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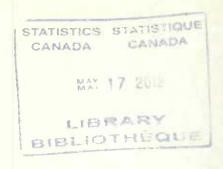
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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1960

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

National Accounts Division



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1960

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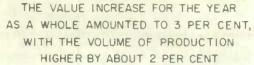
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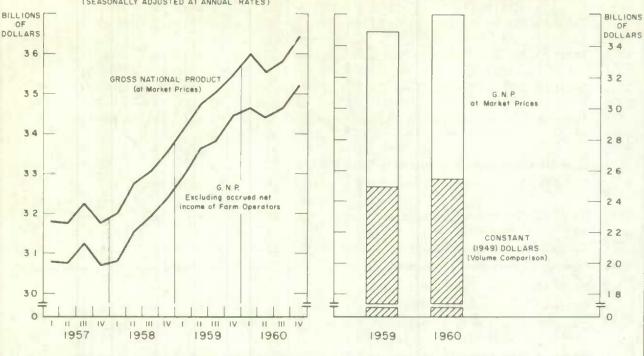
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THE ADVANCE IN GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT WAS INTERRUPTED IN 1960, PRODUCTION DECLINED IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE YEAR

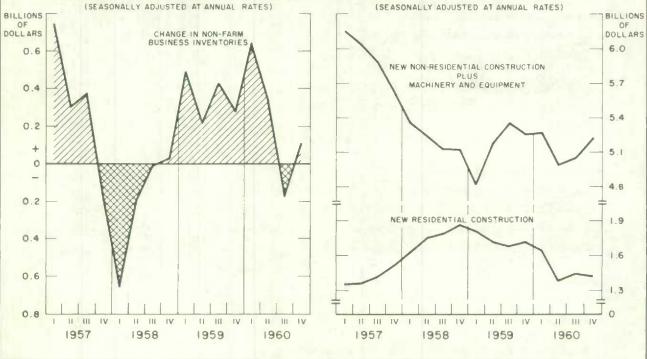
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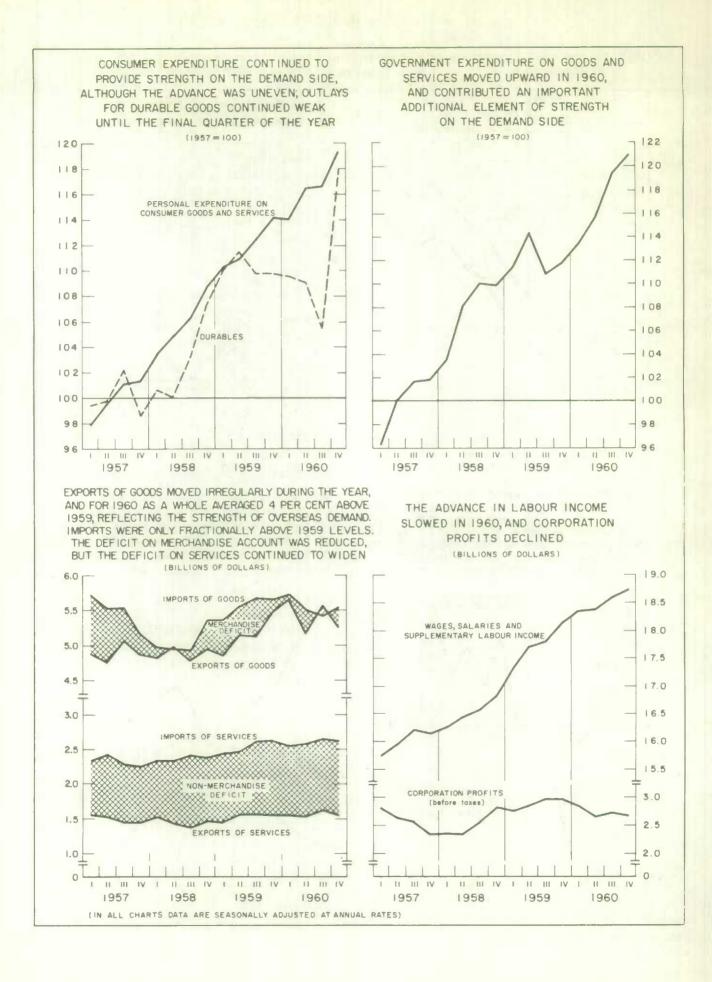




CUT-BACKS IN THE INVENTORY SECTOR WERE A MAJOR FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO THE SLOW-DOWN IN ACTIVITY; BY THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE YEAR, FINAL DEMAND WAS BEING MET IN PART BY DRAWING UPON STOCKS ON HAND, BUT THE LIQUIDATION DID NOT CONTINUE INTO THE FOURTH QUARTER

BUSINESS OUTLAYS FOR NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT WEAKENED IN THE LATTER PART OF 1959, BUT THE DECLINE WAS HALTED IN THE LAST HALF OF 1960. OUTLAYS FOR NEW HOUSING MOVED DOWNWARD DURING THE YEAR





The year 1960 - Annual Review

The advance in Gross National Product was interrupted in 1960, as the level of economic activity eased in response to downward tendencies in several components of end-product demand. During the year, the pattern of developments was highlighted by a slackening in the growth of total final purchases in the first quarter and a decline in both final purchases and in the value of production in the second quarter. Although final demand recovered in the third quarter, the renewed strength was not fully transmitted to production since the increased requirements were met, in part, by cutbacks in the inventory sector. In the fourth quarter, while both final and inventory demand were once more exerting an expansionary influence on Gross National Product, the gains were somewhat modified by a decline in external demand for Canadian export products.

These conflicting movements within the year 1960 combined to yield a level of Gross National Product for the full year which averaged about 3 per cent above the level of the year 1959. It is estimated that the physical volume of output in 1960 was about 2 per cent above that of the preceding year, with final product prices higher by around the per cent.

The weakness in end-product demand during the year was centered in business outlays for new plant and equipment, housing construction, and consumer purchases of durable goods other than Business outlays for plant and equipment failed to come up to the levels anticipated in the survey of investment intentions at the beginning of 1960, and for the year as a whole were slightly below 1959. Housing outlays were affected by a number of factors, among which were a sharp contraction in the lending activity of the chartered banks and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. and an apparent change in basic demand factors. Consumer purchases of durable goods, in turn, were affected by the lower levels of sales of major household appliances, home furnishings, and furniture, associated in part with conditions in the housing market. Cut-backs in the rate of inventory accumulation in the second quarter, and a shift to liquidation in the third quarter, were also among the factors tending to hold production in check.2 The main support to the level of activity over the course of the year came from consumer expenditures for non-durable goods and for services; from government purchases of goods and services; and from exports to overseas countries, in particular the United Kingdom and other countries of Western Europe. A perspective of these developments in terms of annual averages is given in the following

Changes in Components of Gross National Expenditure, 1959 to 1960

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Change	Per cent change
	billi	ons of dollar	8	
Fixed capital formation plus inventories: Residential construction Non-residential construction Machinery and equipment Inventories (Non-farm business inventories)	1.7 2.6 2.6 0.3 (0.4)	1. 5 2. 6 2. 6 0. 3 (0. 2) 6. 9	-0.3 - - (-0.1) -0.3	-14. 9 - 0. 8 - 0. 1 3. 7
Other purchases: Consumer expenditure Government expenditure Exports Sub-totals	22. 5 6. 4 6. 7 35. 6	23. 4 6. 7 7. 0	0.9 0.3 0.3	4. 1 4. 7 4. 2 4. 2
Total final purchases plus inventory investment (Total supply)	42.8	44. 0	1. 2	2.9
Less imports	-8.1	-8. 1	_	0.4
Gross National Expenditure (Total production)	34. 9	36. 0	1.1	3. 2

Note: Figures will not add by +0.1 or -0.1 due to rounding. Per cent changes are based on unrounded data.

The figures include the value of the 1960 grain crop, which is estimated to be about 11 per cent above the year 1959.

² The level of demand was also affected in the first quarter by a small but unusual drop in consumer spending for non-durable goods, and by a sharp decline in exports of goods and services in the second quarter.

The slackening in economic activity during 1960 was also reflected in changes in the direction and magnitude of the income flows. The advance in labour income during the year was little more than half as large as that achieved in 1959, and the earnings of non-farm unincorporated business enterprises declined. While total personal income was higher by 4 per cent, this compares with a gain of 6 per cent in 1959. Earnings of corporations in 1960 fell below the 1959 level by about 6 per cent,

compared with a very substantial increase in the preceding twelve-month period. At the same time, the tax revenues of governments were adversely affected by the reduced flow of income to the business sector, and by the smaller rate of advance in personal incomes, with the result that total government revenues rose by a narrower margin than in 1959. The following table shows percentage changes in the major income components for the periods 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Changes in Major Income Components

	Per cen	t change
	1958 to 1959	1959 to 1960
Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income Transfer payments Personal income Corporation profits Rents, interest, and miscellaneous investment income Net income of non-farm unincorporated business Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production National income	7.5 4.0 6.5 15.4 7.2 4.4 -5.4 6.9	4. 2 13. 0 4. 3 -5. 9 3. 7 -5. 1 6. 6 2. 6
Selected Government Revenues (All levels of government)		
Direct personal taxes Corporation taxes Indirect taxes	16.5 18.5 10.3	13.2 -6.0 4.1

Production and Employment

Indicators of the total physical volume of output in 1960 show an advance of about 2 per cent. While both the goods and service-producing industries shared in this gain, the major contribution came from the service-producing industries. Output was up significantly in all the service components but movements in the goods-producing group diverged quite widely.

Among the primary industries, agricultural output was moderately higher in 1960, reflecting a substantially larger crop of grain of better quality, accompanied by a decline in the production of livestock and poultry, and little change in the volume of production of other farm products. While output in forestry recorded a gain of 11 per cent over 1959 (which was a strike-affected year), it remained below the record achieved in 1956.

A 1 per cent increase in mining output was the outcome of fairly small and largely offsetting movements in the four components of this industry. Output in metal mining was lower by 2 per cent, reflecting a pronounced drop in the production of uranium and a substantial decline in the output of iron ore, only partly offset by a sharp expansion in the production of nickel, copper and lead. Output in quarrying, which is closely tied to the demands of the construction industry, was down by 5 per cent. All three components, coal, petroleum and natural gas, contributed to the 5 per cent increase in output of the fuels group; the gain in coal and in petroleum was moderate but a large increase (17 per cent) occurred in output of natural gas. A 2 per cent

increase in the output of the non-metals group was accounted for by expanded output of asbestos.

For the third year in succession, the volume of output declined in the construction industry. The drop of nearly 5½ per cent in 1960 is associated with an estimated 17 per cent fall in the volume of residential construction and a fractional decline in the volume of non-residential construction.

A 2.3 per cent increase in the output of nondurable goods combined with a 1.7 per cent decline in durables kept manufacturing production in 1960 fractionally larger than in 1959. Most of the nondurable goods industries recorded gains, but for the most part they were small, with the important exception of chemicals, where output rose 12 per cent. A substantial decline in output occurred in rubber products and leather products, while production declined moderately in the textile industry.

Only two of the durable goods industries expanded production in 1960. The substantial (8 per cent) advance in the output of non-ferrous metal products reflected the buoyancy of overseas export demand. Production of transportation equipment was slightly higher, reflecting increased output of motor vehicles which more than offset lower production of other equipment. In the woods products industry (strike-affected in 1959), production was only slightly lower, despite weakness in the demand from the construction industry in Canada and the United States. Production of electrical apparatus and supplies fell by 2 per cent and the manufacture of both non-metallic minerals, and iron and steel products recorded drops of 6 per cent.

The volume of activity in trade was up about 14 per cent in 1960, with wholesale and retail trade showing the same rates of increase. Within retail trade movements were mixed; food chains continued their steady expansion, raising the volume of their activity by 5 per cent; gains in other trades were for the most part small. One of the more important trades recording less activity in 1960 was lumber and building material dealers which were off 10 per cent.

Output of the utilities continued to make relatively large gains in 1960. The 11 per cent increase reflects an advance of 9 per cent in the production of electricity and another major increase in the distribution of natural gas.

The volume of traffic handled by the transportation industry as a whole rose nearly 2 per cent, in spite of a 3 per cent decline in railways and in bus systems. Railway revenue carloadings show a lower volume for all major commodities except pulpwood, and ores and concentrates; the largest declines were in livestock, iron ore, building materials other than lumber and timber, and autos, trucks and parts. The other components of the transportation industry, trucking, oil pipelines, shipping, and air transport recorded gains ranging from 3 per cent in trucking to 13 per cent in air transport.

The volume of output in the communications industry continued to rise and was up 5 per cent in 1960. Likewise, in the other service-producing industries, there was a further expansion in activity, amounting to 3 per cent in financial services and of about 2 per cent in government service and in other services as a group.

The moderate increase in the volume of the Nation's production in 1960 was accompanied by a roughly equivalent gain in employment, which was up 1.7 per cent in total.

An outstanding feature of the labour market in 1960 was the continued strength of demand in those areas of employment notably trade and services, where women constitute a large proportion of the labour force, as contrasted with the weakness of demand in those areas, notably durable goods manufacturing and construction, where the work force is predominantly male. The consequence of this pattern in the demand for labour was that there was only a fractional gain in the number of men employed in 1960, in contrast to a 6 per cent increase in the number of employed women. The accompanying table shows the distribution of employment in 1959 and 1960, by industry, and by male and female employment.

Employment by Industry - All Status Groups

	Average year 1959	Average year 1960	Per cent change male	Per cent change female	Per cent change total
		'00'	0's of perso	ons	
Agriculture Other primary industry¹ Manufacturing Construction Transportation and other utilities Trade Finance, insurance and real estate Government service Other service²	692 197 1, 494 442 520 946 216 349 999	675 207 1,470 418 515 981 226 373 1,090	-3. 0 5. 2 -2. 1 -5. 3 -0. 7 3. 2 1. 7 6. 3 6. 8	4. 2 0. 3 -8. 3 -2. 7 4. 7 8. 1 8. 8 10. 8	-2.5 5.1 -1.6 -5.4 -1.0 3.7 4.6 6.9 9.1
Total employed	5, 855	5, 955	0, 2	6. 1	1. 7
Total employed ex. agriculture	5, 163	5, 280	0.8	6. 1	2,3

¹ Includes forestry, fishing and trapping, mining, quarrying and oil wells.

The increase in employment in 1960 of 1.7 per cent fell somewhat short of the growth of the labour force which amounted to 2.8 per cent. Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force rose from an average of 6 per cent in 1959, to 7 per cent in 1960. Participation rates for the population 14 years of age and over rose from 53.9 per cent to 54.3 per cent, reflecting a slight decline in the male participation rate and a considerable increase the female participation rate. This development was associated with the relatively favourable opportunities in the market for women workers.

Value, Volume, and Price Comparisons

The volume increase in Gross National Expenditure between 1959 and 1960 of 2 per cent compares with increases of 3 per cent between 1958 and 1959 and 1 per cent between 1957 and 1958. The average annual rate of growth for the post-war period is estimated to be about 4 per cent per year. The value, volume and price components of each of the main expenditure categories are shown in the following table.

² Includes business, personal, community and public, and recreational services.

Per cent Cha	anges.	Value.	Volume	and	Price
--------------	--------	--------	--------	-----	-------

		Year 198 Year 198			Year 1959 Year 1958		
	Value	Volume	Laspeyres ¹ Price	Value	Volume	Laspeyres Price	
Personal expenditure Goods Non-durables Durables Services and net expenditure abroad	4. 1 3. 4 4. 1 0. 3 5. 3	2. 9 2. 9 3. 4 0. 7 2. 8	1, 2 0, 6 0, 8 -0, 4 2, 3	5.8 4.6 4.0 7.2 7.9	4, 3 4, 0 3, 7 5, 4 4, 9	1. 3 0. 5 0. 3 1. 7 2. 8	
Government expenditure	4.7	0.9	3.5	3.9	0.6	3. 0	
Business gross fixed capital formation New residential construction New non-residential construction New machinery and equipment	- 4.1 -14.9 - 0.9 - 0.1	- 6.2 -17.0 - 3.1 - 1.8	2. 2 2. 7 2. 4 1. 7	-1.2 -1.6 -7.9 7.1	- 3.5 - 5.1 -10.1 5.2	2. 9 3. 7 2. 9 2. 4	
Exports of goods and services	4.2	2.7	0, 7	5.3	2, 1	1.8	
Imports of goods and services	0.4	- 1.2	1.7	9.3	10.2	-0.2	
Gross National Expenditure	3. 2	2. 1	1, 72	6.1	3.2	2.4	

¹ The price comparisons shown above are based on a set of fixed weight price indexes (1955 = 100), and not upon the implicit price deflators which can be derived by dividing the value series by the volume series. The implicit deflators are weighted by changes in the expenditure pattern over time, and do not permit accurate measurements of price change. A specially constructed set of fixed weight price indexes has therefore been used for purposes of depicting price changes in the above table.

² The implicit price index of G.N.E. in 1960 shows a price increase of 1.1 per cent over 1959. Most of the difference between the implicit index and that shown above is explained by a large increase in the weight of farm and GICC inventories in 1960. A set of low price relatives is associated with these inventories, and the increase in their weight in 1960 has the effect of reducing the level of the total implicit price index.

Final product prices drifted upward slightly between 1959 and 1960, with the aggregate increase being about 1½ per cent. This is the smallest year-over-year price increase for any year since 1955, when the increase was 1.3 per cent, and compares with an average annual price rise of 2.5 per cent for the years 1956 to 1960. The increase in the price of consumer goods and services was

small, and was virtually unchanged from that which occurred between 1958 and 1959. The prices of both capital goods and exports showed a more moderate advance in the current period than between 1958 and 1959. Prices of imported goods, however, which declined fractionally in 1959, rose somewhat in 1960, reflecting, in large part, a lower rate of exchange on the Canadian dollar.

COMPONENTS OF GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

While consumer spending rose somewhat more than consumer disposable income in 1960, it failed to match the gains of the two preceding years. The increase in 1960 amounted to 4 per cent, which compares with nearly 6 per cent in 1958 and 1959. Whereas in these two years, and in 1959 particularly, the market for consumer durables expanded, in 1960 there were important areas of weakness and spending on durables showed only a fractional gain. At the same time, expenditure on non-durable goods rose about 4 per cent, the same rate of increase as in 1959, while expenditure on services rose by more than 5 per cent, compared with a gain of nearly 8 per cent in the preceding year.

Of the increase in total consumer spending in 1960, somewhat more than 1 per cent is accounted for by higher prices in the consumer sector, the

smallest rate of increase in recent years. Services continued to account for the major part of the advance in consumer prices; prices of non-durables were somewhat higher while prices of durables edged downward. The approximately 3 per cent rise in real consumption represents a gain of about 1 per cent in per capita terms.

Consumer purchases of most major categories of non-durables rose in 1960, food purchases by 3 per cent, clothing by 2 per cent, and alcohol and tobacco by 3½ and 5½ per cent respectively. The increase in expenditure on non-durables as a group represented a gain of about 1 per cent in real per capita consumption.

All components of services contributed to the 5½ per cent advance in expenditure. The sharpest rate of increase was for hospital and medical care, which rose by 9 per cent.

Consumer Expenditure

	Per cer	nt change
	1958 to 1959	1959 to 1960
Food	4.5 4.0 3.4	3. 0 2. 2 6. 5
Total non-durables	4.0	4.1
Appliances and radios	3.7 5.1 9.3 9.2	-4. 1 -2. 9 3. 5 0. 7
Total durable goods Total all goods Total services	7. 3 4. 6 7. 9	0.3 3.4 5.3
Total Personal Expenditure (Goods and services)	5.8	4.1

Among the durables, an increase of 3½ per cent in purchases of new and used cars was almost offset by lower expenditures for virtually all other durables. Statistics of factory shipments of household durables were in general either unchanged or considerably lower. For example, shipments of washers were down 10 per cent, of electric stoves 12 per cent, of radios 10 per cent and of television sets 16 per cent. On the other hand, there was an increase of over 60 per cent in shipments of home freezers. The widespread weakness in the demand for household durables is probably related in part to the much reduced level of activity in housing.

A 7 per cent increase in the sale of new passenger cars to persons in 1960 compares with one of 10 per cent in the preceding year. As in 1959, the rise in sales to persons of British and European cars was large relative to the increase in sales of North American cars, although the disparity was less marked in 1960. Sales to persons of British and European cars were up nearly 20 per cent and sales of North American cars less than 5 per cent.

With consumer outlays higher by 4 per cent in 1960 and disposable income showing a smaller gain of 3.5 per cent, the rate of personal saving fell. In 1959, personal saving amounted to 7.2 per cent of disposable income, in 1960, to 6.7 per cent.

Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Business gross fixed capital formation is estimated at \$6.6 billion in 1960, some 4 per cent lower than in 1959. The decline was centred in residential construction. Expenditures on plant and equipment were close to the level of the previous year, with the construction component slightly lower and the machinery and equipment component unchanged.

The changes in business investment outlays (excluding housing) by major industry groups were for the most part fairly small. Expenditures were higher in the three primary industry groups of mining, forestry and agriculture. In manufacturing, outlays rose by 4 per cent and in institutional services, by over 7 per cent. Capital outlays declined in the construction industry, in trade, in finance, insurance and real estate, as well as in commercial services. However, the major decrease in 1960, amounting to nearly 5 per cent, occurred in the large investment programme being carried on by the utilities.

Within manufacturing industries, changes in capital outlays were mixed and to some extent off-setting. The manufacturing industries reporting substantially larger capital outlays in 1960 were iron and steel, paper products and chemical products. On the other hand, capital expenditures in transportation equipment and in non-metallic mineral products were considerably lower than in 1959.

Total Mortgage Loans Approved

(Dwelling units)

	1959	1960	Per cent change
N.H.A. mortgage loans:			
Chartered banks	14,844	89	-99, 4
Life, trust, loan, etc	11,841	21,724	83. 5
C.M.H.C, loans	34, 241	15, 932	-53.5
Sub-totals	60, 926	37,745	-38. 0
Conventional mortgage loans:			
All lending institutions	46, 882	42,164	-10, 1
Totals	107, 808	79, 909	-25, 9

Most of the utilities carried out smaller capital programmes in 1960 than in 1959. Among the major utilities, much the largest reduction took place in outlays by the railway group. The outlays of electric power utilities were considerably lower than in 1959 and much below the extremely high levels reached in several previous years. Among the major utilities, expenditures by the telephone industry were considerably higher, as were those of "other utilities" (a miscellaneous group which includes air transport, warehousing, oil and gas pipelines and toll highways and bridges); this increase is attributable to higher expenditures on aircraft and on the construction of gas and oil pipelines.

Expenditures on residential construction in 1960 fell to \$1,476 million, a drop of 15 per cent from the level of 1959. While housing starts made a marked improvement in the second half of the year, at about 109,000 units for the year as a whole, they were almost 23 per cent lower than in 1959 and the lowest since 1953. The decline in starts mainly reflected the sharp contraction in direct lending by the chartered banks and by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, offset to some extent by the expansion in lending activity by the life, loan and trust companies under the National Housing Act. (The chartered banks had virtually withdrawn from the mortgage market). Basic demand for housing may also have been affected by lower levels of family formation in recent years. With a substantial carryover of uncompleted houses at the beginning of the year, completions in 1960 fell only 15 per cent.

The improvement in housing starts in the course of 1960 is attributable to a number of factors. During the course of the year Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation began to accept applications for loans and steps were taken to remove or relax restrictions on direct lending. Moreover, as credit conditions eased, mortgage lending became more attractive to approved lenders and, as mentioned earlier, the life, loan and trust companies began to lend in volume.

Total Non-Farm Business Inventories

The build-up of goods in inventory in 1960 continued at a rate very little changed from the previous year, in comparison with the large-scale swings in the rates of change which occurred between 1957-58 and 1958-59. However, this annual comparison conceals the important impact which shorter run changes in business inventories had on production during 1960. As the rate of overall economic activity weakened early in the year, the pronounced rate of inventory accumulation evident in the first quarter fell sharply in the second quarter, and by the third quarter of 1960 some liquidation of stocks was taking place. During the final three months of the year, however, developments in the inventory sector were once more placing new demands on production, and a limited build-up of stocks occurred.

	1957	Quarters (Seasonally adjusted and annu				al rates)	1960	
	1331	1556	1535	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	1900
				millions o	f dollars			
Manufacturing	140	-146	118	304	216	-188	- 68	66
Wholesale	71	- 53	85	88	36	-100	36	15
Retail	27	10	125	248	112	220	116	174
Other	67	- 18	23	8	- 28	-108	24	- 26
Totals	305	-207	351	648	336	-176	108	229

Manufacturers' Stocks

The data suggest that some of the fairly heavy build-up of stocks in manufacturers' hands in the first half of the year was involuntary, occurring against a background of falling shipments and a rapidly contracting backlog of unfilled orders. Although stocks at all levels of fabrication increased, the accumulation was most marked in finished goods, suggesting that cut-backs in production were not sufficient to offset falling demand. The accumulation in the first two quarters of the year was widespread, although in the second quarter it was tempered by a substantial drawing down of stocks in the tobacco and paper industries.

The second half of the year was marked by a general lowering in the level of manufacturers' stocks. As shipments began to rise there was a

working down of the level of raw materials and goods in process. Stocks of finished goods, after eight months of uninterrupted increase, finally levelled off and in the last two months of the year contracted; in spite of this, in certain durable goods industries the ratio of finished goods to shipments remained at a high level in comparison with past periods.

In contrast to the slow-down in the rate of liquidation in overall manufacturing, the rate of liquidation in durable goods increased between the third and fourth quarters. The primary cause of this was the heavy drawing down of stocks in the iron and steel industry, supported by continued liquidation in both the transportation and electrical equipment industries. The impact of these depletions was to some extent offset by an increased rate of accumulation in non-ferrous metal products.

Inventory movements of non-durables exerted a moderating influence on the pace of liquidation of total manufacturers' stocks, as an irregularly high build-up of stocks in the tobacco industry and some additions to food and beverage stocks took place. The increase in the tobacco industry appears to be due to an earlier than normal processing of the unusually large crop in 1960.

Traders' Stocks

The build-up in retailers' stocks which has now been under way since the early part of 1958, continued at an increased rate in 1960, although the rate of increase slackened noticeably in the second and fourth quarters. The dominating features of the year were: (1) the steady increase of stocks in motor vehicle dealers' hands until the fourth quarter, at which time a marked increase in sales caused a small drop in the level of stocks; (2) the accumulation of food stocks, which was heavy in the first and last quarters; and (3) the "swing" in clothing stocks, which increased in the first and third quarters, and were drawn down heavily in the second and fourth. The broad movements in retail stocks in 1960 conform closely to the overall pattern of changes in consumer spending. Consumer spending fell slightly in the first quarter and increased only fractionally in the third quarter, at which time retail stocks rose sharply; in the second and fourth quarters, when consumer spending advanced strongly. retail stocks rose at a more modest rate.

Stocks in the hands of wholesalers, after increasing in the first two quarters, fell in the third quarter in line with the general lowering which took place in manufacturers' stocks. The liquidation was widespread and in a number of trades continued into the fourth quarter; however, it was offset in part in the fourth quarter by the sharp increases in

stocks of industrial machinery and equipment, and hardware and other furnishings, both of which may have reflected the upturn in fixed investment in machinery and equipment and the improved outlook for building, particularly residential construction.

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

The dominant feature of the international trading environment in 1960 was the vigorous expansion in the economies of a number of industrialized overseas countries and the hesitant behaviour of the North American economy. In this situation, Canadian exports of goods and services rose to \$7.0 billion. a gain of 4.2 per cent over 1959, with the bulk of the increase accounted for by the merchandise items. At the same time, the demand for imports was on a declining trend throughout most of the year and for 1960 as a whole merchandise imports showed little change from 1959. The outflow of payments on service account, however, continued to rise, but more moderately than in earlier years. The consequence of these trends was a contraction in the deficit on Canada's current account (on the National Accounts basis), from about \$1.4 billion in 1959 to \$1.2 billion in 1960.

The strong demand for Canadian export products originating in the countries of Western Europe, the United Kingdom, and in some other overseas countries, notably Japan and Australia, raised exports to overseas destinations by 20 per cent. This increased strength of demand became evident in the latter part of 1959 and persisted throughout 1960. By contrast, exports to the United States were about 5 per cent lower for the year as a whole, and showed a declining trend within the year. The abrupt change in the direction of export trade within a rising total in the year 1960 is apparent in the accompanying table.

Domestic Exports

		Pe	er cent chan	ge	
Leading commodities	1Q 1960 1Q 1959	2Q 1960 2Q 1959	3Q 1960 3Q 1959	4Q 1960 4Q 1959	<u>Year 1960</u> Year 1959
Newsprint paper Wheat Lumber and timber Wood pulp Uranium ore Aluminum and products Nickel Copper and products Fish and fishery products Farm machinery and implements Total domestic exports	16.9 - 0.9 18.3 9.8 7.0 75.6 88.1 134.5 - 13.8 - 16.2 22.9	- 1.1 -30.6 - 4.5 1.3 -21.7 9.0 - 4.0 20.4 - 6.0 -29.8 - 2.9	5.0 3.6 12.4 2.3 -19.8 - 2.6 12.9 42.5 2.1 -16.7	2.3 4.2 5.7 4.9 -26.0 3.0 -11.1 - 5.8 -10.2 -41.8 - 3.3	4.9 - 7.1 7.0 4.5 - 15.5 15.9 13.9 34.8 - 6.6 - 25.5
Leading countries	1.00				
United States United Kingdom European common market countries Japan Other Total domestic exports	18.3 29.3 36.8 61.0 22.7	-10.1 13.6 19.7 2.6 1.5	- 4.7 19.4 50.5 26.7 25.4	-16.7 7.4 44.8 26.2 12.7	- 4.8 16.5 38.9 27.4 14.8

The largest part of the increased demand was for major export staples of primary and semi-processed materials, but there were also gains in some manufactured goods, particularly in the United Kingdom where restrictions on many imports had been removed. Some of the largest gains occurred in such metals as aluminum, copper, nickel, zinc, primary steel and rolling mill products, and in asbestos and petroleum. Other leading exports such as pulp and paper, lumber, and chemicals also rose, but iron ore showed little change. Textiles and non-farm machinery are among the manufactured goods making impressive gains. By contrast, agricultural exports dropped, including wheat, other grains and flour, and cattle and dairy products. Shipments of fish, farm implements and uranium were also lower. The change in the commodity composition of exports is shown in the accompanying table.

While total receipts from services rose moderately in 1960, the individual items in the invisible account showed mixed movements. Receipts from tourist trade rose considerably and there was some increase in gold available for export. However, receipts from freight and shipping were somewhat lower, as were receipts from interest and dividends. The decline in the latter largely reflects lower dividends from foreign subsidiaries of certain Canadian manufacturing companies.

With no expansion in outlays for new plant and equipment in 1960, and a drop in the rate of investment in business inventories, commodity imports eased a little, declining by about one half of one per cent. The relative stability in the total was accompanied by stability in most of the major groups. Increases were generally small and confined to comparatively few items, some of which were affected by special circumstances. Among the increases were such varied items as vegetables, cotton and textiles, iron ore, crude petroleum, automobiles and aircraft. Reductions were more numerous and often small, although the drop in petroleum products, tractors, and agricultural implements was comparatively large. Imports of other kinds of equipment remained high.

Payments for services continued to rise in 1960 and were about 2 per cent higher than in the previous year. Virtually all the increase was in two items of the account, tourist expenditures, and miscellaneous services. Payments of interest and dividends in total remained about the same. The large net sales of provincial, municipal and corporation bonds in 1959 and the first half of 1960 raised significantly the level of interest payments. On the other hand, dividend payments declined. This decline, which was concentrated in the closing quarter of the year, reflected smaller remittances by a number of large Canadian companies to their non-resident parents.

The terms of trade deteriorated a little in 1960, as export prices were only fractionally higher and import prices rose about 1½ per cent.

The Government Sector

Government expenditure on goods and services in 1960 is estimated at \$6.7 billion, 5 per cent higher than in 1959. All of this increase in outlays is attributable to the junior governments; Federal Government expenditures were moderately lower. The major part of the 13 per cent advance in provincial government expenditures represented higher outlays on highways, although a variety of other provincial activities in the fields of public works, development, health and education also contributed. Municipal outlays likewise showed a substantial gain, estimated at 10 per cent, and attributable to increased wages and salaries and higher capital outlays.

While Federal defence expenditures were almost unchanged, outlays for other purposes were substantially lower. This decrease reflects, among other things, a lower level of capital investment, a liquidation of stocks held by the Agricultural Stabilization Board and lower out-payments from the Colombo Plan Fund.

Transfer payments from governments to persons in 1960 were higher than in 1959 by 13 per cent. A large part of the 11 per cent advance in Federal transfer payments was accounted for by higher unemployment insurance payments (+\$75 million), reflecting not only an increase in unemployment levels, but also amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, introduced in the course of 1959, which extended the duration of benefits and increased rates of benefit for some classes of insured persons. There was also a considerable increase in payments to Western grain producers (+\$38 million) and to universities (+\$29 million). Old age security payments and family allowances continued to rise by amounts of about \$15 million each.

At the provincial level, transfer payments also showed a sharp advance in 1960, amounting to 18 per cent over the previous year. Among the contributing factors here were higher payments for direct relief, increases in payments to disabled persons and old age and blind pensioners, and higher grants to hospitals, universities and charitable organizations.

These changes on the expenditure side of the government accounts, together with higher interest payments on the public debt and increased subsidies, brought about an increase in total net government outlays of about 8 per cent. At the same time, government revenues rose by 5 per cent reflecting increases in personal direct taxes (associated with higher rates effective for the whole year), and increases in indirect taxes from higher excise taxes at the Federal level and from increased real property taxes at the municipal level. Investment income and employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds also increased substantially. However, a substantial drop occurred in corporation taxes and there was a small decline in custom import duties. With total govern-

Government Expenditure and Revenue

	1959	1960	Per cent
		billions of dollar	S
Government expenditure:			1
Goods and services	6.4	6.7	4.7
Transfer payments to persons	2.8	3.1	13.0
Interest on public debt	0.9	1.0	11.1
Subsidies	0.2	0.2	18.2
Totals ¹	10. 3	11. 1	7. 7
overnment revenue:			
Direct taxes - Persons	2.1	2.4	13.2
Direct taxes - Corporations	1.5	1.4	- 6.0
Withholding taxes	0.1	0. 1	6.9
Indirect taxes	4.4	4.6	4.1
Investment income	1.0	1.1	6.7
Employer-employee contributions	0.6	0.7	13.9
Totals ¹	9. 8	10. 3	5.4
Deficit	0, 5	0.8	50. 9

¹ Excludes inter-governmental transfers.

Note: Figures will not add by +.1 or -.1 due to rounding. Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

ment revenues higher by 5 per cent, and expenditures higher by 8 per cent, the overall deficit on government transactions (on the National Accounts basis) widened to \$0.8 billion. In the final quarter of the year, it is estimated that the deficit for all governments combined was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in excess of \$1.0 billion.

COMPONENTS OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Labour Income

Labour income continued to rise in 1960, but at a significantly lower rate than in the preceding year. The gain of 4 per cent contrasts with one of almost 8 per cent in 1959. Associated with this advance in income in 1960 was a nearly 2½ per cent increase in the number of employed paid workers and higher average hourly earnings in many industries.

Most of the major industries shared in the advance in total labour income in 1960. The important exceptions are construction, mining and transportation where income was either unchanged or slightly lower; in all these industries the level of employment declined significantly in 1960.

The largest gain in labour income (13 per cent) was recorded in forestry, but about two-thirds of this is attributable to the sharp temporary drop in income in 1959 during the industrial dispute in the woods industry in British Columbia. As in the recent past, the gains in the service industries were relatively large; the increase in services other than government was 10 per cent and in government service 7 per cent. In public utilities, communications, trade and financial services the advances in labour income ranged from about 3½ to about 5½ per

cent. In general, these gains continue to be associated with increased employment in these industries.

Despite a small decline in employment in manufacturing and some reduction in hours of work of hourly rated employees, labour income in manufacturing in 1960 was up from 1959 by about 2 per cent, as average hourly earnings continued to rise. Most of the loss of employment was concentrated in the durable goods group where earnings on the average are substantially higher than in the non-durable goods group. Thus the distribution of manufacturing employment in 1960 compared with 1959 was among the factors dampening down the rise in income.

Corporate Profits and Other Investment Income

Reflecting the partially offsetting influences present in the economy in 1960, corporate profits fell by about 6 per cent, following a considerable advance in the more expansionary climate of the previous year.

A lower level of profits was a fairly common experience among industries. However, there was a substantial increase in profits in mining, quarrying and oil wells and in financial services as well as a significant gain in public utilities.

Most of the individual manufacturing industries shared in the unfavourable profits experience of the group as a whole, with total manufacturing profits down by about 11 per cent. Among the major manufacturing industries, the sharpest decline took place in iron and steel, where profits were off about 24 per cent: this decline was associated with reduced output in the industry. The deterioration in profits was also relatively large in such other durable goods industries as wood products, electrical apparatus and supplies and non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, profits were moderately higher in paper products and in products of petroleum and coal where production likewise rose between the two years.

In spite of a significant increase in the volume of trade, profits were substantially lower in both wholesale and retail trade, apparently associated with higher costs and the easing in some prices. A small decline in profits in the transportation, communication and storage group was in part the result of the smaller volume of traffic handled by the railways.

Rent, interest and miscellaneous investment income rose by close to 4 per cent in 1960. Net residential rents (paid and imputed) are estimated to have fallen; the rise in unit rents and the growth in the stock of dwellings were more than offset by higher operating expenses. In spite of a larger deficit on the operations of the Canadian National Railways, and a small deficit on the operations of

Trans-Canada Airlines, the first in many years, profits of government business enterprises rose by 7 per cent in 1960.

Net Income of Unincorporated Business

Accrued net income of farm operators from farming operations in 1960 is estimated at \$1.2 billion, about 6½ per cent higher than in the preceding year. While cash income was slightly lower, the increase in the value of farm inventories at year-end raised gross income. Farm operating expenses and depreciation continued to rise but not enough to offset the advance in gross income.

According to the preliminary estimate, the crop of grain in 1960 was about 11 per cent larger than in the previous year. Most of this increase is reflected in inventories rather than in sales.

Livestock production showed a small decline in 1960. Increased cash income from the sale of cattle and calves partly offset the reduced income from the sale of hogs. Higher inventories at year-end reflect the further build-up of the cattle population, which more than compensated for reduced hog numbers.

Estimated at \$2.1 billion, income of non-farm unincorporated business was lower than in 1959 by 5 per cent. Income in construction and retail trade dropped sharply, but there was some offsetting increase in income in the service industries.

Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators

	1959	1960	Change 1960 1959	Per cent change 1960 1959
	milli	ons of do	lars	
Farm cash income	2,789	2,780	- 9	-0, 3
Income in kind	344	348	4	1.2
Farm inventory change	-65	17	82	
Gross income	3, 068	3, 145	77	2.5
Deduct:				
Farm operating expenses	1,588	1,595	7	0.4
Depreciation	292	298	6	2. 1
Add:	3.71			
Adjustment on grain transactions	- 4	6	10	
Other adjustments	-52	-51	1	
Accrued net income of farm operators	1,132	1,207	75	6.6

National Saving and Investment

Following a fairly substantial increase in 1959, gross national saving declined moderately in 1960. Estimated at \$5.8 billion, it was more than 2 per cent lower than in the preceding year, and repre-

sented 16 per cent of Gross National Product, as compared with 17 per cent in 1959. The drop in national saving reflects the larger government deficit, referred to earlier; a moderate decline in personal saving offset a small increase in business saving.

	1959	1960	Change 1959 to 1960
		billions of dolla	ırs
Personal saving	1.8	1.7	-0, 1
Business saving	5. 1	5, 1	_
Government deficit	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3
nventory valuation adjustment	-0, 1	-0.1	0. 1
Residual error of estimate	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Gross National Saving	6.0	5. 8	-0, 1
Business gross fixed capital formation	6. 9	6, 6	-0, 3
Change in inventories	0.3	0.3	-
Wet foreign investment	-1, 4	-1.2	0. 2
Residual error of estimate	0. 2	0.1	-0, 1
Gross National Investment	6, 0	5.8	-0.1

Note: Figures will not add by +0.1 or -0.1 due to rounding.

The programme of fixed investment in plant and equipment and housing was somewhat lower in 1960 and the rate of investment in inventories largely unchanged. As in previous years, part of the total

investment programme was financed by resources from abroad, to the extent of \$1.2 billion, compared with \$1.4 billion in 1959.

Percentage Distribution of Gross National Expenditure, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	64.1	61.6	62. 9	64.6	64.5	65.1
2	Durable goods	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.6	7. 7	7.5
3	Non-durable goods	33.4	31.8	32.6	33.1	32.5	32.8
4	Services	22.4	21.8	22.7	23,9	24, 3	24.8
5	Government expenditure on goods and services	17.7	17.6	17.9	18.8	18.4	18.7
6	Federal	9.3	8,8	8.5	8.7	8.1	7. 6
7	Provincial	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.2
8	Municipal	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.5	6. 9
9	Business gross fixed capital formation	19.2	22.2	23.0	21.2	19.8	18.4
10	New residential construction	5. 1	5.0	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.1
11	New non-residential construction	6.8	8. 5	9.7	8.6	7.4	7.1
12	New machinery and equipment	7, 3	8.7	8.9	7. 3	7.4	7. 2
13	Value of physical change in inventories	1.1	3.5	0.8	- 1.0	0.9	0.9
14	Non-farm business inventories	0.5	2.6	1.0	- 0.6	1.0	0.6
15	Farm inventories and grain in commercial channels	0.6	0.9	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.1	0.3
16	Exports of goods and services	21.2	20.8	20.0	19.3	19.2	19. 3
17	Imports of goods and services	-23.7	-25.2	-24.5	-22.6	-23.3	-22.7
18	Residual error of estimate	0.4	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.3	0.5	0.3
19	Gross National Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of National Income by Distributive Shares, 1955-60

ine Io.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	63.8	64.3	66.7	66. 2	66, 6	67. 6
2	Military pay and allowances	1.9	1.8	2. 0	2, 0	1.9	1.9
3	Corporation profits before taxes	12.4	12.5	10.7	10.1	10.9	10.0
4	Rent, interest, and miscellaneous investment income	8.1	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.5	8, (
5	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	6.1	6.3	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.
6	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business	8.6	8.5	8.4	8. 5	8.3	7.
7	Inventory valuation adjustment	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0. :
8	Net National Income at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	Agriculture	7.3	7.3	5, 5	5.9	5.3	5.5
2	Forestry	1.8	1.7	1.5	1. 1	1.2	1.2
3	Fishing and trapping	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0, 3	0.3
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.1
5	Manufacturing	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.4	26.5	26, 1
6	Construction	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.5
7	Transportation	7.1	7, 3	7, 1	6, 6	6, 6	6.4
8	Storage	0.3	0, 3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0. 3
9	Communication	1.9	2.0	2. 0	2. 1	2.0	2, 1
10	Electric power, gas, and water utilities	2,7	2,8	3, 1	3. 2	3, 2	3, 3
11	Wholesale trade	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7
12	Retail trade	9. 2	9.0	9, 0	9, 4	9.3	9.0
13	Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.4	8.6	9. 3	9. 9	9, 9	10.3
14	Public administration and defence	6.5	6.4	6, 8	7, 2	7.2	7.4
15	Service	11.0	10.9	11.4	12.0	12.3	12.8
16	Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100, 0	100, 0

Percentage Distribution of Personal Income by Source, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	64.6	65. 6	66,5	64. 4	65.0	64.8
2	Military pay and allowances	2.0	2.0	2. 1	2.0	1.9	1. 8
3	Net income received by farm operators from farm production	6.1	6, 5	4.4	4.8	4.3	4. 4
4	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business	9.1	9.0	8.7	8, 6	8, 4	7. 7
5	Interest, dividends, and net rental income of persons	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.3	9. 7	9.8
6	Transfer payments (excluding interest)	8, 9	8, 2	9.1	10.9	10.7	11.5
7	Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100, 0	100.0	100.0

Selected Per Person Income and Product Series in Current and Constant Dollars, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Current dollars						t e
1	Gross National Product	1,728	1,902	1,924	1, 928	1,998	2,019
2	Personal Income	1,257	1,361	1,398	1,449	1,509	1,540
3	Personal Disposable Income	1, 162	1,253	1, 282	1,344	1,390	1,408
4	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	1, 108	1, 171	1,210	1,246	1, 289	1,314
	Constant (1949) dollars						
5	Gross National Product	1, 396	1,481	1,437	1,414	1,426	1,425
8	Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	934	970	968	972	991	998



SECTION A

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS

l. Summary Tables

TABLE 1. National Income and Gross National Product, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars	5	
1	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	13, 223	14,890	16,018	16, 524	17, 761	18, 514
2	Military pay and allowances	394	424	476	491	496	509
3	Corporation profits before taxes ¹	2,570	2, 908	2, 581	2, 518	2,907	2, 735
4	Rent, interest, and miscellaneous investment income	1,684	1, 767	1,980	2,124	2,277	2,362
5	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production ²	1, 264	1,450	1,026	1, 197	1, 132	1, 207
6	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business	1,791	1, 965	2,008	2, 125	2, 218	2, 105
7	Inventory valuation adjustment4	-189	-238	-78	-35	-115	-57
8	Net National Income at factor cost	20, 737	23, 166	24, 011	24, 944	26,676	27, 375
9	Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,237	3,636	3, 861	3, 889	4, 244	4, 389
10	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valua- tion adjustments	3, 266	3, 642	4,009	3, 930	4, 143	4, 291
11	Residual error of estimate	-108	141	28	104	-206	-96
12	Gross National Product at market prices	27, 132	30, 585	31, 909	32, 867	34, 857	35. 959

1 Excludes dividends paid to non-residents.

² Includes changes in farm inventories in millions of dollars as follows:

1955 198 1958 -931959 1956 241 -65 1957-125 1960 17

An adjustment has been made to take account of the accrued earnings of farm operators arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board. (See footnote 5, Table 52).

Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

4 See footnote 5, Table 2.

TABLE 2. Gross National Expenditure, 1955 - 60 413 193 Line 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 No. millions of dollars Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services 1 17, 389 18, 833 20,072 21, 240 22. 482 23, 409 Government expenditure on goods and services1 2 4, 792 5.386 5.722 6.173 6.416 6,716 3 Current expenditure² 3, 758 4, 126 4. 340 4. 784 4.893 5, 128 4 Gross fixed capital formation3 1.034 1, 260 1, 382 1, 389 1,523 1,588 5 Business gross fixed capital formation4 5.210 6,774 7, 335 6,975 6,894 6,612 New residential construction 6 1,378 1,526 1, 409 1, 763 1, 734 1, 476 7 New non-residential construction 1.848 2, 589 3, 103 2,811 2, 589 2,567 8 New machinery and equipment 1,984 2,659 2,823 2, 401 2,571 2,569 9 Value of physical change in inventories⁵ 1,084 311 231 -333297 316 Non-farm business inventories 10 133 808 305 -207351 229 11 Farm inventories and grain in commercial channels 178 276 -74 -126-5487 12 Exports of goods and services 5,764 6.365 6.391 6. 340 6,676 6.957 13 Deduct: Imports of goods and services -6,443-7,715-7,813-7.423-8,115-8, 148 Residual error of estimate..... 14 142 109 29 105 207 97 Gross National Expenditure at market prices 15 27, 132 30,585 34, 857 31, 909 32, 867 35, 959

1 Includes defence expenditure which is shown in footnote 2, Table 37.

Also includes net purchases of government commodity agencies and the defence production revolving fund. Excludes shipments of previously produced military equipment to NATO countries but includes replacements of new equipment.

Includes outlay on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, other than government business enterprises (for detail see footnote 1, Table 43, and lines 2, 3 and 4, Table 54).

Includes capital expenditures by private and government business enterprises, private non-commercial institutions. and outlays on new residential construction by individuals and business investors. Total "Private and Public Investment in Canada" can be obtained by adding lines 4 and 5.

The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment (see line 7, Table 1).

Excludes shipments of military equipment to NATO countries under the Defence Appropriation Act. See also Table 55.

TABLE 3. Relation between Net National Income at Factor Cost, Personal Income, Personal Disposable Income, and Personal Net Saving, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Net National Income at factor cost	20,737	23, 166	24, 011	24, 944	26,676	27,375
2	Add: Transfer payments (excluding interest on the public debt and charitable contributions from corporations) ¹	1, 737	1,766	2,076	2,653	2,758	3, 116
3	Add: Interest on the public debt1	669	714	739	781	944	1,049
4	Deduct: Earnings not paid out to persons ²	- 3,405	- 3,761	- 3,635	- 3,676	- 4,059	- 4,098
5	Equals: Personal income	19, 738	21, 885	23, 191	24, 702	26, 319	27,442
6	Deduct: Personal direct taxes	- 1,499	- 1,732	- 1,917	- 1,788	- 2,083	- 2,358
7	Equals: Personal disposable income	18, 239	20, 153	21, 274	22, 914	24, 236	25, 084
8	Deduct: Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	-17, 389	-18,833	-20,072	-21, 240	-22, 482	-23,409
9	Equals: Personal net saving	850	1,320	1, 202	1,674	1,754	1,675
10	Value of physical change in farm inventories	198	241	- 125	- 93	- 65	17
11	Personal saving excluding change in farm inventories	652	1,079	1, 327	1,767	1,819	1,658

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, witholding taxes, government investment income, adjustment on grain transactions, inventory valuation adjustment, and employer and employee contributions social insurance and government pension funds.

TABLE 4. Relation between Gross National Product at Market Prices and Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Gross National Product at market prices	27, 132	30, 585	31, 909	32,867	34,857	35, 959
2	Deduct: Residual error of estimate	108	- 141	- 28	- 104	206	96
3	Indirect taxes less subsidies	- 3, 237	- 3,636	- 3,861	- 3,889	- 4,244	- 4, 389
4	Income received from non-residents	- 160	- 142	- 154	- 168	- 183	- 175
5	Add: Income paid to non-residents	483	523	589	612	657	655
6	Gross domestic product at factor cost	24, 326	27, 189	28, 455	29, 318	31,293	32, 146

TABLE 5. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1949) Dollars, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	14,662	15,603	16,058	16,568	17, 281	17, 77
2	Government expenditure on goods and services	3, 563	3, 794	3,817	3,983	4,005	4,04
3	Current expenditure	2, 767	2,869	2,850	3,027	2, 985	3,00
4	Gross fixed capital formation	796	925	967	956	1,020	1, 04
5	Business gross fixed capital formation	3,962	4,891	5,084	4,734	4,567	4, 28
6	New residential construction	1,040	1, 110	997	1,218	1, 156	95
7	New non-residential construction	1, 365	1,816	2, 107	1,877	1,687	1,63
8	New machinery and equipment	1,557	1, 965	1, 980	1, 639	1,724	1,69
9	Change in inventories	419	955	147	- 305	183	29
10	Non-farm business inventories	134	648	257	- 143	273	18
11	Farm inventories and grain in commercial channels	285	307	- 110	- 162	- 90	11
12	Exports of goods and services	4,969	5, 340	5, 353	5,447	5, 563	5, 71
13	Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-5,742	-6,662	-6,604	-6,248	-6,883	-6,80
14	Residual error of estimate	87	- 110	- 22	- 77	148	6
15	Gross National Expenditure in constant (1949) dollars	21, 920	23, 811	23, 833	24, 102	24, 864	25, 37
16	Index, line 15, 1949 = 100	134.1	145.7	145.8	147.5	152.1	155.

TABLE 6. Implicit Price Indexes - Gross National Expenditure, 1955-601

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	118.6	120.7.	125.0	128. 2	130. 1	131.7
2	Government expenditure on goods and services	134.5	142.0	149.9	155.0	160. 2	166. 1
3	Current expenditure	135.8	143.8	152. 2	158.0	163.9	170.8
4	Gross fixed capital formation	129.9	136.2	142.9	145.3	149.3	152. 5
5	Business gross fixed capital formation	131.5	138.5	144.3	147. 3	151.0	154.3
6	New residential construction	132.5	137.5	141.3	144.7	150.0	153.9
7	New non-residential construction	135.4	142.6	147.3	149.8	153.5	157. 1
8	New machinery and equipment	127.4	135. 3	142.6	146.5	149.1	151.7
9	Exports of goods and services	116.0	119.2	119.4	116.4	120.0	121.8
10	Imports of goods and services	112. 2	115.8	118. 3	118.8	117.9	119.8
11	Residual error of estimate	124.7	129.1	133.7	136.0	140.0	142. 1
12	Gross National Expenditure at market prices	123.8	128. 4	133. 9	136. 4	140. 2	141.7

¹ These implicit indexes are currently weighted price indexes. They reflect not only pure price changes, but also changing expenditure patterns within and between major groups. The implicit price index for Gross National Expenditure is derived by dividing the total of current dollars by the total of constant dollars.

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

TABLE 7. Personal Income and Expenditure Account, 1955-60
Income

Item No.	state ages cours well a speci-	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			1	millions o	of dollars		
1	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income:						
	(a) From business (28 a)	11.081	12, 517	13,379	13, 572	14, 503	14,970
	(b) From governments (19 bi)	1.682	1,871	2, 088	2,336	2,569	2,781
	(c) From persons (9 b)	460	502	551	616	689	763
	(d) Deduct employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds (17).	-476	-532	-590	-615	-649	-739
2	Military pay and allowances (19 bii)	394	424	476	491	496	509
3	Net income received by farm operators from farm production ¹ (28c)	1,200	1,430	1, 026	1,198	1, 136	1, 201
4	Net income of non-farm unincorporated business (28 e)	1,791	1,965	2,008	2,125	2,218	2, 105
5	Interest, dividends, and net rental income of persons ² (44 a)	1,840	1,908	2,141	2,288	2,559	2,696
6	Transfer payments (excluding interest):						
	(a) From governments (20b)	1,737	1,766	2, 076	2,653	2,758	3,116
	(b) Charitable contributions from corporations (44 b)	29	34	36	38	40	40
7	Totals	19, 738	21,885	23, 191	24, 702	26, 319	27, 442

¹ This item differs from line 5 of Table 1 by excluding the adjustment which has been made to take account of the accrued net earnings arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

² Includes all government debt interest paid to persons.

TABLE 8. Personal Income and Expenditure Account, 1955-60
Expenditure

Item No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
8	Personal direct taxes:			E			
	(a) Income taxes (12a)	1,297	1, 496	1,693	1,554	1,744	1,977
	(b) Succession duties (12 b)	127	146	126	126	130	158
	(c) Miscellaneous (12c)	75	90	98	108	209	223
9	Purchases of goods and services:			11 10	17.87	2023	135
	(a) From business (24 a)	16,375	17.714	18,879	19, 963	21,066	21,884
	(b) Direct services (1 c)	460	502	551	616	689	763
	(c) Travel expenditure (34a)	449	498	525	542	598	632
	(d) Other expenditures abroad (34 b)	105	119	117	119	129	130
10	Personal net saving ¹ (48)	850	1,320	1,202	1,674	1.754	1,675
11	Totals	19, 738	21,885	23, 191	24,702	26, 319	27,442

¹ This series includes changes in farm inventories, see Table 3.

TABLE 9. Government Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1955-601 Revenue

Item No.	See See See See See See	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			n	nillions of	dollars		II.
12	Direct taxes - Persons:			1			
	(a) Income taxes (8 a)	1,297	1,496	1,693	1,554	1,744	1,977
	(b) Succession duties (8 b)	127	146	126	126	130	158
	(c) Miscellaneous (8 c)	75	90	98	108	209	223
13	Direct taxes - Corporations:			3 (61)	11111111	=17 les	
	(a) Income tax collections (44 c)	1, 109	1,373	1,550	1,336	1,440	1.672
	(b) Excess of income tax liabilities over income tax collections (44 d)	163	40	-213	-36	101	-223
14	Withholding taxes (44 e)	37	69	83	48	72	77
15	Indirect taxes (29 a)	3, 319	3,759	3,977	4.028	4, 442	4,623
16	Investment income:						
	(a) Interest (44 f)	238	258	293	363	412	438
	(b) Profits of government business enterprises (44g)	515	576	556	574	581	622
17	Employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds (1d)	476	532	590	615	649	739
18	Totals ²	7,386	8,339	8,753	8,716	9, 780	10, 306

TABLE 10. Government Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1955 - 601 Expenditure

Item No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			m	illions o	f dollars		1.14
19	Purchase of goods and services:2	1					
	(a) From business (24 b)	2,716	3,091	3, 158	3,346	3,351	3,426
	(b) Direct services:						
	(i) Wages and salaries (1b)	1,682	1,871	2,038	2, 336	2,569	2,781
	(il) Military pay and allowances (2)	394	424	476	491	496	509
20	Transfer payments:					200	
	(a) Interest (45)	669	714	739	781	944	1,049
	(b) Other (6 a)	1,737	1,766	2,075	2,653	2,758	3, 116
21	Subsidies (29 b)	82	123	116	139	198	234
22	Surplus (+) or deficit (-) (on transactions relating to the National Accounts) (51)	106	350	100	-1,030	-536	-809
23	Totals4	7,386	8,339	8,753	8,716	9, 780	10,306

¹ See also Table 37.
² See line 2, Table 2.
³ For a reconciliation of the federal content of this consolidated surplus (or deficit) with the conventional federal budgetary surplus (or deficit) see Table 53.
⁴ In addition to total expenditure, this item includes the government surplus or deficit. Inter-governmental transfers are not included in this total, since in the consolidation of the government sector such transactions cancel out. For details of inter-governmental transfers, see Table 46.

^{*} See also Table 36.

Inter-governmental transfers are not included in this total, since in the consolidation of the government sector such transactions cancel out. For details of inter-governmental transfers, see Table 46.

TABLE 11. Business Operating Account, 1955 - 60 Revenue

Item No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
24	Sales to residents:						
	(a) Persons (9 a)	16,375	17,714	18,879	19,963	21,066	21,884
	(b) Governments ¹ (19 a)	2,716	3,091	3, 158	3,346	3,351	3,426
	(c) Business gross fixed capital formation:2						
	(i) New residential construction (54 a)	1,378	1,526	1.409	1,763	1,734	1,476
	(ii) New non-residential construction (54b)	1,348	2, 589	3, 103	2,811	2,589	2, 567
	(iii) New machinery and equipment (54 c)	1,984	2,659	2,823	2,401	2,571	2,569
	(d) Value of physical change in inventories (55)	311	1,034	231	-333	297	316
25	Sales to non-residents:		900	-90			
	(a) Travel expenditure (38 b)	328	337	363	349	391	417
	(b) Other (38 c)	5,276	5,886	5.874	5,823	6,102	6,365
26	Residual error of estimate	109	-142	-29	-105	207	9"
27	Totals	30, 325	34,744	35,811	36,018	38, 308	39, 11

¹ See footnotes 1, 2, 3, Table 2. ² See footnote 4, Table 2.

TABLE 12. Business Operating Account, 1955 - 60 Expenditure

tem No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				miliions	of dollars		
28	Factor costs:			115.71			
	(a) Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income (1 a)	11.081	12,517	13,379	13,572	14,503	14,970
	(b) Investment income (excluding interest and dividends received from non-residents and including interest and dividends paid to non-residents) (41)	4,577	5,056	4,996	5, 086	5,658	5, 577
	(c) Net income received by farm operators from farm production ¹ (3)	1, 200	1,430	1,026	1, 198	1,136	1,201
	(d) Adjustment on grain transactions ² (49 c)	64	20	_	- 1	- 4	6
	(e) Net income of non-farm unincorporated business (4)	1,791	1,965	2,008	2, 125	2,218	2, 105
	(f) Inventory valuation adjustment (50)	-189	-238	- 78	- 35	-115	- 57
29	Other costs:						
	(a) Indirect taxes (15)	3,319	3,759	3,977	4,028	4.442	4,623
	(b) Less subsidies (21)	- 82	-123	-116	-139	-198	-234
	(c) Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments (49 b)	3,266	3,642	4,009	3, 930	4, 143	4, 291
30	Purchases from non-residents (33b)	5,406	6,575	6,582	6, 150	6,731	6, 73 1
31	Residual error of estimate	-108	141	28	104	-206	- 96
32	Totals	30,325	34, 744	35, 811	36,018	38,308	39, 117

¹ See footnote 1, Table 7.

² This item is the adjustment to take account of the accrued earnings of farm operators arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board. See footnote 5, Table 52.

TABLE 13. Non-Residents' Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1955 - 601

Receipts from Canada

(Canadian Imports)

Item No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
33	Receipts from business:			-		-	
	(a) Interest and dividends (46a)	416 5,406	455 6,575			553 6, 731	528 6, 731
34	Receipts from persons:						
	(a) Travel expenditure (9c) (b) All other receipts (9d)	449 105	498 119	525 117	542 119	598 129	632 130
35	Receipts from Government — Interest (46b)	67	68	77-	89	104	127
36	Surplus (+) or deficit (-) on current account (on transactions relating to the National Accounts) (56)	-679	-1,350	-1,422	-1,083	-1,439	-1, 191
37	Totals	5,764	6,365	6,391	6,340	6, 676	6, 957

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 55.

TABLE 14. Non-Residents' Revenue and Expenditure Account, 1955 - 601

Payments to Canada (Canadian Exports)

Item No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions o	f dollars		
38	Payments to business:				- 1	1	
	(a) Interest and dividends (42a)	80	73	81	81	90	74
	(b) Travel expenditure (25a)	328	337	363	349	391	417
	(c) Other payments (25b) And the transfer the search of the search o	5,276	5,886	5, 874	5,823	6, 102	6,365
39	Payments to other sectors:	10					
	Interest and dividends (42b)	80	69	73	87	93	101
40	Totals	5,764	6,365	6,391	6, 340	6, 676	6, 957

¹ See footnote 1, Table 13.

TABLE 15. Investment Income Appropriation Account, 1955-60

Source

Item No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions o	of dollars		
41	Investment income (excluding interest and dividends received from non-residents and including interest and dividends paid to non-residents) (28b)	4,577	5,056	4,996	5,086	5,658	5,577
42	Interest and dividends from non-residents received by:						
	(a) Corporations (38a)	80	73	81	81	90	74
	(b) Other sectors (39)	80	69	73	87	93	101
43	Totals	4,737	5, 198	5, 150	5, 254	5,841	5,752

TABLE 16. Investment Income Appropriation Account, 1955 - 60
Disposition

Item No.	Agrail and Cases Every Sussell St.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	19 60
	ATES TORIGINAL CONTROL OF			millions	of dollars		
44	To Canadian residents:	- 1					
	(a) Interest, dividends, and net rental income of persons (5)	1,840	1,908	2, 141	2,288	2,559	2, 696
	(b) Charitable contributions from corporations (6b)	29	34	36	38	40	40
	(c) Corporation income tax collections (13a)	1.109	1.373	1,550	1,336	1,440	1,672
	(d) Excess of corporation income tax liabilities over collections (13b)	163	40	-213	-36	101	-223
	(e) Withholding taxes (14)	67	69	83	48	72	77
	(f) Government interest revenue (16a)	238	258	293	363	412	438
	(g) Profits of government business enterprises (16b)	515	576	556	574	581	622
	(h) Undistributed corporation profits (49a)	962	1,131	854	812	923	824
45	Less: Interest on the public debt (20a)	-669	-714	-739	-781	-944	-1,049
46	To non-residents, interest and dividends received from:						
	(a) Business (33a)	416	455	512	523	553	528
	(b) Government (35)	67	68	77	89	104	127
47	Totals	4,737	5,198	5, 150	5,254	5,841	5, 752

TABLE 17. National Saving Account, 1955 - 60 Source

item No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
48	Personal net saving (10)	850	1,320	1,202	1.674	1,754	1,675
49	Business gross saving:						
	(a) Undistributed corporation profits (44h)	962	1,131	854	812	923	824
	(b) Capitai consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments (29c) ¹	3, 266	3,642	4,009	3,930	4,143	4, 291
	(c) Adjustment on grain transactions (28d)	64	20		-1	-4	6
50	Inventory valuation adjustment (28f)	-189	-238	-78	-35	~115	- 57
51	Government surplus (+) or deficit (-) (22)	106	350	100	-1,030	-536	-809
52	Residual error of estimate	-108	141	28	104	-206	- 96
53	Totals	4,951	6,366	6, 115	5,454	5,959	5, 834

¹ Includes capital consumption allowances of incorporated and unincorporated business as well as depreciation on dwellings. See also table 51.

TABLE 18. National Saving Account, 1955 - 60 Disposition

Item No.	meat Later Creek Linear	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
54	Business gross fixed capital formation:		1	- 21	2	Die et	
	(a) New residential construction (24 ci)	1,378	1,526	1,409	1,763	1,734	1,476
	(b) New non-residential construction (24 cii)	1,848	2, 589	3, 103	2,811	2,589	2,567
	(c) New machinery and equipment (24 ciii)	1,984	2,659	2,823	2,401	2,571	2,569
55	Value of physical change in inventories (24 d)	311	1,084	231	-333	297	316
56	Surplus (+) or deficit (-) on current account with non-residents ² (36)	-679	-1, 350	-1,422	-1,083	-1,439	-1,191
57	Residual error of estimate	109	-142	-29	-105	207	97
58	Totals	4, 951	6, 366	6, 115	5, 454	5, 959	5,834

¹ See footnote 4, Table 2. For reconciliation with *Private and Public Investment* figures published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, see Table 54.

² See footnote 1, Table 13.

TABLE 19. Sector Accounts Consolidation, 1955 - 60 National Income and Gross National Product

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
		millions of dollars							
	Income originating in:								
	Personal sector:								
1	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	460	502	551	616	689	763		
2	Business sector	18,524	20, 750	21, 331	21, 945	23,396	23, 802		
3	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	11,081	12,517	13, 379	13,572	14,503	14,970		
4 5	Investment income (excluding interest and dividends received from non-residents and including interest and dividends paid to non-residents)	4,577	5,056	4, 996	5,086	5,658	5, 577		
	Net income received by farm operators from farm pro- duction	1, 200	1,430	1,026	1, 198	1, 136	1,201		
6 7 8	Adjustment on grain transactions Net income of non-farm unincorporated business Inventory valuation adjustment	1, 791 -189	20 1,965 -238	2,008 - 78	2, 125 - 35	2, 218 -115	2,105 - 57		
9	Government sector	2, 076	2, 295	2, 564	2,827	3,065	3, 290		
10 11	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income Military pay and allowances	1, 682 394	1,871 424	2, 088 476	2,336 491	2,569 496	2, 781 509		
12	Non-residents' sector	-323	-381	-435	-444	-474	-480		
13 14 15 16	Interest and dividends paid by non-residents: (a) To Canadian corporations (b) To other Canadian sectors. Less interest and dividends received by non-residents: (a) From Canadian business (b) From Canadian governments	80 80 -416 - 67	73 69 -455 - 68	81 73 -512 - 77	81 87 -523 - 89	90 93 -553 -104	74 101 -528 -127		
17	Net national income at factor cost	20, 737	23, 166	24,011	24, 944	26,676	27, 375		
18 19 26 21	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments Indirect taxes Less subsidies Residual error of estimate	3, 266 3, 319 - 82 -108	3,642 3,759 -123 141	4.009 3,977 -116 28	3,930 4,028 -139 104	4.143 4,442 -198 -206	4, 291 4, 623 -234 - 96		
22	Gross National Product at market prices	27, 132	30, 585	31,909	32, 867	34, 857	35, 959		

TABLE 20. Sector Accounts Consolidation, 1955-60
Gross National Expenditure

Line No.	The second secon	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	17, 389	18, 833	20,072	21, 240	22,482	23, 409
2	Purchases from business	16, 375	17, 714	18, 879	19,963	21,066	21, 884
3	Purchases of direct services	460	502	551	616	689	763
4	Purchases from non-residents	554	617	642	661	727	762
5	Government expenditure on goods and services	4,792	5, 386	5, 722	6, 173	6, 416	6, 716
6	Purchases from business	2,716	3, 091	3, 158	3, 346	3, 351	3,426
7	Wages and salaries	1,682	1,871	2,088	2,336	2,569	2,781
8	Military pay and allowances	394	424	476	491	496	509
9	Business gross fixed capital formation	5, 210	6,774	7, 335	6, 975	6, 894	6, 612
10	New residential construction	1,378	1,526	1,409	1,763	1, 734	1,476
11	New non-residential construction	1,848	2,589	3, 103	2,811	2, 589	2, 567
12	New machinery and equipment	1, 984	2,659	2, 823	2,401	2,571	2, 569
			100	- 1941			
13	Value of physical change in inventories	311	1, 084	231	-333	297	316
14	Exports of goods and services	5, 764	6, 365	6, 391	6, 340	6,676	6, 957
15	Payments to Canadian business	5,684	6, 296	6,318	6, 253	6, 583	6,856
16	Payments to other sectors	80	69	73	87	93	101
			468				
17	Imports of goods and services	-6, 443	-7, 715	-7, 813	-7, 423	-8, 115	-8, 148
18	Receipts from Canadian business	-5,822	-7,030	-7, 094	-6,673	-7, 284	-7, 259
19	Receipts from persons	-554	-617	-642	-661	-727	-762
20	Receipts from government	-67	-68	-77	-89	-104	-127
					1		
21	Residual error of estimate	109	-142	-29	-105	207	97
							Life
22	Gross National Expenditure at market prices	27, 132	30, 585	31, 909	32, 867	34, 857	35,959

SECTION B

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC
PRODUCT AND OTHER AGGREGATES

TABLE 21. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, 1955 - 601

line No.	Tyres Abus 1985 Abus Abus	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
	HELD THE THE THE THE THE	millions of dollars							
1	Agriculture	(1,767	1,973	1,551	1,729	1,674	1, 763		
2	Forestry	438	462	413	334	362	392		
3	Fishing and trapping	85	98	88	112	105	97		
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	1,071	1, 196	1, 222	1, 152	1, 299	1,320		
5	Manufacturing	6,779	7,605	7, 904	7, 744	8, 288	8, 388		
6	Construction	1, 385	1,752	1,935	2,018	2, 149	2, 104		
7	Transportation	(1,719	1, 983	2,032	1,928	2,077	2,058		
8	Storage	68	79	77	77	92	8'		
9	Communication	473	532	581	619	638	671		
10	Electric power, gas, and water utilities	664	768	879	931	1,001	1, 065		
11	Wholesale trade	(1,080	1,260	1,371	1,380	1,503	1,513		
12	Retail trade	2,243	2, 437	2,573	2,770	2,914	2, 904		
13	Finance, insurance, and real estate ²	2, 298	2,337	2,646	2,903	3, 114	3, 300		
14	Public administration and defence	1,590	1, 738	1, 928	2, 104	2, 239	2, 37		
15	Service	2, 666	2, 969	3, 255	3, 517	3, 838	4, 11		
16	Totals	24, 326	27, 189	28, 455	29, 318	31, 293	32, 14		

¹ For a reconciliation between Gross National Product at market prices and gross domestic product at factor cost, see Table 4. It should be noted that the data for wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income; and the inventory valuation adjustment are on an establishment basis, while the data for net income of unincorporated business; investment income; and capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments are on a company basis.

income; and capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments are on a company basis.

Details by industry on capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments, and the inventory valuation adjustment are not given pending further research, and Tables 22 to 24 are therefore not additive to the above data.

² This group includes ownership of dwellings.

TABLE 22. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income, by Industry, 1955 - 601

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
		millions of dollars							
1	Agriculture	161	172	172	177	182	187		
2	Forestry	342	388	354	288	308	346		
3	Fishing and trapping	20	23	21	26	24	22		
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	457	528	569	562	592	596		
5	Manufacturing	4, 299	4, 766	5,034	5,041	5, 355	5, 491		
6	Construction	936	1,239	1, 341	1,359	1,504	1,507		
7	Transportation	1, 123	1, 247	1, 306	1, 294	1,372	1,363		
- 8	Storage	44	49	53	55	61	61		
9	Communication	303	342	385	413	430	451		
10	Electric power, gas, and water utilities	212	249	288	311	331	344		
11	Wholesale trade	739	830	919	954	1,027	1,090		
12	Retail trade	1,187	1,304	1,420	1,490	1,605	1,677		
13	Finance, insurance, and real estate	554	619	698	735	772	814		
14	Public administration and defence ¹	1,590	1,738	1, 928	2, 104	2, 239	2,371		
15	Service	1,650	1, 820	2,006	2, 206	2, 455	2,703		
16	Totals	13, 617	15, 314	16, 494	17, 015	18, 257	19, 023		

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

TABLE 23. Investment Income, by Industry, 1955 - 601

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
				millions	of dollars			
1	Agriculture	44	48	52	56	58	60	
2	Forestry	21	17	5	6	6	8	
3	Fishing and trapping			- H - I	-	-	-	
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	342	402	344	255	333	372	
5	Manufacturing	1,552	1,722	1,583	1,475	1.700	1,553	
6	Construction	86	122	167	210	209	193	
7	Transportation	215	263	185	123	156	129	
8	Storage	12	16	9	10	18	13	
9	Communication	74	81	72	105	98	107	
10	Electric power, gas, and water utilities	301	334	369	387	420	452	
11	Wholesale trade	244	325	295	263	302	259	
12	Retail trade	319	379	391	426	445	419	
13	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,178	1,129	1,280	1,517	1,638	1,732	
14	Public administration and defence	_	_	-	-		-	
15	Service	189	218	244	253	275	280	
16	Totals	4,577	5,056	4,996	5,086	5, 658	5,577	

¹ The total of this table does not agree with the sum of corporation profits; and rent, interest, and miscellaneous investment income in Table 1. Data in Table 1 are on a national concept basis, while the data in this table are on a domestic concept basis. Interest and dividends paidto non-residents are included in this table and interest and dividends received from non-residents are excluded from this table.

TABLE 24. Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production and Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, by Industry, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
		millions of dollars							
1	Agriculture	1,264	1,450	1,026	1,197	1,132	1, 207		
2	Forestry	62	54	35	29	29	30		
3	Fishing and trapping	39	49	38	57	55	51		
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	6	6	6	6	6	6		
5	Manufacturing	151	176	179	171	180	183		
6	Construction	264	270	281	284	295	251		
7	Transportation	66	71	66	72	79	81		
8	Storage; communication; and electric power, gas, and water utilities	_		_	_	_			
9	Retail trade	488	544	577	612	637	549		
10	Wholesale trade	55	59	48	60	62	62		
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate	83	68	67	69	70	70		
12	Service	597	668	711	765	805	822		
13	Totals	3,055	3, 415	3, 034	3, 322	3,350	3, 312		

TABLE 25. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation, by Industry, 1955 - 601

Line No.	Come and break these and	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Agriculture	1 400	400	404	405	500	F 4 0
2	Fishing and trapping	426	488	434	465	539	548
3	Forestry	63	76	48	33	48	52
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	336	542	606	342	342	3 82
5	Manufacturing	947	1,394	1,479	1,095	1,144	1,192
6	Construction	174	200	158	157	145	137
7 8	Transportation Storage ²	395	731	1,042	967	746	701
9	Communication ³	219	254	312	336	325	350
10	Electric power, gas, and water utilities2	516	772	949	845	766	701
11	Trade	329	325	370	356	363	348
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate4	1,480	1,650	1,545	1,943	2,001	1,726
13	Service ⁵	325	342	392	436	475	475
14	Totals	5,210	6, 774	7, 335	6, 975	6, 894	6, 612

¹ This table is derived from Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1946-1957 and Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, 1960 and 1961. Additional detail has been provided by the D.B.S. Business Finance Division and adjustments have been made to classify the data according to National Accounting concepts. (See reconciliation statement, Table 54). For an industrial distribution of both private and public investment see Table 3 and Table 1 respectively in the aforementioned publications.

² In accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification, outlays for investment of grain elevators are included in the storage industry. Prior to 1954 this item was assigned to the electric power, gas and water utilities industry. To facilitate historical comparison of the affected industries, the grain elevators investment figures are as follows: 1955, \$11 million; 1956, \$14 million; 1957, \$10 million; 1958, \$12 million; 1959, \$24 million, and 1960, \$16 million.

3 Excludes investment expenditures by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which are included in "Government

expenditure on goods and services".

4 Includes all new residential construction, (exclusive of government other than government business enterprises).

TABLE 26. Value of Physical Change in Inventories, by Industry, 1955 - 60

ine No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Agriculture	198	241	-125	- 93	-65	17
2	Forestry	9	3	4	- 21	12	4
3	Fishing and trapping	-	~	-	-	-	
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	- 6	15	43	43	- 2	3
5	Manufacturing	- 6	433	140	-146	118	66
6	Construction	18	29	- 9	- 11	11	- 9
7	Transportation	3					
8	Storage	-32	28	8	- 21	10	-23
9	Communication						
10	Electric power, gas, and water utilities	- 2	16	20	- 7	- 9	- 1
11 12 13	Trade: Grain in commercial channels Wholesale (excluding grain in commercial channels) Retail	-20 47 109	35 127 155	51 71 27	- 33 - 53 10	11 85 125	70 15 174
14	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 - 4	2	1	- 1	1	
15	Service	3 - 4	2	1	- 1	1	
16	Totals	311	1,084	231	-333	297	316

See line 6. Table 2.

See line 6. Table 2.

Excludes expenditures by government departments and government operated institutions which are included with "government expenditure on goods and services". Expenditures of government business enterprises (railways, power commissions, etc.) are included under appropriate industry headings.

TABLE 27. Corporation Profits, by Industry, 1955 - 60

Line No.	the distribution to the state of the state o	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			1	millions o	of dollars		
1	Agriculture	,					
2	Forestry	21	16	5	9	8	9
3	Fishing and trapping						
4	Mining, quarrying, and oil wells	325	382	322	234	313	352
5	Manufacturing	1,515	1,646	1,469	1,362	1,596	1,420
6	Construction	77	106	150	194	190	172
7	Transportation	144	177	145	90	121	115
8	Storage	11	15	8	9	17	12
9	Communication	43	48	47	80	72	77
10	Electric power, gas, and water utilities	55	60	61	56	67	75
11	Wholesale trade	222	295	262	231	264	217
12	Retail trade	170	213	209	226	240	200
13	Finance, insurance, and real estate	326	318	301	425	437	487
14	Service	56	69	77	72	76	64
15	Totals¹	2,965	3, 345	3,056	2,988	3,401	3,200

¹ For an analysis of total corporation profits see Table 50. For an explanation of the contents of these totals, see focuse 1, Table 50.



SECTION C

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME

TABLE 28. Personal Income, Geographical Distribution, 1955 - 601

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Newfoundland	277	311	329	345	373	393
2	Prince Edward Island	69	78	76	85	93	100
3	Nova Scotia	627	675	721	761	814	851
4	New Brunswick	450	497	513	541	580	621
× 5	Quebec	4,847	5,318	5,742	6,065	6,404	6,684
6	Ontario	7,918	8,617	9,399	9,994	10,700	11,079
7	Manitoba	999	1,126	1, 132	1,264	1,339	1,372
8	Saskatchewan	1,022	1,226	1,019	1, 107	1, 184	1,318
9	Alberta	1,410	1,635	1,660	1,851	1,958	2,018
10	British Columbia	2,064	2,332	2,527	2,613	2,782	2,901
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	31	43	42	43	44	48
12	Foreign Countries ²	24	27	31	33	48	57
13	Canada	19,738	21, 885	23, 191	24, 702	26,319	27, 442

¹ Geographical distributions of only the main components of personal income are given in Tables 31 to 35 inclusive; these tables, therefore, do not add to the total of personal income.

¹ Includes receipts of income of Canadian stemporarily abroad, including pay and allowances of Canadian armed for-

ces abroad.

TABLE 29. Personal Income per Person, Geographical Distribution, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		1	1	doll	ars		
1	Newfoundland	682	749	772	788	831	856
2	Prince Edward Island	690	788	768	850	912	971
3	Nova Scotia	918	971	1,027	1,072	1, 137	1, 177
4	New Brunswick	823	895	908	938	983	1,035
5	Quebec	1,073	1, 149	1.207	1,242	1, 281	1,309
6	Ontario	1,504	1,594	1,672	1,722	1,798	1,820
7	Manitoba	1, 191	1,325	1, 316	1,453	1,513	1,526
8	Saskatchewan	1, 164	1,392	1, 159	1,247	1, 313	1,448
9	Alberta	1, 292	1,456	1,431	1,541	1,575	1,573
10	British Columbia	1,538	1,667	1,699	1,692	1,772	1,806
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1,069	1,387	1,355	1,303	1,294	1,33:
12	Canada		1,361	1, 398	1. 449	1.509	

TABLE 30. Personal Disposable Income, Geographical Distribution, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		-		millions	of dollars		
1	Newfoundland	264	294	311	330	357	374
2	Prince Edward Island	67	75	73	82	90	96
3	Nova Scotia	601	644	680	725	774	800
4	New Brunswick	431	474	484	504	544	575
5	Quebec	4, 463	4, 900	5, 281	5, 663	5, 952	6, 175
6	Ontario	7, 219	7,774	8, 536	9, 174	9, 700	9, 957
7	Manitoba	933	1,051	1, 054	1, 182	1, 242	1, 262
8	Saskatchewan	964	1, 178	949	1, 037	1, 108	1, 236
9	Alberta	1, 323	1, 536	1, 530	1,727	1, 820	1,863
10	British Columbia	1, 922	2, 160	2, 306	2, 417	2, 561	2, 645
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	28	40	39	40	40	44
12	Foreign Countries ²	24	27	31	33	48	57
13	Canada	18, 239	20, 153	21, 274	22, 914	24, 236	25, 084

TABLE 31. Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income, Geographical Distribution, 1955-60

Line No.	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Newfoundland	191	215	226	224	244	261
2	Prince Edward Island	33	36	38	38	44	47
3	Nova Scotia	405	440	465	475	510	540
4	New Brunswick	293	327	332	340	371	394
5	Que bec	3, 377	3, 817	4, 103	4, 235	4, 522	4, 735
6	Ontario	5, 546	6, 198	6,741	6, 982	7, 482	7, 741
7	Manitoba	635	700	738	771	837	865
8	Saskatchewan	445	499	534	568	611	633
9	Alberta	839	961	1, 029	1, 088	1, 193	1, 246
10	British Columbia	1, 426	1,649	1, 765	1,755	1,897	1, 998
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	26	39	37	38	40	43
12	Foreign Countries	7	9	10	10	10	11
13	Canada	13, 223	14, 890	16, 018	16, 524	17, 761	18, 514

¹ Excludes military pay and allowances, includes employer and employee contributions to social insurance and government pension funds.

Personal disposable income consists of total personal income less personal direct taxes.
Taxes paid by Canadians temporarily abroad cannot be estimated and all direct taxes are allocated to provincial personal incomes only.

TABLE 32. Net Income Received by Farm Operators From Farm Production, Geographical Distribution 1955 - 60

No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Newfoundland	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Prince Edward Island	11	13	9	12	11	12
3	Nova Scotia	15	16	15	14	12	14
4	New Brunswick.	17	25	19	18	15	21
5	Quebec	218	186	176	194	181	178
6	Ontario	316	297	307	360	295	330
7	Manitoba	82	127	75	118	109	95
8	Saskatchewan	296	443	192	190	227	294
9	Alberta	197	273	181	236	233	205
10	British Columbia	46	48	50	54	51	50
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	_	-	-	_	-	_
12	Canada	1, 200	1, 430	1, 026	1, 198	1, 136	1, 201

¹ This item differs from line 5 Table 1, by excluding the adjustment which has been made to take account of the accrued earnings arising out of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

TABLE 33. Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Geographical Distribution, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1	960	2
				millions	of dollars				
1	Newfoundland	29	33	35	34	41	38	39	+
2	Prince Edward Island	8	10	10	12	13	13	12	4
3	Nova Scotia	69	75	76	82	84	84	81	+
4	New Brunswick	50	52	- 48	54	57	56	55	+
5	Quebec	395	439	451	465	509	day	486	+
6	Ontario	688	736	752	800	825	813	782	*
7	Manitoba	101	109	114	120	129	130	123	1
8	Saskatchewan	89	104	112	114	117	117	111	
9	Alberta	135	155	162	177	176	119	165	
10	British Columbia	224	250	246	265	265	264	249	(3
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	3	2	2	2	2		2	
12	Canada	1, 791	1, 965	2, 008	2, 125	2,218	2,	105	

TABLE 34. Interest, Dividends, and Net Rental Income of Persons, Geographical Distribution, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Newfoundland	17	18	18	19	21	22
2	Prince Edward Island	6	6	6	6	7	7
3	Nova Scotia	46	48	54	55	61	63
4	New Brunswick	33	34	39	41	45	48
5	Quebec	439	446	514	533	588	614
6	Ontario	828	850	966	1,055	1,186	1,257
7	Manitoba	86	94	99	107	119	125
8	Saskatchewan	78	83	72	76	84	96
9	Alberta	122	129	137	150	167	175
10	British Columbia	184	199	235	245	280	288
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Canada	1,840	1,908	2,141	2,288	2,559	2,696

TABLE 35. Government Transfer Payments, Excluding Interest, Geographical Distribution, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Newfoundland	42	47	50	67	68	73
2	Prince Edward Island	11	11	12	16	16	20
3	Nova Scotia	72	73	85	105	116	124
4	New Brunswick	59	62	77	91	95	109
5	Quebec	467	483	555	707	679	772
6	Ontario	541	549	655	818	949	1,039
7	Manitoba	90	89	100	143	145	167
8	Saskatchewan	121	105	117	169	157	198
9	Alberta	118	121	152	204	200	244
10	British Columbia	214	224	270	330	330	367
11	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1	1	2	2	2	2
12	Foreign Countries	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Canada	1,737	1,766	2,076	2,653	2,758	3,116



SECTION D

GOVERNMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

TABLE 36. Government Revenue and Expenditure, by Level of Government, 1955-601 Revenue

ine		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
To.			I	nillions o	of dollars	1	
	Direct taxes – Persons	1,499	1, 732	1, 917	1, 788	2,083	2,358
1				1, 723	1,581	1,770	2, 01
2	Federal	1,325	1,550				32
3	Provincial	159	165	176	188	293	
4	Municipal	15	17	18	19	20	2
5	Direct taxes - Corporations	1,272	1,413	1,337	1,300	1,541	1,44
6	Federal ²	1,210	1,334	1,132	1,064	1,280	1,16
7	Provincial	62	79	205	236	261	28
	Withholding taxes:						
8	Federal	67	69	83	48	72	7
9	Indirect taxes	3,319	3, 759	3, 977	4,028	4,442	4,62
10	Federal	1,744	1,972	1,990	1,912	2,131	2,18
11	Provincial	739	846	937	963	1,046	1,0
12	Municipal	836	941	1,050	1, 153	1,265	1,36
13	Investment income	753	834	849	937	993	1, 00
14	Federal	267	296	276	325	339	35
15	Provincial	309	346	367	390	412	4
16	Municipal	177	192	206	222	242	2
17	Employer and employee contributions to social insurance	480	*00	***	015	64.9	73
	and government pension funds	476	532	590	615		4:
18	Federal	324	357	384	391	413	
19	Provincial	140	162	192	202	214	2:
20	Municipal	12	13	14	22	22	
21	Transfers from other levels of government	799	865	1,001	1,224	1,515	1, 7
22	Provinces - From Canada	443	476	505	640	853	9
23	From municipalities	22	18	28	19	24	
24	Municipalities — From Canada	7	9	16	22	20	
25	From provinces	327	362	452	543	618	7
26	Total revenue	8, 185	9, 204	9, 754	9, 940	11,295	12,0
27	Federal	4, 937	5,578	5,588	5,321	6,005	6.2
28	Provincial	1,874	2,092	2,410	2,638	3, 103	3,3
29	Municipal	1,374	1,534	1,756	1,981	2,187	2.4

¹ For total government revenue and expenditure excluding inter-governmental transfers, see Tables 9 and 10. ² For details of tax collections and tax liabilities, see Table 50.



TABLE 37. Government Revenue and Expenditure, by Level of Government, 1955-601 Expenditure

Lina No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars	3	
1	Goods and services	4, 792	5,386	5,722	6,173	6,416	6,716
2 3 4	Federal ² Provincial Municipal	2,510 846 1,436	2,683 1,041 1,662	2,728 1,128 1,866	2,854 1,217 2,102	2,832 1,315 2,269	2,739 1,487 2,490
5	Transfer payments to persons (excluding interest on the public debt)	1,737	1,766	2,076	2,653	2,758	3,116
6 7 8	Federal Provincial Municipal	1,232 463 42	1,224 500 42	1,463 564 49	1,904 689 60	1,795 897 66	1, 983 1, 061 72
9	Interest on the public debt	669	714	739	781	944	1,049
10 11 12	Federal Provincial Municipal	494 97 78	524 105 85	519 114 106	544 118 119	678 129 137	756 143 150
13	Subsidies	82	123	116	139	198	234
14 15	Federal Provincial	75 7	118 5	108	132	189 9	222 12
16	Transfers to other levels of governments	799	865	1,001	1,224	1,515	1,709
17 18 19 20	Canada – To provinces To municipalities Provinces – To municipalities Municipalities – To provinces	443 7 327 22	476 9 362 18	505 16 452 28	640 22 543 19	853 20 618 24	964 27 701 17
21	Total expenditure	8,079	8,854	9, 654	10,970	11,831	12,824
22 23 24	Federal Provincial Municipal	4,761 1,740 1,578	5,034 2,013 1,807	5,339 2,266 2,049	6,096 2,574 2,300	6,367 2,968 2,496	6,691 3,404 2,729
25	Deficit (-) or surplus (+)	106	350	100	-1,030	-536	-809
26 27 28	Federal ³ Provincial Municipal	176 134 -204	544 79 -273	249 144 -293	- 775 64 - 319	-362 135 -309	-411 - 69 -329
29	Total expenditure minus deficit (or plus surplus)	8, 185	9,204	9, 754	9, 940	11,295	12,015
30 31 32	Federal Provincial Municipal	4,937 1,874 1,374	5,578 2,092 1,534	5,588 2,410 1,756	5,321 2,638 1,981	6,005 3,103 2,187	6,280 3,335 2,400

¹ For total government revenue and expenditure excluding inter-governmental transfers, see Tables 9 and 10.

² Defence expenditures included in these figures are as follows: 1955, \$1,760 million; 1956, \$1,802 million; 1957, \$1,765 million; 1958, \$1,661 million; 1959, \$1,560 million; 1960, \$1,561 million.

³ For the difference between this item and the conventional budgetary surplus or deficit, see reconciliation, Table 53.

TABLE 38. Direct Taxes - Persons, 1955-60

ine No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Federal:			millions	of dollars		
1 2 3	Income Succession duties Miscellaneous	1,269 55 1	1,461 88 1	1,652 69 2	1,509 70 2	1,692 76 2	1, 917 97 2
4	Totals	1,325	1,550	1,723	1,581	1,770	2,016
	Provincial:						
5 6 7 8	Income Motor vehicle licences and permits¹ Succession duties Hospital Insurance Miscellaneous	28 36 72 9	35 47 58 7	41 50 57 10	45 51 56 17 19	52 58 54 109 20	60 64 61 116 21
10	Totals	159	165	176	188	293	322
	Municipal:						
11	Miscellaneous	15	17	18	19	20	20
12	Grand totals	1.499	1,732	1,917	1.788	2, 083	2,358

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

TABLE 39. Direct Taxes - Corporations, 1955-60

ine No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
	Federal:						
1	Income	1,210	1,334	1,132	1,064	1,280	1,160
	Provincial:						
2	Income	51	63	184	214	244	263
3	Tax on mining and logging profits	11	16	21	22	17	26
4	Totals	62	79	205	236	261	289
5	Grand totals	1,272	1,413	1,337	1,300	1,541	1, 449

TABLE 40. Indirect Taxes, 1955-60

ine No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	960
				millions o	of dollars	-	
	Federal:					1	
1	Banks and insurance companies	14	15	17	_	_	_
2	Customs import duties	452	545	523	478	520	515
3	Excise duties	242	267	287	313	332	345
4	Excise taxes	1,028	1,131	1,150	1,107	1,255	1,304
5	Miscellaneous	8	14	13	14	24	17
6	Totals	1,744	1,972	1, 990	1,912	2,131	2,181
	Provincial:						
7	Amusement	21	21	21	22	22	23
8	Corporation tax (not on profits)	18	22	24	26	28	31
9	Gasoline	261	290	339	355	379	395
10	Licences, fees, and permits	24	25	26	26	31	30
11	Motor vehicle licences and permits1	61	78	78	87	89	101
12	Miscellaneous taxes on natural resources	104	119	125	117	134	128
13	Real property	9	8	8	8	8	8
14	Retail sales tax (including liquor and tobacco)	158	191	204	203	227	233
15	Miscellaneous	83	92	112	119	128	126
16	Totals	739	846	937	963	1,046	1,075
	Municipal:						
17	Amusement	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	Licences, fees, and permits	26	27	29	31	32	32
19	Real property	682	765	861	940	1,033	1,115
20	Retail sales tax	44	52	53	59	65	72
21	Miscellaneous	82	95	105	121	133	146
22	Totals	836	941	1,050	1,153	1,265	1,367
23	Grand totals	3,319	3, 759	3, 977	4,028	4,442	4, 623

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

TABLE 41. Government Investment Income, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars	4.7	
	Federal:						
1	Interest on government-held public funds	68	77	86	101	107	108
2	Interest on loans, advances and investments	60	55	63	102	120	124
3	Profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises	139	164	127	122	112	122
4	Totals	267	296	276	325	339	354
	Provincial:						
5	Interest on government-held public funds	38	41	47	53	60	66
6	Interest on loans, advances and investments	43	53	60	67	77	86
7	Profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises	228	252	260	270	275	292
8	Totals	309	346	367	390	412	444
	Municipal:						
9	Interest on government-held public funds	8	9	9	10	12	13
10	Interest on loans, advances and investments	21	23	28	30	36	41
11	Profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises	148	160	169	182	194	208
12	Totals	177	192	206	222	242	262
13	Grand totals	753	834	849	937	993	1, 060

TABLE 42. Employer and Employee Contributions to Social Insurance and Government Pension Funds, 1955 - 60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			1	millions	of dollars		
	Federal:						
1	Public service pensions	159	173	193	206	209	214
2	Unemployment insurance	165	184	191	185	204	278
3	Totals	324	357	384	391	413	492
	Provincial:						
4	Public service pensions	49	54	66	78	90	100
5	Workmen's compensation	77	90	106	104	104	104
6	Industrial employees' vacations	14	18	20	20	20	20
7	Totals	140	162	192	202	214	224
	Municipal:		-				
8	Public service pensions	12	13	14	22	22	23
9	Grand totals	476	532	590	615	649	739

TABLE 43. Government Expenditure on Goods and Services, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Federal:		1	millions	of dollars		
1 2 3	Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income Military pay and allowances	664 394 1, 452	736 424 1, 523	810 476 1, 442	871 491 1, 492	906 496 1, 430	958 509 1, 272
4	Totals ¹	2, 510	2, 683	2, 728	2, 854	2,832	2, 739
5	Provincial: Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income Other purchases of goods and services	350 496	390 651	437 691	503 714	551 764	591 896
7	Totals ¹	846	1, 041	1, 128	1, 217	1, 315	1, 487
8	Municipal: Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income Other purchases of goods and services	668 768	745 917	841 1, 025	962 1, 140	1, 112 1, 157	1, 232 1, 258
10	Totals ¹	1, 436	1, 662	1, 866	2, 102	2, 269	2, 490
11	Grand totals	4, 792	5,386	5, 722	6, 173	6, 416	6, 716

¹ Include fixed capital formation by governments. The major portion of this fixed capital formation is in 'other purchases of goods and services'. A small portion of the total fixed capital formation is also in the line called 'wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income' for work done by the governments' own work force. Fixed capital formation by levels of government is shown below:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			millions	of dollars		
Federal Provincial Municipal	297 351 386	379 460 421	365 535 482	360 518 511	407 568 548	378 601 609
Totals	1, 034	1, 260	1, 382	1, 389	1,523	1, 588

TABLE 44. Government Transfer Payments Including Interest, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Federal:			millions	of dollars		-
1 2 3 4 5 6	Family allowances Re-establishment credits Rehabilitation benefits Pensions World Wars I and II ¹ War veterans' allowances Unemployment insurance benefits	378 4 2 119 39 229	394 3 1 119 44 210	423 2 1 128 49 305	470 2 1 137 59 492	487 2 1 137 62 406	502 3 1 136 64 482
7 8 9 10	Prairie farm assistance act Pensions to government employees Interest on the public debt Old age security fund payments	33 38 494 363	5 42 524 376	46 519 433	21 50 544 555	21 56 678 571	25 62 756 587
11 12 13 14	Payments to western grain producers Grants to universities Assistance to immigrants Miscellaneous	} 27	30	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \\ 28 \\ 14 \\ 32 \end{array} \right. $	39 30 9 39	2 - 2 48	40 29 2 50
15	Totals	1, 726	1,748	1, 982	2, 448	2, 473	2, 739
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Provincial: Direct relief	1, 726 17 62 57 33 23 248 97 23	20 70 60 37 25 264 105 24	18 76 64 48 28 290 114 40	24 80 79 68 31 366 118 41	28 85 79 73 34 561 129 37	40 86 88 80 37 680 143 50
24	Totals	560	605	678	807	1, 026	1, 204
25 26 27 28	Municipal: Direct relief	18 7 17 78	19 7 16 85	23 6 20 106	31 10 19 119	40 7 19 137	43 9 20 150
29	Totals	120	127	155	179	203	222
30	Grand totals	2,406	2, 480	2, 815	3, 434	3, 702	4, 165

¹ Excludes pensions paid to non-residents, which are treated as government expenditure on goods and services. The amounts in the terminal years 1955 and 1960 were \$12 million and \$13 million, respectively.

TABLE 45. Subsidies, 1955 - 60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			Ī	millions o	f dollars		
	Federal:		1			1	
	Agricultural:						
1	Feed freight assistance, western grain	16	17	17	19	22	20
2	Hog premiums	6	6	6	6	8	7
3	Agricultural commodities stabilization board loss	6	5	6	15	58	65
4	Assistance re storage costs on grain	_	44	32	37	42	46
5	Miscellaneous	2	1	2	4	2	3
6	Totals	30	73	63	81	132	141
	Other subsidies:						
7	Emergency gold mines assistance	11	9	9	10	13	12
8	Maritime Freight Rates Act	11	12	12	15	14	14
9	Movement of coal	11	9	9	9	13	17
10	Miscellaneous	12	15	15	17	17	38
11	Total other	45	45	45	51	57	81
12	Total federal subsidies	75	118	108	132	189	222
13	Total provincial subsidies	7	5	8	7	9	12
14	Grand totals	82	123	116	139	198	234

TABLE 46. Transfers to Other Levels of Government, 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
	Federal:						
	To provinces:						
1	Old age and blind pensions	21	24	24	34	35	35
2	Disabled persons allowances	4	7	9	15	16	16
3	Statutory grants	20	20	21	21	21	21
4	Taxation agreements ¹	329	359	362	421	464	507
5	Health grants to provinces	34	34	33	39	52	47
6	Trans-Canada highway	20	17	38	55	50	51
7	Government contribution under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act	-	_	- April 2	17	130	171
8	Unemployment assistance	_	4	6	18	31	48
9	Other	15	11	12	20	54	68
10	Sub-totals	443	476	505	640	853	964
	To municipalities:						
11	Payments to municipalities	7	9	16	22	20	27
12	Totals	450	485	521	662	873	991
	Provincial:						
13	To municipalities	327	362	452	543	618	701
	Municipal:	1					
14	To provinces	22	18	28	19	24	17
1.5	Grand totals	799	865	1,001	1,224	1.515	1.709

¹ These data are after deduction of refunds to the federal government by the provinces on account of Succession duty credits pursuant to the Tax Rental Agreements Act. These amounted to, in 1958 \$4 million, 1959 \$12 million and in 1960 \$3 million.



SECTION E

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

TABLE 47. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services, 1955 - 60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
2100				millions	of dollars		
1	Food	4, 236	4,571	4,951	5,236	5,470	5,632
2	Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	1, 181	1,278	1,370	1,447	1,548	1,615
						1	
3 4	Tobacco products and smokers' accessories	480 701	527 751	570 800	628 819	690 858	729 886
5	Clothing and personal furnishings	1,900	2,037	2,098	2, 179	2, 262	2, 320
6	Men's and boys' clothing	430	463	470	482	500	508
7 8	Women's and children's clothing	808	871	898	933	967	986
9	Footwear Laundry and dry cleaning	231 142	242 156	252 166	269 172	284 180	297 195
10	Other	289	305	312	323	331	334
11	Shelter ¹	2,454	2, 621	2,906	3, 166	3, 451	3, 634
12	Gross rents paid by tenants	694	729	797	858	923	977
13 14	Expenses (taxes, insurance, etc.) paid by owner-occupants Net imputed residential rent and imputed residential cap-	788	911	1,038	1, 156	1, 283	1, 415
15	ital consumption allowances	770 202	760 221	839 232	913	997 248	996 246
16	Household operation	2,272	2,509	2, 593	2, 702	2,880	2, 900
17	Fuel	358	415	425	423	442	425
18	Electricity	212	235	257	279	307	332
19	Gas	47	52	60	72	93	108
20	Telephone	188	221	241	257	285	310
21	Furniture	284	315	307	310	324	308
23	Home furnishings	224 460	245 491	251 489	259 494	275 512	274 491
24	Other	499	535	563	608	642	652
25	Transportation	2,023	2,211	2,346	2,512	2,714	2,768
26	Street-car, railway and other fares	317	338	368	378	402	412
27 28	New automobiles, used automobiles (net) and house trailers Automotive operating expenses	1,018	1,090 783	1,092 886	1, 130 1, 004	1, 235 1, 077	1, 279 1, 077
29	Personal and medical care and death expenses	1, 166	1,316	1, 437	1,611	1,757	1,880
30	Medical and dental care	240	280	306	346	370	381
31	Hospital care, private duty nursing, accident and sickness	` `					
	insurance, prepaid medical care	440	\$45,8 546	546	626	708	796
2	Other	486	010	585	639	679	703
33	Miscellaneous	2, 157	2, 290	2,371	2,387	2, 400	2, 660
34	Motion picture theatres ²	86	81	77	75	68	66
35	Newspapers and magazines	182	184	196	212	226	233
36	Net expenditure abroad	156	204	204	236	253	259
37	Other	1,733	1,821	1,894	1,864	1,853	2, 102
38	Grand totals	17, 389	18, 833	20,072	21, 240	22,482	23, 409
39	Durable goods	2, 245	2, 431	2, 430	2, 499	2,680	2,687
40	Major durable goods ³	1,986	2, 142	2, 139	2, 194	2,346	2,352
41	Miscellaneous durable goods4	259	289	291	305	334	335
42	Non-durable goods ⁵	9,065	9, 736	10, 402	10,878	11,315	11,783
43	Services ^{9,6}	6, 079	6, 666	7, 240	7,863	8,487	8,939

¹ Excludes transients' shelter.

² Excludes amusement taxes.

³ Includes house trailers, new automobiles, net expenditure on used automobiles, home furnishings, furniture and appliances, radios and television sets.

⁴ Includes jewellery, watches, clocks, silverware, toys, sporting and wheeled goods, and tools and garden equipment.

⁵ Beginning with the year 1955, the classification of the items electricity and gas (items 18 and 19 above) was changed from services to non-durable goods.

⁶ Includes net expenditure abroad.

TABLE 48. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services in Constant (1949) Dollars, 1955 - 60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
		millions of dollars						
1	Food	3, 785	4,023	4,170	4, 284	4,505	4,600	
2	Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	1,109	1,198	1,265	1,328	1,371	1,409	
3	Clothing and personal furnishings	1,744	1,855	1,904	1,953	2,021	2,051	
4	Shelter	1,645	1,710	1,816	1,926	2,053	2, 123	
5	Household operation ^{1,2}	1, 966	2,169	2, 211	2, 278	2,405	2, 424	
6	Transportation	1,817	1,928	1,929	2,041	2, 159	2,192	
7	Personal and medical care and death expenses	883	968	1,001	1,072	1,128	1, 173	
8	Miscellaneous	1,713	1,752	1,762	1,686	1,639	1,802	
9	Grand totals	14, 662	15, 603	16, 058	16,568	17, 281	17, 774	
10	Durable goods	2,066	2, 209	2, 126	2, 157	2, 273	2, 289	
11	Non-durable goods ^{1, 2}	8, 187	8,705	9,047	9, 288	9,632	9,957	
12	Services ^{1,2,3}	4, 409	4,689	4,885	5, 123	5,376	5,528	

Personal expenditure on electricity and gas in constant (1949) dollars were as follows:

1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 millions of dollars 224 279 350 381 251

TABLE 49. Imputed Items Included in Gross National Expenditure, 1953-601

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
			r	millions o	f dollars		
	Expenditure on consumer goods and services:						
	Food:						
1	Farm consumed farm produce	179	170	168	173	170	170
2	Other ²	95	103	107	101	104	109
	Shelter:						
3	Imputed net residential rent and imputed residential capital consumption allowances	770	760	839	913	997	996
4	Imputed lodging, non-residential ³	29	33	38	38	38	40
5	Other*	153	159	178	184	191	200
6	Total of imputed items in consumer expenditure	1, 226	1, 225	1,330	1,409	1,500	1,515
	Government expenditure on goods and services:						
7	Imputed gross rent on government-owned buildings	168	181	194	207	220	235
8	Total of imputed items	1,394	1,406	1, 524	1, 616	1, 720	1, 750

All these items are also included in the various components of Gross National Product.

² See footnote 5, Table 47. ³ Includes net expenditure abroad.

Includes food issued to members of the armedforces and to employees in lieu of wages.

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

includes clothing issued to the armedforces, wood fuel cut and used on farms, and estimated services rendered by banks without specific charge.

TABLE 50. Analysis of Corporation Profits, 1955 - 60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
		millions of dollars							
1	Corporation profits before taxes ¹	2,570	2,908	2,581	2,518	2,907	2, 735		
2	Add: Dividends paid to non-residents	395	437	475	470	494	465		
3	Corporation profits including dividends paid to non-residents	2, 965	3, 345	3,056	2, 988	3, 401	3, 200		
4	Deduct: Corporation income tax liabilities ²	-1, 272	-1,413	-1,337	-1,300	-1,541	-1,449		
5	Excess of tax liabilities over collections	163	40	- 213	- 36	101	- 223		
6	Tax collections	1, 109	1, 373	1,550	1, 336	1,440	1,672		
7	Corporation profits after taxes	1, 693	1, 932	1,719	1, 688	1, 860	1, 751		
8	Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents	- 395	- 437	- 475	- 470	- 494	- 465		
9	Corporation profits retained in Canada	1, 298	1, 495	1, 244	1,218	1, 366	1, 286		
10	Deduct: Dividends paid to Canadian persons	- 307	- 330	- 354	- 368	- 403	- 422		
11	Charitable contributions from corporations	- 29	- 34	- 36	- 38	- 40	- 40		
12	Undistributed corporation profits	962	1, 131	854	812	923	824		

¹ Line 1 is identical with the total shown in Table 1 and represents corporation profits before taxes on a national concept basis. As dividends paid to non-residents — which must be excluded on a national concept basis — are really a distribution of profits, it is necessary to add them back to arrive at a figure of total profits as such—line 3. Lines 4 to 12 provide an analytical breakdown of line 3. For an industrial distribution of total profits (line 3) see Table 27.

² Includes elective tax on undistributed income of \$8 million in 1955.

TABLE 51. Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments by "Form of Organization", 1955-60

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
		millions of dollars							
1	Corporations	1,733	1,976	2,242	2,120	2, 254	2, 330		
2	Individuals and unincorporated business	1, 281	1,366	1,431	1,457	1,497	1,539		
3	Government business enterprises	252	300	336	353	392	422		
4	Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments ¹	3, 266	3, 642	4,009	3, 930	4, 143	4, 291		

¹ Including net bad debt allowances (charges less recoveries) as follows: 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960

millions of dollars
40 41 43 46 48 49

SECTION F

RECONCILIATION STATEMENTS

TABLE 52. Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production, 1955 - 60 Reconciliation Statement

line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				millions	of dollars		
1	Net income of farm operators from farming operations ¹	1, 290	1, 458	1, 058	1,338	1,206	1, 352
2	Deduct: Amounts included in investment income ²	-45	-46	-47	-53	-54	-53
3	Deduct: Transfer payments under Prairie Farm Assistance Act payments to western grain producers and payments under the Federal-Provincial un- threshed grain assistance policy	-33	- 5	- 2	-60	-22	-77
4	Other adjustments4	-12	23	17	-27	6	-21
5	Equals: Net income received by farm operators from farm production	1,200	1,430	1,026	1, 198	1, 136	1, 201
6	Adjustment on grain transactions ⁵	64	20	-	- 1	- 4	6
7	Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1, 264	1,450	1,026	1, 197	1, 132	1,207

These figures are published by the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
This item includes corporation profits in agriculture and imputed net rent of owner-occupied houses.
These items are deducted since transfer payments are excluded from Net National Income at factor cost.

4 These adjustments consist of an estimate of net income of farm operators from farming operations in Newfoundland and an adjustment for the difference in the valuation of the physical change in inventories, The Agriculture Division values the change in the quantity of farm held grain at average annual prices, whereas the National Accounts estimates value this quantity change each quarter in terms of average quarterly prices. In addition, revisions have been made which have not yet been incorporated by the Agriculture Division.

Since the National Income measures earnings arising 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 has been made to take account of the accrued earnings of farm operators arising out of the

operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

6 See also line 5, Table 1.

TABLE 53. Federal Government Surplus or Deficit, 1955 - 60 Reconciliation of Federal Government Transactions Related to the National Accounts with Public Accounts Data, 1955-60

ine No.		1955	1956	1957	19	958	19	59	19	960
		millions of dollars								
1	Surplus or deficit as per Public Accounts, 1954-55 to	-152	- 33	258	_	38	-	609	_	413
2	Difference between fiscal and calendar year2	11	305	- 73		409		34		75
3	Extra-budgetary receipts, pension and social insurance funds ³	700	790	859		869	1,	017		216
4	Excess of corporation tax accruals over collections	163	40	-213		36		101	-	223
5	Revenue items omitted	- 21	- 37	- 68	-	22	-	23	-	1'
6	Extra-budgetary expenditures, pension and social insurance funds	-663	-633	-787	-1	, 118	-1,	054	-1,	15
7	Reserves, write-offs and similar items charged to expenditures	104	118	247		219		253		6
8	Shipment of previously produced military equipment to NATO (less expenditures of defence equipment replacement account)	- 2	- 22	- 32	_	188	-	36		_
9	Other adjustments	36	16	58	-	52		45		4.
10	Surplus or deficit as per National Accounts	176	544	249	_	775	-	362	-	41

Source: Public Accounts of the Federal Government.

Includes the portion of the personal income tax, the corporation income tax and the sales tax allocated to the old

age security fund.

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 1956-57 includes only January to March 1957, the balance of the fiscal year being in the calendar year 1956. An adjustment is therefore necessary to the fiscal figures to exclude the nine months which apply to the calendar year 1956, and to include the nine months of the calendar year 1957 not covered by the 1956-57 fiscal year.

TABLE 54. Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 1955 - 60

Reconciliation Statement

Litie No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960			
		millions of dollars								
1	Total private and public investment in Canada ¹	6, 244	8,034	8,717	8,364	8,417	8, 200			
2	Deduct: New residential construction by governments2,3	- 19	- 21	- 21	- 19	- 18	- 13			
3	New non-residential construction by governments ³	-924	-1.137	-1.251	-1, 237	-1,368	-1, 431			
4	New machinery and equipment outlays by govern- ments ³	- 91	- 102	- 110	- 133	- 137	- 144			
5	Business gross fixed capital formation	5,210	6, 774	7, 335	6, 975	6, 894	6, 612			

¹ As presented in the publication Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1946-1957 and Private and Public Investment, Outlook 1960 and 1961.

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 36, National Housing Act), which are Included in line 5.

³ Included in "government fixed capital formation", line 4, Table 2.

TABLE 55. Exports and Imports of Goods and Services, 1955 - 601

Reconciliation Statement

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				of dollars	urs		
	Exports of goods and services:		4 - 4	MAI I			
1	Merchandise exports	4,332	4,837	4, 894	4,887	5,149	5,400
2	Gold production available for export	155	150	147	160	148	161
3	Interest and dividends received from non-residents	160	142	154	168	183	175
4	Other receipts from services rendered to non-residents	1,425	1,492	1,427	1.364	1,368	1,366
5	Sub-total: "Current receipts" as per Canadian Balance of International Payments	6,072	6,621	6,622	6,579	6,848	7, 102
6	Adjustments — Mutual aid to NATO countries	-222 - 86	-157 - 99	-107 -124	-142 - 97	- 63 -109	- 43 -102
8	Total "exports of goods and services" as per National Accounts ²	5,764	6, 365	6, 391	6, 340	6, 676	6, 957
	Imports of goods and services:						
9	Merchandise imports	4.543	5.565	5.488	5,066	5,572	5.548
10	Interest and dividends paid to non-residents	483	523	589	612	657	655
11	Other payments for services rendered by non-residents	1, 744	1.899	2,000	2.032	2.113	2, 169
12	Sub-total: "Current payments" as per Canadian Balance of International Payments	6. 770	7, 987	8.077	7, 710	8,342	8, 372
13 14	Adjustments — Mutual aid to NATO countries	-222 -105	-157 -115	-107 -157	-142 -145	- 63 -164	- 43 -181
1.5	Total "imports of goods and services" as per National Accounts	6, 443	7, 715	7, 813	7,423	8, 115	8, 148

Data sources are reports on the Canadian Balance of International Payments (Balance of Payments Section, Dominion Bareau of Statistics) and other information received from the Balance of Payments Section. Figures include mutual to NATO countries.

See also Table 2.

APPENDIX

TABLE I. Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1955 - 60

Estimated as of June 1 for Intercensal Years

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960			
		thousands								
1	Newfoundland	406	415	426	438	449	459			
2	Prince Edward Island	100	99	99	100	102	103			
3	Nova Scotia	683	695	702	710	716	723			
4	New Brunswick	547	555	565	577	590	600			
5	Quebec	4,517	4,628	4,758	4,884	4,999	5,106			
6	Ontario	5,266	5, 405	5,622	5, 803	5.952	6,089			
7	Manitoba	839	850	860	870	885	899			
8	Saskatchewan	878	881	879	888	902	910			
9	Alberta	1,091	1, 123	1, 160	1,201	1,243	1,283			
10	British Columbia	1,342	1,399	1,487	1.544	1,570	1,606			
11	Yukon	11	12	12	13	13	14			
12	Northwest Territories	18	19	19	20	21	22			
13	Canada	15, 698	16, 081	16,589	17,048	17,442	17, 814			

TABLE II. The Civilian Labour Force, 1955 - 601

Line No.		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
		thousands						
1	Civilian non-institutional population, 14 years of age and over	10,597	10,805	11,108	11,357	11,562	11, 789	
	Civilian labour force:							
	Employed:			ul .				
2	Non-agricultural	4,546	4,809	4, 981	4, 983	5,163	5, 28	
3	Agricultural	819	776	744	712	692	67	
4	Total employed	5,364	5,585	5,725	5, 695	5,856	5, 95	
5	Unemployed	245	197	278	432	373	44	
6	Total civilian labour force	5, 610	5, 782	6,003	6, 127	6,228	6,40	

¹ Incorporates new definitions of "Employed" and "Unemployed". For earlier years see 71-001 The Labour Force (Special Surveys Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics).



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