SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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National Income
diture Accounts THIRD QUARTER 1970


# NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS 

## THIRD QUARTER 1970

Published by duhoniy of
The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

## IHE SYSIEM OE NATIONAI ACCOUNES

In Canada, the National Accounts have been developed since the close of the Second World Wat in a series of publications relating to their constituent parts. These have now reached a stage of evolution where they can be termed a "System of National Accounts". For purposes of identification, all publications (containing tables of statistics, descriptions of conceptual frameworks, and descriptions of sources and methods) which make up this System will now carry the term "System of National Accounts" as a general title

The System of National Accounts in Canada cansists of several parts. The annual and quarterly Income and Expenditure Accounts (included with Catalogue Nos. carrying the prefix 13) were, historically speaking, the first set of statistics to be referred to with the title "National Accounts" (National Accounts, Income and Expenditure). The Balance of International Payments data, (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 67), in their more summary form, are also part of the System of National Accounts and they, in fact, pre-date the Income and Expendiure Accounts.

Greatly expanded structural detaii or industries and on goods and services is portrayed in the InputOutput Tables of the System (Caialogue Nos. with prefix 15). The Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (included with Catalogue Nos, carrying the prefix 61) provide "constant dollar" measures of the contribution of each industry togross domestic product at factor cost. Inputs and outputs are related in Productivity Studies (Catalogue Nos, with prefix 14).

Both the Input-Output Tables and Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry use the establishment as the primary unit of industrial production. Measures of financial transactions are provided by
the Financial Flow Accounts (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 13). Types of lenders and financial instruments are the primary detail in these statistics, and the legal entity is the main unit of classification of transactors. Also, provision is made in the System for incorporation of balance sheet (wealth) estimates when such data are sufficiently developed

The System of National Accounts provides an overall conceptually integrated framework in which the various parts can be considered as interrelated sub-systems. At present, direct comparisons amongst those parts which use the establishment as the basic unit and those which use the legal entity can be carried out only at highly aggregated levels of data. However, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is continuing research on enterprise-companyestablishment relationships; it may eventually be feasible to reclassify the data which are on one basis (say the establishment basis) to correspond to the units employed on another (the company or the enterprise basis).

In its broad outline, the Canadian system of National Accounts bears a close relationship to the international standard as described in the United Nations publication, "ASystem of National Accounts" Studies in Methods, Series F., No. 2, Rev, 3. Statistical Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 1968). In the future, a document on the conceptual framework of the Canadian System of National Accounts will be prepared for publication by the Dominion Bureau of statistics. This document will furnish the broad theoretical outline of the system. The finet conceptual details, the statistical tables, and the descriptions of sources and methods as they pertain to the individual parts of the System, will appear in the various regular and accasional publications relating to those parts.

## TECHNICAL NOTE

The Business Finance Division of the Bureau has released a new publication "Industrial Corporations - Financial Statistics". This publication contains quarterly financial data by industry (excluding Finance) for the period 1962 to 1969.<br>Because of certain conceptual differences and because the National Incaad and Expenditure Accounts annual figure for corporate profits is basically derivel from financial statistics emanating from the administration of the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, a reconciliation between the two series cannot readily be carried out at the present time.

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Preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts indicate some modest impeovement in activity in the third quarter, while also confirming that in recent months the Canadian seanomy has been traversing a period of adjustment characterized by slow growth in production, a lack of any sustained dynamic demand factor, and high rates of unemployment. There were indications at the end of the quarter and again in October of a pick-up in employment, which was reflected in a drop in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to 6.6 per cent in October from the peak 6.9 per cent rate in the previous month. A feature of the third quarter, no doubt partly due to the slow pace of the economy in 1970 and also to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, was the lessening in the rate of increase of most measures of price movements, especially in the area of consumer spending.

The value of aggregate production, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by $\$ 1.0$ billion in the third quarter to reach a level of $\$ 84.1$ billion. This represented a percentage increase of 1.3 per cent, markedly up from the small increase of half a per cent in the second quarter but well below the average quarterly rate of increase of around 2.2 per cent experienced in the last few years. After taking account of rising prices, the gain in the volume of production amounted to 0.4 per cent. This compares with a marginal constant dollar decline of 0.1 per cent in the second quarter and with a 0.9 per cent increase in the first quarter.

The implicit GNE deflator rose by 0.9 per cent, an apparent acceleration over the 0.5 per cent increase shown in the second quarter. However, because this overall measure reflects weight shifts as between the various categories of final demand as well as price changes in individual goods and services, it is not always a useful yardstick of price movement over short periods when significant shifts in the composition of demand are taking place. In fact, virtually all other measures of price performance continued to show only a relatively modest advance through the third quarter. The implicit gNe deflator is particularly sensitive to inventory changes, which can display quite irregular movements in both their value of physical change and in their implicit prices. This has in fact occurred in recent quarters. Excluding inventories the implicit index decelerated in the third quarter from 0.9 to 0.6 per cent.

The acceleration in economic expansion in the third quarter appeared more due to a modest recovery in total fixed capital formation after two consecutive declines (the $\$ 1.1$ billion drop in the second quarter being particularly severe), than to notable strength in any major component of demand. Consumer expenditure on goods and services, the other sector that showed persisting weakness in the first half of the year, rose somewhat faster in the third quarter and made the major contribution to total demand. However, the largest percentage gain occurred in government expenditure on goods and services which, wi:h a 2.0 per cent increase, continued to be an important source of support to the economy. Offsetting these increases to some extent, exports of goods and services fell by $\$ 312$ million from the very high level of over $\$ 21,1$ billion achieved during the first quarter and maintained through the second quarter. Inventory investment also fell, entirely as a result of a substantial decumulation in the farm component.

Business fixed capital formation has been the most sluggish sector of the economy this year, declining by $\$ 424$ million in the first quarter and sliding downward by a further $\$ 964$ million in the second quarter, when all three components, residential construction, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment shared in the fall. In spite of a moderate gain of $\$ 264$ million in the third quarter, spending in this sector for the first nine months of the year was still running at a level $\times$ considerably lower than the anticipations for 1970 as reported in the mid-year survey of business intentions. This quarter's reversal of the declining trend was entirely due to a sharp turnaround in machinery and equipment spending. The gain in this component of $\$ 292 \mathrm{million}$, or 5.8 per cent, was the largest since the first quarter of 1968. Both residential and non-residential construction continued to fall in the quarter, though very marginally. Related indicators suggest some strength in construction in future months. This is most evident in residential construction, which has experienced a sharp recovery of new starts in recent months, especially of low income housing and of apartment buildings, after continual declines since the beginning of 1969.

Domestic markets for consumer goods and services continued to display hesitancy in the third quarter. Total personal expenditure rose by moderate 1.6 per cent, compared with 1.0 per cent in the second quarter and with a marginal decline in the beginning quarter of the year. However, much of the third quarter acceleration was due to the services item "net expenditure abroad", which consists mostly of Canadian travel expenditure abroad (also reflected in imports) less foreign travel expenditure in Canada (reflected in exports). The former increased this quarter, while the latter declined, leaving a large increase in net expenditure abroad. On a domestic basis, total personal expenditure rose oniy sifgitly Easter in the thisd quarcer chau in the second quarcer, 1.1 per cenc versas 0.9 per
cent. It is noteworthy that purchases of durable goods failed to accelerate even though these expenditures are still running at a level almost 7 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 2989. This quarter they posted a gain of 1.6 per cent (almost entirely due to increased car purchases) compared with a 3.2 per cent gain in the second quarter. In the first quarter they had fallen by 11.0 per cent.

After displaying exceptional strength in the last quarter of 1969 and in the first quarter of this year, exports levelled off in the second quarter and weakened a little in the third. The decline of 1.5 per cent was entirely caused by lower merchandise exports to the United States and the United Kingdom; service exports rose by 2.2 per cent, largely due to higher interest and dividends receipts. Merchandise imports also declined in the quarter, by 1.8 per cent, in spite of an increase in imports of machinery and equipment. Increased service imports, paced by travel payments, offset the decline in merchandise, leaving total imports only marginally higher than in the second quarter. The net result of external transactions was to lower the surplus with non-residents, on a national accounts basis, from $\$ 1,056$ million to $\$ 720$ million.

The continuing slack in business activity was reflected on the income side in a modest increase in wages and salaries of 1.2 per cent and in a 1.1 per cent increase in corporation profits. The percentage increase in wages and salaries, though twice the second quarter rate of 0.6 per cent, was nevertheless a very low rate of increase for this series which was very seldom experienced quarterly gains of less than 2.0 per cent in recent years. The small rise in profits followed a 4.9 per cent drop in the second quarter. Largely sustained by sharply increased transfer payments from government, up 8.7 per cent, personal income rose by 1.5 per cent compared to 1.0 per cent in the second quarter. Personal income taxes and other deductions showed practically no change; as a result personal disposable income, which had fallen by 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter, rose by close to 2.0 per cent this quarter.

With the results obtained so far this year it is possible to venture cautious guesses of economic performance for the year as a whole. Thus, if the seasonally adjusted fourth quarter remained at the third quarter level, current dollar GNP would rise by 6.3 per cent in 1970 over 1969. Nith a 1 per cent rise, the annual advance would be of 6.6 per cent. Similar assumptions concerning the fourth quarter in constant dollars would yield annual rates of real growth of 2.7 per cent and of 3.0 per cent. Although these rates of increase are hypothetical they do point to a very marked deceleration in economic expansion for the year as a whole. In 1969, GNP rose by 10.0 per cent in current dollars and by about half this increase in volume.

## Price Movements

The revised estimates (1) of the implicit price index for Gross National Expenditure excluding inventories reveal a more discernible price trend than previously published estimates. After a slowdown in the third quarter of 1969 , price increases remained approximately constant until the third quarter of this year, when a deceleration was again noted, from 0.9 to 0.6 per cent. While conceptually different, other more conventional base-weighted price indexes, the Consumer Price Index, the Industry Selling Price Indexes and the General Wholesale Price Index, also showed price moderation in the quarter.

One of the more interesting price developments in the quarter was the levelling in the implicit price of personal expenditure, after increases of 0.6 per cent in the second quarter and of 1.5 per cent in the first quarter. This remarkable slowdown was entirely due to declines in the prices of the goods categories, as services showed a sizable price rise of 0.9 per cent. Lower prices of imports resulting from the appreciation of the Canadian dollar following the freeing of the exchange rate, contributed to the decline in goods prices. Within durable goods, price declines were especially notable in furniture and household equipment, and recreational equipment. The price decline in semidurables was centered in clothing and footwear and accessories, while that in non-durables was dominated by falling food prices. In services, price rises were widespread.

The implicit price index of business gross fixed capital formation decelerated sharply in the third quarter. The current rise of 0.2 per cent compares with rises of between 0.7 and 0.8 per cent in the last four quarters. Easing in the rates of increase of both labour and materials costs contributed to the deceleration in the price for construction. Machinery and equipment, which has a large import content, registered a decline of 0.3 per cent.

[^0]Price movements in the external sector were obviously affected by the freeing of the exchange rate last Jine. The implicit price index for imports of goods and services fell by 1.0 per cent. As has already been noted, this decline was reflected in the prices of goods purchased by the various sectors uf the economy, and in particular in the prices of goods purchased by persons and of machinery and equipment purchased by businesses. The price of exports remained unchanged in the quarter. The implicit price of merchandise exports declined, largely because of changes in the composition of export demand, but this was offset by generally increasing prices of service exports.

$$
\frac{\text { Selected Implicit Price Indexes - Seasonally Adjusted }}{\text { Percentage Change from the Previous Quarter }}
$$



The implicit price indexes vary from estimates published in the first and second quarter 1970 publications due to a change in the method of seasonally adjusting the constant dollar estimates.

## The Components of Demand

## Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

Consumer expenditure on goods and services advanced 1.6 per cent to a level of $\$ 49,408$ million seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Although consumer expenditure continued to recover after contracting by 0.1 per cent in the first quarter, its rate of advance was still modest when compared with advances scored in 1968 and 1969.

Durable goods advanced 1.6 per cent after an advance of 3.2 per cent in the second quarter. New and used automobiles was the only group to show a noticeable increase, of 4.6 per cent. Both new and used cars showed increases, of 4.2 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively. Though the rise in new cars followed a larger rise of 11.3 per cent in the second quarter, the increases of the last two periods represented only a partial recovery of somewhat less than half of the ground lost in the steep 25.0 per cent first quarter decline. It is of interest that the increase in used cars occurred after two consecutive declines. Other components showed little change, except furniture, fixtures and floor woverings, which fell by 2.0 per cent.

Semi-durable goods declined by 2.2 per cent, its third decline in the 1969-1970 period. The तecline was confined to the clothing and footwear group which fell by over 4.5 per cent; it came on tap of very small advances during 1970. Men's and boys' clothing, and women's and children's clothing both declined; the former by just under 6 per cent; the latter by just over 4 per cent. Expenditures on personal accessories increased by over 4 per cent.

Consumer expenditures on non－durable goods rose by 2.2 per cent after a low gain of only 0.1 pes cent in the second quarter．Fuel and utilities advanced by over 5.0 per cent，the largest increase in this component since the third quarter of 1968．Within this group over 7 per cent in heating fuels was considerably above the pace set during 1969．Gas also increased sharply，by over 12 per cent． Expenditure on alcoholic beverages advanced over 2 per cent while expenditures on tobacco showed no change．Partially offsetting these advances was a just under 4 per cent decline in non－durable household supplies．

The 2.0 per cent rise in consumer expenditure on services was the largest since the third quarter of 1969．The impact of the divergent movements as between foreign travel payments，which increased， and travel receipts，which declined，on the＂net expenditure abroad＂component has already been noted． Excluding the rise in this item，services rose by 0.8 per cent．Strong advances were in expenditures on personally operated transportation，and on shelter．Household services also increased．Purchased transportation expenditures declined fractionally．

## Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Investment outlays rose by $\$ 196$ million or 1.2 per cent over the second quarter level to $\$ 16,064$ million，on a seasonally adjusted basis．The expansion in demand for fixed capital goods resulted from an increase of $\$ 248$ million in machinery and equipment outlays more than offsetting small declines of $\$ 12$ million and $\$ 40 \mathrm{million}$ in residential and non－residential construction outlays．Business fixed capital formation rose by 2 per cent，while government fell by 2.3 per cent．

In the business sector，non－residential construction investment was almost unchanged，while machinery and equipment investment climbed by $\$ 292$ million．The sluggishness in construction ex－ cluding housing occurred in the building component as outlays on engineering projects rose somewhat． Increased demand for machinery and equipment was reflected in a rise in domestic shipments and in im－ ports of industrial machinery and communication equipment．

The decline in business residential housing noted in the first half of the year was almost arrested this quarter．A sharp increase in apartment unit starts during the quarter contributed marginally to the value of apartment investment，being offset by the weight of the diminished detis⿳亠口冋⿱㇒日幺十 of apartments started in the first half of the year and under construction during the quarta：．

For the first nine months of 1970 ，business capital outlays were running 4.9 per cent odlow sed like period of 1969．Housing was off 10.4 per cent，non－residential construction 1.4 per cent and machinery and equipment 4.2 per cent．

The low rate of activity in the residential sector this year is highlighted by statistics of housing construction．Over the first three quarters of 1970 ，housing units started totalled 119,153 and units completed 129,114 ．Comparable totals for 1969 were 161,273 and 140,215 respectively．Again， units under construction at the end of September this year amounted to 124,765 compared with 145,036 last year．Starts，which were running at an annual rate of 186,000 in the fourth quarter of 1969 dipped to 166,200 in the first quarter and down further to 136,600 in the second quarter．However， they rebounded to 185,800 in the third quarter．Under the stimulus of a further injection of federal funds for direct lending in low－rental housing，starts are expected to range between 180,000 and 185,000 for 1970 as a whole．

## Non－Farm Business Inventories

Accumulation of non－farm business inventories in the third quarter of 1970 ，seasonally adjusted， amounted to $\$ 828$ million as compared to one of $\$ 536$ million in the previous quarter．Nearly 50 per cent of the total accumulation occurred in the stocks of retailers，wille wholesalers contributed about 25 per cent．Manufacturers＇contribution to the present quarter accumulation was a very moderate one．

Though small，the accumulation in manufacturing inventories represented a sharp swing after the $\$ 152$ million liquidation which occurred in the second quarter．Most stocks of durables were again depleted in the third quarter，but at a lower rate than in the second quarter．One notable exception was provided by the transportation goods producing industries，which showed a substantial accumulation． The reverse was true of non－durables，where the only liquidations were those which occurred in the stocks of the tobacco and of the printing industries．Fy level of processing，there was sisizable build－up of goodi－in－process，a moderate one of finiahed goods and no change in raw materiala．

# Value of Physical Change in Non-Farm Business Inventories <br> Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates 

|  | 1970 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q |
|  |  | of dollars |  |
| Manufacturing | 452 | -152 | 24 |
| Durable goods | 268 | -200 | -84 |
| Non-durable goods | 184 | 48 | 108 |
| Wholesale trade | 156 | 36 | 204 |
| Retail trade | -96 | 560 | 404 |
| "Other" industries | 96 | 92 | 196 |
| Grand Total | 608 | 536 | 828 |

The accumulation in wholesale trade was almost entirely in non-durables, which showed a substantial increase in the rate of investment over the second quarter. Almost all of the build-up was accounted for by increases in the stocks of groceries and drugs, as offsetting movements left other non-durables unchanged. In durables, the marginal increase in stocks followed a substantial liquidation in the second quarter. Within this group, there was a shift in the stocks of construction materials, especially wood, from a substantial liquidation last quarter to a sizable accumulation this quarter. Conversely, there was a sharp decline in the stocks of industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, after a large build-up in the previous period.

Acre than 60 per cent of the increase in stocks of retail trade took place in durable goods, fis: is it was concentrated in motor vehicle dealers, who experienced a second consecutive large increasd in stocks. In the non-durable trades, the more notable increases occurred in the stocks of government liquor stores and of food stores.

## Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Preliminary results for the third quarter indicate that the balance on current account on a national accounts basis, moved from a surplus of $\$ 1,056$ million at annual rates to a surplus of $\$ 720$ million. The merchandise surplus dropped by $\$ 140 \mathrm{million}$ to $\$ 2,636$ million, while the non-merchandise deficit widened by $\$ 196$ million to $\$ 1,916$ million.

Transactions with Non-Residents
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(National Accounts Basis)

|  | Exports |  |  | Imports |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2Q'70 | 3Q'70 | Per cent Change | 2Q' 70 | 3Q'70 | Per cent Change |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods | 17,064 | 16,664 | -2.3 | 14,288 | 14,028 | -1.8 |
| Services | 4,084 | 4,172 | 2.2 | 5,804 | 6,088 | 4.9 |
| Total | 21,148 | 20,836 | -1.5 | 20,092 | 20,116 | 0.1 |

The main factors in the higher deficit on services were lower receipts and higher payments for travel and higher official contributions. The drop in the surplus on merchandise trade resulted from a fall of $\$ 400$ million at annual rates in receipts offsetting a fall of $\$ 260$ million in payments. The drop in merchandise exports was entirely due to a sizable decline in sales to the United States and to a smaller decline in sales to the United Kingdom. Exports to other countries rose in the quarter. Imports purchases were maintained from Britain but were lower from other overseas suppliers and American sources.

Taking the first nine months as a whole, buoyant export demand has provided the major suppors ko the Canadian economy so far this year. Merchandise exports rose by 15.6 per cent over the comparable period of 1969. Although export galns were recorded over a wide range of commodities, the most notala increases were in the sales of wheat, nickel, copper and crude petroleum. Interestingly, the bulk of the increase this year was directed to markets other than the United States, even though the latter country accounts for close to three-fourths of Canadian exports. (Merchandise exports to the United States rose by 6,2 per cent.)

In contrast to exports, merchandise imports rose by a modest 2.4 per cent. Declining machinery and equipment capital spending, as well as slow growth in consumer demand contributed to the sluggishness of imports. In particular, imports of transportation and communication equipment fell over the period.

These trade developments resulted in a spectacular increase in the surplus on merchandise account from $\$ 586$ million in the first three quarters of $1969(2)$ to $\$ 2,029$ million so far this year. Although there was a slight deterioration in non-merchandise trade, due mainly to higher interest and dividends payments, the overall current account balance with non-residents, on a national accounts basis, swung from a deficit of $\$ 725$ million to a surplus of $\$ 678$ million - the first averall surplus for a comparable time period since 1952.

## The Government Sector

Total current expenditures of all levels of government combined, excluding inter-governmental transfers, rose by $\$ 828$ million or just over 3 per cent in the third quarter. The largest absolute increase took place in transfer payments to persons with the increase equally divided between the federal and provincial levels. The main cause of the rise at the federal level was higher unemployment insurance benefits; at the provincial level most of the increase was in higher grants for postsecondary education and in a miscellaneous group of payments. Outlays on current goods and services rose by about half as much as transfers to persons with sharp increases at the provincial and local levels offset by a decline in federal expenditures. Transfer payments to non-veasnaacs also cose during the quarter. Subsidy payments declined at the federal level from the high rate of the second quarter. The other expenditure categories showed little change.

Total revenues of all governments rose slightly during the quarter, by about 1 pas. Sant. Most categories showed little change, but this masked offsetting movements at the individual levels of government. Revenue from federal personal income taxes rose while provincial personal income tax revenues declined. Similarly, federal indirect taxation revenues increased, mainly from excise taxes and customs import duties; at the provincial level, revenues from this source declined. Government investment income rose, the largest part of the increase taking place at the federal level.

As a result of expenditures rising more sharply than revenues the surplus, on a national accounts basis and seasonally adjusted at annual rates, of the government sector as a whole fell from a rate of $\$ 1,800$ million in the second quarter to a rate of $\$ 1,240 \mathrm{million}$ in the third quarter.

In the first nine months of 1970 , total government current expenditure, excluding inter-governmental transfers, rose by almost 15 per cent. The major portion of the increase was in expenditure on goods and services, due largely to higher wage and salary payments and to the extension of the Medicare program. Government capital expenditures were virtually unchanged. Total revenues of all governments rose by almost 10 per cent with over half of the rise taking place in revenue from personal income taxes, particularly at the federal level. As a result of expenditures rising more rapidly than revenues, the surplus, on a national accounts basis, of the government sector was about $\$ 50 n$ million lower than the surplus recorded in the first nine months of 1969.

## The Components of Income

## Labour Income

The modest increase of 1.2 per cent in labour income represented an improvement over the unusually low increase of 0.6 per cent in the second quarter. The acceleration was due to a renewed rise in the goods-producing industries, of 0.8 per cent, after a decline in the second quarter. Wages and salaries in the service-producing industries decelerated in the udarter co a race of 1.4 per cent,
(2) See revined balance of payments eatimates, reviston note on page 15.
comaecod with 1.7 per cent last quarter. In the last two quarters, wages and salaries in both the zocts-producing and the service-producing industries have displayed considerable weakness as compared with average performance in previous periods. This slowdown appears mainty due to lower increases in employment or, in some industries, to actual declines.

Wages and salaries in manufacturing, where employment has been declining in recent months, continued to rise very slowly, by 0.4 per cent compared with 0.7 per cent in the second quarter. A higher incidence of labour disputes this quarter also contributed to the slowdown. Construction rose by 2.4 per cent, after a sharp fall in the second quarter of 6.8 per cent largely due to strikes. The primary industries showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. Within that group, increases in fishing and trapping, up 2.1 per cent, and in mining, up 2.3 per cent, offset a 5.5 per cent decline in forestry.

Within the service-producing industries, all groups showed increases. Transportation, communication and utilities rose by 0.4 per cent, trade by 0.7 per cent, finance by 2.0 per cent, and public administration by 0.9 per cent. Within service, which advanced by 2.6 per cent, non-commercial service rose by 3.8 per cent and commercial service by 0.4 per cent.

## Corporation Profits

Preliminary estimate of corporation profits indicate a slight increase of 1.1 per cent in the third quarter. Profits had declined sharply in the third quarter of 1969. Since then, except for a temporary spurt in the first quarter of this year, they have fluctuated between the relatively narrow limits of $\$ 7.5$ and $\$ 7.6$ billion. For the first nine months of this year, profits were 4.5 per cent below their level for the comparable period of 1969. Gross profits, which include depreciation charges, have shown a relatively flat trend since the first quarter of 1969 .

## Net Income of Unincorporated Business

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production declined by almost 12 per cent in the quastor to a rate of $\$ 1,276$ million. An increase in the value of grain production and higher govermment subsidy payments were more than offset by a decline in the value of livestock production.

Nist income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent rose by about 2 per cent in the quarce:: The largest increase took place in net income of the construction industry; the other industry groupings showed little change.

## Real Domestic Product

Real Domestic Product at factor cost(3) rose by 0.6 per cent in the third quarter of this year, following a slight decrease in the second quarter, and an increase of 0.5 per cent in the first quarter. The second quarter was dampened by the construction and the manufacturing industries, with strikes affecting the output of the construction industry, while the first quarter was affected by recoveries in the production of nickel-copper from the previous year's strikes. The mild upturn in the third quarter originated mainly with the trade series - predominantly wholesale sales of grain in August and July. Mining also rose significantly in the quarter, based on increases in miscellaneous metal mining and crude petroleum and natural gas, as did transportation, storage and communication, based on rail and water shipments of grain products to world markets and continued advances in air and pipeline transport. These and other increases more than offset the second quarterly decrease for manufacturing, that was mainly the result of the September strike in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, and the pulp and paper strikes in British Columbia in August and September.

[^1]Tha Ahabti bt inyments Division revised data for 1968 and 1969. Revised figures are shown in "Quarterly Estimates
 c絃 in the National Accuunts. They are shown below on a National Accounts Basis



TABLE 1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1967 and 1963
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income | 8,253 | 8,771 | 9, 190 | 9,061 | 35,275 | 8,926 | 9,519 | 9,977 | 10,071 | 38,493 |
| 2. Military pay and allowances | 210 | 207 | 223 | 199 | 839 | 213 | 194 | 218 | 235 | 860 |
| 3. Corporation profits before taxes (1)* | 1,500 | 1,803 | 1,640 | 1,831 | 6,774 | 1,567 | 1,988 | 1,799 | 2,088 | 7,442 |
| 4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2) | - 171 | - 160 | - 198 | - 325 | - 854 | - 200 | - I95 | - 200 | - 262 | - 857 |
| Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3) | 592 | 549 | 560 | 634 | 2,335 | 612 | 592 | 656 | 720 | 2,580 |
| 6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4) | $-73$ | 38 | 1,363 | - 22 | 1,306 | - 118 | - 105 | 1,636 | 58 | 1,471 |
| 7. Net income of non-farm unicorporated business including rent (5) | 867 | 970 | 1,016 | 1,073 | 3,926 | 955 | $1,060$ | $1,065$ | $1,138$ | $4,218$ |
| 8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6) ... | - 131 | - 43 | - 45 | - 104 | -323 | - 108 | $-\quad 53$ | $-\quad 29$ | - 127 | - 317 |
| 9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT PACTOR COST | 11,047 | 12,135 | 13,749 | 12,347 | 49,278 | 11,847 | 13,000 | 15,122 | 13,921 | 53,890 |
| 10. Indirect taxes less subsidies. | 2,164 | 2,169 | 2,185 | 2,268 | 8,786 | 2,340 | 2,345 | 2,427 | 2,565 | 9,677 |
| 11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments | $1,900$ | $1,998$ | $1,964$ | $2,015$ | $7,877$ | $2,003$ | 2,131 | 2,124 | $2,153$ | 8,411 |
| 12. Residual error of estimate .......... | - 234 | $-101$ | $-\quad 56$ | $1.72$ | - 219 | - 229 | - 236 | - 110 | 24 | - 551 |
| 13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARRET PRICES | 14,877 | 16,201 | 17,842 | 16,802 | 65,722 | 15,961 | 17,240 | 19,563 | 18,663 | 71,427 |
| 14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators) | (14,950 | $(16,163)$ | (16,479) | 16,824) | $(64,416)$ | $(16,079)$ | $(27,345)$ | 17,927 | 18,605) | $(69,956)$ |

See footnote(s) below.
TABLE 1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1969 and 1976
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income | 10,088 | 10,695 | 11,215 | 11,205 | 43,203 | 11,177 | 11,665 | 12,038 |  |  |
| 2. Military pay and allowances ........ | 10,088 | - 224 | - 222 | 12,238 | -898 | 11,229 | 11,620 | $\begin{array}{r}12,038 \\ \hline 122\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 3. Corporation profits before taxes(1)* | 1,845 | 2,203 | 1,801 | 2,003 | 7,852 | 1,767 | 2,030 | 1,791 |  |  |
| 4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2) | - 195 | - 171 | - 175 | - 296 | -837 | - 249 | - 182 | - 191 |  |  |
| 5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3) | 805 | 741 | 796 | 854 | 3,196 | 904 | 845 | 924 |  |  |
| 6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4) | - 115 | 10 | 1,713 | 87 | 1,695 | - 49 | 209 | 1,075 |  |  |
| 7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent(5) | 1,000 | 1,108 | 1,124 | 1,178 | 4,410 | 1,046 | 1,134 | 1,154 |  |  |
| 8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6) ... | - 156 | - 156 | - 74 | - 163 | - 549 | -118 | - 48 | , 1 |  |  |
| 9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST | 13,486 | 14,654 | 16,622 | 15,206 | 59,868 | 14,707 | 15,873 | 17,020 |  |  |
| 10. Indirect taxes less subsidies ....... | 2,568 | 2,592 | 2,676 | 2,811 | 10,647 | 2,755 | 2,724 | 2,825 |  |  |
| 11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments | 2,160 | 2,246 | $2,300$ | $2,360$ | $9,066$ | 2,376 | 2,520 | 2,531 |  |  |
| 12. Residual error of estimate .......... | - 437 | - 387 | $-279$ | $59$ | $-1,044$ | - 500 | - 382 | - 352 |  |  |
| 13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES | 17,777 | 19,105 | 21,319 | 20,336 | 78,537 | 19,338 | 20,735 | 22,024 |  |  |
| 14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators) | $(17,892)$ | $(19,095)$ | $(19,606)$ | 20,249) | (76,842) | $(19,387)$ | $(20,526)$ | 20,949 |  |  |

(1) Excludes profits of government business enterprises. *See Technical Note re Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act, man \&
(2) Includes the witholding tax applicable to this item.
(3) Includes profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises and other government tnvestment inctme
(4) Includes value of physical change in farm inventories as shown in line 14, Table 5. An adjustment has paen nate to talke

(5) Includes net income of independent professional practitionteid
(f) See footnote 4, Tahile 2 .

TABLE 2. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968
(millions of dollars)

(1) Ancludes defence expenditures. Data for the years 1967-1968 are shown in line 3, Table 6 .
(?) Includes outlay on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, other than government business enterprises. Excludes defence construction and equipment which are defined as current expenditure.
(3) Compises capital expenditures by private and government business enterprises, private non-comercial institutions and outlays on new residential conseruction by individuals. Capital expenditure is defined to include all transfer costs on the sales and purchases of existing fixed assets.
(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 dj.fference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment (see line 8 , Table 1 ).
(5) See revision note page 15.

TABLE 3. Relation between Gross National Product at Market Prices and Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. GROSS National product at market prices | 14,877 | 16,201 | 17,842 | 16,802 | 65,722 | 15,961 | 17,240 | 19,563 | 18,663 | 71,427 |
| 2. Deduct: Residual error of estimate | 234 | 101 | 56 | -172 | 219 | 229 | 236 | 110 | - 24 | 551 |
| 3. Indirect taxes less subsidies | -2,164 | -2,169 | -2,185 | $-2,268$ | -8,786 | $-2,340$ | -2,345 | -2,427 | -2,565 | -9,677 |
| Income received from non-residents | -114 | -95 | -107 | -148 | -464 | -126 | -140 | -141 | - 176 | - 583 |
| 5. Add: Income paid to non-residents .. | 365 | 409 | 389 | 570 | 1,733 | 426 | 461 | 420 | 534 | 1,841 |
| 1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT EACTOR COST | 13,198 | 14,447 | 15,995 | 14,784 | 58,424 | 14,150 | 15,452 | 17,525 | 16,432 | 63,559 |

TABLE 2. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1969 and 1970
(millions of dollars)

(1) Includes defence expenditures. Data for 1969 and 1970 are shown in line 3, Table 6.
(2) Includes outlay on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, other than government business enterprises. Bxcludes defence construction and equipment which are defined as current expenditure.
(3) Comprises capital expenditures by private and government business enterprises, private non-commercial institutions and outlays on new residential construction by individuals. Capital expenditure is defined to include all transfer costs on the sales and purchases of existing fixed assets.
(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 ine 8 , Table l).
(5) See revision note page 15.

TABLE 3. Relation between Gross National Product at Market Prices and Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Quarters, 1969 and 1970
(millions of dollars)

| IV |
| :--- |

4ABLE 4. Sources of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | I11 | IV | Year |
| 1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income | 8,253 | 8,771 | 9,190 | 9,061 | 35,275 | 8,926 | 9,519 | 9,977 | 10,071 | 38,493 |
| 2. Military pay and allowances. | 210 | 207 | 223 | 199 | 839 | 213 | 194 | 218 | 235 | 860 |
| 3. Net income recelved by farm operators from farm production(1) ............. | 176 | - 61 | 1,310 | - 46 | 1,379 | - 20 | 95 | 1,596 | 19 | 1,690 |
| 4. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent .............. | 867 | 970 | 1,016 | 1,073 | 3,926 | 955 | 1,060 | 1,065 | 1,138 | 4,218 |
| 5. Interest, dividends, and miscellaneous investment income (2) .................. | 938 | 977 | 982 | 1,084 | 3,981 | 1,037 | 1,093 | 1,088 | 1,169 | 4,387 |
| Current transfers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. From government | 1,191 | 1,144 | 1,103 | 1,207 | 4,645 | 1,331 | 1,307 | 1,319 | 1,395 | 5,352 |
| 7. Transfer payments to persons ..... | 1,189 | 1,143 | 1,102 | 1,206 | 4,640 | 1,329 | 1,306 | 1,317 | 1,394 | 5,346 |
| 8. Capttal assistance ............... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 9. From corporations (3) ............... | 30 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 120 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 127 |
| 10. From non-residents .................... | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 43 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 43 |
| 11. PERSONAL INCOME . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11,675 | 12,049 | 13,864 | 12,620 | 50,208 | 12,484 | 13,311 | 15,305 | 14,070 | 55,170 |

See footnote(s) below.

ThuLi 4. Soursem s? Persoal Income, by Quartars. 1969 and 1970


|  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| labour income | 10,088 | 10,695 | 11,215 | 11,205 | 43,203 | 11,177 | 11,665 | 12,038 |  |  |
| 2. Military pay and allowances | 214 | 224 | 222 | 238 | 898 | 229 | 220 | 222 |  |  |
| Net income received by farm operators from farm production(1) .............. | - 115 | 13 | 1,691 | 55 | 1,644 | - 82 | 162 | 1,017 |  |  |
| business including rent | 1,000 | 1,108 | 1,124 | 1,178 | 4,410 | 1,046 | 1,134 | 1,154 |  |  |
| Interest, dividends, and miscellaneous investment income(2) .................. | 1,148 | 1,227 | 1,233 | 1,345 | 4,953 | 1,282 | 1,362 | 1,319 |  |  |
| 6. From goverrment | 1,518 | 1,492 | 1,492 | 1,562 | 6,064 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Transfer payments to persons | 1,517 | 1,491 | 1,490 | 1,562 | 6,060 | 1,748 | 1,633 | 1,693 |  |  |
| 9. From corporations (3) | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 127 | 32 | 34 | 34 |  |  |
| 10. From non-residents | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 44 | 24 | 24 | 25 |  |  |
| 11. PERSONAL INCOME. | 13,895 | 14,802 | 17,020 | 15,626 | 61,343 | 15,456 | 16,235 | 17,503 |  |  |

(1) This item differs from line 6 , Table 1 by excluding the adjustment which has been made co take account of the accrued net earnings arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.
(2) Includes all interest on the public debt paid by government to persons.
i3) Charitable contributions and bad debt allowances.

TABLE 5. Disposition of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968
(millions of dollars)


See footrote(s) below.

TABLE 5. Diaposition of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1969-1970
(millions of dollars)


[^2]TAME 6. Government Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by Level of Government, by Quarters (millions of dollars)


Se footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 6. Government Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by Level of Government, by Quatters - Contin」e? (millions of dollars)


[^3]ABLE 6. Government Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by Level of Government, by Quarters - Continued (millions of dollars)


She footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 6. Government Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by Level of Goverment, by Quarters - Continue: (millions of dollars)

(1) Includes the newly imposed taxes on life insurance companies. At the present time, for national accounts purposes, lif insurance companies are treated as associations of individuals in so far as their investment activities are concerned. The new taxes are thus included here pending a complete review of the treatment of insurance.
(2) Excludes the refundable tax on corporate cash profits introduced May 1966 . Refunding of the tax began in the third quarter of 1968. The amounts are as follows:

(3) For the years 1950-1956 the data refer to provincial income tax collections; from 1957 on they refer to tax liabilities.
(4) Withholding taxes.
(5) Includes capital consumption allowances as shown in line 86.
(6) From 1951, interest on the federal public debt is on an accrual basis; prior to 1951 it is on a "due" date basis.
(7) See footnote 5 .

Thill ?. Transacifons of Residents with Non-residents in the Nationsl Income and Ependiture Accounts, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968
(millions of dollars)


See foacmote(n) below
 Expenditure Aecounts, by Quarcurs, 1964 and 1970
(millions of dollars)


[^4]TABLE 8. Sources of Gross Saving, by Quarters, 1967 and 196
(millions of dollars)


See footnote below.
dablet 8. Sources of fross Sisviag, by Quarters, lyoy ans 1970
(millions of dollars)


[^5]TABLE 9. Dispasition of Gross Saving, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968
(millions of dollars)


See footnote below.
:N2 LE 9. Disposition of Gross Saving, by Quarters, 1969 and 1970 (millions of dollars)

|  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Total gross fixed capital formation(1) | 3,653 | 4,360 | 4,577 | 4,421 | 17,011 | 3,687 | 4,066 | 4,330 |  |  |
| 2. Residential construction ... | 767 1.488 | 977 1.752 | 1,066 | 1,056 <br> 1,939 | 3,866 7,341 | 779 $+\quad 541$ | $\begin{array}{r}819 \\ \hline, 719\end{array}$ | 927 2093 |  |  |
| 4. Machinery and equipment. | 1,398 | 1,631 | 1,349 | 1,426 | 5,804 | 1,367 | 1,528 | 1,310 |  |  |
| 5. Value of physical change in inventories | -117 | $-20$ | 1,605 | -425 | 1,043 | -191 | 158 | 924 |  |  |
| 6. Residual crror of estimate | 437 | 387 | 279 | -59 | 1,044 | 500 | 382 | 353 |  |  |
| 7. Total | 3,973 | 4,727 | 6,461 | 3,937 | 19,098 | 3,996 | 4,606 | 5,607 |  |  |

[^6]TABLE 10. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968 (1
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. Personal expenditure on consumer <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Durable goods | 1,077 | 1,401 | 1,189 | 1,256 | 4,923 | 1,157 | 1,404 | 1,277 | 1,399 | 5,237 |
| 3. Semi-durable goods | 712 | 884 | 877 | 1,219 | 3,692 | 745 | 902 | 897 | 1,265 | 3,809 |
| 4. Non-durable goods | 3,157 | 3,224 | 3,291 | 3,937 | 13,609 | 3,324 | 3,316 | 3,369 | 4,063 | 14,072 |
| 5. Services | 3,035 | 3,026 | 2,902 | 3,122 | 12,085 | 3,145 | 3,203 | 3,153 | 3,234 | 12,735 |
| Government current expenditure on goods and services ............. | 2,089 | 2,016 | 2,018 | 2,102 | 8,225 | 2,175 | 2,032 | 2,126 | 2,206 | 8,539 |
| 7. Gross fixed capital formation | 2,965 | 3,449 | 3,537 | 3,240 | 13,191 | 2,914 | 3,315 | 3,522 | 3,426 | 13,177 |
| 8. Government | 482 | 571 | 748 | 635 | 2,436 | 495 | 569 | 745 | 649 | 2,458 |
| 10. Nosidential construction ... | 29888 | 497 | 651 | 3 548 | 2, ${ }^{9}$ | 400 | 2 493 | 648 | 557 | 10 2,098 |
| 11. Machinery and equipment .. | 84 | 72 | 95 | 84 | 335 | 93 | 74 | 94 | 89 | 350 |
| 12. Business | 2,483 | 2,878 | 2,789 | 2,605 | 10,755 | 2,419 | 2,746 | 2,777 | 2,777 | 10.719 |
| 13. Residential construction | 432 | 510 | 655 | 621 | 2,218 | 490 | 601 | 693 | 734 | 2. 74 |
| 14. Non-residential construction | 843 | 933 | 1,090 | 968 | 3,834 | 810 | 914 | 1,080 | 978 | 3.782 |
| 15. Machinery and equipment | 1,208 | 1,435 | 1,044 | 1,016 | 4,703 | 1,119 | 1,231 | 1,004 | 1.063 | 4.419 |
| 16. Value of physical change in inventories | -151 | -97 | 1,017 | -457 | 312 | -163 | -86 | 1,173 | -313 | 61. |
| 17. Government | -22 | 15 | 31 | -2 | 22 | -20 | 12 | 33 | -2 | 23 |
| Business <br> 18. Non-farm | 247 | 65 | 64 | -69 | 307 | 207 | 79 | 119 | 76 | 481 |
| Farm and grain in comercial chamels | -376 | -177 | 922 | -386 | -17 | -350 | -177 | 1,021 | -387 | 107 |
| 20. Exports of goods and services (2) <br> 21. (of which: merchandise) ........ | $\begin{gathered} 2,803 \\ (2,332) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,390 \\ (2,710) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,417 \\ (2,442) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,331 \\ (2,756) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,941 \\ (10,240) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,136 \\ (2,672) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,741 \\ (3,125) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,834 \\ (2,971) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,853 \\ (3,289) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,564 \\ (12,057) \end{gathered}$ |
| 22. Deduct: Imports of goods and services(2) <br> 23. (of which: merchandise) ............... | $\left(\begin{array}{c}-3,110 \\ (2,285)\end{array}\right.$ | $-3,679$ $(2,742)$ | $-3,353$ $2,399)$ | $-3,510$ $2,516)$ | $\begin{array}{r} -13,652 \\ (9,942) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -3,384 \\ (2,508) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -3,838 \\ (2,857) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3,649 \\ & (2,625) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4,083 \\ (3,110) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -14,954 \\ (11,100) \end{gathered}$ |
| 24. Residual error of estimate | 201 | 86 | 47 | -143 | 191 | 190 | 194 | 90 | -19 | 455 |
| 25. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLIARS .... | 12,778 | 13,700 | 14,942 | 14,097 | 55,517 | 13,239 | 14,183 | 15,792 | 15,031 | 58,245 |

(1) The fmplicit price deflators of the seasonnally unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, derived by dividing the value figures in Table 2 by the constant dollar figures in Table lo, are not suitable as indicators of quarter-toquarter 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 movement in the implicit price deflators based on seasonally adjusted data are less subject to the problem of shifting wuights and may be usa? as a mathure of price phange.
(2) Sen toutition mote page 15 .

ABLE 10. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1969 and 1970(1) (millions of dollars)

(1) The implicit price deflators of the seasonally unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, dexived by dividing the value figures in Table 2 by the constant dollar figures in Table 10 , are not suitable as indicators of quarter-toquarter 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-toquarter movements in the implicit price deflators based on seasonally adjusted data are less subject to the problem of shifting weights and may be used as a measure of price change.
(2) See revision note page 15.

TABLE 11. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, fof and 196: Sersonally Adjusted at Annusi Ratis
(millions of dollars)


See footnote(s) below.

TABLE 11. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1969 and 1979 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

(1) See footnote 1, Table 1. *See Technical Note re Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act, page 4 .
(2) See footnote 2, Table 1.
(3) See footnote 3, Tabie 1.
(4) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production, and standard seasonal adjustments for withdrawls of grain fron faim stocks and for the change in farm-held livestock and other inventories. Because of the arbitrary element, too prosfat an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of acerued net income of farm operators.
(5) See footnote 5, Table 1.
(6) See footnote 4, Table 2.

TAEI: 12. Cross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services | 37,596 | 38,524 | 39,580 | 40,292 | 38,998 | 41,104 | 41,596 | 42,812 | 43,928 | 42,360 |
| goods and services(1) ......... | 10,452 | 11,048 | 11,036 | 11,200 | 10,934 | 11,660 | 11,744 | 12,328 | 12,900 | 12,158 |
| 3. Gross fixed capital formation | 16,004 | 15,956 | 15,624 | 15,152 | 15,684 | 15,744 | 15,548 | 15,744 | 16,200 | 15,809 |
| 4. Government (2) | 2,952 | 2,980 | 2,980 | 2,964 | 2,969 | 2,988 | 3,012 | 2,988 | 2,992 | 2,995 |
| 5. Residential construction | 12 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| 6. Non-residential construction | 2,584 | 2,612 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,599 | 2,592 | 2,608 | 2,600 | 2,608 | 2,602 |
| 7. Machinery and equipment | 356 | 356 | 368 | 348 | 357 | 388 | 392 | 372 | 368 | 380 |
| 8. Business (3) | 13,052 | 12,976 | 12,644 | 12,188 | 12,715 | 12,756 | 12,536 | 12,756 | 13,208 | 12,814 |
| 9. Residential construction | 2,584 | 2,712 | 2,964 | 2,976 | 2,809 | 3,024 | 3,200 | 3,208 | 3,584 | 3,254 |
| 10. Non-residential construction | 4,628 | 4,544 | 4,504 | 4,456 | 4,533 | 4,532 | 4,536 | 4,536 | 4,564 | 4,542 |
| 11. Machinery and equipment | 5,840 | S,720 | 5,176 | 4,756 | 5,373 | 5,200 | 4,800 | 5,012 | 5,060 | 5,018 |
| 12. Value of physical change in inventories | 440 | 640 | 668 | - 116 | 408 | 656 | 508 | 1,016 | 784 | 741 |
| 13. Government | 12 | 32 | 36 | 36 | 29 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 36 | 29 |
| Business Non-fam( 4 ) | 540 | 540 | 612 | - 224 | 367 | 408 | 364 | 816 | 304 | 473 |
| 15. Farm and grain in conmercial channels(5) | - 112 | 68 | 20 | 72 | 12 | 228 | 1.24 | 160 | 444 | 239 |
| 16. Exports of goods and services (6) ..... | 14,436 $-14,984$ 288 | 14,912 $-15,472$ 148 | 14,516 $-15,400$ 200 | 14,988 $-15,084$ 244 | 14,713 $-15,235$ 220 | 16,204 $-16,584$ 192 | 16,732 $-16,448$ 588 | 16,664 $-17,012$ 624 | 17,580 $-17,908$ 804 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,795 \\ -16,988 \end{array}$ |
| 18. Residual error of estimate | 288 | 148 | 200 | 244 |  |  |  |  |  | SS2 |
| 17. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES | 64,232 | 65,756 | 66,224 | 66,676 | 65,722 | 68,976 | 70,268 | 72,176 | 74,288 | 71,427 |
| Detail of Farm Inventories and GICC <br> Value of grain crop production ... | 1,208 | 1,208 | 1,208 | 1,212 | 1,209 | 1,480 | 1,484 | 1,484 | 1,484 | 1,483 |
| Depletions of farm stocks of grain | - 1,308 | - 1,440 | - 1,452 | - 1,232 | - 1,358 | - 1,428 | - 1,172 | - 988 | 1,296 | - 1,221 |
| Change in other farm-held inventories Grain in comercial channels ....... | -36 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | -84 348 | -20 112 | 161 | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 148 \end{array}$ | -56 -132 | -64 -272 | $\begin{array}{r} -24 \\ 280 \end{array}$ | - 29 |

(1) Includes defence expenditures. Data for the years 1967-1968 are shown in line 44, Table 16.
(2) See footnote 2, Table 2 .
(3) See footnote 3, Table 2.
(4) See footnote 4, Table 2.
(5) 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 vear as a whole (see footnote 4 , Table 11). All other items in the farm inventories sexies are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.
(6) See revision note page 15.

TABLE 13. Relation between Gross National Product at Market Prices and Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. gross national product at mariet prices | 64,232 | 65,756 | 66,224 | 66,676 | 65,722 | 68,976 | 70,268 | 72,176 | 74,288 | 71,427 |
| 2. Deduct: Residual error of estimate | 292 | 144 | 200 | 240 | - 219 | 196 | 584 | 624 | 800 | - 551 |
| 3. Indirect taxes less subsidies | - 8,796 | - 8,784 $=$ | 8,744 | 8,820 | - 8,786 | 9,516 | 9,512- | 9,700 | 9,980 | - 9,677 |
| Income received from non-residents | - 492 | - 400 | - 488 | - 476 | - 464 | - 528 | - 584 | - 636 | - 584 | - 583 |
| 3. Add: Income paid to non-residents ..... | 1,580 | 1,700 | 1,808 | 1,844 | 1,733 | 1,840 | 1,896 | 1,912 | 1,716 | 1,841 |
| ט. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST | 56,816 | 58,416 | 59,000 | 59,464 | 58,424 | 60,968 | 62,652 | 64,376 | 66,240 | 63,559 |

TABLE 12. Gross National Expenditure, by Quartes. 1969 and 1970 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Ratas
(millions of dollars)

| ( |
| :--- |

(1) Includes defence expenditures. Data for 1969 and 1970 are shown in line 44 , Table 16.
(2) See footnote 2, Table 2.
(3) See footnote 3, Table 2.
(4) See footnote 4, Table 2.
(5) 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 4, Table ll). All other items in the fanm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.
(6) See revision note page 15 .

TABLE 13. Relation between Gross National Product at Market Prices and Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Quarters, 1969 and 1970 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | rv | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT Market prices | 76,488 | 77,480 | 79,292 | 80,888 | 78,537 | 82,680 | 83,076 | 84,120 |  |  |
| 2. Deduct: Residual error of estimate | 956 | 1,144 | 1,244 | 832 | 1,044 | 1,028 | 1,244 | 1,424 |  |  |
| 3. Indirect taxes less subsidies | -10,456 | -10,524 | -10,692 | -10,916 | -10,647 | -11,172 | -11,088 | -11,296 |  |  |
| 4. Income received from non-residents . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | -712 | -808 | -764 | -796 | -770 | -1,020 | -1,036 | -1,168 |  |  |
| 5. Add: Income paid to non-residents .. | 1,940 | 2,008 | 2,008 | 1,988 | 1,986 | 2,476 | 2,232 | 2,344 |  |  |
| 6. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST | 68,216 | 69,300 | 71,088 | 71,996 | 70,150 | 73,992 | 74,428 | 75,424 |  |  |

Tallik in. Sowran of Personal Income, by Quarters, 1967 and 1968 Seanotaa: ly Adjusted at Annual Rates (millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| 1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income | 34,208 | 34,996 | 35,756 | 36,140 | 35,275 | 36,912 | 37,976 | 38,876 | 40,208 | 38,493 |
| 2. Military pay and allowances | 820 | 848 | 884 | 804 | 839 | 828 | 808 | 864 | 940 | 860 |
| 3. Net income received by farm operators from farm production(1) .............. | 1,508 | 1,532 | 1,400 | 1,076 | 1,379 | 1,764 | 1,508 | 1,768 | 1,720 | 1,690 |
| 4. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent ............. | 3,708 | 3,864 | 4,048 | 4,084 | 3,926 | 4,104 | 4,208 | 4,244 | 4,316 | 4,218 |
| Interest, dividends, and miscellaneous investment income (2) .................. | 3,832 | 3,908 | 4,028 | 4,156 | 3,981 | 4,236 | 4,368 | 4,460 | 4,484 | 4,387 |
| 6. Current transfers | 4,396 | 4,636 | 4,612 | 4,936 | 4,645 | 4,900 | 5,292 | 5,520 | 5,696 | 5,352 |
| 7. Iransfer payments to persons | 4,388 | 4,632 | 4,608 | 4,932 | 4,640 | 4,892 | 5,288 | 5,512 | S, 692 | 5,346 |
| 9. From corporations (3) | 120 | 120 | 116 | 124 | 120 | 128 | 128 | 124 | 128 | 127 |
| 10. From non-residents | 40 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 40 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 |
| 11. PERSONAL INCOME | 48,632 | 49,948 | 50,888 | 51,364 | 50,208 | 52,912 | 54,332 | 55,900 | 57,536 | 55,170 |

See footnote(s) below.
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1969 |  |  |  |  | 1970 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| labour income | 41,672 | 42,612 | 43,724 | 44,804 | 43,203 | 46,212 | 46,500 | 47,060 |  |  |
| 2. Military pay and allowances | 840 | 920 | 884 | 948 | 898 | 896 | 908 | 884 |  |  |
| Net income received by farm operators <br> from farm production(1) ............. | 1,412 | 1,524 | 1,976 | 1,664 | 1,644 | 1,216 | 1,268 | 1,076 |  |  |
| Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent ............. | 4,292 | 4,388 | 4,480 | 4,480 | 4,410 | 4,492 | 4,488 | 4,572 |  |  |
| investment income(2) | 4,696 | 4,896 | 5,060 | 5,160 | 4,953 | 5,244 | 5,428 | 5,404 |  |  |
| 6. $\frac{\text { Current transfers }}{\text { From government }}$ | 5,632 | 6,056 | 6,224 | 6,344 | 6,064 | 6,508 | 6,636 | 7,212 |  |  |
| 7. Transfer payments to persons ..... | 5,628 | 6,052 | 6,216 | 6,344 | 6,060 | 6,508 | 6,632 | 7,208 |  |  |
| 9. From corporations(3) ................ | 124 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 136 | 136 |  |  |
| 10. From non-residents | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 100 | 96 | 100 |  |  |
| 11. PERSONAL INCOME | 58,712. | 60,568 | 62,52C | 63,572 | 61,343 | 64,796 | 65,460 | 66,444 |  |  |

(1) See footnote 1, Table 4 .
(2) See footnote 2, Table 4 .
(3) See footnote 3, Table 4.

TABLE 15. Disposition of Personal Income, by ount ters, i\%6; and 2558 Seasonally Adjusted at Anval lates
(millions of dolla.s)


See footnote(s) below.

TABLE 15. Dispositiea of Fersonsi Incoes, by Qust cess 1969 ind 1970

(millions of dollars)

(1) See footnote 1, Table 5.
(1) Set foomote 2. Thins 5 .

Thatis 14. Sovermuph suvmiv, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by Level of Government, by Quarters Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

|  |  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| REVENUE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | Direct tares - Persons | 6,936 | 6,604 | 7,160 | 7,344 | 7,011 | 8,064 | 7, 720 | 8,252 | 8,952 | 8,247 |
| 2. | Federal(1) | 4,184 | 4,132 | 4,368 | 4,480 | 4,291 | 4,976 | 4,792 | 5,068 | 5,592 | 5,107 |
| 3. | Provincial | 1,916 | 1,644 | 1,928 | 1,996 | 1,871 | 2,156 | 2,024 | 2,272 | 2,408 | 2,215 |
| 4. | Lacal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Canada Pension Plan | 620 | 616 | 624 | 636 | 624 | 688 | 664 | 692 | 700 | 686 |
| 6. | Quebec Pension Plan | 216 | 212 | 240 | 232 | 225 | 244 | 240 | 220 | 252 | 239 |
| 7. Direct taxes - Corporate and govern- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,809 |
| 8. | Federal(2) ................ | 1,720 | 1,760 | 1,844 | 1,820 | 1,786 | 1,964 | $2,008$ | 2,144 | $2,304$ | $2,105$ |
| 9. | (Federal tax collections) (2) | (1, 780) | (1,824) | $(1,840)$ | (1,848) | $(1,823)$ | (1,772) | $(1,512)$ | $(2,368)$ | $(1,912)$ | $(1,891)$ |
| 10. | Provincial (3) ............... | 596 $(572)$ | (1, 604 | 620 | 624 | 611 | $652$ | $672$ | 716 | 776 | $704$ |
| 11. | (Provincial tax collections) | (572) | (604) | (616) | (656) | (612) | (688) | $(620)$ | (720) | (704) | (683) |
| 12. | Direct taxes-Non-residents-Federal (4) | 192 | 236 | 212 | 232 | 218 | 224 | 208 | 216 | 188 | 209 |
| 13. | Indirect taxes | 9,348 | 9,444 | 9,432 | 9,544 | 9,442 | 10,100 | 10,132 | 10,384 | 10,664 | 10,320 |
| 14. | Federal | 3,776 | 3,748 | 3,664 | 3,632 | 3,705 | 3,676 | 3,628 | 3,796 | 3,944 | 3,761 |
| 15. | Provincial. | 2,824 | 2,948 | 3,008 | 3,148 | 2,982 | 3,324 | 3,404 | 3,476 | 3,600 | 3,451 |
| 16. | Local (5) | 2,748 | 2,748 | 2,760 | 2,764 | 2,755 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,112 | 3,120 | 3,108 |
| 17. | Other current transfers from persons | 388 | 408 | 416 | 408 | 405 | 460 | 520 | 560 | 616 | 539 |
| 18. | Federal ............................ | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 19. | Provincial | 336 | 344 | 344 | 340 | 341 | 396 | 448 | 488 | 544 | 469 |
| 20. | Local | 52 | 56 | 64 | 60 | 58 | 60 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 63 |
| 21. | Hospitals | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 22. | Investment income | 1,328 | 1,428 | 1,440 | 1,536 | 1,433 | 1,516 | 1,520 | 1,700 | 1,572 | 1, 577 |
| 33. | Federal | 660 | 748 | 812 | 776 | 749 | 764 | 780 | 880 | 696 | 780 |
| 34. | Provincial | 572 | 580 | 516 | 636 | 576 | 596 | 580 | 660 | 708 | 636 |
| 25. | Local | 64 | 68 | 68 | 72 | 68 | 72 | 76 | 76 | 84 | 77 |
| 26. | Hospitals | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 27. | Canada Pension Plan | 28 | 28 | 40 | 52 | 37 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 28. Current transfers from other levels of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29. | Provinces - From Canada ............ | 1,624 | 2,008 | 2,036 | 1,932 | 1,900 | 2,324 | 2,324 | 2,368 | 2,424 | 2, 360 |
| 30. | - From local governments | 44 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 38 | - 36 | 48 | 44 | 52 | 45 |
| 32. | Local governments - From Canada .... | 136 | 56 | 108 | 68 | 92 | 52 | 132 | 84 | 100 | 92 |
| 32. | - From provinces | 1,952 | 2,020 | 2,240 | 2,296 | 2,127 | 2,264 | 2,456 | 2,420 | 2,476 | 2,404 |
| 33. | Hospitals - From provinces ......... | 1,408 | 1,444 | 1,476 | 1,536 | 1,466 | 1,640 | 1, 700 | 1,760 | 1,760 | 1,715 |
| 34. | - From local governments | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 21 |
| 35. | Total revenue | 25,688 | 26,064 | 27,040 | 27,396 | 26,547 | 29.316 | 29,460 | 30,668 | 31,908 | 30,338 |
| 36. | Federal | 10,532 | 10,628 | 10,904 | 10,944 | 10,752 | 11,608 | 11,420 | 12,108 | 12,728 | 11,966 |
| 37. | Provincial | 7,912 | 8,164 | 8,488 | 8,712 | 8,319 | 9,484 | 9,500 | 10,024 | 10,512 | 9,880 |
| 38. | Local | 4,952 | 4,948 | 5,240 | 5,260 | 5,100 | 5,548 | 5,828 | 5,756 | 5,844 | 5,744 |
| 39. | Hospitals | 1,428 | 1,468 | 1,504 | 1,560 | 1,490 | 1,664 | 1,728 | 1,788 | 1,792 | 1,743 |
| 40. | Canada Pension Plan | 648 | 644 | 664 | 688 | 661 | 768 | 744 | 772 | 780 | 766 |
| 41. | Quebec Pension Plan | 216 | 21.2 | 240 | 232 | 225 | 244 | 240 | 220 | 252 | 239 |
|  | CURRENT EXPENDITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42. Current expenditure on goods and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43. | Federal | 3,420 | 3,636 | 3,668 | 3,572 | 3,574 | 3,676 | 3,664 | 3,760 | 4,068 | 3,792 |
| 44. | (Defence) | (1, 704) | $(1,860)$ | ( 1,924 ) | (1,732) | $(1,805)$ | ( 1,760 ) | $(1,836)$ | ( 1,756 ) | (1,896) | $(1,812)$ |
| 45. | Provincial | 2,232 | 2,348 | 2,192 | 2,228 | 2,250 | 2,412 | 2,384 | 2,664 | 2, 780 | 2,560 |
| 46. | Local . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,456 | 3,660 | 3,708 | 3,872 | 3,674 | 4,024 | 4,128 | 4,316 | 4,440 | 4,227 |
| 47. | Hospitals .......................... | 1,344 | 1,404 | 1,468 | 1,528 | 1,436 | 1,548 | 1,568 | 1,588 | 1,612 | 1,579 |
| 48. | Transfer payments to persons ........ | 4,388 | 4,632 | 4,608 | 4,932 | 4,640 | 4,892 | 5,288 | 5,512 | 5,692 | 5,346 |
| 49. | Federal . ............................... | 2,780 | 3,008 | 2,968 | 2,972 | 2,932 | 3,072 | 3,376 | 3,312 | 3,348 | 3,277 |
| 50. | Provincial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,520 | 1,532 | 1,548 | 1,864 | 1,616 | 1,720 | 1,804 | 2,068 | 2,220 | 1.953 |
| 51. | Local . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 88 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 92 | 96 | 96 | 116 | 96 | 101 |
| 52. | Canada Pension Plan ................. | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 11 |
| 53. | Quebec Pension Plan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| 34. | Subsidies | 552 | 660 | 688 | 724 | 656 | 584 | 620 | 684 | 684 | 643 |
| 55. | Federal | 432 | 548 | 544 | 572 | 524 | 476 | 492 | 528 | 576 | 518 |
| 56. | Provincial | 120 | 112 | 144 | 152 | 132 | 108 | 128 | 156 | 108 | 125 |

[^7]TABLE 16. Goverrment Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by Lavel of Gcvernnent, by Quarcers Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates - Contivand
(millions of dollars)


[^8]Tallit 16 Governmeus Retenae, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by Level of Government, by Quarters Stasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates - Continued
(millions of dollars)


TABLE 16. Government Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit, by liopl of Governmeat, by Quarters Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates - Concladed
(millions of dollars)

(1) See footnote 1, Table 6.
(2) See footnote 2, Table 6.
(3) See footnote 3. Table 6.
(4) See footnote 4, Table 6.
(5) The quarterly Eigures of real property taxes unadjusted and seasonally adjusted are obtained by dividing annual cotals by four since real property taxes accrue uniformly throughout the taxation year. Because in recent years, changes in re:l
 Eirst quarters in the seasonally adjusted taxes series.
(6) Includes capital consumption allowances as shown in line 尚.
(7) See Eootnote 6. Table 6.
(8) See footnote 6, Table 6.
 Erpeadl:ure Accounts, by Quarters, 1967-1968

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  | 1968* |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II III | IV | Year | I | II III | IV | Year |
| 1. Exports of goods and services | 14,436 | 14,912 14,516 | 14,988 | 14,713 | 16,204 | 16,732 16,664 | 17,580 | 16,795 |
| 2. Merchandise .................. | 11,344 | 11,452 10,700 | 11,856 | 11,338 | 13,072 | 13,444 13,336 | 14,300 | 13,538 |
| 3. Non-merchandise | 3,092 | 3,460 3,816 | 3,132 | 3,375 | 3,132 | 3,288 3,328 | 3,280 | 3,257 |
| 4. Deduct: Imports of goods and services | -14,984 | $-15,472-15,400$ | -15,084 | $-15,235$ | -16,584 | -16,448-17,012 | -17,908 | -16,988 |
| 5. Merchandise .......................... | -10,688 | $-11,028-10,880$ | -10,492 | $-10,772$ | -11,868 | -11,632-12,028 | $-13,120$ | -12,162 |
| 6. Non-mer chandise | -4,296 | $-4,444-4,520$ | -4,592 | $-4,463$ | $-4,716$ | -4,816 $-4,984$ | -4,788 | $-4,826$ |
| 7. Add: Net current transfers abroad | -144 | -240 32 | -20 | -93 | 24 | $\begin{array}{ll}-8 & -60\end{array}$ | -68 | $-28$ |
| 8. Current transfers abroad ( - (1) .... | -376 | $-520-224$ | -296 | -354 | -240 | $-260-320$ | -300 | -280 |
| 9. Current transfers from abroad ( + ( (2) | 232 | 280256 | 276 | 261 | 264 | 252260 | 232 | 252 |
| 10. Equals: Saving(3) ...................... | -692 | $-800-852$ | -116 | -615 | -356 | $276-408$ | -396 | -221 |
| Reconcilation with the Canasian Balance of International Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saving as above ..................... | -692 | $-800-852$ | -116 | -615 | -356 | $276-408$ | -396 | -221 |
| Add: Net inheritancus and migrants ${ }^{\prime}$ funds | 1.20 | 136108 | 100 | 116 | 84 | 128244 | 188 | 161 |
| Equals: Surplus ( + ) or deficit ( - ) on current account as per "Canadian Balance of International Payments" <br> (4) | -572 | -664 -744 | -16 | -499 | -272 | $404-164$ | -208 | -60 |



> W:iLE 17. Transactions of Residents with Non-residents in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, by Quarters, 1969 and 1970 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
> (millions of dollars)


[^9]TABLE 18. Sources of Gross Saving, by Quarters, 2357 and 1963 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

|  | 1967 |  |  |  |  | 1.968 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | I | II | III | IV | Year |
| Saving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons and unincorporated business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Personal saving ...................... <br> Ad fustment on grain transaction (1) | 3,260 -56 | 3,860 | $3,236$ | 2,828 -56 | 3,296 -73 | 2,796 -228 | $4,000$ | $3,764$ | $3,504$ | $3,516$ |
| 2. Adjustment on grain transaction(1) | -56 | 8 | -188 | -56 | -73 | -228 | -252 | -252 | -144 | -219 |
| Corporate and government business enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Undistributed corporation profits | 2,580 | 2,412 | 2,388 | 2,468 | 2,462 | 2,368 | 2,572 | 2,752 | 3,012 | 2,676 |
| Undistributed profits of government business enterprises | 256 | 184 | 152 | 192 | 196 | 164 | 240 | 252 | 364 | 255 |
| 5. Capital assistance .... | 72 | 52 | 56 | 96 | 69 | 76 | 36 | 140 | 68 | 80 |
| 6. Inventory valuation adjustment ... | $-448$ | -152 | -324 | -368 | -323 | -352 | -196 | -272 | -448 | -317 |
| 7. Government | 2,916 | 1,824 | 2,672 | 2,236 | 2,412 | 3,440 | 2,688 | 2,728 | 3,264 | 3,030 |
| 8. Non-residents ........................ | 692 | 800 | 852 | 116 | 615 | 356 | -276 | 408 | 396 | 221 |
| 9. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments | 7,752 -292 | 7,900 | 7,848 | 8,008 | 7,877 | 8,168 | 8,416 | 8,488 | 8,572 | B,411 |
| 10. Residual error of estimate | -292 | -144 | -200 | -240 | -219 | -196 | -584 | -624 | -800 | -551 |
| 11. Total.......................... | 16,732 | 16,744 | 16,492 | 15, 280 | 16,312 | 16,592 | 16,644 | 17,384 | 17,788 | 17,102 |

See footnote(s) below.

TABLE 18. Sources of Gross Saving, by Quarters, 3302 and 1970 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millons of dollars)

(1) See footnote 1, Table 8
(millions of dollars)


See footnote(s) below.

Thule 19. Disposition of Gross Saving, by Quarters, 1969 and 1970 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

(1) See footnote 1 , Table 12.
 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rat..
(millions of dollars)

(2) See footnate
(3) See revision note page 15.
 easinilly Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

(1) See footnote 1, Table 10.
(2) See footnote 2 , Table 10.
(3) See revision note page 15.
 Using Seasonally Adjusted ieta
$1961=100.0$


TABLE 21. Taplicit Price Indexas, Gross Mationsal Krpendituce, by Qaarters, 1969 and 1970

$1961=100.0$



[^0]:    (1) Revised estimates for 1969 and 1970 are the result of a change in the technique of seasonally adjusting the constant dollar series. The new technique was employed in order to derive the beat possible estimates of both seasonally adjusted constant dollars aggregates and components, and al implicit prices in the current period.

[^1]:    (3) It should be noted that the movements described here may not always coincide with the constant 2rice gross national expenditure data in the quarterly national income and expenditure accounts, due to conceptual and statistical differences.

[^2]:    
    (2) This iten is the trasifer portion of incerest on the consumer dobt.

[^3]:    3an fobcaoca(3) at zat of table.

[^4]:    (1) Includes personal remittances, govemment official contributions and govermment pension payments.
    (2) Includes withholding taxes and personal remittances from abroad.
    (3i Saving of residents on transactions with non-residents in the national income and expenditure accounts. A negative figure jndicates savings made available to the economy by non-residents (see line 8, Table 8).
    (4) See ${ }^{12}$ Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of Intermational Payment $8^{11}$, DBS $67-001$.

    * See revision note page 15.

[^5]:    

[^6]:    (1) For breakdown between government and business, aee Table 2

[^7]:    we footnote(s) at end of table

[^8]:    See footnotes(s) at end of table.

[^9]:    (1) See footnote 1, Table 7.
    (2) See footnote 2, Table 7.
    (3) Saving of residents on transactions with non-residents in the mational income and expenditure accounts. A negative figure indicates savings made available to the economy by non-residents (see line 8, Table 18),
    (4) See footnote(4) Table 7 .

    * See revision note page 15.

