

Chapter 21

Selected economic indicators

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. The chapter is based on the Canadian System of National Accounts (SNA), which consists of national income and expenditure accounts, indexes of real domestic product, the balance of international payments, and financial flows. Input-output tables are also part of the System of National Accounts, but have not been included in this analysis. The integrated aggregative economic accounts provide an interrelated framework for analysis of the Canadian economy and its relationship with other countries. In its broad outline, the Canadian System of National Accounts bears a close relationship to the international standard as described in the United Nations publication *A system of national accounts*. To complete the economic picture, a section on price indexes is also included.

21.1 National income and expenditure

National income and expenditure accounts provide accounting summaries for the nation as a whole and portray economic activity in terms of transactions taking place between major groups of transactors, namely, governments, corporate and government business enterprises, persons and unincorporated businesses and non-residents. 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 unemployment, taxation and prices, and to businessmen concerned with programs of investment and marketing.

Tables 21.1-21.9 are based on the revised historical series of the national income and expenditure accounts. Coverage since 1926 is available in Statistics Canada occasional publication *Canadian statistical review, historical summary 1970* (Catalogue No. 11-505). A special publication of a complete set of historical tables is in preparation and may be ordered from the Gross National Product Division of Statistics Canada.

National income. Net national income at factor cost measures the current earnings of Canadian factors of production (land, labour and capital) from productive activity. It includes wages and salaries, profits, interest, net rent and net income of farm and non-farm unincorporated business.

Gross national product (GNP), by totalling all costs arising in production, measures the market value of all final goods and services produced in the current period by Canadian factors of production. It is equal to national income plus net indirect taxes (indirect taxes less subsidies), plus capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments.

Personal income is the sum of current receipts of income whether or not these receipts represent earnings from production. It includes transfer payments from government (such as family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits and war service gratuities) in addition to wages and salaries, net income of farm and non-farm unincorporated business, interest, dividends and net rental income of persons. It does not include undistributed profits of corporations and other elements of the national income not paid out to persons.

Gross national expenditure (GNE) measures the same aggregate as gross national product, namely, total production of final goods and services at market prices, by tracing the disposition of production through final sales to persons, to governments, to business on capital account (including changes in inventories) and to non-residents (exports). Imports of goods and services, including payments of interest and dividends to non-residents, are deducted since the purpose is to measure only Canadian production.

21.1.1 Economic activity in 1972

A second year of brisk economic activity, supported by continuing strong domestic demand, carried the gross national product over the \$100,000 million mark in 1972. Preliminary estimates indicate the same real rate of growth of 5.8% as in 1971, in spite of certain adverse factors including a number of work interruptions and a decline in agricultural production. The output growth was accompanied by the largest employment gains since 1969,