

CHAPTER XXIV.—TRENDS IN ECONOMIC AGGREGATES*

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
SECTION 1. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.....	1068	Subsection 1. The Economic Council of Canada.....	1101
SECTION 2. INDUSTRY PRODUCTION TRENDS...	1080	Subsection 2. The Atlantic Development Board.....	1111
SECTION 3. AGGREGATE PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS	1086	Subsection 3. The Municipal Development and Loan Board.....	1114
SECTION 4. CANADIAN BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS.....	1089	Subsection 4. Provincial Government Economic Planning Agencies.....	1115
SECTION 5. CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION.....	1095		
SECTION 6. GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLANNING AGENCIES.....	1101		

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found on p. viii of this volume.

In this Chapter various statistical statements and studies are presented in which broad areas of Canadian economic activity are covered in a comprehensive but summary form. These integrated aggregative economic accounts provide an interrelated framework for economic analysis and the observation of changes in the functioning of the Canadian economy and its structure and in economic and financial relationships with other countries.

Section 1.—National Accounts

The national accounts constitute a set of accounting summaries for the nation as a whole and portray economic activity in terms of transactions taking place between different sections of the economy. By combining and summarizing these operations into their various classes, information may be obtained on the functioning of the economy which is of particular interest to governments concerned with problems of full employment, taxation and prices, and to business men concerned with programs of investment and marketing.

This measurement of the nation's output is in terms of established market prices; hence it is necessary to keep in mind that the value of the nation's production may change because of price variations as well as through increase or decrease in volume of output.

Data are available showing volume changes in gross national expenditure in addition to the value figures. Gross national expenditure is shown in Table 4 in constant dollars (i.e., in terms of 1949 prices). Because the gross national expenditure equals the gross national product, these data also reflect volume changes in the production of goods and services as measured by the gross national product. In the other tables in which the data are expressed in current dollars, year-to-year changes must be considered in relation to price changes over the period.

* Sections 1 and 2 were prepared in the National Accounts, Production and Productivity Division, and Sections 3, 4 and 5 in the Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Section 6 was prepared by the authorities concerned.