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# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 

FIRST QUARTER
1962

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The Honourable George Mees, Minister of Trade and Commerce

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS <br> National Accounts and Balance of Payments Division

L: order to outain a complete historical record of the current dollar quarterly National Accounts, the following publications should be consulted:

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"National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, by
    Quarters, 1947-1957', for the years 1947-1954.
"National Accounts, Income and Expenditure,
    Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual, 1960",
                            for the years 1955-1956.
"National Accounts, Income and Expenditure,
    Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual, 1961",
                            for the years 1957-1960.
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The historical record of the recualy introduced series of Gross National fxpenditure in constant (1957) Dollars, both madjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation, may be found in the publscations:

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"National Accourts, Ineone and Expenditure,
    First Quarter 1961", for the years 1947-1955.
"National Accounts, Income and Expenditure,
    Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual, 1961",
        for the years 1957-1960.
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The tables in this report have been rearranged to correspond with the historical supplement, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, by Quarters, 1947-61", which will be published shortly.

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THE EXPANSION IN G.N.P. THAT OCCURRED IN 1961 CONTINUED INTO THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1962. ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THE CURRENT INCREASE OF 2 PER CENT WAS IN THE FARM SECTOR SO THAT NON-FARM G.N.P. INCREASED AT A LESSER RATE
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\{SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES\}


CONTRIBUTION TO THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN G.N.E. BY COMPONENTS $4^{\text {th }}$ Q. 1961 TO $1^{\text {St }}$ Q. 1962
(BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA)


CORPORATION PROFITS LEVELLED OFF FOLLOWING THE SHARP QUARTER TO QUARTER I NCREASES THROUGH 1961
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES)


## INTKODUCTORY REVIEW

Gross National Product continued to advance in the first quarter of 1962. At a seasomaly adjusted annual rate of $\$ 38.6$ billion it was about 2 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1961. There was some rise in prices and gross national expenditure in constant dollars is estimnted to have risen about la per cent. It should be noted that about half of the increase in the value of Gross National Product is statistical rather than economic, in that the estimate of this year's crop assumes a normal harvest in contrast to the poor harvest of last year. I This in itself involves an increase of about $\$ 360$ million in the value of production. In the non-farm sector the quarter to quarter increase is about 1 per cent.

The major factor contributing to the expansion in economic activity was consumer spending, which recorded one of the largest quarterly gains in recent years. On the other hand, additions to business inventories, which had been an important increment to the demands on current production in the fourth quarter of 1961, ceased to be an expansionary influence. The lirquidation of farn invertories in the fourth quarter, a reflection of heavy sales and a poor crop, was sharply reduced in the first, given the crop estimate stated above. Government expenditure on goods and services added an element of support to the rising level of economic activity. Gross fixed capital formation gave little stimulus to economic expansion; a considerable increase in housing

| GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT |
| :---: | :---: |
| (Seasonally Adjusted of Annuol Rates) |
| (Billions of Dollors) | was partly offset by lover outlays for plant and equipment. Moreover, the deficit on current international transactions widened; payments on invisibles continued to advance in excess of receipts and the surplus on merchandise account, which had emerged in 1961 dwindled in the first quarter of 1962, as exports failed to maintain the rising rate characteristic of 1961 and imports remalned level.

On the income side, the salient features in the first quarter were the levelling off in corporate profits, following the upsurge that accompanied the expension in 1961, and the continuing rate of increase in labour income which has accompanied the upswing to date. Given the method of estimating farm income, it shows a large increase from the preceding quarter.

For the second quarter in succession, prices advanced by about one-half of 1 per cent, following a period of stable prices in 1961. Most of the increase in prices was recorded in the capital goods sector, while consumer goods showed inttle price increase.

The current expansion in economic activity was initiated in the first quarter of 1961. It is interesting to review progress thus far in the perspective of the first four quarters of previous upswings. Gross National Product, nonfarm, in the first quarter of 1962 was 8 per cent above the trough a year earller, with diminishing rates of increase -$2.5,2.3,1.7$, and 1.1 per cent -- from quarter to quarter. The 8 per cent increase in Gross National Product, non-farm, in the first four quarters of the expansion compares with one of nearly 10 per cent in 1949-1950, of 8 per cent in 1954-1955, and of 7 per cent in 1958-1959.

This expansion thus far differs from the short-lived expansion of 1958-1959 in three important respects. The shift in business inventories from the first quarter of 2961 to the first quarter of 1962 has been insignificant in contrast to a considerable swing in the comparable period of 1958-1959. Exports have risen considerably as opposed to being stagnent in the earlier period. Finally, business capital formation has show a significant rise in this eqpansion, coupared

1) The estimate is based on acreage intentions and 10-year average yields.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 2 Q 158 \\ \text { to } \\ 3 Q 158 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 Q: 58 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 4 Q 158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 Q 158 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1 Q 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12159 \\ \text { to } \\ 2 Q 159 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 Q 159 \\ \text { to } \\ 3 Q 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 Q 159 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 4 Q 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 Q 159 \\ \text { to } \\ 1 Q 160 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 Q^{\prime} 60 \\ \text { to } \\ 2 Q^{\prime} 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 Q^{\prime} 60 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 3 Q^{\prime} 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 Q: 60 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 4 Q \cdot 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 Q^{\prime} 60 \\ \text { to } \\ 1 Q^{\prime} 61 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 Q^{161} \\ \text { to } \\ 2 Q^{161} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 Q 161 \\ \text { to } \\ 3 Q 161 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30161 \\ & t 0 \\ & 48.61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 Q^{\prime 61} \\ \text { to } \\ 1 Q^{162} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Personal Expenditure ........ | 336 | 344 | 476 | 80 | 324 | 244 | -4 | 476 | 44 | 528 | -120 | 340 | 380 | 96 | 722 |
| 2. Government Expenditure ...... | 80 | - | 72 | 240 | -232 | 84 | 36 | 52 | 260 | 88 | 32 | 216 | 144 | 100 | 112 |
| 3. Residential Construction .... | 36 | 76 | -52 | -100 | -32 | 20 | -84 | -252 | 24 | -16 | -36 | 92 | 140 | -100 | 72 |
| 4. Non-Res. Construction ....... | -76 | -96 | -200 | 124 | -24 | 32 | -8 | -100 | 56 | - | 36 | -56 | 92 | 108 | n.e. |
| 5. Machinery and Equipenent ..... | -36 | 88 | -84 | 256 | 148 | -124 | 144 | -108 | -6.4 | 100 | -256 | -168 | 128 | 72 | -20 |
| 6. Exports ....................... | $-248$ | 248 | -128 | 400 | -20 | 372 | 192 | -496 | 456 | -312 | 292 | 132 | 540 | 100 | -124 |
| 7. Total Final Purchases ....... | 92 | 660 | 84 | 1,000 | 164 | 628 | 276 | -428 | 776 |  | -52 | 556 | 1,424 | 376 | $752$ |
| 8. (Final Domestic Demand) ..... | (340) | (412) | (212) | (600) | (184) | (256) | (84) | (68) | (320) | (700) | (-344) | (424) | (884) | (276) | (876) |

## Quarter to Quarter Changes in Other Selected Items

| "Shirt" in Non=Farm Business Inventories | 164 | 76 | 488 | -336 | 308 | -192 | 352 | -312 | -512 | 288 | -96 | 108 | -64 | 400 | -432 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . Imports | 44 | 400 | 112 | 208 | 244 | 4 | 40 | -204 | -108 | 76 | 232 | $-160$ | 424 | 204 | 164 |
| G.N.P. (ex. Farm) | 304 | 388 | 652 | 536 | 292 | 568 | 368 | -256 | 96 | 552 | -436 | 860 | 824 | 616 | 384 |

## Constant (1957) Dollars

Quarter to Quarter Percentage Changes in Selected Iteras

| 12. Final Domestic Demand | 1.1 | 0.5 | - | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 1.5 | -1.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13. Total Pinal Purchases | 0.3 | 0.9 | -0.4 | 2.0 | -0.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -1.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| 14. Gross National Expenditure | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | -1.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 | -2.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 |

with some decline in the previous period, and the increase has occurred in the cyclically sensitive plent and equipment expenditures as well as in residential construction.

## Quarter to Quarter Changes in Selected Expenditure Components Over Four Quarters of the Last Two Post-War Expansions

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ Millions)

|  | $I$ | II | III | IV | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Quarter, 1958 to 1st Quarter, 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 'Shift' in Business Inventories .............. | 520 | 164 | 76 | 488 | 1,248 |
| Exports ....................................... | 104 | $-248$ | 248 | -128 | -24 |
| Business Cross Fixed Capital Formstion ..... | 16 | -76 | 68 | -336 | -328 |
| 1 st Quarter, 1961 to 1st Quarter, 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 'Shift' in Business Inventories ............... | 108 | -64 | 400 | -432 | 12 |
| Exports ......................................... | 132 | 540 | 100 | -124 | 648 |
| Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation ..... | -132 | 360 | 80 | 52 | 360 |

INDEX OF G.N.P. (EX FARM) OVER 8 QUARTERS OF POST-WAR EXPANSIONS


## Production and Fmployment

Real output showed an increase of about la per cent on a seasonally adfusted basis in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 1961. When agriculture is removed from the aggregate data the remainder reflects a nearly 1 per cent increase. The large advance in agriculture is due to the use of an "average crop" estimate in the seasonally adjusted data which, of course, is much higher than the actual, and very low, 1961 grain crop.

In the same comparison the seasonally adfusted and published monthly Index of Industrial Production was up by 1.4 per cent during the first quarter of 1962 to 182.0 , a new high. On a quarterly basis this latest increase represented the fourth consecutive gain since the first quarter of 1961 for a total gain of almost 10 per cent.

All mafor industry components, with the exception of the construction and the finance, insurance, real estate groups, were up from fourth quarter, 1961 levels.

In the goods-producing industries, major groups showed the following gains: manufacturing over 1 per cent, mining about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, utilities 3 per cent, and forestry about 5 per cent.

One-half of 1 per cent gain in the output of the service inctustries reflected 1 per cent gains in trade and transportation, storage, commuication, along with fractional gains in government and other services.

Within manufacturing, which advanced more than 1 per cent, non-durables output was up nearly 2 per cent, while that of durables was up less than one-half of 1 per cent. The non-durables change during the quarter was consistent in size with the changes of the previous three quarters. The durables change, howover, represented a considerable slowing down in the rate of increase recorded in the past year. Although durables advanced 11 per cent from the first quarter of 1961, the group was still slightiy below the fourth quarter 1956 all-time high.

Chemicals and the foods and beverages group of industries each contributed (with 5 per cent gains) to the non-durable advance. Both paper and petroleum products were up by 1 per cent. There was also a 4 per cent gain in tobacco products. Textile products declined 1 per cent after the strength exhibited during the past year, particularly in cotton goods and synthetic textiles. Clothing and rubber products were off by 2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Leather products and printing and publishing were unchanged during the quarter.

Led by an increase in the telecommunication equipment component, the electrical apparatus and supplies group was up by almost 6 per cent. With increases in alnost every other component excepting iron castings and primary iron and stoel, the iron and steel products group advanced less than 1 per cent. Wood products also gained about 1 per cent. A decline of 5 per cent in motor vehicles output brought total transportation oquipment lower by 2 per cent. Declines of 2 per cent and 1 per cent were recorded in non-ferrous metal products and non-metallic mineral products.

Electricity and gas utilities, on the strength of increases in both components, were up by 3 per cent.

Within mining, which was up by about lik per cent, metal mining, in spite of large increases in both iron ore and 'other' motals (including uranium), gained less than 1 per cent. Smaller but widespread declines occurred in every other major metal. With crude petroleum output up marginally from its high level of the fourth quarter, natural gas mining was largely responsible for a 2 per cent fuels gain. Increased asbestos mining brought the non-metals group considerably higher.

The overall increase in real output was accompanied by gains of nearly 1 per cent in total employment and of nearly 2 per cent in non-agricultural employment in the first quarter. Hours of work in manufacturing industries were only fractionally higher, seasonally adjusted. The labour force increased by about $1 / 2$ per cent and there was a decline in seasonally adjusted unemployment from 6.3 per cent to 5.9 per cent of the labour force.

## Personal Expenditure on Consumer Coods and Services

The rise of almost 3 per cent from the fourth quarter in personal expenditure to a level of $\$ 25.3$ billion was one of the largest in recent years, and with only fractional price changes in the price index for personal expenditure, reflected almost entirely a rise in the volume of purchases. This increase was associated with a rise of just over 2 per cent in personal disposable income and a drop in the rate of saving.

Strength was centred on goods purchasing, with non-durable goods increasing by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent while durables increased by more than 4 per cent. Increases were widespread among the non-durables, with the main commodities showing the following increases: fuel (including gas) 10 per cent; clothing 4 per cent; electricity 2 per cent; and food liz per cent. Significant increases in expenditure on tobacco and alcoholic beverages were also recorded.

The rise in spending on durables stemmed from increases in purchases of furniture (up 4 per cent) and in the net purchases of automobiles. Sales to persons of new cars were up only slightly from the level achieved in the lourth quarter while trade-in allowances and dealer purchases of used cars returned to more normal levels from the unusually high level of the preceding quarter. As such sales of used cars and trade-in allowances are deducted from the value of purchases, the net purchases of cars thus showed an increase of about 6 per cent. The remaining durable goods showed declines; home furnishings and appliances and radios were down fractionally.

The $l^{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent rise in expenditures on sarvices can be attributed chiefly to the change in net expenditure abraad, reflecting in the main, increased spending by Canadians abroad. Other services increased iractionally; paid and imputed shelter showed a slight decline, while increased expenditures on transportation services and personal services of $1 / 2$ and 1 per cent respectively were registered.

## Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Business spending on fixed capital formation increased moderately in the first quarter, and remained in line with the intentions of business for the year 1962 as a whole, as reported at the beginning of the year in "Private and Public Investment - Outlook Surver". The level of $\$ 6.7$ billiom represented an increase of almost 1 per cent over the previous quarter, and reflected increased expenditure on residential construction, unchanged non-residentisi construction activity and a partly offsetting lower level of investment in machinery and equipment. The increased spending on construction was accompanied by a la per cent increase in employment in the industry. The improved profit position in business generally in the latter part of 1961 does not appear to have had any pronounced affect on the trend of overall business spending on plant and equipment in the first quarter.

In spite of the moderately upward trend since mid-1961 in overall capital spending the proportion of total current production being devoted to capital formation was slightly lower in the first quarter of the year than in the same period of the previous year.

Activity in residential building moved ahead again in the first quarter, after some slow-down in the final quarter of 1961 . The estimate of $\$ 1.5$ billion of new residential construction put in place represented an increase of 5 per cent over the previous quarter. During the first quarter, the annual rate of dwelling unit starts, after allowance for seasonal influences, moved sharply up by 22 per cent to 144.5 thousand, a high level of activity in terms of the rate of starts over the past three years. The latest available information on the issuance of building permits for residential structures suggests some falling off in this level of activity.

The value of non-residential construction totalled $\$ .8$ billion in the first quarter, and was unchanged frose the fourth quarter, 1961. This level, although higher now than on avarage over the past three years, contimues to remain relatively stable with no clearly determinable trend. Fiewed againet this stability, the fluctuations in shipments and new orders in the industries producing mainly construction goods appear to be caused more by changes in the level of demand for housing than from nonresidential construction demand.

Outlays on machinery and equipment dropped back by almost 2 per cent to a level of $\$ .4$ billion in the first quarter, after the fairly sharp recovery in spending in the latter half of 196l. Preliminary estimates suggest that the decline in demand was felt in the reduced flow of shipments from those domestic industries producing capital goods and that imports of machinery may have show some slight increase. In spite of the decline in domestic shipments, new orders received by the capital goode producing industries, other than heavy transportation, rose by 2 per cent. Farm machinery sales from both forelgn and domestic sources are estimated to have declined by about 5 per cent, while business spending on passenger and comercial vehicles increased slightly to add to the high level of consumer domand for automobiles.

## Investment in Business Inventories

In contrast to the fourth quarter of 1961 when stocks were being built up rapidly, additions to inventories were not an important alement of strength in the first quarter of 1962.

In manufacturing industries accumiation was much less substantial than in the preceding quarter. Some smell build-up took place in a situation of rising production and the ratio of stocks to shipments was brought close to the average prevailing since 1952. The build-up appears to have taken place in goods in process and in finished products; stocks of raw materials appear to have been reduced.

There was fairly widespread accumulation in the non-durable segment of manufacturing, the most notable exception being petroleum products. The previous quarter's substantial accumulation of durables was reversed and stocks were liquidated in almost all durable groups.

Both wholesale and retail trade shifted from accumulation to liquidation between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962. A small liquidation in wholesale trade was the result of fairly general cutting back of stocks of durable goods and mixed movements in non-durables. The licuidation brought the ratio of wholesale stocks to sales to the lowest level since 1958. Stocks were reduced in both the durable and non-durable segments of retail trade, as consumers' spending rose sharply. Despite this depletion the ratio of stocks to sales remained above the average for the past decade.

## Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

The deficit on foreign transactions rose to $\$ 1.1$ billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, from $\$ 0.9$ billion in the fourth quarter. Foreign demand for Canadian goods and services dropped by li per cent to $\$ 7.8$ billion, whlle the value of imports of goods and payments for foreign services rose by 2 per cent to a record $\$ 9.0$ billion. There was a much smaller surplus on merchandise trade than in the fourth quarter and a larger deficit on invisibles.

Imports of merchandise at an annual rate of $\$ 6.1$ billion, showed almost no change from the previous quarter, although geographically, increased imports from the United States were offset by declines in goods received from the United Kingdom and all other countries. Imports in the finel month of the quarter were particularly high. (The value of imports entering the Nitional Accounts during the last two quarters is considerably lower than that shom in the Trade of Canads publication manly because the value of military aircraft received from the United States under a rutual defence agreement has been removed for National Accounts purposes).

The most notable feature in the first quarter was the sharp increase in payments for services which rose to a level of $\$ 2.9$ billion at annal rates, after allowance for seasonal influences, or over 6 per cent. This is the highest figure on record and unlike the high level in the first quarter, 1961, which was primarily due to an irregularly large outflow of interest and dividends, the increase was distributed among most main components. Tourist expenditures rose almost 17 per cent, intorest and dividends 8 per cent and freight and shipping by 4 per cent.

The value of merchandise exports fell by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the previous quarter, to \$6.1 bilition, as Iarge declines in sales to the United Kingdom and all other countries were only partially offset by an increase to the United States. Details of movementa in comodities are not yet available for the first quarter.

The seasonal adjustment of this series has been complicated by the fact that there appears to be emerging a changing seasonal pattern, since 1960, in which the relative incresse in the level of merchandise exports in the first quarters has been more important than relative increases occurring in other quarters.

Receipts from abroad for Canadian services showed little change from the fourth quarter and at an annual rate of $\$ 1.7$ billion were only 1 per cent higher. This is the fourth successive quarter in which the rate of receipts for services has remained relatively stable. Some offsetting changes occurred in the first quarter; miscellaneous service receipts increased but both foreign tourist expenditures and receipts from frelght and shipping were lower.

## Corporation Profits

Following sharp increases in the last three quartors of 1961, corporation profits (before taxes and before dividends paid to non-residents) levelled off to an annual rate of $\$ 3.8$ billion in the first quarter of 1962 on a seasonally adjusted basis. Lower profits were experienced by almost all industry groups with the important exception of public utilities. Within manufecturing, there were offsetting movements; increases were recorded in foods and beverages, wood products, paper products, and petroleum and coal products, with declines recorded in iron and steel, teatiles, and chemical products groups.

## Interest, Dividends and Net Rental Income of Persons

Interest, dividends and net rental income of persons dropped by about 2 per cent below the level of the fourth quarter of 1961 manly because of a decline in bond interest and dividends received by persons.

## Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business

Net income of non-fam unincorporated business, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, increased over 2 per cent in the first quarter from the fourth quarter level. Net income in most industry group= ings showed little or no change with the exception of the construction and retail trade industries which experienced increases of 8 and 7 per cent respectively, reflecting increased housing activity and much higher profit-sales ratios in retail trade.

## Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators

Accrued net income of farm operators from farming operations increased 32 per cent in the first quarter of 1962 over the fourth quarter rate. Most of the increase is accounted for by the preliminary estimate of the 1962 crop which is based on acreage intentions and 10 -year average yields and which is approximately $\$ 360$ million higher than the 1961 crop estimate. The higher crop estimate and an accumulation of stocks of cattle and calves on farms, together with slightly increased cash income, led to higher levels of both grain and livestock production.

Net income of farm operators from farming operations increased about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the first quarter. The smaller increase in net income, compared to that of the accrued net income figure, rem flects a very sharp decilne in participation and equalisation payments made by the Canadian Wheat Board.

## Labour Income

Labour income, which began to increase rapidy in 1961, continued to show large gains through the lirst quarter of 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the labour income gain from the fourth quarter of 1961 to the first quarter of 1962 amounted to nearly 2 per cent, an increase slightly larger than those recorded from quarter to quarter in 1961.

In recent years, labour income originating in goods-producing industries has tended to rise less rapidly than labour incone originating in service-producing industries. However, during some stages of cyclical upswings the goods-producing estimates have shown the larger increases owing to the special sensitivity of these industries to cyclical influences. The econogy appears to have been going through such a stage of the cycle in the winter of 1961-1962, with quarter-to-quarter gains in the seasonally-adjusted wage and salary estimates for the goods-producing segment exceeding those for the service-producing segment both between the third and fourth quarters of 2961 and between the latter quarter and the first quarter of 1962. The quarter-to-quarter gains most recently recorded amounted to over 2 per cent for the goods-producing industries and about 1.5 per cent for the service-producing industries.

Within the goods-producing segment, manufacturing showed a smaller gain, somewhat over 1 per cent, than over the immediately preceding quarters. Movements in employment indexes suggest that the reduced rate of gain in wages and salaries was associated with a declining rate of increase in mubers of employees. On the other hand, the increases in construction, and the primary industries were the largest quarter-to-quarter gains in those industries recorded for some time.

In the service-producing industries, the finance, service and government group continued to show the largest percentage gains through the first quarter of 1962. The seasonally adjusted estimates for this group have consistently risen by about 2 per cent from quarter to quarter in recent years. Wages and salaries rose more than 1 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1961 to the first quarter of 1962 both in trade and in the transportation, commalcations and other utilities group.

## The Govermment Sector

Total expenditures by all levels of government increased by about 2 per cent, with most of the increase accounted for by the Federal government. At the Federal level, transfer payments to persons rose by 10 per cent, reflecting the irregular payments to Western grain producers and larger payments Irom the Old Age Security Fund; subsidies advanced sharply, reflecting among other things large payments for past storage costs on grain and the higher estimated losses of the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Federal government expenditure on goods and services remained relatively unchanged while provincial and municipal expenditures on goods and services rose 3 per cent.

Although little change was show at the total level, there were offsetting changes in the revenue components of the different levels of government as a result of the new tax arrangements. Thus Fedoral revenues from personal and corporate income taxes declined but provincial revenues increased substantially.

On a National Accounts basis, the seasonally adjusted total deficit of all levels of government combined rose by $\$ 152$ miliion at annusl rates from the fourth to the first quarter. However, the total contains divergent and offsetting movements between the deficit of the Federal government and that of the provincial-municipal governments combined, largely accounted for by administrative procedures arising out of the lapse of tax rental agreements and the inception of the new tax collection arrangements. Comencing in the first quarter of 1962 , the direct tax revemues of the Federal government have declined with corresponding amounts accruing to the provincial government. However, the transfer payments under the former taxation agreements from the Federal to the provincial governments do not lapse until the second quarter and as a consequence the deficit of the Federal government is irregularly high and of the provincial-municipel governments is irregularly low by almost $\$ 300$ million at annual rates in the first quarter of 1962.

TABLE 1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1961 and 1965 (millions of dollars)

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | IV | Year | 1 |
| 1. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income | 4,423 | 4,702 | 4,903 | 4,856 | 18,884 | 4,730 |
| 2. Military Pay and Allowances ......... | 129 | 140 | 137 | 144 | 550 | 147 |
| 3. Corporation Profits before Taxes and before Dividends Paid to Non-Residents (1) | 609 | 910 | 969 | 950 | 3,438 | 767 |
| 4. Deduct: Dividends Paid to Non-Residente(2) ............ | - 164 | - 120 | - 132 | - 172 | - 588 | - 130 |
| 5. Rent, Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income .. | 610 | 601 | 666 | 652 | 2,529 | 626 |
| 6. Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production(3) | 33 | 133 | 680 | 91 | 937 | 36 |
| 7. Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated business (4) .... | 438 | 559 | 598 | 654 | 2,249 | 491 |
| 8. Inventory Valuation Adjustment (5) | 12 | - 16 | - 31 | - 51 | - 86 | - 33 |
| 9. net national income at factor cost | 6,090 | 6,909 | 7,790 | 7,124 | 27,913 | 6,634 |
| 10. Indirect Taxes less Subsidies | 1,110 | 1,155 | 1,137 | 1,241 | 4,643 | 1,194 |
| 11. Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments ...................................... | 1,025 | 1,080 | 1,124 | 1,120 | 4,349 | 1,056 |
| 12. Residual Error of Estimate | - 81 | - 134 | 67 | 87 | - 61 | - 165 |
| 13. Gross national product at market prices | 8,144 | 9,010 | 10,118 | 9,572 | 36,844 | 8,719 |
| 14. (Gross National Product at Market Prices excluding Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators) ............... | $(8,111)$ | $(8,877)$ | $(9,438)$ | $(9,481)$ | $(35,907)$ | $(8,683)$ |

(1) In reports prior to 1961 this item was shown after deduction of dividends paid to non-residents, it is now however inclusive of such dividends. In order to derive series consistent with past published figures, lines 3 and 4 must be combined.
(2) Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.
(3) Includes change in farm imentories as hown in line 11 , Tably 4 . An adjustmunt has heen made to take actount of the

(4) Includes net income of independent professional practitionas.
(5) See footnote 4, Table 2.

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

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Yes | I |
| 1. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services | 5,569 | 6,066 | 5,992 | 6,626 | 24,253 | 5,932 |
| 2. Goverment Expenditure on Goods and Services (1,2) ... | 1,581 | 1,630 | 2,074 | 1,898 | 7,183 | 1,683 |
| 3. Business Gross Fixed Capital <br>  | 1,284 | 1,662 | 1,837 | 1,710 | 6,493 | 1,363 |
| 4. New Residential Construction........................ | 247 | 364 | 441 | 406 | 1,458 | 291 |
| 5. New Non-Reidential Construction | 476 | 623 | 814 | 734 | 2,647 | 512 |
| 6. New Machinery and Equipment | 561 | 675 | 582 | 570 | 2,388 | 560 |
| 7. Value of Physical Change in Inventorles(4) | - 49 | - 187 | 331 | - 333 | - 238 | -81 |
| 8. Non-Farm Business Inventories .... | 208 | - 57 | - 47 | 105 | 209 | 211 |
| 9. Farm Inventories and Grain in Commerclal Channels .. | - 257 | - 130 | 378 | - 438 | $-447$ | - 292 |
| 10. Exports of Goods and Services | 1,578 | 1,861 | 2,117 | 2,022 | 7,578 | 1,731 |
| 11. Deduct: Imports of Goods end Services................ | - 1,900 | 2,157 | - 2,165 | - 2,265 | - 8,487 | - 2,075 |
| 12. Residual Error of Estimate ........................... | , 81 | 135 | - 68 | -86 | 62 | 166 |
| 13. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MAREET PRICES | 8,144 | 9,010 | 10,118 | 9,572 | 36,844 | 8,719 |

(1) Includes outleys on new durable asaets uch as building and highway construction by govermente, other thin gover roment buidness enterprises. Also includes net purchases of goverment comodity agencies.
(2) For details of defence expendicure ee Table 6.
(3) Includes capital expenditures by private and goverment business enterprisee, private non=comercial institutions, and ourlays on new residential construction by individucls and business investors.
(4) The book value of imventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes and the derived "phyaical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this vaist of physical change and the change in book value is called the imentory valuation adjustment. (See lime B, Table I).

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

(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.
 (millions of dollars)

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Yeat | I |
| 1. Personal Direct Taxes | 573 | 670 | 628 | 633 | 2,504 | 622 |
| 2. Income Taxes | 454 | 584 | 543 | 545 | 2,126 | 498 |
| 3. Succession Duties | 37 | 33 | 38 | 38 | 146 | 40 |
| 4. Miscellaneous | 82 | 53 | 47 | 50 | 232 | 84 |
| 5. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services . | 5,569 | 6,066 | 5,992 | 6,626 | 24,253 | 5,932 |
| 6. Non-Durable Goods | 2,713 | 2,926 | 3,002 | 3,498 | 12,139 | 2,884 |
| 7. Durable Goods | 554 | 743 | 642 | 755 | 2,694 | 633 |
| 8. Services(1) | 2,302 | 2,397 | 2,348 | 2,373 | 9,420 | 2,415 |
| 9. Personal Net Saving | 370 | 128 | 940 | - 146 | 1,292 | 379 |
| 10. Personal Saving Excluding Change in Parm Inventories | 605 | 204 | 575 | 222 | 1,606 | 600 |
| 11. Value of Physical Change in Parm Inventories ....... | - 235 | - 76 | 365 | - 368 | - 314 | - 221 |
| 12. PERSOMAL INCOME | 6,512 | 6,864 | 7,560 | 7,113 | 28,049 | 6,933 |
| 13. (Personal Disposable Income) (2) | $(5,939)$ | $(6,194)$ | $(6,932)$ | $(6,480)$ | $(25,545)$ | $(6,311)$ |

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

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

 dividends to non-residents

(millions of dollars)

(1) In this quarter the federal deficit is irregularly high by about $\$ 75$ willion and the provincial 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.

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

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | 1 |
| 1. Personal Net Saving | 370 | 128 | 940 | - 146 | 1,292 | 379 |
| 2. Business Gross Saving | 1,024 | 1,364 | 1,410 | 1,358 | 5,156 | 1,233 |
| 3. Undistributed Corporation Profits ............. | 23 | 259 | 275 | 222 | 779 | 148 |
| 4. Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments | 1,025 | 1,080 | 1,124 | 1,120 | 4,349 | 1,056 |
| 5. Adjustment on Grain Transactions(1) ........... | - 24 | 25 | 11 | 16 | 2 B | 29 |
| 6. Inventory Valuation Adjustment ..................... | 12 | - 16 | - 31 | - 51 | - 86 | - 33 |
| 7. Government Surplus $(+$ ) or Deficit ( - ) ............ | - 331 | - 28 | - 334 | - 200 | - 893 | - 310 |
| 8. Residual Error of Estimate | - 81 | - 134 | 67 | 87 | - 61 | - 165 |
| 9. Totals | 994 | 1,314 | 2,052 | 1,048 | 5,408 | 1,104 |

(1) This item is an adjustment than ancount of the acerutd earnings of frm operators arising att of the aperations of the

 (min.lions of doletars)

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1962}{I}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | IV | Year |  |
| 1. Businest Gross Fixed Capital Formation | 1,284 | 1,662 | 1,837 | 1,710 | 6,493 | 1,363 |
| 2. New Residential Construction | 247 | 364 | 441 | 406 | 1,458 | 291 |
| 3. New Non-Residential Construction | 476 | 623 | 814 | 734 | 2,647 | 512 |
| 4. New Machinery and Equipment | 561 | 675 | 582 | 570 | 2,388 | 560 |
| 5. Value of Physical Change in Inventories | - 49 | - 187 | 331 | - 333 | - 238 | - 81 |
| 6. Surplus ( + ) or Deficit ( - ) on Current Account with Non-Residents | - 322 | - 296 | - 48 | - 243 | - 909 | - 344 |
| 7. Residual Error of Estimate | 81 | 135 | - 68 | - 86 | 62 | 166 |
| 3. Totals | 994 | 1,314 | 2,052 | 1,048 | 5,408 | 1,104 |

TABLE 9. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1957) Dollars, by Quarters, 1961 and $1962(1)$ (millions of dollars)

(1) The implicit price deflatora of the measonally unadjueted components of Grose 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-taquarter price change. This is because they are currently weighted and therefore are affected by compoitional ahifts which occur within the unedjusted components of Grose National Expenditure, on quarter-to-quarter basis. Quarter-toquarter comparisons based on seasonally adjusted date are less subject to the problem of shifting weights and may be used as a measure of price change.

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

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1902 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | II I | IV | Year | I |
| 1. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income ..... | 18,412 | 18,736 | 19,060 | 19,328 | 18,884 | 19,692 |
| 2. Military Pay and Allowances | 540 | 544 | 544 | 572 | 550 | 600 |
| 3. Corporation Profics before Taxes and before Dividends paid to Non-Residents(1) .................................. | 2,956 | 3,364 | 3,588 | 3,844 | 3,438 | 3,768 |
| 4. Deduct: Dividends Paid to Non-Residents (2) ........... | - 748 | - 544 | - 548 | - 512 | $\text { - } 588$ | $-576$ |
| 5. Rent, Interest, and Miscellaneous Imestment Income .. <br> 6. Accrued Net Income of Fsrm Operators from Farm | 2,480 | 2,468 | 2,616 | 2. 552 | 2,529 | $2.584$ |
| Production(3) ............................................. | 864 | 932 | 1,016 | 936 | 937 | 1,236 |
| 7. Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business (4) .... | 2,092 | 2,224 | 2,372 | 2,308 | 2,249 | 2,360 |
| 8. Imventory Valuation Adjustment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 48 | - 64 | - 124 | - 204 | - 86 | - 132 |
| 9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST | 26,644 | 27,660 | 28,524 | 28,824 | 27,913 | 29,532 |
| 10. Indirect Taxes less Subsidies ............................. | 4,556 | 4,584 | 4,540 | 4,892 | 4,643 | 4,892 |
| 11. Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments | 4,312 | 4,284 | 4,388 | 4,412 | 4,349 | 4,452 |
| 12. Residual Error of Estimate | 48 | - 40 | - 56 | - 196 | - 61 |  |
| 13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES | 35,560 | 36,488 | 37,396 | 37,932 | 36,844 | 38,616 |
| 14. (Grosa National Product at Market Prices excluding Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators) | $(34,696)$ | $(35,556)$ | $(36,380)$ | $(36,996)$ | $(35,907)$ | $(37,380)$ |

(1) See footnote 1, Table 1.
(2) See footnote 2, Table 1.
(3) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production and standard seasonal adjustments for withdrawals of grain from faxm stocks and the change in livestock items. Because of the arbitrary clements, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of fave purators.
(4) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.
 (milliuns of dullars)

(1) See footnote 1 , Table 2.
(2) For details of defence expenditures, fee Iine 3, Table 15.
(3) See footnote 3, Table 2.
(4) In the seasonally adjusced series, the value of grain crop production in each quarter is taken as one-four th of tat estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole (see footnote 3, Table 10). All other items in the fati: imentories series are seasonally adjuated by standard rechniques.

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

(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 arlsing out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.
(2) Includes all goverment debt interest paid to persons.
 (millions of dollats)

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | 11 | III | IV | Year | 1 |
| 1. Personal Direct Taxes | 2,396 | 2,460 | 2,584 | 2,576 | 2,504 | 2,616 |
| 2. Income Taxes | 2,024 | 2,088 | 2,192 | 2,200 | 2,126 | 2,220 |
| 3. Succession Duttes | 148 | 1.32 | 152 | 152 | 146 | 160 |
| 4. Miscellaneous | 224 | 240 | 240 | 224 | 232 | 236 |
| 5. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services | 23,784 | 24,124 | 24,504 | 24,600 | 24, 253 | 25,312 |
| 6. Non-Durable Goods | 11,976 | 12,164 | 12,280 | 12,136 | 12,139 | 12,572 |
| 7. Durable Goods | 2,532 | 2,592 | 2,768 | 2,884 | 2,694 | 3,008 |
| 8. Services (1) | 9,276 | 9,368 | 9,456 | 9,580 | 9,420 | 9,732 |
| 9. Personal Net Saving | 1,096 | 1,128 | 1,328 | 1,616 | 1,292 | 1,476 |
| 10. PERSONAL INCOME | 27,276 | 27,712 | 28,41.6 | 28,792 | 28,049 | 29,404 |
| (Personal Disposable Income) (2) | $(24,880)$ | $(25,252)$ | $(25,832)$ | $(26,216)$ | $(25,545)$ | $(26,788)$ |

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

TABLE 14. Government Revenue, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted nt Anmuai kiite: (millions of dollars)

(1) See footnote 1, Table 5.
(2) The quarterly figures of real property taxes unadjusted and seasonally adjusted are obtafned by dividing annual totals by four since real property taxes accrue uniformly throughout the taxation year. Because in recent years, changes in ral property tax rates have been generally upward, this treatment gives rise tofictitious seasonal between the fourth and first quarter:; in the seasonaliv idjusted indirect takes sevias.
 (millions of doilars)

(1) In this quarter the federal deficit is ixregularly high by about $\$ 300$ miliion and the provincial deficit correapondingly 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 $\$ 828$ million and the provincial-municipal deficit to $\$ 132$ million seasonally adjusted and at annul rates.
:ABLE 16. Source of National Saving, by Quarters, 1961 and 1962 Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates (millions of dollars)

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | II | III | IV | Year | I |
| 1. Personal Net Saving | 1,096 | 1,128 | 1,328 | 1,616 | 1,292 | 1,476 |
| 2. Butinets Gross Saving | 4,628 | 5,196 | 5,260 | 5,540 | 5,156 | 5,684 |
| 3. Undistributed Corporation Profite | 324 | 788 | 864 | 1,140 | 779 | 1,016 |
| 4. Capital Consumption Allowances, etc. | 4,312 | 4,284 | 4,388 | 4,412 | 4,349 | 4,452 |
| 5. Adjustment on Grain Trangactions(1) | - 8 | 124 | 8 | - 12 | 28 | 216 |
| 6. Inventory Valuation Adjustment | 48 | - 64 | - 124 | - 204 | - 86 | - 132 |
| 7. Government Suxplus ( + ) or Deficit ( ${ }^{\text {( ) ............ }}$ | - 968 | - 996 | - 800 | - 808 | - 893 | - 960 |
| 8. Residual Error of Estimate | 48 | - 40 | - 56 | - 196 | - 61 | - 260 |
| 9. Totals | 4,852 | 5,224 | 5,608 | 5,948 | 5,408 | 5,808 |

(1) This Item is an adjustment to take account of the acerued earnings of farm operators arising out of che operathous of the Ca:adian wheat Hoara. See also foolaote 1, Tanle 3.

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

|  | 1961 |  |  |  |  | 1962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | Year | $I$ |
| 1. Business Grose Fixed Capital Formation | 6,392 | 6,260 | 6,620 | 6,700 | 6,493 | 6,752 |
| 2. New Residential Conatruction | 1,344 | 1,436 | 1,576 | 1,476 | 1,458 | 1,548 |
| 3. Nev Non-Residential Conetruction | 2,616 | 2,560 | 2,652 | 2,760 | 2,647 | 2,760 |
| 4. New Machinery and Equipment ..................... | 2,432 | 2,264 | 2,392 | 2,464 | 2,388 | 2,444 |
| 5. Value of Physical Change in Inventories | - 332 | - 212 | - 316 | - 92 | - 238 | - 60 |
| 6. Suxplut ( + ) or Deficit ( - ) on Current Account with Non-Reaidents | - 1,160 | - 868 | - 752 | - 856 | - 909 | - 1,144 |
| 7. Reaidual Etror of Estimate | - 48 | 44 | 56 | 196 | 62 | 260 |
| 8. Totala | 4,852 | 5,224 | 5,608 | 5,948 | 5,408 | 5,808 |



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


[^0]
[^0]:    (1) See also footnote I, Table 9.

