## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
JULY 1956



|  |  | Agricul- <br> ture, <br> Forestry, <br> Fishing <br> Trapping, <br> Mining | Manu-facturing | Con-struction | Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade | Finance, Services, (including Government) | Supplementary Labour Income | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | M | 23 | 62 | 8 | 58 | 59 | 5 | 215 |
| 1940 | - | 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 | 1 | 33 | 171 | 17 | 95 | 83 | 13 | 412 |
| 1945 | y | 35 | 156 | 19 | 100 | 90 | 13 | 413 |
| 1946 | J | 42 | 147 | 25 | 114 | 103 | 14 | 444 |
| 1947 | A | 42 | 177 | 34 | 134 | 114 | 17 | 518 |
| 1948 | v | 49 | 203 | 41 | 154 | 131 | 19 | 597 |
| $\times 1949$ | 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 | 3 | 73 | 323 | 69 | 261 | 239 | 35 | 1,000 |
| 1955 |  | 77 | 342 | 78 | 278 | 256 | 37 | 1,068 |
| 1954 | - June | 73 | 326 | 70 | 264 | 24.3 | 35 | 1,009 |
|  | July | 78 | 323 | 77 | 267 | 236 | 36 | 1,017 |
|  | August | 81 | 323 | 75 | 266 | 238 | 36 | 1,019 |
|  | September | 82 | 326 | 79 | 267 | 249 | 36 | 1,039 |
|  | October | 84 | 323 | 83 | 269 | 249 | 36 | 1,044 |
|  | November | 82 | 321 | 77 | 269 | 253 | 36 | 1,038 |
|  | December | 78 | 326 | 71 | 269 | 253 | 36 | 1,033 |
| 1955 | - January | 73 |  | 60 | 258 |  |  |  |
|  | February | 70 | 325 328 | 50 57 | 258 | 246 | 35 35 | 991 |
|  | March | 62 | 328 333 | 57 64 | 268 | 249 | 36 | 2,011 |
|  | April | 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 |
|  | Februery | 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 | 317 | 288 | 41 | 1,215 |
|  | July | 95 | 382 | 105 | 317 | 281 | 43 | 1,223 |

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949.

July 1956
The steady upward course of labour income since the beginning of 1956 was extended to a record level of $\$ 1,223$ milifon in July, in the wake of expanding employment and higher rates of pay. This estimate was $\$ 8$ million larger than that of June and $\$ 138$ million, or more than $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, above the figure for July 1955. The cumulative total for the first 7 months of 1956 of $\$ 7,994$ million was 11 per cent higher than the total of $\$ 7,204$ million for the corresponding period of 1955.

During July, an increase of $\$ 6$ million took place in totel wages and salaries of both the primary and distributive groups of industries. Within the primary industries, agriculture and logging accounted for about $2 / 3$ of the gain in payrolls. A large portion of the increase in the total for the distributive group was attributable to transportation, communication and storage. Total wages and salaries in manufacturing increased $\$ 1$ million, while that for construction held steady. The total for finance and services declined seasonally by $\$ 7$ million, in part as a result of school teachers going on vacation.

Paid workers in all branches of the economy numbered 4,492,000 persons in July, as compared with 4,226,000 persons in the same month in 1955. Average weekly earnings in major non-sgricultural industries for the beginning of July pay period stood at $\$ 64.56$ and 60.87 in 1956 and 1955, respectively. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing advanced from $\$ 1.45$ to $\$ 1.53$ over the year, and the average factory work week lengthened froil 40.9 hours to 41.2 hours during the same period.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) increased over the month from 118.5 to 119.1 at the beginning of August, and compared with 116.4 one year earlier.

## Noter 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 comnissions 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 estinates of total wages and aalaries 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 patterms in monthly labour income by major industrial groups were elimlated, 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 Adiusted Estimates of Labour Income (\$ Millions)

|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 967 | 979 | 1,017 | 1,110 |
| January | 956 | 984 | 1,021 | 1,124 |
| Febrary | 957 | 980 | 1,022 | 1,127 |
| March | 977 | 986 | 1,040 | 1,159 |
| April | 980 | 990 | 1,061 | 1,181 |
| May | 979 | 1,001 | 1,081 | 1,207 |
| June | 980 | 1,011 | 1,082 | 1,218 |
| July | 983 | 1,006 | 1,092 |  |
| August | 988 | 1,010 | 1,092 |  |
| September | 986 | 1,011 | 1,096 |  |
| October | 979 | 1,012 | 1,100 |  |
| November | December | 983 | 1,024 | 1,106 |

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 now source materials become available.

