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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
THIRD QUARTER  
1962

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The Honourable George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce

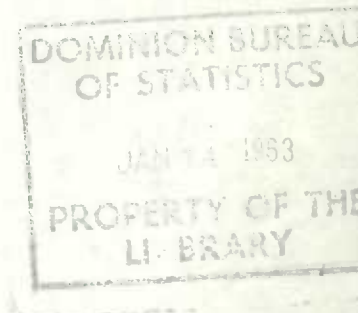
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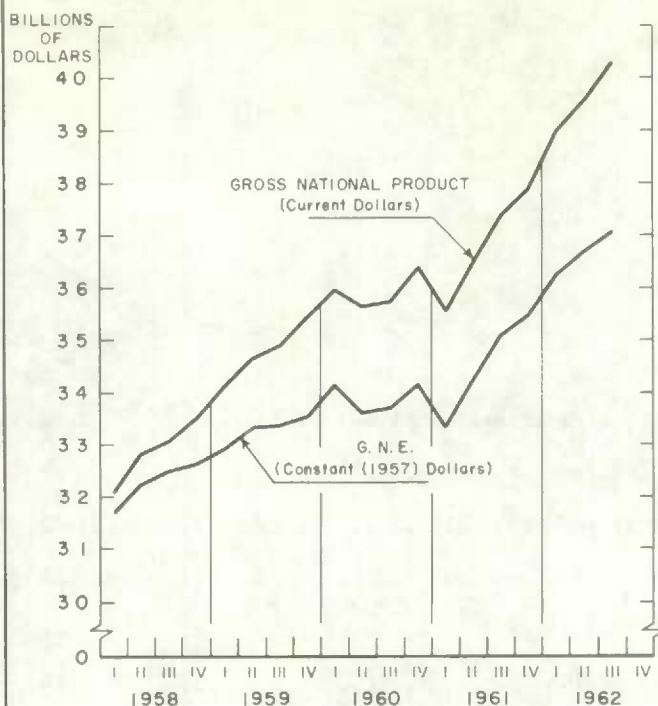
In order to obtain a complete historical record of the quarterly National Accounts, the following publication should be consulted:

"National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, by Quarters, 1947-61"

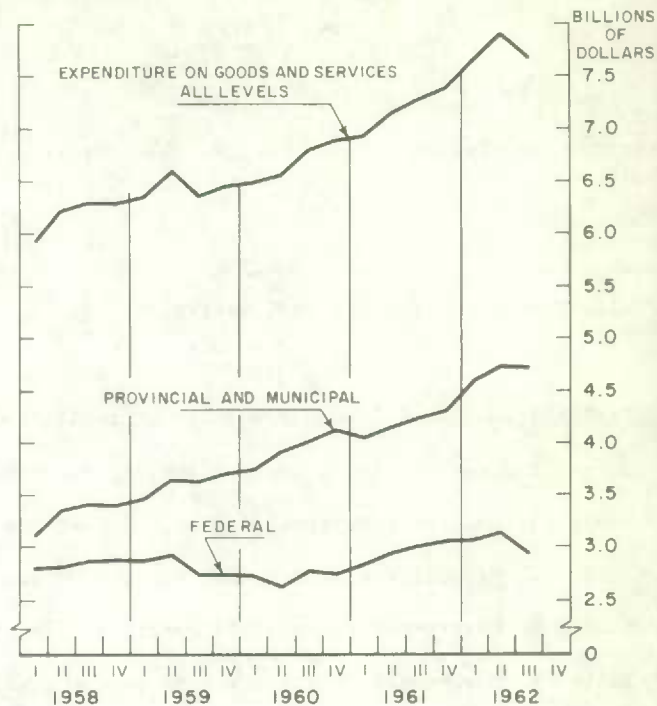
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introductory Review .....	5
Tables Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation:	
Table 1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	22
Table 2. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	22
Table 3. Source of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	23
Table 4. Disposition of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	23
Table 5. Government Revenue, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	24
Table 6. Government Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	24
Table 7. Source of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	25
Table 8. Disposition of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	25
Table 9. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1957) Dollars, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962	26
Tables Adjusted for Seasonal Variation at Annual Rates:	
Table 10. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	28
Table 11. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	28
Table 12. Source of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	29
Table 13. Disposition of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	29
Table 14. Government Revenue, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	30
Table 15. Government Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	30
Table 16. Source of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	31
Table 17. Disposition of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 .....	31
Table 18. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1957) Dollars, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962	32

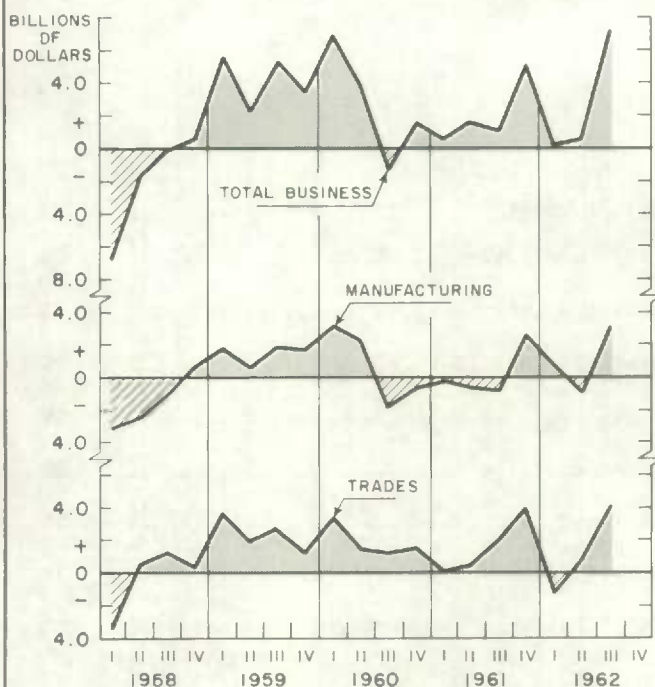
G.N.P. ROSE BY 1.7 PER CENT, OF WHICH ABOUT ONE-THIRD WAS ACCOUNTED FOR BY A PRICE INCREASE



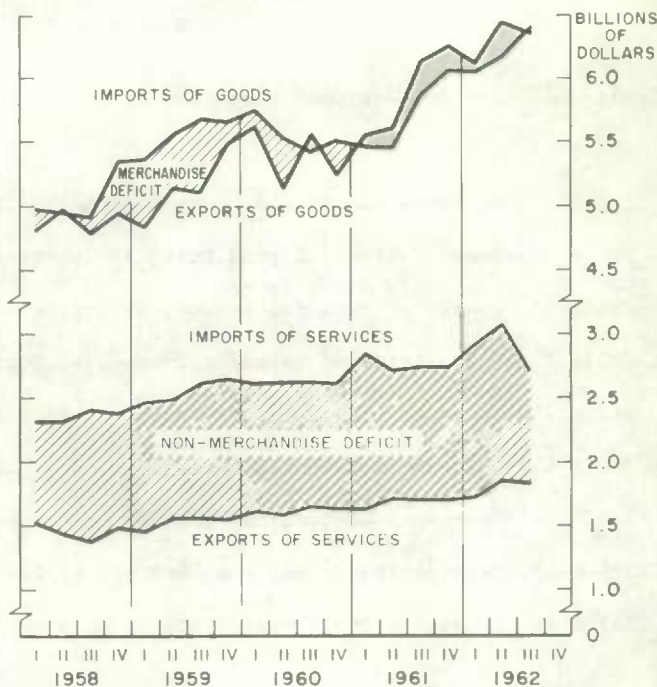
THE DROP IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON GOODS AND SERVICES WAS MAINLY CONCENTRATED AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL



NON-FARM BUSINESS INVENTORIES SHOWED THE LARGEST ACCUMULATION SINCE THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1957



TOTAL DEFICIT ON CURRENT ACCOUNT REMAINED UNCHANGED WITH OFFSETTING MOVEMENTS IN THE COMPONENT ITEMS



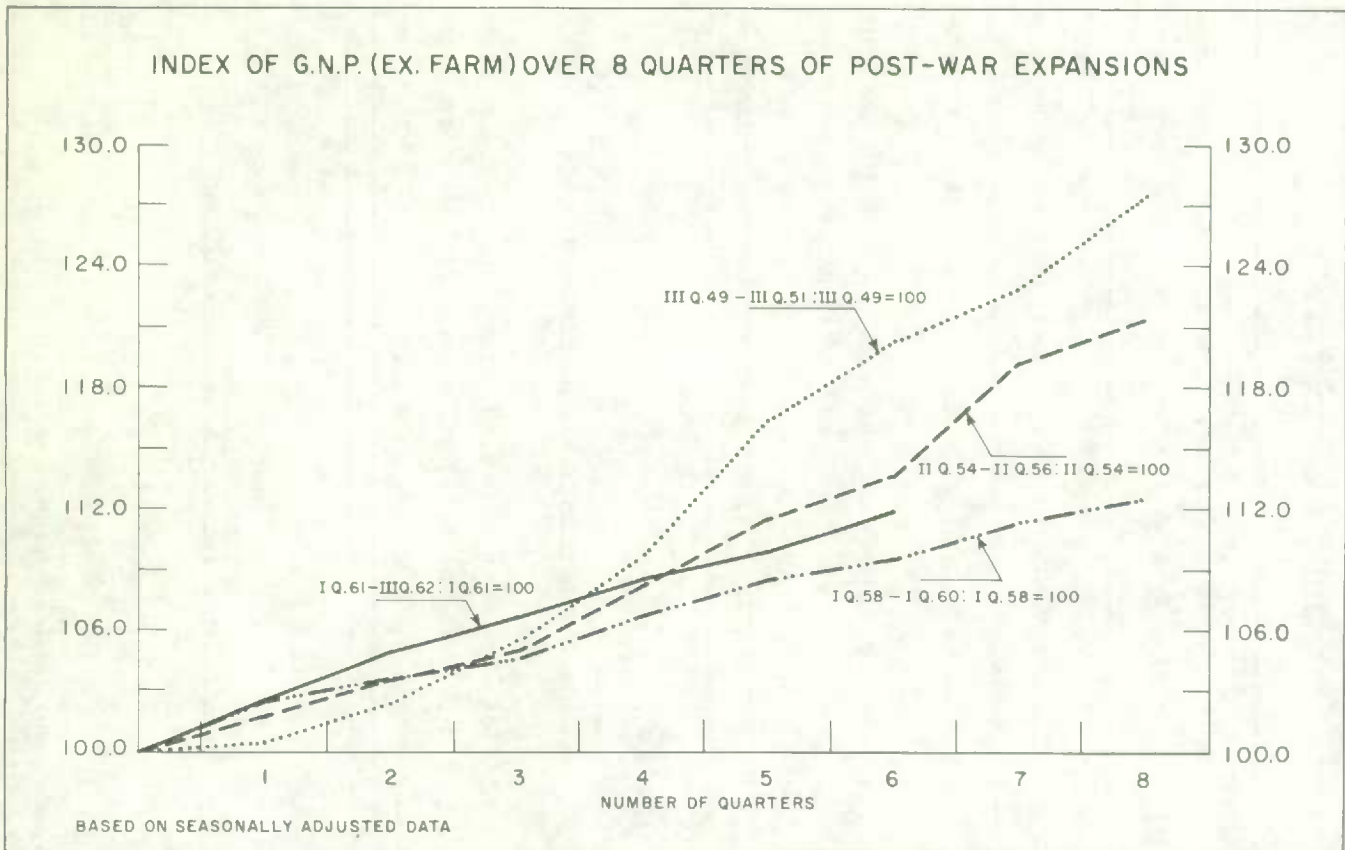
IN ALL CHARTS DATA ARE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES



### INTRODUCTORY REVIEW

Gross National Product continued to advance in the third quarter of 1962, reaching a level of \$40,256 million, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 1.7 per cent higher than in the second quarter. A considerable part of this increase represented higher prices, so that the volume of production was up 1 per cent.

Since the first quarter of 1961, the trough prior to the current expansion, Gross National Product excluding agriculture, has increased 12 per cent, with quarter-to-quarter increases of 2.5, 2.3, 1.7, 1.8, 1.3, and 1.7 per cent. Six quarters from the trough the performance in the current expansion is better than the 9.5 per cent in the 1958-1959 expansion, but slightly less than the 13.7 per cent in the 1954-1955 expansion.



It is interesting to compare the pattern of developments in the current expansion with that of the expansion of 1958-1959. Business gross fixed capital formation moved forward in 1961-1962 as compared with little change in 1958 and 1959. Expenditures by governments were also stronger in the present upswing. In both expansions accumulation of inventories was important, but in 1958-1959, investment in business inventories played a much greater role. With a large gain in exports in 1961-1962 and a more moderate increase in imports the external sector made a strong positive contribution to the level of economic activity in the current expansion, unlike the situation in 1958-1959 when imports rose much more than exports. Consumer expenditure played a somewhat less important part in this 6 quarter expansion than in the same period of the previous expansion.

It may also be of interest to note that the per capita production in real terms in the second and third quarters of 1962 exceeded the previous high in the fourth quarter of 1956.

Quarter to Quarter Changes in Final Purchases  
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)  
(millions of dollars)

	4Q'58 to 1Q'59	1Q'59 to 2Q'59	2Q'59 to 3Q'59	3Q'59 to 4Q'59	4Q'59 to 1Q'60	1Q'60 to 2Q'60	2Q'60 to 3Q'60	3Q'60 to 4Q'60	4Q'60 to 1Q'61	1Q'61 to 2Q'61	2Q'61 to 3Q'61	3Q'61 to 4Q'61	4Q'61 to 1Q'62	1Q'62 to 2Q'62	2Q'62 to 3Q'62
1. Personal Expenditure .....	476	80	324	244	- 4	476	44	528	- 120	340	380	96	712	108	124
2. Government Expenditure .....	72	240	- 232	84	36	52	260	88	32	216	144	100	276	244	- 212
3. Residential Construction .....	- 52	- 100	- 32	20	- 84	- 252	24	- 16	- 36	92	140	- 100	72	- 12	56
4. Non-Residential Construction .....	- 200	124	- 24	32	- 8	- 100	56	-	36	- 56	92	108	- 12	12	- 64
5. Machinery and Equipment .....	- 84	256	148	- 124	144	- 108	- 64	100	- 256	- 168	128	72	80	28	108
6. Exports .....	- 128	400	- 20	372	192	- 496	456	- 312	292	132	540	100	- 120	484	- 108
7. Total Final Purchases .....	84	1,000	164	628	276	- 428	776	388	- 52	556	1,424	376	1,008	864	- 96
8. (Final Domestic Demand) .....	(212)	(600)	(184)	(256)	(84)	(68)	(320)	(700)	(- 344)	(424)	(884)	(276)	(1,128)	(380)	(12)

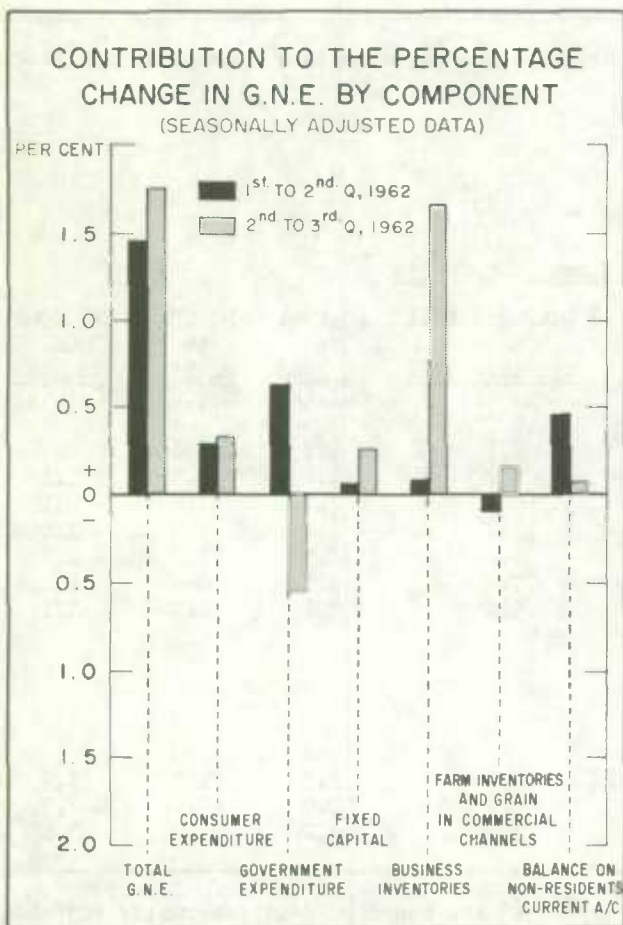
Quarter to Quarter Changes in Other Selected Items

9. "Shift" in Non-Farm Business Inventories .....	488	- 336	308	- 192	352	- 312	- 512	288	- 96	108	- 64	400	- 480	36	656
10. Imports .....	112	208	244	4	40	- 204	- 108	76	232	- 160	424	204	152	304	- 140
11. G.N.P. (ex Farm) .....	652	536	292	568	368	- 256	96	552	- 436	860	824	616	664	476	652

Constant (1957) Dollars  
Quarter to Quarter Percentage Changes in Selected Items

12. Final Domestic Demand .....	-	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	- 0.4	0.6	1.5	- 1.1	1.1	2.1	0.3	2.4	0.4	- 0.5
13. Total Final Purchases .....	- 0.4	2.0	- 0.1	1.0	0.6	- 1.7	1.7	0.5	- 0.2	1.2	2.7	0.4	1.6	1.1	- 0.7
14. Gross National Expenditure .....	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	- 1.5	0.2	1.4	- 2.4	2.7	2.5	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.1

The accumulation of business inventories was the most important single factor raising the level of economic activity in the third quarter. Investment in business inventories rose at seasonally adjusted annual rates from only \$60 million in the second quarter to over \$700 million in the third. Further stimulus came from business gross fixed capital formation, with good gains in outlays for residential construction, largely reflecting the high rate of housing starts early in the year, and in machinery and equipment; outlays for non-residential construction were slightly lower. Exports of goods and services receded a little from their high second quarter level. Imports of goods and services fell more than exports so that on balance the external sector made a small contribution to the level of economic activity. There was a notable improvement in the deficit on invisibles, as payments declined and receipts were virtually unchanged. Government expenditure on goods and services was moderately lower in total, with Federal outlays down considerably and a slight decline in provincial-municipal spending. There was a sharp drop in the combined government deficit, the major part of the decline being at the Federal level.



Turning to the income side, the salient developments in the third quarter were a further advance in labour income and a slight dip in corporate profits before taxes and before dividends paid abroad. However, dividends paid abroad were down sharply so that corporate profits for national income purposes, that is, after dividends paid abroad, were moderately higher. National Income rose less than Gross National Product, largely because of the increase in indirect tax yields following the imposition of temporary import surcharges in June of this year. Personal income was slightly lower, reflecting the drop in Canadian Wheat Board payments to the farmers from the exceptionally high levels of the second quarter.

With three quarters data available it is possible to suggest orders of magnitude for the year as a whole. In the first three quarters of 1962, Gross National Product was running 8.8 per cent over the comparable period of 1961 and 7.5 per cent over the 1961 annual average. If there were no change between the third and fourth quarter, Gross National Product for 1962 would be 7.9 per cent above 1961. If one assumes, for example, a growth of 1 per cent in the fourth quarter, it would mean a Gross National Product 8.2 per cent over 1961.



Percentage Changes in Components of Gross National Expenditure <sup>1/</sup>

	3 Quarters 1961 to 3 Quarters 1962 Col. (1)	4Q 1961 to 1Q 1962 Col. (2)	1Q 1962 to 2Q 1962 Col. (3)	2Q 1962 to 3Q 1962 Col. (4)
Personal Expenditure .....	5.3	2.9	0.4	0.5
Government Expenditure .....	7.8	3.7	3.2	- 2.7
Residential Construction .....	7.3	4.9	- 0.8	3.6
Non-Residential Construction .....	4.2	- 0.4	0.4	- 2.3
Machinery and Equipment .....	9.7	3.2	1.1	4.2
Exports .....	8.7	- 1.5	6.2	- 1.3
Total Final Demand .....	6.5	2.2	1.8	- 0.2
Inventories .....	(\$0.6b)	(\$0.2b)	-	(\$0.7b)
(Business Only) .....	(\$0.1b)	(-\$0.5b)	-	(\$0.7b)
Imports .....	9.1	1.7	3.4	- 1.5
Gross National Expenditure (Value) .....	8.8	2.8	1.5	1.7
Volume Component .....	7.8	2.3	1.1	1.1

<sup>1/</sup> All comparisons except 3 quarters 1961 to 3 quarters 1962 are based on data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Percentage Changes in Major Income Components <sup>1/</sup>

	3 Quarters 1961 to 3 Quarters 1962 Col. (1)	4Q 1961 to 1Q 1962 Col. (2)	1Q 1962 to 2Q 1962 Col. (3)	2Q 1962 to 3Q 1962 Col. (4)
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income...	6.5	1.9	1.6	0.7
Transfer Payments .....	8.7	4.2	0.3	1.1
Personal Income .....	9.4	2.7	3.4	- 0.4
Corporation Profits (Before Dividends Paid Abroad)...	13.9	- 2.0	2.7	- 1.0
Rent, Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	5.2	2.5	3.7	- 1.6
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business ....	7.8	3.5	- 0.7	3.2
Net National Income at Factor Cost .....	9.4	3.1	1.3	1.1
Selected Government Revenues (All Levels of Government)				
Direct Personal Taxes .....	7.6	1.7	1.7	3.9
Corporation Tax Liabilities .....	9.5	0.7	3.0	- 2.7
Indirect Taxes .....	13.1	3.8	1.7	3.6

<sup>1/</sup> All comparisons except 3 quarters 1961 to 3 quarters 1962 are based on data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.



## Price Movements

Approximately two-thirds of the 1.7 per cent increase in Gross National Product from the second to the third quarter of 1962 represented a gain in real terms. The increase of 0.7 per cent in the price component of Gross National Product compares with an increase of 0.3 per cent in the preceding quarter.

For the second consecutive quarter, the price component of personal expenditure advanced by a little over one-half of 1 per cent. As in the preceding quarter, much of the increase was attributable to food prices which, on a seasonally adjusted basis, advanced 1.1 per cent between the second and third quarters. The price index of gross fixed capital formation showed a moderate increase of 0.5 per cent, reflecting increases of 0.7 per cent for new residential construction and 0.5 per cent for machinery and equipment, with virtually no change in price for new non-residential construction. In contrast to the four preceding quarters, prices of exports and imports increased only fractionally. The changes in Gross National Product by value, volume and price are shown in the accompanying table.

Percent Changes - Current Dollars, Constant Dollars, and Prices

	2nd Quarter 1962 to 3rd Quarter 1962 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)			3 Quarters 1961 to 3 Quarters 1962 (Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation)		
	Value	Volume	Price <sup>1/</sup>	Value	Volume	Price <sup>1/</sup>
Personal Expenditure .....	0.5	- 0.2	0.7	5.3	4.0	1.1
Goods .....	0.3	- 0.4	0.8	5.8	5.1	0.7
Services .....	0.7	0.3	0.4	4.5	2.3	2.1
Government Expenditure .....	- 2.7	- 2.9	0.3	7.8	5.1	2.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation .....	1.5	1.0	0.5	7.0	4.6	2.2
New Residential Construction .....	3.6	2.9	0.7	7.3	4.8	2.4
New Non-Residential Construction .....	- 2.3	- 2.4	0.1	4.2	2.5	1.6
New Machinery and Equipment .....	4.2	3.6	0.5	9.7	6.8	2.8
Exports of Goods and Services .....	- 1.3	- 1.7	0.5	8.7	5.0	3.5
Imports of Goods and Services .....	- 1.5	- 1.7	0.2	9.1	4.2	4.8
Gross National Expenditure .....	1.7	1.1	0.7	8.8	7.8	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Implicit Price Indexes.

<sup>2/</sup> Weighting shifts related to farm inventory change have affected the implicit price index for Gross National Expenditure on an unadjusted basis. The G.N.E. Laspeyres-type price index indicates that price change has been 1.3 per cent for this period.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN THE THIRD QUARTER

### Production and Employment

Seasonally adjusted, production both exclusive and inclusive of agriculture for the third quarter of 1962 increased in volume by 1 per cent over the previous quarter. Both the goods and service-producing industry groups also advanced by 1 per cent and contributed almost equally to the aggregate gain.

The mining and forestry industries advanced by about 2 per cent each, while manufacturing expanded by just over 1 per cent. The only component of the goods-producing industries to decline was construction, which decreased by almost 2 per cent.

The gain in manufacturing was preponderantly due to a 3 per cent increase in durables' output. The largest gain was in transportation equipment (6 per cent), reflecting considerably higher motor vehicle output (9 per cent). In line with this development was a 5 per cent advance in iron and steel products, concentrated mainly in the primary iron and steel and iron castings industries. With strong gains in both sawmills and veneer and plywoods output, wood products advanced by more than 3 per cent. There were only marginal movements in non-ferrous metal products, non-metallic mineral products and electrical apparatus and supplies.

Non-durable manufactures declined by one-half of 1 per cent during the quarter with foods and beverages (-3 per cent) and chemicals (-2 per cent) being the largest contributors to the decline. However, the latter group was strike-affected. Less than 1 per cent declines were recorded in leather products, clothing, printing and publishing and petroleum products. Increases of 2 to 3 per cent occurred in the rubber products, paper products, textiles and miscellaneous manufactures groups.

The increase in mining was concentrated in fuels (6 per cent), and non-metals (2 per cent). The 3 per cent drop in metal mining was the result of declines in both iron ore and nickel, partly offset by a gain in copper output.

Within the service-producing industries the transportation, storage and communication, the electric power and gas utilities, and the community, recreation, business and personal service industry divisions made the largest gains (2 per cent), each accounting therefore for a substantial portion of the 1 per cent increase in total service output. Transportation contributed more than two-thirds of the gain in transportation, storage and communication, with air transport showing a sharp upward movement and railway transport a slight decline. However, the bulk of the increase came from oil and gas pipeline transport. The community, recreation, business and personal service group continued its steady advance with the business and personal service industries showing the largest gain.

A fractional decline in the output of the retail trade industry was offset by a slight increase in wholesale trade. The finance, insurance and real estate group continued to expand, increasing by one-half of 1 per cent, while activity in the public administration and defence industries declined marginally.

When seasonal factors are taken into account employment was virtually unchanged in the third quarter. Unemployment averaged 6.0 per cent of the labour force compared with 5.8 per cent in the preceding quarter.

#### Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

Personal expenditure advanced by half a percent, continuing the moderate rate of increase evident in the previous quarter. In volume terms there was little change in this component. Most of the components showed a rate of increase larger than this, but two elements made a particular contribution to dampening the increase in this quarter -- a decline of 12 per cent in the net purchases of automobiles, and a sharp decrease in the net expenditure abroad component of services, reflecting changes in the tourist and travel account with non-residents.

Expenditures on durables decreased by 7 per cent with purchases of cars falling from the high levels which had prevailed since the fourth quarter of last year. Among the other durables, purchases of furniture and home furnishings increased 1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively, while appliances and radios declined significantly.

Services increased by about half a percent but, apart from net expenditure abroad, greater strength was widespread among almost all elements.

Expenditures on non-durable goods increased 2 per cent. Significant changes were in clothing and footwear ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent), gas, oil and grease ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent), and food (1 per cent), partially offset by alcoholic beverages (-6 per cent), and fuel (-3 per cent).

#### Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The expansion in fixed capital formation contributed toward the overall increase in the level of production in the quarter, with business adding \$100 million to their annual rate of capital spending. Outlays on fixed capital rose from a rate of \$6868 million to \$6968 million, or by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent after allowance for seasonal factors. The strength stemmed mainly from activity in the housing field, where there was a carry-over of work from the high numbers of dwellings started in the first quarter of the year, and from investment in machinery and equipment. Business spending on fixed capital in the third quarter represented 17.3 per cent of total gross national expenditure, maintaining a relatively stable proportion over the current upswing in business activity.



The value of residential construction during the quarter rose by 3½ per cent to an annual level of approximately \$1600 million, as the annual rate of completions of dwelling units rose from 115,000 to 126,000 in the third quarter, reflecting to some extent the high level of units started at the beginning of the year. This increase, together with indications of higher construction costs, more than offset the fall in the number of units started. Starts declined from an annual rate of 133,000 in the second quarter to 129,000 in the third quarter.

The annual rate of non-residential construction activity slowed from \$2760 million to \$2696 million after allowance for seasonal factors. Although a breakdown of this figure is not available, a large part of the more than 2 per cent drop appears to be in engineering-type construction work.

The estimate of outlays on machinery and equipment shows a 4 per cent increase over the second quarter, and a level of \$2680 million at annual rates seasonally adjusted. The estimate should be regarded as more tentative than usual in view of the fact that at the time of its preparation, no information on machinery imports was available. However, all indications point toward a strong upswing in the rate of spending, with domestic shipments of machinery 6 per cent higher, farm implement sales over 10 per cent higher, and the overall level of merchandise imports almost 4 per cent above the second quarter.

#### Investment in Non-Farm Business Inventories

The building up of inventories provided the largest single element to increasing economic activity in the third quarter. From the very low level of \$60 million in the second quarter investment in non-farm business inventories rose to over \$700 million in the third quarter at annual rates. Most of the stockbuilding took place in manufacturing and retail trade. Wholesale trade shifted from liquidation on a considerable scale to a moderate rate of accumulation. Other industries kept on re-stocking but at a reduced rate. The following table shows investment in non-farm business inventories in the first three quarters of the year.

Change in Non-Farm Business Inventories  
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)  
(millions of dollars)

	1962		
	I Q.	II Q.	III Q.
Manufacturing .....	88	- 92	304
Durables .....	- 60	16	156
Non-Durables .....	148	- 108	148
Wholesale .....	- 48	- 132	40
Retail .....	- 76	220	364
Other Industries .....	60	64	8
Grand Total ...	24	60	716

Among manufacturing industries there was a fairly widespread shift from liquidation to accumulation of inventories. Most of the fairly general increase in inventories in the non-durable lines occurred in the food and chemicals industries. Among durables there was a pronounced building up of stocks in the transportation equipment and iron and steel industries, partially offset by liquidation in the non-ferrous metal products and wood products industries. Stocks were built up at each stage of production with the increase being greatest in goods in process and in finished goods.

These developments in manufacturers' stocks took place against a background of rising production and more moderate increases in shipments. The ratio of stocks to shipments at the end of the quarter was a shade higher than at the end of the preceding quarter.

In wholesale trade, liquidation which took place in the first quarter and continued at an accelerated pace in the second, gave way to modest accumulation in the third. There were conflicting and offsetting movements among durables, so that the over-all accumulation took place in the non-durable lines. This accumulation slightly raised the ratio of stocks to shipments.

In retail trade, stockbuilding continued at an accelerated rate in the third quarter. The ratio of stocks to sales was higher in the third quarter.



## Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

At an annual rate of \$0.9 billion, the deficit on current account remained almost unchanged from the previous quarter, although important changes were taking place during the period in the factors contributing to this deficit. Total imports of goods and services declined by 1½ per cent to an annual rate of \$9128 million, seasonally adjusted, as a 12 per cent decline in payments for services more than offset the 4 per cent rise in merchandise imports. In exports the 1 per cent drop in level which reduced the seasonally adjusted annual rate to \$8212 million was primarily the result of a decline in merchandise exports.

### Exports and Imports of Merchandise and Services (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1Q '61	2Q '61	3Q '61	4Q '61	Annual '61	1Q '62	2Q '62	3Q '62
	(Millions of Dollars)							
<u>Exports:</u> .....	7,184	7,316	7,856	7,956	7,578	7,836	8,320	8,212
Merchandise .....	5,564	5,608	6,156	6,256	5,896	6,112	6,460	6,376
Services .....	1,620	1,708	1,700	1,700	1,682	1,724	1,860	1,836
<u>Imports:</u> .....	8,344	8,184	8,608	8,812	8,487	8,964	9,268	9,128
Merchandise .....	5,476	5,464	5,856	6,072	5,717	6,048	6,184	6,408
Services .....	2,868	2,720	2,752	2,740	2,770	2,916	3,084	2,720
<u>Balance:</u>								
Total .....	-1,160	-868	-752	-856	-909	-1,128	-948	-916
Merchandise .....	88	144	300	184	179	64	276	-32
Services .....	-1,248	-1,012	-1,052	-1,040	-1,088	-1,192	-1,224	-884

The commodity detail, accounting for the increase in merchandise imports, is not yet available for the third quarter, but country of origin detail reveals that about 85 per cent of the increase was in imports from the United States and the United Kingdom.

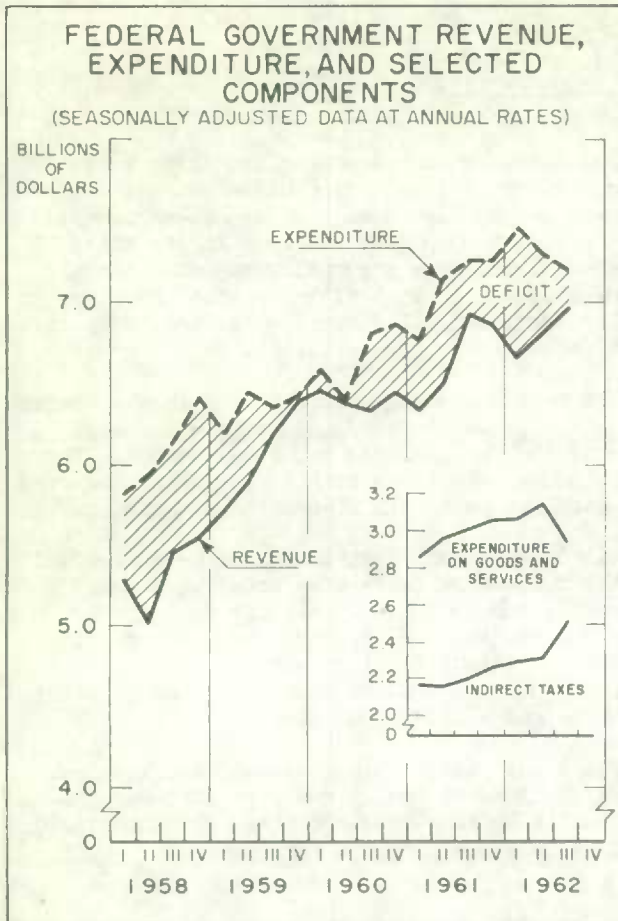
The reduction of 12 per cent in service payments was brought about by lower payments in all categories. The sharpest reductions occurred in the outflow of interest and dividend payments which declined by 18 per cent from the unusually high second quarter level, in payment for miscellaneous current services which fell by 11 per cent and in Canadian residents' travel expenditures abroad which were reduced by 14 per cent.

Merchandise exports declined a little over 1 per cent from the record second quarter level. The declines were fairly general but particularly notable in exports of wheat and iron ore. Exports of non-ferrous metals were higher as nickel and aluminum increased and copper exports remained at the high level of the previous quarter. Exports of goods to the United States declined by 2 per cent, increased by over 1 per cent to the United Kingdom and fell by 10 per cent to all other countries combined.

Receipts for services changed little from the previous quarter. A reduction of just over 1 per cent in receipts was mainly due to a 4 per cent drop in receipts on non-residents' travel expenditures in Canada. Receipts on travel account were, however, much higher than in the same quarter last year.

## The Government Sector

The combined deficit for all levels of government declined 34 per cent from \$988 million in the second quarter to \$656 million in the third quarter of 1962, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. There was a drop of 50 per cent at the Federal level and of 18 per cent at the provincial-municipal level. This improvement was the result at the Federal level of an increase of revenue coupled with a decrease in expenditure between the two quarters and at the provincial-municipal level of the increase in total revenue exceeding the increase in total expenditure.



Seasonally adjusted, there was a small decline in total expenditure by all levels of government in the third quarter of 1962 over the previous quarter, with a decline of 1.3 per cent at the Federal level exceeding the 1 per cent increase in provincial-municipal outlays.

Although Federal transfer payments to the other levels of government rose by almost 10 per cent, seasonally adjusted, mainly because of increases in contributions to the provinces under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and in respect of vocational training, this was exceeded by a drop in expenditure on goods and services. The changes at the provincial-municipal level were insignificant.

There were gains in revenue, seasonally adjusted, from personal direct taxes at all levels of government, principally due to increases in receipts from personal income taxes. Federal indirect taxes rose by 8.7 per cent because of the increased revenue from customs import duties and excise taxes brought about, in the main, by the imposition on June 24, 1962, of the temporary surcharges on certain classes of imports.

#### Labour Income

The seasonally adjusted estimate of labour income rose by 0.7 per cent from the second to the third quarter of 1962. The increase was the smallest quarter-to-quarter rise recorded since 1960.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries also rose by 0.7 per cent from the second to the third quarter of the year. In the previous ten years, gains of this magnitude had been associated with declines in wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries. However, from the second to the third quarter of 1962, the figure for these industries advanced by 0.5 per cent. The moderate size of the overall wage and salary gain in part reflects an unusually small rise in the service-producing industries. The gain of 0.9 per cent in this area, although significant, was one of the smallest for the last decade. The relatively small size of the gain in part reflected the stability of the seasonally adjusted wage and salary total for government service, which in most recent years has shown substantial gains from quarter to quarter.

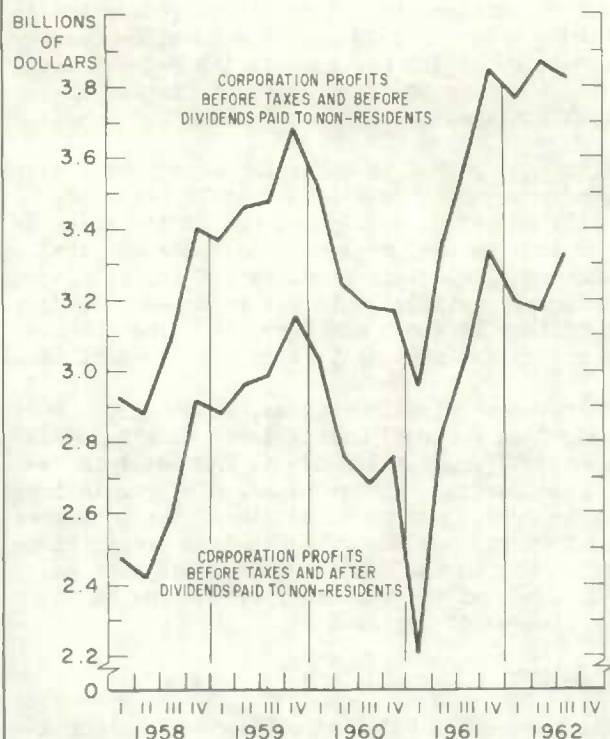
Precise information on the influence of labour price increases on labour income is not available. However, it is known that some wage rate increases occurred in the summer months. Taking these into account, the fact that wages and salaries in goods-producing industries rose by only 0.5 per cent suggests that there was little increase in the volume of labour used in this segment of the economy.

Gains in trade and transportation, communication and other utilities approximated the overall gain of 0.9 per cent estimated for the service-producing sector as a whole. The 0.8 per cent rise for trade was down sharply, as a rise of 2.1 per cent occurred from the first to the second quarter. Wages and salaries in government service did not change significantly over the quarter, as previously noted. However, the figure for finance and non-government service continued to climb, with combined wages and salaries for these two industry divisions gaining by 1.4 per cent between the second and third quarters of the year.



## CORPORATION PROFITS

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA AT ANNUAL RATES)



### Corporation Profits

Following an increase from the first to the second quarter of 1962, corporation profits (before taxes and before dividends paid to non-residents) showed a slight drop of 1 per cent in the third quarter of 1962, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$3.8 billion. However, profits remained at a near record level, 29.5 per cent above the cyclical trough in the first quarter, 1961.

The main industries contributing to the decline were: mines, quarries and oil wells; finance, insurance and real estate; and retail trade. The manufacturing, and transportation, storage and communication groups partly offset the decline.

Within manufacturing, increases were recorded in metal industries (including transportation equipment), non-metallic mineral products, food and beverages, wood, paper, and chemical products industries. Slight declines were noticed in petroleum and coal products, textile, and printing, publishing and allied industries.

Dividends paid to non-residents declined substantially by about 26 per cent, so that corporation profits before taxes and after dividends paid abroad increased by about 4 per cent.

### Changes in Corporation Profits - Selected Industries

	2nd Q. 1962 to 3rd Q. 1962 (Seasonally Adjusted)	3 Quarters 1961 to 3 Quarters 1962 (Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation)
	%	%
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells .....	- 16.5	20.3
Manufacturing Industries: .....	6.4	19.8
Food and Beverage Industries .....	7.9	8.4
Rubber Industries .....	- 16.7	- 6.2
Textile Industries .....	- 11.1	11.1
Wood Industries .....	13.0	26.2
Paper and Allied Industries .....	5.3	17.7
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries .....	- 11.1	14.0
Metal Industries (Including Transportation Equipment) .....	12.7	32.0
Electrical Products Industries .....	5.6	54.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries .....	26.3	28.9
Petroleum and Coal Products Industries .....	- 10.3	6.7
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries .....	11.8	18.8
Other Manufacturing Industries .....	- 5.9	8.5
Transportation, Storage and Communication .....	9.0	3.5
Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities .....	4.8	8.2
Wholesale Trade .....	-	- 2.0
Retail Trade .....	- 12.3	17.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	- 9.7	6.8
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries ...	5.9	7.8
Other Non-Manufacturing .....	- 8.3	4.9
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES .....	- 1.0	13.9



### Rent, Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income

Rent, interest and miscellaneous investment income dropped by about 2 per cent from the second quarter 1962 to the third quarter 1962 after adjustment for seasonal factors, chiefly because of a fall in profits of Federal government business enterprises and withholding taxes on interest and dividends paid to non-residents.

### Farm Income

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 2.5 per cent, seasonally adjusted, from the second to the third quarter of 1962. Record levels were attained in cash receipts from the sale of grain and livestock products, resulting from increases in the production of both of these items. Offsetting these increases were declines in cash income from the sale of other products, particularly tobacco, and in the profits of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Seasonally adjusted, net income received by farm operators from farm production, a component of personal income, declined 23 per cent in the third quarter. The decrease can be explained by the sharp drop in the Canadian Wheat Board payments from the irregularly high level of the second quarter.

### Non-Farm Unincorporated Business

Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, seasonally adjusted, increased 3 per cent in the third quarter over the second quarter rate. Gains were registered in about half of the industry groups with the other industrial groupings remaining unchanged.

### THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1962

As already mentioned, Gross National Product in the first three quarters of 1962 was running 8.8 per cent above the comparable period of 1961. Although all of the components of Gross National Product and Expenditure showed significant increases, an important feature in the comparison is the very much higher crop estimate in 1962 relative to the poor crop in the previous year.

The price component of Gross National Expenditure increased by somewhat over 1 per cent, on a year-over-year basis, as compared with an increase of 0.7 per cent between the year 1960 and the year 1961. Prices of both exports and imports rose sharply, the increases being associated with declines in the exchange rate that occurred in mid-1961 and again in the spring of 1962. Machinery and equipment, which has a high import content, also showed a significant increase in price. The price component of personal expenditure increased by 1.1 per cent as compared with an increase of 0.9 per cent between 1960 and 1961.

### Production and Employment

A comparison of the seasonally unadjusted production data for the first three quarters of 1962 with the corresponding data for 1961, reveals a somewhat less than 8 per cent increase in volume. This increase is reduced to about 6 per cent by the exclusion of agriculture. Similarly, the 10 per cent advance in the total goods-producing industries is reduced to about 7½ per cent by the exclusion of agriculture.

Among the other goods-producing industries both mining and manufacturing advanced by 9 per cent with the durables component of manufacturing showing the largest gains (12 per cent). This increase was probably largely a result of the recovery of the more cyclically volatile industries from the 1960-1961 cycle which troughed in the first quarter of 1961. Construction increased by 4 per cent.

The service-producing industries increased by over 4 per cent. Higher than average output increases occurred in the electric power and gas utility and in the more cyclically sensitive trade and transportation, communication and storage industry groups. The remaining service industry divisions continued to expand, showing an increase of approximately 3 per cent each.

Associated with the gain in production in the first nine months' comparison was a 3.2 per cent increase in employment. Agriculture was the only major industry to show a decline in employment. As in the recent past there were better gains in employment in the service-producing industries than in the goods-producing industries. The service group -- public, community and recreational, and other services -- with an advance of 5.5 per cent showed the largest increase of all the industries. In the nine months' comparison unemployment in 1962 averaged 6.1 per cent of the labour force compared with

7.8 per cent in the like period of 1961. The distribution of employment by industry is shown in the accompanying table.

Employment by Industry <sup>1/</sup>

	First Nine Months Averages (Estimated in Thousands)		Per Cent Change
	1961	1962	
Total Employed .....	6,014	6,205	3.2
Males .....	4,354	4,482	2.9
Females .....	1,660	1,723	3.8
Goods-Producing Industries .....	2,756	2,827	2.6
Agriculture .....	683	667	- 2.3
Other Primary Industries .....	174	176	1.1
Manufacturing .....	1,501	1,563	4.1
Construction .....	398	421	5.8
Service-Producing Industries .....	3,258	3,378	3.7
Transportation and Other Utilities .	511	525	2.7
Trade .....	976	991	1.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .	239	246	2.9
Service .....	1,532	1,616	5.5

<sup>1/</sup> Includes unpaid workers and self-employed persons.

Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

During the first three quarters of the year, personal expenditure increased 5 per cent over the first three quarters of 1961. This is 1 per cent more than is shown by similar comparisons for the two previous years.

All the major groups shared in the increase. The largest gain, 7 per cent, was registered by durable goods. This was in contrast to 1961 and 1960 which showed no change and -2 per cent respectively in similar three quarters comparisons. The largest contribution came from a 13 per cent advance in the net purchases of new and used cars.

Expenditures on non-durables increased 5½ per cent. Gains were widespread among individual items, with the increase in expenditure resulting from the introduction of the Ontario sales tax being significant.

Services rose 4½ per cent for the three quarters' comparison. Most of the larger items registered increases of 5 per cent or more. These were dampened by a large drop in net expenditure abroad.

The changes in consumer expenditure between 1961 and 1962 are shown in the accompanying table.



Consumer Expenditure  
Per Cent Change

	Year 1960 to Year 1961	3 Quarters 1961 to 3 Quarters 1962
Food .....	1.8	2.8
Clothing .....	1.6	3.6
Other .....	7.3	9.7
Total Non-Durable Goods .....	3.8	5.4
Appliances and Radios .....	2.7	- 1.0
Home Furnishings and Furniture .....	2.1	4.1
Autos (New and Used) .....	0.4	12.9
Other .....	- 1.2	0.6
Total Durable Goods .....	1.0	7.2
Total All Goods .....	3.2	5.8
Total Services .....	4.7	4.5
Total Personal Expenditure ..... (Goods and Services)	3.8	5.3

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Looking at the levels of business fixed capital formation for the first three quarters of the year, the total shows an increase of 7 per cent over the same period one year ago, 1 per cent higher than the anticipations for the full year 1962 released in the mid-year review, "Private and Public Investment in Canada - Outlook 1962". A breakdown of the total for the same period shows new residential construction 7 per cent ahead, non-residential construction higher by 4 per cent and machinery and equipment almost 10 per cent higher. These figures compare with the anticipations for the full year of 4½ per cent, 1 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

Non-Farm Business Inventories

A comparison of the investment in inventories during the three quarters of this year with the same quarters of last year, reveals that, at the total level, investment in inventories increased by about \$128 million. This increase was entirely due to the substantial positive turn-around of the present third quarter.

By industry, manufacturing and retail inventories accounted for the above increase. Wholesale inventories were reduced. The other industries showed virtually no change.

Exports and Imports of Merchandise and Services

A comparison of the first nine months of 1961 with the comparable period one year ago reveals total exports to be almost 9 per cent higher, with almost equal relative gains in both merchandise and services. Imports increased by a little over 9 per cent, with more than an 11 per cent increase in merchandise and almost 5 per cent in services.

Crude petroleum and iron ore are outstanding among the commodities showing higher sales but there were good gains in aluminum products, lumber and timber, woodpulp, nickel and copper. Declines were registered by uranium ores and concentrates, wheat and newsprint. In the case of imports, automobiles and parts, non-farm machinery and electrical apparatus were prominent among the commodities which were higher in 1962. Something less than one-half of the increases on both sides of trade was ascribable to higher export and import prices, a reflection of the change in the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar. The changes in exports by leading commodities and leading countries are shown in the accompanying table.



# Domestic Exports

	Jan. - Sept. 1961	Jan. - Sept. 1962	Per Cent Change
(Thousands of Dollars)			
<u>Leading Commodities:</u>			
Newsprint Paper .....	561,749	546,506	- 2.7
Wheat .....	464,303	414,950	- 10.6
Lumber and Timber .....	266,182	300,877	+ 13.0
Woodpulp .....	255,496	275,601	+ 7.9
Nickel .....	234,657	248,880	+ 6.1
Aluminum and Products .....	181,044	212,727	+ 17.5
Copper and Products .....	150,472	157,662	+ 4.8
Uranium Ores and Concentrates .....	150,207	126,206	- 16.0
Petroleum, Crude .....	108,519	174,377	+ 60.7
Fish and Fishery Products .....	100,220	111,853	+ 11.6
Asbestos and Products .....	92,144	95,236	+ 3.4
Iron Ore .....	98,888	169,754	+ 71.7
Farm Machinery and Implements .....	66,856	66,417	- 0.7
<u>Leading Countries:</u>			
United States .....	2,236,186	2,667,117	+ 19.3
United Kingdom .....	662,789	660,033	- 0.4
European Common Market .....	341,267	300,158	- 12.0
Japan .....	172,232	158,930	- 7.7
Other .....	750,722	711,717	- 5.2
Total Domestic Exports ..	4,163,196	4,497,955	+ 8.0

Between the first three quarters of 1961 and the first three quarters of 1962 the deficit on invisibles narrowed a little. A decline of the deficit on travel account was partially offset by larger net payments on freight, interest and dividends and business services.

The surplus on merchandise trade was cut from some \$109 million to some \$8 million and the deficit on invisibles declined from \$775 million to \$762 million. Thus the total deficit rose from \$666 to \$754 million.

## The Government Sector

Data for the first three quarters of 1962 compared with the same period of 1961 showed a 12 per cent decrease in the deficit of all levels of government, with the increase at the Federal level being more than offset by the decrease at the provincial-municipal level. The change at the Federal level was due to expenditure increasing to a greater extent than did revenue. At the provincial-municipal level, revenues advanced because of the over-lapping of the old and new tax arrangements at the beginning of 1962 and because of increased retail sales tax and real property tax revenues.

## Labour Income

In the comparison of the first nine months of 1962 with the same period of 1961, labour income rose by 6.5 per cent. The increases for manufacturing, which is the largest industry in the goods-producing group, was 7.8 per cent. A gain of 7.2 per cent was recorded in the finance, service and government grouping. However, gains in the remaining goods-producing industries were larger than those in the rest of the service-producing industries, and in consequence the overall rise for goods-producing industries (7.6 per cent) exceeded that for service-producing industries (5.8 per cent).

## Corporation Profits

In a comparison of the first three quarters of 1962 with the same period of 1961, corporation profits rose by about 14 per cent reflecting the record levels maintained during this year. The chief industries contributing to this increase were: manufacturing; mines, quarries and oil wells; retail trade; and finance, insurance and real estate groups. Higher profits were experienced by all industry groups except wholesale trade which showed a negligible decline.

Dividends paid to non-residents declined by about 5 per cent and corporation profits before taxes and after dividends paid abroad rose substantially by about 18 per cent.

Rent, Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income

In the first three quarters of this year, rent, interest and miscellaneous investment income was about 5 per cent higher than in the same period of 1961. All components contributed to the increase except withholding taxes on interest and dividends paid abroad.

Farm Income

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production increased sharply in the first three quarters of 1962 compared with the same period of 1961. Most of this increase can be attributed to the value of the 1962 grain crop, now estimated to be approximately \$560 million higher than the 1961 crop. However, cash receipts from the sale of grains declined, a reflection of the low crop production of last year. This was partially offset by increased receipts from the sale of livestock products resulting from the higher livestock prices during 1962.

Non-Farm Unincorporated Business

In a comparison of the first three quarters of 1962 with the first three quarters of 1961, net income of unincorporated non-farm business increased 8 per cent. The largest increase was in net income from retail trade with the other industries showing smaller increases or remaining flat.





TABLES UNADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

TABLE 1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income .....	4,423	4,702	4,903	4,856	18,884	4,732	5,022	5,185
2. Military Pay and Allowances .....	129	140	137	144	550	147	152	145
3. Corporation Profits before Taxes and before Dividends Paid to Non-Residents .....	609	910	969	950	3,438	767	1,051	1,017
4. Deduct: Dividends Paid to Non-Residents(1) .....	- 164	- 120	- 132	- 172	- 588	- 129	- 150	- 117
5. Rent, Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income .....	610	601	666	652	2,529	633	662	680
6. Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production(2) .....	33	133	680	91	937	15	125	1,215
7. Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated business(3) .....	438	559	598	654	2,249	491	604	624
8. Inventory Valuation Adjustment(4) .....	12	- 16	- 31	- 51	- 86	- 28	- 47	- 51
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST .....	6,090	6,909	7,790	7,124	27,913	6,628	7,419	8,698
10. Indirect Taxes less Subsidies .....	1,110	1,155	1,137	1,241	4,643	1,226	1,292	1,340
11. Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments .....	1,025	1,080	1,124	1,120	4,349	1,062	1,151	1,191
12. Residual Error of Estimate .....	- 81	- 134	67	87	- 61	- 125	- 225	15
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES .....	8,144	9,010	10,118	9,572	36,844	8,791	9,637	11,244
14. (Gross National Product at Market Prices excluding Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators)	(8,111)	(8,877)	(9,438)	(9,481)	(35,907)	(8,776)	(9,512)	(10,029)

(1) Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.

(2) Includes change in farm inventories as shown in line 11, Table 4. An adjustment has been made to take account of the accrued earnings of farm operators arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

(3) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

(4) See footnote 4, Table 2.

TABLE 2. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services .....	5,569	6,066	5,992	6,626	24,253	5,950	6,397	6,208
2. Government Expenditure on Goods and Services(1, 2) .....	1,581	1,630	2,074	1,898	7,183	1,740	1,799	2,156
3. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation(3) .....	1,284	1,662	1,837	1,710	6,493	1,390	1,806	1,920
4. New Residential Construction .....	247	364	441	406	1,458	291	388	450
5. New Non-Residential Construction .....	476	623	814	734	2,647	512	664	817
6. New Machinery and Equipment .....	561	675	582	570	2,388	587	754	653
7. Value of Physical Change in Inventories(4) .....	- 49	- 187	331	- 333	- 238	- 81	- 224	1,030
8. Non-Farm Business Inventories .....	208	- 57	- 47	105	209	209	- 79	102
9. Farm Inventories and Grain in Commercial Channels .....	- 257	- 130	378	- 438	- 447	- 290	- 145	928
10. Exports of Goods and Services .....	1,578	1,861	2,117	2,022	7,578	1,724	2,075	2,238
11. Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services .....	- 1,900	- 2,157	- 2,165	- 2,265	- 8,487	- 2,058	- 2,441	- 2,292
12. Residual Error of Estimate .....	81	135	- 68	- 86	62	126	225	- 16
13. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES ....	8,144	9,010	10,118	9,572	36,844	8,791	9,637	11,244

(1) Includes outlays on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, other than government business enterprises. Also includes net purchases of government commodity agencies.

(2) For details of defence expenditures see line 3 Table 6.

(3) Includes capital expenditures by private and government business enterprises, private non-commercial institutions, and outlays on new residential construction by individuals and business investors.

(4) The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment. (See line 8, Table 1).



TABLE 3. Source of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	4,423	4,702	4,903	4,856	18,884	4,732	5,022	5,185
2. Deduct: Employer and Employee Contributions to Social Insurance and Government Pension Funds	- 194	- 188	- 199	- 200	- 781	- 197	- 194	- 209
3. Military Pay and Allowances	129	140	137	144	550	147	152	145
4. Net Income Received by Farm Operators from Farm Production(1)	57	108	669	75	909	- 14	223	1,177
5. Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	438	559	598	654	2,249	491	604	624
6. Interest, Dividends, and Net Rental Income of Persons(2)	672	706	686	786	2,850	690	752	755
Transfer Payments to Persons:								
7. From Government (Excluding Interest)	978	825	754	786	3,343	1,054	892	834
8. Charitable Contributions by Corporation	9	12	12	12	45	12	12	12
9. PERSONAL INCOME	6,512	6,864	7,560	7,113	28,049	6,915	7,463	8,523

(1) This item differs from line 6 of Table 1 by excluding the adjustment which has been made to take account of the accrued net earnings arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

(2) Includes all government debt interest paid to persons.

TABLE 4. Disposition of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Direct Taxes	573	670	628	633	2,504	623	716	675
2. Income Taxes	454	584	543	545	2,126	500	627	586
3. Succession Duties and Estate Taxes	37	33	38	38	146	40	38	43
4. Miscellaneous	82	53	47	50	232	83	51	46
5. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	5,569	6,066	5,992	6,626	24,253	5,950	6,397	6,208
6. Non-Durable Goods	2,713	2,926	3,002	3,498	12,139	2,895	3,055	3,160
7. Durable Goods	554	743	642	755	2,694	638	823	618
8. Services(1)	2,302	2,397	2,348	2,373	9,420	2,417	2,519	2,430
9. Personal Net Saving	370	128	940	- 146	1,292	342	350	1,640
10. Personal Saving Excluding Change in Farm Inventories	605	204	575	222	1,606	561	400	788
11. Value of Physical Change in Farm Inventories	- 235	- 76	365	- 368	- 314	- 219	- 50	852
12. PERSONAL INCOME	6,512	6,864	7,560	7,113	28,049	6,915	7,463	8,523
13. (Personal Disposable Income)(2)	(5,939)	(6,194)	(6,932)	(6,480)	(25,545)	(6,292)	(6,747)	(7,848)

(1) Includes net expenditure abroad.

(2) Personal Income less Total Personal Direct Taxes.

TABLE 5. Government Revenue, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Direct Taxes - Persons .....	573	670	628	633	2,504	623	716	675
2. Federal .....	461	582	543	546	2,132	468	564	526
3. Provincial and Municipal .....	112	88	85	87	372	155	152	149
4. Direct Taxes - Corporations .....	314	425	455	416	1,610	378	473	457
5. Federal .....	258	348	373	341	1,320	287	359	347
6. (Federal Tax Collections) .....	(302)	(367)	(319)	(301)	(1,289)	(322)	(373)	(326)
7. Provincial .....	56	77	82	75	290	91	114	110
8. (Provincial Tax Collections) .....	(77)	(70)	(75)	(63)	(285)	(91)	(79)	(101)
Withholding Taxes:								
9. Federal(1) .....	34	26	26	23	109	26	35	22
10. Indirect Taxes .....	1,153	1,207	1,233	1,300	4,893	1,289	1,361	1,412
11. Federal .....	496	553	554	587	2,190	528	596	635
12. Provincial and Municipal .....	657	654	679	713	2,703	761	765	777
13. Investment Income .....	232	252	284	344	1,112	251	287	267
14. Federal .....	67	84	112	143	406	73	109	84
15. Provincial and Municipal .....	165	168	172	201	706	178	178	183
16. Employer and Employee Contributions to Social Insurance and Government Pension Funds .....	194	188	199	200	781	197	194	209
17. Federal .....	128	119	129	131	507	128	122	135
18. Provincial and Municipal .....	66	69	70	69	274	69	72	74
Transfers from Federal:								
19. Provincial and Municipal .....	258	298	283	284	1,123	299	255	277
20. Total Revenue .....	2,758	3,066	3,108	3,200	12,132	3,063	3,321	3,319
21. Federal .....	1,444	1,712	1,737	1,771	6,664	1,510	1,785	1,749
22. Provincial and Municipal .....	1,314	1,354	1,371	1,429	5,468	1,553	1,536	1,570

(1) Beginning in 1962, the withholding tax series has been adjusted to conform more closely with the flow of interest and dividends to non-residents.

TABLE 6. Government Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Goods and Services .....	1,581	1,630	2,074	1,898	7,183	1,740	1,799	2,156
2. Federal .....	696	716	793	765	2,970	749	771	769
3. (Defence) .....	(438)	(367)	(391)	(421)	(1,617)	(471)	(401)	(398)
4. Provincial and Municipal .....	885	914	1,281	1,133	4,213	991	1,028	1,387
5. Transfer Payments to Persons (Excluding Interest on the Public Debt) .....	978	825	754	786	3,343	1,054	892	834
6. Federal .....	601	519	425	469	2,014	666	527	455
7. Provincial and Municipal .....	377	306	329	317	1,329	388	365	379
8. Interest on the Public Debt .....	229	289	235	373	1,126	234	308	262
9. Federal .....	160	187	169	267	783	157	199	189
10. Provincial and Municipal .....	69	102	66	106	343	77	109	73
11. Subsidies .....	43	52	96	59	250	63	69	72
12. Federal .....	40	49	83	48	220	58	65	59
13. Provincial .....	3	3	13	11	30	5	4	13
Transfers to Provincial and Municipal:								
14. Federal .....	258	298	283	284	1,123	299	255	277
15. Total Expenditure .....	3,089	3,094	3,442	3,400	13,025	3,390	3,323	3,601
16. Federal .....	1,755	1,769	1,753	1,833	7,110	1,929	1,817	1,749
17. Provincial and Municipal .....	1,334	1,325	1,689	1,567	5,915	1,461	1,506	1,852
18. Deficit (-) or Surplus(+) .....	- 331	- 28	- 334	- 200	- 893	- 327	- 2	- 282
19. Federal .....	- 311	- 57	- 16	- 62	- 446	- 419(1)	- 32	-
20. Provincial and Municipal .....	- 20	29	- 318	- 138	- 447	92(1)	30	- 282
21. Total Expenditure Minus Deficit or Plus Surplus .....	2,758	3,066	3,108	3,200	12,132	3,063	3,321	3,319
22. Federal .....	1,444	1,712	1,737	1,771	6,664	1,510	1,785	1,749
23. Provincial and Municipal .....	1,314	1,354	1,371	1,429	5,468	1,553	1,536	1,570

(1) In this quarter the federal deficit is irregularly high by about \$75 million and the provincial - municipal surplus also correspondingly high as a consequence of the introduction of the new tax collection arrangements and the continuation in this quarter of transfer payments to the provinces under the former tax rental agreements.



TABLE 7. Source of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Net Saving .....	370	128	940	- 146	1,292	342	350	1,640
2. Business Gross Saving .....	1,024	1,364	1,410	1,358	5,156	1,239	1,365	1,558
3. Undistributed Corporation Profits .....	23	259	275	222	779	148	312	329
4. Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments .....	1,025	1,080	1,124	1,120	4,349	1,062	1,151	1,191
5. Adjustment on Grain Transactions(1) .....	- 24	25	11	16	28	29	- 98	38
6. Inventory Valuation Adjustment .....	12	- 16	- 31	- 51	- 86	- 28	- 47	- 51
7. Government Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) .....	- 331	- 28	- 334	- 200	- 893	- 327	- 2	- 282
8. Residual Error of Estimate .....	- 81	- 134	67	87	- 61	- 125	- 225	15
9. Totals .....	994	1,314	2,052	1,048	5,408	1,101	1,441	2,880

(1) This item is an adjustment to take account of the accrued earnings of farm operators arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board. See also footnote 1, Table 3.

TABLE 8. Disposition of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation .....	1,284	1,662	1,837	1,710	6,493	1,390	1,806	1,920
2. New Residential Construction .....	247	364	441	406	1,458	291	388	450
3. New Non-Residential Construction .....	476	623	814	734	2,647	512	664	817
4. New Machinery and Equipment .....	561	675	582	570	2,388	587	754	653
5. Value of Physical Change in Inventories .....	- 49	- 187	331	- 333	- 238	- 81	- 224	1,030
6. Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) on Current Account with Non-Residents .....	- 322	- 296	- 48	- 243	- 909	- 334	- 366	- 54
7. Residual Error of Estimate .....	81	135	- 68	- 86	62	126	225	- 16
8. Totals .....	994	1,314	2,052	1,048	5,408	1,101	1,441	2,880

TABLE 9. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1957) Dollars, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services .....	5,254	5,728	5,637	6,240	22,859	5,576	5,967	5,743
2. Non-Durable Goods .....	2,618	2,825	2,874	3,352	11,669	2,772	2,909	2,979
3. Durable Goods .....	540	729	648	758	2,675	642	826	623
4. Services .....	2,096	2,174	2,115	2,130	8,515	2,162	2,232	2,141
5. Government Expenditure on Goods and Services ...	1,406	1,511	1,970	1,721	6,608	1,494	1,631	2,013
6. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation .....	1,184	1,534	1,696	1,576	5,990	1,263	1,628	1,728
7. New Residential Construction .....	226	332	402	369	1,329	262	346	398
8. New Non-Residential Construction .....	439	577	760	684	2,460	469	605	747
9. New Machinery and Equipment .....	519	625	534	523	2,201	532	677	583
10. Change in Inventories .....	- 34	- 221	268	- 275	- 262	- 24	- 225	930
11. Non-Farm Business Inventories .....	204	- 51	- 49	105	209	208	- 82	93
12. Farm Inventories and Grain in Commercial Channels .....	- 238	- 170	317	- 380	- 471	- 232	- 143	837
13. Exports of Goods and Services .....	1,550	1,816	2,035	1,942	7,343	1,640	1,939	2,090
14. Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services .....	- 1,830	- 2,070	- 2,033	- 2,134	- 8,067	-1,897	- 2,211	- 2,074
15. Residual Error of Estimate .....	75	127	- 64	- 80	58	116	209	- 15
16. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1957) DOLLARS .....	7,605	8,425	9,509	8,990	34,529	8,168	8,938	10,415

(1) The implicit price deflators of the seasonally unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, derived by dividing the value figures in Table 2 by the constant dollar figures in Table 9, are not suitable as indicators of quarter-to-quarter price change. This is because they are currently weighted and therefore are affected by compositional shifts which occur within the unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, on a quarter-to-quarter basis. Quarter-to-quarter comparisons based on seasonally adjusted data are less subject to the problem of shifting weights and may be used as a measure of price change.

TABLES ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION AND AT ANNUAL RATES



TABLE 10. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates (millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income .....	18,412	18,736	19,060	19,328	18,884	19,700	20,016	20,160
2. Military Pay and Allowances .....	540	544	544	572	550	600	592	576
3. Corporation Profits before Taxes and before Dividends paid to Non-Residents .....	2,956	3,364	3,588	3,844	3,438	3,768	3,868	3,828
4. Deduct: Dividends Paid to Non-Residents(1) .....	- 748	- 544	- 548	- 512	- 588	- 576	- 684	- 504
5. Rent, Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income .....	2,480	2,468	2,616	2,552	2,529	2,616	2,712	2,668
6. Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production(2) .....	864	932	1,016	936	937	1,340	1,432	1,468
7. Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business(3) .....	2,092	2,224	2,372	2,308	2,249	2,388	2,372	2,448
8. Inventory Valuation Adjustment .....	48	- 64	- 124	- 204	- 86	- 112	- 188	- 204
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST .....	26,644	27,660	28,524	28,824	27,913	29,724	30,120	30,440
10. Indirect Taxes less Subsidies .....	4,556	4,584	4,540	4,892	4,643	5,024	5,132	5,324
11. Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments .....	4,312	4,284	4,388	4,412	4,349	4,480	4,556	4,656
12. Residual Error of Estimate .....	48	- 40	- 56	- 196	- 61	- 228	- 240	- 164
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES ...	35,560	36,488	37,396	37,932	36,844	39,000	39,568	40,256
14. (Gross National Product at Market Prices excluding Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators) .....	(34,696)	(35,556)	(36,380)	(36,996)	(35,907)	(37,660)	(38,136)	(38,788)

(1) See footnote 1, Table 1.

(2) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production and standard seasonal adjustments for withdrawals of grain from farm stocks and the change in livestock items. Because of the arbitrary elements, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of farm operators.

(3) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

TABLE 11. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates (millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services .....	23,784	24,124	24,504	24,600	24,253	25,312	25,420	25,544
2. Government Expenditure on Goods and Services(1, 2) .....	6,924	7,140	7,284	7,384	7,183	7,660	7,904	7,692
3. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation(3) .....	6,392	6,260	6,620	6,700	6,493	6,840	6,868	6,968
4. New Residential Construction .....	1,344	1,436	1,576	1,476	1,458	1,548	1,536	1,592
5. New Non-Residential Construction .....	2,616	2,560	2,652	2,760	2,647	2,748	2,760	2,696
6. New Machinery and Equipment .....	2,432	2,264	2,392	2,464	2,388	2,544	2,572	2,680
7. Value of Physical Change in Inventories ...	- 332	- 212	- 316	- 92	- 238	88	84	804
8. Non-Farm Business Inventories .....	60	168	104	504	209	24	60	716
9. Farm Inventories and Grain in Commercial Channels(4) .....	- 392	- 380	- 420	- 596	- 447	64	24	88
10. Exports of Goods and Services .....	7,184	7,316	7,856	7,956	7,578	7,836	8,320	8,212
11. Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services ...	- 8,344	- 8,184	- 8,608	- 8,812	- 8,487	- 8,964	- 9,268	- 9,128
12. Residual Error of Estimate .....	- 48	44	56	196	62	228	240	164
13. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	35,560	36,488	37,396	37,932	36,844	39,000	39,568	40,256
Detail of Farm Inventories and GICC:								
Value of grain crop production .....	636	636	636	640	637	1,200	1,200	1,200
Depletions of farm stocks of grain .....	- 1,156	- 1,040	- 928	- 828	- 988	- 976	- 888	- 1,204
Change in livestock inventories .....	92	160	12	- 116	37	- 4	16	4
Grain in Commercial Channels .....	36	- 136	- 140	- 292	- 133	- 156	- 304	88

(1) See footnote 1, Table 2.

(2) For details of defence expenditures, see line 3, Table 15.

(3) See footnote 3, Table 2.

(4) In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain crop production in each quarter is taken as one-fourth of the estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole (see footnote 1, Table 10). All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

TABLE 12. Source of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income .....	18,412	18,736	19,060	19,328	18,884	19,700	20,016	20,160
2. Deduct: Employer and Employee Contributions to Social Insurance and Government Pension Funds .....	- 752	- 780	- 800	- 792	- 781	- 768	- 804	- 840
3. Military Pay and Allowances .....	540	544	544	572	550	600	592	576
4. Net Income Received by Farm Operators from Farm Production(1) .....	872	808	1,008	948	909	1,124	1,756	1,348
5. Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business .....	2,092	2,224	2,372	2,308	2,249	2,388	2,372	2,448
6. Interest, Dividends, and Net Rental Income of Persons(2) .....	2,800	2,832	2,828	2,940	2,850	2,892	3,008	3,088
Transfer Payments to Persons:								
7. From Government (Excluding Interest) .....	3,268	3,304	3,360	3,440	3,343	3,584	3,596	3,636
8. Charitable Contributions by Corporations .....	44	44	44	48	45	48	48	48
9. PERSONAL INCOME .....	27,276	27,712	28,416	28,792	28,049	29,568	30,584	30,464

(1) This item differs from line 6, Table 10 by excluding the adjustment which has been made to take account of the accrued net earnings arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.  
(2) Includes all government debt interest paid to persons.

TABLE 13. Disposition of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Direct Taxes .....	2,396	2,460	2,584	2,576	2,504	2,620	2,664	2,768
2. Income Taxes .....	2,024	2,088	2,192	2,200	2,126	2,232	2,276	2,348
3. Succession Duties and Estate Taxes ....	148	132	152	152	146	160	152	172
4. Miscellaneous .....	224	240	240	224	232	228	236	248
5. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services .....	23,784	24,124	24,504	24,600	24,253	25,312	25,420	25,544
6. Non-Durable Goods .....	11,976	12,164	12,280	12,136	12,139	12,560	12,532	12,792
7. Durable Goods .....	2,532	2,592	2,768	2,884	2,694	3,028	3,052	2,844
8. Services(1) .....	9,276	9,368	9,456	9,580	9,420	9,724	9,836	9,908
9. Personal Net Saving .....	1,096	1,128	1,328	1,616	1,292	1,636	2,500	2,152
10. PERSONAL INCOME .....	27,276	27,712	28,416	28,792	28,049	29,568	30,584	30,464
11. (Personal Disposable Income)(2) .....	(24,880)	(25,252)	(25,832)	(26,216)	(25,545)	(26,948)	(27,920)	(27,696)

(1) Includes net expenditure abroad.  
(2) Personal Income less Total Personal Direct Taxes.

TABLE 14. Government Revenue, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Direct Taxes - Persons .....	2,396	2,460	2,584	2,576	2,504	2,620	2,664	2,768
2. Federal .....	2,048	2,084	2,192	2,204	2,132	2,080	2,048	2,104
3. Provincial and Municipal .....	348	376	392	372	372	540	616	664
4. Direct Taxes - Corporations .....	1,432	1,588	1,716	1,704	1,610	1,716	1,768	1,720
5. Federal .....	1,176	1,304	1,404	1,396	1,320	1,304	1,344	1,304
6. (Federal Tax Collections) .....	(1,332)	(1,276)	(1,252)	(1,296)	(1,289)	(1,384)	(1,308)	(1,280)
7. Provincial .....	256	284	312	308	290	412	424	416
8. (Provincial Tax Collections) .....	(280)	(276)	(288)	(296)	(285)	(328)	(316)	(388)
Withholding Taxes:								
9. Federal(1) .....	112	112	108	104	109	104	144	104
10. Indirect Taxes .....	4,764	4,792	4,904	5,112	4,893	5,308	5,400	5,592
11. Federal .....	2,164	2,156	2,196	2,244	2,190	2,292	2,312	2,512
12. Provincial and Municipal(2) .....	2,600	2,636	2,708	2,868	2,703	3,016	3,088	3,080
13. Investment Income .....	1,060	1,060	1,208	1,120	1,112	1,140	1,188	1,140
14. Federal .....	364	360	496	404	406	396	448	392
15. Provincial and Municipal .....	696	700	712	716	706	744	740	748
16. Employer and Employee Contributions to Social Insurance and Government Pension Funds .....	752	780	800	792	781	768	804	840
17. Federal .....	488	504	520	516	507	492	516	544
18. Provincial and Municipal .....	264	276	280	276	274	276	288	296
Transfers from Federal:								
19. Provincial and Municipal .....	1,004	1,176	1,156	1,156	1,123	1,176	1,012	1,108
20. Total Revenue .....	11,520	11,968	12,476	12,564	12,132	12,832	12,980	13,272
21. Federal .....	6,352	6,520	6,916	6,868	6,664	6,668	6,812	6,960
22. Provincial and Municipal .....	5,168	5,448	5,560	5,696	5,468	6,164	6,168	6,312

(1) See footnote 1, Table 5.

(2) The quarterly figures of real property taxes unadjusted and seasonally adjusted are obtained by dividing annual totals by four since real property taxes accrue uniformly throughout the taxation year. Because in recent years, changes in real property tax rates have been generally upward this treatment gives rise to fictitious seasonal between the fourth and first quarters in the seasonally adjusted indirect taxes series.

TABLE 15. Government Expenditure, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Goods and Services .....	6,924	7,140	7,284	7,384	7,183	7,660	7,904	7,692
2. Federal .....	2,848	2,968	3,008	3,056	2,970	3,060	3,140	2,940
3. (Defence) .....	(1,560)	(1,636)	(1,592)	(1,680)	(1,617)	(1,680)	(1,724)	(1,624)
4. Provincial and Municipal .....	4,076	4,172	4,276	4,328	4,213	4,600	4,764	4,752
5. Transfer Payments to Persons (Excluding Interest on the Public Debt) .....	3,268	3,304	3,360	3,440	3,343	3,584	3,596	3,636
6. Federal .....	1,984	2,024	2,000	2,048	2,014	2,240	2,088	2,088
7. Provincial and Municipal .....	1,284	1,280	1,360	1,392	1,329	1,344	1,508	1,548
8. Interest on the Public Debt .....	1,084	1,136	1,112	1,172	1,126	1,104	1,188	1,224
9. Federal .....	748	800	764	820	783	748	824	836
10. Provincial and Municipal .....	336	336	348	352	343	356	364	388
11. Subsidies .....	208	208	364	220	250	284	268	268
12. Federal .....	180	180	332	188	220	252	236	232
13. Provincial .....	28	28	32	32	30	32	32	36
Transfers to Other Levels of Government:								
14. Federal .....	1,004	1,176	1,156	1,156	1,123	1,176	1,012	1,108
15. Total Expenditure .....	12,488	12,964	13,276	13,372	13,025	13,808	13,968	13,928
16. Federal .....	6,764	7,148	7,260	7,268	7,110	7,476	7,300	7,204
17. Provincial and Municipal .....	5,724	5,816	6,016	6,104	5,915	6,332	6,668	6,724
18. Deficit (-) or Surplus (+) .....	- 968	- 996	- 800	- 808	- 893	- 976	- 988	- 656
19. Federal .....	- 412	- 628	- 344	- 400	- 446	(1)	- 488	- 244
20. Provincial and Municipal .....	- 556	- 368	- 456	- 408	- 447	(1)	- 500	- 412
21. Total Expenditure Minus Deficit or Plus Surplus .....	11,520	11,968	12,476	12,564	12,132	12,832	12,980	13,272
22. Federal .....	6,352	6,520	6,916	6,868	6,664	6,668	6,812	6,960
23. Provincial and Municipal .....	5,168	5,448	5,560	5,696	5,468	6,164	6,168	6,312

(1) In this quarter the federal deficit is irregularly high by about \$300 million and the provincial-municipal deficit correspondingly low as a consequence of the introduction of the new tax collection arrangements and the continuation in this quarter of transfer payments to the provinces under the former tax rental agreements. Reflecting this overlap, the federal deficit amounts to \$808 million and the provincial-municipal deficit to \$168 million seasonally adjusted and at annual rates.



TABLE 16. Source of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Net Saving .....	1,096	1,128	1,328	1,616	1,292	1,636	2,500	2,152
2. Business Gross Saving .....	4,628	5,196	5,260	5,540	5,156	5,708	5,160	5,892
3. Undistributed Corporation Profits .....	324	788	864	1,140	779	1,012	928	1,116
4. Capital Consumption Allowances, etc. ....	4,312	4,284	4,388	4,412	4,349	4,480	4,556	4,656
5. Adjustment on Grain Transactions(1) .....	- 8	124	8	- 12	28	216	- 324	120
6. Inventory Valuation Adjustment .....	48	- 64	- 124	- 204	- 86	- 112	- 188	- 204
7. Government Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) .....	- 968	- 996	- 800	- 808	- 893	- 976	- 988	- 656
8. Residual Error of Estimate .....	48	- 40	- 56	- 196	- 61	- 228	- 240	- 164
9. Totals .....	4,852	5,224	5,608	5,948	5,408	6,028	6,244	7,020

(1) This item is an adjustment to take account of the accrued earnings of farm operators arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board. See also footnote 1, Table 3.

TABLE 17. Disposition of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation .....	6,392	6,260	6,620	6,700	6,493	6,840	6,868	6,968
2. New Residential Construction .....	1,344	1,436	1,576	1,476	1,458	1,548	1,536	1,592
3. New Non-Residential Construction .....	2,616	2,560	2,652	2,760	2,647	2,748	2,760	2,696
4. New Machinery and Equipment .....	2,432	2,264	2,392	2,464	2,388	2,544	2,572	2,680
5. Value of Physical Change in Inventories .....	- 332	- 212	- 316	- 92	- 238	88	84	804
6. Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) on Current Account with Non-Residents .....	- 1,160	- 868	- 752	- 856	- 909	- 1,128	- 948	- 916
7. Residual Error of Estimate .....	- 48	44	56	196	62	228	240	164
8. Totals .....	4,852	5,224	5,608	5,948	5,408	6,028	6,244	7,020

TABLE 18. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1957) Dollars, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962(1)  
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(millions of dollars)

	1961					1962		
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III
1. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services .....	22,476	22,776	23,068	23,116	22,859	23,744	23,712	23,672
2. Non-Durable Goods .....	11,532	11,736	11,792	11,616	11,669	11,996	11,920	12,096
3. Durable Goods .....	2,504	2,544	2,744	2,908	2,675	3,064	3,072	2,832
4. Services .....	8,440	8,496	8,532	8,592	8,515	8,684	8,720	8,744
5. Government Expenditure on Goods and Services ....	6,392	6,608	6,720	6,712	6,608	6,900	7,100	6,892
6. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation .....	5,904	5,780	6,108	6,168	5,990	6,228	6,196	6,260
7. New Residential Construction .....	1,220	1,312	1,440	1,344	1,329	1,388	1,372	1,412
8. New Non-Residential Construction .....	2,424	2,376	2,476	2,564	2,460	2,528	2,516	2,456
9. New Machinery and Equipment .....	2,260	2,092	2,192	2,260	2,201	2,312	2,308	2,392
10. Change in Inventories .....	- 364	- 248	- 340	- 96	- 262	68	84	724
11. Non-Farm Business Inventories .....	64	176	112	484	209	28	64	680
12. Farm Inventories and Grain in Commercial Channels .....	- 428	- 424	- 452	- 580	- 471	40	20	44
13. Exports of Goods and Services .....	7,036	7,148	7,564	7,624	7,343	7,436	7,796	7,660
14. Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services .....	- 8,068	- 7,884	- 8,080	- 8,236	- 8,067	- 8,316	- 8,424	- 8,284
15. Residual Error of Estimate .....	- 44	40	52	184	58	212	224	152
16. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1957) DOLLARS .....	33,332	34,220	35,092	35,472	34,529	36,272	36,688	37,076

(1) See footnote 1, Table 9.

