	0.006259	0.006217	0.006331	0.006246
4	Mining	0.048711	0.048725	0.048718	0.048725	0.048711	0.048721
5	Foods and textiles	0.007718	0.007654	0.007684	0.007658	0.007719	0.007674
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	0.061961	0.061972	0.061967	0.061971	0.061960	0.061968
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	0.053947	0.053940	0.053944	0.053940	0.053946	0.053942
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.116118	0.116105	0.116111	0.116105	0.116114	0.116108
9	Construction	0.126233	0.126271	0.126253	0.126268	0.126232	0.126259
10	Transportation, communications	0.329959	0.330013	0.329988	0.330010	0.329957	0.329996
11	Distribution	0.088532	0.088532	0.088532	0.088532	0.088531	0.088532
12	All other services	0.439144	0.439223	0.439186	0.439218	0.439135	0.439197
13	Total output	1.325381	1.325369	1.325375	1.325369	1.325383	1.325373
		Iron, steel, metals, machinery	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
		7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture	0.013572	0.013574	0.013576	0.013574	0.013574	0.013576
2	Forestry	0.033151	0.033150	0.033149	0.033150	0.033150	0.033149
3	Primary fishing	0.006203	0.006211	0.006217	0.006210	0.006210	0.006217
4	Mining	0.048726	0.048725	0.048724	0.048725	0.048725	0.048724
5	Foods, textiles	0.007650	0.007654	0.007658	0.007654	0.007654	0.007657
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper	0.061973	0.061972	0.061971	0.061972	0.061972	0.061971
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery	0.053940	0.053940	0.053941	0.053940	0.053940	0.053941
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.116104	0.116105	0.116106	0.116105	0.116105	0.116105
9	Construction	0.126273	0.126270	0.126268	0.126271	0.126271	0.126269
10	Transportation, communications	0.330016	0.330013	0.330009	0.330013	0.330013	0.330010
11	Distribution	0.088532	0.088532	0.088532	0.088532	0.088532	0.088532
12	All other services	0.439229	0.439223	0.439218	0.439223	0.439223	0.439219
13	Total output	1.325367	1.325368	1.325369	1.325368	1.325368	1.325369

TABLE 4.42. Input Multipliers, Atlantic Provinces 1965
Model I

No.		Newfound-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
1	Agriculture	1.249	1.299	1.297	1.307
2	Forestry	1.247	1.207	1.295	1.328
3	Primary fishing	1.273	1.412	1.295	1.313
4	Metal mining	1.251	—	—	1.411
5	Coal mining	—	—	1.368	1.346
6	Non-metals, quarries	1.241	1.413	1.387	1.438
7	Meat, dairy, fruit	1.342	1.461	1.454	1.513
8	Secondary fishing	1.196	1.291	1.319	1.365
9	Miscellaneous food manufacturing, n.e.s.	1.307	1.425	1.441	1.413
10	Beverages	1.290	1.365	1.399	1.402
11	Textiles, clothing	1.302	1.356	1.360	1.397
12	Sawmills, wood manufacturing	1.203	1.335	1.249	1.223
13	Pulp and paper	1.154	1.382	1.324	1.317
14	Printing	1.272	1.351	1.396	1.409
15	Iron, steel mills	—	—	1.356	—
16	Metal fabrication	1.287	1.348	1.388	1.351
17	Machinery and equipment	1.278	1.337	1.381	1.339
18	Transportation equipment	1.306	1.337	1.396	1.359
19	Electrical equipment	—	—	1.330	1.360
20	Non-metallic minerals	1.283	1.311	1.325	1.363
21	Petroleum refineries	1.280	—	1.331	1.386
22	Fertilizer, chemicals	1.295	1.337	1.389	1.361
23	Miscellaneous manufacturing, n.e.s.	1.317	1.376	1.408	1.502
24	Construction	1.297	1.318	1.361	1.383
25	Transportation, travel	1.252	1.288	1.278	1.307
26	Radio, telephone	1.291	1.313	1.337	1.366
27	Electric power, water	1.307	1.324	1.284	1.332
28	Distribution	1.297	1.363	1.350	1.356
29	Auto operation	1.248	1.292	1.271	1.316
30	Finance, real estate	1.275	1.261	1.300	1.327
31	Dwelling services	1.340	1.299	1.438	1.450
32	Hotels, restaurants	1.279	1.319	1.329	1.349
33	Personal services	1.258	1.289	1.291	1.328
34	Business services	1.206	1.277	1.271	1.290
	Average input multiplier	1.262	1.341	1.344	1.362

TABLE 4.43. A Comparison of Multipliers, Atlantic Provinces and Canada¹

Region and dimensions of matrix	Average input multiplier	General input-output multiplier \bar{k}	Characteristic root λ_r	ℓ_{rd}	ℓ_{rm}	Import ratio m	Household income multiplier h
Atlantic region (34 x 34)	1.349	1.319	.242	.301	-.060	.447	1.442
Newfoundland (31 x 31)	1.262	1.264	.209	.277	-.068	.533	1.373
Prince Edward Island (29 x 29)	1.341	1.299	.230	.287	-.068	.587	1.404
Nova Scotia (33 x 33)	1.344	1.312	.238	.303	-.066	.470	1.428
New Brunswick (33 x 33)	1.362	1.332	.249	.291	-.042	.470	1.427
Canada (10 x 10)	—	1.826	.452	.516	-.064		
Nova Scotia (12 x 12)	1.332	1.325	.245	.306	-.061		

¹ Results for the four provinces and for the Atlantic Region are derived from a 34 sector model for 1965; and for Canada from a 10 sector model for 1961.

In Table 4.43 \bar{k} is the input-output multiplier; λ_r the largest eigen value (characteristic root); ℓ_{rd} the measure of interdependence in the absence of import leakages, ℓ_{rm} the (negative) effect of import leakages, m the overall import ratio, (ratio of all imports to Gross Domestic Product) and h is the household income multiplier as measured by the principal diagonal element of the household row and column in Model II, when households are treated as an industry.

We note that Newfoundland exhibits the lowest value of \bar{k} at 1.264, while for Prince Edward Island \bar{k} equals 1.299. The import ratio for Newfoundland was .533, while that of Prince Edward Island was .587. This would indicate that the economy of Prince Edward Island, although more open than that of Newfoundland, was somewhat more integrated – probably with respect to the linkages between the relatively strong agricultural sector and the food processing industries in Prince Edward Island. We note that ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} for Newfoundland were .277 and .068 respectively, compared with the value of .287 and .063 for Prince Edward Island.

As for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each had an import ratio of .470. The general input-output multiplier for Nova Scotia, however, (1.312) was lower than that for New Brunswick (1.332); while Nova Scotia ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} were .303 and .066 respectively, compared with .291 and .042 for New Brunswick. Once again, the reason lies in the stronger agro-industrial complex of New Brunswick as well as its well developed forestry industry complex.

The input-output multiplier for the Atlantic Region as a whole was 1.319 with values of ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} of .301 and .060. We note that the input-output multiplier for a region as a whole is not necessarily

higher than that of each of its constituent economies. Thus the value of \bar{k} for New Brunswick exceeds the value of \bar{k} for the Atlantic Region as a whole. To the degree that component regions of a trading bloc trade with each other, the value of \bar{k} for the regional trading system as a whole, will of course tend to be larger than the value of \bar{k} for its constituent parts. Indeed, the comparison of scalar measures of interdependence of the units comprising a regional trading bloc, with the corresponding income for the region as a whole might prove a useful quantitative indicator of the degree of complementarity and inter-regional interdependence within the regional system. Clearly a system composed of four economic units, each trading primarily with the rest of the world will exhibit much less overall interdependence than one composed of four units, transacting substantial trade with each other.

Sensitivity of \bar{k} to Aggregation Effects

Next we turn to a brief examination of the sensitivity of \bar{k} and λ_r to aggregation effects. Below we compare results obtained for Nova Scotia (1965) from a 12 x 12 sectors analysis with those obtained from a 33 x 33 sector one. We show values of \bar{k} , λ_r , ℓ_{rd} and ℓ_{rm} and we also show the vector P_k for the four provinces. The values obtained for each of the 12 industries are entered as obtained from a 12 x 12 system; and as obtained from a 33 x 33 sector analysis, subsequently aggregated to the corresponding 12 sectors. We observe that \bar{k} is remarkably insensitive to aggregation errors.

Presumably the value of \bar{k} obtained from the 33 sector matrices is more accurate than that derived from a 12 sector model. The difference, however, is small, at 1.0%.

	\bar{k}	λ_r	ℓ_{rd}	ℓ_{rm}
Nova Scotia (33 x 33)	1.312	.238	.303	.066
Nova Scotia (12 x 12)	1.325	.245	.306	.061
Absolute difference .....	.013	.007	.003	-.005
Percentage difference	1.0	2.9	1.0	- 7.6

It should be noted, however, that the aggregation errors introduced by the loss of data in the 12 x 12 matrix, as compared with the 33 x 33 matrix result in substantial differences in the industrial components of \bar{k} , (i.e. individual elements of the eigen vector P_k .)

Below we compare the eigen vector P_k of the 12 x 12 Nova Scotia matrix with that obtained for the 33 x 33 Nova Scotia matrix.

Table 4.44 shows the eigen vector for each of the four provinces, on a 33-sector basis. Thus, for every

dollar of domestically produced intermediate goods in Newfoundland, there is a total demand for 34.3 cents of gross output of financial services, 27.8 cents transportation services, and so on. The total production of intermediate goods and services will be \$1.26. We note that the average input multiplier, derived as the weighted sum of input multipliers, yields a fairly close approximation of the general input-output multiplier \bar{k} , except in Prince Edward Island. Evidently the general input-output multiplier is a more accurate measure of interdependence than the average input multiplier, but again, the difference is small.

Comparison of Aggregations of the Vector P_k

No.	Nova Scotia industrial sectors	P_k (12 x 12) matrix	P_k (33 x 33) matrix subsequently aggregated	Absolute differ- ences	Perce- tage differ- ences
					%
1	Agriculture . . . . .	.0136	.0054	.0082	60.2
2	Forestry . . . . .	.0331	.0263	.0068	20.5
3	Primary fishing . . . . .	.0063	.0003	.0060	95.2
4	Mining . . . . .	.0487	.0448	.0039	8.0
5	Food, textiles . . . . .	.0077	.0029	.0048	62.3
6	Sawmills, pulp and paper . . . . .	.0620	.0969	-.0349	- 56.2
7	Iron, steel, metals, machinery . . . . .	.0539	.0687	-.0148	- 27.4
8	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals . . . . .	.1161	.1006	.0155	13.3
9	Construction . . . . .	.1263	.0725	.0538	42.5
10	Transportation and communication . . . . .	.3300	.3646	-.0346	- 10.4
11	Distribution . . . . .	.0885	.0797	.0088	9.9
12	All other services . . . . .	.4392	.4494	-.0102	- 2.3
	Total \bar{k}	1.3254	1.3121	.0133	1.0

TABLE 4.44. Industrial Disaggregation of Linkage Effects—Eigen Vector P_k

	New- foundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
Agriculture . . . . .	.0006	.0056	.0054	.0036
Forestry . . . . .	.0141	.0003	.0263	.0479
Primary fishing . . . . .	.0001	.0001	.0003	.0000
Metal mining	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	—	—	.0331	.0138
Non-metals, quarries . . . . .	.0070	.0038	.0117	.0106
Meat, dairies, fruit . . . . .	.0000	.0006	.0002	.0008
Fish processing . . . . .	.0000	.0000	.0001	.0000
Miscellaneous foods, n.e.s. . . . .	.0003	.0006	.0022	.0012
Beverages . . . . .	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
Textiles, clothing . . . . .	.0002	.0008	.0004	.0004
Sawmills, wood products . . . . .	.0075	.0066	.0159	.0216
Pulp and paper products . . . . .	.0045	.0015	.0214	.0299
Printing . . . . .	.0378	.0724	.0596	.0539
Iron-steel mills	—	—	.0164	—
Metal fabrication . . . . .	.0099	.0028	.0281	.0199
Machinery and equipment . . . . .	.0018	.0010	.0029	.0027
Transportation equipment . . . . .	.0006	.0127	.0193	.0035
Electrical equipment	—	—	.0020	.0070
Non-metal mineral products . . . . .	.0131	.0019	.0088	.0150
Petroleum refining . . . . .	.0239	—	.0856	.0890
Fertilizer, chemicals . . . . .	.0037	.0089	.0045	.0069
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	.0021	.0010	.0017	.0024
Construction . . . . .	.0718	.0843	.0725	.0850
Transportation, travel . . . . .	.2776	.2587	.2569	.2800
Radio, telephone, telegraph . . . . .	.1226	.1020	.1077	.1050
Electric power, water . . . . .	.0313	.0464	.0488	.0440
Distribution . . . . .	.0824	.1091	.0797	.0866
Auto operation . . . . .	.0929	.0944	.0802	.0724
Finance, real estate . . . . .	.3430	.3409	.2215	.2388
Dwelling services	—	—	—	—
Hotels, restaurants . . . . .	.0345	.0426	.0216	.0139
Personal services . . . . .	.0109	.0165	.0114	.0116
Business services . . . . .	.0703	.0830	.0659	.0646
Total \bar{k}	1.2645	1.2987	1.3121	1.3320
Average input multiplier \bar{k}	1.262	1.341	1.344	1.362

Approximation Technique

From an examination of the characteristics of the general input-output multiplier, it may be seen that it is possible to estimate the impact of final expenditures on macro-economic variables, such as income, employment and Gross Domestic Product, by deriving a single scalar parameter relating the indirect income (or employment) generated by a unit of a general set of inputs. Once we have such a parameter, we can obtain a remarkably close approximation to the impact of one dollar of final demand for each commodity (or industry) in the system, simply by multiplying the direct input coefficient by this scalar and adding the result to the direct income (or employment) generated. This scalar parameter is obtained by dividing the sum of the indirect household income generated (per unit of industry output) by the sum of the direct domestically produced intermediate requirements; and similarly for other primary inputs. Thus, in the illustrative example for Nova Scotia, the coefficients for household income and employment are .566 and .126 respectively. In Table 4.45 we present the results for Nova Scotia on a 12 sector basis, and in Table 4.46 the same technique is used on a 71 sector model for the Atlantic Region as a whole.

The advantages of this approximation procedure are considerable. Once the general properties of an economy are known, it is possible to make close estimates of the effect of introducing new industries or activities on major primary inputs without direct reference to input-output inverses. Indeed, these estimates can be further improved with very little trouble by dealing separately with one or two dominant inputs, especially in industries where the intermediate input coefficient is substantial, leaving the rest to be multiplied by a constant factor.

For example, in the 12 x 12 illustration for Nova Scotia,¹² we note that industries 5 (food and textiles) and 6 (wood products) each have a substantial set of intermediate inputs. Thus, in industry 5, the intermediate input coefficient is .443018, and one input alone (i.e., primary fishing) accounts for .199337. In industry 6, the intermediate input coefficient is .386179 and one input alone (i.e., forestry) accounts for .119815. In Table 6 the first estimates of indirect income obtained by using the scalar parameter, were seen to be .251 per unit of final use of food and textile products and .218 for wood products.

¹² See Table 4.3D.

TABLE 4.45. Approximation Estimates of Household Income Per Unit of Final Use, Obtained Without Direct Reference to Input-output Inverses¹
Nova Scotia, 1965

Industries	Direct intermediate inputs	Estimated indirect household income	Actual indirect household income	Direct household income	Actual total household income (3) + (4)	Estimated total household income (2) + (4)	Percentage error	Ratio (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							%	
Agriculture . . . . .	.345	.195	.179	.433	.612	.628	+ 2.6	.519
Forestry . . . . .	.098	.055	.052	.712	.764	.767	+ 0.4	.537
Primary fishing . . . . .	.226	.128	.112	.548	.660	.676	+ 2.4	.496
Mining . . . . .	.176	.100	.100	.570	.670	.670	- 0.1	.566
Food, textiles . . . . .	.443	.251	.275	.254	.529	.505	- 4.6	.621
Sawmills, pulp and paper . . . . .	.386	.218	.245	.359	.605	.577	- 4.5	.636
Iron-steel, machinery . . . . .	.282	.160	.161	.340	.501	.499	- 0.3	.571
Petroleum, chemicals . . . . .	.117	.066	.064	.099	.163	.165	+ 1.1	.551
Construction . . . . .	.369	.209	.197	.380	.577	.589	+ 2.1	.534
Transportation, communications . . . . .	.312	.177	.167	.448	.616	.625	+ 1.4	.537
Distribution . . . . .	.203	.115	.117	.613	.730	.727	- 0.4	.579
All other services . . . . .	.190	.108	.109	.442	.551	.550	- 0.3	.574
Total	3.149		1.782					.566

¹ Calculated at six decimals and rounded to three.

**TABLE 4.46. Approximation Estimates of Employment Per Unit of Final Use
Obtained Without Direct Reference to Input-output Inverses¹
Nova Scotia, 1965**

Industries	Direct inter- mediate inputs	Estimated indirect employ- ment	Actual indirect employ- ment	Direct employ- ment	Actual total employ- ment (3) + (4)	Estimated total employ- ment (2) + (4)	Per- centage error	Ratio (3) ÷ (1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							%	
Agriculture . . . . .	.345	.043	.040	.173	.213	.216	1.7	.116
Forestry . . . . .	.098	.012	.011	.122	.133	.134	0.9	.114
Primary fishing . . . . .	.226	.029	.025	.190	.215	.219	2.1	.106
Mining . . . . .	.176	.022	.021	.107	.128	.130	1.3	.116
Food and textiles . . . . .	.443	.056	.079	.061	.140	.117	- 17.0	.180
Sawmills, pulp and paper . . . . .	.386	.049	.050	.071	.121	.120	- 1.3	.130
Iron-steel, machinery . . . . .	.282	.036	.035	.064	.099	.100	1.6	.120
Petroleum, chemicals . . . . .	.117	.015	.013	.015	.028	.030	4.5	.115
Construction . . . . .	.369	.047	.041	.082	.123	.128	4.1	.112
Transportation, communications . . . . .	.312	.039	.035	.096	.131	.136	3.4	.112
Distribution . . . . .	.203	.026	.024	.153	.177	.178	0.6	.121
All other services . . . . .	.190	.024	.023	.087	.110	.111	1.3	.119
Totals	3.149		.397					.126

¹ Calculated at six decimal places and rounded to three.

To obtain a better estimate of additional income and employment generated per unit of final use of these outputs, we proceed as follows:

We observe that this simple refinement has reduced the error drastically. Thus in industry 5, estimated household income is now within 0.5% of its actual value

(compared with 4.6%), while estimated employment is within - 3.8% compared with - 17.0% previously. In the case of industry 6, estimated household income is now within 0.4% of its actual value (compared with - 4.5% previously) while estimated employment is within - 0.5% (compared with - 1.3% previously).

	Illustrative 12 x 12 Nova Scotia table	
	Industry 5	Industry 6
Household income		
Income due to predominant input . . . . .	.199337 x .548380 = .109312	.119815 x .711904 = .085296
Plus:		
Income due to all other direct and indirect inputs . . . . .	.243681 + (.226291 x .199337) times .566 = .288789 x .566 = .163455	.266364 + (.119815 x .097667) times .566 = .278066 x .566 = .157385
Total estimated household income . . . . .	.272767	.242681
Actual household income . . . . .	.275273	.245556
Employment		
Employment due to predominant input . . . . .	.199337 x .190679 = .038010	.119815 x .121924 = .014609
Plus:		
Employment due to all other direct and indirect inputs . . . . .	.243681 + (.226291 x .199337) times .126 = .288789 x .126 = .036387	.266364 + (.119815 x .097667) times .126 = .278066 x .126 = .035036
Total estimated employment . . . . .	.074397	.049645
Actual employment . . . . .	.079742	.050253

Approximation Technique with Simple Adjustment on a 71 x 71 Matrix

In the case of a more disaggregated example of 71 sectors, we have selected ten industries in which inter-

mediates are large and contain predominant single inputs. Below we present the results obtained from making simple adjustments.

Approximation Estimates of Household Income for Per Unit of Final Use, for Selected Industries, with Adjustments to Take Account of Large Single Inputs Atlantic Region (71 x 71)¹

	Estimated indirect household income	Estimated total income before adjustment	Estimated total income after adjustment	Actual total household income	Percentage error
					%
Agriculture . . . . .	.208	.669	.643	.610	5.2
Other fish products . . . . .	.405	.615	.682	.671	1.5
Clothing . . . . .	.168	.507	.496	.494	0.5
Sawmills . . . . .	.312	.643	.696	.696	0.0
Pulp and paper . . . . .	.293	.498	.533	.527	1.2
Wire products . . . . .	.186	.517	.518	.519	- 0.3
Auto-truck bodies . . . . .	.136	.246	.258	.259	- 0.5
Cement . . . . .	.130	.494	.449	.440	1.8
Fertilizer . . . . .	.117	.229	.213	.214	- 0.5
Business services . . . . .	.260	.628	.646	.665	- 2.9

¹ Calculated at six decimal places.

In Table 4.46 we show the results yielded by the **unadjusted** approximation technique on a detailed 71 x 71 matrix for the Atlantic Region. We note that the error exceeds 10% in only 3 of the 71 industries. With the simple adjustments demonstrated, it is clear that these estimates could be made more accurate with very little effort.

It should be emphasized that the approximation technique demonstrated here is not intended as a substitute for the use of input-output tables, but as an illustration of the convenient properties of general interdependence deriving from our empirical findings of the relative invariance of the input multipliers α . The approximation technique is practical precisely because

most users of input-output tables know the **direct** income (employment, tax, etc.) effect of the new activity which is to be treated as a final demand; furthermore, they generally also know the direct income (employment, tax, etc.) effect of its predominant input(s). Indeed, the direct coefficient vector of the activity and that of its predominant inputs, when known, is usually different from the coefficients embodied in the input-output table. This is particularly true where these coefficients wrap up supply (import) effects and technical input effects — as is the case in our system. The user can calculate without reference to input-output tables, the direct impact of an activity and that of its predominant input(s) on major primaries, and subsequently apply the appropriate factor to all the remaining gross value of miscellaneous inputs.

TABLE 4.47. Approximation Estimates of Household Income Per Unit of Final Use,
obtained without Direct Reference to Input-output Inverses¹
Atlantic Region 1965

Item No.	Industries	Estimated indirect household income	Actual indirect household income	Direct household income	Actual total household income	Estimated total household income	Percentage error
							%
1	Agriculture . . . . .	.235	.176	.434	.610	.669	+ 9.6
2	Forestry . . . . .	.054	.047	.693	.740	.747	+ 0.9
3	Fishing, shellfish . . . . .	.139	.122	.493	.616	.633	+ 2.8
4	Fishing, other . . . . .	.129	.104	.592	.696	.721	+ 3.7
5	Metal mining . . . . .	.124	.109	.238	.347	.362	+ 4.3
6	Coal mining . . . . .	.097	.092	.611	.703	.708	+ 0.7
7	Non-metal mining . . . . .	.107	.093	.324	.417	.431	+ 3.2
8	Quarries . . . . .	.072	.072	.725	.797	.797	0
9	Meat products . . . . .	.333	.343	.139	.483	.473	- 2.0
10	Poultry products . . . . .	.378	.407	.125	.532	.503	- 5.5
11	Dairy products . . . . .	.323	.340	.205	.546	.529	- 3.1
12	Shellfish products . . . . .	.419	.450	.207	.657	.626	- 4.7
13	Other fish products . . . . .	.338	.395	.276	.671	.615	- 8.4
14	Fruit and vegetables . . . . .	.300	.301	.202	.504	.503	- 0.2
15	Feed manufacturers . . . . .	.175	.183	.134	.317	.309	- 2.5
16	Bakeries . . . . .	.118	.105	.378	.483	.496	+ 2.7
17	Confectionery . . . . .	.156	.120	.364	.485	.520	+ 7.3
18	Sugar refineries . . . . .	.082	.082	.086	.168	.168	- 0.1
19	Miscellaneous foods . . . . .	.169	.172	.155	.327	.324	- 1.0
20	Soft drinks . . . . .	.186	.147	.358	.506	.545	+ 7.7
21	Distilleries . . . . .	.139	.147	.139	.286	.278	- 2.8
22	Breweries . . . . .	.107	.106	.407	.514	.514	+ 0.1
23	Shoe factories . . . . .	.073	.076	.405	.482	.479	- 0.5
24	Leather products . . . . .	.116	.122	.491	.614	.607	- 1.0
25	Cotton mills . . . . .	.084	.081	.286	.368	.371	+ 0.7
26	Woollen mills . . . . .	.223	.223	.389	.612	.613	+ 0.1
27	Cordage and canvas . . . . .	.113	.120	.211	.332	.325	- 2.1
28	Clothing . . . . .	.178	.166	.328	.494	.507	+ 2.6
29	Sawmills, sash-door . . . . .	.258	.311	.384	.696	.643	- 7.6
30	Miscellaneous wood products . . . . .	.252	.256	.264	.521	.516	- 0.9
31	Furniture . . . . .	.178	.172	.457	.629	.636	+ 1.0
32	Pulp and paper . . . . .	.258	.286	.240	.527	.498	- 5.4
33	Paper products . . . . .	.218	.211	.263	.474	.481	+ 1.5
34	Printing . . . . .	.121	.124	.583	.707	.704	- 0.5
35	Iron-steel mills . . . . .	.230	.222	.345	.567	.575	+ 1.3
36	Iron foundries . . . . .	.117	.109	.605	.714	.722	+ 1.1
37	Structural metal . . . . .	.219	.225	.341	.567	.561	- 1.0
38	Metal fabricating . . . . .	.180	.187	.339	.526	.520	- 1.2
39	Wire products . . . . .	.185	.187	.331	.519	.517	- 0.5
40	Machinery and equipment . . . . .	.118	.121	.470	.591	.588	- 0.5
41	Aircraft and parts . . . . .	.092	.093	.541	.634	.633	- 0.2
42	Autos, truck bodies . . . . .	.124	.137	.121	.259	.246	- 4.9
43	Railway rolling stock . . . . .	.284	.286	.181	.468	.466	- 0.4
44	Boat and ship building . . . . .	.106	.109	.484	.594	.590	- 0.6
45	Appliance manufacturing . . . . .	.102	.107	.392	.500	.495	- 1.0
46	Communications equipment . . . . .	.089	.088	.370	.458	.459	+ 0.2
47	Electric wire . . . . .	.092	.099	.141	.241	.234	- 3.0
48	Cement . . . . .	.175	.121	.318	.440	.494	+ 12.1
49	Clay-concrete products . . . . .	.255	.256	.379	.636	.634	- 0.2
50	Non-metallic products . . . . .	.243	.239	.402	.641	.746	+ 0.7
51	Petroleum refining . . . . .	.060	.063	.060	.123	.120	- 2.6
52	Fertilizer manufacturing . . . . .	.133	.118	.096	.214	.229	+ 7.2
53	Paint-varnishes . . . . .	.116	.118	.286	.405	.402	- 0.6
54	Miscellaneous chemicals . . . . .	.110	.094	.235	.329	.345	+ 4.8
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	.146	.140	.444	.585	.591	+ 1.0
56	Scrap iron . . . . .	.297	.244	.0	.244	.297	+ 21.6
57	Construction - residential . . . . .	.151	.166	.434	.601	.585	- 3.6
58	Construction - non-residential . . . . .	.209	.223	.338	.561	.548	- 3.4
59	Transportation . . . . .	.176	.147	.488	.635	.665	+ 4.6
60	Communications . . . . .	.107	.106	.559	.666	.667	+ 0.1
61	Electric power . . . . .	.145	.136	.256	.393	.401	+ 2.2
62	Water and gas . . . . .	.189	.180	.527	.708	.717	+ 1.3
63	Distribution . . . . .	.125	.127	.611	.739	.737	- 0.3
64	Auto operation . . . . .	.082	.073	.367	.440	.449	+ 2.0
65	Travel and entertainment . . . . .	.569	.652	.0	.652	.569	- 12.9
66	Financial services . . . . .	.083	.080	.359	.439	.442	+ 0.7
67	Dwelling services . . . . .	.102	.106	.324	.430	.426	- 0.9
68	Hotels, restaurants . . . . .	.188	.182	.460	.643	.648	+ 0.8
69	Personal services . . . . .	.079	.076	.777	.853	.857	+ 0.4
70	Business services . . . . .	.242	.279	.385	.665	.628	- 5.6
71	Services to primary industry . . . . .	.128	.134	.666	.800	.794	- 0.8

¹ Calculated at six decimals and rounded to three.

TABLE 4.48. Approximation Estimates of Employment Per Unit of Final Use,
obtained without Direct Reference to Input-output Inverses¹
Atlantic Region 1965

Item No.	Industries	Estimated Indirect employment	Actual Indirect employment	Direct employment	Actual total employment	Estimated total employment	Percentage error
							%
1	Agriculture . . . . .	.056	.041	.161	.203	.218	7.3
2	Forestry . . . . .	.013	.010	.126	.136	.139	2.6
3	Fishing, shell . . . . .	.039	.028	.307	.336	.346	3.1
4	Fishing, other . . . . .	.030	.022	.305	.328	.336	2.5
5	Metal mining . . . . .	.034	.025	.035	.060	.069	15.1
6	Coal mining . . . . .	.025	.018	.130	.149	.156	4.4
7	Non-metal mining . . . . .	.027	.020	.061	.081	.088	9.0
8	Quarries . . . . .	.021	.015	.021	.036	.042	15.3
9	Meat products . . . . .	.140	.103	.026	.130	.167	28.6
10	Poultry products . . . . .	.173	.127	.038	.166	.211	27.6
11	Dairy products . . . . .	.134	.099	.046	.145	.180	24.6
12	Shellfish products . . . . .	.313	.230	.063	.294	.377	28.2
13	Other fish products . . . . .	.220	.162	.080	.243	.301	24.0
14	Fruit and vegetables . . . . .	.107	.078	.062	.141	.169	20.1
15	Feed manufacturers . . . . .	.066	.048	.027	.076	.094	22.9
16	Bakeries . . . . .	.030	.022	.077	.100	.108	8.2
17	Confectionery . . . . .	.034	.025	.100	.125	.134	7.2
18	Sugar refineries . . . . .	.024	.018	.014	.032	.038	20.3
19	Miscellaneous foods . . . . .	.051	.037	.033	.070	.084	19.1
20	Soft drinks . . . . .	.041	.030	.062	.093	.103	11.7
21	Distilleries . . . . .	.045	.033	.031	.064	.077	18.6
22	Breweries . . . . .	.029	.021	.032	.054	.062	14.4
23	Shoe factories . . . . .	.022	.016	.133	.150	.156	3.9
24	Leather products . . . . .	.037	.027	.163	.190	.200	5.2
25	Cotton mills . . . . .	.024	.017	.074	.092	.099	6.9
26	Woollen mills . . . . .	.084	.062	.109	.172	.194	13.2
27	Cordage and canvas . . . . .	.037	.027	.043	.071	.081	13.9
28	Clothing . . . . .	.052	.038	.116	.154	.168	8.9
29	Sawmills, sash-door . . . . .	.083	.061	.087	.148	.170	14.8
30	Miscellaneous wood products . . . . .	.070	.052	.056	.108	.127	17.3
31	Furniture . . . . .	.051	.037	.108	.146	.159	9.3
32	Pulp and paper . . . . .	.077	.057	.036	.093	.114	22.0
33	Paper products . . . . .	.055	.040	.053	.094	.108	15.6
34	Printing . . . . .	.033	.024	.100	.125	.133	7.0
35	Iron-steel mills . . . . .	.061	.045	.056	.101	.118	16.0
36	Iron foundries . . . . .	.031	.022	.153	.176	.184	4.7
37	Structural metal . . . . .	.062	.045	.065	.110	.127	14.9
38	Metal fabricating . . . . .	.054	.039	.063	.103	.117	13.9
39	Wire products . . . . .	.052	.038	.059	.097	.111	14.1
40	Machinery and equipment . . . . .	.035	.025	.084	.110	.119	8.4
41	Aircraft and parts . . . . .	.026	.019	.121	.140	.147	5.1
42	Autos, truck bodies . . . . .	.040	.029	.028	.058	.069	18.2
43	Railway rolling stock . . . . .	.085	.062	.039	.101	.124	22.2
44	Boat and ship building . . . . .	.031	.023	.098	.121	.129	6.9
45	Appliance manufacturing . . . . .	.031	.023	.075	.098	.107	8.5
46	Communications equipment . . . . .	.025	.018	.078	.096	.103	6.9
47	Electric wire . . . . .	.029	.021	.023	.045	.053	17.2
48	Cement . . . . .	.032	.023	.048	.072	.080	11.8
49	Clay-concrete products . . . . .	.046	.041	.059	.100	.115	14.8
50	Non-metallic products . . . . .	.059	.044	.081	.125	.141	12.7
51	Petroleum refining . . . . .	.018	.013	.005	.019	.024	26.0
52	Fertilizer manufacturing . . . . .	.032	.023	.019	.043	.051	19.6
53	Paint-varnishes . . . . .	.033	.024	.043	.068	.077	13.1
54	Miscellaneous chemicals . . . . .	.024	.018	.032	.051	.057	12.9
55	Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	.042	.030	.090	.121	.132	9.2
56	Scrap iron . . . . .	.072	.053	.0	.053	.072	36.0
57	Construction - residential . . . . .	.047	.034	.089	.124	.137	10.1
58	Construction - non-residential . . . . .	.059	.043	.072	.115	.131	13.5
59	Transportation . . . . .	.043	.031	.106	.138	.150	8.3
60	Communications . . . . .	.029	.021	.113	.135	.143	5.8
61	Electric power . . . . .	.039	.028	.037	.066	.076	15.6
62	Water and gas . . . . .	.049	.036	.056	.092	.105	14.2
63	Distribution . . . . .	.036	.026	.160	.186	.196	5.1
64	Auto operation . . . . .	.019	.014	.091	.106	.111	4.8
65	Travel and entertainment . . . . .	.220	.162	.0	.162	.220	36.0
66	Financial services . . . . .	.021	.016	.063	.079	.084	7.3
67	Dwelling services . . . . .	.029	.021	.0	.021	.029	36.0
68	Hotels, restaurants . . . . .	.053	.039	.161	.200	.214	7.1
69	Personal services . . . . .	.021	.016	.253	.269	.275	2.1
70	Business services . . . . .	.073	.054	.072	.126	.145	15.4
71	Services to primary industry . . . . .	.041	.030	.367	.398	.408	2.7

¹ Calculated at six decimals and rounded to three.

ILLUSTRATIVE (12x8) TABLES FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

TABLE 4.3 A. Coefficient Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities Without Import Leakage
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

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BJ

	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural products	0.016433	0.001439	0.000432	-	0.108828	0.000079
Forestry products	0.007729	0.001889	-	0.002882	0.000024	0.097378
Primary fish	-	-	-	-	0.179193	0.000012
Mining products	0.007747	0.004803	0.004279	0.000453	0.000829	0.025415
Food, textiles	0.131753	0.036594	0.030604	-	0.064571	0.002215
Wood, paper products	0.004656	0.012293	0.012327	0.013180	0.038608	0.043719
Steel, metal products	0.030570	0.061288	0.063286	0.108850	0.020359	0.068215
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.084540	0.042809	0.040199	0.026944	0.009835	0.026673
Construction	0.028808	0.011850	0.010747	0.017837	0.007085	0.008057
Transportation, communications	0.032810	0.033742	0.033310	0.048002	0.060445	0.065534
Distribution	0.023790	0.014424	0.013561	0.011918	0.022233	0.028542
All other services	0.113683	0.043072	0.038223	0.076467	0.034033	0.043499
Totals	0.482519	0.264202	0.246970	0.306534	0.546043	0.409337
	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agricultural products	0.000071	0.000074	0.000293	0.000010	0.000010	0.000212
Forestry products	0.097634	0.097631	-	-	-	0.000100
Primary fish	-	0.000005	-	-	-	-
Mining products	0.025471	0.025470	0.020290	0.000263	0.000263	0.011340
Food, textiles	0.002138	0.002140	0.001098	0.001076	0.001076	0.002288
Wood, paper products	0.043799	0.043799	0.087467	0.002904	0.002904	0.020729
Steel, metal products	0.068230	0.068229	0.136399	0.025167	0.025167	0.009013
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.026640	0.026639	0.090049	0.028763	0.028763	0.012901
Construction	0.008050	0.008050	0.000673	0.013106	0.013106	0.049201
Transportation, communications	0.065617	0.065616	0.080723	0.087400	0.087400	0.045668
Distribution	0.028581	0.028581	0.050343	0.014356	0.014356	0.004838
All other services	0.043513	0.043513	0.070200	0.121429	0.121429	0.066635
Totals	0.409743	0.409747	0.537535	0.294474	0.294474	0.222923

TABLE 4.3 B. Coefficient Matrix of Commodity Requirements for Commodities with Import Leakage
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

(I - $\hat{\mu}$) **
BJ

	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural products	0.012987	0.001137	0.000342	-	0.086010	0.000062
Forestry products	0.007467	0.001825	-	0.002784	0.000023	0.094069
Primary fish	-	-	-	-	0.176254	0.000012
Mining products	0.006305	0.003909	0.003483	0.000369	0.000675	0.020685
Food, textiles	0.069824	0.019393	0.016219	-	0.034220	0.001174
Wood, paper products	0.002430	0.006416	0.006434	0.006879	0.020151	0.022818
Steel, metal products	0.005838	0.011705	0.012087	0.020789	0.003888	0.013028
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.061052	0.030915	0.029030	0.019458	0.007103	0.019262
Construction	0.028808	0.011850	0.010747	0.017837	0.007085	0.008057
Transportation, communications	0.032810	0.033742	0.033310	0.048002	0.060445	0.065534
Distribution	0.023790	0.014424	0.013561	0.011918	0.022233	0.028542
All other services	0.113445	0.042981	0.038143	0.076307	0.033962	0.043408
Total output	0.364755	0.178298	0.163356	0.204343	0.452049	0.316651
	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agricultural products	0.000056	0.000058	0.000231	0.000008	0.000008	0.000167
Forestry products	0.094316	0.094313	-	-	-	0.000096
Primary fish	-	0.000005	-	-	-	-
Mining products	0.020730	0.020730	0.016514	0.000214	0.000214	0.009230
Food, textiles	0.001133	0.001134	0.000582	0.000570	0.000570	0.001212
Wood, paper products	0.022860	0.022860	0.045652	0.001516	0.001516	0.010819
Steel, metal products	0.013031	0.013031	0.026050	0.004807	0.004807	0.001721
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.019238	0.019238	0.065030	0.030772	0.020772	0.009316
Construction	0.008050	0.008050	0.000673	0.013106	0.013106	0.049201
Transportation, communications	0.065617	0.065616	0.080723	0.087400	0.087400	0.045668
Distribution	0.028581	0.028581	0.050343	0.014356	0.014356	0.004838
All other services	0.043422	0.043422	0.070053	0.121174	0.121174	0.066495
Total output	0.317033	0.317037	0.355850	0.263922	0.263922	0.198764

TABLE 4.3C. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs without Import Leakage
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

**
JB

	Agriculture	Forestry, fishing	Mining	Foods, textiles	Manufacturing, all other	Construction	Transportation, communications, distribution	All other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture	0.018385	0.000924	0.001167	0.109272	0.006806	0.001197	0.001573	0.000850
Forestry, fishing	0.007141	0.000031	0.002692	0.179318	0.090170	0.000223	0.000007	0.000053
Mining	0.007747	0.004279	0.000453	0.000828	0.025471	0.020290	0.000263	0.011387
Foods, textiles	0.131749	0.030605	0.000002	0.064574	0.002142	0.001107	0.001077	0.000601
Manufacturing, all other	0.119869	0.115781	0.148980	0.068701	0.139954	0.313683	0.056826	0.041582
Construction	0.028808	0.010747	0.017837	0.007085	0.008050	0.000673	0.013106	0.049467
Transportation, communications, distribution	0.056600	0.046871	0.059920	0.082678	0.094197	0.131066	0.101755	0.050426
All other services	0.112219	0.037731	0.075483	0.033595	0.042953	0.069296	0.119866	0.065172
Total output	0.482519	0.246970	0.306534	0.546050	0.409743	0.537535	0.294474	0.219538

TABLE 4.3D. Coefficient Matrix of Industry Requirements for Industry Outputs with Import Leakage
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

*
J(I - μ)B

	Agriculture	Forestry, fishing	Mining	Foods, textiles	Manufacturing, all other	Construction	Transportation, communications, distribution	All other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture	0.014920	0.000833	0.001158	0.086452	0.006580	0.001133	0.001568	0.000848
Forestry, fishing	0.006893	0.000016	0.002585	0.176332	0.087056	0.000116	0.000004	0.000028
Mining	0.006305	0.003483	0.000369	0.000674	0.020730	0.016514	0.000214	0.009268
Foods, textiles	0.069822	0.016220	0.000001	0.034222	0.001135	0.000587	0.000571	0.000318
Manufacturing, all other	0.069422	0.047534	0.047147	0.031089	0.056422	0.136610	0.027089	0.021209
Construction	0.028808	0.010747	0.017837	0.007085	0.008050	0.000673	0.013106	0.049467
Transportation, communications, distribution	0.056600	0.046871	0.059920	0.082678	0.094197	0.131066	0.101755	0.050426
All other services	0.111984	0.037652	0.075324	0.033524	0.042863	0.069151	0.119614	0.065035
Total output	0.364755	0.163356	0.204343	0.452056	0.317033	0.355850	0.263922	0.196599

TABLE 4.3E. Inter-industry Flow Matrix
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

*
JB

	Agriculture	Forestry, fishing	Mining	Foods, textiles	Manufacturing, all other	Construction	Transportation, communications, distribution	All other services	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	thousands of dollars								
Agriculture	3,348.6	174.7	339.9	56,288.8	5,506.2	882.0	1,594.9	848.1	68,983.2
Forestry, fishing	1,300.7	5.9	784.1	92,370.8	72,947.1	164.3	7.5	53.2	167,633.7
Mining	1,411.0	808.6	132.1	426.5	20,605.8	14,956.7	267.1	11,362.6	49,970.3
Foods, textiles	23,996.5	5,782.8	0.5	33,263.5	1,732.5	815.9	1,091.9	599.5	67,282.9
Manufacturing, all other	21,832.7	21,876.8	43,397.9	35,389.3	113,222.1	231,226.9	57,604.1	41,491.5	566,041.3
Construction	5,247.0	2,030.6	5,196.0	3,649.6	6,512.5	496.0	13,285.2	49,359.9	85,776.7
Transportation, communications, distribution	10,309.0	8,856.4	17,454.8	42,589.2	76,205.3	96,613.2	103,148.9	50,316.9	405,493.6
All other services	20,439.4	7,129.3	21,988.2	17,305.4	34,748.8	51,080.8	121,507.0	65,030.5	339,229.3
Total	87,884.9	46,665.1	89,293.4	281,282.9	331,480.1	396,235.8	298,506.6	219,062.2	1,750,410.0

TABLE 4.4. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Commodities Per Unit of Commodity Output for Final Use Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$R_c = INV (I - (I - \hat{\mu})^{**})$$

	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural products	1.019727	0.002985	0.001876	0.000073	0.091199	0.000512
Forestry products	0.016296	1.007491	0.005427	0.008345	0.006292	0.101164
Primary fish	0.013157	0.003650	1.003044	0.000076	0.184274	0.000640
Mining products	0.010535	0.006073	0.005495	1.002940	0.004213	0.023569
Food, textiles	0.074648	0.020706	0.017274	0.000429	1.045500	0.003558
Wood, paper products	0.009901	0.009842	0.009569	0.010597	0.025749	1.027071
Steel, metal products	0.009761	0.013708	0.013930	0.022915	0.008963	0.016813
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.071622	0.035931	0.033597	0.025121	0.024261	0.028648
Construction	0.039774	0.016718	0.015154	0.024371	0.018116	0.015623
Transportation, communications	0.063939	0.049815	0.048208	0.065949	0.092577	0.090776
Distribution	0.033182	0.019010	0.017782	0.016646	0.032827	0.035411
All other services	0.148625	0.061105	0.054898	0.097672	0.077663	0.074227
Total output	1.511161	1.247028	1.226250	1.275129	1.611630	1.418001
	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agricultural products	0.000502	0.000505	0.000401	0.000134	0.000134	0.000342
Forestry products	0.101415	0.101412	0.014751	0.003759	0.003759	0.003550
Primary fish	0.000621	0.000626	0.000241	0.000177	0.000177	0.000280
Mining products	0.023617	0.023616	0.021004	0.002844	0.002844	0.011738
Food, textiles	0.003520	0.003521	0.001360	0.001005	0.001005	0.001586
Wood, paper products	0.027116	0.027116	0.051361	0.005346	0.005346	0.015362
Steel, metal products	1.016821	0.016821	0.029971	0.006905	0.006905	0.004432
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.028635	1.028635	0.074163	0.027296	0.027296	0.016333
Construction	0.015624	0.015624	1.010068	0.022659	0.022659	0.055101
Transportation, communications	0.090877	0.090877	0.113312	1.110373	0.110374	0.063780
Distribution	0.035456	0.035456	0.058790	0.019333	1.019333	0.010372
All other services	0.074276	0.074276	0.107874	0.150648	0.150648	1.087906
Total output	1.418477	1.418483	1.483295	1.350478	1.350479	1.270781

TABLE 4.6. Competitive Imported Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Delivered for Final Use Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$\hat{\mu}^{**} [I - (I - \hat{\mu})^{**}]^{-1}$$

	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural products	0.005234	0.000792	0.000498	0.000019	0.024195	0.000136
Forestry products	0.000573	0.000263	0.000191	0.000294	0.000221	0.003559
Primary fish	0.000219	0.000061	0.000051	0.000001	0.003072	0.000011
Mining products	0.002409	0.001389	0.001256	0.000672	0.000963	0.005390
Food, textiles	0.066207	0.018364	0.015321	0.000381	0.040355	0.003156
Wood, paper products	0.009069	0.009015	0.008765	0.009706	0.023584	0.024795
Steel, metal products	0.041347	0.058065	0.059007	0.097066	0.037967	0.071220
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.027555	0.013824	0.012926	0.009665	0.009334	0.011022
Construction	- 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Transportation, communications	- 0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Distribution	0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
All other services	0.000312	0.000128	0.000115	0.000205	0.000163	0.000156
Total output	0.152927	0.101901	0.098130	0.118010	0.139855	0.119444
	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Construction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agricultural products	0.000133	0.000134	0.000106	0.000036	0.000036	0.000091
Forestry products	0.003568	0.003568	0.000519	0.000132	0.000132	0.000125
Primary fish	0.000010	0.000010	0.000004	0.000003	0.000003	0.000005
Mining products	0.005401	0.005400	0.004803	0.000650	0.000650	0.002684
Food, textiles	0.003122	0.003123	0.001206	0.000891	0.000891	0.001407
Wood, paper products	0.024837	0.024837	0.047044	0.004897	0.004897	0.014070
Steel, metal products	0.071252	0.071252	0.126958	0.029249	0.029249	0.018775
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.011017	0.011017	0.028533	0.010502	0.010502	0.006284
Construction	0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000
Transportation, communications	0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000
Distribution	0.000000	0.000000	- 0.000000	- 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
All other services	0.000156	0.000156	0.000227	0.000317	0.000317	0.000185
Total output	0.119497	0.119497	0.209401	0.046676	0.046676	0.043625

TABLE 4.7. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$R_I = [I - J(I - \hat{\mu})B]^{-1}$$

	Agri- culture	Forestry, fishing	Mining	Foods, textiles	Manufac- turing, all other	Con- struction	Transportation, communications, distribution	All other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture	1.022671	0.002925	0.001859	0.092601	0.007873	0.002723	0.002311	0.001425
Forestry, fishing	0.028209	1.008073	0.007798	0.190147	0.094234	0.013974	0.003656	0.003271
Mining	0.010533	0.005494	1.002939	0.004211	0.023616	0.021002	0.002844	0.011753
Foods, textiles	0.074646	0.017275	0.000431	1.045502	0.003522	0.001365	0.001006	0.000635
Manufacturing, all other	0.091440	0.057124	0.058705	0.058978	1.073933	0.155515	0.039565	0.055403
Construction	0.039774	0.015154	0.024371	0.018116	0.015624	1.010067	0.022659	0.055301
Transportation, communications, distribution	0.097114	0.065987	0.082593	0.125402	0.126330	0.172096	1.129704	0.073551
All other services	0.146708	0.054190	0.096413	0.076662	0.073318	0.106482	0.148707	1.085990
Total output	1.511092	1.226217	1.275105	1.611618	1.418448	1.483222	1.350452	1.267631

TABLE 4.8A. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Industry Output delivered for Final Use
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$V_B [I - J(I - \hat{\mu})B]^{-1}$$

.....

$$Q_B$$

	Agri- culture	Forestry, fishing	Mining	Foods, textiles	Manufac- turing, all other	Con- struction	Transportation, communications, distribution	All other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Taxes	0.053045	0.056932	0.044024	0.036075	0.027910	0.040701	0.049957	0.115178
Subsidies	- 0.036448	- 0.005709	- 0.002980	- 0.007169	- 0.005339	- 0.005013	- 0.027886	- 0.007669
Non-competitive imports	0.046840	0.021371	0.062843	0.154685	0.203095	0.081872	0.032104	0.081039
Wages and salaries	0.238725	0.422579	0.391509	0.364396	0.377177	0.465033	0.540778	0.299201
Unincorporated business income	0.350039	0.206496	0.043487	0.094230	0.047909	0.055220	0.094922	0.096190
Profit, rent, interest	0.082324	0.117276	0.221823	0.149294	0.157213	0.097530	0.141754	0.249128
Depreciation	0.112503	0.082904	0.121268	0.068617	0.072519	0.055211	0.121676	0.124722
Household income	0.636169	0.714288	0.462426	0.534435	0.472109	0.561640	0.694306	0.525089
Education and hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue	0.008343	0.052457	0.028846	0.024021	0.019183	0.024169	0.039035	0.043286
Municipal revenue	0.042395	0.005966	0.016784	0.016808	0.014209	0.015693	0.019251	0.076022
Federal revenue	- 0.020606	0.003733	0.022513	0.021641	0.026893	0.019346	0.010762	0.026714
Import leakage	0.068224	0.042503	0.230136	0.194607	0.275571	0.114495	0.068276	0.161958
Total primary	0.847029	0.901849	0.881974	0.860128	0.880484	0.790553	0.953306	0.957790
Factor incomes	0.671088	0.746351	0.656819	0.607921	0.582297	0.617782	0.777454	0.644520
Gross Domestic Product	0.800189	0.880478	0.819131	0.705443	0.677388	0.708681	0.921202	0.876751
Employment	0.209744	0.238857	0.081169	0.146032	0.100186	0.121140	0.164174	0.112181

TABLE 4.8B. Direct and Indirect Requirements for Industry Output Per Unit Commodity Output Delivered for Final Use
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$R_I^* \text{ or } J R_C^*$$

	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture	1.022671	0.067495	0.002926	0.001859	0.092597	0.007866
Forestry, fishing	0.028214	0.932995	1.008075	0.007800	0.190143	0.096572
Mining	0.010535	0.006073	0.005495	1.002940	0.004213	0.023569
Foods, textiles	0.074647	0.020706	0.017275	0.000431	1.045449	0.003629
Manufacturing, all other	0.091493	0.073902	0.057149	0.058724	0.059047	1.071292
Construction	0.039774	0.016718	0.015154	0.024371	0.018116	0.015623
Transportation, communications, distribution	0.097121	0.068824	0.065990	0.082595	0.125404	0.126179
All other services	0.146712	0.060318	0.054192	0.096414	0.076663	0.073271
	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Con-struction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture	0.007873	0.007875	0.002723	0.002311	0.002311	0.014573
Forestry, fishing	0.094236	0.094239	0.013978	0.003658	0.003658	0.003593
Mining	0.023617	0.023616	0.021004	0.002844	0.002844	0.011738
Foods, textiles	0.003522	0.003553	0.001365	0.001006	0.001006	0.001588
Manufacturing, all other	1.073955	1.073923	0.155570	0.039586	0.039586	0.036137
Construction	0.015624	0.015624	1.010068	0.022659	0.022659	0.055101
Transportation, communications, distribution	0.126333	0.126333	0.172102	1.129706	1.129706	0.074152
All other services	0.073320	0.073320	0.106485	0.148708	0.148708	1.073898

TABLE 4.9. Direct and Indirect Primary Input Requirements Per Unit Commodity Output Delivered for Final Use
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$V_B [I - J(I - \hat{\mu}) B]^{-1} J^*$$

$$Q_B^*$$

	Agricultural products	Forestry products	Primary fish	Mining products	Food, textiles	Wood, paper products
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Taxes	0.053046	0.056271	0.056932	0.044024	0.036075	0.027986
Subsidies	- 0.036448	- 0.007648	- 0.005709	- 0.002981	- 0.007169	- 0.005340
Non-competitive imports	0.046850	0.025593	0.021376	0.062846	0.154691	0.202633
Wages, salaries	0.238744	0.410308	0.422588	0.391516	0.364403	0.377299
Unincorporated business income	0.350042	0.213302	0.206497	0.043488	0.094228	0.048317
Profit, rent, interest	0.082332	0.115642	0.117280	0.221826	0.149297	0.157113
Depreciation	0.112506	0.084629	0.082905	0.121270	0.068618	0.072547
Household income	0.636192	0.705886	0.714299	0.462434	0.534439	0.472738
Education, hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue	0.008344	0.049190	0.052457	0.028847	0.024021	0.019268
Municipal revenue	0.042395	0.008388	0.005966	0.016785	0.016808	0.014188
Federal revenue	- 0.020604	0.002526	0.003733	0.022514	0.021642	0.026835
Import leakage	0.068238	0.047479	0.042509	0.230141	0.194615	0.274976
Total primary	0.847073	0.898097	0.901869	0.881990	0.860144	0.880554
Factor incomes	0.671117	0.739253	0.746365	0.656829	0.607928	0.582726
Gross Domestic Product	0.800222	0.872504	0.880494	0.819143	0.705452	0.677917
Employment	0.209749	0.235029	0.238859	0.081171	0.146032	0.100544
	Steel, metal products	Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	Con-struction	Transportation, communications	Distribution	All other services
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Taxes	0.027911	0.027911	0.040702	0.049958	0.049958	0.114378
Subsidies	- 0.005339	- 0.005339	- 0.005013	- 0.027886	- 0.027886	- 0.008039
Non-competitive imports	0.203099	0.203098	0.081882	0.032108	0.032108	0.080601
Wages, salaries	0.377184	0.377183	0.465052	0.540785	0.540785	0.298427
Unincorporated business income	0.047910	0.047911	0.055222	0.094923	0.094923	0.099459
Profit, rent, interest	0.157216	0.157215	0.097538	0.141757	0.141757	0.246982
Depreciation	0.072521	0.072521	0.055214	0.121678	0.121678	0.124565
Household income	0.472118	0.472119	0.561664	0.694315	0.694315	0.526523
Education, hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue	0.019183	0.019183	0.024170	0.039035	0.039035	0.042836
Municipal revenue	0.014209	0.014209	0.015693	0.019251	0.019251	0.075589
Federal revenue	0.026894	0.026894	0.019347	0.010763	0.010763	0.026105
Import leakage	0.275576	0.275573	0.114509	0.068281	0.068281	0.160754
Total primary	0.880502	0.880501	0.790598	0.953323	0.953323	0.956373
Factor incomes	0.582307	0.582307	0.617812	0.777465	0.777465	0.644867
Gross Domestic Product	0.677398	0.677398	0.708715	0.921214	0.921214	0.875771
Employment	0.100188	0.100189	0.121146	0.164175	0.164175	0.113438

TABLE 4.10A. Direct and Indirect Commodity Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$[I - (I - \hat{\mu}) B]^{-1} [(I - \hat{\mu}) D : E]$$

	Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government	Municipal government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agricultural products	0.043355	0.000283	2.039623	0.000870	0.000968	0.000857	0.001198
Forestry products	0.007724	0.016536	3.395609	0.005071	0.005881	0.008879	0.008711
Primary fish	0.022008	0.000193	- 0.030332	0.001043	0.000407	0.000356	0.000749
Mining products	0.009380	0.014618	- 3.010588	0.011575	0.006446	0.011097	0.023632
Food, textiles	0.112118	0.001093	- 0.172081	0.005914	0.002305	0.002019	0.004246
Wood, paper products	0.017162	0.033483	- 0.373453	0.009010	0.014294	0.032470	0.020563
Steel, metal products	0.013939	0.093543	- 0.049352	0.026250	0.024239	0.018881	0.017834
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.039101	0.047537	0.395914	0.017965	0.023284	0.042199	0.038345
Construction	0.022332	0.620223	0.053194	0.092821	0.239858	0.467850	0.268118
Transportation, communications	0.113384	0.076164	0.045094	0.032139	0.058852	0.129592	0.156007
Distribution	0.146100	0.038653	0.061646	0.023013	0.024817	0.038621	0.032632
All other services	0.321376	0.071605	0.167220	0.055219	0.050791	0.103121	0.150099
	Education	Hospitalization	Total domestic demand	Exports			
				Foreign	Canada	Total	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Agricultural products	0.000112	0.009210	0.024792	0.043633	0.088721	0.060758	
Forestry products	0.005675	0.005134	0.007041	0.081078	0.057257	0.072030	
Primary fish	0.000100	0.004248	0.013120	0.037749	0.050415	0.042559	
Mining products	0.006595	0.007313	0.011734	0.294332	0.176023	0.249397	
Food, textiles	0.000562	0.024099	0.067013	0.214144	0.286025	0.241445	
Wood, paper products	0.025225	0.016085	0.020665	0.387090	0.154640	0.298804	
Steel, metal products	0.010091	0.012695	0.026880	0.053815	0.263082	0.133296	
Non-metals, petroleum, chemicals	0.024548	0.023942	0.037254	0.031194	0.040744	0.034821	
Construction	0.178407	0.139028	0.171269	0.019570	0.021639	0.020356	
Transportation, communications	0.063572	0.052839	0.098850	0.122062	0.186584	0.146568	
Distribution	0.027311	0.043997	0.099230	0.038134	0.054706	0.044429	
All other services	0.062687	0.076734	0.218448	0.086655	0.118463	0.098736	

TABLE 4.10B. Direct and Indirect Industry Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$[I - \hat{J}(I - \hat{\mu}) B]^{-1} \hat{J} [(I - \hat{\mu}) D : E]$$

	Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government	Municipal government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	0.047981	0.002251	2.256548	0.001901	0.001994	0.002746	0.003681
Forestry, fishing	0.029177	0.015531	3.100860	0.005743	0.005868	0.008629	0.008836
Mining	0.009380	0.014618	- 3.010588	0.011575	0.006446	0.011097	0.023632
Foods, textiles	0.112114	0.001097	- 0.172087	0.005915	0.002307	0.002022	0.004248
Manufacturing, all other	0.070272	0.174711	0.022758	0.053274	0.061863	0.093591	0.076812
Construction	0.022332	0.620223	0.053194	0.092821	0.239858	0.467850	0.268118
Transportation, communications, distribution	0.259484	0.114817	0.106740	0.055152	0.083669	0.168213	0.188639
All other services	0.317238	0.070683	0.165067	0.054508	0.050137	0.101793	0.148166
Total output	0.867978	1.013930	2.522491	0.280889	0.452143	0.855942	0.722133
	Education	Hospitalization	Total domestic demand	Exports			
				Foreign	Canada	Total	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Agriculture	0.001278	0.010523	0.028050	0.049877	0.093867	0.066584	
Forestry, fishing	0.005399	0.009025	0.019667	0.113522	0.103624	0.109763	
Mining	0.006595	0.007313	0.011734	0.294332	0.176023	0.249397	
Foods, textiles	0.000565	0.024100	0.067012	0.214160	0.286022	0.241454	
Manufacturing, all other	0.059879	0.052755	0.084848	0.472258	0.458895	0.467183	
Construction	0.178407	0.139028	0.171269	0.019570	0.021639	0.020356	
Transportation, communications, distribution	0.090883	0.096837	0.197741	0.160196	0.241291	0.190996	
All other services	0.061880	0.075746	0.215635	0.085540	0.116937	0.097465	
Total output	0.404885	0.415326	0.795956	1.409453	1.498297	1.443196	

TABLE 4.10C. Indirect Primary Input Requirements of Final Expenditure Categories
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$V_B^* [I - J^* (I - \hat{\mu}) B^*]^{-1} J^* [(I - \hat{\mu}) D^* E^*]$$

.....

$$Q_B^*$$

	Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government	Municipal government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taxes	0.045648	0.027009	0.145062	0.010485	0.013954	0.027260	0.028570
Subsidies	- 0.009636	- 0.003467	- 0.086865	- 0.001759	- 0.002429	- 0.004797	- 0.005546
Non-competitive imports	0.052908	0.065194	- 0.107440	0.019171	0.026439	0.046593	0.039069
Wages, salaries	0.244394	0.312903	0.471712	0.084722	0.142253	0.271936	0.228427
Unincorporated business income	0.067715	0.037386	1.253517	0.013590	0.019401	0.037266	0.037313
Profit, rent, interest	0.115956	0.071399	- 0.202689	0.029155	0.035837	0.067527	0.072878
Depreciation	0.069685	0.039200	0.105774	0.016481	0.021116	0.040480	0.044227
Household income	0.367790	0.379131	1.978632	0.110311	0.176771	0.338308	0.297207
Education, hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue	0.022242	0.016231	0.082953	0.005739	0.008233	0.015976	0.015864
Municipal revenue	0.026697	0.010668	0.054123	0.005269	0.006004	0.011766	0.014024
Federal revenue	0.011470	0.013845	- 0.114947	0.004125	0.005980	0.011133	0.009763
Import leakage	0.088787	0.090547	- 0.527464	0.029919	0.038467	0.068601	0.063852
Total primary	0.586671	0.549623	1.579072	0.171845	0.256570	0.486264	0.444937
Factor incomes	0.428066	0.421687	1.522542	0.127467	0.197491	0.376729	0.338618
Gross Domestic Product	0.533762	0.484429	1.686515	0.152674	0.230132	0.439671	0.405868
Employment	0.087797	0.081653	0.898913	0.024169	0.038677	0.074078	0.065709
	Education	Hospitalization	Total domestic demand	Exports			
				Foreign	Canada	Total	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Taxes	0.013964	0.015371	0.035312	0.036828	0.040443	0.038201	
Subsidies	- 0.002636	- 0.003156	- 0.006959	- 0.006990	- 0.010426	- 0.008295	
Non-competitive imports	0.024061	0.025208	0.048670	0.135103	0.140244	0.137056	
Wages, salaries	0.127598	0.125918	0.232860	0.384502	0.401642	0.391012	
Unincorporated business income	0.018766	0.023021	0.050924	0.071663	0.089543	0.078454	
Profit, rent, interest	0.036396	0.040492	0.090512	0.169772	0.167180	0.168788	
Depreciation	0.021674	0.024271	0.053659	0.089332	0.092261	0.090445	
Household income	0.161825	0.166790	0.325627	0.505296	0.548374	0.521657	
Education, hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provincial revenue	0.008034	0.008496	0.018070	0.024684	0.025498	0.024993	
Municipal revenue	0.006474	0.007644	0.019297	0.016183	0.019594	0.017479	
Federal revenue	0.005491	0.005414	0.010672	0.021764	0.020639	0.021337	
Import leakage	0.036324	0.038510	0.077652	0.222952	0.214522	0.219750	
Total primary	0.239823	0.251125	0.504977	0.880211	0.920888	0.895660	
Factor incomes	0.182759	0.189432	0.374295	0.625937	0.658365	0.638253	
Gross Domestic Product	0.215762	0.225917	0.456307	0.745107	0.780643	0.758604	
Employment	0.035531	0.037880	0.075168	0.114739	0.130191	0.120608	

TABLE 4.11. Transformation of Final Expenditure Flows into Primary Inputs (Indirect Impact Only)
Atlantic Region 1965, Model I

$$*V_B R_{I,J} [(I - \hat{\mu}) *Dy + *Ex]$$

$$*Q_B$$

	Personal consumption	Capital formation	Inventory change	Federal government defence	Federal government civil	Provincial government	Municipal government
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
thousands of dollars							
Taxes	111,324.1	16,467.9	- 295.3	2,172.3	3,014.9	7,959.0	2,150.4
Subsidies	- 23,500.8	- 2,114.1	176.8	- 364.5	- 524.8	- 1,400.6	- 417.5
Non-competitive imports	129,030.9	39,750.0	218.7	3,971.8	5,712.6	13,603.7	2,940.7
Wages, salaries	596,021.1	190,783.0	- 960.4	17,552.9	30,736.3	79,396.9	17,193.4
Unincorporated business income	165,141.1	22,795.0	- 2,552.0	2,815.5	4,191.9	10,880.7	2,808.5
Profit, rent, interest	282,790.9	43,533.3	412.7	6,040.4	7,743.1	19,715.7	5,485.5
Depreciation	169,945.5	23,901.0	- 215.3	3,414.6	4,562.5	11,818.8	3,328.9
Household income	896,954.6	231,164.0	- 4,028.3	22,854.4	38,194.6	98,775.8	22,370.5
Education, hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue	54,242.5	9,896.5	- 168.9	1,188.9	1,778.8	4,664.4	1,194.0
Municipal revenue	65,107.8	6,504.8	- 110.2	1,091.7	1,297.2	3,435.3	1,055.6
Federal revenue	27,971.6	8,441.7	234.0	854.6	1,292.1	3,250.4	734.9
Import leakage	216,530.8	55,208.2	1,073.9	6,198.7	8,311.5	20,029.5	4,806.1
Total primary	1,430,753.0	335,116.2	- 3,214.8	35,603.0	55,436.6	141,974.3	33,490.0
Factor incomes	1,043,953.3	257,111.1	- 3,099.8	26,408.7	42,671.4	109,993.3	25,487.4
Gross Domestic Product	1,301,722.0	295,365.9	- 3,433.6	31,631.2	49,724.0	128,370.5	30,549.3
Employment	214,116.4	49,785.8	- 1,830.1	5,007.3	8,357.0	21,628.5	4,945.8
	Education	Hospitalization	Total domestic demand	Exports			
				Foreign	Canada	Total	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	
thousands of dollars							
Taxes	2,885.2	2,228.8	147,907.3	22,176.8	- 14,914.0	37,090.9	
Subsidies	- 544.7	- 457.7	- 29,147.7	- 4,209.3	- 3,844.7	- 8,054.0	
Non-competitive imports	4,971.2	3,655.1	203,854.6	81,354.9	51,717.9	133,073.0	
Wages, salaries	26,363.0	18,258.2	975,343.9	231,535.8	148,113.8	379,649.7	
Unincorporated business income	3,877.2	3,338.1	213,295.9	43,153.3	33,020.7	76,173.9	
Profit, rent, interest	7,519.7	5,871.4	379,112.6	102,231.4	61,651.2	163,882.8	
Depreciation	4,478.1	3,519.3	224,753.4	53,793.0	34,023.3	87,816.4	
Household income	33,434.8	24,184.7	1,363,904.0	304,274.2	202,224.3	506,498.5	
Education, hospitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provincial revenue	1,659.8	1,231.9	75,688.0	14,863.8	9,402.8	24,266.6	
Municipal revenue	1,337.7	1,108.4	80,828.2	9,745.0	7,225.8	16,970.8	
Federal revenue	1,134.5	785.0	44,698.8	13,105.6	7,610.9	20,716.5	
Import leakage	7,504.9	5,584.0	325,247.4	134,254.8	79,109.4	213,364.3	
Total primary	49,549.8	36,413.2	2,115,120.0	530,036.8	339,596.7	869,633.4	
Factor incomes	37,759.9	27,467.7	1,567,751.0	376,920.7	242,785.8	619,706.4	
Gross Domestic Product	44,578.6	32,758.0	1,911,265.0	448,681.3	287,878.4	736,559.8	
Employment	7,341.1	5,492.7	314,844.5	69,092.6	48,010.6	117,103.1	



APPENDIX I

**OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS AND INPUT AND
DEMAND FLOWS, 1965**



LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Output and Supply Flows, Newfoundland, 1965, Model I	285
Inputs and Demand Flows, Newfoundland, 1965, Model I	289
Output and Supply Flows, Prince Edward Island, 1965, Model I	294
Inputs and Demand Flows, Prince Edward Island, 1965, Model I	297
Output and Supply Flows, Nova Scotia, 1965, Model I	302
Inputs and Demand Flows, Nova Scotia, 1965, Model I	306
Output and Supply Flows, New Brunswick, 1965, Model I	312
Inputs and Demand Flows, New Brunswick, 1965, Model I	316
Output and Supply Flows, Atlantic Provinces, 1965, Model I	322
Inputs and Demand Flows, Atlantic Provinces, 1965, Model I	326



MODEL 1 NFLD., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	10059.9	55.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	25634.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	28698.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	153111.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	16314.2	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	4168.3	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	797.9	42851.1	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10070.7	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	117.3	--	--	10824.3	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1190.3
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	417.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	10059.9	26106.8	28698.0	153111.3	16314.2	5083.5	42851.1	10070.7	10824.3	1190.3
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	1425.0	--	--	--	675.6	3179.3	500.0	1579.0	300.0	400.6
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	474.6	20.0	--	--	300.0	1051.6	50.0	4834.2	--	--
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	1721.3	--	--	--	--	3202.3	0.5	--	--	157.7
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	4607.8	483.0	--	--	--	33583.5	797.9	7029.8	2263.0	30199.6
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	8228.7	503.0	--	--	975.6	41016.7	1348.4	13443.0	2563.0	30757.9
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	18288.6	26609.8	28698.0	153111.3	17289.8	46100.2	44199.5	23513.7	13387.3	31948.2
40 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	1384.8	21995.8	20401.0	--	4176.2	1137.8	317.8	4178.1	69.3	2637.0
41 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	15250.9	-46.2	2297.0	5466.5	175.2	44962.4	3459.7	19299.4	13318.0	29191.2
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	1652.9	4660.2	6000.0	147644.7	12938.4	--	40422.0	36.2	--	120.0
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	18288.6	26609.8	28698.0	153111.2	17289.8	46100.2	44199.5	23513.7	13387.3	31948.2

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	FABRIC. METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETR.FERT. PAINT,SOAP	MISC. MFG. PROD.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	4158.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	75227.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	3978.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	4683.9	55.8	--	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	1673.1	--	--	--	--	--
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	340.3	--	--	--	--
17 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	6776.6	--	--	--
18 PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10016.6	--	--
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	627.8
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	4179.4	75227.3	3978.1	4683.9	1728.9	340.3	6776.6	10022.2	--	627.8
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	1300.3	368.0	380.0	871.0	--	1027.0	126.8	8492.0	--	196.1
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	843.8	338.1	64.9	256.3	374.9	6.1	53.5	2154.4	--	230.9
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	20.5	--	30.0	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	19848.7	4366.9	2148.5	12728.4	70017.1	34520.1	8981.1	18929.8	--	150.0
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	21992.8	5073.0	2593.4	13876.2	70391.9	35583.2	9161.4	29576.2	--	577.0
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	26172.2	80300.2	6571.5	18560.1	72120.8	35923.5	15938.0	39598.4	--	1204.8
40 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	19812.3	4955.0	2718.2	18187.3	28845.1	6436.9	15234.5	25244.5	--	544.0
41 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	5630.0	1613.0	3853.3	372.7	43275.6	29486.6	-97.0	14077.2	--	660.7
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	730.5	73732.2	--	--	--	--	800.6	276.6	--	--
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	26172.8	80300.1	6571.5	18560.0	72120.7	35923.5	15938.1	39598.3	--	1204.7

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	730.0	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	186306.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	118063.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	12700.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	26247.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	101476.9	--	--	--	--	--
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	34204.6	--	--	--	--
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	38970.2	--	--	--
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39318.7	--	--
29 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14135.0	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19962.0
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	186306.0	118063.0	12700.8	26247.7	101476.9	34204.6	38970.2	40048.7	14135.0	19962.0
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 IMPORTS - PEL.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1561.0	--	--	--
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1561.0	--	--	--
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	186306.0	118063.0	12700.8	26247.7	101476.9	34204.6	40531.2	40048.7	14135.0	19962.0
40 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	20935.9	53115.2	7722.2	17110.1	19010.8	12134.7	36530.0	--	3073.0	1245.8
41 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	165370.1	44052.4	4978.6	9137.5	82466.1	22069.9	4001.2	40048.7	11062.0	18716.2
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	20895.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	186305.9	118062.9	12700.8	26247.6	101476.8	34204.6	40531.2	40048.7	14135.0	19962.0

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	10844.9
2 FORESTRY.....	--	25655.0
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	28698.0
4 METAL MINING.....	--	153111.3
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	16314.2
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	4168.3
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	43649.0
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	10070.7
9 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	10947.2
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	1190.3
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	4576.2
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	75227.3
13 PRINTING.....	--	3978.1
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	4739.7
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	1673.1
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	340.3
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	6776.6
18 PETR, FERT, PNT, SOAP.....	--	10016.6
19.....	--	--
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	627.8
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	186306.0
22 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	118063.0
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	12700.8
24 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	26247.7
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	101476.9
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	34204.6
27 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	38970.2
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	39318.7
29 HOTELS, REST.....	--	14135.0
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	19962.0
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	14253.3	14253.3
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	14253.3	1018241.9
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	20820.7
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	11053.3
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	5132.3
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	252215.6
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	289221.9
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	14253.3	1307462.0
40 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	10436.2	359572.3
41 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	2689.6	636836.0
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	1127.5	311036.7
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	14253.3	1307445.0

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	128.0	19.3	--	--	--	1033.3	--	104.0	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	20401.0	--	--	--
4	METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	133.0	--	625.3	--	--	37.2	9.0	0.6	--
6	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	441.5	442.6	122.8	--	50.9
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	313.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	2672.0	--	--	--	122.3	--	640.0	735.8	--
9	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	66.0	--
10	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	47.0	8.6	1715.0	--	11.3	44.3	46.4	--	237.9
11	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	10.0	10.6	521.3	633.1	101.6	193.5	--	8.9	0.3
12	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	42.0	--	--	56.1	209.3	194.2	1130.2	591.0	260.7
13	PRINTING.....	--	--	--	93.0	8.0	13.2	162.4	19.7	63.7
14	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	144.0	261.1	610.0	2429.9	1156.4	0.3	55.4	0.8	--
15	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	202.0	719.9	870.4	17384.1	114.5	114.1	757.5	100.1	194.1
16	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	644.9	5.5	--	--	--	--	--
17	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	51.0	--	--	60.7	--	--	--	--	--
18	PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	480.0	548.4	1511.2	5956.0	527.7	64.0	415.1	117.7	233.6
19	.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	191.5	--	--	12.2	100.2	--	--
21	CONSTRUCTION.....	100.0	249.0	125.9	4044.0	90.0	11.9	667.0	48.2	69.0
22	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	374.0	191.4	762.8	9087.8	417.0	222.9	1884.0	599.7	436.8
23	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	45.0	312.0	110.6	182.0	15.1	6.9	233.0	44.3	19.5
24	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	88.0	19.6	--	10363.3	463.6	47.3	456.0	74.2	139.9
25	DISTRIBUTION.....	280.0	113.0	445.2	2141.9	173.9	109.7	245.7	262.7	158.7
26	AUTO OPERATION.....	342.0	234.0	238.9	934.8	168.0	6.0	61.4	39.0	5.3
27	FINANCE,R.E.....	589.0	749.4	678.6	385.1	78.0	33.4	545.0	147.3	237.3
28	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	2.0	15.0	--	29.0	5.0	1.7	41.5	6.4	9.3
31	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	42.0	60.0	20.0	1579.7	40.0	23.4	519.5	219.2	295.0
32	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	5771.0	3511.3	9385.4	55366.0	3568.1	2469.6	28392.5	3195.8	2934.2
33	TAXES.....	167.0	611.0	869.9	5711.9	221.0	25.2	601.3	155.7	191.8
34	SUBSIDIES.....	-839.0	--	-446.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
35	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	62.0	83.1	165.6	10172.9	110.1	50.3	92.7	3021.5	803.7
36	WAGES & SALARIES.....	1058.0	15417.0	10516.8	39792.7	4106.2	895.0	10876.0	2228.5	1948.5
37	UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	3486.0	741.4	4413.5	--	2100.0	13.5	53.0	30.1	--
38	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	599.9	3382.5	2409.9	31873.1	4923.8	643.7	2553.5	1168.4	4732.6
39	DEPRECIATION.....	540.0	1908.7	1383.0	10194.7	1285.0	71.0	1080.0	270.7	336.4
40	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	5139.9	19277.0	17340.2	40127.6	6932.9	1162.7	12730.7	2844.4	5058.7
41	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	-1.0	581.9	850.8	4184.1	284.3	57.1	322.4	104.8	342.0
43	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	156.0	20.0	14.1	1639.8	16.7	10.4	455.0	46.5	97.3
44	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-823.0	13.0	-441.1	3030.0	393.3	147.2	575.7	348.0	1072.4
45	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	62.0	343.1	165.6	38569.1	3833.9	250.3	92.7	3260.5	1106.2
46	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	5073.9	22143.7	19312.6	97745.3	12746.1	1698.7	15256.5	6874.9	8013.0
47	FACTOR INCOMES.....	5143.9	19540.9	17340.2	71665.8	11130.0	1552.2	13482.5	3427.0	6681.1
48	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	5011.9	22060.6	19147.0	87572.4	12636.0	1648.4	15163.8	3853.4	7209.3
49	EMPLOYMENT.....	1850.0	3500.0	15000.0	5843.0	730.0	243.0	4275.0	515.0	425.0
50	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	10844.9	25655.0	28698.0	153111.2	16314.2	4168.3	43648.9	10070.7	10947.2
										1190.3

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH, & EQUIPT.	TRANSP, EQUIPT.	NONMET, MINERAL PR	PETR,FERT, PAINT,SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.7
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	1110.4	20883.2	--	--	--	1.9	0.3	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	87.2	--	3.7	--	--	349.7	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	38.6	1.0	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	116.9
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	454.5	0.1	--	14.6	--	5.5	--	--	--	25.8
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	11.2	1033.4	293.3	3.4	--	--	246.7	13.4	--	6.0
13 PRINTING.....	--	16.1	108.2	--	--	--	--	20.6	--	1.4
14 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	5.1	1038.9	6.3	266.6	99.8	8.7	5.3	121.7	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.	158.4	559.7	26.5	92.1	--	--	58.0	71.9	--	10.5
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 NONMET.MINERAL PR.	--	--	--	--	--	--	706.4	--	--	--
18 PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	143.1	2690.4	39.3	38.5	6.8	7.0	341.5	212.8	--	13.7
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	40.1	25.7	5.7	20.3	5.5	31.2	73.6	20.0	--	--
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	344.5	2404.6	80.8	398.2	125.4	19.6	598.6	490.5	--	29.4
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	47.6	167.1	34.8	32.4	11.6	0.8	14.2	11.9	--	6.2
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	80.2	2817.7	41.6	44.1	10.6	1.4	131.8	135.5	--	4.4
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	159.9	1425.9	28.9	189.1	50.5	9.6	290.8	476.0	--	10.1
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	12.2	10.8	4.1	5.4	28.1	--	6.5	1.5	--	1.3
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	271.0	289.6	57.5	110.2	56.4	10.0	85.2	71.3	--	16.0
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	2.3	--	1.5	5.4	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	--	0.3
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	51.8	591.6	24.0	22.1	19.5	1.3	51.0	53.7	--	12.0
32 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	2930.9	34043.0	755.1	1250.5	415.5	105.2	2964.4	1701.7	--	304.7
33 TAXES.....	39.7	220.2	38.2	109.6	67.4	1.8	76.7	41.9	--	19.4
34 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	159.4	2260.7	268.9	1700.2	201.6	31.0	20.2	6327.4	--	61.3
36 WAGES & SALARIES.....	1221.9	20444.9	1801.3	1346.6	524.4	182.6	2242.6	880.0	--	239.4
37 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	173.4	--	106.9	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	9.0
38 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	-82.6	13758.5	972.0	194.8	395.9	-13.6	888.9	975.8	--	-25.3
39 DEPRECIATION.....	134.1	4500.0	35.7	138.0	68.2	33.3	574.4	89.8	--	19.2
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1305.4	20468.7	2438.2	1386.5	803.8	169.0	2650.9	1570.3	--	223.1
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	11.0	1017.6	78.8	27.6	68.2	--	120.4	67.8	--	1.4
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	30.4	178.4	26.4	37.3	26.5	1.8	12.2	19.2	--	11.0
44 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	5.6	3346.5	219.0	114.1	89.2	--	203.7	240.4	--	7.0
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	159.4	11673.1	424.9	1785.7	201.6	31.0	250.7	6327.4	--	61.3
46 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	1645.9	41184.3	3223.0	3489.2	1257.5	235.1	3812.3	8314.9	--	323.0
47 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1312.7	34203.4	2880.2	1541.4	920.3	169.0	3141.0	1855.8	--	223.1
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1486.5	38923.6	2954.1	1789.0	1055.9	204.1	3792.1	1987.5	--	261.7
49 EMPLOYMENT.....	367.0	2995.0	458.0	315.0	104.0	51.0	465.0	179.0	--	63.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	4576.8	75227.2	3978.1	4739.7	1673.0	340.3	6776.7	10016.6	--	627.7

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE. R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS. REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	46.1	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES	2901.0	29.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80.0
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	160.0	25.2	17.3	--	130.4	--	--	--	26.1	8.4
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	16307.4	18.2	--	--	89.2	--	108.7	--	1205.0	104.0
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD	440.3	53.0	--	--	340.2	--	--	--	7.5	4.8
13 PRINTING	--	23.2	103.7	7.2	--	--	247.0	--	76.7	20.6
14 FABRIC. METAL PROD	11034.6	589.3	10.6	215.4	17.1	15.8	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.	4146.8	8.4	93.6	85.0	1106.7	158.1	968.3	--	800.0	31.0
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	5774.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 NONMET.MINERAL PR.	14389.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.0
18 PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP	2494.6	6594.6	0.6	974.3	572.6	44.2	12.1	--	999.9	117.2
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MFG. PROD	--	24.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	49.0
21 CONSTRUCTION	60.0	1186.0	94.9	1507.0	427.3	237.1	817.7	10500.0	250.0	214.0
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	13123.5	5527.9	903.5	525.5	11484.0	11.1	1328.8	--	817.6	450.5
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.	186.0	834.0	302.3	55.0	1357.0	165.1	463.6	--	144.5	114.1
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS	117.0	415.7	145.8	86.0	821.2	63.2	46.0	--	332.5	101.0
25 DISTRIBUTION	8769.7	2295.9	72.8	130.7	339.8	--	323.0	--	186.4	145.9
26 AUTO OPERATION	2305.0	7397.7	36.2	20.0	--	--	3.0	--	106.8	153.0
27 FINANCE,R.E.	9535.0	6848.1	111.5	99.5	5605.3	3392.2	3744.7	498.6	945.5	929.0
28 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS, REST.	--	3073.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES	62.0	248.6	15.0	6.5	287.6	--	33.7	--	333.3	125.0
31 BUSINESS SERVICES	1635.0	968.9	300.3	35.0	2568.3	126.4	476.5	--	596.0	77.0
32 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	87713.3	41935.6	2208.1	3747.1	25150.1	4213.2	8573.1	10998.6	6850.5	2759.5
33 TAXES	5845.1	3314.7	244.3	431.9	466.7	3834.8	3409.7	1575.0	798.4	80.0
34 SUBSIDIES	--	-12350.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	17879.5	1099.5	671.8	184.7	1244.2	8535.0	3080.0	--	472.5	533.5
36 WAGES & SALARIES	58852.0	54512.8	9716.9	3903.0	45780.5	9219.3	9387.8	--	2680.2	8353.2
37 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.	3100.0	4353.6	--	--	14767.4	3500.0	--	--	1676.5	4000.0
38 PROFIT,RENT,INT.	8966.0	12361.2	-1498.3	12544.0	11806.9	3637.8	12265.2	14861.9	819.0	3405.8
39 DEPRECIATION	3950.0	12835.7	1358.0	5437.0	2261.1	1264.5	2254.4	11883.2	837.9	830.0
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	66758.0	59867.4	9574.9	4558.2	65084.3	14352.6	11635.3	12161.1	4863.7	15203.5
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	5388.0	4559.1	75.0	1043.5	1513.5	4213.3	2341.7	--	389.9	190.0
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	70.0	283.6	162.7	11.0	156.7	--	1078.7	1575.0	431.5	20.0
44 FEDERAL REVENUE	2582.1	-6788.0	156.6	2634.9	3707.0	1237.0	2924.0	--	75.8	425.5
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE	19844.5	5369.7	-834.5	8816.0	3604.2	8924.0	10163.0	2700.8	685.7	533.5
46 TOTAL PRIMARY	98592.6	76127.4	10492.7	22500.6	76326.7	29991.4	30397.1	28320.1	7284.5	17202.5
47 FACTOR INCOMES	70918.0	71227.6	8218.6	16447.0	72354.8	16357.1	21653.0	14861.9	5175.7	15759.0
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.	80713.1	75027.9	9820.9	22315.9	75082.6	21456.4	27317.1	28320.1	6812.0	16669.0
49 EMPLOYMENT	13380.0	12470.0	1755.0	836.0	17500.0	3000.0	1400.0	--	2000.0	7500.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT	186305.9	118063.0	12700.8	26247.7	101476.8	34204.6	38970.2	39318.7	14135.0	19962.0

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	14827.0	--	--	--	9.2	29.0	15.0	--	370.7
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	451.8	--	-527.0	--	--	--	29.0	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	2297.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	5466.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	193.2	--	-318.0	--	--	--	300.0	--	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	43422.5	--	40.4	67.6	29.6	86.0	39.0	--	1277.3
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	2958.7	--	345.0	11.2	11.7	55.0	5.0	--	73.1
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	19018.0	--	7.6	--	6.3	48.0	6.0	--	213.5
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	13360.2	--	-42.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	28727.8	--	-12.9	171.2	14.4	150.0	30.0	--	110.7
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	--	4850.0	--	152.8	9.8	35.4	170.0	40.0	159.0	213.0
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	3.5	1300.0	--	305.0	--	--	--	--	8.0	--
13 PRINTING.....	1732.5	2048.5	--	-2.7	--	5.7	550.0	100.0	898.0	253.8
14 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	86.2	--	15.0	213.1	--	12.9	20.0	--	--	111.7
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	13.5	--	39813.0	45.6	--	71.0	679.0	1106.0	881.0	680.0
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	18378.0	315.0	--	--	10614.6	179.0	--	--	--
17 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	-143.3	--	46.3	--	--	--	--
18 PETR, FERT, PNT, SOAP.....	80.5	11812.6	--	39.9	2.6	188.2	607.0	165.0	585.0	676.9
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	144.0	584.3	--	6.4	--	--	20.0	30.0	20.0	--
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	88441.1	--	1507.0	12676.0	43796.0	5977.0	6330.0	6643.0
22 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	392.0	36475.0	--	--	70.0	748.4	3848.2	1250.0	997.0	663.8
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	2802.0	4240.9	--	--	160.0	145.6	244.0	70.0	51.0	67.1
24 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	45.0	6700.0	--	--	148.9	270.8	562.0	686.0	517.0	252.8
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	137.3	80053.0	--	--	98.0	478.5	401.0	201.0	415.0	819.6
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	12.5	21217.5	--	--	176.4	--	164.0	60.0	142.0	310.0
27 FINANCE, R.E.....	389.5	2935.6	--	--	--	153.6	200.0	255.0	225.0	232.0
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	40048.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS, REST.....	--	11007.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.0	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	11.5	17991.1	--	--	--	108.7	188.0	--	24.0	404.4
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	5.0	689.6	--	--	204.4	437.0	1021.0	150.0	79.0	108.6
32 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	5855.0	385587.6	128584.1	5576.2	2627.1	26063.9	53017.2	10514.0	11386.0	13482.0
33 TAXES.....	140.4	68278.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 SUBSIDIES.....	-65.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	438.2	52926.5	--	--	158.9	352.1	1500.0	593.0	1495.0	3103.0
36 WAGES & SALARIES.....	3825.2	--	--	--	7241.0	21654.0	16411.6	2750.0	21822.0	15697.0
37 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	1800.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	2167.4	--	--	--	--	--	11219.0	1062.0	2781.0	165.0
39 DEPRECIATION.....	92.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	6658.1	--	--	--	7241.0	21654.0	19730.6	2750.0	21822.0	15697.0
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	3283.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	152.4	33617.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	1377.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	276.1	30000.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	1219.0	52926.5	--	--	158.9	352.1	9400.0	1655.0	4276.0	3268.0
46 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	8398.3	121205.1	--	--	7399.9	22006.1	29130.6	4405.0	26098.0	18965.0
47 FACTOR INCOMES.....	7792.6	--	--	--	7241.0	21654.0	27630.6	3812.0	24603.0	15862.0
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	7960.1	68278.6	--	--	7241.0	21654.0	27630.6	3812.0	24603.0	15862.0
49 EMPLOYMENT.....	940.0	--	--	--	1300.0	4000.0	2850.0	550.0	7500.0	5500.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	14253.3	506792.8	128584.1	5576.2	10027.0	48070.0	82147.8	14919.0	37484.0	32447.0

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	15250.9	348.0	1234.9	70.0	--	--	--	1652.9	1384.8	18288.6
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	-46.2	4660.2	--	--	--	--	--	4660.2	21995.8	26609.8
3 PRIMARY FISH	2297.0	--	--	6000.0	--	--	--	6000.0	20401.0	28698.0
4 METALS	5466.5	122282.4	23500.3	1862.1	--	--	--	147644.7	--	153111.2
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	175.2	1157.5	11780.9	--	--	--	--	12938.4	4176.2	17289.8
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	44962.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1137.8	46100.2
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	3459.7	38585.0	1537.0	300.0	--	--	--	40422.0	317.8	44199.5
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	19299.4	2.4	17.3	--	16.5	--	--	36.2	4178.1	23513.7
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	13318.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.3	13387.3
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	29191.2	--	120.0	--	--	--	--	120.0	2637.0	31948.2
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	5630.0	401.1	325.6	3.8	--	--	--	730.5	19812.3	26172.8
12 PULP,PAPER & PROD.....	1613.0	73379.8	226.9	125.6	--	--	--	73732.2	4955.0	80300.1
13 PRINTING.....	3853.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2718.2	6571.5
14 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	372.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18187.4	18560.0
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	43275.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28845.2	72120.7
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	29486.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6436.9	35923.5
17 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	-97.0	--	--	785.4	6.1	9.1	--	800.6	15234.5	15938.1
18 PETR,FERT,PNT,SOAP.....	14077.2	--	--	196.7	66.3	13.6	--	276.6	25244.5	39598.3
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	660.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	544.0	1204.7
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	165370.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20935.9	186305.9
22 TRANSP.TRAVEL,ENT.....	44052.4	18490.4	2405.0	--	--	--	--	20895.4	53115.2	118062.9
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	4978.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7722.2	12700.8
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	9137.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17110.2	26247.6
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	82466.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19010.8	101476.8
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	22069.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12134.7	34204.6
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	4001.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36530.0	40531.2
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	40048.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40048.7
29 HOTELS, REST.....	11062.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3073.0	14135.0
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	18716.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1245.8	19962.0
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	2689.6	--	1127.5	--	--	--	--	1127.5	10436.2	14253.3
32 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	636837.9	259306.6	42275.4	9343.6	88.9	22.7	--	311037.1	359588.9	1307461.0
33 TAXES.....	68278.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29316.4	97595.1
34 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13700.7	-13700.7
35 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	60128.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59925.6	120054.1
36 WAGES & SALARIES.....	85575.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	322446.1	408021.6
37 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44347.5	44347.5
38 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	15227.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150639.4	165866.4
39 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65677.4	65677.4
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	88894.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	412800.7	501695.3
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	3283.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3283.9
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	33617.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27986.7	61604.1
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	1377.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6593.6	7971.0
44 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	30000.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15774.2	45774.2
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	72036.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	129819.4	201855.9
46 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	229209.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	658652.1	887861.8
47 FACTOR INCOMES.....	100802.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	517433.3	618235.8
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	169081.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	598726.6	767807.8
49 EMPLOYMENT.....	21700.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98371.0	120071.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	866047.5	259306.6	42275.4	9343.6	88.9	22.7	--	311037.1	1018241.7	2195319.0

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	38917.0	1058.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	7083.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	632.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	24816.2	--	6.2	--	--	--
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	3.3	6813.7	--	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2218.4	--	--	--
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	867.2	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1870.5	--
10 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630.1
11 PULP-PAPER,PRINT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL,MACH,TRANSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN,MSC.MFG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 TRANSP.TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	38917.0	1158.0	7083.0	632.8	24819.5	6813.7	2224.6	867.2	1870.5	630.1
31 IMPORTS - NS.....	12.5	--	--	200.0	120.3	41.0	650.7	744.0	396.0	543.2
32 IMPORTS - NB.....	257.0	--	--	241.3	737.1	20.0	3089.8	--	100.0	186.3
33 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 IMPORTS - RES.....	3358.2	--	--	--	2563.5	3.3	3576.6	1427.7	5097.4	4606.9
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	3627.7	--	--	441.3	3420.9	64.3	7317.1	2171.7	5593.4	5336.4
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	42544.7	1158.0	7083.0	1074.1	28240.4	6878.0	9541.7	3038.9	7463.9	5966.5
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	13017.5	82.7	3803.0	933.4	3304.6	299.9	3984.1	92.2	750.5	5033.6
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	4251.7	505.0	489.0	140.7	12634.0	1445.1	5557.6	2946.7	5730.5	932.9
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	25275.5	570.3	2791.0	--	12301.6	5133.0	--	--	982.9	--
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	42544.7	1158.0	7083.0	1074.1	28240.2	6878.0	9541.7	3038.9	7463.9	5966.5

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	PULP-PAPER &PR.PRINT.		METAL.MACH TRANSP.EQ.			NONMET.MIN MISC.MANUF	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.		CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL.ENT
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 PULP-PAPER,PRINT.....	1672.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL,MACH,TRANSP.....	--	--	2461.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN,MSC.MFG.....	--	--	--	--	--	307.9	--	--	--	--
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2828.4	--	--	--
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39160.0	--
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19099.4
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1672.2	--	2461.1	--	--	307.9	2828.4	--	39160.0	19099.4
31 IMPORTS - NS.....	279.0	--	1078.4	--	--	272.5	449.4	--	--	--
32 IMPORTS - NB.....	441.6	--	715.5	--	--	465.9	1541.4	--	--	--
33 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	13.6	--	--	--
35 IMPORTS - RES.....	1579.1	--	28625.4	--	--	3100.4	555.2	--	--	--
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	2299.7	--	30419.3	--	--	3847.9	2559.6	--	--	--
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	3971.9	--	32880.4	--	--	4155.8	5388.0	--	39160.0	19099.4
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	2521.7	--	9336.7	--	--	3880.3	4270.2	--	4467.4	12271.3
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	1450.2	--	23328.9	--	--	267.1	542.9	--	34692.6	6827.5
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	214.7	--	--	8.4	574.9	--	--	--
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	3971.9	--	32880.2	--	--	4155.8	5388.0	--	39160.0	19098.8

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	2731.0	--	--	--	42706.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7083.0
4 NONMETAL, QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	632.8
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24822.4
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6817.0
7 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2218.4
8 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	867.2
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1870.5
10 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630.1
11 PULP-PAPER, PRINT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1672.2
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL, MACH, TRANSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2461.1
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN, MSC. MFG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	307.9
17 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2828.4
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39160.0
20 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19099.4
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	3670.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3670.8
22 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	4247.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4247.9
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	26019.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	26019.3
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	12258.9	--	--	--	--	--	12258.9
25 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	11775.9	--	--	--	--	11775.9
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	10052.5	--	--	--	10052.5
27 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3710.0	--	--	3710.0
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7321.3	--	7321.3
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3776.9	3776.9
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3670.8	4247.9	26019.3	12258.9	11775.9	12783.5	3710.0	7321.3	3776.9	236109.3
31 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4787.0
32 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7795.9
33 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.7
35 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54493.6
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	67099.2
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	3670.8	4247.9	26019.3	12258.9	11775.9	12783.5	3710.0	7321.3	3776.9	303208.3
38 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	1782.6	1656.2	6259.3	4134.7	10763.4	--	723.0	384.4	2989.1	96735.4
39 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	1888.2	2591.3	19760.0	8124.2	1012.5	12783.5	2987.0	6936.9	430.6	158255.6
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	357.2	48209.5
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	3670.8	4247.5	26019.3	12258.9	11775.9	12783.5	3710.0	7321.3	3776.9	303200.4

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	1345.0	--	--	--	11438.1	--	190.8	--	22.9	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	82.3
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	3803.0	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES	270.0	--	8.5	--	6.9	9.3	5.6	--	--	--
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT	--	--	--	--	3179.8	11.2	81.6	--	--	--
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	288.8	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.	3563.0	--	--	--	55.0	--	230.6	131.5	--	--
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	65.6	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	224.0	--	158.0	--	43.2	3.4	34.2	--	10.2	5.9
10 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	36.0	--	359.4	--	34.8	21.6	--	--	--	64.4
11 PULP-PAPER,PRINT	120.0	--	--	--	618.4	132.7	11.2	--	2.5	0.4
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL,MACH,TRANSP.	1827.0	10.0	721.1	5.0	722.1	176.2	17.3	11.0	9.2	17.8
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN,MSC.MFG	347.0	--	4.5	--	12.3	3.6	--	--	--	--
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP	3463.0	--	5.3	1.3	--	--	--	11.2	--	34.8
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION	1297.0	--	22.7	--	89.7	40.0	8.8	3.5	11.2	3.1
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	1528.0	--	305.3	101.9	1327.5	392.1	143.2	33.3	114.5	22.7
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.	179.0	--	10.0	0.5	40.2	47.0	6.3	2.0	3.5	2.0
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS	315.0	--	--	0.5	225.3	65.0	24.2	5.0	10.1	9.6
23 DISTRIBUTION	1150.0	--	185.5	0.6	798.9	40.1	119.7	28.4	98.8	18.0
24 AUTO OPERATION	1734.0	--	88.1	1.6	12.4	8.5	0.8	1.8	3.6	1.0
25 FINANCE,R.E.	2429.0	--	379.6	2.5	294.8	135.5	21.6	18.1	26.5	9.7
26 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES	5.0	--	--	--	10.2	6.0	0.6	0.8	--	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES	427.0	--	16.0	--	117.0	101.2	24.9	25.5	22.1	2.2
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	20259.0	10.0	2552.8	113.9	19026.5	4996.8	959.1	337.7	335.1	273.9
31 TAXES	551.0	--	191.6	0.2	143.7	36.3	21.8	42.9	73.3	10.9
32 SUBSIDIES	-967.0	--	-12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	1343.0	--	478.8	1.9	333.8	358.7	765.8	50.9	950.5	18.7
34 WAGES & SALARIES	3577.0	--	1008.7	13.9	3060.1	845.0	299.5	201.9	241.3	233.2
35 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.	12966.0	90.0	986.7	377.4	36.4	360.0	76.0	1.2	29.0	56.1
36 PROFIT,RENT,INT.	1466.0	--	1332.2	125.5	1890.1	130.2	38.8	200.2	223.2	27.3
37 DEPRECIATION	3511.0	--	544.7	--	331.7	90.0	57.4	32.4	18.1	10.0
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	17977.5	90.0	3269.9	511.8	3675.4	1284.9	375.5	274.0	416.8	295.3
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	-151.5	--	191.5	0.2	164.1	28.4	7.7	20.0	22.4	3.2
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	505.0	--	11.6	--	95.9	17.0	7.9	7.8	5.0	3.6
42 FEDERAL REVENUE	-738.0	--	33.7	5.0	390.0	41.2	19.0	80.4	122.6	12.9
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE	1343.0	--	478.8	1.9	1138.7	358.7	791.8	114.9	950.5	31.2
44 TOTAL PRIMARY	22447.0	90.0	4530.2	518.9	5795.8	1820.2	1259.3	529.5	1535.4	356.2
45 FACTOR INCOMES	18009.0	90.0	3327.6	516.8	4986.6	1335.2	414.3	403.3	493.5	316.6
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.	21104.0	90.0	4051.4	517.0	5462.0	1461.5	493.5	478.6	584.9	337.5
47 EMPLOYMENT	6550.0	--	2000.0	4.0	881.0	590.0	99.0	54.0	92.0	71.0
48 TOTAL OUTPUT	42706.0	100.0	7083.0	632.8	24822.2	6817.0	2218.4	867.2	1870.5	630.1

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	PULP-PAPER & PR.PRINT.		METAL,MACH TRANSP.EQ.			NONMET.MIN MISC.MANUF	FERT.PAINT & SOAP		CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP, TRAVEL,ENT
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	13.4	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	13.7	--	610.9	4.2
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	0.3	--	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	57.6	8.5
10 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	--	--	507.6	--	--	--	--	--	3835.2	5.6
11 PULP-PAPER,PRINT	176.5	--	--	--	--	8.1	158.9	--	104.5	9.8
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL,MACH,TRANSP.	23.9	--	115.2	--	--	3.6	29.4	--	3447.3	1285.7
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN,MSC.MFG	--	--	--	--	--	31.4	--	--	3374.8	2.5
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP	--	--	138.1	--	--	--	322.3	--	175.9	41.4
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	101.0
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	113.3	--	151.3	--	--	10.9	217.7	--	2701.6	889.0
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.	47.4	--	13.1	--	--	0.9	11.7	--	36.5	186.5
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS	19.0	--	28.1	--	--	3.7	9.0	--	45.0	90.4
23 DISTRIBUTION	30.9	--	114.7	--	--	8.3	106.6	--	1997.2	893.6
24 AUTO OPERATION	5.9	--	0.9	--	--	0.6	0.7	--	851.0	1388.4
25 FINANCE,R.E.	39.9	--	45.6	--	--	3.2	60.7	--	1743.0	1354.0
26 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	723.0
28 PERSONAL SERVICES	1.8	--	1.0	--	--	--	0.4	--	9.0	78.5
29 BUSINESS SERVICES	34.2	--	25.2	--	--	2.0	18.9	--	576.0	354.1
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	496.1	--	1154.5	--	--	83.5	964.0	--	19578.9	7416.2
31 TAXES	67.2	--	26.0	--	--	12.5	40.3	--	1149.7	1382.6
32 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2648.0
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	198.8	--	387.5	--	--	23.9	1285.8	--	4542.9	1613.9
34 WAGES & SALARIES	626.5	--	882.9	--	--	107.3	199.0	--	7629.0	7844.8
35 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.	18.7	--	21.8	--	--	23.0	1.3	--	4300.0	2350.0
36 PROFIT,RENT,INT.	225.3	--	-95.7	--	--	37.6	169.6	--	1359.5	-2310.0
37 DEPRECIATION	39.6	--	84.0	--	--	20.1	168.4	--	600.0	3449.9
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	736.3	--	790.5	--	--	155.7	210.3	--	12504.0	9814.8
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	16.3	--	4.3	--	--	4.5	15.8	--	941.0	1249.7
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	40.4	--	15.6	--	--	1.1	20.7	--	87.0	81.0
42 FEDERAL REVENUE	113.7	--	24.6	--	--	19.1	58.9	--	629.3	-2596.1
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE	229.8	--	387.5	--	--	23.9	1390.3	--	4819.8	-316.1
44 TOTAL PRIMARY	1176.1	--	1306.5	--	--	224.4	1864.4	--	19581.1	11683.2
45 FACTOR INCOMES	870.5	--	809.0	--	--	167.9	369.9	--	13288.5	7884.8
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.	977.3	--	919.0	--	--	200.5	578.6	--	15038.2	10069.3
47 EMPLOYMENT	186.0	--	220.0	--	--	33.0	45.0	--	2825.0	2090.0
48 TOTAL OUTPUT	1672.2	--	2461.0	--	--	307.9	2828.4	--	39160.0	19099.4

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS. REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	6790.4
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	489.0
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.7
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.0	--	11866.9
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1322.4
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	5470.8
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2948.1
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	3.9	--	178.5	--	--	--	4.3	4.8	--	5584.9
10 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	--	--	27.0	--	10.0	--	100.0	32.0	--	702.5
11 PULP-PAPER,PRINT.....	49.6	2.7	85.1	--	59.6	--	16.1	14.3	951.3	1052.2
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL,MACH,TRANSP.....	8.8	50.0	298.7	82.0	365.4	--	65.0	29.0	16.0	5331.5
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN,MSC.MFG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.2	47.0	238.3
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	0.2	0.8	3.7	18.4	--	--	11.0	32.3	10.5	500.0
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	157.5	306.0	133.7	125.5	280.7	1800.0	10.0	60.0	--	--
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	217.6	144.1	2595.8	503.3	170.2	--	247.9	202.2	138.0	3519.0
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	25.0	11.4	305.1	60.6	86.6	--	71.8	64.1	571.4	1624.6
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	79.8	36.1	338.9	25.1	18.4	--	204.7	65.3	38.0	1739.3
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	11.8	33.5	368.3	--	42.5	--	80.5	77.4	54.0	19033.9
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	7.7	5.0	--	--	1.0	--	20.7	1.0	--	7911.3
25 FINANCE,R.E.....	210.1	55.0	1093.6	1013.9	1004.2	177.7	73.5	390.7	181.0	613.5
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12783.5
27 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2952.0
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	10.0	2.0	71.8	--	8.2	--	108.1	51.0	20.0	6779.3
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	64.4	18.0	738.4	133.9	96.2	--	121.4	28.5	42.0	78.9
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	846.4	664.6	6239.4	1962.7	2143.0	1977.7	1135.0	1145.8	2069.2	99882.8
31 TAXES.....	70.2	16.7	371.7	1235.7	847.7	1808.0	117.1	60.0	68.0	18890.6
32 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-52.0	--
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	294.5	728.4	860.4	4195.0	555.1	--	128.4	206.2	144.0	10551.8
34 WAGES & SALARIES.....	1340.4	1003.3	8125.3	1227.9	2934.0	--	929.7	2083.3	445.0	--
35 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	--	--	5497.2	2000.0	--	--	935.4	2400.0	650.0	--
36 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	537.5	1194.9	3507.4	975.6	4141.0	3334.0	321.6	1291.0	414.7	--
37 DEPRECIATION.....	581.8	640.0	1417.9	662.0	1155.1	2932.8	142.8	135.0	38.0	--
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1461.5	1448.4	14904.8	3512.9	3439.2	2425.0	2084.5	5686.8	1289.4	--
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	829.9
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	31.0	56.0	315.5	1160.6	327.2	--	63.2	18.5	15.9	8829.4
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	61.8	16.0	320.2	123.1	519.1	1808.0	57.5	40.0	2.0	458.7
42 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	93.4	263.5	977.6	297.0	748.4	--	28.4	89.0	26.3	8772.6
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	594.9	1159.4	1843.9	4540.6	3443.9	909.0	198.6	206.2	336.1	10551.8
44 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	2824.4	3583.3	19779.9	10296.2	9632.9	8074.8	2575.0	6175.5	1707.7	29442.4
45 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1877.9	2198.2	17129.9	4203.5	7075.0	3334.0	2186.7	5774.3	1509.7	--
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	2529.9	2854.9	18919.5	6101.2	9077.8	8074.8	2446.6	5969.3	1563.7	18890.6
47 EMPLOYMENT.....	470.0	204.0	4400.0	1000.0	600.0	--	700.0	2500.0	700.0	--
48 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	3670.8	4247.9	26019.3	12258.9	11775.9	10052.5	3710.0	7321.3	3776.9	129325.1

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	-2732.0	--	5.2	64.6	12.0	--	111.5	4251.7	5591.0
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	505.0	570.3
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	489.0	--
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	--	--	--	90.0	--	--	140.7	--
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	298.5	95.0	33.3	64.3	11.0	--	265.0	12634.0	65.0
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	102.0	--	1.0	4.0	2.0	--	13.7	1445.1	4000.5
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	7.4	--	3.4	13.0	1.0	--	62.0	5557.6	--
8 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW	--	-1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2946.7	--
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	--	76.8	--	2.2	7.0	18.0	1.0	40.6	5730.5	--
10 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	--	2.8	13.3	5.0	--	10.0	109.0	90.3	932.9	--
11 PULP-PAPER, PRINT	--	5.6	10.0	0.4	80.0	15.0	213.0	74.0	1450.2	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL, MACH, TRANSP.	14520.0	2.6	433.5	1860.3	603.0	255.0	69.0	254.0	23328.9	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN, MSC. MFG	--	-0.3	--	0.1	--	10.0	4.0	15.0	267.1	--
17 FERT, PAINT, SOAP	--	-52.5	--	10.4	11.0	--	24.0	50.0	542.9	--
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION	16371.6	--	2657.0	2127.0	11919.0	240.0	1016.0	362.0	34692.6	--
20 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT	--	--	170.6	420.1	1653.0	500.0	390.0	174.8	6827.5	--
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	--	--	50.0	22.5	80.0	55.0	36.0	20.1	1888.2	--
22 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	--	--	340.3	34.8	121.0	184.0	90.0	81.9	2591.3	--
23 DISTRIBUTION	--	--	75.9	208.6	95.0	95.0	122.0	129.6	19760.0	--
24 AUTO OPERATION	--	--	26.9	14.0	53.0	50.0	69.0	--	8124.2	--
25 FINANCE, R.E.	--	--	23.7	34.4	134.0	39.0	90.0	77.9	1012.5	--
26 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12783.5	--
27 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.0	--	2987.0	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES	--	--	28.0	13.7	36.0	--	11.0	68.9	6936.9	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES	--	--	31.1	41.7	141.1	50.0	36.0	51.8	430.6	--
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	30891.6	-2290.5	3955.3	4838.1	15079.0	1642.0	2315.0	1943.1	158256.2	10226.8
31 TAXES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18890.6	--
32 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	--	--	737.7	226.9	465.0	380.0	579.0	1032.7	13973.1	--
34 WAGES & SALARIES	--	--	8500.0	6339.0	3708.0	791.0	5542.0	3097.0	27977.0	--
35 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 PROFIT, RENT, INT.	--	--	--	--	2999.0	472.0	904.0	91.0	4466.0	--
37 DEPRECIATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	--	--	8500.0	6339.0	4707.0	791.0	5542.0	3097.0	28976.0	--
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	829.9	--
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8829.4	--
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	458.7	--
42 FEDERAL REVENUE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8772.6	--
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE	--	--	737.7	226.9	2465.0	852.0	1483.0	1123.7	17440.1	--
44 TOTAL PRIMARY	--	--	9237.7	6565.9	7172.0	1643.0	7025.0	4220.7	65306.7	--
45 FACTOR INCOMES	--	--	8500.0	6339.0	6707.0	1263.0	6446.0	3188.0	32443.0	--
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.	--	--	8500.0	6339.0	6707.0	1263.0	6446.0	3188.0	51333.6	--
47 EMPLOYMENT	--	--	1400.0	1200.0	800.0	240.0	1400.0	1500.0	6540.0	--
48 TOTAL OUTPUT	30891.6	-2290.5	13193.0	11404.0	22251.0	3285.0	9340.0	6163.8	223562.7	10226.8

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	11278.2	5912.0	773.0	--	1721.3	25275.5	13017.5	42544.7
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	570.3	82.7	1158.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	222.0	2569.0	--	--	2791.0	3803.0	7083.0
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	933.4	1074.1
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	2226.9	5577.1	1230.3	--	3202.3	12301.6	3304.6	28240.2
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	565.0	440.0	127.0	--	0.5	5133.0	299.9	6878.0
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3984.1	9541.7
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	92.2	3038.9
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	120.5	704.7	--	157.7	982.9	750.5	7463.9
10 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	5033.6	5966.5
11 PULP-PAPER,PRINT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2521.7	3971.9
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL,MACH,TRANSP.....	--	96.6	67.6	--	50.5	214.7	9336.7	32880.3
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET MIN,MSC.MFG.....	--	8.4	--	--	--	8.4	3880.3	4155.8
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	200.0	143.8	231.1	--	--	574.9	4270.2	5388.0
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	4467.4	39160.0
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	12271.4	19098.9
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1782.6	3670.8
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1656.2	4247.5
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	6259.3	26019.3
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	4134.7	12258.9
25 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	10763.4	11775.9
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12783.5
27 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	723.0	3710.0
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	384.4	7321.3
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	357.2	--	--	--	--	357.2	2989.1	3776.9
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	14627.3	12520.4	5702.7	--	5132.3	48209.5	96741.4	303206.9
31 TAXES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	8345.1	27235.7
32 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3679.5	-3679.5
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	19466.9	33440.0
34 WAGES & SALARIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	44859.0	72835.9
35 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	33176.2	33176.2
36 PROFIT.RENT.INT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	20537.5	25003.5
37 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	16662.7	16662.7
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	88634.9	117610.9
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	829.9
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	4505.5	13334.9
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3847.3	4306.0
42 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	739.9	9512.5
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	24977.3	42417.4
44 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	139367.5	204674.1
45 FACTOR INCOMES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	98572.4	131015.4
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	119900.6	171234.2
47 EMPLOYMENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	26314.0	32854.0
48 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	14627.3	12520.4	5702.7	--	5132.3	48209.5	236108.8	507880.8

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	54108.0	3174.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	17312.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	49822.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	45486.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	23608.4	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	49947.4	--	5.5	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	15.8	86389.2	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34869.0	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17382.8	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26249.1
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	296.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	54108.0	20782.8	49822.0	45486.8	23608.4	49963.2	86389.2	34874.5	17382.8	26249.1
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	1633.9	35.0	85.0	9.4	135.7	5089.6	533.0	9030.5	124.4	1000.0
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	5912.0	--	222.0	--	--	5577.1	440.0	--	--	120.5
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	70.0	--	6000.0	--	--	--	300.0	--	--	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	16826.0	70.8	--	5630.4	--	29938.0	15.8	20821.0	8856.3	48209.4
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	24441.9	105.8	6307.0	5639.8	135.7	40604.7	1288.8	29851.5	8980.7	49329.9
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	78549.9	20888.6	56129.0	51126.6	23744.1	90567.8	87677.9	64726.0	26363.5	75578.9
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	22458.8	14151.0	48919.0	13836.7	8200.0	5934.5	1295.9	14822.5	245.3	7759.3
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	48314.8	374.1	1724.0	11289.7	1387.5	78939.7	9381.1	41387.6	24756.1	48162.0
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	7775.7	6363.5	5486.0	26000.2	14156.0	5694.3	77001.0	8515.9	1362.0	19657.6
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	78549.3	20888.6	56129.0	51126.6	23743.5	90568.4	87677.9	64725.9	26363.4	75578.8

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS. WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL PRODUCTS	FABRIC. METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	732.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	25523.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	46615.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	15072.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	65849.6	--	--	--	--	--	172.5
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	25224.0	67.6	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	91.5	6711.9	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	55.1	70962.1	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10515.8	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8268.4	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76051.2
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	26255.4	46615.3	15072.5	65849.6	25315.5	6834.6	70962.1	10515.8	8268.4	76223.7
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	497.2	1562.3	253.3	--	1784.7	707.3	2317.3	533.9	1209.3	--
37 IMPORTS - PEJ.....	--	--	--	--	61.6	--	35.0	--	8.4	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	3.8	125.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	785.4	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	26871.8	6365.0	5114.8	10300.7	11373.2	99884.2	53022.2	18173.0	13516.2	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	27372.8	8052.9	5368.1	10300.7	13219.5	100591.4	55374.5	18706.9	15519.3	--
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	53628.2	54668.2	20440.6	76150.3	38535.0	107426.1	126336.5	29222.7	23787.7	76223.7
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	32019.1	14681.2	9904.5	16463.1	31284.6	23608.4	19608.0	7984.1	21888.6	24088.3
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	11099.1	1727.4	9636.1	-527.1	3066.0	82767.8	70875.2	13678.6	619.7	34883.5
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	10509.5	38259.6	900.0	60214.5	4184.2	1050.0	35853.3	7560.0	1279.1	17252.0
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	53627.6	54668.2	20440.6	76150.4	38534.8	107426.1	126336.4	29222.7	23787.4	76223.8

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4957.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	332.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	6496.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	2441.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	256356.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	183364.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	34401.3	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	44454.9	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	195977.0	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79520.5	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	74050.6	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100463.5
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	6829.7	2441.2	256356.0	183364.1	34401.3	44454.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	105420.5
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	904.0	1275.1	--	3313.0	--	256.0	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	143.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	196.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	8007.4	791.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	9251.9	2066.7	--	3313.0	--	256.0	--	--	--	--
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	16081.6	4507.9	256356.0	186677.1	34401.3	44710.9	195977.0	79520.5	74050.6	105420.5
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	10134.4	1173.1	34007.0	101940.1	19843.1	17195.0	38444.9	17985.5	65132.9	--
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	4540.6	2896.2	222349.0	61692.8	14558.2	26317.8	142531.9	61535.0	8917.7	105420.5
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	1406.4	438.4	--	23042.9	--	1198.0	15000.0	--	--	--
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	16081.4	4507.7	256356.0	186675.8	34401.3	44710.8	195976.8	79520.4	74050.6	105420.5

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	62239.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	18044.0
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	49822.0
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	45486.8
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	23608.4
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	49952.9
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	86404.9
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	34869.0
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	--	--	--	17382.8
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	26249.1
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	25820.2
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	46615.3
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	15072.5
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	66354.8
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	25291.6
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	6803.4
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	71017.2
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	10515.8
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	8268.4
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	76051.2
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	6496.9
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	2441.2
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	256356.0
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	183364.1
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	34401.3
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	44454.9
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	195977.0
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	79520.5
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	74050.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	100463.5
31 HOTELS, REST.....	33050.0	--	--	33050.0
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	62794.5	--	62794.5
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	32358.9	32358.9
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1871593.0
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	32289.9
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	12520.4
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	7481.5
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	383786.9
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	436078.6
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	2307669.0
42 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	3666.1	3303.0	23072.0	675025.1
43 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	29383.9	59491.5	6668.7	1239839.0
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	2618.2	392777.2
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	2307641.0

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, F (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	305.0	21.4	--	--	--	21192.0	--	853.7	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	660.8	--	--	839.5	--	1.2	7.0	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	48919.0	--	--	--
4 COAL	--	--	--	--	87.9	23.5	26.8	1.6	4.3	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES	466.0	--	147.1	--	1.1	7.7	138.4	24.4	1.4	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	4497.8	103.5	1098.5	130.6	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	940.5	--	--	7.1	--	331.3	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.	11286.2	--	--	--	--	486.0	213.0	1729.7	1091.6	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	27.2	211.2	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	172.0	13.4	1684.0	--	--	46.5	67.1	29.2	--	4621.6
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	50.0	5.5	1215.0	846.0	15.3	210.6	1152.6	--	69.5	8.3
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD	134.0	--	--	0.1	893.9	2244.0	1786.0	1572.8	632.9	237.7
13 PRINTING	--	--	--	26.6	15.0	175.0	173.5	148.0	124.0	24.1
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	--	12.0	1530.8	--	--	--	0.7	--	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD	1016.0	208.6	978.2	764.7	261.6	416.3	388.6	25.4	786.4	42.0
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	--	310.8	2556.4	3058.0	1127.7	607.0	564.5	548.9	234.0	903.2
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	900.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	13.2	125.7	390.0	13.6	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.	408.0	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	1169.0	326.4	2774.1	269.6	332.2	257.7	377.2	210.0	126.7	89.7
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP	2546.0	--	33.9	31.0	44.7	0.4	1.6	170.6	92.6	291.0
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	417.0	--	--	17.7	189.5	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION	1790.0	230.0	230.0	874.0	146.0	325.6	589.0	157.7	68.4	188.3
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	1438.0	314.8	1992.1	824.3	1019.9	2882.8	3331.6	1460.7	924.4	1466.6
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG	203.0	226.0	165.0	55.0	118.3	163.6	400.0	132.3	104.4	425.1
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS	379.0	37.0	--	1812.4	493.6	483.6	821.0	296.2	264.0	318.8
27 DISTRIBUTION	1460.0	180.0	1019.7	455.8	125.4	1905.3	430.1	1078.3	309.1	884.6
28 AUTO OPERATION	3102.0	142.8	--	92.1	321.3	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.	2745.0	196.1	2400.0	550.0	269.5	465.6	639.0	350.0	382.6	269.2
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	5.0	8.0	--	--	8.0	29.6	60.0	24.0	32.5	26.6
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	709.0	35.0	70.0	415.3	494.8	372.4	514.0	1119.7	649.2	420.0
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	30044.0	2269.0	17660.7	12846.5	5789.8	36825.8	60893.0	11390.8	6240.0	10216.7
35 TAXES	2306.0	900.9	1372.4	620.0	925.4	534.6	779.4	388.6	450.5	209.6
36 SUBSIDIES	-2377.0	--	-205.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	300.0	22.4	300.0	332.3	661.6	1025.9	672.1	11144.9	1926.2	5352.7
38 WAGES & SALARIES	6299.0	5601.5	11250.0	30488.0	5316.2	8104.7	15635.0	7334.0	3575.1	7435.2
39 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.	19789.0	5144.8	13892.3	--	3000.0	129.9	1822.0	769.4	5.4	218.9
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.	875.0	2351.7	2359.6	-970.0	6272.4	2504.2	5036.5	2986.2	4488.7	2184.4
41 DEPRECIATION	5003.0	1753.7	3192.0	2170.0	1643.0	827.6	1567.0	855.0	696.8	631.4
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	26926.5	12845.6	27321.4	29418.0	9983.1	9696.8	21226.5	9795.3	5846.1	8027.1
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	-37.5	931.8	1381.9	400.0	743.7	386.2	441.9	294.8	319.4	108.1
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	2250.0	11.5	20.0	180.0	409.5	222.6	580.0	181.1	261.3	176.6
46 FEDERAL REVENUE	-2247.0	210.0	-54.0	40.0	1400.0	531.8	1024.5	659.0	998.9	469.4
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE	300.0	22.4	300.0	432.3	3639.3	1461.9	672.1	11692.9	3020.2	6619.6
48 TOTAL PRIMARY	32195.0	15775.0	32161.3	32640.3	17818.6	13126.9	25512.0	23478.1	11142.7	16032.2
49 FACTOR INCOMES	26963.0	13098.0	27501.9	29518.0	14588.6	10738.8	22493.5	11089.6	8069.2	9838.5
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.	31895.0	15752.6	31861.3	32308.0	17157.0	12101.0	24839.9	12333.2	9216.5	10679.5
51 EMPLOYMENT	10750.0	2200.0	9500.0	6277.0	1150.0	2326.0	5350.0	2136.0	818.0	2429.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT	62239.0	18044.0	49822.0	45486.8	23608.4	49952.6	86404.9	34868.8	17382.6	26248.8

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	6064.6	6573.5	--	--	0.2	0.1	3.8	--	0.3	--
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL.....	--	3.2	2.0	5491.6	22.7	--	173.7	--	54.4	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	689.7	22.3	--	--	--	877.6	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	302.6	3.8	7.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	--
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	1835.4	1582.2	1.0	14.4	50.8	25.3	1348.2	--	--	0.1
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	29.4	2949.8	1715.2	4.4	93.0	8.9	29.3	11.0	93.0	2.2
13 PRINTING.....	1.3	8.7	296.9	1.0	--	0.9	29.9	9.0	0.7	5.7
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	60.2	--	7.4	6158.3	228.9	1046.8	5.9	65.7	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	222.3	754.2	17.1	1027.9	861.1	478.5	5581.1	395.8	23.0	48.6
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	638.3	1165.0	155.0	2021.7	389.7	285.7	463.9	126.5	293.6	286.6
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	1078.6	--	12458.8	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	903.4	719.7	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	1809.7	2.5	--	--	--	889.0	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	182.2	1239.0	27.9	1830.7	234.0	43.9	208.8	11.6	284.9	--
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	468.3	27.7	4.4	310.9	65.0	119.3	832.6	9.2	--	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	142.0	157.2	95.8	3721.9	7.4	--	155.7	58.0	100.9	932.1
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	717.8	3909.9	379.5	7020.0	2218.4	485.8	5855.5	351.3	566.0	1183.6
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	182.2	590.7	788.6	277.8	207.9	43.1	365.4	101.1	66.6	334.7
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	391.7	2008.6	149.0	526.6	342.3	127.5	503.0	67.5	186.3	575.9
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	340.8	2000.2	146.2	1735.0	1237.5	254.0	3063.3	178.3	304.3	543.2
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	536.3	820.2	193.4	179.5	376.2	119.4	592.8	393.1	59.2	1734.9
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	20.5	19.4	8.6	20.0	45.1	7.4	37.0	9.1	1.0	20.0
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	105.6	1111.7	105.0	276.0	144.8	105.2	574.9	130.6	68.0	383.8
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	12181.2	24985.1	4093.0	26966.2	13557.7	2333.9	34247.8	2578.8	3934.5	6051.4
35 TAXES.....	370.4	375.6	300.3	1079.7	365.7	63.1	722.9	37.6	73.4	255.8
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-992.9	--	--	--	-6.4	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	147.3	3202.1	964.1	12571.0	1508.6	1061.6	7644.4	1043.2	26.8	54351.2
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	7480.1	10934.0	6311.1	22793.1	7834.5	2668.3	22072.2	3437.5	2004.0	3294.0
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	2567.9	--	1603.7	--	22.7	36.3	472.6	--	21.3	--
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	2348.2	5695.3	1612.1	1721.0	975.0	554.2	4618.4	2832.0	1627.3	9199.0
41 DEPRECIATION.....	724.9	1423.2	188.2	2217.0	1027.3	86.1	1238.7	593.1	580.8	2900.0
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	11685.5	11140.7	8614.8	22903.1	8421.1	2904.6	23467.1	3437.5	3243.6	3294.0
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	179.9	295.4	89.6	103.0	58.8	53.0	316.3	129.8	106.7	488.0
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	254.5	346.2	287.7	973.7	317.4	33.1	597.1	26.4	44.2	83.9
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	516.7	1250.8	327.0	-580.9	232.1	116.2	1007.0	581.7	331.5	1967.9
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	277.3	7173.9	1472.2	13773.0	1677.1	1276.6	10143.0	3168.5	26.8	61266.2
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	13638.8	21630.2	10979.5	39388.9	11733.8	4469.6	36769.2	7937.0	4333.6	69999.9
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	12396.2	16629.3	9526.9	24514.1	8832.2	3258.8	27163.2	6269.5	3652.6	12493.0
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	13491.5	18428.1	10015.4	26817.9	10225.2	3408.0	29124.8	6893.8	4306.8	15648.8
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	2658.0	2115.0	1443.0	3755.0	1705.0	641.0	4856.0	712.0	468.0	433.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	25820.0	46615.3	15072.5	66355.1	25291.5	6803.5	71016.8	10515.8	8268.1	76051.4

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE. R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	83.1	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL.....	1.0	--	--	24.0	--	7674.9	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	15.3	1.3	5803.4	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	--	2.9	328.0	32.8	36.9	4.0	276.0	--	--	--
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	2.4	11.7	22266.6	10.0	7.4	--	187.9	--	166.4	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	221.9	54.0	1226.8	208.0	--	19.0	478.7	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	1.6	0.4	--	38.8	299.1	20.7	--	--	417.4	--
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	457.3	--	6889.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	108.2	21.1	15418.7	772.5	4.2	273.0	18.8	42.9	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	154.2	--	3755.0	4.2	--	164.0	2162.1	386.0	1042.4	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	5170.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	5365.3	47.3	314.4	41.5	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	18548.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	96.4	8.6	--	9965.9	0.5	2263.7	850.2	--	24.6	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	375.2	16.5	3926.4	180.2	0.4	17.0	15.1	143.0	--	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	72.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	48.3	10.0	211.0	4153.2	668.3	1739.0	594.7	601.8	688.8	14200.0
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	315.0	75.7	22467.5	12725.3	1636.9	3141.3	14720.7	3021.4	1228.6	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	49.5	45.8	243.0	2681.2	321.8	131.5	3638.5	441.9	862.0	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	128.6	133.3	128.0	833.7	475.0	135.0	1994.2	722.9	140.5	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	164.2	31.2	13674.0	4112.6	111.7	364.3	919.4	--	327.5	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	1560.0	12696.7	40.0	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	74.7	23.4	12335.0	9685.6	2031.0	470.5	10030.7	6966.3	2880.8	1378.1
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	3666.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	1.8	1.3	87.0	766.0	75.0	36.5	442.8	--	62.0	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	105.7	77.5	3289.0	1327.0	863.9	258.0	6038.0	714.5	963.3	--
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	2338.4	514.7	137605.6	69178.1	6886.5	16753.9	42371.4	13040.7	8804.3	15578.1
35 TAXES.....	75.1	40.6	2365.0	9561.8	944.8	1916.9	2713.0	8329.6	11629.4	25400.0
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-6814.0	--	-3866.3	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	1602.8	257.2	10595.2	859.9	652.7	280.0	2677.1	20978.7	1798.8	--
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	1180.3	953.3	84823.0	69462.2	18699.6	9262.0	79988.8	19513.4	24750.0	--
39 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	1.5	72.3	8000.0	8500.0	--	--	16830.0	7800.0	3400.0	--
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	1167.4	540.4	9067.0	8723.7	1209.7	12742.4	39742.4	7018.7	18000.3	35858.7
41 DEPRECIATION.....	131.3	62.5	3900.0	23892.7	6008.0	7366.0	11654.3	2839.4	5667.8	23626.7
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1251.8	1431.0	97459.2	79386.1	18224.7	13659.4	120066.1	29153.4	30577.8	35858.7
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	64.4	37.4	313.2	9317.7	506.0	686.0	2401.7	8386.4	3219.0	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	35.2	5.2	1130.0	653.2	878.6	1876.0	1851.3	285.9	8503.8	25400.0
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	267.0	133.0	2565.0	-4363.1	1296.2	-1007.4	6555.0	1457.0	5406.1	--
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	2408.7	257.2	13382.8	5299.7	601.3	5121.0	11077.1	24357.7	11871.8	--
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	4158.4	1926.3	118750.1	114186.2	27514.8	27701.0	153605.4	66479.8	65246.3	84885.4
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	2349.2	1566.0	101889.9	86685.8	19909.3	22004.4	136561.1	34332.1	46150.3	35858.7
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	2555.6	1669.1	108154.9	113326.3	26862.1	27421.0	150928.3	45501.1	63447.5	84885.4
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	233.0	248.0	21000.0	16900.0	4055.0	1882.0	29925.0	7250.0	5600.0	--
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	6496.8	2441.0	256355.6	183364.2	34401.3	44454.9	195976.8	79520.4	74050.5	100463.4

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	HOTELS. REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	48396.0	--	-495.0	--	100.1	17.0	25.0
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	189.0	--	145.0	--	3.1	--	37.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	1724.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL.....	245.1	--	--	6190.0	--	2483.0	2020.3	104.3	10.0	90.0
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	370.0	--	457.5	10.0	--	--	550.0
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	104.0	--	75901.4	--	-108.2	871.5	177.3	33.0	55.0
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	9099.9	--	157.0	--	63.9	5.0	20.0
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	16.0	--	41032.0	--	-39.4	162.0	26.0	19.0	15.0
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	24694.2	--	61.9	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	48.0	63.5	--	47543.8	--	222.3	--	109.0	1.0	85.0
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	695.0	241.5	--	8863.0	--	563.6	614.6	294.1	20.0	105.0
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	12.7	21.6	1.0	2000.0	--	-353.9	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	166.1	102.9	7817.2	3998.5	--	3.9	50.0	17.8	2434.0	150.0
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	-527.1	--	--	--	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	210.6	117.3	--	2042.0	336.5	600.3	87.2	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	200.0	--	4.0	--	75603.0	51.8	1070.0	405.0	1830.0	678.0
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	43230.0	10332.0	173.2	13280.0	3629.0	208.0	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	50.0	7085.9	50.0	503.2	5607.0	131.5	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	219.0	--	--	--	275.7	304.0	--	40.0	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	747.1	84.0	51.8	30930.5	--	1032.2	1172.6	348.2	420.0	350.0
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	115.6	249.9	46.0	4000.0	--	-242.2	168.6	157.2	9.0	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	49.7	100.6	325.0	2405.0	--	11.8	--	--	16.0	80.0
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	700.0	422.0	--	--	119642.0	--	10136.0	26361.0	33361.0	7811.0
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	1518.7	1903.2	844.4	41249.1	--	--	1431.5	2420.7	7890.0	3180.0
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	866.6	401.5	5209.0	12861.0	--	--	431.4	156.7	485.0	220.0
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	1682.9	806.0	231.0	17483.8	--	--	3774.2	248.2	605.0	1763.0
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	396.2	473.8	219.0	131730.4	--	--	2799.9	1173.2	1750.0	500.0
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	15.0	15.6	60502.2	--	--	267.8	135.0	70.0	210.0
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	1550.9	3459.0	975.0	4480.4	--	--	--	364.8	2425.0	700.0
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	105420.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	28843.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	993.8	420.0	35.0	58568.7	--	--	306.4	129.4	111.0	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1275.1	293.0	62.0	1900.0	--	--	173.8	545.0	2985.0	370.0
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	11263.5	9607.1	16003.3	820691.8	207669.0	4712.8	45251.9	37187.7	54744.0	16994.0
35 TAXES.....	2180.5	400.0	2586.2	124874.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	-341.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	555.3	1918.9	340.0	90043.0	--	--	1459.1	616.3	1398.0	1000.0
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	8710.2	25727.5	6528.9	--	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	20008.8	10085.0
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	6931.1	17500.0	3800.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	1723.1	6641.0	2966.5	--	--	--	--	--	18231.0	3005.0
41 DEPRECIATION.....	1686.3	1000.0	475.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	17241.7	49148.5	12990.7	--	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	27239.8	11530.0
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	8668.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	966.5	140.0	1909.2	50439.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	1235.0	400.0	412.5	3295.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	100.0	580.0	228.2	62471.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	557.0	1918.9	340.0	90043.0	--	--	1459.1	616.3	12398.0	2560.0
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	21786.5	53187.4	16355.6	214917.6	--	--	89199.1	68919.3	39637.8	14090.0
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	17364.4	49868.5	13295.4	--	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	38239.8	13090.0
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	21231.2	51268.5	16015.6	124874.6	--	--	87740.0	68303.0	38239.8	13090.0
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	5300.0	14500.0	2731.0	--	--	--	14500.0	13000.0	4500.0	2280.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	33050.0	62794.5	32358.9	1035609.3	207669.0	4712.8	134450.9	106106.9	94381.8	31084.0

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	271.7	48314.8	3465.0	1860.2	--	1013.0	12.5	1425.0	7775.7
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	374.1	5650.7	712.8	--	--	--	--	6363.5
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	1724.0	--	--	--	5486.0	--	--	5486.0
4 COAL.....	38.0	354.1	11289.7	62.4	22328.5	--	2487.4	326.9	795.0	26000.2
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	1387.5	10860.8	1799.6	--	620.0	200.0	675.6	14156.0
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	2009.7	78939.6	1292.5	332.9	--	769.3	120.3	3179.3	5694.3
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	35.3	9381.1	47960.0	26500.0	--	2000.0	41.0	500.0	77001.0
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	173.0	41387.6	360.0	4328.0	--	1598.2	650.7	1579.0	8515.9
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	24756.1	26.0	9.0	--	283.0	744.0	300.0	1362.0
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	200.9	48162.0	1681.0	16409.8	--	770.2	396.0	400.6	19657.6
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	545.0	93.8	11099.1	6110.0	2200.0	--	356.0	543.2	1300.3	10509.5
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	25.0	56.3	1727.4	30282.6	6976.0	--	474.0	159.0	388.0	38259.6
13 PRINTING.....	2319.0	662.9	9636.1	70.0	--	--	330.0	120.0	380.0	900.0
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	-527.1	13276.0	38702.5	--	7681.2	83.1	471.7	60214.5
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	--	3066.0	430.9	893.0	--	1022.9	966.4	871.0	4184.2
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	1703.0	1427.0	82767.8	700.0	80.0	--	250.0	20.0	--	1050.0
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	23.0	--	70875.2	2781.6	30165.1	--	1787.6	92.0	1027.0	35853.3
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	121.0	180.0	13678.6	2593.0	4747.0	--	162.0	10.0	48.0	7560.0
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	619.7	177.0	158.0	--	602.1	215.2	126.8	1279.1
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	500.0	130.0	34883.5	849.1	--	--	711.3	7588.6	8103.0	17252.0
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	115.0	333.0	4540.6	82.0	114.0	--	372.0	449.4	389.0	1406.4
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	265.0	118.4	2896.2	--	--	--	185.0	57.3	196.1	438.4
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	14425.0	10613.0	222349.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP.TRAVEL,ENT.....	3970.0	1551.5	61692.8	3042.9	20000.0	--	--	--	--	23042.9
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	135.0	269.1	14558.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	800.0	1643.6	26317.8	--	--	--	1198.0	--	--	1198.0
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	1710.0	2868.5	142531.9	6000.0	9000.0	--	--	--	--	15000.0
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	350.0	--	61535.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	650.0	297.5	8917.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	105420.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	350.0	190.9	29383.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	170.0	206.0	59491.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	371.0	323.9	6668.7	--	2618.2	--	--	--	--	2618.2
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	28585.0	24010.1	1239845.0	137753.3	189934.4	--	30159.2	12795.6	22135.4	392777.8
35 TAXES.....	--	--	124874.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	3100.0	5510.9	103127.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	53853.0	30431.0	270420.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	6576.0	1999.7	29811.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	56889.0	30888.0	282589.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	8668.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	50439.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	3295.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	--	62471.8	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	6640.0	7053.6	120769.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	63529.0	37941.6	528234.3	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	60429.0	32430.7	300232.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	60429.0	32430.7	425107.1	--	-14000.0	--	--	--	--	-14000.0
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	11000.0	11600.0	56880.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	92114.0	61951.7	1768076.0	137753.3	175934.4	--	30159.2	12795.6	22135.4	378777.8

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	51	52
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	22458.8	78549.2
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	14151.0	20888.6
3 PRIMARY FISH	48919.0	56129.0
4 COAL.....	13836.7	51126.6
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES	8200.0	23743.5
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	5934.5	90568.1
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	1295.9	87677.9
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	14822.5	64726.0
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW	245.3	26363.4
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	7759.3	75578.8
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	32019.1	53627.7
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD	14681.3	54668.2
13 PRINTING.....	9904.5	20440.6
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	16463.1	76150.4
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	31284.6	38534.8
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	23608.4	107426.1
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	19608.0	126336.3
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	7984.1	29222.7
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	21888.6	23787.4
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	24088.4	76223.8
21 FERT. PAINT, SOAP	10134.5	16081.5
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	1173.1	4507.7
23 CONSTRUCTION	34007.1	256356.0
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT	101941.4	186677.0
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	19843.1	34401.3
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS	17195.0	44710.8
27 DISTRIBUTION	38445.0	195976.9
28 AUTO OPERATION	17985.5	79520.4
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	65133.0	74050.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	105420.5
31 HOTELS, REST.....	3666.1	33050.0
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	3303.0	62794.5
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	23072.0	32358.9
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	675050.3	2307670.0
35 TAXES.....	80274.6	205149.3
36 SUBSIDIES.....	-14602.6	-28602.6
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	146774.6	249901.8
38 WAGES & SALARIES	539465.9	809886.7
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	122331.0	122331.0
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.	204672.2	234483.9
41 DEPRECIATION.....	117628.6	117628.6
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	766646.6	1049236.0
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	8668.1
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	34738.3	85177.5
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	49923.5	53219.0
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	21999.6	70471.4
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	205608.1	326377.9
48 TOTAL PRIMARY	1196543.0	1710775.0
49 FACTOR INCOMES	866469.3	1166701.0
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1049769.0	1460874.0
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	171346.0	228226.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT	1871589.0	4018441.0

MODEL 1 N.B., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	59750.0	2002.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	48670.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	10672.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	34966.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	8748.2	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	8433.1	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	48623.9	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	383.0	44692.0	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77266.6	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14171.3
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	711.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	59750.0	51383.2	10672.0	34966.0	8748.2	8433.1	49006.9	44692.0	77266.6	14171.3
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	1013.0	--	5486.0	--	2487.4	620.0	769.3	2000.0	1598.2	283.0
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	773.0	--	2569.0	--	--	--	1230.3	127.0	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.5	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	8347.3	2029.8	1605.0	--	--	--	23253.3	383.0	10347.5	3648.7
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	10133.3	2029.8	9660.0	--	2487.4	620.0	25252.9	2510.0	11962.2	3931.7
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	69883.3	53413.0	20332.0	34966.0	11235.6	9053.1	74259.8	47202.0	89228.7	18103.0
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	22559.4	45013.1	19188.0	--	6744.0	7052.7	7526.2	287.4	9571.0	363.4
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	30816.0	-6055.1	1059.0	-485.1	3446.8	804.4	58465.4	8043.6	30806.4	17611.0
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	16507.9	14455.0	85.0	35451.1	1044.8	1196.0	8268.3	38871.0	48851.4	128.6
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	69883.3	53413.0	20332.0	34966.0	11235.6	9053.1	74259.8	47202.0	89228.7	18103.0

MODEL 1 N.B., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	FABRIC, METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP.EQ. PETR.PROD.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	207.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	25.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	8482.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	44730.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	25.8	--	148205.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	9873.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	15583.6	18.0	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	6362.2	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP.EQ., PETR.PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	64714.1	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	966.6	--	11645.6	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	11814.4	--
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	8508.5	44937.3	148237.2	9873.4	15583.6	7346.8	64714.1	11645.6	11814.4	--
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	770.2	356.0	474.0	330.0	1022.9	250.0	2498.9	162.0	602.1	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	704.7	--	--	--	61.6	--	6.0	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	30177.1	18587.8	5175.3	2771.1	18759.9	116110.9	37528.4	7882.0	12248.1	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	31652.0	18943.8	5649.3	3101.1	19844.4	116360.9	40033.3	8044.0	12856.3	--
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	40160.5	63881.1	153886.4	12974.5	35428.0	123707.6	104747.3	19689.6	24670.7	--
42 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	2694.7	29118.2	23110.2	6775.8	28753.3	21641.6	25810.0	8277.5	22765.4	--
43 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	34440.6	10010.9	1428.6	5781.7	410.1	100383.8	62551.5	5987.7	202.8	--
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	3025.0	24752.2	129347.6	417.0	6264.7	1682.2	16385.8	5424.4	1702.3	--
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	40160.3	63881.2	153886.4	12974.5	35428.1	123707.6	104747.2	19689.6	24670.5	--

MODEL 1 N.B., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1	AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4596.0	
2	FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3	PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
4	METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
5	COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
6	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
7	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
8	SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
9	MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
10	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
11	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
12	SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
13	PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
14	PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
15	METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
17	TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....	--	86.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
19	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
20		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
21	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	11056.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
22	MISC. MANUF.....	--	6594.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	255314.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	
24	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	152603.8	--	--	--	--	--	
25	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	31023.3	--	--	--	--	
26	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	39627.0	--	--	--	
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	135295.1	--	--	
28	AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62422.1	--	
29	FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60854.6	
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
31	HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72131.5	
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
34	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	11056.0	6681.5	255314.0	152603.8	31023.3	39627.0	135295.1	62422.1	60854.6	76727.5
35	IMPORTS - NS.....	372.0	185.0	--	--	--	1198.0	--	--	--	--
36	IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	IMPORTS - PEL.....	231.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	IMPORTS - NFLD.....	66.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39	IMPORTS - RES.....	4232.9	501.9	--	--	--	547.0	--	--	--	--
40	TOTAL IMPORTS.....	4902.3	686.9	--	--	--	1745.0	--	--	--	--
41	TOTAL SUPPLY.....	15958.3	7368.4	255314.0	152603.8	31023.3	41372.0	135295.1	62422.1	60854.6	76727.5
42	TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	9783.6	583.8	26366.3	90318.8	17313.9	17870.0	37468.8	15473.6	54647.4	--
43	TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	3300.4	2418.1	228947.6	43970.4	13709.4	21007.9	97826.1	46948.4	6207.1	76727.5
44	TOTAL EXPORTS.....	2874.1	4366.5	--	18313.0	--	2494.0	--	--	--	--
45	TOTAL DEMAND.....	15958.1	7368.4	255313.9	152602.2	31023.3	41371.9	135294.9	62422.0	60854.5	76727.5

MODEL 1 N.B., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	HOTELS. REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	66347.9
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	48877.0
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	10672.0
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	34966.0
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	8748.2
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	8433.1
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	48623.9
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	45075.0
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	77266.6
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	14197.1
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	8482.7
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	45441.5
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	148231.4
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	9873.4
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	15601.6
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	6362.2
17 TRANSP. EQ., PETR. PR.....	--	--	--	64800.8
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	12612.2
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	11820.3
20	--	--	--	--
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	11056.0
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	6594.8
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	255314.0
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	152603.8
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	31023.3
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	39627.0
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	135295.1
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	62422.1
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	60854.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	72131.5
31 HOTELS, REST.....	20500.0	--	--	20500.0
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	50432.8	--	50432.8
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	24939.0	24939.0
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	20500.0	50432.8	24939.0	1609223.0
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	22478.0
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	5702.7
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	88.9
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	304136.6
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	332406.2
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	20500.0	50432.8	24939.0	1941626.0
42 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	1891.8	2419.6	19816.7	581182.3
43 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	18608.2	48013.2	3222.0	976613.1
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	1900.3	383805.7
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	20500.0	50432.8	24938.9	1941600.0

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS, NES	S,DRINKS, DIST,BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	1215.0	41.0	--	--	--	19388.3	303.4	1127.4	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	747.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	0.1	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	19188.0	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL	--	--	--	--	0.2	8.9	1.5	0.3	--
6	NONMETAL, QUARRIES	542.0	--	6.6	--	--	2.9	83.4	29.1	1.1
7	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	6183.1	21.2	543.2	141.1
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	156.4	--	--	24.4	--	106.6	--
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.	5757.0	--	--	--	--	735.0	3.6	2318.2	530.6
10	S, DRINK, DIST, BREW	--	--	--	--	--	34.0	--	142.3	187.1
11	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	276.0	33.0	471.2	--	--	62.8	21.5	403.5	--
12	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	72.0	20.5	196.9	371.2	15.0	7.5	104.3	47.0	57.1
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD	384.0	--	--	--	--	536.3	2033.0	716.1	3806.8
14	PRINTING	--	--	--	6.2	2.2	2.9	131.7	94.7	209.3
15	FABRIC, METAL PROD	1020.0	228.5	108.0	483.8	187.5	104.3	43.4	1245.8	--
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	1359.0	1772.0	542.7	--	1400.4	142.1	127.0	408.7	550.8
17	TRANSP. EQ., PETR. PR.	1251.0	780.0	686.1	254.4	210.9	32.6	348.2	205.8	923.4
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	57.5	49.9	--	29.1	16.2	679.9	--	188.2
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	402.0	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	4.3
20		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	FERT, PAINT, SOAP	4466.0	--	7.6	82.9	18.0	9.9	--	--	8.3
22	MISC. MFG. PROD	--	--	77.6	--	--	--	58.0	32.5	--
23	CONSTRUCTION	2060.0	1108.0	65.0	24.0	12.0	6.0	299.3	655.0	311.5
24	TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT	1870.0	729.0	589.0	756.8	558.6	686.9	3261.8	3233.0	5081.8
25	RADIO, TEL, TELEG	339.0	528.0	58.0	126.2	26.0	6.8	287.4	399.0	600.2
26	E. POWER, WATER, GAS	351.0	51.0	--	1134.8	455.7	97.3	325.2	366.5	262.9
27	DISTRIBUTION	1443.0	343.2	275.8	265.0	221.0	88.1	1594.3	560.9	2335.1
28	AUTO OPERATION	3698.0	182.5	188.7	50.6	70.1	82.2	8.5	47.7	2.9
29	FINANCE, R.E.	3234.0	797.0	526.0	268.8	20.0	21.4	682.2	445.0	969.1
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	5.0	20.0	--	3.0	--	--	21.7	60.0	67.2
33	BUSINESS SERVICES	505.0	50.0	19.0	1493.9	60.5	8.6	459.0	670.0	426.3
34	TOTAL INTER.INPUT	30996.0	6741.2	4024.5	5325.4	3287.0	1849.3	36904.1	28811.6	20418.6
35	TAXES	2482.0	4729.1	339.3	808.2	358.0	120.0	394.4	657.4	579.0
36	SUBSIDIES	-1717.0	--	-25.8	--	--	-96.9	--	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	468.0	72.0	53.2	2155.4	285.0	143.4	1294.2	2206.5	32336.3
38	WAGES & SALARIES	7400.0	19776.0	3615.0	4753.7	3744.2	1791.7	7424.0	8194.0	11385.5
39	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	21220.0	10003.6	1305.0	--	--	2200.0	100.2	1010.0	1136.0
40	PROFIT, RENT, INT.	488.0	4438.7	630.8	9808.3	113.0	1725.2	1613.0	2940.5	9016.1
41	DEPRECIATION	5011.0	3116.5	730.0	12115.0	961.0	700.4	893.9	1255.0	2394.9
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	29093.0	32013.4	5499.8	4753.7	3744.2	5390.4	8370.6	11444.0	13694.3
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	-372.0	4727.5	277.3	474.0	138.0	113.1	239.3	263.9	572.6
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	2444.0	40.0	70.0	134.2	170.0	37.8	222.7	530.0	364.8
46	FEDERAL REVENUE	-1292.0	282.5	17.2	200.0	50.0	197.7	316.5	564.0	1649.2
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE	468.0	1956.0	53.2	11963.7	398.0	144.4	1676.7	2206.5	38172.0
48	TOTAL PRIMARY	35352.0	42135.9	6647.5	29640.6	5461.2	6583.8	11719.7	16263.4	56847.7
49	FACTOR INCOMES	29108.0	34218.3	5550.8	14562.0	3857.2	5716.9	9137.2	12144.5	21537.6
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.	34884.0	42063.9	6594.3	27485.2	5176.2	6440.4	10425.5	14056.9	24511.5
51	EMPLOYMENT	10350.0	6000.0	3000.0	807.0	824.0	418.0	1986.0	3600.0	2884.0
52	TOTAL OUTPUT	66348.0	48877.1	10672.0	34966.0	8748.2	8433.1	48623.8	45075.0	77265.8

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP.EQ. PETR.REF.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	408.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	15708.5	28534.0	--	--	1.0	0.2	21.0	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL.....	--	0.7	3270.2	--	--	3.7	--	--	--
6	NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	0.3	--	19.7	--	--	657.5	--
7	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	188.8	--	--	--	--	17.8	--
10	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	TEXTILES,CLOTHING	257.8	199.5	151.7	1.0	0.2	1.0	--	--	--
12	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	--	2572.9	4640.8	--	14.5	7.1	115.9	17.4	--
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD	58.4	22.1	11611.2	851.9	11.3	0.3	40.6	16.8	426.9
14	PRINTING.....	1.9	22.4	22.2	524.9	11.0	--	21.2	--	1.0
15	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	0.9	132.5	1246.6	26.6	4130.2	31.8	944.6	23.0	6.4
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	143.8	1065.8	625.4	113.2	528.8	63.8	293.5	969.2	552.9
17	TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....	49.9	254.4	3216.3	37.4	282.3	33.7	188.1	93.0	610.2
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	425.8	--
19	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	322.0	--	3.8	--	--	--	1158.3
20		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	7.5	633.7	--	0.4	34.9	142.0	4.7	11.8	2.9
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9
23	CONSTRUCTION	38.3	86.4	395.4	23.3	122.2	12.0	27.7	62.4	20.6
24	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	443.3	1800.1	7950.1	225.8	1126.2	379.6	5428.5	952.2	979.3
25	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	21.3	130.8	696.5	348.2	77.2	161.2	235.3	101.0	156.8
26	E.POWER,WATER,GAS	108.4	662.0	6114.4	81.0	116.3	63.0	457.8	98.0	384.6
27	DISTRIBUTION	202.5	756.3	5657.8	101.5	515.7	140.4	1902.2	408.0	450.2
28	AUTO OPERATION	2.0	7.3	21.2	8.7	0.9	21.1	16.0	13.6	27.0
29	FINANCE,R.E.....	131.8	1044.9	484.1	119.2	396.5	184.0	483.5	308.1	107.7
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	1.7	11.5	4.2	4.3	7.2	1.7	6.3	8.9	1.6
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	77.6	97.4	2805.1	46.4	60.0	66.0	142.9	208.3	95.8
34	TOTAL INTER.INPUT	1955.8	25209.1	77957.8	2513.8	7458.8	1307.7	10314.5	3717.7	5679.4
35	TAXES.....	100.5	686.5	1951.9	42.9	171.4	99.1	240.8	115.2	129.1
36	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	2386.5	197.0	11805.4	838.2	1137.0	1182.0	38605.2	1924.0	172.0
38	WAGES & SALARIES	2928.3	11646.8	30780.8	4541.1	4870.0	2506.9	8592.8	3596.0	3156.6
39	UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	14.2	1866.2	--	1035.0	91.2	53.5	19.5	--	38.7
40	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	825.2	4243.7	17988.1	600.3	944.6	947.8	4610.1	2617.7	1400.1
41	DEPRECIATION.....	272.2	1592.3	7747.1	302.1	928.5	265.2	2417.8	641.6	1244.2
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	3116.7	15660.8	33670.1	6033.4	5715.7	3282.4	12004.8	4011.0	4000.8
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	40.4	444.1	1124.1	41.1	64.4	51.6	224.7	162.6	93.3
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	92.1	415.4	1085.8	25.8	142.1	91.5	209.1	41.3	97.5
46	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	163.3	839.0	3770.8	119.0	155.0	181.8	899.6	535.2	272.2
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	2842.2	1280.9	22875.4	838.2	1137.0	1182.0	38730.2	3502.8	432.7
48	TOTAL PRIMARY	6526.9	20232.5	70273.2	7359.6	8142.7	5054.5	54486.2	8894.5	6140.7
49	FACTOR INCOMES	3767.7	17756.7	48768.9	6176.4	5905.8	3508.2	13222.4	6213.7	4595.4
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	4140.4	20035.5	58467.9	6521.4	7005.7	3872.5	15881.0	6970.5	5968.7
51	EMPLOYMENT.....	1047.0	3473.0	4990.0	994.0	953.0	498.0	1856.0	774.0	670.0
52	TOTAL OUTPUT	8482.6	45441.6	148230.7	9873.4	15601.5	6362.2	64800.7	12612.2	11070.0

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	73.2	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	2.0	--	--	136.9	--	3191.4	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	13.5	0.2	5641.4	55.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	525.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	107.5	264.0	25.7	29.2	8.0	326.5	--	--	--
12 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	--	443.2	19377.8	97.4	--	--	129.1	--	156.6	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	286.8	136.5	916.3	104.1	--	283.0	307.8	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	4.9	--	21.4	249.5	19.9	--	--	342.4	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	59.5	16770.3	1226.6	10.9	468.6	14.8	28.2	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	252.7	159.5	6814.0	131.6	--	338.3	893.2	281.7	1139.8	--
17 TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....	41.9	11.6	--	12244.1	0.8	2486.0	730.2	--	20.6	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	6372.2	28.9	302.4	77.6	7.7	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	20691.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT.PAINT,SOAP.....	755.8	152.7	2777.1	147.2	0.3	16.0	9.1	98.6	--	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	50.0	--	5.2	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	44.0	47.0	225.0	3854.0	1373.5	2254.0	541.1	553.5	993.8	10500.0
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	299.8	390.8	20462.8	9845.1	1346.7	1490.5	11303.0	2516.9	1539.3	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	44.8	58.6	283.0	2528.4	258.4	113.4	2963.2	425.7	527.1	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	654.2	85.3	225.0	701.4	467.0	128.0	1471.9	612.7	130.0	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	115.0	157.2	12668.5	3036.4	95.3	552.7	2294.6	--	268.0	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	4.4	11.8	1880.0	9063.6	15.3	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	257.4	138.4	11999.0	5948.4	1670.4	510.0	8308.6	4543.5	5220.2	854.9
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	1891.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	2.8	3.7	60.0	623.3	68.0	34.0	388.4	--	168.5	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	104.7	60.6	3306.0	1654.4	530.5	157.0	3877.0	253.5	1271.0	--
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	2879.8	2554.6	130806.6	53415.7	6418.2	12133.6	33568.6	9314.3	11777.3	11354.9
35 TAXES.....	79.9	127.6	6514.2	7988.8	802.0	288.4	2240.7	6977.1	9212.7	14835.0
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-2374.0	--	-951.3	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	2949.6	821.3	19273.4	3125.8	529.5	274.7	1810.4	16720.0	1534.2	--
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	1575.0	2215.6	80631.6	66160.8	15204.7	9152.0	62080.9	15621.8	17513.9	--
39 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	--	98.7	5500.0	4000.0	--	--	15800.0	4500.0	1500.0	--
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	3123.2	584.8	7388.0	2947.7	3501.9	11316.6	12459.9	6422.9	14392.6	29588.6
41 DEPRECIATION.....	448.6	192.2	5200.0	17339.1	4567.0	7413.0	7334.6	2866.0	4923.9	16353.0
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1675.2	2624.3	89181.6	71168.6	16509.7	12280.6	80624.3	22146.8	21095.7	21535.6
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	156.0	44.7	2879.7	7126.0	388.0	297.0	1930.3	7225.9	1414.4	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	57.9	102.9	2860.0	659.7	747.8	175.0	1774.9	211.2	8141.8	14835.0
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	610.0	119.1	3099.1	-1023.2	1525.2	293.1	6040.0	1905.0	3976.4	--
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	5228.6	957.0	21286.8	3917.9	867.4	7034.7	4022.4	18752.9	9525.1	8053.0
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	8176.3	4040.2	124507.1	99188.0	24605.1	27493.4	101726.4	53107.8	49077.3	60776.6
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	4698.2	2899.1	93519.5	73108.4	18706.6	20468.6	90340.8	26544.7	33406.5	29588.6
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	5226.7	3218.9	105233.7	96062.2	24075.6	27218.7	99916.0	36387.8	47543.1	60776.6
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	269.0	558.0	19120.0	16780.0	3020.0	1550.0	21725.0	6050.0	4100.0	--
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	11056.1	6594.8	255313.6	152603.7	31023.3	39627.0	135295.0	62422.1	60854.6	72131.4

MODEL I NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	32025.5	--	-1987.0	81.1	72.1	85.0	16.0
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	652.0	--	-6752.0	--	--	--	36.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	1059.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	-485.1	--	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	128.2	--	--	2723.3	--	22.9	45.3	--	30.0	15.0
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	283.5	--	-29.1	--	--	103.0	447.0
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	112.0	--	56343.6	--	368.3	382.9	90.3	66.0	67.0
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	7658.1	--	138.0	133.3	6.6	--	12.0
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	20.0	--	30627.1	--	-269.1	135.8	20.4	16.0	20.0
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	17544.0	--	67.0	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	29.0	25.6	--	33998.4	--	18.6	50.4	105.3	45.0	83.0
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	500.0	154.0	--	8078.5	--	837.0	348.3	88.4	50.0	85.0
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	9.5	16.0	1.0	1500.0	--	-89.4	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	93.8	78.2	4854.0	3210.3	--	56.1	--	17.6	850.0	122.0
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	--	--	93.3	--	70.0	179.1	67.7	5.3	70.0	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	460.0	218.0	5.6	--	91764.0	68.8	200.0	800.0	2375.0	1137.0
17 TRANSP. EQ., PETR. PR.....	500.6	75.0	43.1	57232.3	1000.0	-1133.7	2259.0	453.7	1021.0	650.0
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	42.0	4281.8	500.0	-628.7	923.0	706.6	60.0	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	180.0	--	--	--	90.0	99.3	--	--	--
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	75.4	194.9	36.7	3400.0	--	-347.9	23.7	31.2	80.0	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	29.5	84.1	246.0	2054.3	--	-158.2	--	--	5.0	50.0
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	200.0	399.0	--	--	149241.6	--	4045.0	9692.0	44984.0	5306.0
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	1948.4	1820.7	674.6	33832.0	--	--	153.8	1410.8	4342.0	2320.0
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	568.0	353.0	4647.0	12471.0	--	--	156.7	100.8	519.0	251.0
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	1165.6	761.0	194.0	14756.4	--	--	1683.8	232.7	521.0	1382.0
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	292.2	299.5	176.5	95110.6	--	--	213.2	146.3	426.0	180.0
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	10.0	6.7	45907.1	--	--	--	192.3	150.0	360.0
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	1298.6	2728.0	767.0	3619.3	--	--	--	279.4	578.0	515.0
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	76727.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	18493.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	527.1	286.0	20.0	47701.6	--	--	--	34.4	29.0	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	771.3	135.0	48.0	1280.2	--	--	--	376.4	918.0	215.0
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	8597.2	7950.0	11855.5	612569.8	242575.6	-10034.3	11002.3	14862.6	57323.0	13269.0
35 TAXES.....	1383.0	320.0	1993.9	96768.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	-54.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	456.5	1503.0	353.2	57704.0	--	--	347.7	426.4	665.0	1085.0
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	5643.9	22008.1	6619.0	--	--	--	38160.0	35198.0	20852.0	8762.0
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	2259.3	14271.0	1567.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	1364.1	3380.7	2187.4	--	--	--	--	--	14349.0	2865.0
41 DEPRECIATION.....	796.0	1000.0	417.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	8663.5	39198.8	9356.0	--	--	--	38160.0	35198.0	26601.0	9827.0
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	5660.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	569.9	90.0	1660.5	40265.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	840.1	320.0	365.3	4142.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	111.0	371.0	213.2	46700.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	922.3	1503.0	1071.5	57704.0	--	--	347.7	426.4	9265.0	2885.0
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	11902.8	42482.8	13083.5	154472.3	--	--	38507.7	35624.4	35866.0	12712.0
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	9267.3	39659.8	10373.4	--	--	--	38160.0	35198.0	35201.0	11627.0
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	11446.3	40979.8	12730.3	96768.3	--	--	38160.0	35198.0	35201.0	11627.0
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	3500.0	11100.0	2374.0	--	--	--	6400.0	7000.0	4000.0	1710.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	20500.0	50432.8	24939.0	767042.1	242575.6	-10034.3	49510.0	50487.0	93189.0	25981.0

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS	
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	523.3	30816.0	5345.1	8797.3	1633.9	--	257.0	474.6	16507.9
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	8.9	-6055.1	10400.0	4000.0	35.0	--	--	20.0	14455.0
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	1059.0	--	--	85.0	--	--	--	85.0
4	METALS	--	--	-485.1	35451.1	--	--	--	--	--	35451.1
5	COAL	415.0	195.3	3446.8	256.3	479.1	9.4	--	--	300.0	1044.8
6	NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	804.4	--	519.0	135.7	--	241.3	300.0	1196.0
7	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	42.0	1105.3	58465.4	733.0	657.0	5089.6	--	737.1	1051.6	8268.3
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	95.6	8043.6	25268.0	13000.0	533.0	--	20.0	50.0	38871.0
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	256.2	30806.4	879.1	31017.8	9030.5	--	3089.8	4834.2	48851.4
10	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	17611.0	4.2	--	124.4	--	--	--	128.6
11	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	5.0	134.9	34440.6	75.0	1850.0	1000.0	--	100.0	--	3025.0
12	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	348.0	175.7	10010.9	16706.4	6518.5	497.2	--	186.3	843.8	24752.2
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	18.0	--	1428.6	94065.8	33027.8	1562.3	--	353.9	338.1	129347.7
14	PRINTING.....	1218.0	307.7	5781.7	--	11.1	253.3	--	87.7	64.9	417.0
15	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	18.0	410.1	455.2	3580.6	1784.7	--	187.9	256.3	6264.7
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	1255.0	2784.0	100383.8	--	174.4	707.3	--	425.6	374.9	1682.2
17	TRANSP.EQ.,PETR.PR.....	817.0	252.2	62551.5	409.4	11409.6	2317.3	--	102.0	2147.5	16385.8
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	63.0	82.0	5987.7	2410.0	2428.7	533.9	--	36.2	15.6	5424.4
19	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	4.0	9.5	202.8	19.2	70.7	1209.3	--	349.6	53.5	1702.3
20		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	103.0	10.4	3300.4	400.0	15.7	904.0	--	1541.4	13.0	2874.1
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	76.0	391.0	2418.1	--	2744.2	1275.1	--	116.3	230.9	4366.5
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	14042.0	1637.0	228947.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	TRANSP.TRAVEL,ENT.....	1303.0	608.8	43970.4	2000.0	13000.0	3313.0	--	--	--	18313.0
25	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	120.0	90.9	13709.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	913.0	1519.0	21007.9	6.0	2232.0	256.0	--	--	--	2494.0
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	818.0	932.1	97826.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28	AUTO OPERATION.....	339.0	--	46948.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	FINANCE,R.E.....	767.0	448.4	6207.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	76727.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.....	115.0	--	18608.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	60.0	188.2	48013.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	290.0	142.4	3222.0	--	1900.3	--	--	--	--	1900.3
34	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	23131.0	11916.8	976615.6	194883.4	137433.4	32289.9	--	7832.1	11368.9	383807.5
35	TAXES.....	--	--	96768.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	-1500.0	--	--	--	--	-1500.0
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	1960.0	4420.2	66608.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	WAGES & SALARIES.....	37966.0	26702.0	167640.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39	UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	4615.0	1399.0	23228.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	39581.0	27301.0	176668.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	5660.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	40265.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	4142.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
46	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	--	46700.0	--	-1500.0	--	--	--	--	-1500.0
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	4960.0	5220.2	80808.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
48	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	44541.0	32521.2	354244.5	--	-1500.0	--	--	--	--	-1500.0
49	FACTOR INCOMES.....	42581.0	28101.0	190868.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	42581.0	28101.0	287636.3	--	-1500.0	--	--	--	--	-1500.0
51	EMPLOYMENT.....	9500.0	10300.0	38910.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
52	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	67672.0	44438.0	1330858.0	194883.4	135933.4	32289.9	--	7832.1	11368.9	382307.5

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	51	52
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	22559.4	69883.2
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	45013.1	53413.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	19188.0	20332.0
4 METALS	--	34966.0
5 COAL	6744.0	11235.6
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES	7052.7	9053.1
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	7526.2	74259.8
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	287.4	47202.0
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.	9571.0	89228.6
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW	363.4	18103.0
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	2694.7	40160.3
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	29118.2	63881.3
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD	23110.3	153886.5
14 PRINTING	6775.8	12974.5
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.	28753.4	35428.1
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	21641.7	123707.4
17 TRANSP. EQ., PETR. PR.	25810.1	104747.0
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	8277.5	19689.6
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	22765.4	24670.5
20	--	--
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP	9783.7	15958.1
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	583.8	7368.4
23 CONSTRUCTION	26366.4	255313.9
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT	90320.2	152603.4
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	17313.9	31023.3
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	17870.1	41371.9
27 DISTRIBUTION	37468.9	135294.9
28 AUTO OPERATION	15473.7	62422.0
29 FINANCE, R.E.	54647.5	60854.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	76727.5
31 HOTELS, REST.	1891.8	20500.0
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	2419.6	50432.8
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	19816.7	24939.0
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	581206.7	1941624.0
35 TAXES	67062.3	163830.6
36 SUBSIDIES	-5219.0	-6719.0
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	148583.5	215191.8
38 WAGES & SALARIES	448224.3	615864.3
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	89616.3	89616.3
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.	167147.2	190375.2
41 DEPRECIATION	112602.0	112602.0
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	602323.7	778991.7
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	5660.9
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	32724.3	72989.7
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	37435.0	41577.0
46 FEDERAL REVENUE	26901.8	72101.8
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE	216030.0	296838.3
48 TOTAL PRIMARY	1028016.8	1380760.0
49 FACTOR INCOMES	704988.3	895856.3
50 ¹ GROSS DOM. PROD.	879433.4	1165569.0
51 EMPLOYMENT	135918.0	174828.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT	1609218.0	3322379.0

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	COAL	NONMETALS. QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	162834.8	6289.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	91716.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	96275.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	188077.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	54235.0	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	48988.5	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	127555.6	--	11.7	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1200.0	180745.9	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124424.6	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	117.3	--	--	43245.6
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	1425.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	162834.8	99430.7	96275.0	188077.3	54235.0	48988.5	128872.9	180745.9	124436.3	43245.6
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	33139.3	2583.6	1605.0	6962.5	6946.0	--	89338.3	1200.0	41774.9	16195.7
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	195974.0	102014.3	97880.0	195039.8	61181.0	48988.5	218211.1	181945.8	166211.1	59441.3
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	59420.5	81242.4	92311.0	8824.6	20783.5	20362.3	17903.1	2201.0	32555.7	770.2
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	98633.3	-5222.2	5569.0	4981.4	17271.2	2507.8	195001.2	22329.5	97050.8	58631.8
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	37919.7	25994.0	--	181233.7	23126.3	26117.8	5307.3	157415.5	36604.6	39.2
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	195973.4	102014.1	97880.0	195039.6	61181.0	48987.9	218211.5	181945.9	166211.0	59441.2

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL PRODUCTS	FABRIC. METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	960.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	25.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	37792.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	75042.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	25.8	--	270114.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	30530.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	65849.6	--	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	45925.2	141.4	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	91.5	15011.0	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.1	91807.3	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	966.6	--	22161.4	--
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	27089.9
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	37818.4	76002.1	270145.9	30530.0	65849.6	46016.7	16174.1	91807.3	22161.4	27089.9
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	113683.4	69915.2	16922.9	10597.8	20734.0	45825.6	305010.6	131733.4	37517.3	37730.8
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	151501.7	145917.3	287068.8	41127.8	86583.5	91842.2	321184.7	223540.7	59678.7	64820.6
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	13841.5	85983.0	44021.1	20645.6	35132.4	82625.2	77910.9	31365.9	22652.8	63668.7
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	117524.0	27672.9	5089.2	20401.1	-527.1	3857.1	242319.2	148309.1	24847.2	726.7
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	20135.8	32261.6	237958.8	81.1	51978.5	5359.7	954.4	43865.7	12178.7	424.9
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	151501.2	145917.4	287069.1	41127.8	86583.8	91841.9	321184.4	223540.7	59678.7	64820.3

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO.TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	172.5	332.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	86.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	129791.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	22630.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	9741.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	737136.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	473130.3	--	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	81796.1	--	--	--	--
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	114577.4	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	458768.2	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	188406.0	--
30 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	185651.2
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	129963.5	22969.0	9827.9	737136.0	473130.3	81796.1	114577.4	458768.2	188406.0	185651.2
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	16060.8	15664.5	1558.5	--	--	--	547.0	--	--	1561.0
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	146024.3	38633.5	11386.4	737136.0	473130.3	81796.1	115124.4	458768.2	188406.0	187212.2
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	71158.1	27707.5	2401.0	85776.8	257648.1	46661.7	53831.5	101183.6	49728.5	167073.6
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	73117.0	10114.0	6240.9	651359.2	156542.9	35134.4	59054.5	342584.1	138677.3	20138.5
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	1749.1	811.7	2744.2	--	58938.3	--	2238.0	15000.0	--	--
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	146024.2	38633.2	11386.1	737135.9	473129.3	81796.1	115123.9	458767.7	188405.8	187212.0

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32	33	34	35
1 AGRICULTURE.....	13014.0	--	--	--	182137.7
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	92676.0
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	96275.0
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	188077.3
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	54235.0
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	48988.5
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	127567.4
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	181945.8
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	124424.6
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	43394.3
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	37792.6
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	76467.9
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	270140.1
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	30530.0
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	66354.8
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	46066.5
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	15102.5
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	91949.2
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	23128.0
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	27095.8
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	129791.0
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	22630.6
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	9741.2
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	737136.0
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	473130.3
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	81796.1
27 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	114577.4
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	458768.2
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	188406.0
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	185651.2
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	221966.2	--	--	--	221966.2
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	71395.0	--	--	71395.0
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	140510.4	--	140510.4
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	75328.1	75328.1
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	234980.2	71395.0	140510.4	75328.1	4735166.0
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	1024807.4
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	234980.2	71395.0	140510.4	75328.1	5759973.0
38 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	--	9353.9	7352.8	56313.9	1750287.0
39 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	234980.2	62041.1	133157.6	13010.9	3023097.0
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	--	6003.2	986440.8
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	234980.2	71394.9	140510.3	75328.0	5759824.0

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC, FOODS,NES	S,DRINKS, DIST,BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	2993.0	81.7	--	--	--	53051.7	303.4	2275.9	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	1407.8	--	--	--	839.5	1.2	8.7	0.1	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	92311.0	--	--
4	METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL.....	--	21.1	--	42.8	--	88.2	30.7	2.1	4.3
6	NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	1411.0	--	787.5	--	--	1.1	17.5	268.3	68.1
7	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	14302.2	578.5	1846.1
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	1699.5	--	--	--	31.5	449.0	271.7
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	23278.2	--	--	--	--	--	1398.3	216.6	4918.5
10	S,DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.9	199.4	529.9
11	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	719.0	55.0	4028.2	--	--	--	163.8	136.3	513.3
12	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	168.0	36.6	2292.6	1004.3	861.0	124.4	349.7	1414.7	135.5
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	680.0	--	--	56.1	0.1	1639.5	4965.6	3747.5	1427.2
14	PRINTING.....	--	--	--	99.2	28.8	25.9	443.9	448.1	379.3
15	IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	16.8	1087.1	1530.8	3.8	--	--	9.6
16	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	2905.0	698.2	1814.6	2913.7	952.2	1523.9	1007.7	1823.5	26.5
17	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	2663.0	2812.7	4538.5	17384.1	4458.4	1387.7	1022.5	1773.2	1216.8
18	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	1738.6	5.5	--	--	--	--	--
19	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	102.6	236.0	--	419.1	41.8	679.9	--	188.2
20	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	1208.0	--	--	64.5	11.3	--	--	--	4.3
21	PETROLEUM PROD.....	3424.0	1654.8	5189.9	6091.0	480.5	886.5	899.1	1042.3	1274.1
22	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	10766.0	--	60.4	202.3	49.0	63.7	0.4	1.6	178.9
23	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	690.6	--	--	--	100.2	325.8	--
24	CONSTRUCTION.....	5247.0	1587.0	443.6	4068.0	886.0	242.0	726.5	1951.0	526.2
25	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	5210.0	1235.2	3649.2	9844.6	1382.9	2225.7	7695.0	8840.7	7285.4
26	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	766.0	1066.0	343.6	308.2	81.0	140.7	498.1	1079.0	783.1
27	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	1133.0	107.6	--	11498.1	2268.1	1055.0	1081.4	1708.5	657.5
28	DISTRIBUTION.....	4333.0	636.2	1926.2	2406.9	676.8	388.0	4408.2	1276.8	3795.8
29	AUTO OPERATION.....	8876.0	559.3	515.7	985.4	162.2	573.1	26.9	117.6	42.7
30	FINANCE,R.E.....	8997.0	1742.5	3984.2	653.9	570.0	371.4	1476.0	1764.5	1488.0
31	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	17.0	43.0	--	32.0	--	13.0	63.2	167.5	98.2
34	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1683.0	145.0	125.0	3073.6	475.8	543.4	971.8	1804.7	1790.1
35	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	87884.9	12584.5	34080.7	61821.3	16133.5	11338.8	95454.8	123139.8	35996.6
36	TAXES.....	5506.0	6241.0	2773.2	6520.1	978.0	1266.6	1097.9	2074.4	1145.1
37	SUBSIDIES.....	-5900.0	--	-689.4	--	--	-96.9	--	--	--
38	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	1358.0	124.5	540.3	11198.4	617.3	899.3	2475.0	3283.4	47236.4
39	WAGES & SALARIES.....	18334.0	40794.5	26390.5	44546.4	34232.2	11228.0	19483.8	35550.0	21247.5
40	UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	57461.0	15979.8	20597.5	--	--	7677.4	280.0	3245.0	2011.5
41	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	3428.9	10172.9	6732.5	41681.4	-857.0	13046.9	6651.0	10660.7	13209.5
42	DEPRECIATION.....	14065.0	6778.9	5849.7	22309.7	3131.0	3628.4	2124.2	3992.0	3578.0
43	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	79136.9	64226.0	53431.3	44881.3	33162.2	22818.2	22905.5	46686.1	26709.5
44	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	-562.0	6241.2	2701.5	4658.1	538.0	1141.3	846.7	1056.6	979.9
46	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	5355.0	71.5	115.7	1774.0	350.0	464.0	551.6	1582.0	600.3
47	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-5100.0	505.5	-444.2	3230.0	90.0	1996.0	1385.5	2205.4	2675.2
48	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	1358.0	2268.5	540.3	49402.9	830.3	7601.8	4298.4	3283.4	53885.1
49	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	94252.9	80091.5	62194.3	126255.9	38101.5	37649.7	32111.9	58805.5	88427.8
50	FACTOR INCOMES.....	79223.9	66947.1	53720.5	86227.7	33375.2	31952.3	26414.8	49455.7	36468.5
51	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	92894.9	79967.1	61654.0	115057.6	37484.2	36750.4	29636.9	55522.1	41191.6
52	EMPLOYMENT.....	29500.0	11700.0	29500.0	6650.0	7101.0	2302.0	5436.0	13815.0	5634.0
53	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	182137.8	92676.0	96274.9	188077.1	54235.0	48988.4	127566.4	181945.3	124424.3

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	431.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	22965.8	55990.7	--	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.2	21.6
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS.....	--	--	--	8824.6	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL.....	--	0.7	3273.4	2.0	5491.6	22.7	177.4	--	54.4
6	NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	87.5	--	689.7	45.7	--	--	1889.1
7	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	50.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	188.8	--	--	--	--	--	17.8
10	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	5127.5	546.6	156.5	10.9	--	--	34.7	--	--
12	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	8.6	4927.2	6223.1	1.0	14.4	79.9	32.4	1977.2	17.4
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	313.1	63.1	15612.0	3011.6	4.4	107.7	9.2	29.3	27.8
14	PRINTING.....	27.3	23.7	47.0	937.7	1.0	11.0	0.9	48.1	9.0
15	IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	186.4	--	7.4	7074.7	701.7	1179.8	11.3
16	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	53.5	363.5	3039.7	51.2	1027.9	5257.9	622.5	6532.3	418.8
17	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	1053.7	1876.7	2350.1	317.4	2021.7	1015.1	356.2	545.5	1095.7
18	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	1305.7	--	12546.2	--	--
19	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	931.0	1145.5	--
20	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	322.0	--	1809.7	6.3	--	--	2785.1
21	PETROLEUM PROD.....	165.7	542.8	7145.7	108.4	1830.7	329.7	87.3	329.4	104.6
22	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	298.5	1180.1	27.7	6.7	310.9	102.8	261.3	978.4	21.0
23	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	1.1
24	CONSTRUCTION.....	252.6	271.6	578.3	127.8	3721.9	149.9	17.5	195.8	120.4
25	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	2107.3	2885.1	14268.0	796.0	7020.0	3772.6	1007.1	6892.8	1303.5
26	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	453.5	362.6	1456.5	1216.8	277.8	318.8	217.7	470.1	202.1
27	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	454.9	1143.5	10941.2	290.1	526.6	506.8	204.6	640.9	165.5
28	DISTRIBUTION.....	1223.6	1275.0	9086.9	304.5	1735.0	1967.2	456.0	3553.8	586.3
29	AUTO OPERATION.....	6.8	20.5	32.0	18.7	--	6.7	49.7	16.0	13.6
30	FINANCE,R.E.....	448.3	1861.9	1597.3	406.6	179.5	889.7	364.9	930.6	701.2
31	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	28.4	34.3	23.7	16.1	20.0	57.7	10.5	41.4	18.0
34	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	541.7	257.0	4513.9	204.1	276.0	230.4	193.0	718.7	338.9
35	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	13047.4	40601.6	137147.8	7828.0	35790.8	23259.4	4592.6	38776.0	6301.9
36	TAXES.....	389.2	1107.5	2553.7	442.6	1079.7	655.3	231.9	922.5	152.8
37	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	-992.9	--	--	--	-6.4
38	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	8865.0	516.0	17145.4	2260.9	3746.4	3639.5	2049.0	13055.4	2961.8
39	WAGES & SALARIES.....	11098.4	20582.0	62170.8	13268.9	22793.1	14126.1	5799.0	30161.0	7033.5
40	UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	275.8	4663.6	--	2764.3	--	116.9	99.5	501.2	--
41	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	3184.1	6536.6	37449.4	3402.2	1721.0	2165.4	1904.0	5776.3	5449.7
42	DEPRECIATION.....	932.5	2461.3	13672.8	563.1	2217.0	2104.0	426.5	2756.6	1234.7
43	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	12015.1	28947.0	65295.7	17806.5	22903.1	15635.8	7104.0	32326.8	7448.5
44	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	172.0	638.2	2437.6	225.3	103.0	154.7	173.2	389.5	292.4
46	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	279.1	703.9	1615.4	375.3	973.7	501.0	153.4	768.0	67.7
47	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	757.5	1374.2	8371.0	775.8	-580.9	518.2	388.8	1278.1	1116.9
48	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	10588.8	1742.4	41599.6	2956.0	4948.4	3893.5	2264.0	15654.0	6665.9
49	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	24745.0	35867.0	132992.0	22702.0	30564.3	22807.2	10509.9	53173.0	16826.1
50	FACTOR INCOMES.....	14558.3	31782.2	99620.1	19435.4	24514.1	16408.4	7802.5	36438.5	12483.2
51	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	15880.0	35351.0	115846.6	20441.1	26817.9	19167.7	8460.9	40117.6	13864.3
52	EMPLOYMENT.....	3780.0	6569.0	10103.0	3078.0	3755.0	2993.0	1272.0	6757.0	1486.0
53	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	37792.4	76468.5	270139.7	30529.9	66355.1	46066.5	15102.5	91948.9	23128.0

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	57.2	215.8	--	--	--	10.2	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL	--	3.0	--	--	174.1	--	10866.3	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES	--	42.5	1.5	14956.7	93.0	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	0.1	525.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	--	--	227.3	809.6	92.2	87.3	12.0	911.4	--	--
12 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	0.1	2.4	480.7	61787.0	131.2	7.4	--	433.2	--	441.7
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD	42.8	681.0	196.5	2687.9	370.6	--	302.0	1211.8	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	9.3	21.6	6.7	--	87.7	701.9	50.5	--	--	1066.4
15 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	457.3	7.0	21380.7	1298.1	--	--	--	--	--
16 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	154.3	213.1	80.6	45736.3	2783.4	26.5	989.0	54.4	93.6	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	503.3	508.2	170.2	15650.4	147.9	101.6	605.3	4457.0	901.1	3515.9
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	15769.9	--	--	--	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	17777.4	85.0	779.2	144.3	8.8	--	--
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	57004.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM PROD.....	201.0	156.0	24.2	--	26124.4	1.5	6431.4	2267.1	--	61.5
22 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	1453.7	179.3	9374.0	573.1	1.3	36.7	40.7	304.2	--
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	149.0	--	5.2	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION	954.0	123.2	57.0	496.0	9294.2	2294.2	5806.0	1696.8	1517.9	2781.0
25 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	6094.8	927.8	497.2	58755.4	28987.3	4104.7	5301.4	40103.5	6052.7	4266.9
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	479.5	114.5	110.8	748.5	6230.1	907.5	311.3	8263.8	1093.3	1939.3
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS	1032.9	812.1	224.4	515.0	2041.2	1167.6	385.1	4626.2	1423.9	334.9
28 DISTRIBUTION	2482.8	422.2	199.5	37109.4	10338.5	291.6	1081.2	3922.1	--	961.0
29 AUTO OPERATION	--	6.6	13.1	6596.0	30546.4	99.2	25.0	--	--	4.0
30 FINANCE,R.E.....	1958.0	430.4	178.5	35612.0	23836.1	4023.0	1135.0	25038.2	15915.9	12849.9
31 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	9353.9	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES	23.4	5.4	5.3	218.0	1716.4	168.0	79.0	1190.6	--	272.4
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	406.9	279.7	151.8	8806.0	4304.4	1759.1	468.0	13221.7	1228.3	2807.0
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	14343.1	6677.8	3394.4	396236.1	174527.8	16521.6	34034.7	107457.4	28530.9	31301.9
36 TAXES.....	322.0	229.1	192.8	15874.0	22247.9	2061.3	2653.9	5792.1	20377.2	25099.5
37 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	-24186.0	--	-4817.6	--	--	--
38 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	93258.7	6406.0	1136.3	31759.5	4116.6	1986.1	732.3	6464.1	50428.7	6963.9
39 WAGES & SALARIES	5096.1	3427.3	3438.9	231935.6	197980.4	44961.6	23320.3	195975.4	45582.4	54585.7
40 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	--	2.8	198.3	20900.0	19203.6	--	--	52894.6	17800.0	4900.0
41 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	12831.3	5089.5	1105.4	26780.5	21722.6	3750.8	37797.9	67516.6	18055.0	48799.1
42 DEPRECIATION	3940.0	798.1	274.8	13650.0	57517.4	12514.8	20856.0	22667.9	7631.9	14001.2
43 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	7824.4	4056.1	4331.0	265902.8	220236.8	45770.8	31946.6	280679.4	69165.7	66747.9
44 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	663.5	280.0	84.0	9521.9	22252.5	1000.0	2082.5	6161.0	20986.2	7302.3
46 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	141.1	124.9	119.2	4147.0	1677.5	1850.9	2078.0	4103.1	620.2	18243.4
47 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	2680.4	1098.3	265.5	8875.5	-14770.4	3071.4	2184.1	17279.6	4896.0	13054.9
48 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	100198.7	9595.4	1272.0	38802.4	11688.7	1066.7	21395.6	20419.6	56575.2	34999.6
49 TOTAL PRIMARY	115447.9	15952.8	6346.5	340899.4	298602.4	65274.6	80542.8	351310.6	159875.1	154349.3
50 FACTOR INCOMES	17927.4	8519.6	4742.6	279615.9	238906.5	48712.4	61118.2	316386.5	81437.4	108284.6
51 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	22189.4	9546.8	5210.2	309139.9	294485.6	63288.5	79810.4	344846.3	109446.4	147385.4
52 EMPLOYMENT.....	693.0	643.0	880.0	56325.0	48240.0	9300.0	4472.0	73550.0	17300.0	11700.0
53 TOTAL OUTPUT	129791.1	22630.6	9740.9	737135.4	473130.1	81796.1	114577.4	458767.9	188405.9	185651.2

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	102038.9	--	-5214.0	81.1	186.6	195.6
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	1792.8	--	-7134.0	--	3.1	--
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	5569.0	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	4981.4	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	--	496.3	--	--	11313.3	--	2505.9	2123.3	181.3	40.0
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	897.4	--	110.4	10.0	--	103.0
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	328.0	--	187534.4	--	599.0	1417.0	330.5	249.3
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	21039.1	--	742.0	144.5	83.2	64.0
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	48.0	--	96147.8	--	-293.5	297.8	56.1	96.0
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	58546.5	--	85.3	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	107.4	102.3	--	115854.8	--	304.8	221.6	230.9	203.0
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	--	2500.0	531.5	--	22494.0	--	1556.2	986.0	422.9	240.0
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	--	30.3	44.4	5.5	5100.0	--	-138.4	--	0.3	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	352.1	214.0	15355.0	10009.5	--	63.0	60.0	41.2	3914.0
15 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	-527.1	--	--	--
16 FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	--	--	210.6	312.8	--	2127.0	732.0	668.0	105.4	95.0
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	1525.0	278.0	23.1	--	221520.0	166.2	1623.0	1326.0	5455.0
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	104063.5	11827.0	172.5	15219.5	16262.7	714.0
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	114.0	15990.4	550.0	-125.5	6830.0	942.3	60.0
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	453.0	--	--	--	223.6	403.3	46.3	40.0
21 PETROLEUM PROD.....	--	2224.7	196.2	153.4	64668.0	--	-73.7	1914.6	885.3	1793.0
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	256.8	570.3	119.2	9200.0	--	-630.5	192.3	237.3	140.0
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	101.9	263.9	762.0	5281.9	--	-141.5	--	0.1	41.0
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	37000.0	1160.0	1095.0	--	--	373696.2	--	18345.0	50856.0	134060.0
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	4532.6	4376.6	2049.0	115075.1	--	--	1825.9	5000.0	17733.2
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	1650.9	932.7	13229.4	31197.5	--	--	798.1	425.6	1328.0
27 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	3385.7	1733.3	508.0	40679.5	--	--	5947.2	786.5	1809.0
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	955.3	996.6	586.8	325927.8	--	--	3187.0	2006.6	2672.0
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	127.5	179.0	34.8	135538.0	--	--	471.1	341.3	437.0
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	2909.3	3868.5	7506.7	2312.5	11648.8	--	--	23.7	832.2	3337.0
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	234980.2	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	61295.2	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	1962.3	882.0	86.5	131040.6	--	--	334.4	286.2	364.0
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	2763.8	533.5	157.0	3948.7	--	--	409.3	1400.1	5065.1
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	39909.3	28001.1	21475.6	35809.0	1928869.0	609720.2	-2035.9	63533.7	83275.6	180248.1
36 TAXES.....	43618.0	4479.0	860.0	4788.5	308812.1	--	--	--	--	--
37 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-512.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	--	1457.8	4148.4	1249.4	201086.0	--	--	2006.3	1298.0	3943.0
39 WAGES & SALARIES.....	--	17964.0	58172.1	17418.1	--	--	--	141641.0	131494.0	60980.4
40 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	11802.3	38171.0	7817.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	83643.1	4227.8	14718.5	7736.0	--	--	--	--	--	46798.0
42 DEPRECIATION.....	54795.7	3463.0	2965.0	1022.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	71980.4	32853.4	109237.4	30294.2	--	--	--	141641.0	131494.0	78278.4
44 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	18442.8	--	--	--	--	--
45 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	1989.5	438.5	3738.0	133151.4	--	--	--	--	--
46 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	43618.0	2564.1	780.0	779.8	9273.6	--	--	--	--	--
47 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	315.2	1465.5	743.8	147944.3	--	--	--	--	--
48 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	11662.8	2208.7	4148.4	2940.6	201086.0	--	--	2006.3	1298.0	33443.0
49 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	182056.8	43393.9	119034.9	39519.1	509898.1	--	--	143647.3	132791.9	111721.4
50 FACTOR INCOMES.....	83643.1	33994.1	111061.4	32971.1	--	--	--	141641.0	131494.0	107778.3
51 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	182056.8	41936.1	114886.4	38269.7	308812.1	--	--	141641.0	131494.0	107778.3
52 EMPLOYMENT.....	--	11500.0	35600.0	6745.0	--	--	--	23600.0	25200.0	12150.0
53 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	221966.1	71394.9	140510.5	75327.9	2438767.0	609720.2	-2035.9	207180.9	216067.6	291969.5

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1965 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	68.0	--	1277.2	98633.3	14749.1	23170.6	37919.7	59420.5	195973.3
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	107.0	--	8.9	-5222.2	21281.2	4712.8	25994.0	81242.4	102014.1
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	5569.0	--	--	--	92311.0	97880.0
4 METALS	--	--	--	4981.4	157733.4	23500.3	181233.7	8824.6	195039.6
5 COAL	105.0	453.0	549.4	17271.2	318.7	22807.6	23126.3	20783.5	61181.0
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	1387.0	--	--	2507.8	12018.3	14099.5	26117.8	20362.3	48987.9
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	172.0	42.0	4657.3	195001.2	2090.5	3216.8	5307.3	17903.1	218211.5
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	39.0	--	217.7	22329.5	115813.5	41602.0	157415.5	2201.0	181945.9
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	42.0	--	704.7	97050.8	1241.5	35363.1	36604.6	32555.7	166210.9
10 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	58631.8	30.2	9.0	39.2	770.2	59441.2
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	216.0	6.0	487.1	117524.0	1756.0	18379.8	20135.8	13841.5	151501.2
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	240.0	1161.0	572.8	27672.9	23217.5	9044.1	32261.6	85983.0	145917.3
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	--	66.0	61.3	5089.2	197728.1	40230.7	237958.8	44021.1	287069.1
14 PRINTING.....	387.0	4633.0	1293.4	20401.1	70.0	11.1	81.1	20645.6	41127.8
15 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	--	-527.1	13276.0	38702.5	51978.5	35132.4	86583.8
16 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	--	129.7	3857.1	886.1	4473.6	5359.7	82625.2	91841.8
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	3176.0	3908.0	5145.0	242319.2	700.0	254.4	954.4	77910.9	321184.4
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	50.0	--	148309.1	2791.0	41074.7	43865.7	31365.9	223540.6
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	273.0	327.0	24847.2	5003.0	7175.7	12178.7	22652.8	59678.7
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	4.0	9.5	726.7	196.2	228.7	424.9	63668.7	64820.3
21 PETROLEUM PROD.....	1215.0	1925.0	789.9	73117.0	1249.1	500.0	1749.1	71158.1	146024.1
22 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	287.0	687.9	10114.0	482.0	329.7	811.7	27707.5	38633.2
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	170.0	365.0	524.4	6240.9	--	2744.2	2744.2	2401.0	11386.1
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	19334.0	35813.0	19255.0	651359.2	--	--	--	85776.8	737135.9
25 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	7250.0	6660.0	2998.9	156542.9	23533.3	35405.0	58938.3	257648.1	473129.3
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	596.0	342.0	447.2	35134.4	--	--	--	46661.7	81796.0
27 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	4015.0	2320.0	3497.3	59054.5	6.0	2232.0	2238.0	53831.5	115123.9
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	976.0	3065.0	4749.8	342584.1	6000.0	9000.0	15000.0	101183.6	458767.7
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	680.0	900.0	310.0	138677.3	--	--	--	49728.5	188405.8
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	1509.0	1732.0	1055.8	20138.5	--	--	--	167073.6	187211.9
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	234980.2	--	--	--	--	234980.2
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	555.0	190.9	62041.1	--	--	--	9353.9	71394.9
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	265.0	867.5	133157.6	--	--	--	7352.8	140510.3
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	785.0	776.0	626.7	13010.9	--	6003.2	6003.2	56313.9	75328.0
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	42469.0	65601.0	51442.3	3023121.0	602170.3	384270.6	986440.9	1750405.0	5759966.0
36 TAXES.....	--	--	--	308812.1	--	--	--	184998.4	493810.4
37 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	-15500.0	-15500.0	-37201.8	-52701.8
38 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	3008.0	6950.0	13976.5	232267.6	--	--	--	336927.7	569195.3
39 WAGES & SALARIES.....	22388.0	119183.0	75927.0	551613.4	--	--	--	1354994.0	1906607.0
40 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	289470.4	289470.4
41 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	7404.0	14876.0	3654.7	72732.7	--	--	--	542996.5	615729.2
42 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	312570.3	312570.3
43 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	24898.0	123834.0	76983.0	577128.4	--	--	--	1870402.0	2447530.0
44 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	18442.8	--	--	--	--	18442.8
45 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	133151.4	--	--	--	99954.6	233106.1
46 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	9273.6	--	--	--	97799.3	107072.8
47 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	147944.3	--	-15500.0	-15500.0	65415.4	197859.8
48 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	7902.0	17175.0	16575.2	279485.4	--	--	--	538612.5	818097.9
49 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	32800.0	141009.0	93558.1	1165425.0	--	-15500.0	-15500.0	2984753.0	4134677.0
50 FACTOR INCOMES.....	29792.0	134059.0	79581.7	624346.0	--	--	--	2187461.0	2811806.0
51 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	29792.0	134059.0	79581.7	933158.1	--	-15500.0	-15500.0	2647827.0	3565484.0
52 EMPLOYMENT.....	4780.0	29400.0	28900.0	124030.0	--	--	--	431949.0	555979.0
53 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	75269.0	206610.0	145000.4	4188546.0	602170.3	368770.6	970940.9	4735159.0	9894645.0

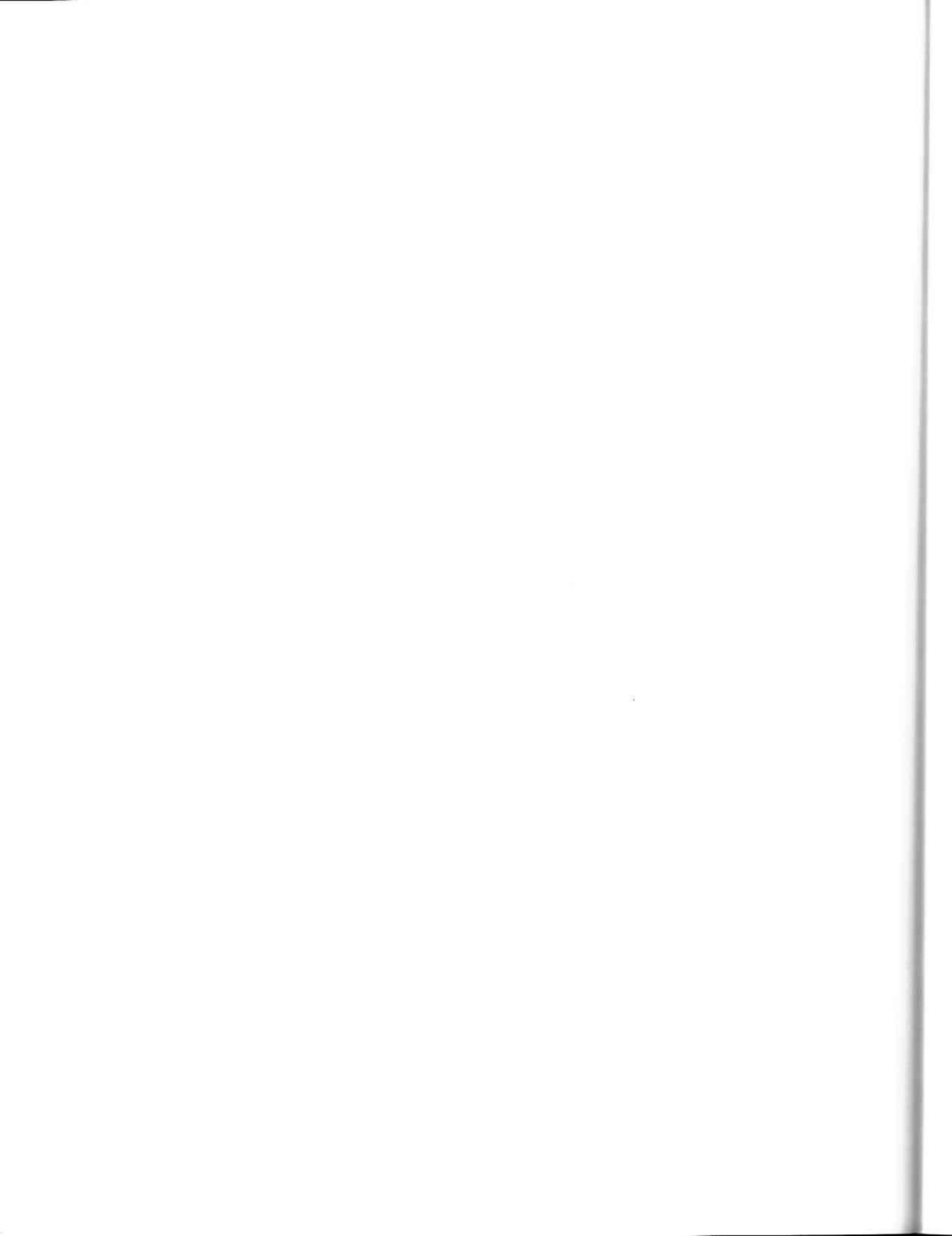
APPENDIX II

OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS AND INPUT AND
DEMAND FLOWS, 1960



LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Output and Supply Flows, Newfoundland, 1960, Model I	335
Inputs and Demand Flows, Newfoundland, 1960, Model I	339
Output and Supply Flows, Prince Edward Island, 1960, Model I	344
Inputs and Demand Flows, Prince Edward Island, 1960, Model I	347
Output and Supply Flows, Nova Scotia, 1960, Model I	352
Inputs and Demand Flows, Nova Scotia, 1960, Model I	356
Output and Supply Flows, New Brunswick, 1960, Model I	362
Inputs and Demand Flows, New Brunswick, 1960, Model I	366
Output and Supply Flows, Atlantic Provinces, 1960, Model I	372
Inputs and Demand Flows, Atlantic Provinces, 1960, Model I	376



MODEL 1 NFLD., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	6180.0	81.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	32113.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	21535.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	79642.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	3915.3	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	3335.7	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	25045.8	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7931.7	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8781.3	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1891.0
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	6180.0	32207.1	21535.7	79642.8	3915.3	3335.7	25045.8	7931.7	8781.3	1891.0
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	1068.0	--	--	--	427.0	1289.0	422.0	1143.0	1.0	792.0
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	234.0	17.0	--	--	--	1084.0	577.0	3473.0	--	46.0
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	1512.0	--	--	--	--	2988.0	--	--	--	119.0
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	4456.3	316.6	-0.3	-0.8	565.4	27115.8	641.7	8123.4	1509.1	20147.4
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	7270.3	333.6	-0.3	-0.8	992.4	32476.8	1640.7	12739.4	1510.1	21104.4
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	13450.3	32540.7	21535.4	79642.0	4907.7	35812.5	26686.4	20671.1	10291.4	22995.4
40 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	1656.2	21334.6	12478.4	--	2407.1	480.9	533.0	1913.1	53.1	1461.6
41 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	11174.1	9917.1	--	717.1	-75.1	35081.6	4557.4	18258.0	10238.3	21218.7
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	620.0	1289.0	9057.0	78924.9	2575.7	250.0	21596.0	500.0	--	315.1
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	13450.3	32540.7	21535.4	79642.0	4907.7	35812.5	26686.4	20671.1	10291.4	22995.4

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS. WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	FABRIC. METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	5554.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	68315.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	3195.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	1842.1	148.0	--	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	538.8	--	--	--	--	--
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	1985.4	--	--	--	--
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.0	--	--	--
18 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4279.9	--	--
19 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1713.5	--
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	86.0	--	--	--	--	--	426.6
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	5554.3	68315.7	3195.6	1928.1	686.8	1985.4	43.0	4279.9	1722.8	426.6
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	2461.0	43.0	1000.0	843.0	233.0	1247.0	3.0	242.0	410.0	37.0
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	1129.0	2023.0	--	134.0	--	20.0	166.0	14.0	135.0	65.0
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	66.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	6793.0	2868.1	354.4	7297.8	40603.5	3344.2	5467.4	6318.4	2200.2	80.9
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	10383.0	4934.1	1354.4	8340.8	40836.5	4611.2	5636.4	6574.4	2745.2	182.9
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	15937.3	73249.8	4550.0	10268.9	41523.3	6596.6	5679.4	10854.3	4468.0	609.5
40 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	12420.7	4941.9	1220.0	9012.5	12205.5	3952.6	2316.1	9802.0	3445.3	323.9
41 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	3441.4	542.4	3330.0	1256.4	29317.9	2576.5	3363.3	-50.0	296.7	208.1
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	75.2	67765.4	--	--	--	67.5	--	1102.3	726.0	77.5
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	15937.3	73249.7	4550.0	10268.9	41523.4	6596.6	5679.4	10854.3	4468.0	609.5

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC,POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700.0	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	143340.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	84247.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	8024.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	11940.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	83828.3	--	--	--	--	--
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	24291.6	--	--	--	--
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	31225.2	--	--	--
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32619.6	--	--
29 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10216.5	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15375.1
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	143340.1	84247.5	8024.5	11940.5	83828.3	24291.6	31225.2	33319.6	10216.5	15375.1
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	4059.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	4059.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	143340.1	88307.3	8024.5	11940.5	83828.3	24291.6	31225.2	33319.6	10216.5	15375.1
40 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	15815.6	52836.3	5003.7	6220.3	13742.0	5310.8	27663.2	--	754.6	1731.0
41 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	127524.4	34643.3	2346.9	5720.2	69646.1	18980.8	3562.0	33319.6	9461.9	13644.1
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	827.9	673.9	--	440.0	--	--	--	--	--
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	143339.9	88307.5	8024.5	11940.5	83828.1	24291.6	31225.2	33319.6	10216.5	15375.1

MODEL 1 NFLD., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	6961.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	32113.5
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	21535.7
4 METAL MINING.....	--	79642.8
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	3915.3
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	3335.7
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	25045.8
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	7931.7
9 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	8790.6
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	1891.0
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	5566.9
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	68315.7
13 PRINTING.....	--	3195.6
14 METAL FABRIC.....	--	1990.1
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	538.8
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	1985.4
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	43.0
18 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	4279.9
19 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	1713.5
20 MISC. MANUF.....	--	512.6
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	143340.1
22 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	84247.5
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	8024.5
24 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	11940.5
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	83828.3
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	24291.6
27 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	31225.2
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	32619.6
29 HOTELS, REST.....	--	10216.5
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	15375.1
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	13889.9	13889.9
32 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	13889.9	738302.7
33 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	11661.0
34 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	9117.0
35 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	4685.0
36 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--
37 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	142261.9
38 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	167724.9
39 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	13889.9	906027.6
40 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	11913.8	242941.4
41 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	1976.1	476192.5
42 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	186882.6
43 TOTAL DEMAND.....	13889.9	906016.4

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	379.0	179.0	--	--	891.0	142.5	29.9	--	--	
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	45.0	0.7	226.3	135.1	18.5	--	--	--	--	
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	12478.4	--	--	--	
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
5	NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	700.0	--	0.1	79.9	8.3	0.5	--	
6	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	339.5	0.2	104.3	--	36.9	
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	353.4	--	--	59.5	--	--	--	
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	701.6	--	--	--	91.0	14.8	544.6	561.1	--	
9	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	50.3	--	
10	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	65.0	4.3	515.7	--	10.1	29.9	9.2	--	405.6	
11	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	48.3	84.3	310.8	94.1	44.5	--	132.3	--	6.8	
12	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	3.4	--	--	--	--	148.3	785.7	524.3	226.3	
13	PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	80.0	16.2	55.3	
14	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	39.5	30.0	202.7	278.1	2.6	--	46.3	0.4	--	
15	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	110.7	230.7	769.0	32.6	28.1	156.6	71.5	158.6	
16	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	345.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	
17	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	48.3	40.4	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	
18	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	51.0	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	
19	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	221.8	--	161.2	224.0	40.6	10.4	--	91.0	--	
20	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	
21	CONSTRUCTION.....	367.0	294.0	164.0	805.0	107.0	9.6	225.3	37.8	58.0	
22	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	204.2	459.9	546.0	15281.4	93.4	179.5	1043.5	487.2	353.5	
23	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	40.0	269.6	79.1	269.5	22.5	4.6	110.1	27.3	12.8	
24	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	100.0	5.8	--	869.2	63.7	31.3	264.3	46.5	103.5	
25	DISTRIBUTION.....	216.1	186.3	373.8	697.7	39.3	87.5	423.5	211.1	128.1	
26	AUTO OPERATION.....	234.0	397.5	--	93.4	1.0	4.8	--	34.7	4.3	
27	FINANCE,R.E.....	138.0	538.4	412.9	1919.0	253.0	25.8	233.0	127.0	189.0	
28	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
29	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
30	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	17.1	--	654.3	--	1.4	46.0	5.3	7.7	
31	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	206.7	--	2121.0	34.1	18.0	131.9	193.2	236.6	
32	TOTAL INTER.INPUT	2853.9	2832.6	4662.9	24213.0	760.7	1891.3	16494.1	2481.6	2243.4	785.2
33	TAXES.....	69.0	135.5	597.7	1646.0	101.7	19.1	215.9	65.1	109.8	
34	SUBSIDIES.....	-110.2	--	-894.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	
35	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	191.1	557.3	406.3	5519.8	232.0	58.5	649.5	2526.8	734.3	
36	WAGES & SALARIES.....	870.0	19347.2	7167.5	20216.4	1501.2	709.2	6138.8	1595.8	1382.1	
37	UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	2607.2	3085.2	6306.6	--	300.0	--	500.0	400.0	800.0	
38	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	--	3423.5	2287.9	22687.6	944.7	603.9	590.6	660.2	3244.4	
39	DEPRECIATION.....	480.0	2732.2	1001.0	5360.0	75.0	53.7	456.9	202.2	276.6	
40	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	3477.2	22855.9	14962.0	20216.4	2140.5	1000.4	7118.9	2427.0	4719.6	
41	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
42	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	-24.0	106.4	211.0	1214.0	20.0	10.1	201.4	19.4	12.5	
43	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	5.0	20.1	11.7	420.0	40.0	8.0	--	37.7	94.6	
44	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-22.2	1509.0	280.8	2822.9	441.7	113.7	125.0	129.8	609.6	
45	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	191.1	2057.3	406.3	25396.5	437.4	258.5	649.5	2634.0	834.3	
46	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	4107.1	29280.9	16872.8	55429.8	3154.6	1444.4	8551.7	5450.1	6547.2	1105.8
47	FACTOR INCOMES.....	3477.2	25855.9	15762.0	42904.0	2745.9	1313.1	7229.4	2656.0	5426.5	
48	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	3916.0	28723.6	16466.5	49910.0	2922.6	1385.9	7902.2	2923.3	5812.9	
49	EMPLOYMENT.....	400.0	5450.0	5000.0	3561.0	409.0	227.0	2754.0	521.0	363.0	
50	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	6961.0	32113.5	21535.7	79642.8	3915.3	3335.7	25045.8	7931.7	8790.6	1891.0

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.6
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	1110.6	19674.1	--	--	--	1.8	--	0.1	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	88.9	--	3.1	--	--	--	240.8	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	1.2	46.3	1.7	--	--	--	--	16.5	0.4	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	25.1	198.4	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.6
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	1204.0	5.5	--	10.4	--	33.8	3.1	--	--	14.8
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	3.5	874.8	259.0	8.3	--	--	--	529.7	12.2	3.6
13 PRINTING.....	--	18.0	95.5	--	--	--	--	--	18.2	0.5
14 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	7.2	964.6	5.6	41.1	19.1	31.2	--	--	95.3	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	100.8	5275.0	45.8	43.8	3.9	129.5	1.3	248.4	72.2	5.1
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	31.8	--	220.7	--	--	--	--
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	69.5	--	--	--	--
18 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	274.5	--	--	--	0.5	--	243.2	--	--
19 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	60.8	--	--	1.3	--	21.6	0.4	--	--	5.9
20 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	21.0	570.0	5.0	8.3	1.1	141.1	--	116.0	14.0	--
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	403.2	2486.3	71.3	131.6	27.1	124.8	3.3	293.2	83.9	31.3
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	31.6	156.7	17.7	8.4	2.2	5.5	0.2	7.9	6.0	2.0
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	59.2	2465.9	35.1	25.5	4.0	19.4	2.3	114.0	12.5	3.3
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	190.8	1214.7	25.5	63.5	10.9	59.2	1.3	139.3	31.9	14.0
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	17.6	12.8	3.6	2.9	6.7	0.1	--	9.0	1.3	1.0
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	150.2	680.1	50.8	34.3	12.6	37.6	0.6	48.7	29.9	9.0
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	1.1	25.0	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	--	0.9	0.4	0.2
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	28.9	643.4	21.2	10.7	4.3	7.3	0.6	31.8	44.7	5.1
32 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	3416.8	35675.0	641.4	426.4	92.2	904.2	13.1	2039.5	422.9	158.0
33 TAXES.....	59.0	512.5	46.7	24.0	15.8	38.5	0.8	47.5	10.7	6.7
34 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	223.9	3303.3	250.3	667.5	50.8	172.9	10.1	276.4	534.5	113.7
36 WAGES & SALARIES.....	1219.5	17709.5	1370.7	786.3	295.0	1289.5	29.0	1112.5	266.0	206.0
37 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	401.8	--	500.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	115.8	4892.3	357.5	50.6	72.0	-519.3	-12.2	276.7	446.3	18.4
39 DEPRECIATION.....	130.1	6223.1	29.0	35.3	13.0	99.6	2.2	527.3	33.1	9.8
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1707.1	17709.5	2070.7	796.9	367.0	1219.4	16.8	1319.4	515.4	224.4
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	11.3	0.8	10.4	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.1	22.1	0.7	1.1
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	43.9	507.8	23.3	20.2	13.4	36.4	0.5	23.8	8.6	4.9
44 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	3.8	2003.9	113.0	10.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	56.6	58.8	0.7
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	253.9	6195.6	307.8	697.5	50.8	-276.3	10.1	291.2	674.0	113.7
46 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	2150.1	32640.7	2554.2	1563.7	446.6	1081.2	29.9	2240.4	1290.6	354.6
47 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1737.1	22601.8	2228.2	836.9	367.0	770.2	16.8	1389.2	712.3	224.4
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1926.2	29337.4	2303.9	896.2	395.8	908.3	19.8	1964.0	756.1	240.9
49 EMPLOYMENT.....	693.0	3082.0	412.0	185.0	79.0	369.0	9.0	285.0	67.0	74.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	5566.9	68315.6	3195.6	1990.1	538.8	1985.4	43.0	4279.9	1713.5	512.6

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	13.7	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	122.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	1282.0	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	54.0	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	10.3	--	--	99.5	--	--	--	25.0	15.6
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	9986.1	29.7	--	--	70.6	--	--	--	169.0	167.9
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	1275.8	--	--	--	256.2	--	--	--	7.2	6.0
13 PRINTING.....	--	6.0	6.7	2.0	--	--	--	--	73.5	14.0
14 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	7153.1	50.2	--	13.0	13.5	--	--	--	--	--
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	2164.4	272.1	75.6	16.6	961.9	100.0	807.0	--	--	271.0
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	3354.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	2056.0	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	9227.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
19 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	2393.2	22.6	--	1.9	10.1	25.6	--	--	52.5	87.5
20 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	58.1	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.7	130.0
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	28.0	784.4	184.0	822.0	541.0	150.0	149.0	9600.0	15.0	559.0
22 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	15092.9	4073.3	102.5	174.3	8846.9	801.7	3.6	--	783.2	225.8
23 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	383.3	801.7	285.0	3.0	685.0	100.0	224.5	--	112.8	53.5
24 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	276.0	577.2	82.0	10.0	564.1	40.0	13.0	--	318.4	89.2
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	7588.1	838.9	32.6	51.1	259.5	409.7	1.8	--	92.4	92.5
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	121.0	4261.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	102.3	--
27 FINANCE,R.E.....	7906.9	5294.9	146.0	24.0	4237.1	2240.0	686.0	429.7	905.6	502.1
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 HOTELS, REST.....	--	754.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	75.8	169.6	7.5	147.5	233.1	--	--	--	319.2	15.0
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	4744.9	390.3	198.0	16.0	2003.1	80.0	130.0	--	570.7	20.0
32 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	71948.6	21778.3	1119.9	1281.4	18838.1	3947.0	2014.9	10029.7	3568.5	2252.6
33 TAXES.....	309.5	3495.8	140.9	187.5	688.7	1351.0	1039.5	1394.1	330.5	157.8
34 SUBSIDIES.....	--	-8420.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	13970.2	4903.4	288.6	228.8	1356.2	8125.0	5091.0	--	1357.8	468.8
36 WAGES & SALARIES.....	45748.2	38779.3	3913.0	2550.0	40678.5	5200.0	4618.9	--	2567.0	6309.7
37 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	2700.0	4130.7	--	--	12000.0	3000.0	500.0	--	1126.8	3000.0
38 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	4985.2	11371.1	1842.1	5440.8	6836.5	1868.6	14804.9	10959.9	559.2	2925.2
39 DEPRECIATION.....	3678.2	8209.8	720.0	2252.0	3430.3	800.0	3156.0	10235.9	706.7	261.0
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	51000.9	45281.1	4282.8	2848.0	56635.2	8994.4	8618.9	8959.9	3904.5	11582.0
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	172.0	2860.3	85.0	74.0	85.0	1351.0	737.0	--	179.0	155.3
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	120.0	602.0	14.0	112.0	264.4	--	300.0	1394.1	125.9	--
44 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	950.0	-8387.4	311.0	667.8	1210.8	172.0	1314.9	--	74.1	525.0
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	15470.2	13903.4	1491.8	4705.3	3364.5	9027.2	15083.5	2000.0	1657.8	599.2
46 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	71391.3	62469.2	6904.6	10659.1	64990.2	20344.6	29210.3	22589.9	6648.0	13122.5
47 FACTOR INCOMES.....	53433.4	54281.1	5755.1	7990.8	59515.0	10068.6	19923.8	10959.9	4253.0	12234.9
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	57421.1	57565.8	6616.0	10430.3	63634.0	12219.6	24119.3	22589.9	5290.2	12653.7
49 EMPLOYMENT.....	11100.0	10000.0	1400.0	700.0	12432.0	2425.0	1000.0	55.0	1420.0	4000.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	143339.9	84247.4	8024.5	11940.5	83828.2	24291.6	31225.2	32619.6	10216.5	15375.1

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	10870.2	52.0	--	--	12.3	26.8	6.0	--	206.8
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	2449.2	--	7456.1	--	--	--	11.8	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	717.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	NONMETAL, QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	-77.6	--	--	--	2.5	--	--
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	34178.5	--	12.0	54.3	39.7	66.5	18.1	--	712.5
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	4428.3	--	11.5	9.0	15.7	52.1	--	--	40.8
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	18098.3	--	-12.1	--	8.5	37.0	7.2	--	119.1
9	S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	10184.4	--	53.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	2.0	20819.3	--	46.2	137.4	19.3	100.7	34.1	--	61.7
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	--	3350.0	--	-124.9	7.9	47.5	--	--	42.1	118.8
12	PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	--	--	--	537.4	--	--	--	--	5.0	--
13	PRINTING.....	820.0	2162.0	--	-9.2	--	7.6	579.8	43.1	405.1	141.6
14	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	19.0	--	--	134.2	--	17.3	1078.2	--	4.0	22.7
15	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	28691.0	-1.9	35.7	276.5	245.0	--	54.8	16.8
16	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	117.9	-6.7	--	2351.3	101.1	--	12.9	--
17	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	14.0	3270.0	--	--	--	64.7	--	--	16.3	12.3
18	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	-112.2	--	62.2	--	--	--	--
19	FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	12.9	--	--	0.8	--	51.7	24.3	17.5	38.1	164.3
20	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	102.0	193.5	--	-1.9	--	--	3.0	--	13.5	--
21	CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	78536.4	--	3772.0	13784.0	22329.0	2675.0	3133.0	3295.0
22	TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	319.9	30806.4	--	--	160.9	1103.9	1198.8	415.6	442.4	515.3
23	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	1277.7	2072.0	--	--	--	96.0	99.0	20.3	27.2	32.4
24	E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	10.0	4364.2	--	--	119.5	363.5	251.6	124.4	356.0	141.0
25	DISTRIBUTION.....	210.8	67484.2	--	--	78.7	642.2	627.3	81.6	275.1	457.2
26	AUTO OPERATION.....	--	18493.9	--	--	141.6	--	154.6	89.0	101.7	--
27	FINANCE, R.E.....	374.3	2082.0	--	--	--	206.2	864.4	59.1	193.0	157.3
28	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	33319.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	HOTELS, REST.....	--	9430.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.0	--
30	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	12889.0	--	--	--	145.9	368.6	--	15.0	225.6
31	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	586.6	1173.4	94.1	61.4	60.6
32	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	3162.6	290945.6	108114.3	7905.6	4517.0	19902.6	29381.2	3699.4	5227.6	6501.8
33	TAXES.....	73.9	33020.0	--	--	--	13.0	129.4	8.1	11.1	5.0
34	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	-1050.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	7917.4	58940.7	--	49.5	129.5	525.9	1325.4	201.5	635.3	1860.5
36	WAGES & SALARIES.....	1540.7	--	--	--	5000.0	17711.0	10160.0	1551.0	12876.0	7559.5
37	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	700.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	431.3	--	--	--	--	--	3347.0	767.0	1717.0	138.8
39	DEPRECIATION.....	64.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	2451.5	--	--	--	5000.0	17711.0	11160.0	1551.0	12876.0	7559.5
41	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	2329.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	70.9	20952.0	-1050.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	665.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	23.0	9074.0	--	--	--	13.0	129.4	8.1	11.1	5.0
45	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	8117.9	58940.7	--	49.5	129.5	525.9	3672.4	968.5	2352.3	1999.3
46	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	10727.3	91960.6	-1050.0	49.5	5129.5	18249.9	14961.8	2527.6	15239.4	9563.8
47	FACTOR INCOMES.....	2672.0	--	--	--	5000.0	17711.0	13507.0	2318.0	14593.0	7698.3
48	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	2809.9	33020.0	-1050.0	--	5000.0	17724.0	13636.4	2326.1	14604.1	7703.3
49	EMPLOYMENT.....	500.0	--	--	--	1100.0	4200.0	2500.0	600.0	3500.0	2000.0
50	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	13889.9	382906.3	107064.3	7955.1	9646.5	38152.5	44343.0	6227.0	20467.0	16065.6

MODEL 1 NEWFOUNDLAND, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	11174.1	341.0	223.0	56.0	--	--	--	620.0	1656.2	13450.3
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	9917.1	1289.0	--	--	--	--	--	1289.0	21334.6	32540.7
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	9057.0	--	--	--	9057.0	12478.4	21535.4
4 METALS	717.1	64925.0	7000.0	7000.0	--	--	--	78924.9	--	79642.0
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	-75.1	252.0	1831.7	492.0	--	--	--	2575.7	2407.1	4907.7
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	35081.6	250.0	--	--	--	--	--	250.0	480.9	35812.5
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	4557.4	16612.0	4010.0	119.0	591.0	264.0	--	21596.0	533.0	26686.4
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	18258.0	--	--	500.0	--	--	--	500.0	1913.1	20671.1
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	10238.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.1	10291.4
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	21218.7	--	311.1	--	--	4.0	--	315.1	1461.6	22995.4
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	3441.4	75.2	--	--	--	--	--	75.2	12420.7	15937.3
12 PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	--	67739.5	--	--	26.0	--	--	67765.4	4941.9	73249.7
13 PRINTING.....	3330.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1220.0	4550.0
14 FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	1256.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9012.5	10268.9
15 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	29317.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12205.5	41523.4
16 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	2576.5	--	67.5	--	--	--	--	67.5	3952.6	6596.6
17 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	3363.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2316.1	5679.4
18 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	-50.0	--	404.3	640.0	48.0	10.0	--	1102.3	9802.0	10854.3
19 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	296.7	--	326.0	--	237.0	163.0	--	726.0	3445.3	4468.0
20 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	208.1	--	76.5	--	--	1.0	--	77.5	323.9	609.5
21 CONSTRUCTION.....	127524.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15815.6	143339.9
22 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	34643.3	757.4	70.5	--	--	--	--	827.9	52836.3	88307.2
23 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	2346.9	--	673.9	--	--	--	--	673.9	5003.7	8024.5
24 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	5720.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6220.3	11940.5
25 DISTRIBUTION.....	69646.1	400.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	440.0	13742.0	83828.1
26 AUTO OPERATION.....	18980.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5310.8	24291.6
27 FINANCE, R.E.....	3562.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27663.2	31225.2
28 DWELLING SERVICES.....	33319.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33319.6
29 HOTELS, REST.....	9461.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	754.6	10216.5
30 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	13644.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1731.0	15375.1
31 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1976.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11913.8	13889.9
32 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	476194.8	152641.1	15034.5	17863.9	902.0	442.0	--	186883.3	242949.1	906027.2
33 TAXES.....	33186.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12906.4	46093.0
34 SUBSIDIES.....	-1050.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-9425.3	-10475.3
35 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	63668.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60597.7	124265.9
36 WAGES & SALARIES.....	54857.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235815.7	290673.2
37 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42058.3	42058.3
38 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	5969.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	102134.2	108103.9
39 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51265.9	51265.9
40 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	55857.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	310073.3	365930.8
41 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	2329.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2329.0
42 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	19902.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7594.4	27496.4
43 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	665.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4265.0	4930.0
44 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	9240.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5121.7	14362.3
45 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	68638.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	117032.4	185670.3
46 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	156631.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	495352.5	651984.4
47 FACTOR INCOMES.....	60827.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	380007.9	440835.1
48 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	92963.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	434754.6	527718.4
49 EMPLOYMENT.....	13900.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69271.0	83171.0
50 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	632826.9	152641.1	15034.5	17863.9	902.0	442.0	--	186883.3	738301.8	1558004.0

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S,DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	31013.7	989.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	721.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	4639.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	116.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	17193.2	--	--	--	--	--
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	31.9	7319.0	--	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1630.0	--	--	--
8 S,DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	527.1	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1295.2	--
10 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1538.7
11 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	31013.7	1711.0	4639.5	116.7	17225.1	7319.0	1630.0	527.1	1295.2	1538.7
31 IMPORTS - NS.....	136.0	--	--	19.0	99.0	335.0	477.0	481.0	271.0	673.0
32 IMPORTS - NB.....	20.0	--	--	--	317.0	135.0	4306.0	450.0	5.0	507.0
33 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	264.0	--	--	4.0	--
35 IMPORTS - RES.....	1426.7	173.8	0.1	67.4	5002.4	266.7	1395.3	827.7	4406.8	1139.8
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	1582.7	173.8	0.1	86.4	5418.4	1000.7	6178.3	1758.7	4686.8	2319.8
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	32596.4	1884.8	4639.6	203.1	22643.5	8319.7	7808.3	2285.8	5982.0	3858.5
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	9677.7	784.4	3956.6	203.1	2513.4	590.0	1922.7	60.6	572.9	2603.2
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	6278.7	194.8	--	--	10749.7	961.1	5885.6	2225.2	4448.1	773.2
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	16640.0	906.0	683.0	--	9380.3	6768.6	--	--	961.0	482.1
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	32596.4	1885.2	4639.6	203.1	22643.4	8319.7	7808.3	2285.8	5982.0	3858.5

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	FABRIC. METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	63.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PRINTING.....	--	1142.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	104.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	164.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	78.0	--	157.7	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	187.6	--	--	--	--
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2018.3	--	--	--
18 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	129.5	--	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32991.0	--
20 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15473.4
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	63.7	1142.2	182.8	164.0	157.7	187.6	2018.3	129.5	32991.0	15473.4
31 IMPORTS - NS.....	180.0	--	453.0	28.0	1960.0	86.0	355.0	12.0	--	--
32 IMPORTS - NB.....	413.0	350.0	168.0	1.0	11.0	411.0	886.0	100.0	--	--
33 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	163.0	--	--	--
35 IMPORTS - RES.....	420.8	80.8	2126.6	12065.6	799.9	1752.0	644.6	--	--	--
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	1013.8	430.8	2747.6	12094.6	2770.9	2259.0	2048.6	112.0	--	--
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	1077.5	1573.0	2930.4	12258.6	2928.6	2446.6	4066.9	241.5	32991.0	15473.4
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	987.4	697.3	2782.5	1893.7	1062.1	2415.5	3663.4	171.4	3626.5	9028.0
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	32.1	875.7	81.9	10364.9	1866.5	31.1	150.8	71.1	29364.5	4674.6
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	58.0	--	66.0	--	--	--	252.7	--	--	1770.8
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	1077.5	1573.0	2930.4	12258.6	2928.6	2446.6	4066.9	242.5	32991.0	15473.4

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	1439.0	--	--	--	33442.2
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	721.5
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4639.5
4 NONMETAL, QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116.7
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17193.2
6 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7350.9
7 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1630.0
8 S, DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	527.1
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1295.2
10 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1538.7
11 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.7
12 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1142.2
13 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	104.8
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	164.0
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235.7
16 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	187.6
17 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2018.3
18 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	129.5
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32991.0
20 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15473.4
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	1993.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1993.0
22 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	2793.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2793.7
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	21509.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	21509.3
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	9022.9	--	--	--	--	--	9022.9
25 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	8221.8	--	--	--	--	8221.8
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	8693.1	--	--	--	8693.1
27 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2907.2	--	--	2907.2
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5851.1	--	5851.1
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4164.4	4164.4
30 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1993.0	2793.7	21509.3	9022.9	8221.8	10132.1	2907.2	5851.1	4164.4	186121.2
31 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5565.0
32 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8080.0
33 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	441.0
35 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32596.9
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46682.9
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	1993.0	2793.7	21509.3	9022.9	8221.8	10132.1	2907.2	5851.1	4164.4	232804.0
38 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	1151.8	1051.3	6529.1	2907.4	7508.7	--	483.4	323.7	3746.5	72912.4
39 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	745.0	1742.4	14780.2	6115.5	713.1	10132.1	2423.8	5527.4	417.9	121625.5
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	96.2	--	200.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	38264.6
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	1993.0	2793.7	21509.3	9022.9	8221.8	10132.1	2907.2	5851.1	4164.4	232802.5

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	1141.4	14.6	--	--	8262.5	68.8	128.2	--	25.7	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	85.8	--	368.2	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	302.3
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	3956.6	--	--	--	--
4	NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
5	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	41.1	--	--	--	2413.3	--	59.0	--	--	--
6	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	1.0	--	521.5	--	56.9	--	7.4	--	--	2.5
7	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	1628.3	--	--	--	33.4	--	175.0	86.0	--	--
8	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7	42.9	--	--
9	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	233.7	--	72.9	--	33.5	0.3	22.7	--	7.4	19.7
10	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	90.0	2.4	--	--	26.7	23.7	--	--	--	206.0
11	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	--	--	--	--	290.9	1.9	8.2	--	0.9	1.2
12	PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	80.2	3.5	1.5	--	0.3	--
13	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	205.8	0.2	37.5	--	337.6	175.9	0.2	--	1.8	13.2
14	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	300.0	60.2	49.0	5.0	334.0	40.9	24.9	7.2	3.1	7.2
15	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	51.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	152.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	2640.0	--	27.0	3.7	--	--	--	7.3	--	105.3
18	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	--
19	CONSTRUCTION.....	930.0	39.0	10.3	--	45.8	55.1	7.6	2.3	7.0	10.0
20	TRANSP.TRAVEL,ENT.....	1178.3	9.6	135.3	4.6	637.1	476.8	103.8	21.8	77.8	75.6
21	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	100.0	2.5	--	1.0	23.7	106.8	3.7	1.1	2.0	5.8
22	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	206.0	--	--	5.8	130.5	34.4	18.8	3.3	5.9	10.9
23	DISTRIBUTION.....	1295.0	5.5	148.6	4.0	535.7	113.4	88.5	18.6	67.9	60.0
24	AUTO OPERATION.....	1715.0	--	--	--	9.4	--	0.7	1.2	2.6	3.6
25	FINANCE,R.E.....	597.0	19.6	96.5	6.0	163.9	174.5	17.0	11.8	16.9	34.5
26	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	0.6	--	--	7.6	5.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
29	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	250.0	7.4	--	1.5	66.3	106.7	22.0	16.7	14.1	9.7
30	TOTAL INTER.INPUT	12791.3	161.6	1518.3	31.6	13501.9	5360.7	711.1	220.7	233.6	867.6
31	TAXES.....	505.0	3.8	16.7	1.0	67.3	104.0	11.3	9.3	7.9	18.8
32	SUBSIDIES.....	-144.0	--	-63.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	1197.3	11.4	145.3	8.8	149.3	569.2	548.2	25.4	647.8	46.2
34	WAGES & SALARIES.....	2760.0	422.9	764.7	43.1	1912.3	795.1	191.3	92.6	155.2	384.8
35	UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	13855.0	38.6	1673.3	--	300.0	200.0	110.0	--	--	100.0
36	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	--	17.6	300.6	29.2	1085.0	132.0	10.3	157.8	236.7	83.5
37	DEPRECIATION.....	2478.0	65.6	284.0	3.0	177.4	189.9	47.8	21.3	14.0	37.8
38	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	16615.0	479.1	2738.6	66.7	2535.8	1100.6	301.1	149.6	344.5	511.0
39	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	37.0	--	--	--	24.3	--	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.9
41	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	455.0	3.5	16.7	1.0	39.8	84.6	6.4	5.1	3.3	12.8
42	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-131.0	0.3	-63.4	5.6	201.6	45.9	0.7	51.0	47.7	15.4
43	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	1197.3	11.4	145.3	8.8	712.4	569.2	558.7	75.4	647.8	89.2
44	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	20651.3	559.9	3121.2	85.1	3691.3	1990.2	918.9	306.4	1061.6	671.1
45	FACTOR INCOMES.....	16615.0	479.1	2738.6	72.3	3297.3	1127.1	311.6	250.4	391.9	568.3
46	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	19454.0	548.5	2975.9	76.3	3542.0	1421.0	370.7	281.0	413.8	624.9
47	EMPLOYMENT.....	1100.0	70.0	800.0	21.0	608.0	443.0	133.0	35.0	154.0	197.0
48	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	33442.6	721.5	4639.5	116.7	17193.2	7350.9	1630.0	527.1	1295.2	1538.7

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	26.0	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.2	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL,QUARRIES	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	9.8	--	169.0	--
5 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	--	0.2	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	4.4
10 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	--	--	--	--	55.5	--	--	--	2060.6	24.8
11 PULP-PAPER & PROD	17.4	100.7	--	--	--	5.7	113.7	--	369.6	1.5
12 PRINTING	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1
13 FABRIC. METAL PROD	--	0.8	--	8.3	9.5	--	--	--	1971.7	9.0
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.	3.3	18.4	1.0	4.5	3.8	2.4	27.8	0.3	410.2	33.9
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1010.6
16 NONMET.MINERAL PR.	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	2240.4	--
17 FERT,PAINT,SOAP	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	230.7	--	523.7	15.3
18 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8
19 CONSTRUCTION	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	16.0	198.0
20 TRANSP.TRAVEL,ENT	3.4	39.9	7.4	10.9	11.5	8.4	112.8	2.0	2836.8	500.1
21 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.	1.6	17.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	6.9	0.3	79.0	127.7
22 E.POWER,WATER,GAS	0.1	16.3	0.6	1.7	4.3	1.3	4.6	1.3	91.2	102.2
23 DISTRIBUTION	3.0	18.6	6.2	7.4	8.6	6.5	76.3	1.5	2277.6	262.7
24 AUTO OPERATION	--	3.9	0.1	0.3	--	0.5	0.5	--	35.0	1113.7
25 FINANCE,R.E.	3.4	24.3	1.8	3.4	6.1	2.0	43.3	1.0	2268.9	1174.8
26 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	483.4
28 PERSONAL SERVICES	0.1	1.1	--	0.1	0.1	--	0.3	--	13.0	65.8
29 BUSINESS SERVICES	5.4	19.1	0.8	1.6	5.4	0.3	13.5	2.6	2085.9	150.2
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	37.7	268.3	18.2	39.2	122.2	54.5	650.2	18.8	17498.8	5279.0
31 TAXES	5.5	36.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.1	19.2	0.3	82.0	1330.9
32 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2848.4
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	3.6	132.8	52.1	52.2	11.1	13.8	960.1	5.4	4361.2	1524.5
34 WAGES & SALARIES	9.7	498.4	15.5	60.5	107.5	65.7	126.4	86.6	6265.0	7031.2
35 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3000.0	1012.8
36 PROFIT,RENT,INT.	4.9	181.4	14.8	6.5	-24.6	37.6	213.7	17.0	971.7	-1220.2
37 DEPRECIATION	2.3	25.0	3.0	4.5	18.2	13.9	48.7	1.4	812.3	3363.6
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	14.6	613.0	30.3	67.0	82.9	103.3	139.4	103.6	9741.4	8244.0
39 EDUCATION & HOSP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	0.5	0.1	--	--	1.4	2.9	0.2	61.0	1227.9
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	4.9	23.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	14.8	0.1	15.0	95.1
42 FEDERAL REVENUE	0.6	48.6	--	0.2	0.3	--	51.5	--	201.0	-2840.5
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE	3.6	163.2	52.1	52.2	11.1	13.8	1110.8	5.4	4661.5	104.3
44 TOTAL PRIMARY	26.0	873.9	86.6	124.8	113.5	133.1	1368.1	110.7	15492.2	10194.4
45 FACTOR INCOMES	14.6	679.8	30.3	67.0	82.9	103.3	340.1	103.6	10236.7	6823.8
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.	22.4	741.1	34.5	72.6	102.4	119.3	408.0	105.3	11131.0	8669.9
47 EMPLOYMENT	4.0	176.0	8.0	27.0	40.0	21.0	41.0	13.0	2150.0	1900.0
48 TOTAL OUTPUT	63.7	1142.2	104.8	164.0	235.7	187.6	2018.3	129.5	32991.0	15473.4

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	RADIO, TEL. TELEG.	ELEC. POWER WATER, GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	5103.3
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	135.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9305.4
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	947.6
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5755.2
8 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2225.4
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	--	--	164.5	--	--	--	4.3	7.8	--	4460.6
10 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	--	--	19.9	--	--	--	32.6	61.0	--	600.0
11 PULP-PAPER & PROD	--	--	71.6	--	--	--	0.6	3.5	--	--
12 PRINTING	51.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	15.6	9.0	530.0	650.0
13 FABRIC, METAL PROD	--	4.3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.	--	4.5	77.1	45.0	200.0	--	--	230.0	--	--
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 FERT. PAINT, SOAP	--	3.1	2.7	9.8	--	--	11.1	64.0	4.6	--
18 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	30.6	--	--	--	--	130.8	--	56.4
19 CONSTRUCTION	81.0	186.0	302.4	75.0	142.0	1400.0	14.0	93.0	--	--
20 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT	39.1	104.6	1947.1	320.7	0.7	--	209.8	75.8	76.3	2162.8
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	36.0	12.0	164.2	35.0	86.0	--	67.2	61.5	207.3	664.0
22 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	27.5	5.0	199.9	15.0	4.5	--	105.7	49.5	5.0	1249.8
23 DISTRIBUTION	21.8	86.7	907.5	283.3	0.6	--	81.2	61.2	81.2	14120.5
24 AUTO OPERATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.9	--	--	5920.4
25 FINANCE, R.E.	41.0	12.0	1126.4	685.0	209.0	131.2	175.1	353.1	109.2	468.0
26 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10132.1
27 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2404.8
28 PERSONAL SERVICES	3.0	--	60.3	--	--	--	109.1	56.0	--	5428.8
29 BUSINESS SERVICES	45.5	7.0	614.3	80.0	93.0	--	122.5	5.0	--	--
30 TOTAL INTER. INPUT	345.9	426.2	5692.6	1548.8	735.8	1531.2	969.7	1261.2	1017.6	71790.0
31 TAXES	230.7	136.5	273.8	517.0	457.1	660.5	113.2	196.5	51.0	12844.9
32 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	137.6	290.2	603.9	3503.2	2241.2	--	129.6	273.0	2616.4	16579.5
34 WAGES & SALARIES	754.9	635.7	7524.2	830.0	1632.8	--	786.7	1243.8	199.1	--
35 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	--	--	3500.0	1600.0	--	--	439.3	1800.0	--	--
36 PROFIT, RENT, INT.	237.9	927.1	2754.3	723.9	2654.3	3068.8	324.6	979.8	272.3	--
37 DEPRECIATION	286.0	378.0	1160.5	300.0	500.6	3432.6	144.1	96.8	8.0	--
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	827.3	1084.7	12399.1	2661.9	2435.1	2568.8	1428.9	3807.5	316.5	--
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	633.0
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	--	--	517.0	252.1	--	50.0	195.0	50.0	6273.9
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	220.8	136.0	184.4	--	204.0	660.5	58.0	--	--	406.0
42 FEDERAL REVENUE	79.9	300.5	461.1	73.1	1.0	--	56.1	193.1	55.6	5532.0
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE	233.1	468.3	1611.6	3922.1	4093.2	500.0	200.4	297.5	2716.7	16579.5
44 TOTAL PRIMARY	1647.1	2367.5	15816.7	7474.1	7486.0	7161.9	1937.5	4589.9	3146.8	29424.4
45 FACTOR INCOMES	992.8	1562.8	13778.5	3153.9	4287.1	3068.8	1550.6	4023.6	471.4	--
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.	1509.5	2077.3	15212.8	3970.9	5244.8	7161.9	1807.9	4316.9	530.4	12844.9
47 EMPLOYMENT	300.0	200.0	3322.0	1011.0	500.0	25.0	460.0	1500.0	150.0	--
48 TOTAL OUTPUT	1993.0	2793.7	21509.3	9022.9	8221.8	8693.1	2907.2	5851.1	4164.4	101214.4

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	699.4	355.7	--	8.6	55.9	5.9	--	49.9	6278.7	2698.0
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	59.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	194.8	114.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	1109.2	93.3	55.5	50.2	16.6	--	119.5	10749.7	805.8
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	1.6	2.5	1.0	--	8.4	961.1	2433.1
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	85.1	--	5.7	10.8	--	--	28.8	5885.6	--
8 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	-0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2225.2	--
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	-39.3	--	3.6	6.6	3.8	0.2	12.6	4448.1	--
10 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	--	32.7	3.2	8.3	--	--	89.0	40.0	773.2	2.1
11 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	--	21.6	--	0.5	--	--	10.0	--	32.1	--
12 PRINTING.....	--	-2.4	--	0.2	60.2	--	137.7	30.0	875.7	--
13 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	78.0	0.8	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	81.9	--
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	10151.0	--	--	114.0	--	--	52.9	47.0	10364.9	--
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	-1.1	80.5	1720.1	4.6	62.4	--	--	1866.5	--
16 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	-0.2	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	31.1	--
17 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	74.4	--	17.4	40.0	--	19.0	--	150.8	--
18 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	0.2	7.2	4.4	2.9	--	71.1	--
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	13457.5	--	4221.0	2970.0	6565.0	261.0	1106.0	784.0	29364.5	--
20 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	167.6	701.3	1279.6	209.2	77.8	76.3	4674.6	589.6
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	20.8	30.5	6.6	15.1	8.0	745.0	--
22 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	128.0	54.7	90.0	93.7	73.0	53.2	1742.4	--
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	74.6	348.3	59.0	27.4	83.3	67.1	14780.2	50.0
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	1.9	23.3	154.0	5.9	10.0	--	6115.5	--
25 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	23.3	15.7	61.5	26.3	70.6	47.7	713.1	--
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10132.1	--
27 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.0	--	2423.8	--
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	3.0	6.2	21.5	16.7	9.0	42.2	5527.4	--
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	30.6	69.5	159.7	100.0	26.4	31.7	417.9	--
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	24385.9	1696.1	4827.0	6145.5	8661.9	872.2	1801.9	1446.4	121626.6	6692.6
31 TAXES.....	--	--	--	3.1	16.1	5.6	7.1	1.2	12878.0	--
32 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	--	--	160.9	164.3	378.3	120.9	514.2	580.1	18498.2	--
34 WAGES & SALARIES.....	--	--	4000.0	4965.0	2795.0	525.0	3004.0	1853.6	17142.6	--
35 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	--	--	--	--	1457.0	451.0	160.0	273.0	2341.0	--
37 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	4000.0	4965.0	3295.0	525.0	3004.0	1853.6	17642.6	--
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	633.0	--
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6273.9	--
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	406.0	--
42 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	3.1	16.1	5.6	7.1	1.2	5565.1	--
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	--	--	160.9	164.3	1335.3	571.9	674.2	853.1	20339.2	--
44 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	--	--	4160.9	5132.4	4646.4	1102.5	3685.3	2707.9	50859.8	--
45 FACTOR INCOMES.....	--	--	4000.0	4965.0	4252.0	976.0	3164.0	2126.6	19483.6	--
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	--	--	4000.0	4968.1	4268.1	981.6	3171.1	2127.8	32361.6	--
47 EMPLOYMENT.....	--	--	800.0	1000.0	700.0	250.0	700.0	500.0	3950.0	--
48 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	24385.9	1696.1	8987.9	11277.9	13308.3	1974.7	5487.2	4154.3	172486.4	6692.6

MODEL 1 P.E.I., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	8869.0	2966.0	595.0	--	1512.0	16640.0	9677.7	32596.4
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	520.0	224.0	48.0	--	--	906.0	784.4	1885.2
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	683.0	--	--	683.0	3956.6	4639.6
4 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	203.1	203.1
5 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	824.5	3630.0	1132.0	--	2988.0	9380.3	2513.4	22643.4
6 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	3948.5	387.0	--	--	--	6768.6	590.0	8319.7
7 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1922.7	7808.3
8 S.DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.6	2285.8
9 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	180.0	662.0	--	119.0	961.0	572.9	5982.0
10 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	--	--	480.0	--	--	482.1	2603.2	3858.5
11 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	--	58.0	--	--	--	58.0	987.4	1077.5
12 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	697.3	1573.0
13 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	--	--	--	66.0	66.0	2782.5	2930.4
14 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1893.7	12258.6
15 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1062.1	2928.6
16 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2415.5	2446.6
17 FERT. PAINT, SOAP.....	252.7	--	--	--	--	252.7	3663.4	4066.9
18 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	171.4	242.5
19 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3626.5	32991.0
20 TRANSP. TRAVEL ENT.....	1181.2	--	--	--	--	1770.8	9028.0	15473.4
21 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	96.2	--	--	--	--	96.2	1151.8	1993.0
22 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1051.3	2793.7
23 DISTRIBUTION.....	150.0	--	--	--	--	200.0	6529.1	21509.3
24 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2907.4	9022.9
25 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	7508.7	8221.8
26 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10132.1
27 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	483.4	2907.2
28 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	323.7	5851.1
29 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3746.5	4164.4
30 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	15842.1	7445.0	3600.0	--	4685.0	38264.7	72913.9	232805.0
31 TAXES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	4861.3	17739.3
32 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3055.8	-3055.8
33 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	20260.8	38759.0
34 WAGES & SALARIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	35395.7	52538.3
35 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	27629.0	27629.0
36 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	14198.5	16539.5
37 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	13918.3	13918.3
38 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	71511.2	89153.8
39 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	633.0
40 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2436.8	8710.7
41 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2249.1	2655.1
42 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1144.1	4421.0
43 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	24236.4	44575.6
44 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	113207.4	164067.0
45 FACTOR INCOMES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	77222.9	96706.5
46 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	92946.8	125308.1
47 EMPLOYMENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	15409.0	19359.0
48 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	15842.1	7445.0	3600.0	--	4685.0	38264.7	186121.3	396872.1

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	45532.0	4109.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	16434.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	27094.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	43333.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	14106.4	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	33316.2	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	147.0	56791.3	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28792.0	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12513.7	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16804.7
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	45532.0	20544.1	27094.4	43333.5	14106.4	33463.2	56791.3	28792.0	12513.7	16804.7
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	223.0	32.0	--	--	--	6008.0	367.0	8568.0	245.0	1393.0
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	2966.0	224.0	--	--	--	3630.0	387.0	--	--	180.0
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	56.0	--	9057.0	--	492.0	--	119.0	500.0	--	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	11237.1	432.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	33433.2	2737.6	13408.4	5311.1	33437.1
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	14482.1	688.6	9056.8	-0.2	493.1	43071.2	3610.6	22476.4	5556.1	35010.1
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	60014.1	21232.7	36151.2	43333.3	14599.5	76534.4	60401.9	51268.4	18069.8	51814.8
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	15768.6	15127.7	33115.2	13297.8	3229.0	2892.7	1437.6	9848.9	220.7	4340.2
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	39096.1	3306.0	--	5594.1	92.1	68404.4	6337.6	33707.9	16029.8	33760.7
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	5149.5	2799.0	3036.0	24441.4	11278.4	5237.2	52626.7	7711.6	1820.0	13713.9
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	60014.2	21232.7	36151.2	43333.3	14599.5	76534.3	60401.8	51268.4	18070.4	51814.8

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL PRODUCTS	FABRIC. METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	28581.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	25766.9	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	11629.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	65750.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	16108.8	466.4	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	5293.1	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	89.8	425.0	28482.5	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3015.0	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6047.4	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65275.0
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	28581.4	25780.7	11642.2	65750.3	16202.6	6184.5	28482.5	3015.0	6047.4	65275.0
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	771.0	3935.0	--	--	909.0	87.0	30.0	1480.0	1538.0	7776.0
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	58.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	640.0	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	12709.2	2595.6	396.4	3512.9	10759.1	76977.0	5144.4	11049.2	10715.3	12596.6
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	13480.2	6588.6	396.4	3512.9	11668.1	77063.9	5174.4	12529.2	12893.3	20372.6
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	42061.6	32369.2	12038.6	69263.1	27870.7	83248.4	33656.9	15544.2	18940.7	85647.5
42 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	27315.1	11439.9	4813.0	10320.4	21430.0	23401.9	8095.9	4281.3	17487.3	18023.1
43 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	7602.7	970.5	6125.6	41.8	843.4	58560.4	13760.4	8892.7	255.8	29675.1
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	7143.8	19958.9	1100.0	58901.2	5597.4	1286.8	11800.6	2370.2	1197.6	37949.6
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	42061.5	32369.3	12038.6	69263.3	27870.8	83249.0	33656.9	15544.2	18940.7	85647.7

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL/ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4222.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK,DIST.BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 PULP,PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	750.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	28.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	5768.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	1665.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	232762.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL/ENT.....	--	--	--	145218.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	22846.3	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	32554.3	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	158693.8	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63684.6	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59125.8	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84456.6
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	6518.7	1694.1	232762.5	145218.6	22846.3	32554.3	158693.8	63684.6	59125.8	88678.6
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	771.0	180.0	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	5968.1	114.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	6739.1	294.7	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	13257.8	1988.8	232762.5	145218.6	22846.3	32560.3	158693.8	63684.6	59125.8	88678.6
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	7508.2	1027.8	35081.0	70560.0	12704.4	13347.0	33532.6	13050.1	53678.2	--
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	956.5	637.5	197681.3	43610.8	8568.1	18431.3	123148.8	50634.5	5447.6	88678.6
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	4793.1	323.5	--	31047.6	1573.8	782.0	2012.1	--	--	--
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	13257.8	1988.8	232762.2	145218.3	22846.3	32560.3	158693.4	63684.6	59125.7	88678.6

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	53863.9
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	16434.2
3 PRIMARY FISHING	--	--	--	27094.4
4 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	43333.5
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	14106.4
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	33316.2
7 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	56938.3
8 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	28792.0
9 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	12527.5
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	--	--	--	16804.7
11 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	28581.4
12 PULP, PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	25779.4
13 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	11629.7
14 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	66500.8
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	16603.4
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	5293.1
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	28997.3
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	3015.0
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	6047.4
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	65275.0
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	5768.2
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	1669.9
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	232762.5
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	145218.6
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	22846.3
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	32554.3
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	158693.8
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	63684.6
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	59125.8
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	84456.6
31 HOTELS, REST.....	26409.6	--	--	26409.6
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	47356.4	--	47356.4
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	22586.0	22586.0
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	26409.6	47356.4	22586.0	1464062.0
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	34319.0
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	7445.0
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	10864.0
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	252535.8
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	305163.7
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	26409.6	47356.4	22586.0	1769222.0
42 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	1919.0	2815.7	19607.2	510702.8
43 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	24490.6	44540.7	2978.8	942858.7
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	--	315649.0
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	26409.6	47356.4	22586.0	1769210.0

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S,DRINKS, DIST,BREW	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	1598.6	156.6	--	--	--	13291.2	100.5	579.4	--	0.3
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	150.0	--	633.2	557.1	30.3	0.9	10.0	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	33115.2	--	--	--	--
4	COAL	--	--	--	337.7	176.8	89.4	54.9	20.4	26.9	49.8
5	NONMETAL,QUARRIES	--	--	306.0	--	--	8.9	198.4	20.4	0.9	--
6	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	1985.2	25.2	803.6	78.6	--
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	1210.5	--	--	5.0	--	43.3	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.	6405.0	--	--	--	--	424.2	111.9	1864.0	1040.9	--
9	S,DRINK,DIST,BREW	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	21.8	197.9	--
10	TEXTILES,CLOTHING	195.2	0.9	478.8	--	--	5.0	46.4	12.5	--	2965.3
11	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	1109.3	32.4	272.8	450.0	6.3	53.4	775.9	10.4	66.6	42.6
12	PULP,PAPER & PROD	--	--	--	--	547.6	900.9	1182.2	1580.9	412.0	166.8
13	PRINTING	--	--	--	--	--	43.9	91.1	136.3	80.3	19.0
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	--	--	1318.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	FABRIC. METAL PROD.	199.8	3.7	564.3	1481.6	16.0	1283.8	249.3	3.8	243.3	33.9
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	227.2	104.4	97.8	2669.9	262.3	535.6	271.0	845.2	495.9	836.8
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	642.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.	100.0	13.8	99.5	221.5	7.7	--	--	--	--	--
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	285.1	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	0.1	--
20	PETROLEUM PROD.	1263.2	99.6	990.1	32.2	151.0	201.4	269.3	183.4	75.8	40.2
21	FERT,PAINT,SOAP	1377.5	--	45.0	17.0	32.1	58.8	1.4	74.5	84.3	207.7
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	146.8	--	--	7.7	93.0	--	--	--
23	CONSTRUCTION	1894.0	548.0	1243.0	424.0	293.0	77.9	343.8	165.3	52.1	79.0
24	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	1217.4	129.2	912.7	1137.2	261.6	2179.6	2222.1	1609.3	479.2	941.2
25	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.	250.0	--	--	150.0	63.5	45.4	308.4	61.3	19.9	225.2
26	E.POWER,WATER,GAS	580.0	13.6	--	1969.0	343.9	273.7	551.3	196.0	159.3	146.6
27	DISTRIBUTION	1396.6	54.0	730.7	705.9	162.2	1516.9	870.9	887.8	226.2	545.7
28	AUTO OPERATION	3007.0	22.5	45.0	126.5	120.0	10.0	1.6	74.5	20.8	1.2
29	FINANCE,R.E.	938.0	230.9	1437.0	1469.5	806.0	578.3	486.2	584.4	525.4	218.3
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	--	7.3	--	--	--	24.2	155.1	56.5	40.0	16.7
33	BUSINESS SERVICES	450.0	88.7	--	100.0	116.0	207.9	361.7	891.1	512.8	225.5
34	TOTAL INTER.INPUT	22643.9	1785.5	9856.1	13175.7	3396.3	23810.2	41896.7	10726.1	4839.2	6761.8
35	TAXES	2389.0	248.3	121.5	1078.0	447.5	534.2	793.7	440.8	266.2	152.6
36	SUBSIDIES	-170.7	--	-582.3	-2086.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	698.0	48.1	498.1	1194.8	691.1	511.8	1080.9	8617.5	1283.1	3299.4
38	WAGES & SALARIES	5124.7	7470.7	4545.0	29552.0	2795.9	6173.9	9264.5	5571.6	2083.9	4236.0
39	UNINCORP.BUS,INC.	18213.0	4622.9	9818.2	--	--	--	1000.0	500.0	500.0	--
40	PROFIT,RENT,INT.	--	1083.6	1066.4	-1399.6	6235.6	1607.8	1897.4	2065.9	2597.7	1917.7
41	DEPRECIATION	4966.0	1175.1	1771.4	1819.5	540.0	678.3	1005.0	870.1	958.0	437.2
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	23337.7	12945.6	15201.7	28152.4	3122.9	7181.6	11756.5	7206.3	4381.8	4479.0
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	163.0	240.4	-50.0	168.0	356.0	204.7	3.0	101.5	64.4	2.5
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	2189.0	4.1	115.5	600.0	90.0	322.3	748.8	323.9	198.7	129.8
46	FEDERAL REVENUE	-133.7	235.4	-298.4	-1776.9	2590.3	355.0	447.3	401.4	571.8	252.4
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE	698.0	48.1	498.1	1194.8	4010.9	764.1	1080.9	9162.7	1514.2	4742.0
48	TOTAL PRIMARY	31220.0	14648.7	17238.3	30157.8	10710.1	9506.0	15041.5	18065.9	7688.9	10042.9
49	FACTOR INCOMES	23337.7	13177.2	15429.6	28152.4	9031.5	7781.7	12161.9	8137.5	5181.6	6153.7
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.	30522.0	14600.6	16740.2	28963.0	10019.0	8994.2	13960.6	9448.4	6405.8	6743.5
51	EMPLOYMENT	2500.0	2750.0	6000.0	7864.0	777.0	2189.0	4039.0	2153.0	550.0	2127.0
52	TOTAL OUTPUT	53863.9	16434.2	27094.4	43333.5	14106.4	33316.1	56938.2	28791.9	12528.1	16804.7

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	9444.8	4067.4	--	--	0.2	0.1	20.9	--	0.2	--
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL.....	23.6	64.0	2.9	8648.8	71.7	5.8	144.0	--	83.6	--
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	21.6	--	802.4	11.4	--	6.7	--	701.5	--
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	7.4	20.5	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	311.9	2.8	5.6	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	4126.9	110.6	0.8	--	41.4	10.5	312.6	--	--	--
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	30.5	2416.6	1361.2	288.3	44.4	3.1	--	0.7	96.8	--
13 PRINTING.....	1.3	0.4	235.6	--	--	0.3	--	--	1.0	--
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	--	11.9	2751.9	280.5	676.5	0.3	71.3	646.7
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	251.1	268.6	13.5	581.6	1891.9	207.4	908.9	9.8	17.3	113.7
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	530.9	1114.0	123.0	2759.6	690.1	266.1	2786.4	36.0	301.5	698.0
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	373.9	--	--	1462.6	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	478.2	302.1	--	--
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	104.1	--	1337.2	2.0	--	2.7	--	673.6	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	164.7	297.5	20.6	1174.8	88.0	13.7	133.1	1.1	160.8	1745.5
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	596.5	--	--	29.7	70.6	91.8	411.0	1.2	--	59.3
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	149.0	102.0	76.0	1515.0	4.0	--	322.0	10.0	36.8	1227.1
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	932.2	1862.7	291.3	4501.6	1226.9	361.8	1739.2	114.2	447.6	666.2
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	92.2	126.0	487.3	379.3	160.7	23.3	539.4	23.6	17.4	326.5
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	180.6	709.2	102.3	675.6	128.7	56.7	211.1	14.2	83.4	387.2
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	497.3	1124.1	116.0	2635.3	710.3	185.8	1029.3	40.6	252.6	409.8
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	115.6	30.9	9.9	52.3	29.5	15.8	24.4	4.7	17.2	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	740.4	1524.7	177.4	348.2	323.5	135.2	392.6	108.1	60.7	1731.6
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	18.4	21.3	6.8	34.2	25.0	7.1	16.3	1.7	0.6	19.3
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	97.1	513.3	75.4	465.7	77.2	58.4	140.3	23.5	34.8	29.3
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	18312.4	14505.2	3109.4	26241.5	8723.3	1723.4	11758.3	691.9	3058.7	8060.2
35 TAXES.....	398.6	294.4	376.9	1010.1	232.9	47.5	213.6	8.2	58.2	406.4
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-314.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	188.0	789.9	844.5	10901.0	1327.7	646.0	1624.4	59.9	69.4	43848.4
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	6783.0	6363.3	4722.8	22297.2	4908.7	2176.6	14043.6	1345.3	1384.1	2635.3
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	1000.0	--	1000.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	1510.6	2215.9	1418.8	5408.9	979.4	599.0	1174.9	866.0	1174.1	6885.6
41 DEPRECIATION.....	388.8	1610.7	157.3	956.5	431.4	100.6	182.5	43.7	302.9	3439.1
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	8787.9	6742.8	6322.8	22697.2	5196.8	2475.6	14227.3	1345.3	2307.3	3635.3
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	78.6	0.3	10.0	21.9	10.9	15.6	20.3	0.1	20.4	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	300.9	290.4	228.3	963.5	214.4	27.7	180.5	5.9	35.6	402.7
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	341.7	806.8	538.6	866.1	71.1	4.2	227.5	2.2	253.1	1111.8
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	371.1	1823.2	1263.3	14754.1	1955.5	946.0	2400.9	925.9	69.4	48625.9
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	10269.0	11274.2	8520.3	40259.3	7880.1	3569.7	17239.0	2323.1	2988.7	57214.8
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	9293.6	8579.2	7141.6	27706.1	5888.1	2775.6	15218.5	2211.3	2558.2	9520.9
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	10081.0	10484.3	7675.8	29358.3	6552.4	2923.7	15614.6	2263.2	2919.3	13366.4
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	3235.0	1567.0	1319.0	4364.0	1228.0	590.0	3716.0	315.0	448.0	411.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	28581.4	25779.4	11629.7	66500.8	16603.4	5293.1	28997.3	3015.0	6047.4	65275.0

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE. R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	38.6	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	212.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	COAL.....	0.9	1.7	284.9	--	3000.0	--	--	--	--
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	10.1	0.6	1137.1	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
6	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	29.2	--	--	--	--	118.2	--	--	--
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	S,DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	1.6	--	8.0	--	204.4	--	--	--
11	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	--	26.6	18866.0	166.3	--	155.1	--	--	--
12	PULP,PAPER & PROD.....	115.9	25.6	1806.9	9.0	--	421.9	--	--	--
13	PRINTING.....	1.4	0.2	--	21.1	109.8	10.0	--	--	--
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.....	777.0	70.3	3089.3	556.0	--	--	--	--	--
15	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	87.6	19.0	12573.0	344.5	--	4.1	15.5	--	--
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	212.6	10.0	2570.0	1041.3	206.0	215.0	1820.3	270.0	830.0
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	5166.5	--	--	450.0	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	2915.9	58.5	--	29.1	--	--	--
19	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	15072.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	PETROLEUM PROD.....	63.1	7.6	1522.2	7337.0	--	499.1	775.6	--	--
21	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	188.4	32.8	3427.3	57.8	--	12.9	--	89.6	--
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	--
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	37.6	4.4	189.0	4509.0	1043.0	2132.0	840.0	421.0	364.0
24	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	247.5	66.9	19932.0	5991.6	137.5	1796.6	14018.3	2493.1	9.3
25	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	13.1	9.0	700.4	1844.1	405.0	11.0	1698.1	300.0	480.0
26	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	74.3	54.9	599.3	1593.3	290.0	101.0	1581.7	505.7	91.0
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	128.8	29.1	12362.4	2128.6	32.5	975.4	794.9	1538.3	5.7
28	AUTO OPERATION.....	3.3	3.9	100.0	8717.5	--	230.0	--	--	--
29	FINANCE,R.E.....	94.9	35.0	9638.8	8661.8	256.0	165.2	8985.3	4875.0	1173.0
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1159.1
31	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	1919.0	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	1.8	1.6	77.3	464.4	30.0	479.0	396.7	--	--
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	63.9	33.6	7194.8	1154.6	340.0	100.0	4749.5	220.0	340.0
34	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	2150.6	433.6	114026.9	52047.1	2849.8	9760.4	37028.9	10712.7	3293.0
35	TAXES.....	32.5	35.3	774.0	9202.7	585.0	1810.0	2734.5	4170.0	6981.1
36	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-11270.9	--	-1102.8	--	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	1088.0	209.4	15766.1	4316.1	580.2	95.2	2271.3	22254.3	7468.0
38	WAGES & SALARIES.....	942.8	670.4	80568.1	53604.0	9826.4	7411.4	75457.2	14000.0	18204.9
39	UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	--	--	13000.0	8129.0	--	--	14000.0	6000.0	3000.0
40	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	1400.9	287.5	5937.4	13543.7	5698.9	10674.9	18718.9	4881.5	15620.8
41	DEPRECIATION.....	153.4	33.7	2689.7	15646.8	3306.0	3905.1	8483.0	1666.1	4558.0
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	1096.5	896.5	96776.3	62276.7	12402.8	12570.5	99624.6	21108.0	24704.9
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	2.8	7.8	451.0	8287.9	317.0	56.0	338.0	3970.0	4162.9
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	27.3	24.6	300.0	844.8	180.0	1751.0	1719.8	200.0	2808.2
46	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	2.4	64.3	951.4	-11200.9	1288.0	247.8	3983.4	500.0	510.0
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	2335.2	209.4	17566.9	17316.1	2502.7	4263.4	7516.1	25527.8	19088.8
48	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	3617.6	1236.3	118735.2	93171.3	19996.5	22793.8	121664.8	52971.9	55832.8
49	FACTOR INCOMES.....	2343.7	957.9	99505.5	75276.7	15525.3	18086.3	108176.1	24881.5	36825.7
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	2529.6	1026.9	102969.1	88855.3	19416.3	22698.6	119393.6	30717.6	48364.8
51	EMPLOYMENT.....	250.0	182.0	24600.0	15000.0	3100.0	1800.0	24350.0	6926.0	4000.0
52	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	5768.2	1669.9	232762.1	145218.4	22846.3	32554.2	158693.7	63684.6	59125.8

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	38267.0	625.0	-116.0	--	90.4	13.7	9.5
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	1429.3	--	1801.7	--	2.8	48.0	24.2
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 COAL.....	210.0	--	--	4700.0	--	-1068.3	1206.8	94.2	21.3	60.0
5 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	50.4	6.0	--	--	35.7
6 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	64781.0	--	1373.0	520.6	160.1	25.1	17.2
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	6250.0	--	--	--	57.7	3.1	--
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	32685.4	--	736.7	96.8	23.5	16.1	17.9
9 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	16008.5	--	21.3	--	--	--	--
10 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	41.1	56.6	4.0	33014.4	--	439.8	--	98.5	0.5	54.8
11 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	317.6	361.0	--	6250.0	971.9	-468.8	367.1	265.7	15.0	2.2
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	10.9	17.7	--	694.9	--	213.5	--	--	--	--
13 PRINTING.....	142.3	59.0	3860.0	3074.0	--	10.5	--	16.1	1590.0	101.7
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	70.4	--	--	41.8	--	--	--	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	--	43.0	--	417.2	-51.3	358.6	78.5	40.4	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	575.0	--	--	57011.9	-135.8	639.8	238.1	719.1	57.6
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	2982.1	-144.2	9631.4	1198.7	79.4	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	55.0	5505.6	16.4	74.1	3027.8	32.7	--	23.2
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	1.5	--	--	--	36.8	181.6	--	35.9	1.5
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	640.0	49.5	23.0	24885.8	--	2641.8	700.4	314.6	387.9	180.0
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	99.0	398.0	44.0	--	--	257.7	100.7	142.0	7.7	59.7
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	42.6	524.9	203.0	459.4	--	9.3	--	--	20.3	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	87.0	392.0	--	--	115170.3	--	11700.0	14590.0	32442.0	3127.0
24 TRANSP.TRAVEL,ENT.....	1035.0	675.4	923.8	31176.6	--	--	855.0	2187.0	4093.4	2087.6
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	527.9	689.2	2447.3	7800.0	--	--	257.7	141.6	129.7	121.9
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	1013.4	510.0	150.0	13398.5	--	--	2254.4	224.2	86.2	1299.8
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	339.4	301.9	797.7	118929.3	--	--	895.9	572.1	626.1	207.9
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	266.0	--	--	49764.0	--	--	160.0	122.0	71.7	237.8
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	1757.0	3234.6	826.1	3402.0	--	--	--	329.6	276.9	650.8
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	88678.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	24111.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	851.4	63.0	--	43961.7	--	--	183.0	116.9	9.5	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	835.4	75.0	31.7	--	--	--	103.8	492.3	1650.1	217.5
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	8216.0	7984.3	9479.0	619227.0	177194.7	5724.0	33247.4	21589.3	42409.1	8595.5
35 TAXES.....	1911.2	2758.6	1560.3	101814.0	--	--	20.0	20.0	158.0	67.6
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	304.4	1798.3	3167.3	78584.0	--	--	851.5	536.8	720.5	653.9
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	7547.7	14732.4	4818.9	--	--	--	54000.0	56744.0	14745.3	8070.0
39 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	5869.3	14552.0	3000.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	1202.0	4539.4	271.7	--	--	--	--	--	11580.0	3984.0
41 DEPRECIATION.....	1359.0	991.4	288.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	13417.0	31723.9	8025.8	--	--	--	54000.0	56744.0	20745.3	10070.0
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	5063.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	810.0	386.0	250.0	33144.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	1058.0	2367.1	1300.3	5924.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	43.2	505.5	66.3	57683.0	--	--	20.0	20.0	158.0	67.6
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	1506.4	3398.2	3175.8	78584.0	--	--	851.5	536.8	6300.5	2637.9
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	18193.6	39372.1	13107.0	180398.0	--	--	54871.5	57300.8	27203.8	12775.5
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	14619.0	33823.8	8090.6	--	--	--	54000.0	56744.0	26325.3	12054.0
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	17889.2	37573.8	9939.7	101814.0	--	--	54020.0	56764.0	26483.3	12121.6
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	4180.0	10000.0	1500.0	--	--	--	12000.0	14000.0	4000.0	3000.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	26409.6	47356.4	22586.0	799625.0	177194.7	5724.0	88118.9	78890.1	69612.9	21371.0

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS	
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	206.5	39096.1	1613.5	252.0	--	2080.0	136.0	1068.0	5149.5
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	3306.0	2546.0	253.0	--	--	--	--	2799.0
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	3036.0	--	--	3036.0
4	COAL.....	311.0	269.1	5594.1	280.0	20012.4	--	2287.0	363.0	1499.0	24441.4
5	NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	92.1	8197.0	2323.4	--	312.0	19.0	427.0	11278.4
6	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	1527.5	68404.4	1354.5	928.7	--	1566.0	99.0	1289.0	5237.2
7	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	26.8	6337.6	42753.2	8107.5	--	1009.0	335.0	422.0	52626.7
8	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	131.5	33707.9	92.4	4476.2	--	1523.0	477.0	1143.0	7711.6
9	S.DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	--	--	16029.8	26.7	488.3	--	823.0	481.0	1.0	1820.0
10	TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	152.7	33760.7	16.1	11618.8	--	1016.0	271.0	792.0	13713.9
11	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	128.3	71.3	7602.7	2677.6	292.2	--	1040.0	673.0	2461.0	7143.8
12	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	19.3	42.8	970.5	18373.8	339.1	--	1023.0	180.0	43.0	19958.9
13	PRINTING.....	829.5	503.8	6125.6	--	100.0	--	--	--	1000.0	1100.0
14	IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	41.8	19282.8	36347.4	--	1963.0	45.0	1263.0	58901.2
15	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	--	843.4	11.3	3416.1	--	874.0	453.0	843.0	5597.4
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	29.7	--	58560.4	371.7	462.1	--	192.0	28.0	233.0	1286.8
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	13.0	--	13760.4	3895.5	3638.1	--	1060.0	1960.0	1247.0	11800.6
18	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	97.4	115.5	8892.7	10.5	2347.7	--	7.0	2.0	3.0	2370.2
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	255.8	22.5	553.1	--	294.0	86.0	242.0	1197.6
20	PETROLEUM PROD.....	465.8	98.8	29675.1	665.9	8620.7	--	15532.0	3221.0	9910.0	37949.6
21	FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	135.6	253.1	956.5	766.2	1669.9	--	1592.0	355.0	410.0	4793.1
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	58.5	90.0	637.5	--	233.5	--	41.0	12.0	37.0	323.5
23	CONSTRUCTION.....	13263.0	7389.0	197681.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	2032.0	1179.2	43610.8	3666.1	27381.5	--	--	--	--	31047.6
25	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	71.5	45.7	8568.1	--	1573.8	--	--	--	--	1573.8
26	E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	679.0	489.2	18431.3	--	--	--	782.0	--	--	782.0
27	DISTRIBUTION.....	748.4	1169.3	123148.8	1000.0	1012.1	--	--	--	--	2012.1
28	AUTO OPERATION.....	279.0	--	50634.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29	FINANCE, R.E.....	562.2	226.1	5447.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	88678.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.....	234.0	145.1	24490.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	113.0	156.6	44540.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	268.9	246.2	2978.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	20339.1	14535.8	942861.6	107623.1	136447.2	--	38052.0	9196.0	24332.9	315651.0
35	TAXES.....	30.2	7.0	102116.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36	SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	-8864.8	--	--	--	--	-8864.8
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	1737.7	4188.2	87272.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38	WAGES & SALARIES.....	31211.0	19203.0	183973.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40	PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	2951.0	775.0	19290.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41	DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	32811.0	19603.0	193973.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	5063.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	33144.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	5924.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
46	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	30.2	7.0	57985.8	--	-8864.8	--	--	--	--	-8864.8
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	3088.7	4563.2	96562.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
48	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	35929.9	24173.2	392652.5	--	-8864.8	--	--	--	--	-8864.8
49	FACTOR INCOMES.....	34162.0	19978.0	203263.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	34192.2	19985.0	305380.0	--	-8864.8	--	--	--	--	-8864.8
51	EMPLOYMENT.....	7500.0	4500.0	45000.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
52	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	56269.0	38709.0	1335510.0	107623.1	127582.4	--	38052.0	9196.0	24332.9	306786.2

MODEL 1 NOVA SCOTIA, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	51	52
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	15768.6	60014.2
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	15127.7	21232.7
3 PRIMARY FISH	33115.2	36151.2
4 COAL.....	13297.8	43333.3
5 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	3229.0	14599.5
6 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	2892.7	76534.1
7 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	1437.6	60401.8
8 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	9848.9	51268.4
9 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	220.7	18070.4
10 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	4340.2	51814.8
11 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	27315.1	42061.5
12 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	11439.9	32369.2
13 PRINTING.....	4813.0	12038.6
14 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	10320.4	69263.3
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	21430.0	27870.8
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	23401.9	83248.8
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	8095.9	33656.9
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	4281.3	15544.2
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	17487.3	18940.7
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	18023.1	85647.6
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	7508.2	13257.8
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	1027.8	1988.8
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	35081.0	232762.2
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	70560.0	145218.3
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	12704.4	22846.3
26 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	13347.0	32560.3
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	33532.6	158693.4
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	13050.1	63684.6
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	53678.2	59125.7
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	88678.6
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1919.0	26409.6
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	2815.7	47356.4
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	19607.2	22586.0
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	510716.0	1769222.0
35 TAXES.....	55864.7	157981.4
36 SUBSIDIES.....	-15528.0	-24392.8
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	137540.2	224812.7
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	431261.6	615234.9
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	104204.3	104204.3
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	147285.9	166575.9
41 DEPRECIATION.....	92718.8	92718.8
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	596329.2	790302.4
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	5063.0
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	20471.0	53615.0
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	33744.0	39668.0
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	3829.1	52950.1
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	206255.5	302818.0
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	953347.6	1337131.0
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	682752.1	886015.3
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	815807.2	1112321.0
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	144236.0	189236.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	1464060.0	3106351.0

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	COAL	NONMETALS. QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	51104.0	6050.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	37659.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	9357.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	544.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	8663.4	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	2822.2	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	31540.4	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	239.6	33130.2	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69668.5	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9449.6
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	51104.0	43715.3	9357.6	544.7	8663.4	2822.2	31780.0	33130.2	69668.5	9449.6
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	2080.0	--	3036.0	--	2287.0	312.0	1566.0	1009.0	1523.0	823.0
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	595.0	48.0	683.0	--	--	--	1132.0	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	591.0	--	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	5226.2	9115.5	1333.5	--	0.6	-0.2	24330.4	784.7	8049.9	3531.2
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	7901.2	9163.5	5052.5	--	2287.6	311.8	27028.4	2384.7	9572.9	4354.2
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	59005.2	52878.8	14410.1	544.7	10950.9	3134.0	58808.4	35514.9	79241.4	13803.8
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	17373.9	32672.0	14410.1	--	5454.0	1687.5	3570.8	819.6	6827.8	313.2
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	26129.5	7829.8	--	544.7	2510.0	186.6	45797.4	5058.6	25500.6	12756.6
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	15502.0	12377.0	--	--	2987.0	1259.9	9440.3	29636.7	46913.0	734.0
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	59005.4	52878.7	14410.1	544.7	10950.9	3134.0	58808.5	35514.8	79241.4	13803.8

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	FABRIC, METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	6887.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	33901.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	112943.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	7856.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	8917.2	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	2564.0	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	21080.2	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	556.6	--	6477.5	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	159.0	--	--	--	--	--	6887.3	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34456.1
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	6887.6	33901.3	113102.2	7856.3	8917.2	3120.6	21080.2	6477.5	6887.3	34456.1
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	1016.0	1040.0	1023.0	--	874.0	192.0	1060.0	7.0	294.0	15532.0
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	662.0	480.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	26.0	--	--	--	--	--	48.0	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	23521.2	10138.9	5558.2	103.7	6741.6	72928.0	1469.4	3880.0	6998.2	6673.8
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	25199.2	11658.9	6607.2	103.7	7615.6	73120.0	2529.4	3887.0	7340.2	22205.8
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	32086.8	45560.2	119709.4	7960.0	16532.8	76240.6	23609.6	10364.5	14227.5	56661.9
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	2123.0	20645.2	13173.2	3046.3	12480.4	25260.0	5511.0	3286.2	12074.6	16722.2
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	25782.2	8497.8	1755.1	4463.7	14.4	50828.0	3605.8	4492.8	166.4	19754.8
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	4181.6	16417.2	104781.3	450.0	4038.0	152.9	14492.8	2585.5	1986.5	20185.0
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	32086.8	45560.1	119709.6	7960.0	16532.8	76240.8	23609.6	10364.5	14227.5	56661.9

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4105.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	4914.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	3373.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	156308.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	114491.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	20235.7	--	--	--	--	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	24396.8	--	--	--	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	119913.2	--	--	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51294.2	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46247.0	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64659.7
31 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	4914.5	3373.9	156308.0	114491.0	20235.7	24396.8	119913.2	51294.2	46247.0	68764.7
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	1592.0	41.0	--	--	--	782.0	--	--	--	--
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	237.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	3404.1	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	5233.1	42.0	--	--	--	782.0	--	--	--	--
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	10147.6	3415.9	156308.0	114491.0	20235.7	25178.8	119913.2	51294.2	46247.0	68764.7
42 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	6578.6	633.5	23952.5	61769.5	11070.1	10430.0	32772.9	12042.5	41456.9	--
43 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	1430.4	401.6	132355.5	28523.8	7336.9	13703.0	85539.3	39251.7	4790.1	68764.7
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	2138.6	2380.8	--	24197.8	1828.7	1045.8	1600.9	--	--	--
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	10147.6	3415.9	156307.9	114491.1	20235.7	25178.8	119913.0	51294.2	46247.0	68764.7

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32	33	34
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	61259.0
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	37659.4
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	9357.6
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	544.7
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	8663.4
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	2822.2
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	31540.4
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	33369.8
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	69668.5
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	9449.6
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	6887.6
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	33907.2
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	112943.2
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	7856.3
15 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	8917.2
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	2564.0
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	21080.2
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	7034.1
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	7046.3
20 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	34456.1
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	4914.5
22 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	3373.9
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	156308.0
24 TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	114491.0
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	20235.7
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	24396.8
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	119913.2
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	51294.2
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	46247.0
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	64659.7
31 HOTELS, REST.....	16363.3	--	--	16363.3
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	38729.4	--	38729.4
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	15998.9	15998.9
34 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	16363.3	38729.4	15998.9	1183950.0
35 IMPORTS - NS.....	--	--	--	36089.0
36 IMPORTS - NB.....	--	--	--	--
37 IMPORTS - PEI.....	--	--	--	3600.0
38 IMPORTS - NFLD.....	--	--	--	902.0
39 IMPORTS - RES.....	--	--	--	193789.5
40 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	234380.4
41 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	16363.3	38729.4	15998.9	1418328.0
42 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	1353.0	2165.6	14079.8	415742.7
43 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	15010.3	36563.8	1919.1	681262.0
44 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	--	321311.3
45 TOTAL DEMAND.....	16363.3	38729.4	15998.9	1418315.0

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	MEAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC, FOODS,NES	S,DRINKS, DIST,BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	1262.4	188.3	--	--	--	--	14236.2	146.6	1149.4	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	80.0	4.0	412.6	--	60.0	--	0.7	1.8	0.4	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14410.1	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	--	--	--	1.9	13.0	2.2	12.7	3.6	7.6	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.9	72.4	28.4	0.9
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	2739.7	7.6	514.9	--
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	8.3	--	595.9	--	--	--	--	--	115.6	--
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	3850.2	--	--	--	--	--	261.0	--	2169.4	432.2
10 S,DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.7	--	145.8	153.7
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	304.9	0.9	442.2	--	--	--	61.6	28.0	380.1	--
12 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	753.4	85.3	--	15.0	9.4	1.2	47.4	60.6	--	46.5
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	91.0	--	--	--	--	292.8	822.6	929.2	3504.8	401.9
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	79.7	94.5	181.5	35.2
15 FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	142.8	5.1	145.1	29.6	343.6	9.2	26.4	1616.5	--	94.3
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	276.1	25.7	308.0	1310.7	131.7	362.4	296.0	894.7	302.8
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	72.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	35.6	42.0	--	--	25.5	--	--	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	1141.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	1109.1	316.7	306.1	132.8	110.7	48.4	185.1	150.5	628.7	81.5
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	2240.0	--	23.8	--	15.0	5.9	--	--	13.0	73.1
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	9.5	66.5	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	1793.0	958.0	179.9	--	40.0	19.0	178.5	154.7	303.9	40.5
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	1516.1	427.2	355.2	154.7	214.7	59.8	2146.0	2658.6	5031.6	388.5
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	200.0	378.9	--	52.3	11.5	17.5	50.3	342.7	802.9	115.9
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	514.0	14.7	--	8.3	210.7	49.0	225.0	330.5	213.9	91.4
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	1772.6	155.4	233.5	61.2	105.6	29.6	1039.5	293.9	2271.4	133.5
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	2989.8	79.5	--	5.0	131.0	20.0	23.0	--	336.1	27.0
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	1200.7	610.8	173.1	--	229.5	89.0	298.9	665.3	902.1	181.2
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	19.5	--	--	--	--	24.2	43.5	61.8	10.1
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	330.0	233.7	--	--	8.0	26.4	197.6	347.8	1228.4	264.3
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	21335.5	3796.1	2984.5	768.8	2838.9	801.7	23057.6	22720.9	20890.4	2874.5
35 TAXES.....	2974.0	3555.8	74.5	--	274.3	27.3	251.8	527.5	547.4	137.0
36 SUBSIDIES.....	-170.7	--	-233.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	903.2	153.0	84.0	115.2	396.6	91.6	585.3	1337.5	30193.5	893.9
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	5510.0	21838.1	3254.5	1310.7	3429.1	1054.7	4285.3	5318.2	8061.4	1577.2
39 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	25938.0	2938.8	1286.5	--	--	--	1000.0	500.0	1000.0	500.0
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	--	2580.3	1310.8	-1850.0	868.5	763.9	1846.1	1882.4	7162.9	3106.7
41 DEPRECIATION.....	4769.0	2797.3	596.4	200.0	856.0	83.0	514.3	1083.3	1812.9	360.3
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	31448.0	25847.8	5597.2	1310.7	4117.0	1701.0	6197.0	7239.8	9853.2	3456.4
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	100.0	3436.2	-147.0	--	151.5	18.7	111.8	418.0	157.2	28.0
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	2849.0	109.5	74.5	--	121.5	8.0	132.0	56.5	339.8	105.0
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-145.7	619.5	168.0	--	181.9	118.2	392.4	513.8	1648.8	681.5
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	903.2	1053.0	84.0	-1734.8	396.6	91.6	1135.3	1337.5	34966.2	1943.9
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	39923.5	33863.3	6373.1	-224.1	5824.5	2020.5	8482.8	10648.9	48778.1	6575.1
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	31448.0	27357.2	5851.8	-539.3	4297.6	1818.6	7131.4	7700.6	16224.3	5183.9
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	39020.3	33710.3	6289.1	-339.3	5427.9	1928.9	7897.5	9311.4	18584.6	5681.2
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	1900.0	8380.0	1200.0	400.0	871.0	489.0	1336.0	2659.0	2685.0	408.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	61259.0	37659.4	9357.6	544.7	8663.4	2822.2	31540.3	33369.8	69668.4	9449.6

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR	PETROLEUM REF.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	346.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	10984.4	20897.2	--	--	10.4	0.2	63.9	--
3	PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL	17.6	30.5	4122.2	0.1	26.7	3.3	79.5	14.3	294.3
6	NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	39.8	--	11.0	--	--	--	312.2
7	MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	32.8	63.2	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	98.8	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
10	S. DRINK, DIST, BREW	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	248.8	79.1	151.0	0.8	0.2	10.4	--	--	--
12	SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	--	6001.6	1911.3	--	11.2	10.1	420.8	14.7	--
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD	59.2	14.1	4837.3	657.8	51.5	0.4	--	14.2	390.1
14	PRINTING	2.0	0.1	53.4	482.5	0.2	--	--	--	--
15	FABRIC. METAL PROD	0.6	83.8	588.2	20.6	703.3	10.2	754.1	18.0	2.0
16	MACH. & EQUIPT.	168.2	651.8	7867.3	94.3	332.0	154.3	3538.2	1042.0	439.1
17	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	--	146.8	--	934.4	--	--
18	ELECTRICAL EQ	--	--	--	--	--	--	159.0	--	--
19	NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	--	456.3	--	2.4	--	4.7	--	374.3
20	PETROLEUM PROD.	24.0	117.5	1219.7	23.5	44.3	12.5	55.2	38.2	128.0
21	FERT, PAINT, SOAP	5.9	391.9	105.4	--	76.6	46.9	257.0	9.0	0.9
22	MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
23	CONSTRUCTION	30.0	100.0	492.0	18.0	47.0	4.0	183.0	39.0	13.0
24	TRANSP. TRAVEL, ENT	372.7	1468.0	5798.3	174.3	1493.6	125.2	1056.7	528.4	482.3
25	RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	11.3	63.2	591.8	23.9	23.5	12.3	18.1	18.3	16.3
26	E. POWER, WATER, GAS	92.9	231.3	2754.6	66.1	60.5	27.5	150.8	42.7	306.9
27	DISTRIBUTION	168.2	689.6	4238.5	78.4	721.0	45.5	492.4	232.3	218.3
28	AUTO OPERATION	2.1	87.5	25.9	6.7	6.2	12.5	8.8	3.4	14.3
29	FINANCE, R.E.	125.2	502.7	1967.5	92.0	154.8	62.0	247.7	131.5	74.9
30	DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31	HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	PERSONAL SERVICES	2.1	23.9	33.2	3.3	5.3	0.5	3.1	5.2	1.0
33	BUSINESS SERVICES	77.4	65.2	469.8	35.8	45.7	22.6	64.2	127.1	54.1
34	TOTAL INTER.INPUT	1754.8	21619.0	58782.6	1778.4	3963.8	549.8	8289.5	2437.5	3202.4
35	TAXES	74.8	116.7	804.6	39.1	80.4	41.9	71.7	50.2	73.5
36	SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37	NON-COMP. IMPORTS	1985.1	92.0	6739.3	647.2	1457.8	369.0	3577.3	1062.9	68.3
38	WAGES & SALARIES	2119.9	7683.1	22727.9	3645.1	2606.4	1142.6	9423.2	2050.6	2011.7
39	UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	--	1500.0	--	1000.0	--	--	--	--	--
40	PROFIT, RENT, INT.	752.2	2387.5	13930.2	586.2	486.5	402.4	-1073.3	1282.6	740.0
41	DEPRECIATION	200.8	508.9	9958.6	160.3	322.3	58.3	791.8	150.3	950.4
42	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	2332.8	10423.6	25382.6	5121.4	3020.9	1481.1	8982.2	2277.4	2303.1
43	EDUCATION & HOSP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44	PROVINCIAL REVENUE	1.8	18.3	7.2	10.1	4.5	6.5	2.0	33.2	11.0
45	MUNICIPAL REVENUE	66.5	95.2	790.1	19.9	72.7	33.4	65.1	6.1	59.6
46	FEDERAL REVENUE	140.0	500.2	2852.0	119.0	75.2	65.9	4.6	218.2	86.9
47	IMPORT LEAKAGE	2390.9	742.0	15170.1	647.2	1457.8	369.0	2945.0	1911.4	432.9
48	TOTAL PRIMARY	5132.8	12288.2	54160.6	6077.9	4953.4	2014.2	12790.7	4596.6	3843.9
49	FACTOR INCOMES	2872.1	11570.6	36658.1	5231.3	3092.9	1545.0	8349.9	3333.2	2751.7
50	GROSS DOM. PROD.	3147.7	12196.2	47421.3	5430.7	3495.6	1645.2	9213.4	3533.7	3775.6
51	EMPLOYMENT	924.0	3198.0	4507.0	1067.0	652.0	289.0	2514.0	603.0	585.0
52	TOTAL OUTPUT	6887.6	33907.1	112943.1	7856.3	8917.2	2564.0	21080.2	7034.1	7046.3
										34456.1

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	FERT,PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.	DWELLING SERVICES
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	42.4	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	156.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	0.3	8.4	--	30.6	--	675.7	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	11.8	0.1	1195.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	308.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	63.1	--	4.2	--	--	274.8	--	--	--
12 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	--	166.1	10312.7	193.9	--	70.0	110.0	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	250.3	76.0	496.3	3.5	--	--	259.9	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	2.9	--	10.8	165.0	12.4	--	--	--	--
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	33.6	7665.8	43.8	40.0	76.2	12.6	--	--	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	172.5	142.3	2205.6	31.7	1725.0	368.5	850.1	200.0	787.0	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	4357.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	2960.7	31.0	--	--	6.4	--	--	--
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	10082.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	18.6	4.0	2238.5	7834.6	--	717.4	612.0	--	--	--
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	658.9	55.5	1937.2	61.4	--	30.0	4.3	62.0	--	--
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	2.4	--	2.4	--	--	--	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	22.0	22.0	119.0	7170.0	1021.0	930.0	635.0	393.0	295.0	7800.0
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	169.0	188.2	11779.0	6105.0	497.6	1362.9	8729.1	1631.2	6.2	--
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	16.3	17.8	718.5	1500.4	338.0	7.2	1471.9	200.0	510.5	--
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	32.6	51.3	320.3	758.0	288.0	1191.0	1067.0	80.0	44.0	--
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	56.4	74.1	8746.5	2026.0	212.4	537.9	2777.4	1392.8	3.1	--
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	2.3	3.5	100.0	7818.3	--	200.0	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	113.4	67.5	9127.5	5612.2	184.0	203.5	7409.6	3902.3	948.0	771.0
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	1353.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	0.9	1.4	52.2	441.9	33.0	463.0	326.4	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	38.6	27.9	4347.7	890.8	249.0	269.0	3431.6	180.0	260.0	--
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	1563.9	1314.3	74603.4	46281.1	4753.0	7117.1	27983.6	8041.3	2853.8	8571.0
35 TAXES.....	36.2	60.0	625.5	7097.9	295.0	560.5	2397.3	3337.0	6979.0	9414.1
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-7211.0	--	-593.6	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	2132.2	407.0	16500.5	3044.0	235.8	142.3	1352.8	16853.0	5145.7	--
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	544.2	1290.2	49462.8	51984.3	8192.5	5476.8	54834.8	11825.9	12085.5	--
39 UNINCORP.BUS,INC.....	--	--	7000.0	3041.4	--	--	17600.0	4000.0	1000.0	--
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	515.4	205.5	4867.8	-5766.4	3791.4	7419.7	10767.7	5557.0	13833.0	25246.6
41 DEPRECIATION.....	122.6	96.9	3247.9	16019.6	2968.0	4274.0	4977.0	1680.0	4350.0	21428.0
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	545.2	1404.7	58847.1	54606.9	10523.6	8163.3	78187.6	17425.9	16641.5	19246.6
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	0.1	6.4	308.0	6460.0	65.0	27.0	389.0	3187.0	4594.0	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	32.5	46.9	300.0	524.6	160.0	532.0	1483.6	150.0	2377.0	9414.1
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	83.6	47.7	1051.0	-7097.7	583.0	-167.9	2106.9	771.0	956.0	--
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	2566.6	457.0	17950.5	-2303.6	1183.1	4451.3	4785.5	20039.0	14474.7	6000.0
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	3350.6	2059.6	81704.4	68209.8	15482.7	17279.7	91929.6	43252.9	43393.2	56088.7
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	1059.6	1495.7	61330.6	49259.3	11983.9	12896.5	83202.5	21382.9	26918.5	25246.6
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	1218.4	1652.6	65204.0	65165.8	15246.9	17137.4	90576.8	26399.9	38247.5	56088.7
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	129.0	376.0	15000.0	14000.0	2150.0	1300.0	16486.0	5582.0	3000.0	125.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	4914.5	3373.9	156307.8	114490.8	20235.7	24396.8	119913.1	51294.2	46247.0	64659.7

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.	MUNICIPAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	24771.9	604.0	73.0	63.7	71.7	65.7	10.6
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	3103.1	--	4675.7	--	--	19.0	24.0
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	--	544.7	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	109.5	--	--	700.5	--	1029.5	35.6	--	34.9	9.5
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	93.8	--	--	83.0	9.8
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	41954.5	--	2202.2	427.5	89.9	53.3	44.4
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	4901.6	--	--	64.7	6.6	--	--
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	23972.9	--	1177.5	65.9	20.3	13.0	21.5
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	12722.8	--	33.8	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	24.8	46.1	2.0	25538.2	--	-104.8	24.5	104.7	43.2	55.5
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	148.0	256.0	--	5652.0	1900.0	-80.9	273.7	87.9	239.7	30.0
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	8.1	12.2	--	518.0	--	1224.4	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	80.1	55.0	1791.0	2445.0	--	-6.8	--	17.5	833.1	80.8
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	--	--	15.0	--	36.4	-148.5	53.2	5.3	55.4	--
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	557.0	--	--	50741.6	-33.6	37.9	3.0	18.0	--
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	1869.5	--	1460.6	207.7	50.0	--
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	26.0	3470.0	--	-63.1	909.2	60.1	46.0	4.5
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	9.0	--	--	--	77.6	78.0	--	--	--
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	427.4	43.8	12.0	16866.5	--	345.2	--	343.1	664.4	633.4
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	64.4	377.7	25.5	--	--	693.5	18.6	31.0	104.3	67.3
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	25.2	337.9	170.0	354.7	--	8.8	--	--	3.9	--
23 CONSTRUCTION.....	129.0	249.0	--	--	75106.5	--	3602.0	7020.0	32428.0	3678.0
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	2070.5	627.9	1080.7	21045.0	--	--	120.8	1502.8	2795.7	1679.0
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	423.7	661.0	2140.5	6700.0	--	--	123.1	100.3	208.9	55.0
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	568.3	300.0	60.0	10589.6	--	--	851.5	231.5	160.2	607.2
27 DISTRIBUTION.....	249.5	192.0	525.5	83287.9	--	--	167.5	145.6	340.9	143.3
28 AUTO OPERATION.....	139.5	--	--	37480.0	--	--	--	91.8	1107.5	301.0
29 FINANCE, R.E.....	1023.4	2653.5	579.2	2756.5	--	--	--	277.9	374.2	242.3
30 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	68764.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	14864.1	--	--	--	--	--	77.2
32 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	450.0	147.5	1.2	35997.4	--	--	--	34.1	250.9	58.8
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	658.6	90.0	15.2	--	--	--	--	374.3	846.0	341.0
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	6600.0	6615.6	6443.8	448456.6	130802.7	11197.3	8378.0	10827.1	40839.2	8174.1
35 TAXES.....	915.1	1797.0	1355.0	84849.8	--	--	40.0	23.1	89.9	33.6
36 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	389.8	1415.2	2120.2	57971.3	--	--	233.2	699.5	3416.9	855.3
38 WAGES & SALARIES.....	4428.8	12428.6	3631.7	--	--	--	14000.0	29490.0	10332.0	6051.9
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	2221.4	12501.0	900.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	1043.2	3134.0	1299.0	--	--	--	--	--	10451.0	4385.0
41 DEPRECIATION.....	765.0	838.0	249.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	7003.4	26278.4	5013.0	--	--	--	14000.0	29490.0	16432.0	8051.9
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	5073.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	344.0	286.0	250.0	34641.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	546.5	1507.0	1100.0	7156.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	214.6	722.2	306.2	37979.3	--	--	40.0	23.1	89.9	33.6
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	889.8	2482.2	2636.7	57971.3	--	--	233.2	699.5	7767.9	3240.3
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	9763.3	32113.8	9555.1	142821.0	--	--	14273.2	30212.6	24289.8	11325.8
49 FACTOR INCOMES.....	7693.4	28063.6	5830.7	--	--	--	14000.0	29490.0	20783.0	10436.9
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	9373.5	30698.6	7434.9	84849.8	--	--	14040.0	29513.1	20872.9	10470.5
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	2580.0	8000.0	1000.0	--	--	--	3000.0	7000.0	3000.0	2000.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	16363.3	38729.4	15998.9	591277.6	130802.7	11197.3	22651.2	41039.7	65129.0	19499.9

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	EXPORTS- N.S.	EXPORTS- N.B.	EXPORTS- P.E.I.	EXPORTS- NFLD.	TOTAL EXPORTS
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	468.9	26129.5	3937.0	11088.0	223.0	--	20.0	234.0	15502.0
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	8.0	7829.8	8977.0	3351.0	32.0	--	--	17.0	12377.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	544.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL	525.0	175.0	2510.0	1595.0	1361.0	--	--	31.0	--	2987.0
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	186.6	82.0	1177.9	--	--	--	--	1259.9
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	35.2	990.4	45797.4	1184.0	847.3	6008.0	--	317.0	1084.0	9440.3
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	85.7	5058.6	17829.6	10728.1	367.0	--	135.0	577.0	29636.7
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	229.5	25500.6	250.0	30316.0	8568.0	--	4306.0	3473.0	46913.0
10 S. DRINK, DIST. BREW	--	--	12756.6	39.0	--	245.0	--	450.0	--	734.0
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	--	120.9	25782.2	11.6	2726.0	1393.0	--	5.0	46.0	4181.6
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	238.0	157.4	8497.8	9005.1	5005.1	771.0	--	507.0	1129.0	16417.2
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD	12.7	--	1755.1	72964.0	25446.4	3935.0	--	413.0	2023.0	104781.3
14 PRINTING	818.4	275.7	4463.7	--	100.0	--	--	350.0	--	450.0
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD	--	12.6	14.4	2150.1	676.9	909.0	--	168.0	134.0	4038.0
16 MACH. & EQUIPT.	20.1	41.0	50828.0	--	64.9	87.0	--	1.0	--	152.9
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	18.0	--	3605.8	2026.1	12405.7	30.0	--	11.0	20.0	14492.8
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.	41.6	24.5	4492.8	241.5	522.0	1480.0	--	176.0	166.0	2585.5
19 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	2.3	8.5	166.4	--	23.5	1538.0	--	411.0	14.0	1986.5
20 PETROLEUM PROD.	676.2	226.0	19754.8	421.5	4733.5	7776.0	--	1653.0	5601.0	20185.0
21 FERT, PAINT, SOAP	156.1	359.6	1430.4	--	346.6	771.0	--	886.0	135.0	2138.6
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.	34.2	--	401.6	391.0	1644.8	180.0	--	100.0	65.0	2380.8
23 CONSTRUCTION	7274.0	3247.0	132355.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT	877.4	503.1	28523.8	2380.4	21817.4	--	--	--	--	24197.8
25 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	79.1	70.5	7336.9	--	1828.7	--	--	--	--	1828.7
26 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	798.0	465.0	13703.0	1038.8	1.0	6.0	--	--	--	1045.8
27 DISTRIBUTION	619.2	835.0	85539.3	750.9	850.0	--	--	--	--	1600.9
28 AUTO OPERATION	229.0	42.4	39251.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 FINANCE, R.E.	737.4	401.8	4790.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	68764.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 HOTELS, REST.	69.0	--	15010.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	54.0	168.6	36563.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 BUSINESS SERVICES	230.2	127.6	1919.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	13545.1	9044.7	681264.5	125274.3	137061.5	34318.9	--	9940.0	14718.0	321312.6
35 TAXES	26.2	10.9	85073.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
36 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	-323.5	--	--	--	--	-323.5
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	1444.7	3960.5	68581.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38 WAGES & SALARIES	22426.0	16419.6	98719.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
40 PROFIT, RENT, INT.	2943.0	1937.3	19716.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 DEPRECIATION	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	23676.0	17169.6	108819.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	5073.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	--	34641.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	--	--	7156.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
46 FEDERAL REVENUE	26.2	10.9	38203.0	--	-323.5	--	--	--	--	-323.5
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE	3137.7	5147.8	78197.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
48 TOTAL PRIMARY	26839.9	22328.3	272090.4	--	-323.5	--	--	--	--	-323.5
49 FACTOR INCOMES	25369.0	18356.9	118435.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.	25395.2	18367.8	203509.1	--	-323.5	--	--	--	--	-323.5
51 EMPLOYMENT	5000.0	4000.0	24000.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
52 TOTAL OUTPUT	40385.0	31373.0	953355.1	125274.3	136738.0	34318.9	--	9940.0	14718.0	320989.1

MODEL 1 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B. D. E (\$'000)

	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	51	52
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	17373.9	59005.4
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	32672.0	52878.7
3 PRIMARY FISH	14410.1	14410.1
4 METALS	--	544.7
5 COAL.....	5454.0	10950.9
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES	1687.5	3134.0
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	3570.8	58808.5
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	819.6	35514.8
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	6827.8	79241.3
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW	313.2	13803.8
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING	2123.0	32086.8
12 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD	20645.2	45560.1
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	13173.2	119709.6
14 PRINTING.....	3046.3	7960.0
15 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	12480.4	16532.8
16 MACH. & EQUIPT	25260.0	76240.6
17 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	5511.0	23609.6
18 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	3286.2	10364.5
19 NONMET.MINERAL PR.	12074.6	14227.5
20 PETROLEUM PROD.....	16722.2	56661.9
21 FERT,PAINT,SOAP	6578.6	10147.6
22 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	633.5	3415.9
23 CONSTRUCTION	23952.5	156307.9
24 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT	61769.5	114490.9
25 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	11070.1	20235.7
26 E.POWER,WATER,GAS	10430.0	25178.8
27 DISTRIBUTION	32772.9	119913.0
28 AUTO OPERATION	12042.5	51294.2
29 FINANCE,R.E.....	41456.9	46247.0
30 DWELLING SERVICES	--	68764.7
31 HOTELS, REST.....	1353.0	16363.3
32 PERSONAL SERVICES	2165.6	38729.4
33 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	14079.8	15998.9
34 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	415754.6	1418327.0
35 TAXES.....	44651.3	129724.6
36 SUBSIDIES.....	-8208.9	-8532.4
37 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	118837.1	187418.3
38 WAGES & SALARIES	326325.8	425045.3
39 UNINCORP.BUS.INC	83927.1	83927.1
40 PROFIT,RENT,INT.	112612.6	132328.9
41 DEPRECIATION	90050.0	90050.0
42 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	465293.6	574113.0
43 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	5073.0
44 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	20285.5	54927.0
45 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	23236.0	30392.0
46 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	8428.5	46308.0
47 IMPORT LEAKAGE	160901.6	239099.1
48 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	768195.2	1039962.1
49 FACTOR INCOMES	522865.4	641301.2
50 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	649357.8	852543.4
51 EMPLOYMENT.....	104651.0	128651.0
52 TOTAL OUTPUT	1183949.0	2458284.0

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	AGRIC. PRODUCTS	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	PRIMARY FISH	METALS	COAL	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS	S.DRINKS, DIST.BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AGRICULTURE.....	133829.7	11230.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	86928.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	62627.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	80187.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	51996.9	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	20960.6	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	85385.4	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	418.5	122286.2	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108022.2	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31271.7
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	18.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	133829.7	98177.4	62627.2	80187.4	51996.9	20960.6	85803.9	122286.2	108022.2	31271.7
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	22346.2	10038.5	1333.1	1251.8	167.6	633.7	89881.7	4430.7	30976.9	11179.1
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	156175.9	108215.9	63960.3	81439.2	52164.5	21594.3	175685.6	126716.9	138999.1	42450.8
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	44476.4	69918.5	63960.3	8252.5	18935.4	7526.7	9457.8	3380.2	20512.5	647.6
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	82678.1	21247.7	--	1261.8	9980.8	203.6	160033.0	16914.7	83351.9	41249.8
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	29021.5	17050.0	--	71925.0	23248.4	13864.0	6194.8	106421.9	35134.6	554.0
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	156175.9	108216.1	63960.3	81439.3	52164.5	21594.3	175685.5	126716.7	138998.9	42451.4

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD.	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL PRODUCTS	FABRIC. METAL PROD	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	26878.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	69575.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	207089.4	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	23823.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	65750.3	--	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	--	26972.9	614.4	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	8559.9	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	167.8	425.0	51705.8	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	556.6	--	9535.5	--
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	159.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	17402.2
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	--	90.0	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	26878.5	69575.7	207262.3	23836.3	65750.3	27230.7	10155.9	51705.8	9535.5	17402.2
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	81512.4	30780.8	11442.6	935.3	14066.9	26925.1	202574.1	10757.9	21463.2	25783.8
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	108390.9	100356.5	218704.9	24771.6	79817.1	54155.8	212729.9	62463.7	30998.7	43186.0
38 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	8497.7	62984.1	30542.3	9776.6	24145.4	45705.3	62761.0	18621.6	10256.1	41779.3
39 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	85209.4	20315.1	3300.1	14795.0	41.8	2196.1	149070.9	21809.2	17620.9	403.3
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	14683.6	17057.3	184862.7	200.0	55630.2	6254.4	898.7	22032.9	3121.7	1003.4
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	108390.6	100356.4	218705.1	24771.6	79817.3	54155.8	212730.6	62463.6	30998.7	43186.0

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J.M (\$'000)

	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	FERT.PAINT & SOAP PR.	MISC. MFG. PROD.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL. TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRICULTURE.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 MISC. FOODS,NES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 SAWMILLS,WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	750.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	28.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	99731.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	--	14414.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	5595.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	565401.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	--	--	--	--	359430.4	--	--	--	--	--
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	--	53099.5	--	--	--	--
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	71685.3	--	--	--
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	383944.4	--	--
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	148293.2	--
30 FINANCE,R.E.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	144819.7
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS,REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	99731.1	15174.3	5624.1	565401.6	359430.4	53099.5	71685.3	383944.4	148293.2	144819.7
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	24725.4	12216.9	196.6	--	4059.8	--	--	--	--	--
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	124456.4	27391.2	5820.7	565401.6	363490.2	53099.5	71685.3	383944.4	148293.2	144819.7
38 TOTAL INTER.DEM.....	48732.1	21195.4	2156.6	78475.4	194193.4	29929.9	31048.5	86576.4	33310.7	130306.8
39 TOTAL DOM.FIN.DEM.....	61283.2	2834.4	1318.3	486925.6	111452.2	18996.9	39596.9	293114.7	114982.3	14512.8
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	14441.6	3361.4	2345.8	--	57844.1	4172.6	1039.8	4253.0	--	--
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	124456.8	27391.2	5820.7	565400.9	363489.7	53099.4	71685.1	383944.0	148292.9	144819.5

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - OUTPUT AND SUPPLY FLOWS J,M (\$'000)

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	TOTAL OUTPUT
	31	32	33	34	35
1 AGRICULTURE.....	10466.0	--	--	--	155526.1
2 FORESTRY.....	--	--	--	--	86928.6
3 PRIMARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	62627.2
4 METAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	80187.4
5 COAL MINING.....	--	--	--	--	51996.9
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	--	--	20960.6
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	--	--	--	--	85385.4
8 SECONDARY FISHING.....	--	--	--	--	122704.7
9 MISC. FOODS, NES.....	--	--	--	--	108022.2
10 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	31294.8
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	--	--	--	--	26878.5
12 SAWMILLS, WOOD PR.....	--	--	--	--	69594.2
13 PULP-PAPER & PR.....	--	--	--	--	207101.9
14 PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	23823.8
15 IRON-STEEL MILLS.....	--	--	--	--	66500.8
16 METAL FABRIC.....	--	--	--	--	27615.5
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	8559.9
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	52298.6
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	10092.1
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	--	17561.2
21 PETROLEUM REF.....	--	--	--	--	99731.1
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	--	--	--	--	14414.5
23 MISC. MANUF.....	--	--	--	--	5685.9
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	--	--	--	--	565401.6
25 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	--	--	--	--	359430.4
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	--	--	--	--	53099.5
27 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	--	--	--	--	71685.3
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	--	--	--	--	383944.4
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	--	--	--	--	148293.2
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	--	--	--	--	144819.7
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	190428.9	--	--	--	190428.9
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	55896.6	--	--	55896.6
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	--	107311.9	--	107311.9
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	--	--	--	56639.2	56639.2
35 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	200894.9	55896.6	107311.9	56639.2	3572435.0
36 TOTAL IMPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	639679.8
37 TOTAL SUPPLY.....	200894.9	55896.6	107311.9	56639.2	4212114.0
38 TOTAL INTER. DEM.....	--	4510.0	7036.0	49347.2	1278877.0
39 TOTAL DOM. FIN. DEM.....	200894.9	51386.6	100275.7	7291.9	2236517.0
40 TOTAL EXPORTS.....	--	--	--	--	696616.1
41 TOTAL DEMAND.....	200894.9	55896.6	107311.6	56639.1	4212010.0

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	AGRI- CULTURE	FORESTRY	PRIMARY FISHING	METAL MINING	COAL MINING	NONMETALS, QUARRIES	MEAT,DAIRY & FRUIT	SECONDARY FISHING	MISC. FOODS,NES	S.DRINKS, DIST,BREW
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	4381.4	538.5	--	--	--	36680.9	458.4	1886.9	--
2	FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	360.8	4.7	1640.3	135.1	617.1	48.8	15.7	0.4	--
3	PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	63960.3	--	--
4	METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	COAL.....	--	10.6	--	1.9	350.7	185.8	109.0	79.2	26.9
6	NONMETAL,QUARRIES.....	--	--	1006.0	--	--	--	28.6	362.8	2.3
7	MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	41.1	--	--	--	--	7477.7	33.0	1481.8	78.6
8	SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	9.3	--	2681.3	--	--	--	61.9	59.5	--
9	MISC. FOOD PROD.....	12585.1	--	--	--	--	809.6	126.7	4753.0	2120.2
10	S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.7	188.1	444.8
11	TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	798.8	6.1	1509.6	--	--	--	110.2	104.6	424.5
12	SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	2001.0	204.4	583.6	109.1	459.4	52.0	127.5	992.5	119.9
13	PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	94.4	--	--	--	--	840.4	2162.7	2899.0	1040.2
14	PRINTING.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	215.4	269.1	170.8
15	IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	--	391.6	1318.3	4.2	--	0.7	--
16	FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	587.9	39.0	949.6	307.7	1825.2	27.8	1647.8	2088.0	337.6
17	MACH. & EQUIPT.....	527.2	551.4	403.2	1077.0	3980.6	431.6	1260.1	764.5	1836.3
18	TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	1112.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	ELECTRICAL EQ.....	135.6	105.1	140.3	--	247.0	15.6	--	--	--
20	NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	1630.6	--	--	2.2	8.3	--	--	--	0.1
21	PETROLEUM PROD.....	3120.3	732.5	1723.3	796.8	142.9	301.5	485.2	658.4	877.9
22	FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	6479.3	--	257.0	224.0	32.0	82.3	58.8	11.8	87.5
23	MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	166.1	--	--	--	35.5	159.5	--
24	CONSTRUCTION.....	4984.0	1839.0	1597.2	805.0	464.0	419.0	311.8	778.9	514.6
25	TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	4116.0	1025.9	1949.2	15436.1	1351.9	419.4	5142.2	6401.0	7231.9
26	RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	590.0	930.9	79.1	321.8	161.5	104.5	124.0	868.0	895.2
27	E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	1400.0	34.1	--	877.5	2179.7	462.4	660.5	1180.5	475.2
28	DISTRIBUTION.....	4680.3	401.2	1486.6	758.9	811.5	235.1	3179.6	1701.7	3458.8
29	AUTO OPERATION.....	7945.8	499.5	45.0	98.4	257.5	141.0	47.2	1.6	446.0
30	FINANCE,R.E.....	2873.7	1399.7	2119.5	1919.0	1699.0	1154.0	1066.9	1559.0	1630.5
31	DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32	HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33	PERSONAL SERVICES.....	--	44.5	--	654.3	--	--	57.4	250.0	124.0
34	BUSINESS SERVICES.....	1030.0	536.5	--	2121.0	108.0	178.0	489.8	948.1	2334.7
35	TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	60372.5	8903.6	19449.3	26037.4	16014.6	5103.4	62366.5	86731.6	34879.3
36	TAXES.....	5937.0	3943.4	810.4	1646.0	1352.3	577.5	872.4	1641.1	1064.6
37	SUBSIDIES.....	-595.6	--	-1773.5	--	-2086.9	--	--	--	--
38	NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	2241.6	442.0	706.2	4579.4	1591.4	910.4	1199.3	3377.1	41815.8
39	WAGES & SALARIES.....	14264.7	49078.9	15731.7	21527.1	32981.1	5394.9	13080.7	21516.6	15420.1
40	UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	60613.2	10685.5	19084.6	--	--	300.0	1300.0	2200.0	2010.0
41	PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	--	7105.0	4965.7	20837.6	-531.1	7973.4	5142.8	4502.4	9899.3
42	DEPRECIATION.....	12693.0	6770.2	3652.8	5560.0	2675.5	701.0	1423.7	2735.1	2933.0
43	HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	74877.9	62128.4	38499.5	21527.1	32269.4	7031.1	16914.8	27215.8	19787.6
44	EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	276.0	3783.0	14.0	1214.0	319.5	394.7	350.9	622.4	282.3
46	MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	5498.0	137.2	218.4	420.0	721.5	139.0	502.1	889.9	707.8
47	FEDERAL REVENUE.....	-432.6	2364.2	87.0	2822.9	-1595.0	3155.8	1062.7	1132.0	2180.7
48	IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	2241.6	2842.0	706.2	22606.1	1591.4	4435.6	2764.7	3377.1	47251.4
49	TOTAL PRIMARY.....	95153.9	78024.9	43177.9	54150.1	35982.3	15857.2	23018.9	35972.3	73142.7
50	FACTOR INCOMES.....	74877.9	66869.4	39782.0	42364.7	32450.0	13668.3	19523.5	28219.0	27329.4
51	GROSS DOM. PROD.....	92912.2	77582.9	42471.7	49570.7	34390.9	14946.8	21819.6	32595.2	31327.0
52	EMPLOYMENT.....	5900.0	16650.0	13000.0	3961.0	8735.0	1696.0	4360.0	9895.0	5492.0
53	TOTAL OUTPUT.....	155526.3	86928.4	62627.1	80187.4	51926.9	20960.6	85385.3	122703.8	108021.9

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	TEXTILES, CLOTHING	SAWMILLS, WOOD PR	PULP-PAPER & PROD	PRINTING	IRON-STEEL MILLS	METAL FABRIC.	MACH. & EQUIPT.	TRANSP. EQUIPT.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPT.	NONMET. MINERAL PR
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	372.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	21842.1	44638.7	--	--	0.2	0.1	33.1	0.2	64.2
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	--	--	8252.5	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	71.0	55.3	4186.4	4.8	8648.8	98.4	9.3	225.7	14.3	377.9
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	--	150.3	--	802.4	25.5	--	6.7	--	1259.2
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	36.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	43.9	130.0	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	16.5
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	101.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
10 S.DRINK, DIST, BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	3627.1	435.8	352.2	8.9	--	0.2	--	12.0	--	--
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	47.3	11538.5	2027.4	0.8	--	63.0	20.6	822.7	17.8	--
13 PULP-PAPER & PROD.....	244.5	49.3	8146.1	2378.7	288.3	104.2	3.5	--	14.9	1022.3
14 PRINTING.....	23.8	1.4	71.8	818.7	--	0.2	0.3	--	--	1.0
15 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	--	--	11.9	3690.0	468.9	3045.3	4.0	111.9
16 FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	36.3	355.3	1821.4	40.5	581.6	2636.3	245.0	1703.7	27.8	19.3
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.	1061.4	1290.7	14259.6	281.5	2759.6	1066.9	428.8	6457.9	1079.3	991.4
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	--	--	552.5	--	2617.7	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	547.7	461.1	--
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	--	--	834.9	--	1337.2	4.4	--	7.9	--	1313.3
21 PETROLEUM PROD.....	80.6	352.7	3724.6	61.6	1174.8	143.3	29.3	199.7	39.3	538.9
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	213.6	1154.5	105.4	--	29.7	148.5	138.7	704.7	10.6	0.9
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.3
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	155.0	280.0	1164.0	101.0	1515.0	59.3	5.1	646.1	49.0	165.8
25 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	1499.4	2879.0	10150.7	576.8	4501.6	2859.5	525.0	2932.2	645.9	1231.5
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	242.0	192.8	876.1	546.8	379.3	192.9	38.8	563.8	42.1	42.1
27 E.POWER, WATER, GAS.....	260.3	482.0	5929.8	219.8	675.6	215.3	89.9	385.6	59.2	505.6
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	831.9	1437.7	6580.3	238.5	2635.3	1501.0	249.6	1589.5	274.2	616.7
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	6.9	224.3	69.6	24.1	52.3	38.7	35.3	33.3	8.1	41.0
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	387.2	1427.8	4175.7	344.5	348.2	514.4	213.2	684.0	240.2	186.3
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	19.3	43.5	79.6	12.5	34.2	31.7	8.0	20.1	6.9	2.5
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	338.3	200.9	1631.9	151.5	465.7	134.4	86.9	217.2	151.2	121.0
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	9555.4	44287.4	111207.7	5816.8	34494.0	14080.8	2596.3	23456.6	3146.2	8645.8
36 TAXES.....	250.5	593.1	1617.0	499.0	1010.1	338.5	106.3	325.1	59.2	181.3
37 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	-314.4	--	--	--	--	--
38 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	6323.9	478.4	8628.5	1855.5	2648.5	2556.2	926.3	3003.3	1129.2	137.2
39 WAGES & SALARIES.....	7209.5	16070.4	46810.4	10237.0	22297.2	8316.9	3674.7	24863.8	3424.9	4574.0
40 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	3001.8	--	2500.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	2875.3	4097.4	21043.3	2543.9	5408.9	1531.3	1079.9	-442.3	2136.4	2228.4
42 DEPRECIATION.....	663.9	1065.6	17794.7	371.6	956.5	792.0	176.4	1092.1	196.2	1794.5
43 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	7806.4	21429.6	49849.5	14127.9	22697.2	9044.9	4390.7	24511.8	3639.5	6033.1
44 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	9.7	113.1	8.3	31.0	21.9	18.4	24.2	23.8	33.4	54.9
46 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	212.3	452.8	1593.2	295.1	963.5	308.4	75.4	283.0	12.5	119.7
47 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	441.5	861.1	5663.3	819.2	866.1	157.2	70.6	233.0	220.6	396.6
48 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	8189.3	1384.5	20984.9	2362.2	6501.6	3214.0	1226.3	2698.3	2843.7	516.6
49 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	17323.1	25306.7	95893.8	18007.0	32006.8	13534.9	5963.6	28842.0	6945.9	8915.4
50 FACTOR INCOMES.....	10084.8	23169.6	67853.7	15280.9	27706.1	9848.2	4754.6	24421.5	5561.3	6802.4
51 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	10999.2	24828.3	87265.4	16151.5	29358.3	10978.7	5037.3	25838.7	5816.7	8778.2
52 EMPLOYMENT.....	3504.0	7323.0	9160.0	2974.0	4364.0	2073.0	985.0	6639.0	927.0	1339.0
53 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	26878.4	69594.1	207101.4	23823.8	66500.8	27615.6	8559.9	52298.5	10092.1	17561.1

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	PETROLEUM REF.	FERT.PAINT & SOAP	MISC. MANUF.	CON- STRUCTION	TRANSP. TRAVEL,ENT	RADIO,TEL, TELEG.	ELEC.POWER WATER,GAS	DISTRIBUTN	AUTO OPERATION	FINANCE, R.E.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS.....	--	--	28.4	120.7	--	--	--	8.6	--	--
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	--	--	--	515.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 PRIMARY FISH.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 COAL.....	--	0.3	9.3	4.4	320.3	--	3675.7	--	--	--
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES.....	--	31.7	0.7	3783.1	6.5	--	--	--	--	--
7 MEAT,DAIRY,FRUIT.....	--	0.1	308.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	--	29.6	--	--	--	--	--	176.4	--	--
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 S.DRINK,DIST,BREW.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES,CLOTHING.....	--	--	108.3	--	26.9	--	--	743.2	--	--
12 SAWMILL,WOOD PROD.....	--	--	207.5	41225.3	414.7	--	70.0	355.6	--	--
13 PULP,PAPER & PROD.....	--	492.1	105.2	3948.6	14.0	--	--	1009.6	--	--
14 PRINTING.....	--	19.6	3.6	--	38.0	332.5	25.4	--	--	--
15 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	646.7	777.0	74.4	12147.4	1310.9	--	--	--	--	--
16 FABRIC. METAL PROD.....	113.7	182.9	52.6	29363.6	447.5	40.0	97.6	44.3	--	--
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	723.0	485.1	157.7	7350.2	1379.0	2006.6	604.6	3709.4	615.0	2624.0
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	--	--	--	--	13889.0	--	--	450.0	--	--
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	--	--	--	8298.5	173.7	--	29.1	7.4	--	--
20 NONMET.MINERAL PR.....	--	--	--	36622.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
21 PETROLEUM PROD.....	1826.9	99.0	15.6	6061.6	19549.1	--	1699.7	1913.4	--	--
22 FERT,PAINT,SOAP.....	96.6	1078.0	94.2	8281.4	157.1	--	47.9	17.1	187.0	--
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	--	--	--	58.1	15.6	--	2.4	30.6	--	--
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	1801.1	83.6	26.4	352.0	12661.4	2329.0	4070.0	2318.4	1039.0	950.0
25 TRANSP,TRAVEL,ENT.....	3736.6	613.2	288.4	49640.7	16670.0	776.7	3438.4	33541.4	5246.7	19.8
26 RADIO,TEL,TELEG.....	640.1	42.3	29.1	1881.2	4273.9	1064.0	33.2	4019.2	635.0	1301.0
27 E.POWER,WATER,GAS.....	665.9	124.0	110.8	1286.8	3030.7	687.5	1307.0	3412.7	640.7	152.5
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	3408.8	293.4	118.7	30974.6	5256.2	299.3	1651.1	4739.3	3624.1	11.2
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	0.1	7.4	8.4	356.0	21911.3	--	--	430.0	--	--
30 FINANCE,R.E.....	2884.6	281.5	112.5	28942.1	20743.7	627.0	404.7	21758.4	11702.3	3016.0
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.....	--	--	--	--	4510.0	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	30.7	3.4	3.2	218.3	1141.7	73.5	1089.5	1016.5	--	--
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	52.6	160.7	69.2	18373.3	2585.9	832.5	392.0	10798.5	560.0	823.0
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	16627.4	4804.9	1932.8	289805.4	130526.8	9068.6	19068.3	90069.8	24249.8	8897.5
36 TAXES.....	465.7	98.6	102.3	1791.0	21127.3	1251.6	2694.5	6094.3	9375.0	15456.7
37 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	--	-29751.2	--	-1696.4	--	--	--
38 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	62194.8	4697.5	727.4	38870.4	8646.0	1242.2	273.3	5057.4	50735.5	19945.9
39 WAGES & SALARIES.....	3725.9	1879.4	2253.2	182044.0	151398.7	22686.8	16073.9	178494.6	31855.9	36542.1
40 UNINCORP.BUS.INC.....	--	--	--	25700.0	16313.9	--	--	47100.0	14600.0	4500.0
41 PROFIT,RENT,INT.....	10418.5	2576.3	528.4	16762.1	17928.2	11570.3	24462.5	39077.4	13031.0	46913.0
42 DEPRECIATION.....	6298.8	357.8	141.8	10428.1	43239.8	7280.0	10809.1	18050.8	4446.1	12564.6
43 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	6949.2	2296.5	2629.2	216365.6	170408.6	28036.5	24666.5	246846.4	50190.2	52400.4
44 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	6.5	15.5	992.0	18836.1	467.0	157.0	812.0	9025.0	9746.0
46 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	460.1	83.2	76.5	735.0	2066.5	574.8	2531.0	3652.2	350.0	5689.2
47 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	1723.3	196.3	112.7	3153.4	-29526.5	2261.9	1048.2	7762.2	1516.1	2781.9
48 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	67672.3	6669.3	777.4	43921.5	23878.8	5410.7	13405.1	16750.9	58516.1	52740.2
49 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	83103.6	9609.6	3753.1	275595.5	228902.6	44030.9	52616.9	293874.4	124043.4	135922.1
50 FACTOR INCOMES.....	14144.4	4455.7	2781.6	224506.1	185640.8	34257.1	40536.4	264672.1	59486.9	87955.0
51 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	20908.9	4912.1	3025.7	236725.1	220256.6	42788.7	52343.6	288817.0	73307.9	115976.3
52 EMPLOYMENT.....	667.0	487.0	645.0	52850.0	40900.0	6950.0	4000.0	56590.0	15944.0	8500.0
53 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	99730.9	14414.5	5685.9	565400.9	359429.3	53099.5	71685.1	383944.1	148293.1	144819.6

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	DWELLING SERVICES	HOTELS, REST.	PERSONAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES	PERSONAL CONS.	CAPITAL FORMATION	INVENTORY CHANGE	FED. GOVT. DEFENCE	FED. GOVT. CIVIL	PROVINCIAL GOVT.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	79012.4	1980.4	312.7	63.7	183.0	162.1
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	7116.6	--	13993.3	--	2.8	67.0
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 METALS	--	--	--	--	--	1261.8	--	--	--	--
5 COAL	--	438.4	--	--	7127.5	--	-38.8	1288.7	197.6	56.2
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.6	6.0	--	83.0
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT	--	--	--	--	150219.4	--	4696.4	1095.7	345.2	195.1
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS	--	--	--	--	16527.5	--	11.5	73.7	81.6	57.7
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.	--	--	--	--	80511.8	--	1987.2	162.7	58.0	76.9
10 S. DRINK, DIST, BREW	--	--	--	--	41141.0	--	108.8	--	--	--
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING	--	95.2	126.1	8.0	83832.4	--	341.9	161.9	226.1	151.0
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD	--	667.2	845.9	--	15852.0	2871.9	-641.9	651.9	409.4	254.7
13 PULP, PAPER & PROD	--	26.8	39.4	--	1212.9	--	1996.9	--	0.5	--
14 PRINTING	--	311.5	137.0	7001.0	8331.0	--	-7.9	--	41.4	3063.1
15 IRON-STEEL PROD.	--	--	--	140.8	--	--	41.8	--	--	--
16 FABRIC. METAL PROD	--	--	--	81.0	--	531.6	-64.8	411.8	101.1	1177.1
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.	--	--	1633.0	--	--	146595.4	-171.3	713.4	631.6	982.1
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.	--	--	--	--	--	4969.5	-152.0	11172.5	5477.8	235.1
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.	--	--	--	95.0	13046.0	16.4	11.0	3937.0	169.4	46.0
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	2.0	259.6	62.2	35.9
21 PETROLEUM PROD.	--	2004.8	115.5	45.4	52136.7	--	3036.5	839.5	929.7	1473.3
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP	--	227.0	927.2	87.0	--	--	1026.4	119.3	242.1	176.3
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.	--	89.5	1123.6	475.0	1064.0	--	16.2	--	0.2	34.4
24 CONSTRUCTION	35300.0	245.0	1293.0	--	--	282270.6	--	23295.0	38364.0	93764.0
25 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT	--	4098.5	1604.9	2400.7	85190.8	--	--	1304.3	5495.0	9367.5
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.	--	1131.6	1465.2	6072.8	17236.0	--	--	380.8	358.7	468.1
27 E. POWER, WATER, GAS	--	2005.8	948.7	225.0	29602.1	--	--	3353.4	873.9	588.0
28 DISTRIBUTION	--	762.5	647.6	1615.2	283821.9	--	--	1216.7	1708.2	1653.3
29 AUTO OPERATION	--	528.7	--	--	111658.3	--	--	303.5	237.1	1487.8
30 FINANCE, R.E.	2491.0	3861.1	6743.3	1888.8	8708.5	--	--	23.3	829.4	1577.0
31 DWELLING SERVICES	--	--	--	--	200894.9	--	--	--	--	--
32 HOTELS, REST.	--	--	--	--	50811.3	--	--	--	--	--
33 PERSONAL SERVICES	--	1729.7	281.5	1.2	98276.8	--	--	186.0	303.1	650.5
34 BUSINESS SERVICES	--	2187.2	190.0	46.9	--	--	--	134.4	1522.7	3829.2
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT	37791.0	20410.5	18135.9	20183.8	1443328.0	440497.5	26572.4	51154.8	58851.8	121711.9
36 TAXES	25259.6	3270.0	4909.9	3040.2	232528.6	--	--	60.0	59.2	393.4
37 SUBSIDIES	--	--	--	--	--	-1050.0	--	--	--	--
38 NON-COMP. IMPORTS	--	1125.3	3933.1	15740.5	199163.6	--	49.5	1189.7	1539.2	5420.1
39 WAGES & SALARIES	--	15330.2	34714.5	10190.4	--	--	--	77000.0	108910.0	38032.3
40 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.	--	9656.8	31853.0	4600.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
41 PROFIT, RENT, INT.	64478.1	3129.0	11578.4	2274.3	--	--	--	--	--	26835.0
42 DEPRECIATION	62900.3	2974.8	2187.2	610.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
43 HOUSEHOLD INCOME	50978.1	25753.8	73391.8	15806.8	--	--	--	77000.0	108910.0	51632.3
44 EDUCATION & HOSP.	--	--	--	--	13098.0	--	--	--	--	--
45 PROVINCIAL REVENUE	--	1383.0	1022.3	620.9	95011.4	-1050.0	--	--	--	--
46 MUNICIPAL REVENUE	25259.6	1788.4	3874.1	2400.3	14151.0	--	--	--	--	--
47 FEDERAL REVENUE	--	388.0	1945.8	451.1	110268.3	--	--	60.0	59.2	393.4
48 IMPORT LEAKAGE	13500.0	3197.1	6754.9	16566.3	199163.6	--	49.5	1189.7	1539.2	18655.1
49 TOTAL PRIMARY	152637.9	35486.1	89176.0	36455.4	431692.3	-1050.0	49.5	78249.7	110508.4	70680.8
50 FACTOR INCOMES	64478.1	28116.0	78145.8	17064.7	--	--	--	77000.0	108910.0	64867.3
51 GROSS DOM. PROD.	152637.9	34360.8	85242.9	20714.9	232528.6	-1050.0	--	77060.0	108969.1	65260.7
52 EMPLOYMENT	411.0	8640.0	23500.0	3150.0	--	--	--	16900.0	26200.0	10200.0
53 TOTAL OUTPUT	190428.9	55896.5	107311.9	56639.2	1875019.0	439447.5	26621.9	129404.4	169360.1	192392.6

MODEL 1 ATLANTIC PROV., 1960 - INPUTS AND DEMAND FLOWS B, D, E (\$'000)

	MUNICIPAL GOVT.	EDUCATION	HOSPITAL	TOTAL DOM. FINAL DEM.	EXPORTS- FOREIGN	EXPORTS- CANADA	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL INTER.DEM.	TOTAL DEMAND
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1 AGRIC. PRODUCTS	32.0	--	932.1	82678.1	8589.5	20432.0	29021.5	44476.4	156175.9
2 FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	60.0	--	8.0	21247.7	12926.0	4124.0	17050.0	69918.5	108215.9
3 PRIMARY FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63960.3	63960.3
4 METALS	--	--	--	1261.8	64925.0	7000.0	71925.0	8252.5	81439.3
5 COAL.....	69.5	836.0	444.1	9980.8	1875.0	21373.4	23248.4	18935.4	52164.5
6 NONMETAL QUARRIES	48.0	--	--	203.6	8531.0	5333.0	13864.0	7526.7	21594.3
7 MEAT, DAIRY, FRUIT.....	96.3	35.2	3349.9	160033.0	3594.3	2600.5	6194.8	9457.8	175685.4
8 SEC. FISH PRODUCTS.....	1.0	--	161.7	16914.7	79627.9	26794.1	106421.9	3380.2	126716.7
9 MISC. FOOD PROD.....	46.6	--	508.9	83351.9	342.4	34792.2	35134.6	20512.5	138998.9
10 S. DRINK, DIST. BREW.....	--	--	--	41249.8	65.7	488.3	554.0	647.6	42451.4
11 TEXTILES, CLOTHING.....	148.2	0.2	347.9	85209.4	27.7	14655.9	14683.6	8497.7	108390.6
12 SAWMILL, WOOD PROD.....	32.2	497.4	387.5	20315.1	11760.0	5297.3	17057.3	62984.1	100356.1
13 PULP, PAPER & PROD.....	--	47.0	42.8	3300.1	159077.3	25785.5	184862.7	30542.3	218705.1
14 PRINTING.....	225.6	2190.7	951.1	14795.0	--	200.0	200.0	9776.6	24771.6
15 IRON-STEEL PROD.....	--	--	--	41.8	19282.8	36347.4	55630.2	24145.4	79817.3
16 FABRIC, METAL PROD.....	--	4.0	35.3	2196.1	2161.4	4093.0	6254.4	45705.3	54155.8
17 MACH. & EQUIPT.....	57.6	157.5	104.8	149070.9	371.7	527.0	898.7	62761.0	212730.5
18 TRANSP. EQUIPT.....	62.4	43.9	--	21809.2	5921.6	16111.3	22032.9	18621.6	62463.6
19 ELECTRICAL EQ.....	32.1	204.7	158.3	17620.9	252.0	2869.7	3121.7	10256.1	30998.7
20 NONMET. MINERAL PR.....	32.8	2.3	8.5	403.3	22.5	980.9	1003.4	41779.3	43186.0
21 PETROLEUM PROD.....	877.6	1436.3	553.6	61283.2	1087.4	13354.2	14441.6	48732.1	124456.4
22 FERT, PAINT, SOAP.....	144.5	348.8	777.0	2834.4	766.2	2595.2	3361.4	21195.4	27391.2
23 MISC. MFG. PROD.....	4.4	109.1	90.0	1318.3	391.0	1954.8	2345.8	2156.6	5820.7
24 CONSTRUCTION.....	9741.0	24776.0	14715.0	486925.6	--	--	--	78475.4	565400.9
25 TRANSP, TRAVEL, ENT.....	4391.4	3429.6	2273.9	111452.2	7393.5	50450.6	57844.1	194193.4	363489.6
26 RADIO, TEL, TELEG.....	203.8	192.9	156.6	18996.9	--	4172.6	4172.6	29929.9	53099.4
27 E. POWER, WATER, GAS.....	2125.1	1906.0	1148.4	39596.9	1038.8	1.0	1039.8	31048.5	71685.1
28 DISTRIBUTION.....	460.2	1726.0	2528.6	293114.7	2200.9	2052.1	4253.0	86576.4	383944.0
29 AUTO OPERATION.....	633.7	619.7	42.4	114982.3	--	--	--	33310.7	148292.9
30 FINANCE, R.E.....	978.5	1563.2	832.9	14512.8	--	--	--	130306.8	144819.3
31 DWELLING SERVICES.....	--	--	--	200894.9	--	--	--	--	200894.9
32 HOTELS, REST.....	77.2	353.0	145.1	51386.6	--	--	--	4510.0	55896.6
33 PERSONAL SERVICES.....	75.5	191.0	593.0	100275.7	--	--	--	7036.0	107311.6
34 BUSINESS SERVICES.....	752.6	586.9	466.1	7291.9	--	--	--	49347.2	56639.1
35 TOTAL INTER.INPUT.....	21409.8	41257.4	31763.4	2236542.0	392231.0	304385.3	696616.3	1278949.0	4212107.0
36 TAXES.....	114.9	74.6	24.1	233254.7	--	--	--	118283.5	351538.2
37 SUBSIDIES.....	--	--	--	-1050.0	--	-9188.3	-9188.3	-36218.0	-46456.3
38 NON-COMP. IMPORTS.....	1763.0	3988.2	10354.5	223467.6	--	--	--	300615.0	524082.6
39 WAGES & SALARIES.....	16197.9	69517.0	45035.7	354692.8	--	--	--	1028799.1	1383490.0
40 UNINCORP. BUS. INC.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	257818.6	257818.6
41 PROFIT, RENT, INT.....	9587.0	7771.0	3124.1	47317.1	--	--	--	376230.7	423547.8
42 DEPRECIATION.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	247952.6	247952.6
43 HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	20197.9	72367.0	46185.7	376292.8	--	--	--	1443205.0	1819496.0
44 EDUCATION & HOSP.....	--	--	--	13098.0	--	--	--	--	13098.0
45 PROVINCIAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	93961.4	--	--	--	50787.6	144749.0
46 MUNICIPAL REVENUE.....	--	--	--	14151.0	--	--	--	63494.0	77645.0
47 FEDERAL REVENUE.....	114.9	74.6	24.1	110994.3	--	-9188.3	-9188.3	16235.1	118041.1
48 IMPORT LEAKAGE.....	7350.0	8909.2	12328.6	249184.8	--	--	--	471803.6	720988.4
49 TOTAL PRIMARY.....	27662.8	81350.8	58538.4	857682.4	--	-9188.3	-9188.3	2293478.0	3141967.0
50 FACTOR INCOMES.....	25784.9	77288.0	48159.8	402009.9	--	--	--	1662845.0	2064853.0
51 GROSS DOM. PROD.....	25899.8	77362.6	48183.9	634214.6	--	-9188.3	-9188.3	1992861.0	2617883.0
52 EMPLOYMENT.....	5850.0	16700.0	11000.0	86850.0	--	--	--	333567.0	420417.0
53 TOTAL OUTPUT.....	49072.6	122608.1	90301.8	3094224.0	392231.0	295196.9	687427.9	3572426.0	7354077.0

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