

The evolution of regional income distribution in Argentina in the middle decades of the twentieth century.

The contribution of a new Gross Regional Product (GRP) estimate for 1946 and the interpretation of the comparison with Chile and Uruguay

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Abstract

Argentine economic growth in the last 150 years is mostly characterized by a period of high growth rates of GDP per capita from 1914 to 1930 and a period of slower growth rates (at least compared with developed countries) between 1930 and 1970.

There are various estimates of the evolution of GDP since the late nineteenth century, but the disaggregation of these national estimates in aggregate provincial terms are only consistently available from 1953, mainly by the Consejo Federal de Inversiones (CFI). Before the year 1953, the only consistent comparable measurement with the features needed to understand the causes of progress or setbacks on provinces is available for the year 1914 by Aráoz and Nicolini (2014) and by Aráoz, Nicolini and Soria Fuentes (2013).

This paper presents three contributions: First, an estimate of the GDP of the provinces (GRP) for the year 1946. To do this, official estimates of national GDP for different economic sectors will be taken as a starting point, assigning to each province a percentage of each sector based on various criteria that will be exhibited throughout this work. This year is particularly interesting since it corresponds to the beginning of the first term of President Juan D. Perón (1946-1952), who applied several redistributive and industrialization policies.

Second, this new estimate is combined with those available for 1914 and CFI's for the year 1953 for an analysis of the relative development of the provinces in the middle decades of the twentieth century and to offer an interpretation of the determinants of those developments.

Third, from these results, the patterns of regional growth and income distribution in Argentina are compared with other countries such as Chile, where growth would have prevailed in regions with abundant natural resources (Badia-Miró and Ducoing , 2014), and Uruguay, where industrialization would have an equalizing effect on the production structure and territorial income (García Martínez-Galarraga and Willebald, 2014).

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INTRODUCTION

During the first half of the twentieth century, great worldwide changes occurred which had a great influence on the economic policies implemented in Argentina during that period. The 1930 global economic crisis combined with global protectionist policies were major factors that influenced Argentina to move from an export model to import substitution industrialization, which was also accentuated during World War II. The period after world war II (1946-1952) corresponds to the first term of President Perón (1946-1952) which was characterized by the application of redistributive policies and industrialization, as well as by increased state involvement in domestic production.

The impact of these processes on the national economy can be analyzed from the availability of estimates of major economic aggregates. However, with the exception of specific cases, estimates of aggregates at the provincial level for the period are not available, making it difficult to analyze the dynamics of the provinces.

There are various estimates of macroeconomic aggregates at the national level in the long term in Argentina. Cortés Conde (1994) produced estimates starting in 1875. Ferreres (2005) from 1810, Della Paolera, Taylor and Bozzoli (2003) from 1884, and Maddison (2003) from 1870. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean also produced macroeconomic aggregate estimates in 1958 for the period 1900-1925 (ECLAC, 1958).

The disaggregation of the national estimates in sub-aggregates is only available consistently from the year 1953, performed mainly by the Consejo Federal de Inversiones (CFI) (Elías, 1996), although recently, work done by Aráoz and Nicolini (2014) and by Aráoz, Nicolini and Soria Fuentes (2013) provided estimates of Gross Regional Product (GRP) of the provinces for the year 1914.

Apart from that, there has been little research of aggregate measures of differential economic performance of Argentine provinces before 1950. This research is also very isolated, difficult to compare and partial in nature (estimates are only one dimension in economic activity) or the usefulness of the measures are difficult to analyze due to the fact that we do not know how they were constructed. For example, Elías (1996) provides an estimate of GDP for provinces in 1884 but without precision on the source consulted and / or methodology used in its preparation. Other studies have only produced GRP for specific provinces such as the province of Salta from Antonelli (2010) and the province of Mendoza from Coria (2004), however, these studies were conducted with specific methodologies and have no comparable results.

Although preliminary and subject to correction, this paper presents estimates of Gross Regional Product for all the provinces and territories of Argentina in 1946 (based on estimates of 14 different economic sectors). The year 1946 is particularly important because this year represents the end of the Second World War as well as the beginning of President Peron's first term. Using estimates provided by Aráoz, Nicolini and Soria Fuentes (2013) for 1914 will allow us to compare the situation in the provinces at the beginning of the First World War and the end of the Second World War. Using estimates provided by CFI in 1953 will allow us to

compare the situation in the provinces between the beginning and end of President Perón's first term.

The paper is organized as follows: After the Introduction, the paper will provide existing measures of GDP in 1946 by economic sector. Following this, the paper will explain the methodology used to estimate GRP per province for each sector. Finally the Results section of the paper will provide comments regarding the estimates and then the convergence between the provinces will be discussed in periods between 1914 and 1953.

METHODOLOGY

The method to be followed in this paper to estimate the GRP of provinces will be based on estimates of GDP by economic sectors nationwide. This procedure involves assigning each province a percentage of each sector based on various criteria to be exhibited throughout this work. In general, the method chosen to distribute each sector between provinces will be conditioned by the availability of data, which in some cases is quite limited at the provincial level.

Data used in the paper has been mostly derived from the 4th National General Census in 1947, which contains population and economic data. Although the census was conducted between April and May 1947, most economic census data is for the year 1946. To complement this, data from national statistical yearbooks of the time, containing data at the provincial level were used.

National GDP

Estimates of GDP by sector in 1946 is provided by BCRA (1976) which consists of a collection of official estimates from 1935 to 1973. The estimates of GDP by sector in BCRA (1976) includes data from SAE (1955) and ECLAC (1958). Other estimates based on the above are presented in BCRA (1966) and Ferreres (2005). Due to data availability, GDP estimates provided in this paper are used at current rates of SAE and ECLAC presented in BCRA (1976). Note that these estimates are at factor cost. As shown in Table 1, these estimates do not differ greatly to 1946.

Data was taken from either SAE or ECLAC based on whatever estimate had a more granular level of disaggregation. Thus, for Agriculture and Fishing, SAE (1955) was used as data was more disaggregated. If the same level of disaggregation existed between SAE and ECLAC, data from ECLAC was used as this data is more current. For example, data on personal services was taken from ECLAC.

This paper will then distribute GDP per sector in 1946 between existing national provinces and territories.

**Table 1: GDP by Sector Argentina 1946 at factor cost
(millions of current m\$)**

ECLAC (1958)		SAE (1955)		
Agriculture and Fisheries	5606	Agriculture	3447	Agriculture + Livestock + Fisheries (SAE) = 5606
		Livestock	2127	
		Fisheries	32	
Mining	248	Mining	248	
Manufacturing Industries	5621	Manufacturing Industries	5570	
Construction	909	Construction	909	
Trade	3914	Trade	3923	
Transports	1643	Transports and Communications	1880	Transports + Communications (ECLAC) = 1888
Communications	245			
Other Utilities	327	Other Utilities	326	
Finance	386	Finance and Housing	2172	Finance + Housing (ECLAC) = 2172
Housing	1786			
Personal Services	1845	Personal Services	1757	
Government Services	1732	Government Services	1732	
Total	24262	Total	24123	

Source: BCRA (1976)

Agriculture

The estimation of agricultural GDP at the National level is taken from the SAE (1955) and includes: cereals and flax, industrial crops, fruits, vegetables, legumes, flowers, nursery crops and forage production. Livestock grazing is excluded because it are incorporated into the product of the livestock sector. The SAE (1995) clarifies that the production value is calculated from wholesale market prices and that the value of intermediate consumption of goods and services is subtracted. These deductions included: seeds, freight, trucking, bags and threads, brokers, fuel, drawers for fruit and other minor.

Agricultural GDP was distributed among the provinces according to each province's gross value of production (see Table 2 in Annex). The gross value calculation is derived from the quantities produced in each province which is composed of 43 crops in the agricultural year 1946/1947. Each crop has a single price for each, ie, no other prices were used per province. With respect to this estimate, it is necessary to clarify some points:

- Production data is available by province for 58 different crops, however, only prices for 43 (more details in Table 2 in Annex) were taken. In the estimation of national GDP in the industry, forage is excluded and no data is available for flowers and nursery crops which they are included in the national estimate.
- In some crops, the amounts of the provinces with low participation (much less than 1% of total country) were published and grouped as "rest of the country." Provisionally it was decided not to distribute this corresponding value as this only represents 0.18% of the gross value of the sector. This can be corrected using census data of harvested area percentage.

- The data on quantity of crops is based on the agricultural year which is different than calendar year. The agricultural year 1946/1947 was used, so further correction is necessary to change this data to coincide with the calendar year.

Therefore, the estimate for this sector is still on a provisional basis and subject to correction.

Livestock

The estimation of livestock GDP at the National level is taken from the SAE (1955) and includes the following items: production of pig, cattle, sheep and wool; milk; poultry and eggs. Livestock production is estimated by computing the slaughter of livestock and variations in inventories. Without providing details, the SAE (1955) clarifies that "it was necessary to make estimates in the field of poultry and eggs and the figures obtained are considered as planned". Furthermore, production estimates of horses, mules, donkeys, goats, llamas, and others were omitted.

To distribute Livestock GDP among the provinces the value of cattle stock (Annex Table 4) was used. To this end the quantities of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry published in the 1947 census were used. Needless to say, these amounts correspond to census data: April or May 1947, depending on geographic location. Meanwhile, average market prices used are national (Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina 1951). In turn, each type of livestock is disaggregated, for example, by sex and age (Table 5 in Annex).

It is important to note that certain livestock sectors have been omitted. Given that some provinces place a higher dependency on the omitted livestock (for example donkeys could be important on Jujuy) there needs to be a correction to calculate a direct estimate of livestock RGP and not simply use a distribution from GDP national livestock.

Fisheries

This sector GDP is taken from the SAE (1955) and includes the commercial production of marine, river and lake fishing is included in the fisheries sector. Note that this sector has a minimum participation in the GDP, less than 0.15%.

An estimate of the share of tons of fish production was used to distribute the GDP of this sector among the provinces. In the Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina 1949, data is presented separately (tonnes) between sea fishing and freshwater areas (Annex Table 6). In the case of sea fishing there was no difficulty assigning areas between provinces except for fishing distance away from province (34% of sea fishing). However, fresh water fishing categories appear as: Lakes; Rivers Interiors; Inland waters, Patagonian Territories; Pejerrey reservoir and others and Fishing for industrial purposes. These categories are difficult to allocate among provinces and make up 68% of total freshwater fishing and were omitted. Therefore, it was only possible to distribute 66 % of the total catch (fresh and sea water) GPD among the provinces (Table 7 of Annex).

Mining and Manufacturing Industries

A large amount of data provided was for the year 1946, as such these two sectors were less difficult to allocate GDP. There is also a high level of disaggregation in sub-sectors by province and value added for mining and manufacturing market prices.

Therefore, the aggregate values of Manufacturing and Mining industries in each province were used to distribute corresponding to national estimates (Tables 8 and 9 of Annex). The only disadvantage of this approach is that the national estimate of GDP (industrial and mining) is at factor cost while the aggregate values reported in the census are at market prices.

It is important to note that State owned enterprises (national, provincial or municipal) have been classified within the Mining and Manufacturing sector rather than the Government Services sector.

Construction

The 1947 census includes private and public construction companies, with data from the year 1946. This data consists of the value of buildings completed in 1946 and costs incurred during the year (regardless whether the construction was completed or not) and includes as salaries and wages, materials used, fuels and lubricants consumed and purchased power. Therefore, there are two alternatives for distributing construction GDP among the provinces: from the value of completed buildings or from independent costs of completion. Both alternatives are presented in Table 10 of Annex but this paper chose the latter, since there was strong seismic activity in 1944 that could make the first criterion underestimate the affected provinces. It is important to note that some provinces would be higher if the value of completed buildings is used such as Capital Federal and Buenos Aires.

Trade and Personal Services

Before explaining how to distribute these two sectors among the provinces a brief review of the available data in the Censo de Comercio 1947 is noted. This data corresponds to existing establishments in the survey in 1946 and includes those in a fixed location and those whose main function is:

- a) The sale of personal property acquired for ownership or appropriation and marketed in the same degree of processing;
- b) Mediation as an agent, broker, etc., between supply and demand of personal property;
- c) The provision of private services on their own, excluding those involving exercise of a liberal or educational profession;

These establishments are classified into three sectors: Major (with 29 branches), Retail (with 26 branches) and Service (with 14 branches). In turn, the latter includes:

Personal Services:

Food and lodging
 Toiletries and personal care
 Fun and Recreation
 Others

Warehousing and storage:

Storage of general merchandise
 Deposit grains and fruits of the country
 Storage of animals and vehicles
 Additional services

Composturas and repairs:

Clothing and clothing accessories
 From housewares
 Automotive

Commercial Services:

Commercial Agencies
 Copies machine and preparation of plans
 Others

As shown in Table 11 in the Annex, the published data refers to revenues, costs of rent, salaries, etc.

To distribute the Trade sector between the provinces each province's share of sales of wholesale and retail sectors were used (Table 12 of Annex).

The main problem occurs when distributing the personal services sector. The SAE (1955) covers services provided by professionals, domestic service, food and lodging (hotels, restaurants and bars), fun and recreation, hygiene and cleaning , individuals, garages, funerals and other health care services. However, the census data excludes services those involving exercise of a liberal or educational profession. Despite this, the personal services sector will be distributed from the share of each province in earned income "Provision of Services" section published in the census (Table 13 in Annex).

Government Services, Communications and Transport

Provisionally, these three sectors are distributed among the provinces using the same approach: using the number of people aged 14 and over in the 1947 Census that reported working in these sectors (Tables 14, 15 and 16 of the Annex).

In the Government Services sector, according to SAE (1955), government participation in the formation of domestic product, is measured by the amount of nominal compensation for employees and workers engaged in the provision of services at the National, Provincial and Municipal level. Industrial, commercial and financial activities are not considered here, since they are grouped with private companies in their economic sectors concerned.

The GDP of the communications sector include services provided by mail and telecommunications, private telegraph companies, telephone companies and broadcasting (SAE, 1955).

Finally, GDP for the Transport sector includes transport by air, sea, river, port and land (SAE, 1955). Another alternative distribution that could have been used for this sector could have been data based fuel distributed among the provinces published in Síntesis Estadística

Mensual de la República Argentina 1949, however, branches of transport are not clarified and distortions occur in the railway business.

Other Utilities

This sector is composed of waterworks, electricity, gas and water (SAE, 1955).

Regarding electricity and gas, the same census data is available for Mining and Manufacturing so this data was omitted. Difficulty arises regarding waterworks data. The Population Census of 1947 includes the number of employees of "Health Services", however, wage data is not available. It would have also been possible to use data from households with sanitation, found in the census of housing, 1947, however, we did not gain access to this information.

Thus, the sector is distributed from the value added of Electricity and Gas published in Census 1947 and waterworks and water were not included in this distribution (Table 17 in Annex).

Housing

Comprises services supplied for housing (SAE, 1955). Data from the census of housing, 1947, was not available. Therefore, it was decided to provisionally allocate values of GDP from industry given the number of families and people living alone by province, published in Volume I of the Population Census 1947 (Table 18 in Annex).

Finance

This sector covers services provided by banks, insurance companies and financial companies. In SAE (1955), banks and insurance companies GDP was estimated using direct wages and profits earned while financial companies only took into account wages paid. However, this data was not available.

In BCRA (1962) quarterly data on bank deposits and loans per province for the year 1946 are available, thus, the sum of these deposits and loans (annual averages) was used to distribute the GDP of the sector (Table 19 in Annex).

The census of 1947 provides data on the number of people who reported being employed in the commerce, banks, offices and safe sectors is grouped together rather than separately. If this data is used it would provide a more approximate distribution for the trade finance sector, likely due to increased weight of commerce.

RESULTS

The following table presents estimations of GRP and GRP per capita at factor cost and current values for the year 1946. Additionally, Tables 21 to 24 in the Annex summarizes the main results from all sectors, the relative share between provinces, the share of each sector in the provinces and per capita values for each sector.

Table 20: GRP and GRP per capita for 1946 at factor cost and current values

Provinces and National Territories	GRP	Share	Inhabitants	GRP per capita	Ranking GRP per capita
	Millions of current m\$	%	Miles	Currents m\$	
Buenos Aires	6922	28.5%	4272	1620	5
Capital Federal	7629	31.4%	2983	2558	3
Catamarca	97	0.4%	147	657	24
Chaco	355	1.5%	431	825	21
Chubut	79	0.3%	59	1346	10
Comodoro Rivadavia	205	0.8%	52	3944	1
Córdoba	1714	7.1%	1498	1144	13
Corrientes	458	1.9%	525	873	19
Entre Ríos	728	3.0%	787	924	17
Formosa	130	0.5%	114	1144	12
Jujuy	165	0.7%	167	991	15
La Pampa	262	1.1%	169	1548	7
La Rioja	85	0.4%	111	772	22
Mendoza	910	3.8%	588	1547	8
Misiones	221	0.9%	246	895	18
Neuquén	108	0.4%	87	1243	11
Río Negro	214	0.9%	134	1594	6
Salta	270	1.1%	291	930	16
San Juan	293	1.2%	261	1120	14
San Luis	125	0.5%	166	755	23
Santa Cruz	58	0.2%	25	2378	4
Santa Fe	2435	10.0%	1703	1430	9
Santiago del Estero	275	1.1%	479	573	25
Tierra del Fuego	13	0.1%	5	2560	2
Tucumán	511	2.1%	593	861	20
TOTAL	24262	100.0%	15894	1527	

Source: Own calculations based on data from SAE (1955), BCRA (1946), IV Censo General de la Nación and various national statistical yearbooks.

Considering the share of provincial output in national product, the results show that two provinces accumulate 60% of national GDP: Capital Federal and Buenos Aires, both with similar shares. The provinces whose shares follow in importance are Santa Fe and Cordoba, though a big gap separates them from the top jurisdictions.

Capital Federal and Buenos Aires are among the five jurisdictions better ranked in terms of GRP per capita. Except for the above two, with the largest volumes of population, the rest of the better ranked are those with fewer inhabitants.

Comparing estimations of GRP per capita for 1946 with estimates of CFI for 1953 (Table 25 in Annex), it is found that the three provinces with fastest growth rate belong to Patagonia Region: Tierra del Fuego, Río Negro and Santa Cruz. Moreover, these provinces have the highest levels of GRP per capita compared to the rest of the country in 1946. These results suggest possible economic divergence among provinces. However, the opposite is observed for the next three provinces with highest GRP per capita growth rates (Chaco, Tucumán and Jujuy): they have relatively low levels of GRP per capita for 1946.

The sectoral results show no major changes in their participation in the total economy. However, it is observed a strong growth of mining in Comodoro Rivadavia, Jurisdiction that later became part of Santa Cruz and Chubut territory. In Tierra del Fuego and Santa Cruz, Livestock is the predominant sector, both provinces with a small number of inhabitants. In the remaining provinces mentioned Livestock is also important, along with Agriculture and Industry.

-1914-1946: Years between the beginning of the First World War and the end of World War II

-1946-1953: These are the years covered by the first term of President Juan Domingo Perón, characterized by redistributive policies

-1914-1953: Full Period

A first analysis that could be proposed is the absolute β convergence, estimating for each period the following equation:

$$\log(Y_{t1}) - \log(Y_{t0}) = \alpha + \beta \log(Y_{t0}) + e$$

Or, in level terms:

$$\frac{Y_{t1} - Y_{t0}}{Y_{t0}} = \alpha + \beta Y_{t0} + e$$

Where Y_{t0} is the first period per capita GRP and Y_{t1} is the per capita GRP of the last period.

If coefficient $\hat{\beta} < 0$, provinces with the highest level of GRP at the beginig of the period will grow slowly.

The results show for the period 1914-1946 a not significant coefficient and negative coefficient $\hat{\beta} < 0$, rejecting convergence among provinces. In contrast, for the period 1946-1953 the convergence coefficient is $\hat{\beta} > 0$ and not significant. Furthermore, the estimations in levels for the period 1914-1953 are significant at 10% and positive $\hat{\beta} > 0$, indicating a possible divergence. Therefore, these first results suggest that convergence might not occur between provinces for the studied periods. In this regard, Figueras et al (2008) present evidence for the period after 1953 that rejects absolute β convergence for Argentinean provinces.

Table 26: Analysis of absolute β convergence in the Argentine provinces

	1914-1946		1946-1953		1914-1953	
	Logarithms	Levels	Logarithms	Levels	Logarithms	Levels
$\hat{\beta}$	-0.0511	-0.0002	0.1013	0.0004	0.2568	0.0052
$SE(\hat{\beta})$	0.1633	0.0007	0.0833	0.0003	0.1540	0.0029
P value	0.7573	0.7501	0.2368	0.1471	0.1102	0.0826

Source: Own calculations

CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents a first methodological approach to Gross Regional Product estimations for Argentine provinces. Firstly, departing from official estimations for 1946 of 14 sectors that compound Argentine GDP, we assigned them to each province according to different criteria depending on the sector. In general, data availability determined the methodology for each sector assignment. The estimations will be revised and refined as we improve data availability and quality. Some sectors such as Livestock, demanded a direct estimation of the GRP, and not through the distribution of national GDP, due to omissions in its estimation. Furthermore, other sectors were assigned based on the number of employees. For these cases, a future estimation should be complemented with wage data by province. A pending aspect is to review the economic branches to be assigned between the sectors Trade and personal services.

Despite the mentioned constraints, this preliminary estimation for 1946 does not show significant differences in the relative positions of GRP and GRP per capita when compared with those for 1914 and 1953.

In this regard, we performed an analysis of absolute β convergence between provinces from the three available estimations (1914, 1946 and 1953). As previous studies suggest for subsequent periods, the convergence hypothesis is rejected.

In addition, the results showed high levels of GDP per capita in the main urban areas of the country. This behavior it was also found in areas with small number of inhabitants and rich in natural resources. This latter group also had the highest growth rate in the period 1914-1953.

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ANNEX

Table 2: Crop Production and Agricultural Prices for calculation of agricultural GRP

Crop	Source of Prices	Crop	Source of Prices	Crop	Source of Prices
CEREALES Y LINO		CULTIVOS INDUSTRIALES		HORTALIZAS	
Alpiste	AECE1946	Algodón (en bruto)	Moglia (2011)	Ají pimiento	CV3
Arroz	AECE1946	Anís	AECE1946	Ajo	AECE1946
Avena	SEM1951	Caña de Azúcar	Osatinsky (2012)	Alcaucil	Sin precio disponible
Cebada (total)	SEM1951	Cáñamo	Sin precio disponible	Arveja (total)	AECE1946
Centeno	SEM1951	Comino	AECE1946	Arveja (seca)	Sin precio disponible
Maíz	SEM1951	Formio	Sin precio disponible	Arveja (verde)	Sin precio disponible
Mijo	AECE1946	Girasol	SEM1951	Batata	CV3
Trigo	SEM1951	Maíz de Guinea	AECE1946	Cebolla	AECE1946
Lino	SEM1951	Mandioca	Sin precio disponible	Espárrago	Sin precio disponible
FRUTAS		Maní	AECE1946	Frutilla	Sin precio disponible
Cereza y guinda	Sin precio disponible	Nabo	Sin precio disponible	Garbanzo	CV3
Ciruela	AECE1946	Piretro	Sin precio disponible	Haba	Sin precio disponible
Damazco	CV2	Soja	Sin precio disponible	Lenteja	CV3
Durazno	AECE1946	Tabaco	Sin precio disponible	Papa	AECE1946
Limón	AECE1946	Tártago	Sin precio disponible	Poroto (total)	Sin precio disponible
Mandarina	AECE1946	Té	CV1	Poroto (chaucha)	CV3
Manzana	AECE1946	Tung	CV1	Poroto (seco)	Sin precio disponible
Membrillo	AECE1946	Olivo	Sin precio disponible	Poroto (verde)	CV3
Naranja	AECE1946	Uva para vinificar	Borcosque Romero (2010)	Tomate	Janvry y Nuñez (1971)
Pera	AECE1946	Yerba mate	AECE1946	Zapallo	CV3
Pomelo	AECE1946				
Uva para mesa	Janvry y Nuñez (1971)				
AECE1946: Precio FOB promedio de exportación de 1946 calculado en base a Anuario Estadístico de Comercio Exterior 1945-1946					
SEM1951: Promedio de cotizaciones de comercio interior de 1946 en Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina 1951					
CV1: Obtenido utilizando precios relativos de 1962 en Capital Federal con respecto a Yerba Mate de DNEC (1964)					
CV2: Obtenido utilizando precios relativos de 1962 en Capital Federal con respecto a Durazno de DNEC (1964)					
CV3: Obtenido utilizando precios relativos de 1962 en Capital Federal con respecto a Cebolla de DNEC (1964)					

Table 3: Estimation of Agricultural GRP by province for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Gross Value Agriculture	Share	Added Value Agriculture Distributed
	(million m\$ _n)	%	(million m\$ _n)
Buenos Aires	1797.2	36.3%	1250.7
Capital Federal	0.0	0.0%	0.0
Catamarca	21.6	0.4%	15.1
Chaco	97.9	2.0%	68.1
Chubut	31.6	0.6%	22.0
Comodoro Rivadavia	0.0	0.0%	0.0
Córdoba	533.0	10.8%	370.9
Corrientes	126.8	2.6%	88.3
Entre Ríos	195.9	4.0%	136.3
Formosa	25.6	0.5%	17.8
Jujuy	46.8	0.9%	32.5
La Pampa	107.9	2.2%	75.1
La Rioja	20.8	0.4%	14.4
Mendoza	453.6	9.2%	315.7
Misiones	146.3	3.0%	101.8
Neuquén	24.2	0.5%	16.8
Río Negro	116.2	2.3%	80.9
Salta	37.2	0.8%	25.9
San Juan	148.7	3.0%	103.5
San Luis	8.5	0.2%	5.9
Santa Cruz	0.8	0.0%	0.5
Santa Fe	784.1	15.8%	545.7
Santiago del Estero	66.7	1.3%	46.4
Tierra del Fuego	0.0	0.0%	0.0
Tucumán	161.6	3.3%	112.5
TOTAL	4953.0	100.0%	3447*
"Rest of country"	8.8		
Argentina	4960.8		

* Agricultural GDP published by SAE (1955)

Source: Own calculations based on data in SAE(1955), Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina del año 1951, Anuario Estadístico de la República Argentina (Comercio Exterior) de 1945-1946 and Publicación Costo de Vida, Precios Minoristas y Salarios Industriales de Enero de 1964

Table 4: Estimated Livestock GRP by province for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	TOTAL	Share	Added Value Livestock distributed
	Million m\$ñ	Million m\$ñ	Million m\$ñ	Million m\$ñ	Million m\$ñ	%	Million m\$ñ
Buenos Aires	1,735.65	175.22	33.58	31.38	1,975.83	38.71%	823.36
Capital Federal	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00%	0.01
Catamarca	17.49	2.16	0.15	0.15	19.95	0.39%	8.31
Chaco	150.80	3.01	2.45	2.50	158.76	3.11%	66.16
Chubut	8.04	40.72	0.13	0.20	49.08	0.96%	20.45
Comodoro Rivadavia	1.80	36.84	0.11	0.10	38.84	0.76%	16.19
Córdoba	498.80	18.79	19.87	12.70	550.17	10.78%	229.26
Corrientes	371.28	29.99	1.05	1.21	403.52	7.91%	168.15
Entre Ríos	359.50	30.81	3.11	13.13	406.55	7.96%	169.42
Formosa	138.06	1.50	0.49	0.33	140.38	2.75%	58.50
Jujuy	14.38	6.17	0.17	0.13	20.86	0.41%	8.69
La Pampa	155.90	47.21	2.83	2.83	208.77	4.09%	87.00
La Rioja	18.02	1.48	0.19	0.18	19.87	0.39%	8.28
Mendoza	21.01	6.75	1.47	1.23	30.46	0.60%	12.69
Misiones	16.42	0.12	3.48	1.86	21.88	0.43%	9.12
Neuquén	14.21	9.62	0.11	0.23	24.18	0.47%	10.07
Río Negro	13.23	37.30	0.49	0.67	51.70	1.01%	21.54
Salta	70.28	3.65	1.34	0.34	75.61	1.48%	31.51
San Juan	6.32	1.15	0.26	0.35	8.08	0.16%	3.37
San Luís	74.36	7.00	0.49	0.62	82.47	1.62%	34.37
Santa Cruz	1.54	67.51	0.04	0.12	69.20	1.36%	28.84
Santa Fe	591.57	6.18	19.87	13.88	631.50	12.37%	263.16
Santiago del Estero	62.62	8.27	0.96	0.70	72.56	1.42%	30.24
Tierra del Fuego	0.62	9.39	0.02	0.02	10.05	0.20%	4.19
Tucumán	31.23	0.96	0.99	0.73	33.91	0.66%	14.13
TOTAL	4373.15	551.81	93.65	85.59	5104.21	100.00%	2127*

* Livestock GDP published by SAE (1955)

Source: Own calculation based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo II, Censo Agropecuario, Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina del año 1951 and SAE (1955)

Table 6: Disaggregation of each type of livestock used in calculating Livestock GDP

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
Menores de un año*	Ovejas	Padres	Gallos****
Toritos**	Capones	Madres	Gallinas
Novillitos	Borregos	Capones	Pollos****
Novillos	Corderos	Cachorros y lechones	Patos
Vaquillonas	Carneros		Pavos*****
Vacas de vientre***			
Vacas de ordeño***			
Toros			
Torunos y bueyes****			

* It is assigned the price of “terneros”

** No price of “toritos” available, the average value between “terneros” and “torunos” is used

** Cows (“Vacas”) disaggregated prices are not available, so the two groups are valued with the available price

*** Only available Price “torunos”

**** It has Roosters (“gallos”) and Chickens (“pollos”) price in aggregate

***** Price of turkeys (“pavos”) available per kg, assume that each turkey weighs 6kg

Fuente: Own elaboration

Table 6: Fishing in Argentina in 1946

Fresh water fishing	Toneladas	Provincia	Pesca de Mar	Toneladas	Provincia
Total	16433.8		Total	41749.4	
Lakes	975.7	Not assigned	Sea fishing	14201.8	Not assigned
Río Paraná	3712.5	Bs As, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, Misiones, Santa Fe	Bocas del Río Salado	35.8	Buenos Aires
Río de la Plata	1121.8	Buenos Aires	General Lavalle y General Madariaga	570.2	Buenos Aires
Río Uruguay	197.2	Buenos Aires	Mar del Plata	16194.2	Buenos Aires
Río Paraguay	23.2	Formosa	Quenquén Necochea	1270.3	Buenos Aires
Rivers Interiors	100	Not assigned	Tres Arrollos Cnel. Dorrego	60	Buenos Aires
Pejerrey reservoir and others	96.8	Not assigned	Bahía Blanca	3679.7	Buenos Aires
Inland waters, Patagonian Territories	200	Not assigned	San Blas Patagones	1297.2	Buenos Aires
Fishing for industrial purposes	10006	Not assigned	San Antonio Oeste	816.5	Río Negro
			Madryn Rawson	3461	Chubut
			Comodoro Rivadavia	102.3	Comodoro Rivadavia
			Puerto Deseado	10	Santa Cruz
			San Julián	12.9	Santa Cruz
			Río Gallegos	19	Santa Cruz
			Santa Cruz Río Grande Usuahia	18.4	Tierra del Fuego

Source: Own elaboration based on Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina del año 1949

Table 7: Estimation of Fisheries GRP by province for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Fishing	Share	Added Value Fisheries Distributed
	Tonnes	%	Million m\$ñ
Buenos Aires	25045.2	76.8%	24.58
Chaco	618.8	1.9%	0.61
Chubut	3461.0	10.6%	3.40
Comodoro Rivadavia	102.3	0.3%	0.10
Corrientes	618.8	1.9%	0.61
Entre Ríos	618.8	1.9%	0.61
Formosa	23.2	0.1%	0.02
Misiones	618.8	1.9%	0.61
Río Negro	816.5	2.5%	0.80
Santa Cruz	41.9	0.1%	0.04
Santa Fe	618.8	1.9%	0.61
Tierra del Fuego	18.4	0.1%	0.02
Suma	32602.2	100.0%	52*
Sin Asignar	25581.0		
Total General	58183.2		

* Fisheries GDP published by SAE (1955)

Source: Own calculations based on Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina del año 1949 and SAE (1955)

Table 8: Estimation of Mining GRP by province for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Added value at market prices of Mining	Share	Added value at factor costs of Mining Distributed
	Thousands of current m\$ñ	%	Million of current m\$ñ
Buenos Aires	12976	5.1%	12.73
Capital	0	0.0%	0.00
Catamarca	918	0.4%	0.90
Chaco	119	0.0%	0.12
Chubut	295	0.1%	0.29
Comodoro Rivadavia	119199	47.2%	116.97
Córdoba	15249	6.0%	14.96
Corrientes	227	0.1%	0.22
Entre Ríos	3831	1.5%	3.76
Formosa	74	0.0%	0.07
Jujuy	14915	5.9%	14.64
La Pampa	1041	0.4%	1.02
La Rioja	361	0.1%	0.35
Mendoza	34007	13.5%	33.37
Misiones	109	0.0%	0.11
Neuquén	24954	9.9%	24.49
Río Negro	652	0.3%	0.64
Salta	18541	7.3%	18.19
San Juan	2350	0.9%	2.31
San Luis	1456	0.6%	1.43
Santa Cruz	15	0.0%	0.01
Santa Fe	940	0.4%	0.92
Santiago del Estero	281	0.1%	0.28
Tierra del Fuego	3	0.0%	0.00
Tucumán	220	0.1%	0.22
TOTAL	252733	100.00%	248*

* Mining GDP by SAE (1955) and ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo III, Censo Industrial y BCRA (1976)

Table 9: Estimation of Manufacturing Industries GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Added Value at market prices	Share	Added Value at factors cost Distributed
	Thousands of current m\$ ⁿ	%	Million of current m\$ ⁿ
Buenos Aires	2,169,810	31.0%	1744.43
Capital	3,198,268	45.7%	2571.26
Catamarca	10,732	0.2%	8.63
Chaco	75,533	1.1%	60.73
Chubut	2,518	0.0%	2.02
Comodoro Rivadavia	27,076	0.4%	21.77
Córdoba	224,457	3.2%	180.45
Corrientes	29,059	0.4%	23.36
Entre Rios	73,590	1.1%	59.16
Formosa	11,405	0.2%	9.17
Jujuy	31,053	0.4%	24.97
La Pampa	17,174	0.2%	13.81
La Rioja	10,493	0.2%	8.44
Mendoza	218,187	3.1%	175.41
Misiones	18,700	0.3%	15.03
Neuquén	8,199	0.1%	6.59
Rio Negro	26,246	0.4%	21.10
Salta	54,235	0.8%	43.60
San Juan	50,246	0.7%	40.40
San Luis	14,506	0.2%	11.66
Santa Cruz	6,246	0.1%	5.02
Santa Fe	505,847	7.2%	406.68
Santiago del Estero	63,136	0.9%	50.76
Tierra del Fuego	1,959	0.0%	1.57
Tucumán	143,012	2.0%	114.98
TOTAL	6,991,687	100.0%	5621*

* Manufacturing Industries GDP by SAE (1955) and ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo III, Censo Industrial y BCRA (1976)

Table 10: Estimation of Construction GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Value of Construction Completed	Cost incurred in 1946**	Distribution by Value	Distribution by Cost	Construction distributed by Value	Construction distributed by Cost
	Thousands of m\$ _n	Thousands of m\$ _n	%	%	Million m\$ _n	Million m\$ _n
Buenos Aires	131,713	120,434	23.2%	28.5%	211.1	259.0
Capital Federal	246,086	142,307	43.4%	33.7%	394.5	306.0
Catamarca	2,884	3,743	0.5%	0.9%	4.6	8.0
Chaco	3,462	3,124	0.6%	0.7%	5.5	6.7
Chubut	2,582	2,285	0.5%	0.5%	4.1	4.9
Com. Rivadavia***	102	122	0.0%	0.0%	0.2	0.3
Córdoba	45,691	35,549	8.1%	8.4%	73.2	76.4
Corrientes	6,759	4,391	1.2%	1.0%	10.8	9.4
Entro Ríos	13,073	11,758	2.3%	2.8%	21.0	25.3
Formosa	2,330	1,776	0.4%	0.4%	3.7	3.8
Jujuy	8,301	7,154	1.5%	1.7%	13.3	15.4
La Pampa	3,845	3,380	0.7%	0.8%	6.2	7.3
La Rioja	5,139	4,858	0.9%	1.1%	8.2	10.4
Mendoza	21,403	18,493	3.8%	4.4%	34.3	39.8
Misiones	3,788	4,474	0.7%	1.1%	6.1	9.6
Neuquén	6,379	5,282	1.1%	1.2%	10.2	11.4
Río Negro	4,653	3,521	0.8%	0.8%	7.5	7.6
Salta	5,968	5,565	1.1%	1.3%	9.6	12.0
San Juan	5,955	9,121	1.1%	2.2%	9.5	19.6
San Luis	2,010	1,682	0.4%	0.4%	3.2	3.6
Santa Cruz	1,042	1,306	0.2%	0.3%	1.7	2.8
Santa Fe	32,524	22,889	5.7%	5.4%	52.1	49.2
Santiago del Estero	6,447	5,657	1.1%	1.3%	10.3	12.2
Tierra del Fuego***	624	752	0.1%	0.2%	1.0	1.6
Tucumán	4,324	3,134	0.8%	0.7%	6.9	6.7
TOTAL	567,083	422,757	100.0%	100.0%	909*	909*

* Construction GDP by SAE (1955) and ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

** Cost =Wages + Materials + Fuels and lubricants consumed + Electricity purchased

*** Data from Tierra del Fuego and Comodoro Rivadavia published originally grouped. To separate total cost and value of 86% and 14% was allocated to each territory. Rates are obtained from the personnel employed distribution (85.13% and 14.86%) and working hour (86.79% and 13.21%).

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo III, Censo de Empresas de Construcción and BCRA (1976)

Table 12: Estimation of Trade GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Sales	Share	Trade Distributed
	Thousands of m\$ _n	%	Million m\$ _n
Capital Federal	13,619,519	57.0%	2231.0
Buenos Aires	3,675,289	15.4%	602.0
Catamarca	41,523	0.2%	6.8
Córdoba	1,296,199	5.4%	212.3
Corrientes	177,151	0.7%	29.0
Entro Ríos	385,430	1.6%	63.1
Jujuy	78,816	0.3%	12.9
La Rioja	28,256	0.1%	4.6
Mendoza	421,332	1.8%	69.0
Salta	151,688	0.6%	24.8
San Juan	159,282	0.7%	26.1
San Luis	63,157	0.3%	10.3
Santa Fe	2,440,245	10.2%	399.7
Santiago del Estero	119,941	0.5%	19.6
Tucumán	415,327	1.7%	68.0
Comodoro Rivadavia	57,362	0.2%	9.4
Chaco	244,087	1.0%	40.0
Chubut	30,644	0.1%	5.0
Formosa	54,420	0.2%	8.9
La Pampa	156,175	0.7%	25.6
Misiones	123,450	0.5%	20.2
Neuquén	38,363	0.2%	6.3
Río Negro	84,215	0.4%	13.8
Santa Cruz	28,109	0.1%	4.6
Tierra del Fuego	4,173	0.0%	0.7
TOTAL	23,894,153	100.0%	3914*

* Trade GDP by ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo III, Censo de Comercio and BCRA (1976)

Table 11: Data in Trade 1947 Census

Data of December 31, 1946	Number of establishments		
	Owners or Managing Directors		
	Personnel employed	Total	
		Family members of the owner	
		Employees and cadets	Men
			Women
	Workers, apprentices and laborers		
	Capital and reserves		
Existence of merchandise			
Underwriting year data considered (thousands of m\$ _n)	Inversments		
	Wages	Total	
		In cash	
		In kind	
	Renting and other expenditure		
	Incomes	Total	
Sales			
Others			

Source: IV Censo General de la Nación

Table 13: Estimation of Personal Services GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Incomes	Share	Personal Serv. Distrib.
	Thousand of m\$ñ	%	Million m\$ñ
Capital Federal	804,282	49.50%	913.2
Buenos Aires	331,299	20.39%	376.2
Catamarca	4,810	0.30%	5.5
Córdoba	118,830	7.31%	134.9
Corrientes	12,259	0.75%	13.9
Entro Ríos	31,659	1.95%	35.9
Jujuy	4,411	0.27%	5.0
La Rioja	5,509	0.34%	6.3
Mendoza	42,730	2.63%	48.5
Salta	12,875	0.79%	14.6
San Juan	10,424	0.64%	11.8
San Luis	4,288	0.26%	4.9
Santa Fe	146,116	8.99%	165.9
Santiago del Estero	8,300	0.51%	9.4
Tucumán	26,269	1.62%	29.8
Comodoro Rivadavia	8,098	0.50%	9.2
Chaco	12,130	0.75%	13.8
Chubut	2,795	0.17%	3.2
Formosa	3,109	0.19%	3.5
La Pampa	8,090	0.50%	9.2
Misiones	6,588	0.41%	7.5
Neuquén	4,294	0.26%	4.9
Río Negro	12,198	0.75%	13.9
Santa Cruz	3,038	0.19%	3.4
Tierra del Fuego	456	0.03%	0.5
TOTAL	23,894,153	100.00%	1845*

* Personal Services GDP by ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo III, Censo de Comercio and BCRA (1976)

Table 14: Estimation of Government Services GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	State Employees	Share	Gov. Distributed
	Number	%	Million m\$ñ
Buenos Aires	165462	26.88%	465.5
Capital Federal	170005	27.62%	478.3
Catamarca	8000	1.30%	22.5
Chaco	6865	1.12%	19.3
Chubut	2122	0.34%	6.0
Comodoro Rivadavia	3340	0.54%	9.4
Córdoba	46068	7.48%	129.6
Corrientes	16107	2.62%	45.3
Entre Ríos	25810	4.19%	72.6
Formosa	3665	0.60%	10.3
Jujuy	6903	1.12%	19.4
La Pampa	4651	0.76%	13.1
La Rioja	5265	0.86%	14.8
Mendoza	21989	3.57%	61.9
Misiones	6259	1.02%	17.6
Neuquén	4286	0.70%	12.1
Río Negro	4967	0.81%	14.0
Salta	9636	1.57%	27.1
San Juan	12084	1.96%	34.0
San Luis	6415	1.04%	18.0
Santa Cruz	1651	0.27%	4.6
Santa Fe	55566	9.03%	156.3
Santiago del Estero	10640	1.73%	29.9
Tierra del Fuego	1270	0.21%	3.6
Tucumán	16586	2.69%	46.7
TOTAL	615612	100.00%	1732*

* Government Services GDP by SAE (1955) and ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo I, Censo de Población y BCRA (1976)

Table 15: Estimation of Communications GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Communications Employees	Share	Communications Distributed
	Number	%	Million m\$ _n
Buenos Aires	8,182	29.51%	72.30
Capital Federal	7,451	26.87%	65.84
Catamarca	49	0.18%	0.43
Chaco	263	0.95%	2.32
Chubut	38	0.14%	0.34
Comodoro Rivadavia	143	0.52%	1.26
Córdoba	3,228	11.64%	28.52
Corrientes	630	2.27%	5.57
Entre Ríos	1,282	4.62%	11.33
Formosa	23	0.08%	0.20
Jujuy	69	0.25%	0.61
La Pampa	226	0.82%	2.00
La Rioja	38	0.14%	0.34
Mendoza	791	2.85%	6.99
Misiones	139	0.50%	1.23
Neuquén	122	0.44%	1.08
Río Negro	75	0.27%	0.66
Salta	154	0.56%	1.36
San Juan	112	0.40%	0.99
San Luis	94	0.34%	0.83
Santa Cruz	23	0.08%	0.20
Santa Fe	3,943	14.22%	34.84
Santiago del Estero	323	1.16%	2.85
Tierra del Fuego	5	0.02%	0.04
Tucumán	323	1.16%	2.85
TOTAL	2,7726	100.00%	245*

* Communications GDP by ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo I, Censo de Población y BCRA (1976)

Table 16: Estimation of Transport GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Employees of air, sea, river and port transports	Employees of land transports	Total Transport Employees	Share	Transport distributed
	Number	Number	Number	%	Million m\$ _n
Buenos Aires	12,088	107,628	119,716	33.3%	547.0
Capital Federal	13,764	66,897	80,661	22.4%	368.6
Catamarca	5	1,499	1,504	0.4%	6.9
Chaco	470	4,485	4,955	1.4%	22.6
Chubut	38	820	858	0.2%	3.9
Comodoro Rivadavia	294	957	1,251	0.3%	5.7
Córdoba	248	26,930	27,178	7.6%	124.2
Corrientes	1,434	4,543	5,977	1.7%	27.3
Entre Ríos	1,244	10,600	11,844	3.3%	54.1
Formosa	256	1,093	1,349	0.4%	6.2
Jujuy	36	2,107	2,143	0.6%	9.8
La Pampa	23	2,738	2,761	0.8%	12.6
La Rioja	15	1,591	1,606	0.4%	7.3
Mendoza	132	12,346	12,478	3.5%	57.0
Misiones	1,051	1,522	2,573	0.7%	11.8
Neuquén	23	996	1,019	0.3%	4.7
Río Negro	38	3,131	3,169	0.9%	14.5
Salta	80	7,575	7,655	2.1%	35.0
San Juan	16	3,017	3,033	0.8%	13.9
San Luis	57	3,689	3,746	1.0%	17.1
Santa Cruz	341	293	634	0.2%	2.9
Santa Fe	3,739	41,233	44,972	12.5%	205.5
Santiago del Estero	34	6,435	6,469	1.8%	29.6
Tierra del Fuego	8	21	29	0.0%	0.1
Tucumán	38	11,926	11,964	3.3%	54.7
TOTAL	35,472	324,082	359,554	100.0%	1643*

* Transport GDP by ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo I, Censo de Población y BCRA (1976)

Table 17: Estimation of Other Utilities GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Value Added of Electricity and Gas	Share	Other Utilities Distributed
	Thousand of m\$ñ	%	Million m\$ñ
Buenos Aires	163,680	39.2%	128.03
Capital	191,763	45.9%	149.99
Catamarca	644	0.2%	0.50
Chaco	1,910	0.5%	1.49
Chubut	253	0.1%	0.20
Comodoro Rivadavia	291	0.1%	0.23
Córdoba	13,481	3.2%	10.54
Corrientes	1,668	0.4%	1.30
Entre Ríos	3,303	0.8%	2.58
Formosa	322	0.1%	0.25
Jujuy	644	0.2%	0.50
La Pampa	923	0.2%	0.72
La Rioja	385	0.1%	0.30
Mendoza	7,921	1.9%	6.20
Misiones	461	0.1%	0.36
Neuquén	243	0.1%	0.19
Rio Negro	1,112	0.3%	0.87
Salta	1,486	0.4%	1.16
San Juan	1,568	0.4%	1.23
San Luis	678	0.2%	0.53
Santa Cruz	183	0.0%	0.14
Santa Fe	22,628	5.4%	17.70
Santiago del Estero	1,140	0.3%	0.89
Tierra del Fuego	-3	0.0%	0.00
Tucumán	1,379	0.3%	1.08
TOTAL	418,063	100.00%	327*

* Other Utilities GDP by SAE (1955) and ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo III, Censo Industrial and BCRA (1976)

Table 18: Estimation of Housing GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	People living alone	Families	Total	Share	Housing Distr.
	Number	Number	Number	%	Million m\$ñ
Buenos Aires	195,145	988,932	1,184,077	29.19%	521.37
Capital	148,714	725,764	874,478	21.56%	385.05
Catamarca	2,518	26,047	28,565	0.70%	12.58
Chaco	20,051	78,354	98,405	2.43%	43.33
Chubut	2,289	10,377	12,666	0.31%	5.58
Comodoro Rivadavia	2,862	9,776	12,638	0.31%	5.56
Córdoba	56,097	307,771	363,868	8.97%	160.22
Corrientes	12,063	95,065	107,128	2.64%	47.17
Entre Ríos	21,493	145,655	167,148	4.12%	73.60
Formosa	5,143	20,298	25,441	0.63%	11.20
Jujuy	7,164	33,645	40,809	1.01%	17.97
La Pampa	10,119	32,688	42,807	1.06%	18.85
La Rioja	2,899	19,719	22,618	0.56%	9.96
Mendoza	14,322	120,198	134,520	3.32%	59.23
Misiones	7,882	46,597	54,479	1.34%	23.99
Neuquén	2,439	13,907	16,346	0.40%	7.20
Rio Negro	5,750	24,433	30,183	0.74%	13.29
Salta	12,178	53,059	65,237	1.61%	28.72
San Juan	4,408	49,414	53,822	1.33%	23.70
San Luis	4,406	29,433	33,839	0.83%	14.90
Santa Cruz	1,313	4,679	5,992	0.15%	2.64
Santa Fe	90,203	378,931	469,134	11.57%	206.57
Santiago del Estero	7,485	81,453	88,938	2.19%	39.16
Tierra del Fuego	387	835	1,222	0.03%	0.54
Tucumán	11,499	110,315	121,814	3.00%	53.64
TOTAL	648,829	3,407,345	4,056,174	100.00%	1786*

* Housing GDO by ECLAC (1958) published in BCRA (1976)

Source: Own calculations based on IV Censo General de la Nación, Tomo I, Censo de Población and BCRA (1976)

Table 19: Estimation of Finance GRP by provinces for 1946

Provinces and National Territories	Deposits Annual Averages	Loans Annual Averages	Deposits + Loans	Share	Fincance Distributed
	Million m\$ñ	Million m\$ñ	Million m\$ñ	%	Million m\$ñ
Capital Federal	5731.3	2683.4	8414.7	58.16%	224.51
Buenos Aires	1998.2	559.8	2558.0	17.68%	68.25
Catamarca	13.4	5.6	18.9	0.13%	0.50
Córdoba	476.7	198.7	675.4	4.67%	18.02
Corrientes	60.8	28.5	89.2	0.62%	2.38
Chaco	49.2	43.5	92.7	0.64%	2.47
Chubut**	22.2	5.9	28.1	0.19%	0.75
Comodoro Rivadavia **	41.9	11.2	53.1	0.37%	1.42
Entre Ríos	166.4	97.0	263.3	1.82%	7.03
Formosa	12.4	2.3	14.7	0.10%	0.39
Jujuy	19.1	11.7	30.8	0.21%	0.82
La Pampa	45.6	16.9	62.4	0.43%	1.67
La Rioja	8.8	4.4	13.2	0.09%	0.35
Mendoza	276.7	130.7	407.4	2.82%	10.87
Misiones	23.8	29.2	53.0	0.37%	1.41
Neuquén	17.6	6.1	23.7	0.16%	0.63
Río Negro	36.1	14.4	50.4	0.35%	1.34
Salta	48.5	25.2	73.6	0.51%	1.96
San Juan	82.7	51.1	133.8	0.92%	3.57
San Luis	22.7	10.9	33.6	0.23%	0.90
Santa Cruz**	18.1	4.8	22.9	0.16%	0.61
Santa Fe	788.6	311.6	1100.3	7.61%	29.36
Santiago del Estero	36.3	17.3	53.6	0.37%	1.43
Tierra del Fuego	3.0	0.4	3.4	0.02%	0.09
Tucumán	115.7	81.9	197.6	1.37%	5.27
TOTAL	10115.4	4352.1	14467.5	100.00%	386*

* Finance GDP by ECLAC (1958) published by BCRA (1976)

** Not explained in BCRA (1962) how values are distributed Comodoro Rivadavia. In Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina 1949 total deposits in Banco Nación shown for the years 1948 and 1949, both distributed 51% to Comodoro Rivadavia, 22% for Santa Cruz and 27% for Chubut.

Source: Own calculations based on BCRA (1962): Estadísticas Monetarias y Bancarias Años 1940 -1960, on Boletín Estadístico de Junio de 1962

Table 21: GRP at factor cost 1946 (millions of current m\$*n*)

Provinces	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Mining	Industries	Constructions	Trade	Transports	Communications	Other Utilities	Housing	Finance	Parsonal Services	Government Services	TOTAL
Buenos Aires	1250.7	823.4	24.6	12.7	1744.4	259.0	628.6	547.0	72.3	128.0	521.4	68.2	376.2	465.5	6922.1
Capital Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2571.3	306.0	2166.2	368.6	65.8	150.0	385.0	224.5	913.2	478.3	7629.0
Catamarca	15.1	8.3	0.0	0.9	8.6	8.0	7.0	6.9	0.4	0.5	12.6	0.5	5.5	22.5	96.8
Chaco	68.1	66.2	0.6	0.1	60.7	6.7	47.2	22.6	2.3	1.5	43.3	2.5	13.8	19.3	355.1
Chubut	22.0	20.5	3.4	0.3	2.0	4.9	6.2	3.9	0.3	0.2	5.6	0.7	3.2	6.0	79.2
Com. Riv.	0.0	16.2	0.1	117.0	21.8	0.3	16.6	5.7	1.3	0.2	5.6	1.4	9.2	9.4	204.7
Córdoba	370.9	229.3	0.0	15.0	180.5	76.4	235.5	124.2	28.5	10.5	160.2	18.0	134.9	129.6	1713.6
Corrientes	88.3	168.2	0.6	0.2	23.4	9.4	25.4	27.3	5.6	1.3	47.2	2.4	13.9	45.3	458.5
Entre Ríos	136.3	169.4	0.6	3.8	59.2	25.3	75.8	54.1	11.3	2.6	73.6	7.0	35.9	72.6	727.5
Formosa	17.8	58.5	0.0	0.1	9.2	3.8	8.8	6.2	0.2	0.3	11.2	0.4	3.5	10.3	130.2
Jujuy	32.5	8.7	0.0	14.6	25.0	15.4	14.9	9.8	0.6	0.5	18.0	0.8	5.0	19.4	165.3
La Pampa	75.1	87.0	0.0	1.0	13.8	7.3	20.1	12.6	2.0	0.7	18.8	1.7	9.2	13.1	262.4
La Rioja	14.4	8.3	0.0	0.4	8.4	10.4	4.2	7.3	0.3	0.3	10.0	0.4	6.3	14.8	85.5
Mendoza	315.7	12.7	0.0	33.4	175.4	39.8	82.4	57.0	7.0	6.2	59.2	10.9	48.5	61.9	910.1
Misiones	101.8	9.1	0.6	0.1	15.0	9.6	20.4	11.8	1.2	0.4	24.0	1.4	7.5	17.6	220.6
Neuquén	16.8	10.1	0.0	24.5	6.6	11.4	7.9	4.7	1.1	0.2	7.2	0.6	4.9	12.1	108.0
Río Negro	80.9	21.5	0.8	0.6	21.1	7.6	23.1	14.5	0.7	0.9	13.3	1.3	13.9	14.0	214.2
Salta	25.9	31.5	0.0	18.2	43.6	12.0	29.2	35.0	1.4	1.2	28.7	2.0	14.6	27.1	270.3
San Juan	103.5	3.4	0.0	2.3	40.4	19.6	34.3	13.9	1.0	1.2	23.7	3.6	11.8	34.0	292.7
San Luis	5.9	34.4	0.0	1.4	11.7	3.6	10.8	17.1	0.8	0.5	14.9	0.9	4.9	18.0	124.9
Santa Cruz	0.5	28.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.8	6.6	2.9	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.6	3.4	4.6	58.4
Santa Fe	545.7	263.2	0.6	0.9	406.7	49.2	352.4	205.5	34.8	17.7	206.6	29.4	165.9	156.3	2434.8
Sgo. del Estero	46.4	30.2	0.0	0.3	50.8	12.2	21.4	29.6	2.9	0.9	39.2	1.4	9.4	29.9	274.6
Ti. del Fuego	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	3.6	12.9
Tucumán	112.5	14.1	0.0	0.2	115.0	6.7	68.1	54.7	2.9	1.1	53.6	5.3	29.8	46.7	510.6
TOTAL	3447.0	2127.0	32.0	248.0	5621.0	909.0	3914.0	1643.0	245.0	327.0	1786.0	386.0	1845.0	1732.0	24262.0

Source: Own calculations based on SAE (1955), BCRA (1946), IV Censo General de la Nación and various national statistical yearbooks.

Table 22: Share of 1946 GRP sectors within each province

Provinces	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Mining	Industries	Constructions	Trade	Transports	Communications	Other Utilities	Housing	Finance	Parsonal Services	Government Services	TOTAL
Buenos Aires	18.1%	11.9%	0.4%	0.2%	25.2%	3.7%	9.1%	7.9%	1.0%	1.8%	7.5%	1.0%	5.4%	6.7%	100.0%
Capital Federal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.7%	4.0%	28.4%	4.8%	0.9%	2.0%	5.0%	2.9%	12.0%	6.3%	100.0%
Catamarca	15.6%	8.6%	0.0%	0.9%	8.9%	8.3%	7.2%	7.1%	0.4%	0.5%	13.0%	0.5%	5.6%	23.3%	100.0%
Chaco	19.2%	18.6%	0.2%	0.0%	17.1%	1.9%	13.3%	6.4%	0.7%	0.4%	12.2%	0.7%	3.9%	5.4%	100.0%
Chubut	27.8%	25.8%	4.3%	0.4%	2.6%	6.2%	7.8%	4.9%	0.4%	0.2%	7.0%	0.9%	4.0%	7.5%	100.0%
Com. Riv.	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	57.2%	10.6%	0.1%	8.1%	2.8%	0.6%	0.1%	2.7%	0.7%	4.5%	4.6%	100.0%
Córdoba	21.6%	13.4%	0.0%	0.9%	10.5%	4.5%	13.7%	7.2%	1.7%	0.6%	9.3%	1.1%	7.9%	7.6%	100.0%
Corrientes	19.3%	36.7%	0.1%	0.0%	5.1%	2.1%	5.6%	6.0%	1.2%	0.3%	10.3%	0.5%	3.0%	9.9%	100.0%
Entre Ríos	18.7%	23.3%	0.1%	0.5%	8.1%	3.5%	10.4%	7.4%	1.6%	0.4%	10.1%	1.0%	4.9%	10.0%	100.0%
Formosa	13.7%	44.9%	0.0%	0.1%	7.0%	2.9%	6.7%	4.7%	0.2%	0.2%	8.6%	0.3%	2.7%	7.9%	100.0%
Jujuy	19.7%	5.3%	0.0%	8.9%	15.1%	9.3%	9.0%	5.9%	0.4%	0.3%	10.9%	0.5%	3.0%	11.8%	100.0%
La Pampa	28.6%	33.2%	0.0%	0.4%	5.3%	2.8%	7.7%	4.8%	0.8%	0.3%	7.2%	0.6%	3.5%	5.0%	100.0%
La Rioja	16.9%	9.7%	0.0%	0.4%	9.9%	12.2%	4.9%	8.6%	0.4%	0.4%	11.6%	0.4%	7.3%	17.3%	100.0%
Mendoza	34.7%	1.4%	0.0%	3.7%	19.3%	4.4%	9.1%	6.3%	0.8%	0.7%	6.5%	1.2%	5.3%	6.8%	100.0%
Misiones	46.2%	4.1%	0.3%	0.0%	6.8%	4.4%	9.3%	5.3%	0.6%	0.2%	10.9%	0.6%	3.4%	8.0%	100.0%
Neuquén	15.6%	9.3%	0.0%	22.7%	6.1%	10.5%	7.4%	4.3%	1.0%	0.2%	6.7%	0.6%	4.5%	11.2%	100.0%
Río Negro	37.8%	10.1%	0.4%	0.3%	9.9%	3.5%	10.8%	6.8%	0.3%	0.4%	6.2%	0.6%	6.5%	6.5%	100.0%
Salta	9.6%	11.7%	0.0%	6.7%	16.1%	4.4%	10.8%	12.9%	0.5%	0.4%	10.6%	0.7%	5.4%	10.0%	100.0%
San Juan	35.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	13.8%	6.7%	11.7%	4.7%	0.3%	0.4%	8.1%	1.2%	4.0%	11.6%	100.0%
San Luis	4.7%	27.5%	0.0%	1.1%	9.3%	2.9%	8.6%	13.7%	0.7%	0.4%	11.9%	0.7%	3.9%	14.4%	100.0%
Santa Cruz	0.9%	49.3%	0.1%	0.0%	8.6%	4.8%	11.3%	5.0%	0.3%	0.2%	4.5%	1.0%	5.9%	7.9%	100.0%
Santa Fe	22.4%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	2.0%	14.5%	8.4%	1.4%	0.7%	8.5%	1.2%	6.8%	6.4%	100.0%
Sgo. del Estero	16.9%	11.0%	0.0%	0.1%	18.5%	4.4%	7.8%	10.8%	1.0%	0.3%	14.3%	0.5%	3.4%	10.9%	100.0%
Ti. del Fuego	0.0%	32.4%	0.1%	0.0%	12.2%	12.5%	4.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.7%	4.0%	27.7%	100.0%
Tucumán	22.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	1.3%	13.3%	10.7%	0.6%	0.2%	10.5%	1.0%	5.8%	9.1%	100.0%
TOTAL	14.2%	8.8%	0.1%	1.0%	23.2%	3.7%	16.1%	6.8%	1.0%	1.3%	7.4%	1.6%	7.6%	7.1%	100.0%

Source: Own calculations based on SAE (1955), BCRA (1946), IV Censo General de la Nación and various national statistical yearbooks.

Table 23: Share of each province within sectors of GRP, 1946

Provinces	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Mining	Industries	Constructions	Trade	Transports	Communications	Other Utilities	Housing	Finance	Parsonal Services	Government Services	TOTAL
Buenos Aires	36.3%	38.7%	76.8%	5.1%	31.0%	28.5%	16.1%	33.3%	29.5%	39.2%	29.2%	17.7%	20.4%	26.9%	28.5%
Capital Federal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.7%	33.7%	55.3%	22.4%	26.9%	45.9%	21.6%	58.2%	49.5%	27.6%	31.4%
Catamarca	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%
Chaco	2.0%	3.1%	1.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	2.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%
Chubut	0.6%	1.0%	10.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Com. Riv.	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	47.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
Córdoba	10.8%	10.8%	0.0%	6.0%	3.2%	8.4%	6.0%	7.6%	11.6%	3.2%	9.0%	4.7%	7.3%	7.5%	7.1%
Corrientes	2.6%	7.9%	1.9%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.7%	2.3%	0.4%	2.6%	0.6%	0.8%	2.6%	1.9%
Entre Ríos	4.0%	8.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	2.8%	1.9%	3.3%	4.6%	0.8%	4.1%	1.8%	1.9%	4.2%	3.0%
Formosa	0.5%	2.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Jujuy	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	5.9%	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.7%
La Pampa	2.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
La Rioja	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Mendoza	9.2%	0.6%	0.0%	13.5%	3.1%	4.4%	2.1%	3.5%	2.9%	1.9%	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%	3.6%	3.8%
Misiones	3.0%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%
Neuquén	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	9.9%	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%
Río Negro	2.3%	1.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Salta	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	7.3%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%
San Juan	3.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	2.0%	1.2%
San Luis	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%
Santa Cruz	0.0%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Santa Fe	15.8%	12.4%	1.9%	0.4%	7.2%	5.4%	9.0%	12.5%	14.2%	5.4%	11.6%	7.6%	9.0%	9.0%	10.0%
Sgo. del Estero	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.7%	1.1%
Ti. del Fuego	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Tucumán	3.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.7%	1.7%	3.3%	1.2%	0.3%	3.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.7%	2.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Own calculations based on SAE (1955), BCRA (1946), IV Censo General de la Nación and various national statistical yearbooks.

Table 24: GRP per capita 1946 at factor costs (currents m\$)

Provinces	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Mining	Industries	Constructions	Trade	Transports	Communications	Other Utilities	Housing	Finance	Personal Services	Government Services	TOTAL
Buenos Aires	292.8	192.7	5.8	3.0	408.3	60.6	147.1	128.0	16.9	30.0	122.0	16.0	88.1	109.0	1620.2
Capital Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	862.1	102.6	726.3	123.6	22.1	50.3	129.1	75.3	306.2	160.4	2557.8
Catamarca	102.3	56.5	0.0	6.1	58.6	54.7	47.4	46.7	2.9	3.4	85.4	3.4	37.1	152.9	657.4
Chaco	158.3	153.7	1.4	0.3	141.0	15.6	109.7	52.6	5.4	3.5	100.6	5.7	32.0	44.9	824.7
Chubut	373.8	347.5	57.7	4.9	34.4	83.5	105.4	66.6	5.7	3.4	94.8	12.7	53.9	101.4	1345.8
Com. Riv.	0.0	311.9	1.9	2253.8	419.4	5.1	319.8	110.1	24.3	4.4	107.2	27.3	177.2	181.1	3943.5
Córdoba	247.6	153.0	0.0	10.0	120.5	51.0	157.2	82.9	19.0	7.0	107.0	12.0	90.1	86.5	1144.0
Corrientes	168.0	320.0	1.2	0.4	44.5	18.0	48.4	52.0	10.6	2.5	89.8	4.5	26.5	86.2	872.5
Entre Ríos	173.2	215.2	0.8	4.8	75.1	32.1	96.2	68.7	14.4	3.3	93.5	8.9	45.7	92.2	924.0
Formosa	156.4	514.1	0.2	0.6	80.6	33.6	77.1	54.2	1.8	2.2	98.4	3.4	31.0	90.6	1144.3
Jujuy	195.2	52.1	0.0	87.8	149.8	92.3	89.5	58.7	3.7	3.0	107.8	4.9	30.0	116.5	991.4
La Pampa	442.9	513.3	0.0	6.0	81.5	42.9	118.7	74.4	11.8	4.3	111.2	9.8	54.2	77.2	1548.3
La Rioja	130.4	74.8	0.0	3.2	76.2	94.3	37.8	66.3	3.0	2.7	89.9	3.2	56.5	133.8	772.0
Mendoza	536.7	21.6	0.0	56.7	298.2	67.6	140.2	96.9	11.9	10.5	100.7	18.5	82.5	105.2	1547.1
Misiones	413.3	37.0	2.5	0.4	61.0	39.0	83.0	47.7	5.0	1.5	97.4	5.7	30.4	71.5	895.3
Neuquén	193.7	116.0	0.0	282.0	75.9	130.8	91.5	53.6	12.4	2.2	82.9	7.3	56.1	138.9	1243.3
Río Negro	602.0	160.3	6.0	4.8	157.1	56.4	172.3	107.8	4.9	6.5	98.9	10.0	103.1	104.0	1594.0
Salta	89.1	108.3	0.0	62.6	149.9	41.1	100.5	120.3	4.7	4.0	98.8	6.8	50.3	93.2	929.5
San Juan	396.3	12.9	0.0	8.8	154.6	75.1	131.3	53.1	3.8	4.7	90.7	13.7	45.3	130.1	1120.4
San Luis	35.5	207.6	0.0	8.6	70.4	21.8	65.1	103.4	5.0	3.2	90.0	5.4	29.4	109.0	754.6
Santa Cruz	21.8	1173.1	1.7	0.6	204.3	114.2	268.6	117.9	8.3	5.8	107.3	24.8	140.3	189.0	2377.7
Santa Fe	320.4	154.5	0.4	0.5	238.8	28.9	206.9	120.7	20.5	10.4	121.3	17.2	97.4	91.8	1429.7
Sgo. del Estero	96.8	63.1	0.0	0.6	105.9	25.4	44.7	61.7	6.0	1.9	81.7	3.0	19.7	62.4	572.6
Ti. del Fuego	0.0	830.3	3.6	0.6	312.2	320.3	123.4	26.3	8.8	-0.5	106.7	17.8	102.6	708.2	2560.4
Tucumán	189.6	23.8	0.0	0.4	193.8	11.4	114.7	92.1	4.8	1.8	90.4	8.9	50.3	78.6	860.6
TOTAL	216.9	133.8	2.0	15.6	353.7	57.2	246.3	103.4	15.4	20.6	112.4	24.3	116.1	109.0	1526.5

Source: Own calculations based on SAE (1955), BCRA (1946), IV Censo General de la Nación and various national statistical yearbooks.

Table 25: GRP at factor cost 1953 (millions of current m\$ñ)

Provinces	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Mining	Industries	Constr.	Trade	Transports	Communics.	Other Utilities	Housing	Finance	Personal Services	Gov. Services	TOTAL	GRP pc (m\$ñ)
Buenos Aires	3523.5	4730.1	98.7	95.3	11708.0	2558.1	4058.0	2487.3	299.6	517.0	1919.8	575.2	1924.5	2713.6	37208.7	7126
Capital Federal			17.8		11537.3	1165.3	7443.5	2289.1	692.1	541.3	955.1	1970.4	4864.6	4011.3	35487.8	10155
Catamarca	28.0	43.4		2.3	31.7	62.4	37.2	28.3	9.8	5.0	17.2	4.4	26.5	83.4	379.6	2384
Chaco	634.8	232.4	0.2	1.2	397.4	71.7	255.2	202.1	11.5	8.6	69.3	24.6	72.4	125.2	2106.6	4392
Chubut	14.0	242.0	8.6	197.9	170.4	55.9	114.0	145.0	8.6	8.8	14.3	11.0	47.8	87.6	1125.9	9383
Córdoba	1146.7	1480.0		79.8	1209.2	408.7	1087.4	541.1	93.5	82.2	225.9	121.4	567.4	729.4	7772.7	4784
Corrientes	352.9	370.4	0.1	1.3	117.6	85.5	158.0	88.1	15.4	10.9	56.7	20.2	84.5	292.1	1653.7	3076
Entre Ríos	323.4	867.5	0.7	19.3	457.7	166.2	430.9	332.1	35.1	22.9	110.9	43.8	173.9	418.4	3402.8	4254
Formosa	89.6	190.2		0.2	62.1	13.3	57.0	38.1	2.4	2.2	14.0	3.8	21.0	63.8	557.7	3964
Jujuy	179.3	51.5		124.1	181.9	76.0	88.1	110.7	7.4	3.6	25.0	8.7	38.3	90.5	985.1	4953
La Pampa	349.0	328.2		1.8	47.9	27.4	114.4	113.7	8.0	3.1	21.2	12.1	28.7	71.0	1126.5	6815
La Rioja	39.4	44.7		3.0	29.4	36.2	29.2	21.9	6.9	3.5	12.9	3.0	18.7	78.9	327.7	2742
Mendoza	1316.1	66.4		103.9	832.3	332.3	489.0	429.9	26.0	50.8	181.5	72.6	234.2	456.5	4591.5	6650
Misiones	403.0	39.5		1.6	85.9	25.3	101.5	86.1	7.9	3.8	32.0	15.9	54.0	113.1	969.6	3146
Neuquén	22.1	49.0		70.8	28.2	41.2	47.6	31.0	4.8	6.7	14.4	6.2	20.1	74.7	416.8	4266
Río Negro	276.9	140.8	2.0	8.4	138.6	95.6	135.2	145.1	5.8	6.2	22.2	10.8	47.7	64.2	1099.5	9140
Salta	255.6	157.1		18.0	272.9	67.9	150.7	113.5	11.3	9.2	40.9	13.0	77.4	159.1	1346.6	3901
San Juan	450.8	29.1		12.5	192.8	61.9	149.1	117.8	12.0	15.8	50.7	26.8	69.1	161.4	1349.8	4462
San Luis	14.4	141.2		28.2	57.0	56.3	71.4	44.0	7.7	4.6	28.7	6.5	34.7	106.7	601.4	3523
Santa Cruz	1.3	259.8	0.1	63.3	50.3	12.3	55.0	50.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	4.9	22.6	32.1	561.4	13463
Santa Fe	1430.7	1579.7	2.7	7.1	2387.6	436.1	1627.0	868.9	101.4	78.2	378.1	201.0	736.1	964.2	10798.8	6048
Sgo. del Estero	94.7	396.9		1.8	200.0	62.5	126.9	81.5	10.4	7.0	53.1	9.0	76.2	174.1	1294.1	2689
Ti.del Fuego		32.2	14.1		14.2	8.5	7.8	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.9	27.1	114.9	16652
Tucumán	773.4	95.4		0.2	686.9	116.7	406.1	241.7	21.9	22.3	71.9	54.2	185.1	268.7	2944.5	4360
TOTAL	11719.6	11567.5	145.0	842.0	30897.3	6043.3	17240.2	8612.4	1404.1	1415.2	4320.6	3220.0	9429.4	11367.1	118223.7	6536

Source: CFI -Centro de Investigaciones económicas Inst. Torcuato Di Tella (1962)