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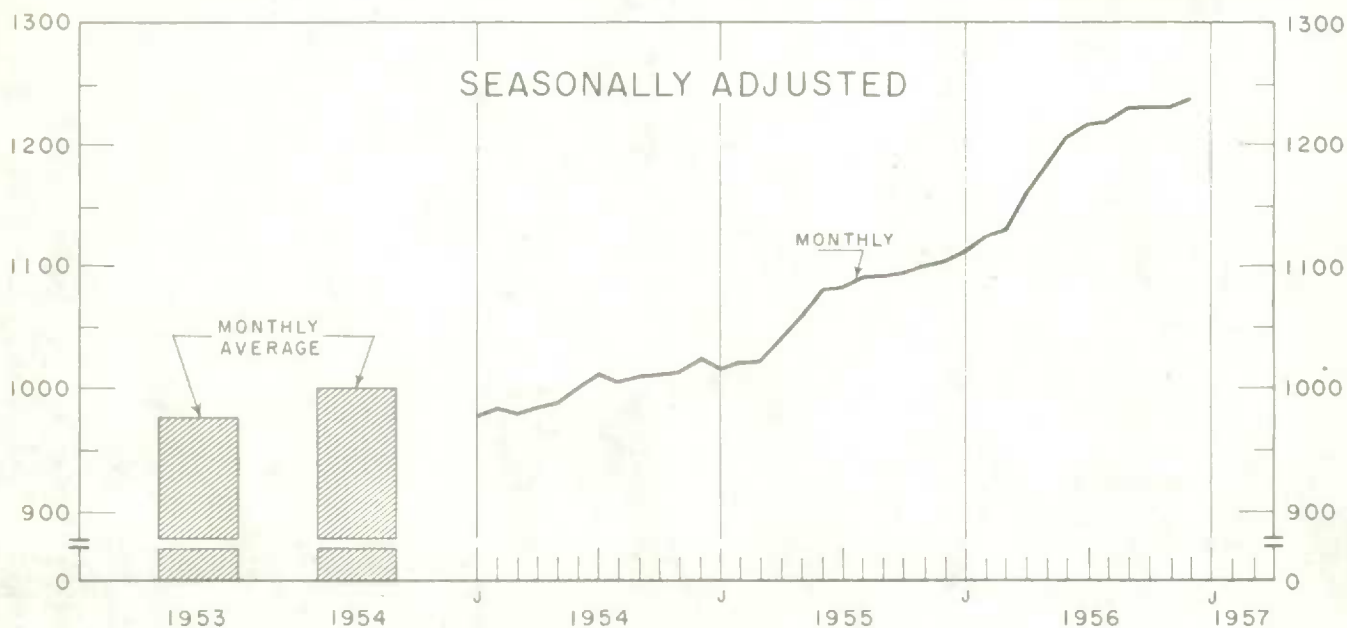
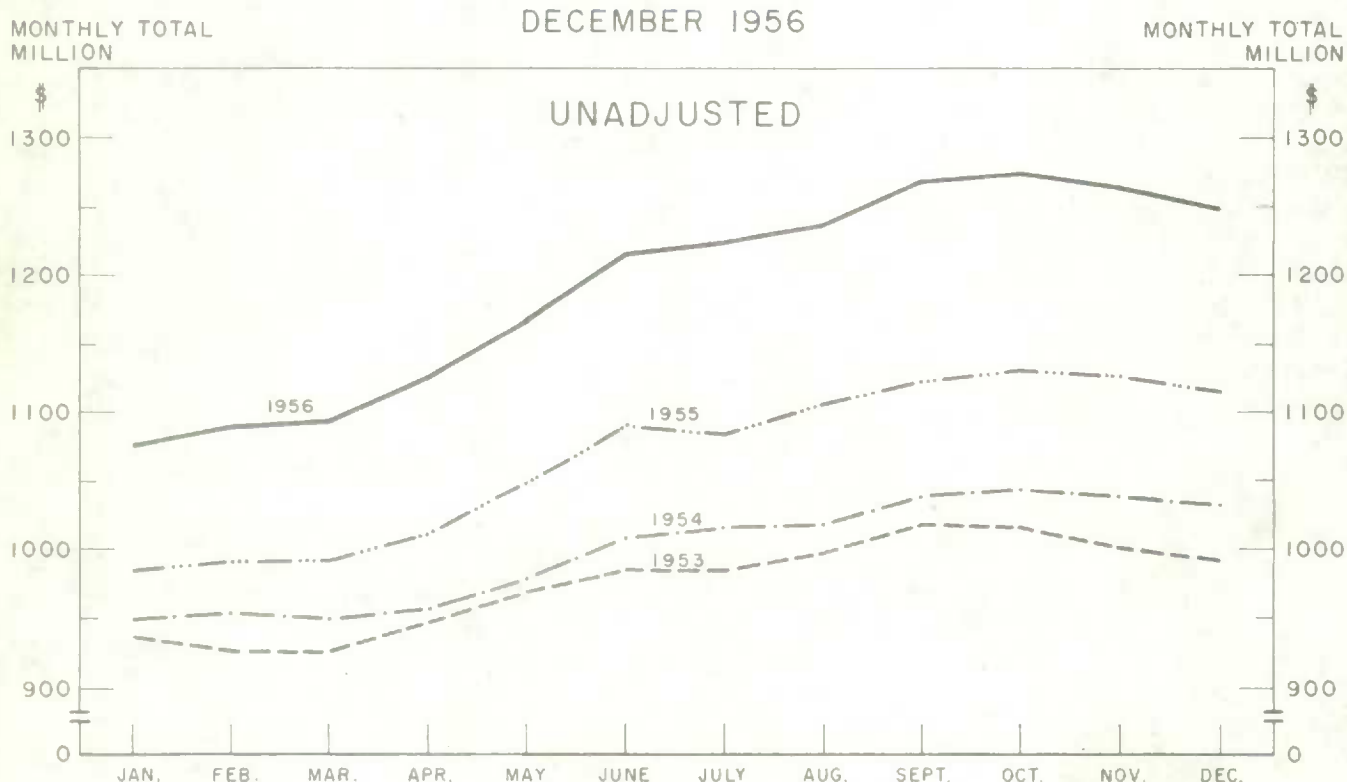
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

		Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939	M	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940	o	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941	n	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942	t	30	142	18	80	72	11	353
1943	h	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944	l	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945	y	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946		41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947	A	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948	v	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949	e	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950	r	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951	a	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952	g	76	303	63	233	199	32	906
1953	e	73	329	70	252	217	35	976
1954	s	73	323	69	261	239	35	1,000
1955		77	342	78	278	256	37	1,068
1956		87	379	93	307	283	41	1,190
1955 -	January	73	316	60	258	244	35	986
	February	70	325	57	258	246	35	991
	March	62	328	57	260	250	35	992
	April	61	333	64	268	249	36	1,011
	May	72	338	74	275	253	37	1,049
	June	80	344	85	281	262	38	1,090
	July	83	343	86	284	251	38	1,085
	August	85	351	93	284	256	38	1,107
	September	84	354	94	287	266	38	1,123
	October	86	354	100	288	264	39	1,131
	November	86	354	89	292	268	39	1,128
	December	85	357	78	293	265	39	1,117
1956 -	January	75	349	71	280	263	39	1,077
	February	79	358	69	282	264	38	1,090
	March	70	365	70	284	266	39	1,094
	April	68	371	79	291	277	40	1,126
	May	78	377	92	301	281	40	1,169
	June	89	381	105	311	288	41	1,215
	July	95	382	105	317	281	43	1,223
	August	98	382	108	319	286	43	1,236
	September	99	392	110	324	299	44	1,268
	October	104	394	114	324	294	43	1,273
	November	98	397	101	325	300	44	1,265
	December	96	397	90	327	295	43	1,248

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

December 1956

Labour income received by paid workers in Canada in the month of December was estimated at \$1,248 million, down \$17 million from the previous month. The estimate was, however, \$131 million, or nearly 12 per cent above that for December 1955.

During December total wages and salaries declined \$11 million in construction, \$5 million in the finance and services group and \$2 million in the primary industries; and supplementary labour income also dipped \$1 million. There was no change in the total for manufacturing; and the distributive industries gained \$2 million, due to the rise in trade offset in part by losses in transportation, storage, communication and utilities.

The preliminary estimate of labour income for 1956, based on the total of 12 monthly figures, was \$14,284 million, up \$1,474 million over 1955. The relative increase of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was slightly lower than the exceptional increase of 12 per cent during 1952, but higher than the increases of 8, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 per cent in the 3 subsequent years.

Every major industrial division shared in the 1956 advance in labour income. Total wages and salaries of \$1,114 million in construction was 19 per cent larger than the estimate for 1955; and that of \$1,049 million for the primary industries was 13 per cent above that for 1955. Within the latter group, forestry recorded an increase of nearly 19 per cent, and mining and fishing of between $13\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 per cent. Total wages and salaries in finance and services, manufacturing and the distributive industries rose between $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 per cent, while supplementary labour income increased about 11 per cent.

Slightly more than one-half of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent gain in labour income during 1956 was attributable to employment increase. The 1956 average of 4,338,000 paid workers with jobs was nearly 6 per cent greater than that of 4,101,000 persons in 1955. The per capita weekly earnings in the major non-agricultural industries of \$64.19 for 1956 as a whole compared with \$60.87 for 1955, up $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Paid workers numbered 4,458,000 and 4,230,000 persons, and average weekly earnings amounted to \$66.14 and \$62.02 in December of 1956 and 1955. The factory workweek averaged roughly 41 hours during the two years. The 1956 Consumer Price Index of 118.1 (1949=100) was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the average of 1955; and the December 1956 index of 120.4 was 3 per cent greater than 116.9 for the corresponding month of 1955.

After allowance for seasonal variation, 1956 was another year of unbroken increases in labour income, as indicated by the seasonally adjusted series of monthly labour income on page 4.



Notes on Estimates of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income comprise all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings—before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance and pension contributions—are used in the calculation of total wages and salaries, which include bonuses and commissions as well as free room and board provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates, mainly on indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industrial groups along with various employment and wage rate data. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of labour income. A detailed account of the concepts and methods is set out in the report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure by Quarters 1947-1952" (November 1953).

The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from basic sources within the Bureau and from other reports of governments and business. Labour income constituted 62 per cent of net national income at factor cost in 1955. The relationship between labour income and other items of the national accounts are shown in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1955" (July 1956).

Seasonal patterns in monthly labour income by major industrial groups were eliminated, on the basis of records for the period 1947 to the middle of 1955, by dividing the original estimates by seasonal indexes. Ratios of original labour income estimates to 12-month moving averages were used to isolate the seasonal and random factors in the series. Twelve monthly seasonal indexes totalling 1200 were computed from averages of the ratios, excluding any extreme items in the process.

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates of Labour Income (\$ Millions)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
January	967	979	1,017	1,110
February	956	984	1,021	1,124
March	957	980	1,022	1,128R
April	977	986	1,040	1,160R
May	980	990	1,061	1,182R
June	979	1,001	1,081	1,208R
July	980	1,011	1,082	1,219R
August	983	1,006	1,092	1,220R
September	988	1,010	1,092	1,232R
October	986	1,011	1,096	1,232R
November	979	1,012	1,100	1,232R
December	983	1,024	1,106	1,237

R: revised.

The figures included in this bulletin supersede those in earlier issues, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division