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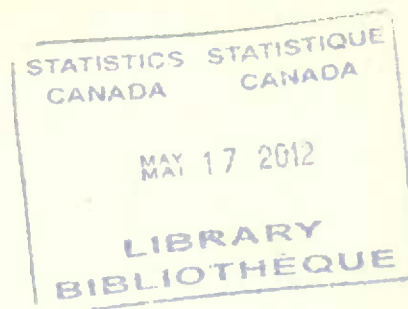


NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
1950 - 1953

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Research and Development Division

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1950 - 1953

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Appendix A

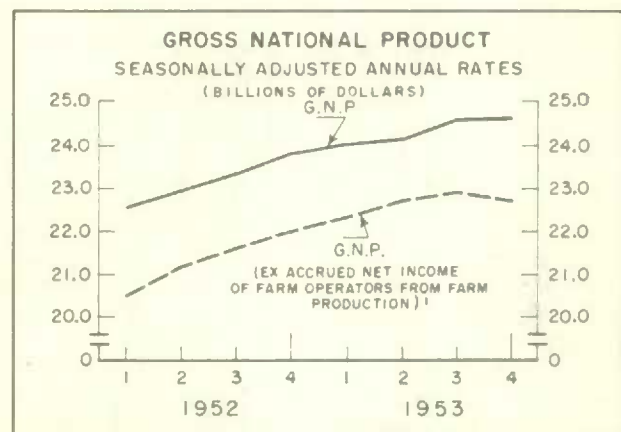
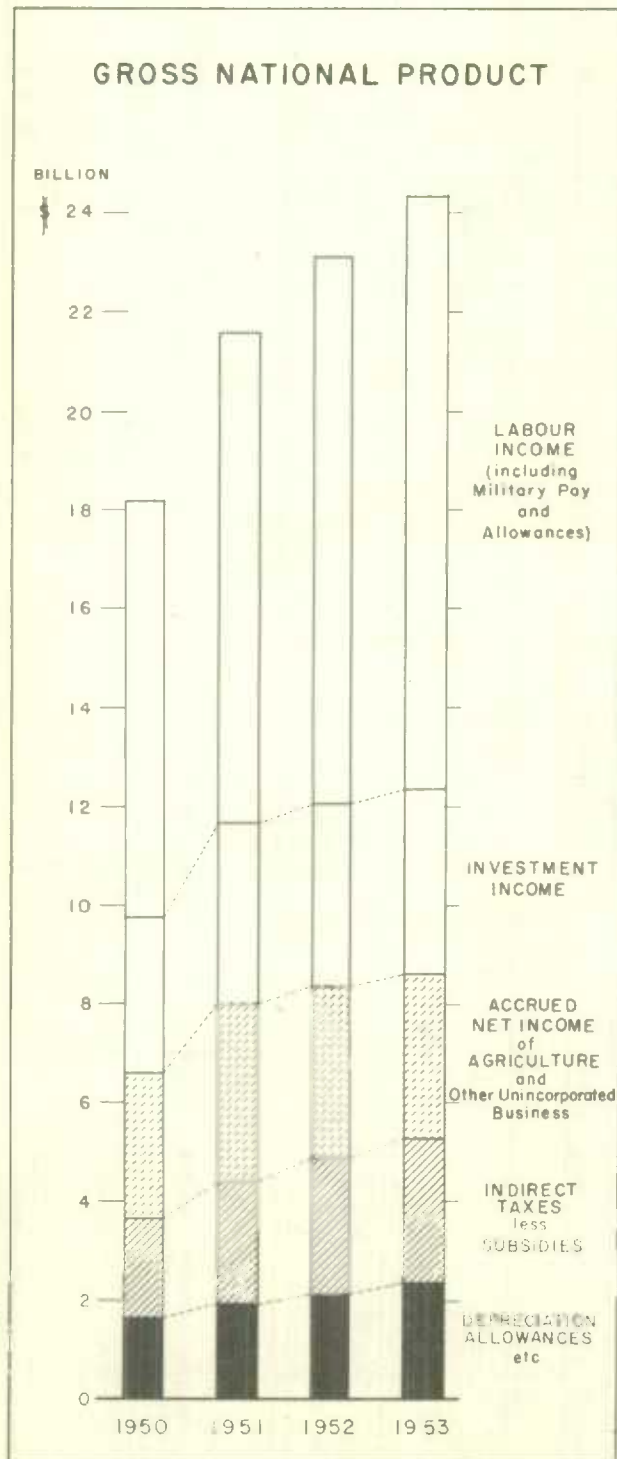
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INTRODUCTORY ANALYSIS

Advances in major expenditure sectors again supported an expansion in the value and volume of the nation's output of goods and services in 1953. The most important expansionary influence in the economy in 1953 was the continued growth of consumers' expenditures, which showed a value and volume gain of 5 per cent and absorbed the largest share

of the production increment. This development reflected, in part, the large rise in "real" incomes which occurred in 1953, continuing the trend of the preceding year, and was accompanied by a further rise in personal saving. In the capital goods sector, investment in new residential and non-residential construction showed impressive gains over 1952, both by value and by volume, with the sharpest advance in the housing component. Additions to inventory stocks were also quite substantial, reflecting a change in the direction of business inventory movements from a position of net liquidation in 1952 to one of considerable build-up in 1953. On the other hand, defence expenditure, which in the preceding two years had been one of the key factors in the total expansion of output, rose only moderately in 1953. Exports of goods and services showed a small decline in 1953, associated with lower prices for some commodities, import restrictions in overseas countries, and increased world supplies of grains. Imports of goods and services, however, advanced sharply in a wide variety of products, reflecting the high levels of capital investment, industrial activity and consumer expenditure. The year ended with a deficit on current account in the nation's external trade of \$440 million, in contrast with the small surplus of the preceding year.

The expansion in total output which occurred in 1953 was concentrated in the first half of the year. In the latter part of 1953, the Gross National Product levelled off, as business inventory accumulation was sharply curtailed and declines occurred in exports and in investment in machinery and equipment, seasonally adjusted. This development is illustrated in the accompanying chart showing the quarterly movement of the Gross National Product.



1. A close approximation to non-farm output can be obtained by deducting "accrued net income of farm operators from farm production" from Gross National Product at Market Prices.

Gross National Product and National Income

The market value of the Nation's total production, as measured by Gross National Product, was \$24,350 million in 1953 compared with \$23,185 million in 1952. This represents an increase in the value of the national product of 5 per cent. Inasmuch as prices were relatively steady throughout the year, the total volume increase was about 4 per cent. Although the 1953 grain crop was one of the highest on record, it was considerably below the extraordinary 1952 level, so that a decline in production occurred in the agricultural sector of the economy. On the other hand, the volume of non-farm output increased by more than the total of approximately 4 per cent noted above; available evidence indicates an increase of about 5 per cent, with all industrial groups except forestry sharing in the advance.

This increase of 5 per cent in real output in the non-farm sector was accompanied by a rise of about 2 per cent in the number of persons with jobs in the non-agricultural sector of the economy. Thus the figures indicate a gain in overall output per working person in the non-farm sector. (It may be noted that average hours worked per week in manufacturing were substantially unchanged from 1952). As in past years, the number of persons with jobs in agriculture declined again in 1953, indicating a

continuation of the shift from rural to urban occupations.

National Income, that is, the value of the Nation's total earnings from current production, is estimated at \$19,043 million in 1953, an increase of 4.5 per cent over the preceding year. While income originating in manufacturing, construction and most of the service industries showed a larger advance than the overall increase of 4.5 per cent, the primary industries, including agriculture and forestry, declined. (See Table 20).

In addition to the industrial distribution, the National Income may be analyzed in terms of the relative position of the different sources of earnings which arise in production. As shown in the table below, wages and salaries accounted for a substantially greater share of the National Income in 1953 than in the preceding year (61.2 per cent compared with 59.4 per cent in 1952). This was the largest proportion of the National Income taken by wages and salaries in the post-war period. The share of the National Income going to accrued net income of farm operators from farm production showed a considerable decline, but there was little change in the shares absorbed by investment income and by net income of non-farm unincorporated business.

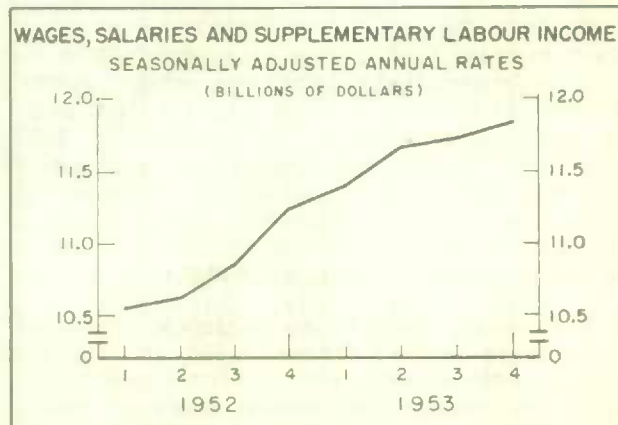
	1952	1953
	Per cent of total	
Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income	59.4	61.2
Military Pay and Allowances	1.5	1.6
Investment Income	20.5	19.7
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	10.2	8.7
Net Income of Other Unincorporated Business	8.4	8.8
National Income	100.0	100.0

Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, which is the largest component of National Income, amounted to \$11,661 million in 1953, a gain of about 8 per cent over 1952. With consumers' prices remaining relatively unchanged between the two years, the above increases represented a "real" income gain for wage and salary earners. The advance was widespread throughout the major industrial groups and only in the primary industry component was a small decline recorded; the latter reflected a lower level of activity in the logging industry. The largest increase, amounting to about 12 per cent, occurred in construction, attributable mainly to the higher level of activity in residential building. The advances in the other groups were close to the average overall gain. Higher average weekly earnings and increased employment both contributed to the rise in labour income in 1953, with the former factor accounting for the major share (approximately 80 per cent) of the increase.

The rate of increase in labour income, which had been strongly upward in 1952 showed signs of

slowing down as the year 1953 came to a close. Thus, the percentage gain for the year as a whole was substantially less than that of 1952 (8 per cent compared with 11 per cent in the preceding year). The quarter-to-quarter increases in wages and salaries, adjusted for seasonal variation, showed no significant rise after the second quarter of 1953.



Military pay and allowances increased from \$270 million in 1952 to \$309 million in 1953, or by about 14 per cent.

Investment Income

The total of investment income, which includes corporation profits, interest and net rental income received by persons, government investment income, and a number of other items, showed little change from 1952. The largest single item, corporation profits before taxes, declined for the second successive year; preliminary estimates indicate a reduction of about 3 per cent.¹ However, there was a moderate increase in corporation profits after taxes, since corporation taxes were lower in 1953. (See Table 45).

Interest and net rental income received by persons increased by approximately 3 per cent with higher

1. It may be noted that estimated depreciation allowances of corporations in 1953 were 11 per cent above the 1952 level, indicating a somewhat higher level of gross earnings of corporations before depreciation.

rental income accounting for the greater part of the gain. A rise in government investment income was accounted for chiefly by a gain in the profits of government business enterprises at the federal and provincial levels.

Net Income of Unincorporated Business

Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production was \$1,649 million in 1953, a decline of \$209 million or 11 per cent from the high level of \$1,858 million in 1952. The most important factor in this decline was the lower level of crop production in 1953; outturns of wheat, oats and barley were smaller by 11 per cent, 13 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. Hog production was also somewhat lower than in the previous year. At the same time, lower prices for a number of agricultural products prevailed in 1953, and this accounted for considerable part of the drop in accrued net income of farm operators. The following table shows a consolidated operating account for farm operators for the years 1952 and 1953.

	1952	1953	Change 1953 over 1952
	(Millions of dollars)		
Farm Cash Income	2,827	2,741	- 86
Income in Kind	414	401	- 13
Farm Inventory Change	237	51	- 186
Gross Income	3,478	3,193	- 285
Deduct:			
Farm Operating Expenses	- 1,370	- 1,305	- 65
Depreciation	- 212	- 233	+ 21
Add:			
Adjustment on Grain Transactions ¹	- 2	33	+ 35
Other Adjustments	- 36	- 39	- 3
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	1,858	1,649	- 209

1. Includes the undistributed earnings of the Canadian Wheat Board and an inventory valuation adjustment for grain in Wheat Board channels.

Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, which includes such groups as unincorporated retailers, unincorporated manufacturing establishments, professional practitioners and unincorporated service establishments, showed an increase of \$128 million or 8 per cent over 1952. The largest single gain was recorded in construction, reflecting the increase in house building. Most other groups also shared in the increase, though to a lesser degree, but net income in wholesale trade showed a decline.

The Gross National Product includes, in addition to the above factor costs comprising the National Income, indirect taxes less subsidies and depreciation allowances and similar business costs. These components are discussed in the following sections.

Indirect Taxes Less Subsidies

Indirect taxes less subsidies increased by approximately 6 per cent over 1952. The largest advances in indirect taxes were recorded in customs import duties, associated with the large increase in the level of imports, and in excise taxes, reflecting mainly higher levels of consumer expenditures. At the provincial level, there was a substantial increase in gasoline and sales taxes, while at the municipal level a large gain occurred in real and personal property taxes. Subsidies were also somewhat higher in 1953, reflecting in part the increase in the trading loss sustained on operations under the Agricultural Prices Support Act.

Depreciation Allowances and Similar Business Costs

Depreciation allowances and similar business costs increased by 10 per cent in 1953 to reach a total of \$2,336 million. Capital cost allowances and similar charges by corporations rose from \$1,163 million to \$1,291 million, a gain of 11 per cent. Depreciation and similar charges of unincorporated farm and non-farm businesses and individuals (in their capacities as landlords or owners of homes) showed a gain of 9 per cent, while depreciation allowances of government business enterprises rose by 7 per cent.

Gross National Expenditure

Aggregate final demand, together with additions to inventories, increased by approximately \$1.6

billion or 5.6 per cent in 1953, with consumer expenditures accounting for about one-half of the gain. Additional expansionary elements were provided by housing outlays, which rose by \$0.3 billion, government expenditure on goods and services which rose by \$0.2 billion and investment in new non-residential construction which showed a gain of \$0.1 billion. Additions to business inventories were quite substantial in 1953, particularly in the second and third quarters of the year; for the year as a whole, they showed a net positive change from last year of \$0.5 billion. Exports of goods and services declined, while additions to stocks of grain and farm inventories were also somewhat smaller than in 1952.

	1952	1953	Increase or Decrease	1952	1953
	(Billions of dollars)			(Per cent of total)	
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	14.4	15.2	.8	62.2	62.3
Government Expenditure on Goods and Services	4.2	4.4	.2	18.1	18.1
Gross Domestic Investment:					
Residential Construction .....	.8	1.1	.3	3.4	4.4
Non-Residential Construction	1.6	1.7	.1	6.7	7.1
Machinery and Equipment	1.9	1.9	—	8.3	7.9
Change in Inventories .....	.2	.6	.4	1.0	2.3
(Business Inventories Only) .....	.1	.4	.5	.4	1.5
Exports of Goods and Services	5.6	5.4	-.2	24.0	22.3
Aggregate Final Demand (including inventory change)	28.7	30.3	1.6	—	—
Imports of Goods and Services	- 5.4	- 5.9	-.5	- 23.3	- 24.1
Residual Error	- .1	- .1	—	- .4	- .3
Gross National Expenditure ¹	23.2	24.3	1.1	100.0	100.0

1. Figures will not add by +.1 or -.1 due to rounding. Percentages are developed from unrounded figures in Table 2.

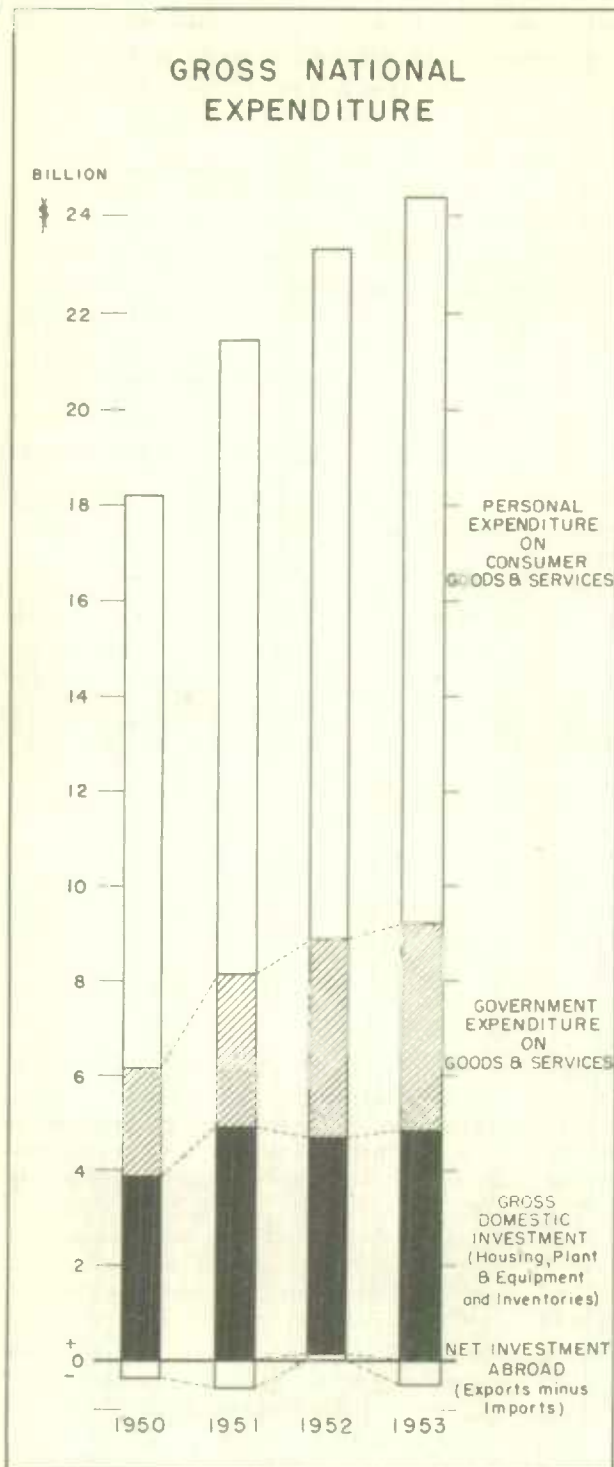
The large expansion in total demand referred to above was met, for the most part, out of the increase in the nation's production of goods and services, which rose by about \$1.1 billion in terms of current dollars. The gap not covered by the production increment was met, on balance, from foreign sources of supply, as reflected in the large increase in imports of goods and services which occurred in 1953.

Price influences featured less prominently in the gain in the value of total production in 1953 than in the preceding two years. While the major components of Gross National Expenditure were variously affected by price changes, overall price effects were small reflecting mainly price stability in the important field of consumer goods and services. Value, price and quantity percentage changes between 1952 and 1953 are summarized in the accompanying table.

Value, Volume and Price Percentage Changes in Gross National Expenditure Components, from 1952 to 1953 *

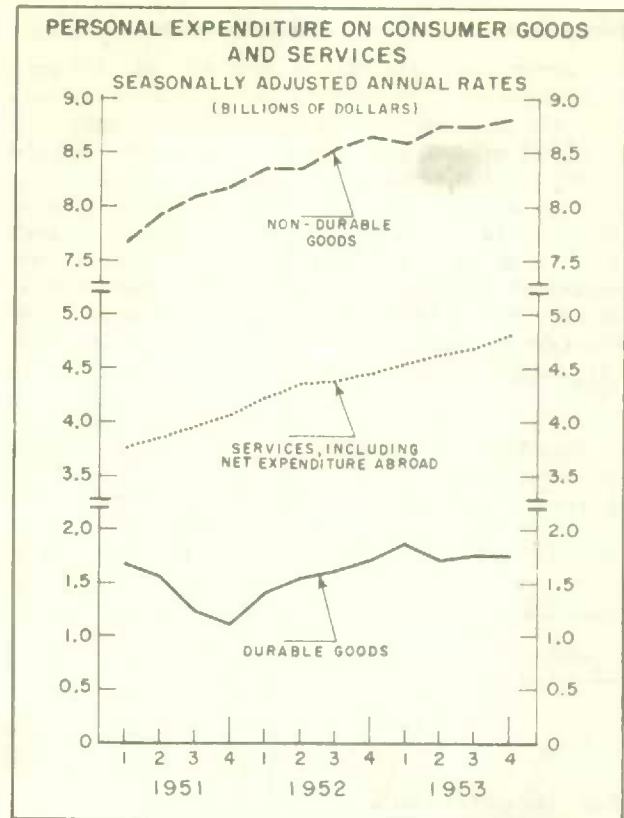
	Value	Volume	Price
	%	%	%
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	+ 5	+ 5	—
Government Expenditure	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3
New Residential Construction	+ 35	+ 33	+ 2
New Non-Residential Construction	+ 11	+ 7	+ 4
Machinery and Equipment	—	—	—
Exports of Goods and Services	- 3	—	- 3
Imports of Goods and Services	+ 9	+ 9	—
Gross National Expenditure	+ 5	+ 4	+ 1

* These figures are rounded approximately to the nearest whole number.



Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services amounted to \$15,165 million in 1953 compared with \$14,403 million in 1952, a gain of 5 per cent. Inasmuch as consumer prices were substantially unchanged from the average of the previous year, the volume increase was also about 5 per cent. The increase in expenditure on goods in value terms was about 5 per cent, while that for services was 7 per cent.



In the goods category, durable goods showed the largest percentage increase amounting to about 13 per cent. The greater part of this advance was accounted for by sales of new automobiles, which rose by 24 per cent, and by purchases of television sets, factory shipments of which more than doubled.

Non-durable goods purchases showed a gain of nearly 3 per cent in 1953, reflecting largely an increase in retail sales of food. Expenditure for "clothing and furnishings" and "tobacco and alcoholic beverages", the two other major components of the non-durable goods group, showed very little change from the previous year. In the services group, the 7 per cent increase referred to above was shared by most categories. The detail of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services is shown in Table 43.

Accompanying these gains in consumers' expenditures on goods, consumer credit outstanding rose by 21 per cent in 1953 reaching a total of \$1,836 million at December 31st, 1953, compared with \$1,521 million at December 31st, 1952.

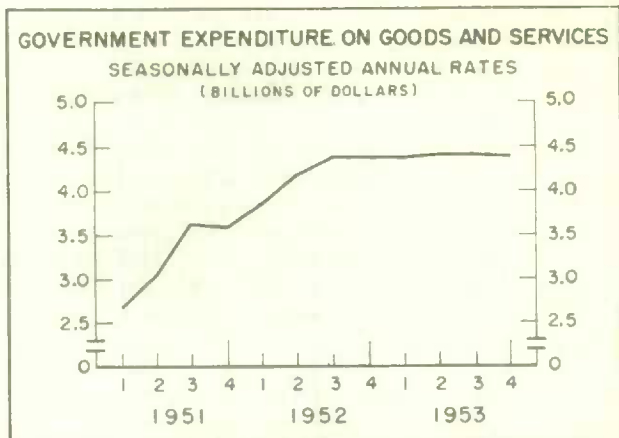
With the exception of the services group, the quarter-to-quarter movements¹ in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services were uneven throughout 1953, with the increases being confined for the most part to the first half of the year. Durable and non-durable goods showed some tendency to level off in the second half, but services continued to move steadily upward.

1. The reference is to the seasonally adjusted data.

Government Expenditure on Goods and Services

Government expenditure on goods and services rose to \$4,408 million in 1953, a gain of 5 per cent over the previous year. Defence expenditures rose to \$1,909 million, an increase of 6 per cent over the \$1,800 million level of 1952; this compares with a gain of 135 per cent in 1951 and 56 per cent in 1952. Thus defence spending, though at a high level, was of much less importance in the total expansion of demand in 1953 than in the two preceding years. As a percentage of gross national expenditure, defence spending amounted to 5 per cent in 1951, 8 per cent in 1952 and 8 per cent in 1953.

Non-defence expenditures (federal, provincial and municipal) increased by 4 per cent in 1953. However, there was some liquidation of inventories held by government commodity agencies in 1953 in contrast to heavy additions in 1952; with



the influence of inventory changes removed, the gain in non-defence expenditure was about 8 per cent.

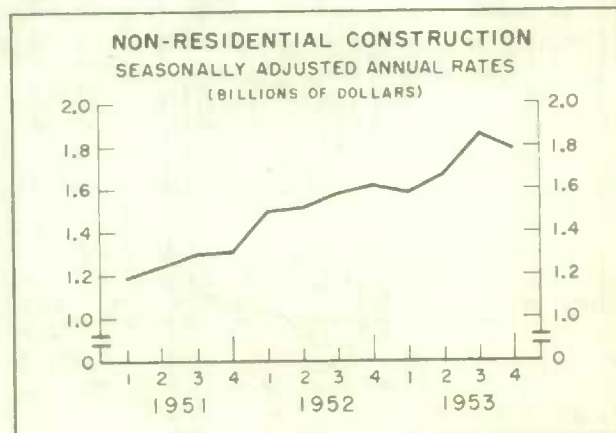
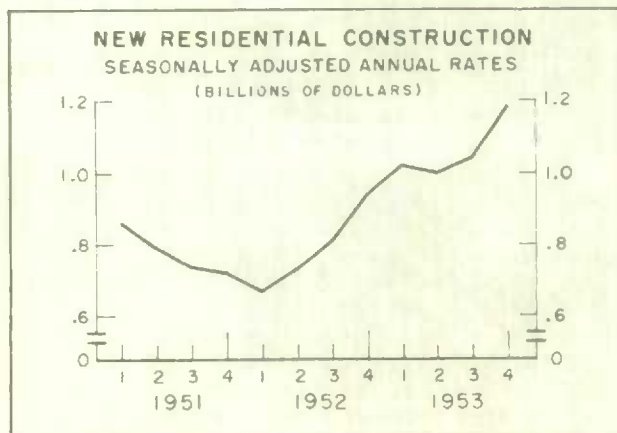
	1952	1953	Change
	(Millions of dollars)		
Defence	1,800	1,909	109
Non-Defence (excluding inventories)	2,332	2,523	191
Non-Defence Inventory Change	72	- 24	- 96
Total Federal, Provincial and Municipal	4,204	4,408	204

Gross Domestic Investment (excluding inventory change)

Gross domestic investment (excluding investment in inventories) increased from \$4,256 million in 1952 to \$4,709 million in 1953, an advance of 11 per cent. The entire increase is accounted for by a gain in the value of new construction put in place; investment in new machinery and equipment showed little change.

In the construction component, investment in new housing showed the most striking gain, rising from

\$786 million in 1952 to \$1,061 million in 1953, or by 35 per cent. This represented almost two-thirds of the total increase in investment in durable assets in 1953. It may be noted, however, that in the preceding year housing outlays were just beginning to pick up after the low point reached in 1951; the large gain in 1953 thus represents an advance over a rather low base. New non-residential construction rose by 11 per cent in 1953, from \$1,554 million in 1952 to \$1,726 million.



The character of the investment programme in 1953 differed substantially from that of the two preceding years. Whereas in 1951 and 1952 the increases were concentrated in the defence, defence-supporting, and strategic resource development industries, in 1953 the major gains were recorded in the industries more directly associated with civilian requirements. Thus, the most striking increases in 1953 occurred in wholesale and retail trade, and in finance, insurance and real estate, including residential construction (see Table 25). Manufacturing, which had shown very large advances in 1951 and 1952, declined in 1953.

The price component of investment in durable capital assets was only moderately higher than in 1952, averaging about 2 per cent above 1952 in the case of housing, 4 per cent in the case of non-residential construction, and remaining approximately the same in the case of machinery and equipment.

Thus, the value gains indicated for residential and non-residential construction reflect to a very considerable extent increases in the real volume of investment; the volume of housing is estimated to be about 33 per cent above 1952, and that of non-residential construction about 7 per cent.

As a proportion of Gross National Expenditure, gross domestic investment in durable capital assets (excluding change in inventories) was 19 per cent in 1953 compared with 18 per cent in 1952.

Change in Inventories

The value of investment in inventories in 1953 amounted to \$572 million, compared with \$241 million in 1952. When allowance is made for price factors, the volume changes in these two years are seen to be in the same general relationship.

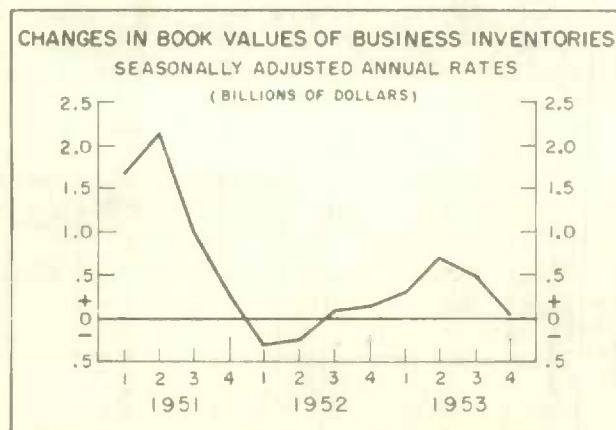
	Value (Current \$)		Volume (Constant 1949 \$)	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Change in Business Inventories ¹	- 88	376	44	306
Change in Farm Inventories ²	237	51	288	86
Change in Grain in Commercial Channels ²	92	145	115	206
Change in Total Inventories	241	572	447	598

1. Value change is in terms of book values.

2. Value change is in terms of the value of physical change.

Additions to business inventories in 1953 amounted to \$376 million in value terms, compared with a net liquidation in 1952 of \$88 million. These additions to stocks of business inventories in 1953 represented about 5 per cent of total book value holdings of business inventories by all groups, and

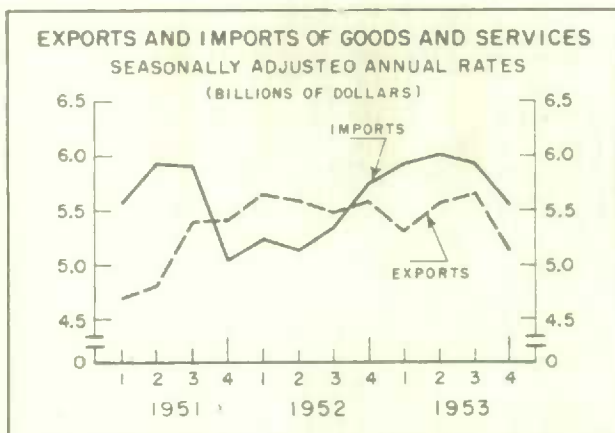
were in proportion to increases in non-farm output. The increments in 1953 were concentrated mainly in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade groups. Smaller additions were made to farm inventories in 1953 (\$51 million) compared with the previous year (\$237 million), reflecting mainly the smaller grain crop and a decline in the number of hogs held on farms. Investment in grain in commercial channels was higher in 1953, amounting to \$145 million compared with \$92 million in the preceding year.



The build-up in business inventories in 1953 was confined to the first three quarters of the year and was most pronounced in the second and third quarters, when it was substantially in excess of the normal seasonal accumulation. The change to a position of net liquidation in the fourth quarter reflected a cessation of this inventory build-up in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade groups, and constituted an important element in the levelling off of Gross National Product in the fourth quarter.

Transactions with Non-Residents

Canada incurred a current account deficit in 1953 amounting to \$440 million¹ on international transactions in goods and services. This contrasted with a surplus of \$173 million¹ in 1952. The major factors underlying the change in the current account balance were a substantial increase in merchandise imports and a small decline in merchandise exports. The gain in imports, which amounted to 9 per cent both by value and by volume, was a reflection of the higher levels of consumer purchasing, inventory accumulation, and general industrial activity in Canada; there was also an improvement in world supplies of goods at competitive prices. Further factors contributing to the current account deficit were developments in connection with Canada's defence programme. While Canada's total merchandise imports from the United States rose by about 8 per cent in 1953, imports from the United Kingdom rose by about 26 per cent.



The moderate decline in exports was associated with lower prices for some goods, import restrictions in overseas countries, increased world supplies of wheat, and some contraction in foreign demand for certain other commodities. While merchandise exports to the United States increased in 1953, exports to the United Kingdom and to other overseas countries showed a substantial decline.

Export prices declined moderately in 1953, by about 3 per cent, while import prices remained substantially unchanged. Thus, there was a slight deterioration in the terms of trade.

Personal Income, Personal Direct Taxes and Personal Saving

Personal Income is the sum of all current receipts of income, whether in cash or in kind. It differs from National Income in that it excludes all current earnings not paid out to persons, such as undistributed profits, and includes receipts which have not been earned in the course of production, that is, transfer payments such as family allowances and unemployment insurance benefits.

1. These figures differ slightly from the current account deficit or surplus published by the Balance of Payments Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a reconciliation, see Table 52.

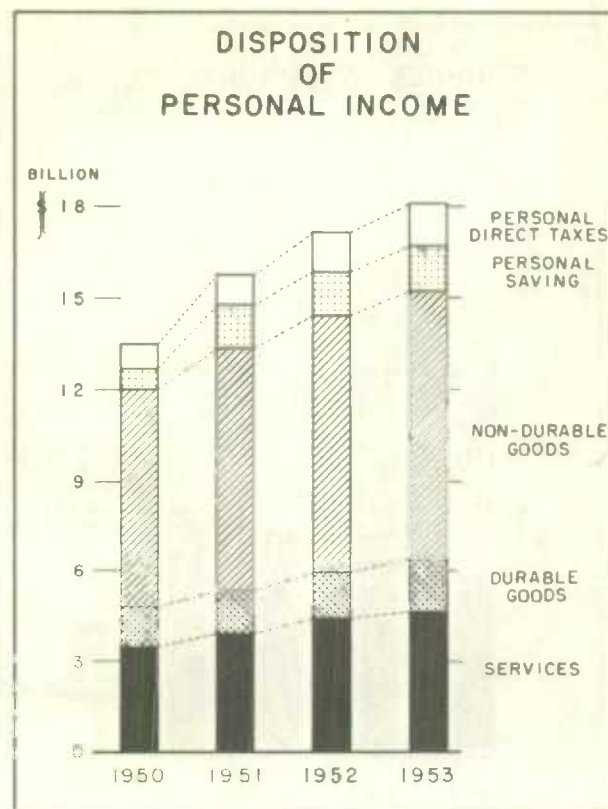
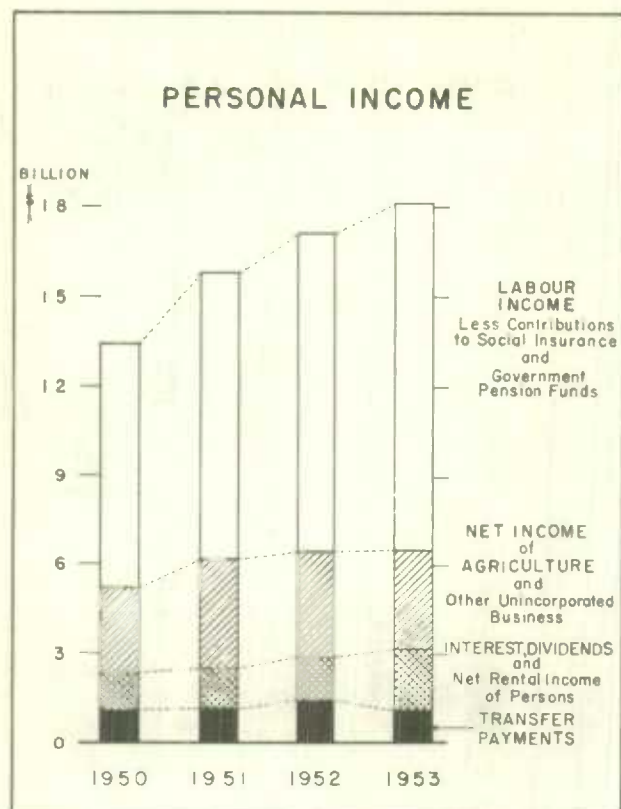
Personal Income amounted to \$18,096 million in 1953, an increase of 6 per cent over the previous year. This compares with a gain of 9 per cent in 1952. Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income rose by 8 per cent in 1953, or somewhat more than the increase in the total. Interest, dividends and net rental income of persons increased by 8 per cent, while the combined total of farm and non-farm net income of unincorporated business fell by 3 per cent. Government transfer payments (excluding government interest) rose by 7 per cent, from \$1,368 million in 1952 to \$1,469 million in 1953; increases in unemployment insurance benefits, old age security payments and family allowances accounted for the greater part of the gain. It may be noted that the increase in the total of government transfer payments in 1953 was much smaller than in the preceding year when they showed a gain of 33 per cent as a result of the introduction of federal old age security payments.

Direct personal taxes rose by \$109 million or by 8 per cent over 1952. The increase was almost entirely attributable to the rise in personal income tax collections by Federal government. The major factor in this increase was the advance in personal income, which yielded higher tax collections despite a reduction in the overall tax rate which became effective at mid-year. As a percentage of Personal Income, personal direct taxes were 7.7 per cent in 1952 and 7.9 per cent in 1953.

Personal disposable income, that is, Personal Income less personal direct taxes, rose by \$855 million, or 5 per cent over 1952. Personal expenditure rose by \$762 million in the same comparison so that personal saving was higher by \$93 million in 1953 (at \$1,499 million compared with \$1,406 million in 1952).

It should be noted that personal saving as computed in the National Accounts is a residual item, being the difference between personal disposable income and personal expenditure on consumer goods and services. A direct computation of personal saving on the National Accounts basis would involve the summation of many items, including the changes in bank deposits of individuals, personal purchases of bonds, the savings portion of life insurance premiums, repayment of debt (including residential mortgages), and that part of the net income of individual enterprisers (such as farmers, doctors and small retailers) which takes the form of net new investment in durable assets or in additions to inventories. From the foregoing, it will be apparent that a considerable part of the personal saving figure is represented by assets which are not in liquid form.

With the item of additions to farm inventories excluded, personal saving was \$1,448 million in 1953, compared with \$1,169 million in 1952, a gain of 24 per cent. These figures constitute 8.7 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively, of personal disposable income (excluding change in farm inventories) in these two years.



National Saving and Investment

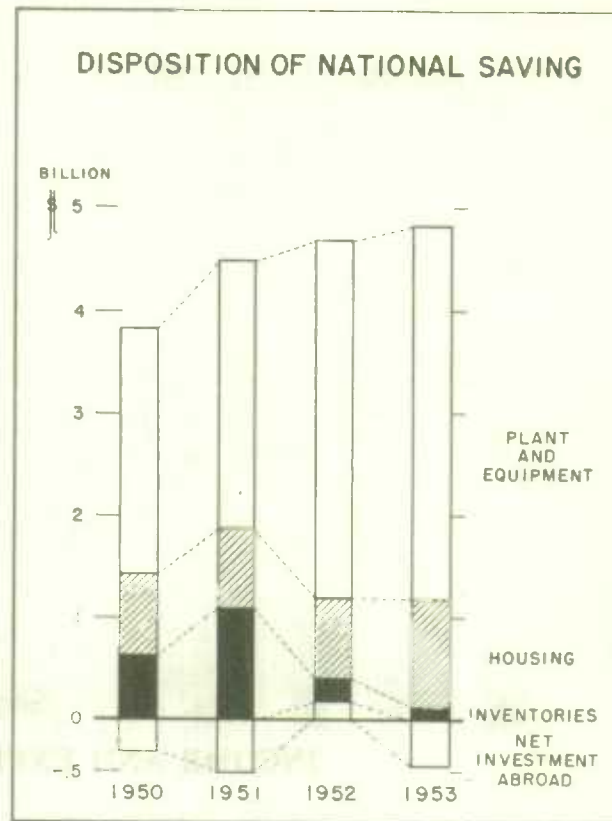
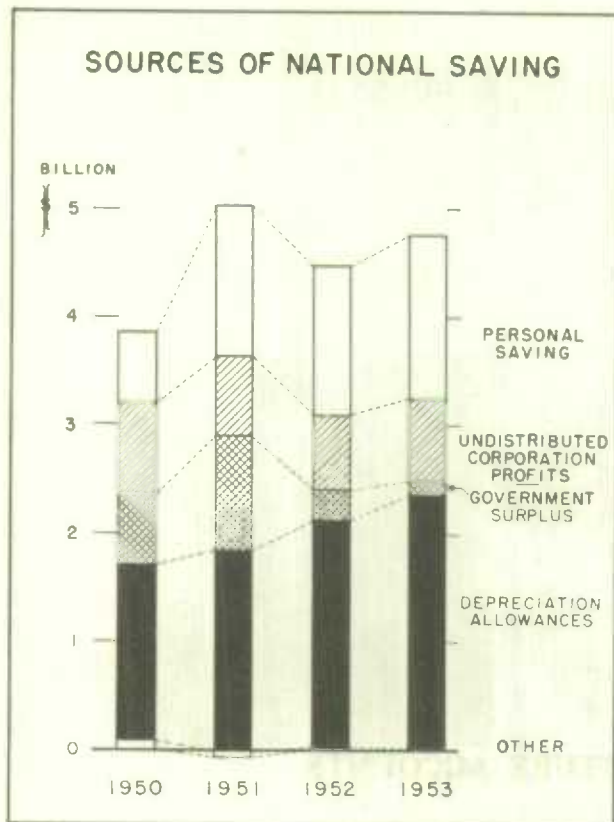
Gross national saving increased by about 4 per cent in 1953, from \$4,578 million in 1952 to \$4,777 million. All of this increase was accounted for by the rise in personal and business saving; the consolidated government surplus¹ declined by \$165 million, reflecting in the main the drop in the federal surplus as adjusted for National Accounts purposes. Despite this shift in the composition of the nation's

saving in 1953, total national saving showed no significant change as a proportion of Gross National Product, remaining close to the 1952 level of 19.7 per cent.

1. It should be noted that the conventional accounting statements of the various governments have been adjusted to include only those transactions which have relevance for the National Accounts. See Table 50.

	1952	1953	Change 1952 to 1953
(Billions of dollars)			
Gross Private Saving:			
Personal Saving	1.4	1.5	.1
Undistributed Corporation Profits .....	.7	.8	.1
Depreciation Allowances	2.1	2.3	.2
Other	—	—	—
Government Surplus .....	.3	.1	— .2
Residual Error .....	.1	.1	—
Gross National Saving¹	4.6	4.8	.2
Gross Domestic Investment:			
Gross Domestic Investment (excl. inventories)	4.3	4.7	.4
Change in Inventories .....	.2	.6	.3
Net Foreign Investment .....	.2	— .4	— .6
Residual Error	— .1	— .1	—
Gross National Investment¹	4.6	4.8	.2

1. Figures will not add by + .1 or - .1 due to rounding.



On the disposition side of the nation's saving account, increases in residential and non-residential construction and in inventory accumulation in 1953 accounted for considerably more resources than were released through current saving. Thus, the increase in the nation's saving fell short of the amount required to support the expansion in the domestic

investment programme by a considerable amount. This short fall in total national saving was met by drawing upon foreign resources to a much greater extent in 1953, so that, on balance, the nation incurred a current account deficit amounting to \$440 million, compared with the surplus of \$173 million in 1952.

Section 1

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

A. Summary Tables

Suppl Income 382 410

TABLE 1. National Income and Gross National Product, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income	8,311	9,716	10,818	11,661
2	Military pay and allowances	137	201	270	309
3	Investment Income	3,155	3,642	3,723	3,744
	Net Income of Unincorporated Business:				
4	Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production ²	1,503	2,072	1,858	1,649
5	Net Income of Non-farm Unincorporated Business ³	1,444	1,507	1,552	1,680
6	Net National Income at Factor Cost	14,550	17,138	18,221	19,043
7	Indirect Taxes Less Subsidies	2,018	2,478	2,744	2,908
8	Depreciation Allowances and Similar Business Costs	1,636	1,910	2,128	2,336
9	Residual Error of Estimate	- 1	- 52	+ 92	+ 63
10	Gross National Product at Market Prices	18,203	21,474	23,185	24,350

1. Includes Newfoundland, throughout this publication. In 1948, the last year before accession, Newfoundland's Gross National Product was about \$175 million.

2. This item includes the undistributed earnings of the Canadian Wheat Board, and an inventory valuation adjustment for grain in Wheat Board channels, on a calendar year basis. See footnote 4, Table 49.

3. Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

TABLE 2. Gross National Expenditure, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services ¹	12,029	13,273	14,403	15,165
2	Government Expenditure on Goods and Services ²	2,326	3,243	4,204	4,408
	Gross Domestic Investment: ³				
3	New Residential Construction	801	781	786	1,061
4	New Non-Residential Construction	1,026	1,260	1,554	1,726
5	New Machinery and Equipment	1,389	1,769	1,916	1,922
6	Change in Inventories	960	1,620	241	572
7	Exports of Goods and Services ⁴	4,183	5,089	5,573	5,420
8	Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services	- 4,513	- 5,613	- 5,400	- 5,860
9	Residual Error of Estimate	2	52	- 92	- 64
10	Gross National Expenditure at Market Prices	18,203	21,474	23,185	24,350

1. For detail, see Table 43.

2. Includes defence expenditures as follows: 1950, \$493 million; 1951, \$1,157 million; 1952, \$1,800 million; 1953, \$1,909 million. Includes outlay on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, other than government business enterprises (for detail see Table 39, footnote 3 and Table 51, lines 2, 3, 4). Also includes the change in inventories of government commodity agencies and the Defence Production Revolving Fund. Excludes shipments of previously produced military equipment shipped to N.A.T.O. countries but includes replacements of new equipment.

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

4. Excludes shipments of military equipment to N.A.T.O. countries under the Defence Appropriation Act. See also Table 52.

TABLE 3. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1949) Dollars, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	11,645	11,572	12,279	12,950
2	Government Expenditure on Goods and Services	2,216	2,760	3,432	3,479
	Gross Domestic Investment:				
3	New Residential Construction	760	650	635	845
4	New Non-Residential Construction	970	1,061	1,223	1,309
5	New Machinery and Equipment	1,317	1,494	1,610	1,606
6	Change in Inventories	591	1,056	447	598
7	Exports of Goods and Services	4,034	4,406	4,863	4,865
8	Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services	- 4,210	- 4,705	- 4,882	- 5,327
9	Sub Total	17,323	18,294	19,607	20,325
10	Residual Error of Estimate	2	46	- 77	- 52
11	Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1949) Dollars	17,325	18,340	19,530	20,273
12	Index of Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1949) Dollars	106.3	112.5	119.8	124.3

TABLE 4. Implicit Price Deflators — Gross National Expenditure, 1950-1953¹
(1949 = 100)

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
1	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	103.3	114.7	117.3	117.1
2	Government Expenditure on Goods and Services	105.0	117.5	122.5	126.7
	Gross Domestic Investment:				
3	New Residential Construction	105.4	120.2	123.8	125.6
4	New Non-Residential Construction	105.8	118.8	127.1	131.9
5	New Machinery and Equipment	105.5	118.4	119.0	119.7
6	Exports of Goods and Services	103.7	115.5	114.6	111.4
7	Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services	107.2	119.3	110.6	110.0
8	Residual Error of Estimate	103.0	113.0	119.5	123.1
9	Gross National Expenditure*	102.5	114.1	119.4	119.9
	* The price deflator for Gross National Expenditure is calculated as follows:				
1	Gross National Expenditure in Current Dollars (see Table 2)	18,203	21,474	23,185	24,350
2	Inventory Valuation Adjustment	- 444	- 555	130	- 37
3	Equals Adjusted Value of Gross National Expenditure	17,759	20,919	23,315	24,313
4	Divide by Gross National Expenditure in Constant 1949 Dollars (line 11, Table 3)	17,325	18,340	19,530	20,273
5	Equals Implicit Price Index (line 9, Table 4)	102.5	114.1	119.4	119.9

1. These tables are given on a 1935-39 base at page 50 below in order to provide continuity with similar tables in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950".

TABLE 5. Relation Between Net National Income at Factor Cost, Personal Income, Personal Disposable Income and Personal Saving, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Net National Income at Factor Cost	14,550	17,138	18,221	19,043
2	Add—Transfer Payments (excluding interest on transfer portion of public debt and charitable contributions from corporations) ¹	1,056	1,057	1,393	1,497
3	Add—Transfer Portion of Interest on the Public Debt ¹	442	450	468	493
4	Deduct—Earnings Not Paid Out to Persons ²	- 2,634	- 2,952	- 2,950	- 2,937
5	Equals—Personal Income	13,414	15,693	17,132	18,096
6	Deduct—Personal Direct Taxes	- 740	- 1,030	- 1,323	- 1,432
7	Equals—Personal Disposable Income	12,674	14,663	15,809	16,664
8	Deduct—Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	- 12,029	- 13,273	- 14,403	- 15,165
9	Equals—Personal Saving	645	1,390	1,406	1,499
10	Change in Farm Inventories (Value of Physical Change)	131	354	237	51
11	Personal Saving excluding Change in Farm Inventories	514	1,036	1,169	1,448

1. Since National Income excludes transfer payments and Personal Income includes them, items 2 and 3 are added back here. However, charitable contributions from corporations are not added since they are included in National Income.

2. This item includes: undistributed corporation profits, corporation profits taxes, withholding taxes, government investment income, adjustment on grain transactions, and employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds.

Section 1

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

**B. Analysis of Income and Expenditure Accounts
by Sectors of the Canadian Economy**

TABLE 6. Personal Income and Expenditure Account, 1950-1953

Income

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income:				
	(a) From business (27a)	7,162	8,371	9,289	9,977
	(b) From governments (19bi)	933	1,093	1,256	1,388
	(c) From persons (8b)	216	252	273	296
	(d) Deduct employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds (16)	- 256	- 329	- 357	- 386
2	Military Pay and Allowances (19bii)	137	201	270	309
3	(a) Net income received by farm operators from farm production ¹ (27b)	1,402	2,108	1,860	1,616
	(b) Net income of non-farm unincorporated business (27c)	1,444	1,507	1,552	1,680
4	Interest, dividends and net rental income of persons ² (45a)	1,295	1,406	1,566	1,689
5	Transfer Payments (excluding interest):				
	(a) From governments (20b)	1,033	1,032	1,368	1,469
	(b) Charitable contributions from corporations (45b)	25	27	30	30
	(c) Net bad debt losses of corporations (49c)	23	25	25	28
6	Total	13,414	15,693	17,132	18,096

1. This item differs from line 4 of Table 1 in that it excludes undistributed earnings (and the inventory valuation adjustment) of the Canadian Wheat Board, on a calendar year basis.

2. Includes all government debt interest paid to persons.

TABLE 7. Personal Income and Expenditure Account, 1950-1953

Expenditure

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
7	Personal Direct Taxes:				
	(a) Income taxes (11a)	612	890	1,177	1,287
	(b) Succession duties (11b)	66	69	72	73
	(c) Miscellaneous (11c)	62	71	74	72
8	Purchase of Goods and Services:				
	(a) From business (23a)	11,544	12,681	13,719	14,426
	(b) Direct services (1c)	216	252	273	296
	(c) Tourist and travel expenditure:				
	(i) U.S.A. (33ai)	193	246	294	307
	(ii) U.K. and other Sterling Area ¹ (33aii)	24	25	32	37
	(iii) Other countries (33aiii)	9	9	15	21
	(d) Other expenditure abroad (33b)	43	60	70	78
9	Personal Saving ² (48)	645	1,390	1,406	1,499
10	Total	13,414	15,693	17,132	18,096

1. See footnote 2, Table 12.

2. This series includes changes in farm inventories. See Table 5.

TABLE 8. Government Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1950-1953¹

Revenue

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
11	Direct Taxes — Persons:				
	(a) Income taxes (7a)	612	890	1,177	1,287
	(b) Succession duties (7b)	66	69	72	73
	(c) Miscellaneous (7c)	62	71	74	72
12	Direct Taxes — Corporations:				
	(a) Income and excess profits taxes (45c)	981	1,429	1,333	1,174
13	Withholding Taxes (45d)	54	56	55	54
14	Indirect Taxes (28a)	2,081	2,606	2,843	3,017
15	Investment Income:				
	(a) Interest (45f)	155	181	216	212
	(b) Profits of government business enterprises (45e)	245	275	313	340
16	Employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds (1d)	256	329	357	386
17	Deficit (+) or Surplus (-) (on transactions relating to the National Accounts) ² (50)	- 648	- 1,053	- 301	- 136
18	Total³	3,864	4,853	6,139	6,479

1. See also Table 32.

2. For a reconciliation of the federal content of this consolidated surplus (or deficit) with the conventional federal budgetary surplus (or deficit), see Table 50.

3. It will be noted that in addition to total revenue, this item includes the government deficit or surplus.

TABLE 9. Government Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1950-1953¹

Expenditure

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
19	Purchase of Goods and Services:				
	(a) From business ² (23b)	1,150	1,846	2,565	2,588
	(b) Direct services:				
	(i) Wages and salaries (1b)	933	1,093	1,256	1,388
	(ii) Military pay and allowances (2)	137	201	270	309
	(iii) Interest (42a) ..	106	103	113	123
20	Transfer Payments:				
	(a) Interest (42b) ..	442	450	468	493
	(b) Other (5a)	1,033	1,032	1,368	1,469
21	Subsidies (28b)	63	128*	99	109
22	Total	3,864	4,853	6,139	6,479

1. See also Table 33.

2. See footnote 2, Table 2.

* Includes \$65 million payment to farmers on account of the United Kingdom Wheat Agreement.

TABLE 10. Business Operating Account, 1950-1953

Revenue

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
23	Sales of Residents:				
	(a) Persons (8a).....	11,544	12,681	13,719	14,426
	(b) Governments ¹ (19a).....	1,150	1,846	2,565	2,588
	(c) Business on capital account ² :				
	(i) New residential construction (53a).....	801	781	786	1,061
	(ii) New non-residential construction (53b).....	1,026	1,260	1,554	1,726
	(iii) New machinery and equipment (53c).....	1,389	1,769	1,916	1,922
	(iv) Change in inventories (53d).....	960	1,620	241	572
24	Sales to Non-Residents:				
	(a) U.S.A. (37ai).....	2,796	3,089	3,151	3,303
	(b) U.K. and other Sterling Area ³ (37aii).....	797	1,071	1,197	1,072
	(c) Other countries (37aiii).....	499	814	1,080	881
25	Residual Error of Estimate.....	2	52	-92	-64
26	Total	20,964	24,983	26,117	27,487

1. See footnote 2, Table 2.

2. See footnote 3, Table 2.

3. See footnote 2, Table 12.

TABLE 11. Business Operating Account, 1950-1953

Expenditure

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
27	Factor Costs:				
	(a) Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income (1a).....	7,162	8,371	9,289	9,977
	(b) Net income received by farm operators from farm production ¹ (3a).....	1,402	2,108	1,860	1,616
	(c) Net income of non-farm unincorporated business (3b).....	1,444	1,507	1,552	1,680
	(d) Adjustment on grain transactions ² (49d).....	101	-36	-2	33
	(e) Corporation profits (excluding interest and dividends from non-residents) ³ (40).....	2,476	2,781	2,591	2,482
	(f) Other investment income (excluding interest on the public debt) (41).....	957	1,093	1,287	1,385
28	Other Costs:				
	(a) Indirect taxes (14).....	2,081	2,606	2,843	3,017
	(b) Less subsidies (21).....	-63	-128*	-99	-109
	(c) Depreciation allowances and similar business costs (49b).....	1,636	1,910	2,128	2,336
29	Purchases from Non-Residents:				
	(a) U.S.A. (32ai).....	2,612	3,428	3,385	3,620
	(b) U.K. and other Sterling Area ⁴ (32aii).....	727	822	645	794
	(c) Other countries (32aiii).....	430	573	546	593
30	Residual Error of Estimate.....	-1	-52	92	63
31	Total	20,964	24,983	26,117	27,487

1. See footnote 1, Table 6.

2. This item includes the undistributed earnings of the Canadian Wheat Board, and an inventory valuation adjustment for grain in Wheat Board channels, on a calendar year basis. See footnote 4, Table 49.

3. For total corporation profits, see footnote 1, Table 14. See also Table 45.

4. See footnote 2, Table 12.

* Includes \$65 million payment to farmers on account of the United Kingdom Wheat Agreement.

TABLE 12 Non-Residents' Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1950-1953¹
 Receipts from Canada
 (Canadian Imports)

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
32	Receipts from Business:				
	(a) Other than interest and dividends:				
	(i) U.S.A. (29a)	2,612	3,428	3,385	3,620
	(ii) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (29b)	727	822	645	794
	(iii) Other countries (29c)	430	573	546	593
	(b) Interest and dividends:				
	(i) U.S.A. (46ai)	354	321	281	275
	(ii) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (46aii)	49	52	52	51
	(iii) Other countries (46aiii)	8	9	11	12
33	Receipts from Persons:				
	(a) Tourist and Travel Expenditure:				
	(i) U.S.A. (8ci)	193	246	294	307
	(ii) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (8cii)	24	25	32	37
	(iii) Other countries (8ciii)	9	9	15	21
	(b) All other receipts (all countries) (8d)	43	60	70	78
34	Receipts from Government:				
	Interest:				
	(a) U.S.A. (46bi)	57	61	63	66
	(b) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (46bii)	5	5	4	4
	(c) Other countries (46biii)	2	2	2	2
35	Net Debit (+) or Credit (-) on Current Account:				
	(a) U.S.A. (54a)	-384	-928	-810	-891
	(b) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (54b)	-1	193	492	219
	(c) Other countries (54c)	55	211	491	232
36	Total	4,183	5,089	5,573	5,420

1. These figures differ from those shown in reports on "The Canadian Balance of International Payments", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, because adjustments have been made to the figures of receipts and payments to achieve consistency with other component series. See Table 52.

2. Since 1940. Prior to 1940 (See "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950") read "U.K. and other Commonwealth".

TABLE 13. Non-Residents' Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1950-1953¹
 Payments to Canada
 (Canadian Exports)

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
37	Payments to Business:				
	(a) Payments other than interest and dividends:				
	(i) U.S.A. (24a)	2,796	3,089	3,151	3,303
	(ii) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (24b)	797	1,071	1,197	1,072
	(iii) Other countries (24c)	499	814	1,080	881
	(b) Interest and dividends (all countries) (43a)	30	29	49	68
38	Payments to Other Sectors:				
	Interest and dividends (all countries) (43b)	61	86	96	96
39	Total	4,183	5,089	5,573	5,420

1. See footnote 1 to Table 12.

2. See footnote 2 to Table 12.

TABLE 14. Investment Income Appropriation Account, 1950-1953

Source		1950	1951	1952	1953
No.		(millions of dollars)			
40	Corporation Profits ¹ (excluding interest and dividends from non-residents) (27e)	2,476	2,781	2,591	2,482
41	Other investment income (excluding interest on the public debt) (27f)	957	1,093	1,287	1,385
42	Interest on the Public Debt:				
	(a) Portion included in national income (19biii)	106	103	113	123
	(b) Transfer portion (20a)	442	450	468	493
43	Interest and Dividends from Non-Residents received by:				
	(a) Corporations (37b)	30	29	49	68
	(b) Other Sectors (38)	61	86	96	96
44	Total	4,072	4,542	4,604	4,647

1. To obtain total corporation profits, add items 40 and 43(a). See also Table 45.

TABLE 15. Investment Income Appropriation Account, 1950-1953

Disposition		1950	1951	1952	1953
No.		(millions of dollars)			
45	To Canadian Residents:				
	(a) Interest, dividends and net rental income of persons (4)	1,295	1,406	1,566	1,689
	(b) Charitable contributions from corporations (5b)	25	27	30	30
	(c) Corporation income and excess profits taxes (12a)	981	1,429	1,333	1,174
	(d) Withholding taxes (13)	54	56	55	54
	(e) Profits of government business enterprises (15b)	245	275	313	340
	(f) Government interest revenue (15a)	155	181	216	212
	(g) Undistributed corporation profits (49a)	844	721	673	733
	(h) Inventory valuation adjustment (n.e.i.) ¹ (49e)	-2	-3	5	5
46	To Non-Residents, Interest and Dividends received from:				
	(a) Business:				
	(i) U.S.A. (32bi)	354	321	281	275
	(ii) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (32bii)	49	52	52	51
	(iii) Other countries (32biii)	8	9	11	12
	(b) Government:				
	(i) U.S.A. (34a)	57	61	63	66
	(ii) U.K. and other Sterling Area ² (34b)	5	5	4	4
	(iii) Other countries (34c)	2	2	2	2
47	Total	4,072	4,542	4,604	4,647

1. This adjustment applies only to grain in commercial channels other than the Canadian Wheat Board. An inventory valuation adjustment for grain held by this agency is included with "adjustment on grain transactions" (see item 27d, Table 11).

2. See footnote 2, Table 12.

TABLE 16. National Saving and Investment Account, 1950-1953

Saving					
No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
48	Personal Saving (9).....	645	1,390	1,406	1,499
49	Gross Business Saving:				
	(a) Undistributed corporation profits (45g).....	844	721	673	733
	(b) Depreciation allowances and similar business costs (28c).....	1,636	1,910	2,128	2,336
	(c) Net bad debt losses of corporations ¹ (5c).....	-23	-25	-25	-28
	(d) Adjustment on grain transactions (27d).....	101	-36	-2	33
	(e) Inventory valuation adjustment (n.e.i.) ² (45h).....	-2	-3	5	5
50	Government Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (17).....	648	1,053	301	136
51	Residual Error of Estimate.....	-1	-52	92	63
52	Total.....	3,848	4,958	4,578	4,777

1. Since these are included in both personal saving (item 48) and depreciation allowances and similar business costs (49b), they are deducted here to avoid double counting.

2. Portion not included in "adjustment on grain transactions" (see footnote 1, Table 15).

TABLE 17. National Saving and Investment Account, 1950-1953

Investment					
No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
53	Gross Domestic Investment ¹ :				
	(a) New residential construction (23ci).....	801	781	786	1,061
	(b) New non-residential construction (23cii).....	1,026	1,260	1,554	1,726
	(c) New machinery and equipment (23ciii).....	1,389	1,769	1,916	1,922
	(d) Change in inventories (23civ).....	960	1,620	241	572
54	Net Foreign Investment ² :				
	(a) U.S.A. (35a).....	-384	-928	-810	-891
	(b) U.K. and other Sterling Area ³ (35b).....	-1	193	492	219
	(c) Other countries (35c).....	55	211	491	232
55	Residual Error of Estimate.....	2	52	-92	-64
56	Total.....	3,848	4,958	4,578	4,777

1. See footnote 3, Table 2. For reconciliation with "private and public investment" figures published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, see Table 51.

2. See footnote 1, Table 12.

3. See footnote 2, Table 12.

TABLE 18. Sector Accounts Consolidation, 1950-1953

National Income and Gross National Product

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Income Originating In:				
	Personal Sector:				
1	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income.....	216	252	273	296
2	Business Sector	13,542	15,824	16,577	17,173
3	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income.....	7,162	8,371	9,289	9,977
4	Net income received by farm operators from farm production.....	1,402	2,108	1,860	1,616
5	Adjustment on grain transactions	101	- 36	- 2	33
6	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business	1,444	1,507	1,552	1,680
7	Corporation profits (excluding interest and dividends from non-residents)	2,476	2,781	2,591	2,482
8	Other investment income (excluding interest on the public debt)...	957	1,093	1,287	1,385
9	Government Sector	1,176	1,397	1,639	1,820
10	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income.....	933	1,093	1,256	1,388
11	Military pay and allowances	137	201	270	309
12	Portion of interest on the public debt included in National Income	106	103	113	123
13	Non-residents' Sector	- 384	- 335	- 268	- 246
	Interest and Dividends paid by all countries:				
14	(a) To Canadian corporations	30	29	49	68
15	(b) To other Canadian sectors.....	61	86	96	96
	Less interest and dividends received by all countries:				
16	(a) From Canadian business	- 411	- 382	- 344	- 338
17	(b) From Canadian governments	- 64	- 68	- 69	- 72
18	Net National Income at Factor Cost	14,550	17,138	18,221	19,043
19	Depreciation allowances and similar business costs	1,636	1,910	2,128	2,336
20	Indirect taxes.....	2,081	2,606	2,843	3,017
21	Less subsidies	- 63	- 128	- 99	- 109
22	Residual Error of Estimate	- 1	- 52	92	63
23	Gross National Product at Market Prices	18,203	21,474	23,185	24,350

TABLE 19. Sector Accounts Consolidation, 1950-1953

Gross National Expenditure

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	12,029	13,273	14,403	15,165
2	Purchases from business	11,544	12,681	13,719	14,426
3	Purchases of direct services	216	252	273	296
4	Purchases from non-residents	269	340	411	443
5	Government Expenditure on Goods and Services	2,326	3,243	4,204	4,408
6	Purchases from business	1,150	1,846	2,565	2,588
7	Wages and salaries	933	1,093	1,256	1,388
8	Military pay and allowances	137	201	270	309
9	Interest	106	103	113	123
10	Gross Domestic Investment	4,176	5,430	4,497	5,281
11	New residential construction	801	781	786	1,061
12	New non-residential construction	1,026	1,260	1,554	1,726
13	New machinery and equipment	1,389	1,769	1,916	1,922
14	Change in inventories	960	1,620	241	572
15	Exports of Goods and Services	4,183	5,089	5,573	5,420
16	Payments to Canadian business	4,122	5,003	5,477	5,324
17	Payments to Other Sectors	61	86	96	96
18	Imports of Goods and Services	-4,513	-5,613	-5,400	-5,860
19	Receipts from Canadian business	-4,180	-5,205	-4,920	-5,345
20	Receipts from persons	-269	-340	-411	-443
21	Receipts from government	-64	-68	-69	-72
22	Residual Error of Estimate	2	52	-92	-64
23	Gross National Expenditure at Market Prices	18,203	21,474	23,185	24,350

Section 2

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF
NATIONAL INCOME AND OTHER AGGREGATES**

TABLE 20. National Income, by Industry¹, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Business:				
1	Agriculture	1,709	2,296	2,108	1,891
2	Forestry	257	378	369	326
3	Fishing and Trapping	78	92	62	60
4	Mining, Quarrying and Oilwells	570	690	724	721
5	Manufacturing	4,471	5,158	5,421	5,722
6	Construction	809	856	1,002	1,178
7	Transportation, Storage and Communication	1,489	1,743	1,887	2,025
	Public Utility Operation				
	Trade:				
8	Wholesale	762	863	918	939
9	Retail	1,401	1,531	1,657	1,766
10	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,026	1,180	1,312	1,382
11	Service ²	1,186	1,289	1,390	1,459
12	Government³	1,176	1,397	1,639	1,820
13	Non-Residents	- 384	- 335	- 268	- 246
14	Total	14,550	17,138	18,221	19,043

1. For difference between this classification and the Standard Industrial Classification, see "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", page 120.

2. Includes income originating in the personal sector, see Table 18.

3. Includes government non-business transactions only. Income originating in government business enterprises is included in the appropriate industrial groups within the business sector.

TABLE 21. Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income, by Industry, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Business:				
1	Agriculture	157	171	188	176
2	Forestry	220	342	335	293
3	Fishing and Trapping	14	15	14	14
4	Mining, Quarrying and Oilwells	298	356	410	417
5	Manufacturing	2,854	3,378	3,747	4,089
6	Construction	581	639	768	864
7	Transportation, Storage and Communication	1,084	1,255	1,386	1,506
	Public Utility Operation				
	Trade:				
8	Wholesale	456	529	600	642
9	Retail	751	855	930	1,010
10	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	318	366	403	429
11	Service ¹	645	717	781	833
12	Government²	1,070	1,294	1,526	1,697
13	Total	8,448	9,917	11,088	11,970

1. Includes income originating in the personal sector. See Table 18.

2. Includes military pay and allowances; see also footnote 3, Table 20.

TABLE 22. Corporation Profits before Taxes, by Industry, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Business:				
	Agriculture				
1	Forestry	19	20	..	..
	Fishing and Trapping				
2	Mining, Quarrying and Oilwells	265	325	..	..
3	Manufacturing	1,404	1,561	..	..
4	Construction	52	46	..	..
5	Transportation, Storage and Communication				
	Public Utility Operation	169	228	..	..
	Trade:				
6	Wholesale	223	254	..	..
7	Retail	186	172	..	..
8	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	151	163	..	..
9	Service	37	41	..	..
10	Total Corporation Profits Before Taxes	2,506	2,810	2,640	2,550
11	Non-Residents¹	- 404	- 370	- 334	- 323
12	Total	2,102	2,440	2,306	2,227

1. Dividends paid to non-residents. See Table 45.

TABLE 23. Investment Income Excluding Corporation Profits, by Industry¹, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Business:				
	Agriculture				
1	Forestry	46	52	..	..
	Fishing and Trapping				
2	Mining, Quarrying and Oilwells	22	44	..	..
3	Manufacturing	5	7	..	..
4	Construction				
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	186	202	..	..
	Public Utility Operation				
	Trade:				
5	Wholesale	14	17	..	..
6	Retail	121	126	..	..
7	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	516	598	..	..
8	Service	17	18	..	..
9	Government²	106	103	113	126
10	Non-Residents³	20	35	66	77
11	Total	1,053	1,202	1,417	1,517

1. This is a heterogeneous aggregate including items such as interest, net rents, and trading profits of government business enterprises.

2. See also footnote 3 Table 20.

3. Includes interest paid to non-residents, reduced by interest and dividends received from non-residents.

TABLE 24. Net Income of Unincorporated Business, by Industry, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Business:				
1	Agriculture	1,503	2,072	1,858	1,649
2	Forestry	21	19	18	18
3	Fishing and Trapping	63	76	48	46
4	Mining, Quarrying and Oilwells	8	8	7	7
5	Manufacturing	191	175	156	161
6	Construction	171	164	183	264
7	Transportation, Storage and Communication	50	58	52	60
	Public Utility Operation				
	Trade:				
8	Wholesale	69	63	60	47
9	Retail	343	378	420	446
10	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	41	53	60	65
11	Service	487	513	548	566
12	Total	2,947	3,579	3,410	3,329

TABLE 25. Gross Domestic Investment (Excluding Inventories), by Industry¹, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Agriculture	473	515	555	537
	Fishing and Trapping				
2	Forestry	34	58	39	35
3	Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	119	181	211	280
4	Manufacturing	502	793	973	940
5	Construction	71	66	73	63
6	Transportation, Storage and Communication	718	898	1,156	1,166
	Public Utility Operation				
7	Trade	234	235	197	285
8	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate ²	861	850	837	1,138
9	Service ³	204	214	215	265
10	Total	3,216	3,810	4,256	4,709

1. This Table is derived from "Private and Public Investment in Canada 1926-1951", "Outlook 1953" and "Outlook 1954" (Department of Trade and Commerce); adjustments have been made to bring the data into line with National Accounting concepts. See reconciliation statement, Table 51.

2. Includes all new residential construction, (exclusive of government other than government business enterprises). See Table 2, Line 3.

3. Excludes government departmental expenditures, federal and provincial hospital, and municipal school expenditures, which are included with "Government Expenditure on Goods and Services". Investment expenditure of government business enterprises (railways, power commissions, etc.) are included under appropriate industry headings.

TABLE 26. Investment in Inventories, by Industry, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Agriculture ²	131	354	237	51
2	Forestry	12	61	- 45	14
3	Fishing and Trapping	—	—	—	—
4	Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	5	14	8	7
5	Manufacturing	329	723	- 56	147
6	Construction	34	53	7	- 6
7	Transportation, Storage and Communication	10	28	22	- 1
8	Public Utility Operation	- 7	14	6	4
	Trade:				
9	Grain in Commercial Channels ²	60	- 1	92	145
10	Wholesale (excluding grain in commercial channels)	183	237	- 18	64
11	Retail	198	120	- 12	143
	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1	1	—	—
12	Service	4	16	—	4
13	Total	960	1,620	241	572

1. Excludes government inventories, other than those held by government business enterprises.

2. Data shown represent "value of physical change". For other industries, data shown are "change in book value".

Section 3

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME

TABLE 27. Personal Income, Geographical Distribution, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Newfoundland ²	178	206	229	249
2	Prince Edward Island	54	60	70	67
3	Nova Scotia	466	503	556	594
4	New Brunswick	329	376	403	406
5	Quebec	3,295	3,772	4,153	4,430
6	Ontario	5,303	6,083	6,659	7,175
7	Manitoba	758	870	912	921
8	Saskatchewan	743	1,084	1,176	1,101
9	Alberta	921	1,179	1,255	1,286
10	British Columbia ³	1,338	1,518	1,672	1,815
11	Foreign Countries ⁴	6	17	22	24
12	Personal Bad Debts (not distributed by Province)	23	25	25	28
13	Canada	13,414	15,693	17,132	18,096

1. Geographical distributions of the main components only of personal income are given in Tables 28 to 31 inclusive; these tables, therefore, do not add to the total of personal income.

2. These estimates must be regarded as provisional, since the statistical coverage of Newfoundland is not yet as complete as for other provinces.

3. Includes Yukon and North West Territories. In 1950 personal income of the Yukon and North West Territories was approximately \$15 million.

4. Includes receipts of income of Canadians temporarily abroad, including pay and allowances of Canadian armed forces abroad.

TABLE 28. Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income, Geographical Distribution, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Newfoundland ²	109	131	152	166
2	Prince Edward Island	21	23	26	28
3	Nova Scotia	283	328	360	380
4	New Brunswick	197	239	251	256
5	Quebec	2,162	2,541	2,834	3,018
6	Ontario	3,507	4,090	4,544	4,927
7	Manitoba	412	477	523	563
8	Saskatchewan	276	311	347	378
9	Alberta	460	534	613	679
10	British Columbia ³	880	1,038	1,163	1,261
11	Foreign Countries	4	4	5	5
12	Canada	8,311	9,716	10,818	11,661

1. Excludes military pay and allowances.

2. These estimates must be regarded as provisional, since the statistical coverage of Newfoundland is not yet as complete as for other provinces.

3. Includes Yukon and North West Territories.

TABLE 29. Interest, Dividends and Net Rental Income of Persons, Geographical Distribution, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Newfoundland ¹	13	13	14	15
2	Prince Edward Island	5	5	5	6
3	Nova Scotia	42	37	41	46
4	New Brunswick	29	29	29	33
5	Quebec	308	329	367	423
6	Ontario	541	592	670	736
7	Manitoba	71	71	76	77
8	Saskatchewan	74	92	114	88
9	Alberta	77	96	103	102
10	British Columbia ²	135	142	147	163
11	Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—
12	Canada	1,295	1,406	1,566	1,689

1. These estimates must be regarded as provisional, since the statistical coverage of Newfoundland is not yet as complete as for other provinces.

2. Includes Yukon and North West Territories.

TABLE 30. Net Income Received by Farm Operators From Farm Production and Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Geographical Distribution, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Newfoundland ²	36	39	36	36
2	Prince Edward Island	20	24	28	21
3	Nova Scotia	86	86	83	88
4	New Brunswick	68	72	76	69
5	Quebec	580	682	636	655
6	Ontario	990	1,110	1,002	1,023
7	Manitoba	215	272	247	208
8	Saskatchewan	327	619	639	558
9	Alberta	316	481	455	413
10	British Columbia ³	208	230	210	225
11	Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—
12	Canada	2,846	3,615	3,412	3,296

1. This item differs from the total of lines 4 and 5, Table 1, in that it excludes undistributed earnings (and the inventory valuation adjustment) of the Canadian Wheat Board, on a calendar year basis.

2. These estimates must be regarded as provisional, since the statistical coverage of Newfoundland is not yet as complete as for other provinces.

3. Includes Yukon and North West Territories.

TABLE 31. Government Transfer Payments, Excluding Interest, Geographical Distribution, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Newfoundland	22	27	30	35
2	Prince Edward Island	7	7	10	10
3	Nova Scotia	49	48	61	67
4	New Brunswick	39	40	52	55
5	Quebec	285	274	364	393
6	Ontario	293	309	435	468
7	Manitoba	65	54	68	73
8	Saskatchewan	70	68	83	83
9	Alberta	72	72	87	94
10	British Columbia ¹	130	131	177	190
11	Foreign Countries	1	2	1	1
12	Canada	1 033	1 032	1 368	1 469

1. Includes Yukon and North West Territories.

Section 4
GOVERNMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

TABLE 32. Government Revenue and Expenditure, by Level of Government, 1950-1953¹

Revenue		1950	1951	1952	1953
No.		(millions of dollars)			
1	Direct Taxes — Persons	740	1,030	1,323	1,432
2	Federal	654	931	1,223	1,328
3	Provincial and Municipal	86	99	100	104
4	Direct Taxes — Corporations	981	1,429	1,333	1,174
	Income and Excess Profits:				
5	Federal	835	1,240	1,232	1,107
6	Provincial	146	189	101	67
	Withholding Taxes:				
7	Federal	54	56	55	54
8	Indirect Taxes	2,081	2,606	2,843	3,017
9	Federal	1,115	1,495	1,595	1,697
10	Provincial and Municipal	966	1,111	1,248	1,320
11	Investment Income	400	456	529	552
12	Federal	134	167	214	219
13	Provincial and Municipal	266	289	315	333
14	Employer and Employee Contributions to Social Insurance and Pension Funds	256	329	357	386
15	Federal	159	214	230	253
16	Provincial and Municipal	97	115	127	133
	Transfers from Other Governments:				
17	Provincial and Municipal	251	259	368	412
18	Total Revenue	4,763	6,165	6,808	7,027
19	Federal	2,951	4,103	4,549	4,658
20	Provincial and Municipal	1,812	2,062	2,259	2,369
21	Deficit (+) or Surplus (-).....	- 648	- 1,053	- 301	- 136
22	Federal ²	- 640	- 1,042	- 216	- 128
23	Provincial and Municipal	- 8	- 11	- 85	- 8
24	Total Revenue Plus Deficit (or Minus Surplus)	4,115	5,112	6,507	6,891
25	Federal	2,311	3,061	4,333	4,530
26	Provincial and Municipal	1,804	2,051	2,174	2,361

1. For total government revenue and expenditure excluding inter-governmental transfers, see Tables 8 and 9.
 2. For the difference between this item and the conventional budgetary surplus, see reconciliation, Table 50.

TABLE 33. Government Revenue and Expenditure, by Level of Government, 1950-1953¹

		Expenditure			
No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Goods and Services	2,326	3,243	4,204	4,408
2	Federal ²	980	1,694	2,469	2,525
3	Provincial and Municipal	1,346	1,549	1,735	1,883
4	Transfer Payments	1,475	1,482	1,836	1,962
5	Federal	1,020	984	1,400	1,487
6	Provincial and Municipal	455	498	436	475
7	Subsidies	63	128	99	109
8	Federal	60	124	96	106
9	Provincial and Municipal	3	4	3	3
Transfers to Other Governments:					
10	Federal	251	259	368	412
11	Total Expenditure	4,115	5,112	6,507	6,891
12	Federal	2,311	3,061	4,333	4,530
13	Provincial and Municipal	1,804	2,051	2,174	2,361

1. For total government revenue and expenditure excluding inter-governmental transfers, see Tables 8 and 9.

2. Includes defence expenditure of \$493 million in 1950; \$1,157 million in 1951; \$1,800 million in 1952; and \$1,909 million in 1953.

TABLE 34. Direct Taxes — Persons, 1950-1953

		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
FEDERAL:					
1	Income	612	890	1,177	1,287
2	Excess Profits	—	—	—	—
3	Succession Duties	35	35	39	40
4	Miscellaneous	7	6	7	1
5	Total	654	931	1,223	1,328
PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL:					
6	Income	—	—	—	—
7	Motor Vehicle Licences and Permits ¹	24	28	30	33
8	Succession Duties	31	34	33	33
9	Hospital (Saskatchewan and B.C.)	18	21	21	21
10	Miscellaneous	13	16	16	17
11	Total	86	99	100	104
12	GRAND TOTAL	740	1,030	1,323	1,432

1. Personal share only. The business share is treated as an indirect tax.

TABLE 35. Direct Taxes — Corporations, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
1	Income	835	1,240	1,232	1,107
	PROVINCIAL:				
	Income:				
2	Provinces under Taxation Agreements	28	39	25	—
3	Provinces not under Taxation Agreements (excluding mining tax)	111	139	64	54
4	Tax on Mining Profits (Ont., P.Q., B.C.)	7	11	12	13
5	Total	146	189	101	67
6	GRAND TOTAL	981	1,429	1,333	1,174

TABLE 36. Indirect Taxes, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
1	Banks and insurance companies	4	4	5	13
2	Customs import duties	257	355	369	416
3	Excise duties	226	233	245	228
4	Excise taxes	620	889	960	1,023
5	Miscellaneous	8	14	16	17
6	Total	1,115	1,495	1,595	1,697
	PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL:				
7	Amusement	21	22	24	26
8	Corporation tax (not on profits)	23	25	17	15
9	Gasoline	156	179	197	217
10	Licences, fees and permits	39	35	38	40
11	Motor vehicle licences and permits ¹	42	45	51	52
12	Public domain	78	84	108	106
13	Real and personal property	406	476	539	570
14	Retail sales tax (incl. liquor and tobacco)	112	130	145	160
15	Miscellaneous	89	115	129	134
16	Total	966	1,111	1,248	1,320
17	GRAND TOTAL	2,081	2,606	2,843	3,017

1. Business share only. The personal share is treated as a direct tax.

TABLE 37. Investment Income, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
1	Interest on government-held public funds	27	33	50	55
2	Interest on loans, advances and investments	62	76	86	67
3	Profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises	45	58	78	97
4	Total	134	167	214	219
	PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL:				
5	Interest on government-held public funds	32	34	37	38
6	Interest on loans, advances and investments	34	38	43	52
7	Profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises	200	217	235	243
8	Total	266	289	315	333
9	GRAND TOTAL	400	456	529	552

TABLE 38. Employer and Employee Contributions to Social Insurance and Pension Funds, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
1	Public service pensions	41	62	76	94
2	Unemployment insurance	118	152	154	159
3	Total	159	214	230	253
	PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL:				
4	Public service pensions	34	37	42	46
5	Workmen's compensation	54	66	72	72
6	Industrial employees' vacations	9	12	13	15
7	Total	97	115	127	133
8	GRAND TOTAL	256	329	357	386

TABLE 39. Expenditure on Goods and Services, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
1	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income.....	330	411	483	530
2	Military pay and allowances	137	201	270	309
3	Interest on public debt incurred to finance existing real assets	22	20	20	20
4	Changes in inventories of government commodity agencies ¹	-19	-16	72	-24
5	Other purchases of goods and services	510	1,078	1,624	1,690
6	Total²	980	1,694	2,469	2,525
	Provincial and Municipal:				
7	Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income:				
8	Municipal school corporations.....	206	230	260	291
9	Other (excl. water works).....	397	452	513	567
10	Interest on public debt incurred to finance existing real assets	84	83	93	103
11	Other purchases of goods and services	659	784	869	922
12	Total	1,346	1,549	1,735	1,883
	GRAND TOTAL³	2,326	3,243	4,204	4,408

1. Includes change in inventories of Agricultural Prices Support Board and Agricultural Products Board. Does not include change in inventories financed out of the Defence Production Revolving Fund, which is included with "other purchases of goods and services."

2. Defence expenditure included in this total is as follows: 1950, \$493 million; 1951, \$1,157 million; 1952, \$1,800 million; 1953, \$1,909 million.

3. Includes capital outlays by government as follows:

	1950	1951	1952	1953
	(millions of dollars)			
Federal.....	173	273	433	367✓
Provincial and Municipal.....	426	494	596	601
Total	599	767	1,029	968

(See also Table 51)

TABLE 40. Government Transfer Payments Including Interest, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
1	Family Allowances	307	318	330	346
2	War Service Gratuities	—	—	3	3
3	Re-Establishment Credits	18	11	7	7
4	Rehabilitation Benefits	18	10	5	2
5	Pensions World Wars I and II ¹	87	84	115	115
6	War Veterans' Allowances	27	27	30	30
7	Unemployment Insurance Benefits.....	99	77	119	158
8	Prairie Farm Assistance Act	14	10	5	2
9	Pensions to Government Employees	18	21	23	25
10	Interest on Debt not Incurred to Finance Existing Real Assets.....	405	407	421	441
11	Miscellaneous.....	27	19	25	23
12	Old Age Security Fund payments.....	—	—	317	335
13	Total	1,020	984	1,400	1,487
	PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL:				
14	Direct Relief	29	28	22	23
15	Workmen's Compensation Benefits	41	45	52	53
16	Old Age Pensions	144	152	50	58
17	Mothers' Allowances	19	20	23	23
18	Pensions to Government Employees	17	19	20	22
19	Provincial and Municipal Grants to Private Non-Commercial Institutions	153	173	201	217
20	Interest on Debt not Incurred to Finance Existing Real Assets.....	37	43	47	52
21	Miscellaneous	15	18	21	27
22	Total	455	498	436	475
23	GRAND TOTAL	1,475	1,482	1,836	1,962

1. Excludes pensions paid to non-residents, which are treated as government expenditure on goods and services. In 1953, the amount excluded was \$12 million.

TABLE 41. Subsidies, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
	Department of Agriculture:				
1	Feed freight assistance, Western grain	15	16	19	18
2	Hog premiums	5	5	7	5
3	Agricultural Prices Support Board loss	4	2	32	38
4	Special payment to farmers, U.K. Wheat Agreement	—	65	—	—
5	> Miscellaneous	6	4	3	1
6	Total Agriculture	30	92	61	62
	OTHER FEDERAL SUBSIDIES:				
7	Emergency Gold Mines Assistance Act	10	10	12	14
8	Drawback to Millers	—	—	—	—
9	Maritime Freight Rates Act	8	10	10	11
10	Movement of coal	3	4	6	8
11	Canadian Wheat Board trading loss	2	—	—	—
12	Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation	—	—	—	—
13	> Miscellaneous	7	8	7	11
14	Total Other	30	32	35	44
15	Total Federal Subsidies	60	124	96	106
16	Total Provincial Subsidies	3	4	3	3
17	GRAND TOTAL ALL SUBSIDIES	63	128	99	109

TABLE 42. Transfers to Other Governments, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	FEDERAL:				
1	Old age and blind pensions	101	106	44	23
2	Subsidies to provinces	19	19	21	20
3	Taxation agreements ¹	82	86	244	308
4	Health grants to provinces	19	22	27	27
5	Miscellaneous	30 ²	26	32	34
6	TOTAL	251	259	368	412

1. An adjustment has been made to exclude provincial corporation taxes collected by the federal government (net of remittances to the provinces) from the figures.

2. Includes \$13 million Manitoba flood relief.

Section 5
MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

TABLE 43. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Food.....	3,039	3,488	3,665	3,755
2	Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages	1,094	1,155	1,298	1,334
3	Clothing and Personal Furnishings	1,568	1,708	1,823	1,843
4	Shelter ²	1,376	1,560	1,717	1,891
5	Household Operation.....	1,504	1,590	1,794	1,885
6	Transportation	1,475	1,559	1,697	1,885
7	Personal and Medical Care and Death Expenses	730	813	888	935
8	Miscellaneous.....	1,243	1,400	1,521	1,637
9	Grand Total	12,029	13,273	14,403	15,165
10	Durable Goods ³	1,343	1,399	1,574	1,778
11	Non-Durable Goods	7,241	7,969	8,475	8,725
12	Services ⁴	3,445	3,905	4,354	4,662

1. For complete list of content of groups, see "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950", page 123.

2. Excludes transient shelter.

3. Includes jewellery, watches, clocks, silverware, home furnishings, furniture, appliances and radios, and automobiles. Non-specified durable goods are included residually with non-durable goods.

4. Includes net expenditure abroad.

TABLE 44. Imputed Expenditure (or Income in Kind) included in Personal Expenditure, 1950-1953¹

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Food:				
1	Farm consumed farm produce	210	213	215	194
2	Other ²	62	90	90	85
	Shelter:				
3	Imputed Residential Rent	701	811	897	1,011
4	Imputed Lodging, Non-Residential ³	19	22	23	22
5	Other ⁴	111	126	131	132
6	Total	1,103	1,262	1,356	1,444

1. Included in Table 43.

2. Includes food issued to members of the armed forces and to employees in lieu of wages.

3. Lodging in bunk houses, ships, hotels, etc., furnished to employees in lieu of wages.

4. Includes clothing issued to the armed forces, wood fuel cut and used on farms, and estimated services rendered by banks to persons without specific charge.

TABLE 45. Analysis of Corporation Profits, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Corporation Profits before Taxes	2,506	2,810	2,640	2,550
2	Deduct: Income and Excess Profits Taxes ¹	- 981	-1,429	-1,333	-1,174
3	Corporation Profits after Taxes	1,525	1,381	1,307	1,376
4	Deduct: Dividends Paid to Non-Residents.....	- 404	- 370	- 334	- 323
5	Corporation Profits Retained in Canada.....	1,121	1,011	973	1,053
6	Deduct: Dividends Paid to Canadian Persons.....	- 252	- 263	- 270	- 290
7	Charitable Contributions from Corporations	- 25	- 27	- 30	- 30
8	Undistributed Corporation Profits	844	721	673	733

1. Includes elective tax on undistributed income of \$54 million in 1950, \$48 million in 1951, \$10 million in 1952 and \$10 million in 1953.

TABLE 46. Depreciation Allowances and Similar Business Costs, 1950-1953, Classified by "Type" and "Form of Organization"

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	By Type:				
1	Charges Relating to Capital Consumption ¹	1,572	1,841	2,054	2,258
2	Other Charges ²	64	69	74	78
3	Total Depreciation Allowances and Similar Business Costs (1 + 2) = (4 + 5 + 6).....	1,636	1,910	2,128	2,336
	By Form of Organization:				
4	Corporations	852	1,017	1,163	1,291
5	Individuals and Unincorporated Business ³	678	768	832	903
6	Government Business Enterprises.....	106	125	133	142

1. Includes charges for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization; capital outlay charged to current expense; and claim portion of business and residential property insurance.

2. Includes bad debt charges (less recoveries) and claim portion of business theft, liability and fidelity insurance.

3. Includes co-operatives and non-commercial institutions.

TABLE 47. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1935-1939) Dollars, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services.....	7,022	6,978	7,405	7,809
2	Government Expenditure on Goods and Services.....	1,375	1,713	2,131	2,160
	Gross Domestic Investment:				
3	New Residential Construction.....	340	290	284	378
4	New Non-Residential Construction.....	554	606	699	748
5	New Machinery and Equipment.....	784	890	959	956
6	Change in Inventories.....	303	453	198	302
7	Exports of Goods and Services	2,027	2,215	2,443	2,445
8	Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services	- 2,095	- 2,342	- 2,430	- 2,652
9	Sub Total.....	10,310	10,803	11,689	12,146
10	Residual Error of Estimate.....	1	27	- 46	- 31
11	Adjusting Entry ¹	19	105	3	- 25
12	Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1935-1939) Dollars.....	10,330	10,935	11,646	12,090

1. The price indexes from 1950 to 1953, as shown in Table 4, were converted to a 1935-1939 base, using 1949 as the year of overlap between old and new series. They were then divided into the current dollar figures of Table 2, to give the constant (1935-1939) dollar series shown above. This procedure was followed in the case of Gross National Expenditure, line 12, as well as the major components, excepting inventories. In the case of inventories, it was considered more appropriate from a theoretical standpoint to link at the deflator level rather than at the total revaluer level. This was done for business and farm inventories, and for grain in commercial channels. A small residual difference, produced by the change in the major group weighting system, was entered to make the constant dollar components add up to the given amount of Gross National Expenditure in constant (1935-1939) dollars.

TABLE 48. Implicit Price Deflators - Gross National Expenditure, 1950-1953
(1935 - 1939 = 100)

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
1	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services.....	171.3	190.2	194.5	194.2
2	Government Expenditure on Goods and Services.....	169.2	189.3	197.3	204.1
	Gross Domestic Investment:				
3	New Residential Construction.....	235.8	268.9	276.9	281.0
4	New Non-Residential Construction.....	185.2	207.9	222.4	230.8
5	New Machinery and Equipment.....	177.1	198.8	199.8	201.0
6	Exports of Goods and Services	206.4	229.8	228.1	221.7
7	Deduct: Imports of Goods and Services	215.4	239.7	222.2	221.0
8	Residual Error of Estimate.....	172.7	189.5	200.4	206.4
9	Gross National Expenditure	171.9	191.3	200.2	201.1

Section 6
RECONCILIATION STATEMENTS

TABLE 49. Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production, 1950-1953
Reconciliation Statement

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations ¹	1,452	2,159	1,907	1,661
2	Deduct: Amounts Included in Investment Income ²	-36	-41	-42	-43
3	Deduct: Transfer Payments under Prairie Farm Assistance Act ³	-14	-10	-5	-2
4	Equals: Net Income Received by Farm Operators From Farm Production	1,402	2,108	1,860	1,616
5	Adjustment on grain transactions ⁴	101	-36	-2	33
6	Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production⁵	1,503	2,072	1,858	1,649

1. These figures are as published by the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the exception that provisional estimates for Newfoundland are included.

2. This item includes corporation profits in agriculture and imputed net rent of owner-occupied houses.

3. These items are deducted since transfer payments are excluded from "Net National Income at Factor Cost".

4. Since the National Income purports to measure earnings out of current production rather than receipts of income, it is appropriate to include in Table 1 income accruing to farm operators from farm production rather than income received. Accordingly, an adjustment, consisting of two parts, is made. The first part takes account of the undistributed earnings of the Canadian Wheat Board. The second part of the adjustment allows for the fact that current earnings of this agency are calculated on the basis of the change in book values of inventories, whereas the required valuation of inventories for the National Accounts is the value of the physical change. All the figures are transformed to a calendar year basis.

5. See also Table 1.

TABLE 50. Federal Government Surplus, 1950-1953
Reconciliation Statement

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Surplus as per Public Accounts 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, (fiscal years ended March 31) ¹	131	211	248	24
2	Difference between fiscal and calendar year	122	300	-367	-24
3	Extra-budgetary receipts, pension and social insurance funds	186	252	437	550
4	Excess of corporation tax accruals over collections	140	161	8	-130
5	Revenue items omitted	-73	-67	-49	-91
6	Extra-budgetary expenditures, pension and social insurance funds	-130	-108	-464	-520
7	Reserves, write-offs and similar items charged to expenditure	130	167	195	136
8	Change in inventories of government commodity agencies	19	16	-72	24
9	Shipment of previously produced military equipment to N.A.T.O. (less expenditures of Defence Equipment Replacement Account)	57	70	95	57
10	Other adjustments	58	40	185 ²	102 ²
11	Surplus as per National Accounts (calendar years ended December 31)	640	1,042	216	128

1. It should be noted that the Public Accounts fiscal year figures include only three months of the calendar year in which the fiscal year ends. For example, fiscal year 1951-52 includes only January to March 1952, the balance of the fiscal year being in the calendar year 1951. An adjustment is therefore necessary to the fiscal figures to exclude the nine months which apply to the previous calendar year and to include the nine months of the current calendar year not covered by the fiscal year. This adjustment is made on the basis of published statements of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

2. Includes adjustment of \$90 million in 1952 and \$14 million in 1953 to convert interest on the public debt from an accrual to a "due date" basis, in order to retain comparability with the historical series.

TABLE 51. Gross Domestic Investment (excluding Inventories), 1950-1953
Reconciliation Statement

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
1	Total Private and Public Investment in Canada¹	3,815	4,577	5,285	5,677
2	Deduct: New Residential Construction by Governments ^{2,3}	- 44	- 40	- 40	- 23
3	Deduct: New Non-Residential Construction by Governments ³	- 495	- 654	- 883	- 834
4	Deduct: New Machinery and Equipment Outlays by Governments ³	- 60	- 73	- 106	- 111
5	Total Gross Domestic Investment (excluding inventories) (1-2-3-4) = (5+7+8)	3,216	3,810	4,256	4,709
6	New Residential Construction ⁴	801	781	786	1,061
7	New Non-Residential Construction ⁴	1,026	1,260	1,554	1,726
8	New Machinery and Equipment ⁴	1,389	1,769	1,916	1,922

1. As defined in the publications "Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1926-1951" and "Investment Outlook, 1954", Department of Trade and Commerce. A minor revision in the 1953 housing component has been made since publication of the latter document.

2. Excluding residential construction under Veterans' Land Act, construction of veterans' rental housing by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and joint Federal-Provincial housing (Section 46, N.H.A.).

3. Included in "Government Expenditure on Goods and Services", line 2, Table 2.

4. See also lines 3, 4 and 5, Table 2.

TABLE 52. Analysis and Reconciliation of Exports and Imports, 1950-1953

No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
		(millions of dollars)			
	Exports of Goods and Services:				
1	Merchandise Exports ¹	3,139	3,950	4,339	4,152
2	Gold available for Export ¹	163	150	150	144
3	Receipts from Services rendered to Non-Residents (including dividends and interest received from abroad)	938	1,066	1,169	1,216
4	Subtotal: "Current Receipts" as per "Canadian Balance of International Payments"¹	4,240	5,166	5,658	5,512
5	Adjustments ²	- 57	- 77	- 85	- 92
6	Total "Exports of Goods and Services" as per National Accounts³	4,183	5,089	5,573	5,420
	Imports of Goods and Services:				
7	Merchandise Imports ¹	3,129	4,097	3,850	4,209
8	Payments for Services rendered by Non-Residents (including interest and dividends paid abroad)	1,445	1,586	1,644	1,742
9	Subtotal: "Current Payments" as per "Canadian Balance of International Payments"¹	4,574	5,683	5,494	5,951
10	Adjustments ²	- 61	- 70	- 94	91
11	Total "Imports of Goods and Services" as per National Accounts³	4,513	5,613	5,400	5,860

1. As presented in reports on the "Canadian Balance of International Payments" (Balance of Payments Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics). Excludes Mutual Aid to N.A.T.O. Countries 1950-1953.

2. Migrants' funds and inheritances.

3. See also Table 2.

APPENDIX A

TABLE I. Population of Canada by Provinces, 1950-1953

Estimated as of June 1 for Intercensal Years

	1950	1951	1952	1953
	(in thousands)			
Newfoundland	351	361	374	383
Prince Edward Island	96	98	103	106
Nova Scotia	638	643	653	663
New Brunswick	512	516	526	536
Quebec	3,969	4,056	4,174	4,269
Ontario	4,471	4,598	4,766	4,897
Manitoba	768	776	798	809
Saskatchewan	833	832	843	861
Alberta	913	939	970	1,002
British Columbia ¹	1,137	1,165	1,198	1,230
Yukon ¹	8	9	9	9
Northwest Territories ¹	16	16	16	16
Canada	13,712	14,009	14,430	14,781

1. In Tables 27 to 31 (Geographical Distribution of Personal Income), figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia. Per capita estimates of personal income for British Columbia therefore require that a similar adjustment be made to the population data.

TABLE II. The Civilian Labour Force, 1950-1953

Annual Averages¹

	1950	1951	1952	1953
	(in thousands)			
Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 14 years of age and over	9,513	9,622	9,838	10,037
Civilian labour force:				
Persons with jobs:				
Non-agricultural	3,935	4,126	4,247	4,340
Agricultural	1,007	930	882	849
Total Persons with Jobs	4,942	5,056	5,129	5,189
Persons without Jobs and seeking work	164	104	128	136
Total Civilian Labour Force²	5,106	5,160	5,257	5,325

1. Average of the quarterly labour force surveys in 1950, 1951 and 1952 and of the monthly surveys in 1953.

2. The number of persons in the regular Armed Forces not included in these totals is as follows: 1950, 52,000 persons; 1951, 77,000 persons; 1952, 97,000 persons; 1953, 105,000 persons. The figures are quarterly averages for the years 1950-1952, and a monthly average in 1953.

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