

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

An improvement in living conditions between 1951 and 1961 is reflected in a report of the 1961 census released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which shows that the number of doubled-up or multiple-family households dropped from 229,425 to 167,943 (or from 6.7 per cent to 3.7 per cent of the total 4,554,736 private households) in the ten-year period. In addition to such basic information on types of households, the report presents data classifying the various types by characteristics of the household heads, such as marital status, schooling, immigrant status, wage and salary earnings and occupation division.

Numerically, one-family households rose steadily in the 1951-1961 period from 2,794,860 to 3,780,992, but proportionately they did not change, remaining at eight out of ten households. Non-family households, however, showed both a numerical and proportionate increase from 385,010 (11.3 per cent) in 1951 to 605,801 (13.3 per cent) in 1961. Of these, one-person households formed by far the greatest proportion (70.1 per cent in 1961 and 67.2 per cent in 1951).

The term "household" refers to all persons living in a dwelling, regardless of blood or marriage relation. It may consist of one person living alone, or a group of non-family persons living together, or of one or more families with or without additional non-family persons. The term "family" implies at least two persons living together in a husband-wife or parent-child relation. Thus, a daughter and son-

in-law, while forming a separate family, are a part of the parents' household if living with them in the same dwelling, and the two families are classified as a multiple-family household.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently released "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1962", the regular annual publication on the national accounts. This volume contains the latest national accounts data for the year 1962, as well as revisions to the years 1959, 1960, and 1961. The gross national product in 1962 is estimated to be \$40,401 million, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year.

The publication contains, in addition to the main gross national product and gross national expenditure tables, data on the income and expenditure of the sectors of the Canadian economy, industrial detail on gross domestic product, a geographical breakdown of personal income and its components, details on the transactions relating to the national accounts by the three levels of government, and various other miscellaneous tables. Included in this volume also is an introductory review of the year 1962 as a whole, as well as some notes on the industrial distribution of gross domestic product at factor cost, and on the geographical distribution of personal income.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. Walter J. Gordon, the Minister of Finance, released on July 26 the regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for June 1962, and the first three months of the current fiscal year. The first three months of the current fiscal year, and the first three months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$2,311 million, expenditures were \$2,257 million, and there was a surplus of \$54 million. For the first three months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$7,139 million, expenditures were \$7,075 million, and there was a surplus of \$64 million. For the same period last year, revenues were \$7,372 million, expenditures were \$7,342 million, and there was a surplus of \$30 million. Operations of the old-age security fund, which are not included in budgetary transactions, resulted in a deficit of \$214 million for June 1962 and an