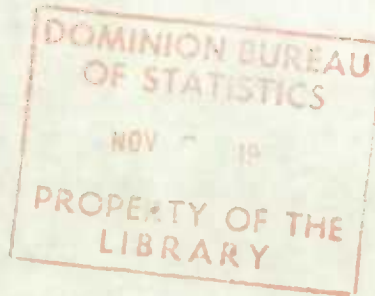


72-502 C3

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour Division
Employment Section

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER



LABOUR INCOME
1926-58

Published by Authority of
The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

March, 1960
8001-505

Prices 75 cents

DOES NOT QUALIFY

WE PAY BETTER

FOREWORD

This reference paper presents for the first time a complete record of annual estimates of labour income from 1926, along with monthly figures from 1947. Annual and monthly estimates have been revised recently, and a substantial amount of industry and area detail has been added. All monthly series have been seasonally adjusted, and are presented in both unadjusted and adjusted form. The original set of monthly labour income estimates was designed by Gideon Rosenbluth in 1946-47, and the recent work of revision and expansion was carried out by F.T. Denton.

Although the present report was prepared in the Labour Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, many D.B.S. divisions have contributed to the production of the data it contains. In particular, the Research and Development Division has contributed advice and assistance in preparing statistics which fit into the conceptual framework of the national accounts, and many of the data used were collected and processed by the Industry and Merchandising Division, the Public Finance and Transportation Division, the Business Finance Division and the Agriculture Division. However, the labour income estimates are dependent in the final analysis upon the co-operation of the many firms and government agencies which have supplied the basic data required.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I - DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS	
1. Introduction	7
2. Definition of Labour Income	7
3. Labour Income Contrasted with the Total Reward of the Labour Factor	7
4. Labour Income from the Employer's Point of View	7
5. Labour Income from the Employee's Point of View	8
6. Standardization of Monthly and Quarterly Estimates	8
7. Labour Income in the National Accounts	8
8. Systems of Classification: Geographical, Industrial and Sectoral	8
PART II - TABLES	
Analytical Tables:	
1. Annual Index Numbers of Labour Income, by Province, 1926 - 58	12
2. Year to Year Percentage Increases in Monthly Labour Income, 1947 - 58	12
3. Annual Labour Income by Province as Percentages of National Totals for Specified Years, 1926 - 58	13
4. Ratios of Labour Income to Personal Income by Province for Specified Years, 1926 - 58	13
Annual Tables:	
5. Annual Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, 1926 - 58....	14
6. Annual Labour Income by Province and Region, 1926 - 58	15
7. Annual Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Province and Region, 1926 - 58	15
Monthly or Quarterly Tables:	
8. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, 1947 - 58	16
9. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, Seasonally Adjusted, 1947 - 58	18
10. Monthly or Quarterly Labour Income by Province and Region, 1947 - 58	20
11. Monthly or Quarterly Labour Income by Province and Region, Seasonally Adjusted, 1947 - 58	22
12. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Province and Region, 1947 - 58	24
13. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Province and Region, Seasonally Adjusted, 1947 - 58	26
Quarterly Indexes of Seasonality:	
14. Quarterly Indexes of Seasonality in Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, 1947 - 58	28
15. Quarterly Indexes of Seasonality in Labour Income by Province and Region, 1947 - 58	29
16. Quarterly Indexes of Seasonality in Manufacturing Wages and Salaries by Province and Region, 1947 - 58	30
Special Tables Relating to the National Accounts:	
17. Annual Labour Income by Industry, 1926 - 58	31
18. Annual Labour Income by Sector, 1926 - 58	32

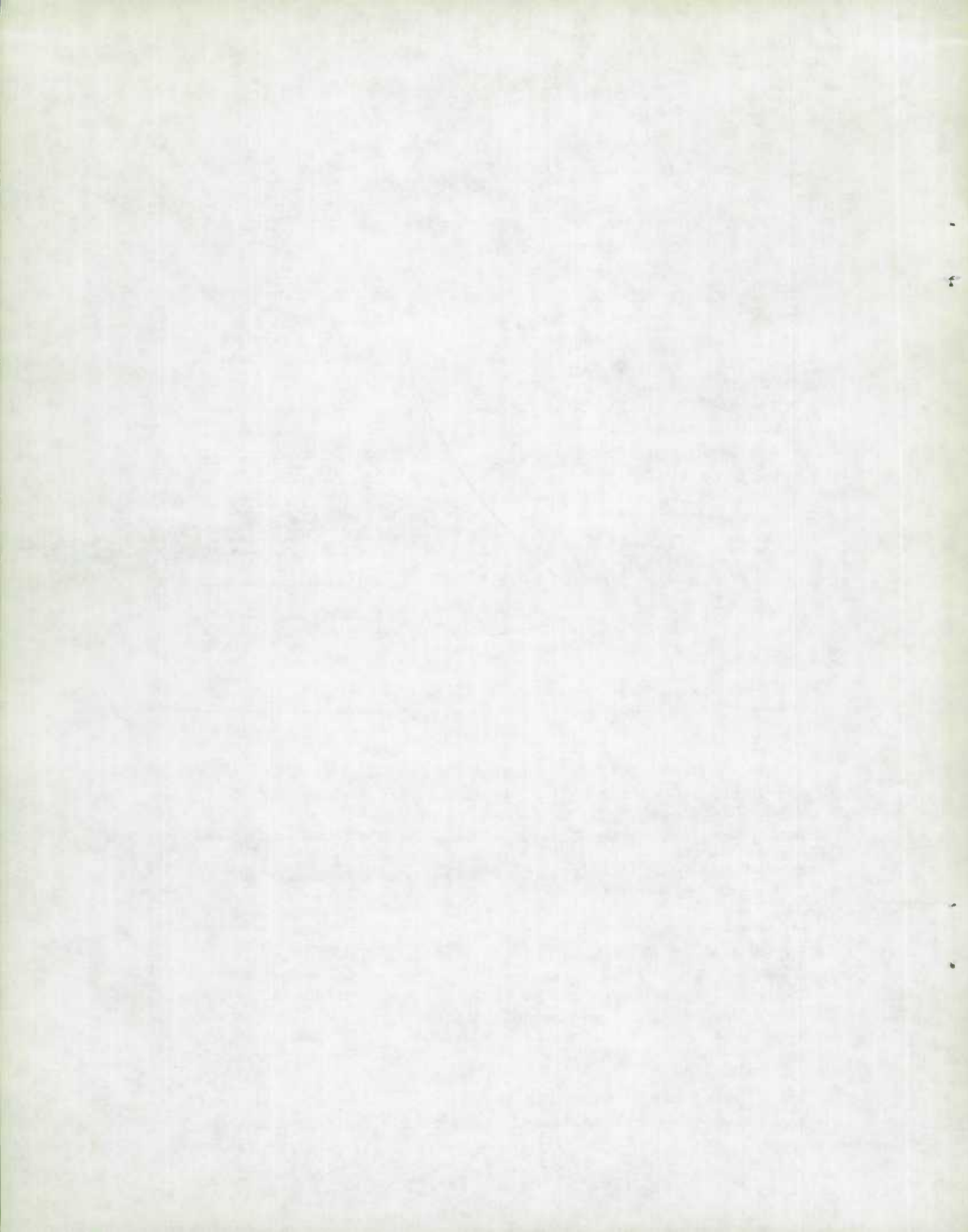


TABLE OF CONTENTS – Concluded

	Page
PART III – SOURCES AND METHODS	
Section A. Annual National Estimates of Labour Income:	
Wages and Salaries:	
1. Agriculture	33
2. Forestry	33
3. Fishing and Trapping	33
4. Mining	33
5. Manufacturing	33
6. Construction	33
7. Transportation	34
8. Storage	34
9. Communication	34
10. Public Utilities	34
11. Wholesale Trade	34
12. Retail Trade	35
13. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	35
14. Government Non-Military	35
15. Service	35
Supplementary Labour Income	36
Sector Estimates	36
Section B. Annual Provincial Estimates of Labour Income:	
Wages and Salaries:	
1 - 15 (as under Section A)	36 - 39
Supplementary Labour Income	40
Section C. Monthly and Quarterly Estimates of Labour Income:	
Wages and Salaries:	
1 - 15 (as under Section A)	40 - 41
Supplementary Labour Income	42
Special Adjustments:	
1. Adjustments to the Monthly Projectors	42
2. Residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and Canadian Residents Abroad	43
3. "Step" Adjustments	43
Section D. Seasonal Adjustment	43
Section E. The Quality of the Estimates	44

PART I

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

1. Introduction

A number of separate income and expenditure flows are distinguished for purposes of national accounting, and estimates of these are combined in various ways to provide measures of performance for the economy as a whole and for different parts of the economy. The final result is a set of balancing income-expenditure accounts which are roughly analogous to the accounts of an individual firm, and which provide a valuable framework for economic analysis and description.¹ "Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income" or, as it is more briefly termed, "labour income", is the largest single item on the income side of the Canadian national accounts, representing in 1958 about two-thirds of net national income and half of gross national product.

2. Definition of Labour Income

Labour income is defined as the total of wage, salary, and supplementary labour payments made to, or on behalf of, residents of Canada, excluding military pay and allowances. The wages and salaries component, which is specified to include living allowances, bonuses, commissions, and "tips", represents the total of payments made by employers to hired employees in return for the labour services which they provide.² A gross concept has been adopted, and wages and salaries are measured prior to deductions of all kinds (income tax, employees' contributions to the unemployment insurance fund and to welfare and pension funds, etc.). Both money payments and payments in kind are included in the total. Retroactive wage increases, commissions and bonuses are included in the periods in which they are paid rather than the periods in which they are earned. The other component, supplementary labour income, comprises payments made by employers on behalf of their employees in order to provide them with future benefits, either definite or contingent. Specifically, these payments include employers' contributions to employee welfare and pension funds, to workmen's compensation³ and industrial vacation funds, and to the unemployment insurance fund.

¹ For a discussion of national accounting definitions, concepts, methods see D.B.S., *National Accounts: Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956*.

² "Tips" do not quite fit this definition as they are not paid by the employer. However, since they represent only a very small part of the total and appear more closely related to labour income than to any other type of remuneration, it is convenient to include them here. It might be argued that to some extent they represent merely a different form of wage payment; that instead of being paid first to employers in the form of higher commodity or service prices, and then to employees in the form of higher wages, they are paid by consumers directly to employees. Of course, this argument lacks precision and is simply suggestive.

³ That portion of employers' contributions to workmen's compensation funds which represents payments of medical and hospital expenses is not considered to be income and is therefore excluded.

3. Labour Income Contrasted with the Total Reward of the Labour Factor

Labour income represents the cost of, or reward for, labour services provided by hired employees but does not include earnings from self-employment such as income of business proprietors (including farmers), own-account workers, and independent professionals. For purposes of national accounting earnings of the latter kind are estimated separately and included in net income of unincorporated business. Thus if a man owns a business and personally contributes to it some labour as well as the use of assets which he owns, the implicit remuneration for his labour contribution would not be included in labour income. While in theory one might regard the reward for his contribution of labour as separable from the rewards for his other contributions, in practice the difficulties are considerable. It is difficult, if not impossible, to effect an accurate and meaningful division of proprietors' income between wages, interest on capital, rent from land, and profits (losses) attributable to successful (unsuccessful) planning and management. Thus only explicit labour payments are included in labour income, and it should not be regarded as the total reward for labour (mental and physical) expended in "economic activities". It falls short of the total cost or income of labour as a "factor of production" in the sense associated with the land-labour-capital trichotomy of traditional economic theory.⁴

4. Labour Income from the Employer's Point of View

Payments to hired labour may be regarded from two points of view: that of the employer and that of the employee. Considering labour income first from the employer's point of view, it represents a cost, an expenditure for the services of hired labour used in the production process. Only payments which are directly related to the employment of hired workers are included in the total, although these may include payments in kind, such as free board and lodging, as well as money payments. They may also include payments which are not made directly to employees but instead are made on their behalf to various types of welfare, pension, or social insurance funds.

It may be observed that there are some types of expense which are related to the employment of hired labour which are not included in labour income. For example, an employer may provide an air conditioning system in his office building or

⁴ It might also be argued that investment income has in it a wage component since the management of an investment portfolio may require some mental "labour". A person hired to manage another person's portfolio would be regarded as an employee and his remuneration as labour income. Therefore if he were managing his own portfolio it could be argued that some wage content ought to be imputed to the income resulting from his activity. However, this is a relatively minor consideration.

factory and thereby incur certain costs in order to provide a comfortable working environment for his employees, or he may provide elevators or automobile parking facilities for their convenience, and so on. Expenses of this kind might be regarded as a form of labour cost and may, in fact, be incurred in lieu of higher wages. For example, one firm may pay lower wages than another but provide air conditioning facilities which the other firm does not provide. However, costs of this kind would be extremely difficult to define and measure accurately and no attempt is made to include them.⁵

5. Labour Income from the Employee's Point of View

Payments to hired labour represent income from the employee's point of view. As noted above, though, they do not represent the total reward for labour expended in "economic activities" mainly because they do not include the implicit wage component of unincorporated business income. It should be noted also that they do not represent the total of factor income received by persons classified as employees, for such persons may receive factor income of other kinds as well, including interest, dividends, rent and income from unincorporated business activity.

In some occupations there are certain incidental costs which may be borne by employees and which are directly related to their earnings, such as the costs of providing tools or special clothing required on the job. Also, reference has been made to the fact that there are certain costs associated with all types of employment, such as costs of transportation to and from work, additional food requirements, etc. Conceptually it might be desirable to deduct these expenses in calculating the labour income component of personal income just as business costs are subtracted in calculating the net unincorporated business component. One might regard each employee as an independent "firm" selling its product (labour service) and incurring certain expenses in doing so. However, in practice it would be very difficult to define and measure such expenses and no allowances of this kind are made.

On the other side of the ledger, it has already been noted that no attempt is made to value "working conditions" benefits, although from a welfare point of view these might be regarded as a form of income.

6. Standardization of Monthly Estimates

The majority of employees are paid at intervals of a week, or multiples of a week. Even in the absence of any changes in weekly pay, labour

⁵ It may be noted that to include such items in labour income would require adjustments to the national accounts. For example, if the cost to a firm of providing air conditioning during a given period is \$100, and if the air conditioning is regarded as a payment in kind to labour and hence as final product, this would raise national income and gross national product by \$100. It would then be necessary to make an offsetting entry on the expenditure side of the accounts, the \$100 worth of air conditioning being regarded as an addition to personal expenditure.

income received from month to month would fluctuate owing to variations in the number of pay days per month. Fluctuations of this type are largely excluded from the monthly labour income estimates, as the projectors employed for most series are measures of weekly, rather than monthly, pay. Although the labour income estimates are in general on a cash basis, the monthly figures do not measure payments received in specific calendar months, but rather those payments which would be received if workers were paid at the ends of 'months' of equal length in terms of weeks, i.e. months of approximately four and one-third weeks apiece. While this characteristic of the series was introduced largely because the data available for use in preparing projectors was on a weekly basis, the approach has advantages for some users. Data for 'standardized' months, because they are not affected by some non-economic factors, presumably show the effects of economic factors more clearly than would data for calendar months.

As the payroll indexes are not prepared for all weeks, but only for twelve weeks in each year (the last full week in each month), adjustments are required on occasion to make the extrapolators representative of the appropriate four and one-third week periods. Notes on these adjustments are included in the paragraphs on "*Special Adjustments*" in Section C of this reference paper.

7. Labour Income in the National Accounts

The concept of labour income used in preparing the national accounts calls for data prepared on an accrual basis for specific calendar periods. In practise, no attempt was made to adjust the labour income data to these concepts (although they are on a cash basis and refer to standardized periods), as it was felt that resources which might have been used for this purpose were better employed in other work. The differences between quarterly and annual data obtained by following the two approaches would not be large. The most important adjustments that could be made to bring the labour income data into line with national accounts concepts would involve the transfer of retroactive wage payments to the periods during which they were deemed to accrue from the periods in which they were paid. The transfers have not been made, however, as making the change would involve revising previously published data each time a retroactive wage settlement was announced. If monthly data were required on each of the two bases, special adjustments might become necessary. At present, however, the quarter is the shortest period for which national accounts data are prepared.

8. Systems of Classification: Geographical, Industrial and Sectoral

Geographical: Payments to all persons resident in Canada are included in labour income as defined in relation to the national accounts. The province of residence of the income recipient should determine the geographical distribution of

the figures within Canada. In practice, as data are obtained from employers rather than from recipients of labour income, the site of the establishment determines the distribution of the data. However, pay of foreign personnel working for foreign governments in Canada is excluded, and that received by Canadian residents working in Canadian government establishments abroad is included. No attempt is made to allocate the income of Canadian residents serving abroad to domestic geographic areas. Labour income of employees of establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories is included in the national figures, but not published separately. For these two reasons, the national figures exceed the sum of the regional and provincial estimates which appear in the tables.

Industrial: With one major exception, the system of industrial classification employed in this report conforms to that described in D.B.S. *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1948*. The notable exception is the Post Office, which is included in the communication industry rather than in government. The classification system used for labour income is precisely the same as that used in the national accounts.⁶

Sectoral: In addition to the familiar geographical and industrial classifications of economic activity, the concept of a "sector" is used in national accounting. Whereas industries are classified according to the characteristics of their output, sectors are distinguished on the basis of economic motivation or behaviour. Four sectors are defined—personal, business, government and non-resident—and labour income may originate in any of these. Thus labour income paid to employees of establishments producing goods and services for sale at a price which is intended to cover cost of production originates in the business sector; labour income of domestic servants and private non-

commercial institutions is classified to the personal sector; payments to employees of those general government departments and agencies which are non-commercial in nature are assigned to the government sector; and payments to Canadian residents by non-resident establishments are allocated to the non-resident sector. No estimates are at present available for the non-resident sector, and no attempt is made to segregate payments made by Canadian concerns to foreign labour, so these items do not enter into the national accounts. The payments involved are presumed to be small, and the value of estimates that might be produced would probably be outweighed by the expenses incurred in preparing them.⁷

The distinction between government in the industry and sector classifications merits attention.⁸ The government sector includes all establishments classified to the government industry, and also those publicly-owned non-commercial establishments which are classified to industries other than government. Thus, for example, municipal schools are included in the government sector although they are classified to the community service industry. Government-owned establishments of a commercial nature are allocated to the business sector, and are included in industries other than government.⁹

⁷ Some question arises with respect to the relatively small amounts of labour income earned by Canadian residents working abroad for Canadian governments, or in Canada for foreign governments, which are covered in the labour income estimates, as indicated above. To avoid complications, this income is considered as originating in the government sector. Labour income of foreign residents working side-by-side with these Canadians may be considered as originating in the non-resident sector.

⁸ The term "public administration and defence" has recently been introduced in the Canadian national accounts to refer to government as an industry. As labour income does not include military pay and allowances it was considered advisable to avoid this term in the present report, retaining the term "government", or in some cases "government non-military".

⁹ For further discussion of the sector concept, see D.B.S., *National Accounts: Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956*, pp. 117-121 and 134-136.

⁶ For discussion of problems and concepts associated with industrial classification, see D.B.S., *National Accounts: Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956*, pp. 134-138, and additional references there cited.

PART II
TABLES

TABLE 1. Annual Index Numbers of Labour Income, by Province, 1926-58
(1949 = 100)

	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1926.....	—	38.1	35.6	34.7	28.5	28.8	40.5	45.2	30.8	25.1	29.6
1927.....	—	38.1	36.3	36.2	30.5	30.5	42.7	47.1	32.4	26.5	31.3
1928.....	—	42.9	38.4	38.2	33.3	33.1	45.9	51.0	34.9	28.8	33.9
1929.....	—	47.6	40.6	40.7	36.3	35.9	49.0	54.4	37.4	31.5	36.8
1930.....	—	42.9	37.7	37.7	34.7	34.1	46.1	51.0	35.2	30.1	34.8
1931.....	—	38.1	32.0	32.2	30.1	29.6	39.0	43.3	30.1	26.2	30.1
1932.....	—	33.3	26.3	26.1	24.7	24.3	31.5	35.0	24.7	21.6	24.7
1933.....	—	28.6	23.8	23.6	22.5	22.1	27.8	30.8	22.1	19.8	22.4
1934.....	—	28.6	26.3	25.6	24.4	24.0	29.5	32.7	23.7	21.7	24.2
1935.....	—	33.3	28.5	27.6	26.2	25.9	30.7	34.2	25.1	23.5	26.0
1936.....	—	33.3	31.3	29.6	28.3	28.0	32.2	35.7	26.7	25.8	28.0
1937.....	—	38.1	35.9	34.2	32.1	31.8	35.4	39.2	29.9	29.2	31.7
1938.....	—	38.1	36.3	34.2	31.8	31.7	33.4	36.9	29.2	29.3	31.4
1939.....	—	42.9	38.1	35.2	32.6	33.0	34.9	38.4	30.4	30.1	32.5
1940.....	—	42.9	43.4	38.7	37.1	38.0	38.5	42.6	33.6	33.8	37.0
1941.....	—	42.9	52.3	44.7	46.7	46.9	45.6	47.1	39.0	39.6	45.1
1942.....	—	42.9	65.1	52.3	57.1	54.8	50.2	50.2	42.2	51.5	53.5
1943.....	—	57.1	74.7	58.8	65.3	60.6	53.2	54.8	47.5	60.5	60.2
1944.....	—	66.7	80.4	63.3	67.3	62.2	59.0	62.0	53.2	60.1	62.5
1945.....	—	71.4	79.4	67.8	67.0	62.2	62.4	66.9	55.7	60.0	63.0
1946.....	—	76.2	82.6	76.9	71.2	67.5	71.0	77.6	66.0	65.9	68.6
1947.....	—	85.7	94.7	89.4	83.7	79.4	80.5	83.3	73.7	77.7	80.0
1948.....	—	90.5	95.0	99.5	95.7	92.8	93.4	92.4	88.1	96.2	92.7
1949.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950.....	109.4	104.8	102.8	105.0	106.7	108.3	106.6	105.7	111.0	110.9	107.9
1951.....	129.2	119.0	117.8	126.1	125.7	127.3	121.7	119.4	128.3	129.9	126.3
1952.....	142.5	133.3	130.6	130.7	138.6	141.1	134.4	133.1	147.9	147.2	140.2
1953.....	160.4	138.1	137.0	137.2	149.1	151.7	146.1	155.9	172.1	155.0	151.6
1954.....	167.0	147.6	138.8	140.7	153.3	155.5	147.3	166.9	178.5	157.8	155.6
1955.....	180.2	157.1	144.1	147.2	161.0	165.8	154.9	169.2	191.6	172.8	165.3
1956.....	202.8	171.4	156.6	164.3	182.0	165.2	170.7	189.7	219.4	199.9	186.1
1957.....	214.1	181.0	166.2	167.3	195.5	201.2	179.5	203.0	233.8	213.5	200.0
1958.....	217.0	190.5	170.1	170.9	200.8	207.3	186.1	215.2	246.4	211.2	205.4

TABLE 2. Year-to-year Percentage Increases in Monthly Labour Income, 1947-58

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947-1948.....	17.8	18.4	15.8	17.3	17.0	17.5	16.6	16.1	16.2	14.7	12.9	11.2
1948-1949.....	12.5	10.3	11.4	10.2	8.4	8.3	7.0	7.1	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.3
1949-1950.....	2.5	3.6	5.2	5.3	7.1	7.4	8.2	6.3	10.2	11.2	12.0	14.1
1950-1951.....	17.2	16.6	17.6	18.3	18.5	17.8	16.8	19.1	16.7	16.4	16.0	14.7
1951-1952.....	13.6	14.6	14.0	11.5	10.7	8.3	9.7	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.5
1952-1953.....	11.2	8.9	7.6	10.5	9.7	10.6	9.7	8.4	7.6	6.1	4.2	3.6
1953-1954.....	1.5	3.3	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.9
1954-1955.....	4.1	3.6	4.2	5.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.3
1955-1956.....	9.0	10.4	11.3	12.0	12.6	13.9	14.2	13.3	14.1	14.0	13.6	12.2
1956-1957.....	12.1	10.9	10.5	9.1	9.4	8.0	7.4	7.8	5.5	4.0	3.4	2.6
1957-1958.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.8	0.9	2.9	3.2	4.2	5.8

TABLE 3. Annual Labour Income by Province as Percentages of National Totals for Specified Years, 1926-58

	Newfound-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Canada
1926	—	0.3	4.2	2.9	25.3	40.8	7.0	5.0	5.7	8.8	100.0
1929	—	0.3	3.9	2.8	25.9	40.9	6.8	4.9	5.6	8.9	100.0
1934	—	0.3	3.8	2.6	26.4	41.5	6.3	4.5	5.4	9.2	100.0
1939	—	0.4	4.1	2.7	26.3	42.4	5.5	3.9	5.1	9.6	100.0
1944	—	0.3	4.5	2.5	28.2	41.7	4.9	3.3	4.7	9.9	100.0
1949	1.3	0.3	3.5	2.5	26.2	41.9	5.2	3.3	5.5	10.3	100.0
1954	1.4	0.3	3.2	2.3	25.8	41.8	4.9	3.5	6.3	10.5	100.0
1955	1.5	0.3	3.1	2.2	25.5	42.0	4.8	3.4	6.4	10.8	100.0
1956	1.5	0.3	3.0	2.2	25.7	41.6	4.7	3.4	6.5	11.1	100.0
1957	1.4	0.3	3.0	2.1	25.7	42.1	4.6	3.4	6.4	11.0	100.0
1958	1.4	0.3	2.9	2.1	25.7	42.2	4.7	3.5	6.6	10.6	100.0

TABLE 4. Ratios of Labour Income to Personal Income by Province For Specified Years, 1926-58

	Newfound-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1926	—	38.1	68.0	63.9	63.8	62.6	56.3	33.3	46.1	65.1	58.9
1929	—	41.7	67.5	66.9	65.5	64.2	66.3	52.8	56.6	66.0	63.8
1934	—	42.9	63.2	64.6	63.0	61.1	62.4	60.6	56.5	64.9	61.9
1939	—	47.4	66.0	63.1	62.9	63.0	57.2	38.0	50.8	64.6	60.6
1944	—	38.9	63.1	57.0	68.0	59.3	48.9	24.8	40.2	63.3	56.4
1949	65.0	41.2	64.2	60.7	68.5	68.2	56.6	33.0	49.1	64.8	63.3
1954	68.6	44.9	64.3	64.4	69.2	70.4	65.2	54.3	59.7	68.1	67.6
1955	69.0	47.8	64.6	65.1	69.7	70.0	63.6	43.5	59.5	69.1	67.0
1956	69.1	46.2	65.2	65.8	71.8	71.9	62.2	40.7	58.8	70.7	68.0
1957	68.4	48.7	64.7	85.7	71.7	72.2	65.5	53.0	62.4	70.5	69.5
1958	65.0	46.5	62.8	64.2	70.0	70.5	61.5	51.2	59.7	67.9	67.4
1928	—	40.9	65.1	66.7	64.5	63.1	58.0	33.4	47.2	64.9	59.6
1938	—	44.4	64.6	64.8	64.6	63.4	57.1	49.2	47.2	65.1	61.8
1948	—	40.4	64.3	62.5	68.0	67.9	52.4	31.3	43.9	65.8	62.3

TABLE 5. Annual Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, 1926-58

	Wages and salaries								
	Agriculture	Forestry	Fishing and trapping	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Storage	Communication
	millions of dollars								
1926.....	112	58	7	78	631	153	317	5	50
1927.....	112	59	7	85	669	156	336	6	52
1928.....	113	63	7	96	730	185	351	6	56
1929.....	113	67	7	103	787	229	359	8	60
1930.....	100	51	6	94	707	188	334	8	61
1931.....	78	29	3	74	595	152	287	7	57
1932.....	61	21	3	61	479	81	235	7	50
1933.....	59	24	3	61	442	49	210	7	47
1934.....	62	33	4	76	510	51	213	8	47
1935.....	67	38	4	87	567	66	223	8	49
1936.....	71	48	4	103	620	78	237	9	51
1937.....	76	70	4	127	732	104	252	9	55
1938.....	77	42	4	127	715	104	253	8	57
1939.....	78	59	4	134	747	101	259	10	59
1940.....	83	82	4	143	933	127	277	11	60
1941.....	86	94	7	158	1,281	189	325	12	63
1942.....	95	107	9	160	1,704	220	371	14	68
1943.....	103	129	10	158	2,013	216	421	16	73
1944.....	107	145	11	161	2,053	156	454	18	81
1945.....	109	171	14	153	1,869	180	498	19	90
1946.....	120	227	15	167	1,770	283	532	20	109
1947.....	130	240	13	188	2,132	372	594	22	125
1948.....	131	244	17	230	2,462	468	702	23	143
1949.....	134	190	16	262	2,584	508	733	25	164
1950.....	144	261	19	285	2,766	550	745	27	180
1951.....	159	383	20	343	3,270	637	883	31	206
1952.....	172	313	19	396	3,637	779	965	36	225
1953.....	171	297	19	393	3,954	887	1,037	39	244
1954.....	159	310	20	402	3,903	869	1,005	40	272
1955.....	161	329	19	432	4,148	915	1,056	43	297
1956.....	172	371	22	498	4,586	1,210	1,177	49	334
1957.....	174	336	19	535	4,805	1,316	1,230	52	376
1958.....	176	271	24	526	4,745	1,336	1,200	55	409
	Wages and salaries							Supplementary labour income	Total labour income
	Public Utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance	Service	Government Non-military	Total wages and salaries		
	millions of dollars								
1926.....	31	112	179	102	346	151	2,332	34	2,366
1927.....	34	119	200	111	359	163	2,468	38	2,506
1928.....	35	127	221	126	384	174	2,674	41	2,715
1929.....	36	137	243	140	416	188	2,893	47	2,940
1930.....	39	142	246	136	419	207	2,738	48	2,786
1931.....	38	128	208	123	378	208	2,365	43	2,408
1932.....	34	111	172	111	323	188	1,937	38	1,975
1933.....	31	101	158	107	288	166	1,753	35	1,788
1934.....	31	105	176	103	294	185	1,898	41	1,939
1935.....	32	113	186	104	303	187	2,034	45	2,079
1936.....	32	122	201	110	312	193	2,191	50	2,241
1937.....	35	135	228	113	333	207	2,480	58	2,538
1938.....	36	130	221	114	344	226	2,458	57	2,515
1939.....	38	139	225	114	351	223	2,541	60	2,601
1940.....	38	154	255	115	370	238	2,890	69	2,959
1941.....	41	181	299	127	407	245	3,515	93	3,608
1942.....	43	191	306	139	433	296	4,156	126	4,282
1943.....	46	198	321	147	462	333	4,646	166	4,812
1944.....	48	220	350	159	500	354	4,847	151	4,998
1945.....	52	242	382	171	548	377	4,875	162	5,037
1946.....	65	285	445	204	641	416	5,299	168	5,467
1947.....	82	333	514	238	764	439	6,186	213	6,399
1948.....	107	380	610	267	869	508	7,161	253	7,414
1949.....	129	424	696	291	971	581	7,708	292	8,000
1950.....	140	455	760	319	1,034	620	8,305	324	8,629
1951.....	159	527	866	367	1,155	719	9,725	379	10,104
1952.....	179	597	943	406	1,291	829	10,787	431	11,218
1953.....	194	640	1,025	440	1,420	897	11,657	468	12,125
1954.....	204	673	1,091	482	1,538	990	11,958	494	12,452
1955.....	204	719	1,151	521	1,638	1,032	12,685	538	13,223
1956.....	239	805	1,264	583	1,806	1,157	14,273	617	14,890
1957.....	263	889	1,374	662	2,018	1,274	15,323	673	15,996
1958.....	285	924	1,432	719	2,209	1,406	15,717	717	16,434

TABLE 6. Annual Labour Income by Province and Region, 1926-58

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ¹
millions of dollars													
1926	—	8	100	69	177	598	962	166	119	135	420	207	2,366
1927	—	8	102	72	182	640	1,021	175	124	142	441	219	2,566
1928	—	9	108	76	193	699	1,107	188	134	153	475	238	2,715
1929	—	10	114	81	205	762	1,202	201	143	164	508	260	2,940
1930	—	9	106	75	190	727	1,141	189	134	154	477	248	2,756
1931	—	8	90	64	162	632	989	160	114	132	406	216	2,406
1932	—	7	74	52	133	519	814	129	92	108	329	178	1,975
1933	—	6	67	47	120	472	739	114	81	97	292	163	1,765
1934	—	6	74	51	131	512	804	121	86	104	311	179	1,829
1935	—	7	80	55	142	550	865	126	90	110	326	194	2,079
1936	—	7	88	59	154	594	936	132	94	117	343	211	2,241
1937	—	8	101	68	177	673	1,064	145	103	131	379	241	2,533
1938	—	8	102	68	178	667	1,061	137	97	128	362	242	2,515
1939	—	9	107	70	186	683	1,103	143	101	133	377	248	2,601
1940	—	9	122	77	208	778	1,272	158	112	147	417	279	2,959
1941	—	9	147	89	245	980	1,569	187	124	171	482	327	3,606
1942	—	9	183	104	296	1,197	1,834	206	132	185	523	425	4,282
1943	—	12	210	117	339	1,369	2,028	218	144	208	570	499	4,812
1944	—	14	228	126	366	1,411	2,081	242	163	233	638	496	4,998
1945	—	15	223	135	373	1,406	2,082	256	176	244	676	495	5,037
1946	—	16	232	153	401	1,493	2,257	291	204	289	784	544	5,487
1947	—	18	266	178	462	1,756	2,658	330	219	323	872	641	6,399
1948	—	19	267	198	484	2,007	3,105	383	243	386	1,012	794	7,414
1949	106	21	281	199	607	2,097	3,346	410	263	438	1,111	825	8,000
1950	116	22	289	209	636	2,237	3,624	437	278	486	1,201	915	8,629
1951	137	25	331	251	744	2,636	4,258	499	314	562	1,375	1,072	10,104
1952	151	28	367	260	806	2,906	4,720	551	350	648	1,549	1,214	11,218
1953	170	29	385	273	857	3,126	5,075	600	410	754	1,764	1,279	12,125
1954	177	31	391	280	879	3,214	5,204	604	439	782	1,825	1,302	12,452
1955	191	33	405	293	922	3,377	5,546	635	445	839	1,919	1,426	13,223
1956	215	36	440	327	1,018	3,817	6,198	700	499	961	2,160	1,649	14,890
1957	227	38	467	333	1,065	4,100	6,731	736	534	1,024	2,294	1,761	15,996
1958	230	40	478	340	1,088	4,210	6,936	763	566	1,088	2,417	1,742	16,434

¹ Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Canadian residents abroad.

TABLE 7. Annual Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Province and Region, 1926-58

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ¹
millions of dollars													
1926	—	1	13	14	28	183	323	26	6	12	44	53	631
1927	—	1	13	14	28	197	342	28	7	13	48	54	669
1928	—	1	15	14	30	211	378	31	8	15	54	57	730
1929	—	1	17	15	33	228	412	32	9	15	56	58	787
1930	—	1	17	14	32	208	356	33	9	16	58	53	707
1931	—	1	14	12	27	178	299	29	7	14	50	41	595
1932	—	1	11	10	22	143	243	23	6	11	40	31	479
1933	—	1	10	9	20	136	223	19	5	10	34	29	442
1934	—	1	12	11	24	154	258	21	6	11	38	36	510
1935	—	1	13	11	25	167	292	24	6	12	42	41	567
1936	—	1	14	12	27	185	319	25	6	12	43	46	620
1937	—	1	17	15	33	220	377	28	7	14	49	53	732
1938	—	1	16	13	30	216	367	28	7	14	49	53	715
1939	—	1	17	14	32	227	382	29	7	15	51	55	747
1940	—	1	22	18	41	281	485	32	9	17	58	68	933
1941	—	1	28	22	51	399	669	41	10	21	72	90	1,281
1942	—	1	42	27	70	543	852	52	13	24	89	150	1,704
1943	—	1	56	31	88	667	968	55	17	30	102	188	2,013
1944	—	2	61	33	96	676	985	63	18	34	115	181	2,053
1945	—	2	52	33	87	615	894	61	17	33	111	162	1,869
1946	—	2	44	34	80	575	859	62	18	36	116	140	1,770
1947	—	2	47	40	89	680	1,058	71	20	43	134	171	2,132
1948	—	2	53	45	100	773	1,235	81	21	51	153	200	2,462
1949	18	2	54	45	119	808	1,298	88	22	54	162	197	2,584
1950	19	2	54	47	122	850	1,407	88	23	58	169	218	2,766
1951	23	2	64	54	143	1,003	1,664	100	26	69	195	265	3,270
1952	26	3	76	57	162	1,121	1,846	112	30	82	224	283	3,637
1953	27	3	76	61	167	1,220	2,019	121	33	93	247	301	3,954
1954	31	3	72	57	163	1,210	1,963	116	34	97	247	320	3,903
1955	29	3	76	58	166	1,267	2,096	121	35	107	263	355	4,148
1956	31	3	84	62	180	1,396	2,323	134	37	121	292	395	4,586
1957	32	3	91	61	187	1,471	2,434	138	41	133	312	401	4,805
1958	29	3	84	62	178	1,464	2,381	140	43	135	318	403	4,745

¹ Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Canadian residents abroad.

TABLE 8. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, 1947-58¹

		Wages and salaries											Supplementary labour income	Total labour income
		Agriculture, fishing and trapping	Forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation, storage and communication	Public utilities	Trade	Finance and service	Government Non-military	Total wages and salaries		
millions of dollars														
1947	Jan.			15.3	163.3		56.3					464.6		490.7
	Feb.	23.1	63.1	13.3	166.0	67.0	57.6	17.9	195.6	237.4	98.5	471.8	49.0	488.1
	March			13.6	167.4		57.8					476.8		493.4
	April			13.7	169.4		57.6					481.0		497.8
	May	37.0	44.9	14.5	173.0	86.7	60.4	19.9	205.3	249.1	109.2	497.4	51.6	514.6
	June			16.1	174.8		62.0					515.2		532.8
	July			16.5	178.9		64.0					525.0		542.9
	Aug.	51.4	51.5	16.5	181.1	110.8	64.2	21.8	213.4	250.4	117.6	533.6	54.6	551.8
	Sept.			16.7	185.6		64.9					546.7		565.2
	Oct.			16.9	189.9		64.9					555.6		574.5
	Nov.	31.9	80.4	17.7	193.7	107.0	65.1	22.0	232.9	264.9	114.1	563.9	57.4	583.2
	Dec.			17.5	189.2		66.1					554.7		573.9
1948	Jan.			16.3	190.2		65.9					547.0		566.4
	Feb.	24.7	73.7	17.6	196.4	86.9	68.1	23.3	230.0	270.8	114.0	558.4	58.9	578.1
	March			18.0	192.8		68.4					551.7		571.5
	April			18.7	198.6		69.0					563.6		583.7
	May	37.4	46.5	18.6	198.9	112.5	71.9	26.1	239.7	285.3	128.0	581.3	61.8	601.9
	June			19.3	205.7		73.6					605.1		626.2
	July			19.4	206.3		75.4					611.6		633.0
	Aug.	52.9	53.8	20.0	209.4	140.0	75.5	28.7	250.8	283.6	136.4	619.3	65.1	640.9
	Sept.			20.3	217.0		76.3					634.9		657.0
	Oct.			20.8	217.3		75.5					636.4		658.8
	Nov.	32.8	69.5	20.8	217.3	128.5	74.8	29.2	269.9	296.8	129.5	635.6	67.4	658.3
	Dec.			20.5	211.5		73.3					615.8		638.3
1949	Jan.			21.7	213.8		72.6					614.3		637.0
	Feb.	24.6	54.3	20.4	214.0	103.4	73.5	29.8	264.9	306.1	134.7	614.6	69.2	637.8
	March			20.5	214.2		73.7					613.3		636.6
	April			20.2	213.5		74.2					619.4		643.0
	May	38.5	40.0	20.7	209.5	122.4	75.9	31.7	274.9	319.8	144.6	626.7	72.0	652.6
	June			21.5	215.6		76.5					653.4		677.9
	July			22.2	214.1		79.7					652.5		677.0
	Aug.	54.5	39.8	22.5	217.5	147.5	80.5	33.8	281.7	312.0	153.7	661.8	74.7	686.7
	Sept.			22.9	220.4		79.7					668.2		693.5
	Oct.			23.5	219.6		79.1					667.6		693.0
	Nov.	32.8	55.5	23.5	218.8	134.8	78.5	33.8	298.6	324.1	147.9	667.5	76.0	692.9
	Dec.			22.6	213.5		76.1					647.2		672.4
1950	Jan.			22.5	212.7		73.1					628.0		653.1
	Feb.	25.0	47.1	22.8	216.1	109.4	74.6	32.9	285.4	327.8	141.5	635.6	75.8	660.8
	March			22.8	218.4		75.4					643.9		669.4
	April			22.6	219.6		76.0					651.3		677.0
	May	41.3	49.1	22.5	222.1	137.1	78.9	34.6	294.8	339.7	154.3	673.8	78.4	699.9
	June			23.4	229.6		81.2					701.7		728.3
	July			24.1	231.3		83.0					705.6		732.4
	Aug.	59.7	69.2	23.2	233.1	157.6	72.6	36.4	304.2	332.6	165.0	702.1	82.8	729.7
	Sept.			24.4	242.7		64.7					736.1		764.5
	Oct.			25.1	245.3		83.8					741.5		770.3
	Nov.	37.2	96.0	25.9	248.2	145.9	85.2	35.9	330.2	353.2	158.9	747.3	87.0	776.3
	Dec.			26.0	246.9		83.0					737.9		767.1
1951	Jan.			26.3	252.7		84.0					736.3		765.6
	Feb.	28.3	92.8	26.6	254.8	123.1	84.3	36.4	324.9	363.9	162.9	741.0	88.7	770.5
	March			26.2	260.2		86.9					757.0		786.9
	April			27.0	266.1		87.4					770.5		800.9
	May	44.9	88.4	27.3	269.4	153.4	91.2	39.7	343.7	379.9	175.0	797.4	92.8	828.3
	June			28.7	276.6		95.3					826.1		857.6
	July			29.2	276.7		97.0					823.9		855.6
	Aug.	65.7	82.1	28.9	280.7	184.4	99.3	41.3	351.9	376.9	191.0	836.6	96.8	868.8
	Sept.			30.4	285.8		98.8					859.6		892.5
	Oct.			30.6	284.0		99.1					863.6		897.0
	Nov.	40.4	119.4	31.2	284.5	175.7	99.2	42.0	372.6	400.9	190.0	867.2	100.7	900.9
	Dec.			30.9	278.8		97.6					846.1		879.7
1952	Jan.			30.9	283.2		95.7					838.0		871.6
	Feb.	31.4	103.7	31.5	288.2	154.8	97.3	42.3	362.3	409.9	194.2	848.9	102.5	883.1
	March			32.2	294.0		97.7					862.4		897.1
	April			31.9	294.8		99.4					858.4		893.4
	May	49.4	56.2	32.4	296.2	185.1	102.1	44.0	376.6	427.0	204.6	881.1	106.3	916.6
	June			33.1	295.7		104.1					893.1		928.9
	July			33.2	298.9		106.0					902.9		939.0
	Aug.	69.7	59.0	33.8	309.5	225.8	106.2	45.8	387.6	417.9	218.4	921.9	109.8	958.5
	Sept.			34.1	317.3		105.2					943.6		980.7
	Oct.			34.3	318.9		104.4					948.6		986.0
	Nov.	40.9	93.8	34.5	323.2	213.7	103.0	46.9	413.7	442.4	211.8	953.2	112.4	990.8
	Dec.			33.8	316.8		104.5					934.8		972.2

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter, but represent three-month totals.

TABLE 8. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, 1947-58¹ - Concluded

		Wages and salaries										Supplementary labour income	Total labour income	
		Agriculture, fishing and trapping	Forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation, storage and communication	Public utilities	Trade	Finance and service	Government non-military			Total wages and salaries
millions of dollars														
1953.....	Jan.			33.5	321.5		116.1					931.8		969.3
	Feb.	30.2	73.2	32.7	326.6	178.2	102.8					924.2	113.1	961.9
	March			32.0	330.1		101.0					927.5		965.4
	April			32.5	328.1		115.5					948.6		986.8
	May	47.6	64.2	33.0	330.1	219.0	109.4	48.7	408.2	467.2	223.2	966.7	116.2	1,005.5
	June			33.2	332.3		111.4					988.3		1,027.5
	July			33.6	330.4		111.9					990.3		1,029.7
	Aug.	71.0	72.2	33.3	333.7	260.3	112.8	50.1	418.7	457.0	236.2	999.6	118.9	1,039.2
	Sept.			32.7	337.8		113.2					1,015.0		1,054.9
	Oct.			32.3	333.3		111.6					1,005.9		1,046.0
	Nov.	41.4	87.8	32.3	329.1	229.6	108.3	49.1	439.0	481.6	230.7	992.1	119.7	1,032.0
	Dec.			31.6	321.4		106.2					967.3		1,007.0
1954.....	Jan.			32.2	322.6		105.1					943.8		983.4
	Feb.	28.3	66.4	32.7	326.4	176.9	106.1	48.9	424.6	487.8	229.7	954.3	119.2	994.1
	March			32.0	326.1		102.6					950.3		990.1
	April			31.8	325.2		106.5					961.4		1,001.4
	May	44.2	64.2	32.6	322.8	210.7	108.0	50.7	437.2	506.7	244.0	980.5	121.7	1,021.0
	June			33.3	328.9		111.6					1,016.5		1,057.7
	July			33.9	327.2		113.7					1,020.1		1,061.5
	Aug.	64.7	82.0	33.6	327.0	252.0	113.7	52.6	443.8	499.4	262.8	1,023.5	125.2	1,065.2
	Sept.			34.3	329.0		113.7					1,039.8		1,081.9
	Oct.			35.3	326.1		113.8					1,036.2		1,078.7
	Nov.	41.6	97.6	35.3	323.9	229.1	112.1	51.3	458.8	525.8	253.4	1,027.5	127.5	1,070.1
	Dec.			34.9	318.2		110.5					1,004.0		1,046.4
1955.....	Jan.			34.8	320.6		107.6					981.6		1,024.0
	Feb.	31.1	73.5	34.8	329.7	177.4	108.7	49.5	439.8	528.0	246.9	987.6	128.0	1,030.3
	March			34.0	333.2		108.4					988.8		1,031.7
	April			33.6	338.4		112.3					1,008.0		1,051.3
	May	49.1	69.0	34.6	343.4	218.3	116.0	50.3	459.2	542.7	257.9	1,042.7	131.9	1,086.7
	June			36.1	349.1		118.9					1,078.2		1,122.8
	July			36.7	346.0		122.3					1,080.4		1,125.4
	Aug.	63.5	85.6	37.0	356.4	271.6	121.2	51.5	472.3	528.2	280.8	1,099.3	136.9	1,145.0
	Sept.			37.0	359.0		121.4					1,112.8		1,159.0
	Oct.			38.0	359.6		120.1					1,112.5		1,159.3
	Nov.	36.1	100.9	38.3	358.9	247.9	120.3	52.7	498.4	560.0	266.4	1,106.5	141.5	1,153.7
	Dec.			37.6	351.4		118.6					1,086.2		1,133.7
1956.....	Jan.			37.7	353.5		116.1					1,068.9		1,116.5
	Feb.	31.2	75.5	38.6	363.1	222.4	117.9	54.7	483.9	571.4	264.9	1,085.9	144.9	1,137.2
	March			38.5	368.7		118.9					1,099.2		1,148.2
	April			38.7	374.8		122.3					1,127.8		1,177.6
	May	49.5	81.3	41.1	377.9	297.4	127.3	58.6	509.9	594.9	287.8	1,172.3	152.6	1,223.1
	June			42.3	388.6		134.1					1,226.4		1,278.4
	July			43.2	385.6		138.3					1,233.4		1,285.7
	Aug.	70.4	101.8	43.7	387.9	367.0	138.3	63.4	524.8	590.7	311.7	1,244.9	158.3	1,297.6
	Sept.			44.1	397.0		139.3					1,268.9		1,322.2
	Oct.			43.8	400.2		137.6					1,267.5		1,321.1
	Nov.	43.0	112.3	43.7	399.3	323.6	136.8	62.5	550.4	631.9	292.4	1,256.7	161.0	1,310.5
	Dec.			42.5	389.6		132.8					1,218.2		1,271.8
1957.....	Jan.			43.4	391.7		129.7					1,198.2		1,251.7
	Feb.	30.2	82.0	43.9	392.4	274.8	130.7	61.2	537.4	647.2	286.7	1,207.2	161.7	1,261.1
	March			42.9	397.8		128.2					1,214.8		1,269.1
	April			42.0	397.8		132.7					1,230.1		1,284.9
	May	46.7	81.5	43.9	402.0	332.4	137.4	65.2	563.4	678.2	314.3	1,282.0	167.3	1,337.9
	June			45.7	409.3		143.8					1,324.2		1,380.8
	July			45.8	407.2		146.9					1,324.0		1,380.9
	Aug.	73.1	92.6	46.1	407.5	383.5	148.2	68.5	571.4	664.2	349.0	1,341.7	171.9	1,399.0
	Sept.			45.8	409.0		143.9					1,337.0		1,394.7
	Oct.			45.5	405.6		142.1					1,316.4		1,374.1
	Nov.	43.0	79.5	45.5	400.1	325.1	140.4	68.1	591.0	690.8	323.9	1,297.8	172.4	1,355.4
	Dec.			44.7	385.0		133.7					1,249.8		1,306.9
1958.....	Jan.			44.9	380.8		129.8					1,221.6		1,278.7
	Feb.	29.8	56.1	45.4	384.3	284.3	131.6	67.5	565.3	702.9	323.6	1,231.1	172.5	1,288.6
	March			44.7	388.7		129.6					1,238.6		1,296.5
	April			43.1	391.2		133.9					1,263.1		1,321.6
	May	49.2	61.3	44.1	400.1	337.5	140.3	71.5	583.7	732.2	347.6	1,316.4	178.1	1,375.9
	June			44.7	403.7		142.4					1,347.0		1,407.1
	July			44.1	401.0		145.0					1,345.1		1,405.4
	Aug.	76.9	68.4	44.7	398.6	396.2	145.1	73.7	590.5	721.3	373.9	1,350.9	182.2	1,411.6
	Sept.			43.9	403.5		142.9					1,373.7		1,434.9
	Oct.			42.5	398.8		142.3					1,356.3		1,417.7
	Nov.	44.5	82.8	42.3	400.9	337.7	141.7	72.3	616.8	771.4	361.3	1,351.4	184.4	1,413.0
	Dec.			42.0	393.2		139.0					1,321.8		1,383.2

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter, but represent three-month totals.

TABLE 9. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, Seasonally Adjusted, 1947-52¹

		Wages and salaries										Supplementary labour income	Total labour income	
		Agriculture, fishing, and trapping	Forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation, storage and communication	Public utilities	Trade	Finance and service	Government non-military			Total wages and salaries
millions of dollars														
1947	Jan.			15.2	166.7		58.4					481.1		497.4
	Feb.	34.6	58.7	13.3	167.0	83.9	58.7	18.6	199.2	238.4	103.9	484.2	49.6	500.7
	March			13.7	169.7		59.2					493.9		510.7
	April			14.0	171.2		58.8					497.7		514.7
	May	36.2	58.6	14.9	175.2	89.1	60.3	19.8	207.7	244.9	107.2	504.3	51.8	521.6
	June			16.0	174.5		61.0					507.4		524.9
	July			16.4	179.2		61.9					517.5		535.4
	Aug.	36.1	57.9	16.4	180.6	95.8	62.5	21.1	215.3	254.4	111.7	523.7	54.2	541.7
	Sept.			16.6	181.2		63.3					529.2		547.5
	Oct.			16.7	185.9		64.3					539.5		558.2
	Nov.	36.4	64.7	17.4	189.5	102.7	65.3	22.1	225.0	264.2	116.6	549.2	57.0	568.2
	Dec.			17.7	191.5		67.2					558.5		577.8
1948	Jan.			16.2	193.6		68.4					565.5		585.2
	Feb.	37.3	68.8	17.5	197.5	107.7	69.6	24.2	234.3	271.5	120.5	573.4	59.6	593.3
	March			18.2	195.0		70.1					571.3		591.3
	April			19.0	200.8		70.7					581.3		601.6
	May	36.5	58.9	19.1	201.9	115.3	71.9	25.9	242.5	280.1	126.0	568.8	62.0	609.5
	June			19.1	205.0		72.3					594.9		615.9
	July			19.4	206.6		73.0					602.6		624.0
	Aug.	36.7	60.2	20.0	208.9	121.2	73.3	27.7	252.9	289.1	129.3	607.6	64.7	629.1
	Sept.			20.1	211.9		74.3					614.4		636.2
	Oct.			20.5	213.0		74.6					618.1		640.2
	Nov.	37.2	55.8	20.5	213.4	123.6	74.7	29.3	260.8	295.8	132.1	620.7	67.1	643.1
	Dec.			20.7	214.3		74.7					622.2		644.8
1949	Jan.			21.6	216.8		75.5					634.4		657.4
	Feb.	37.4	51.0	20.4	215.6	126.2	75.6	30.9	270.0	306.5	142.0	633.5	69.9	656.8
	March			20.7	216.1		75.9					634.3		657.9
	April			20.6	215.3		76.2					636.6		660.5
	May	37.7	49.8	21.3	212.5	124.5	76.1	31.6	277.7	313.8	142.9	635.0	72.3	659.1
	June			21.3	214.4		76.9					641.0		665.3
	July			22.2	214.3		77.2					642.6		667.2
	Aug.	37.8	44.2	22.6	216.5	127.8	77.6	32.7	283.8	318.8	148.0	648.3	74.2	673.0
	Sept.			22.7	215.3		77.5					646.1		671.0
	Oct.			23.1	215.7		77.9					649.7		674.7
	Nov.	37.4	44.6	22.9	215.7	129.5	77.9	33.9	288.6	323.0	149.9	653.0	75.4	678.2
	Dec.			22.7	216.3		77.6					654.0		679.2
1950	Jan.			22.5	215.6		76.2					649.2		674.6
	Feb.	38.3	45.9	22.8	217.9	132.3	77.0	34.0	291.6	327.6	149.5	656.7	76.7	682.2
	March			23.1	220.0		77.9					666.3		692.1
	April			23.0	221.2		78.1					670.1		696.0
	May	40.5	60.5	23.1	224.8	139.0	79.0	34.5	297.4	333.5	152.7	679.8	78.7	706.0
	June			23.4	227.8		79.5					688.1		714.7
	July			23.9	231.3		80.3					696.6		723.4
	Aug.	41.5	76.9	23.3	232.2	137.4	80.7	35.4	306.5	340.3	157.0	690.1	82.2	717.5
	Sept.			24.1	237.2		82.3					712.6		740.6
	Oct.			24.6	241.8		82.6					721.2		749.6
	Nov.	43.0	77.9	25.3	245.7	141.3	84.3	35.9	319.2	351.8	160.6	730.3	86.4	759.0
	Dec.			26.0	250.9		84.6					744.0		773.3
1951	Jan.			26.4	255.8		87.3					759.2		788.8
	Feb.	43.6	90.4	26.7	257.4	148.4	87.4	37.5	332.0	363.1	171.9	764.4	89.6	794.3
	March			26.7	261.3		90.5					782.8		812.9
	April			27.6	267.7		89.9					796.7		827.4
	May	44.1	107.8	28.0	271.6	156.0	91.2	39.5	346.3	373.1	173.7	804.6	93.1	835.6
	June			28.6	274.4		93.1					811.1		842.5
	July			29.0	276.7		93.8					813.6		845.3
	Aug.	45.2	88.6	29.1	279.0	161.3	95.3	40.3	354.1	386.2	182.1	821.3	96.2	853.3
	Sept.			29.9	279.9		96.1					831.7		864.2
	Oct.			30.0	280.6		97.6					839.3		872.2
	Nov.	46.5	96.0	30.3	282.2	171.0	98.8	41.9	360.7	399.1	191.3	847.4	100.0	880.8
	Dec.			30.7	283.9		99.2					853.1		886.8
1952	Jan.			31.1	286.9		99.4					865.8		899.8
	Feb.	48.5	104.0	31.9	290.5	186.3	100.7	43.4	370.1	408.8	204.3	876.6	103.6	911.4
	March			33.0	294.4		102.3					893.0		928.0
	April			32.6	296.0		101.6					883.5		918.8
	May	48.8	69.7	33.1	297.7	188.8	101.9	43.8	379.3	419.6	203.4	885.9	106.6	921.5
	June			33.1	293.3		101.7					875.2		910.9
	July			33.0	298.6		102.2					886.2		922.3
	Aug.	47.5	62.4	33.7	307.4	196.6	102.0	44.9	389.4	428.7	208.3	902.8	109.2	939.2
	Sept.			33.5	311.1		102.2					912.5		940.2
	Oct.			33.5	315.8		102.6					923.6		950.6
	Nov.	46.6	76.8	33.3	321.6	207.7	103.0	46.8	401.2	439.9	212.9	935.9	111.8	973.2
	Dec.			33.5	323.6		106.0					945.5		983.0

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter, but represent three-month totals.

TABLE 9. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, Seasonally Adjusted, 1947-58¹ - Concluded

		Wages and salaries										Supplementary labour income	Total labour income	
		Agriculture, fishing, and trapping	Forestry	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation storage and communication	Public utilities	Trade	Finance and service	Government non-military			Total wages and salaries
millions of dollars														
1953	Jan.			33.5	326.4		120.3					964.5		1,002.4
	Feb.	46.8	74.9	33.3	328.5	215.8	106.4	47.4	407.2	452.4	217.1	955.1	114.2	993.1
	March			33.1	330.1		106.5					960.1		998.4
	April			33.5	329.1		117.9					974.4		1,013.0
	May	47.1	76.2	33.6	331.3	223.4	109.1	48.5	411.1	459.9	222.6	971.8	118.5	1,010.7
	June			33.2	329.6		108.7					968.6		1,007.6
	July			33.4	330.0		107.6					971.9		1,011.1
	Aug.	48.8	74.3	33.0	330.7	225.0	108.5	49.0	419.8	469.1	225.3	976.1	118.1	1,015.5
	Sept.			32.1	331.4		109.6					979.6		1,019.1
	Oct.			31.5	329.9		109.4					978.8		1,018.4
	Nov.	47.4	72.0	31.4	328.3	222.9	108.4	49.1	426.5	478.2	232.1	976.8	119.1	1,016.5
	Dec.			31.3	328.9		107.9					979.6		1,019.4
1954	Jan.			32.2	328.8		109.2					979.3		1,019.4
	Feb.	43.8	71.0	33.2	328.3	215.1	110.1	50.2	434.6	486.9	240.3	986.9	120.5	1,027.1
	March			33.1	326.7		108.3					985.6		1,025.8
	April			33.1	325.8		108.8					987.2		1,027.6
	May	43.4	75.5	33.2	323.7	213.6	107.3	50.9	439.7	496.9	244.0	985.2	121.9	1,025.7
	June			33.2	325.3		108.7					993.2		1,034.2
	July			33.5	326.2		108.9					999.3		1,040.5
	Aug.	44.1	81.9	33.2	323.7	218.3	109.4	51.3	443.9	512.4	249.9	998.9	124.3	1,040.3
	Sept.			33.8	323.2		110.1					1,003.6		1,045.3
	Oct.			34.3	322.5		111.5					1,007.6		1,049.6
	Nov.	47.5	81.8	34.4	323.2	223.6	112.1	51.1	446.3	521.6	255.6	1,012.5	126.9	1,054.8
	Dec.			34.8	326.0		112.5					1,018.9		1,061.5
1955	Jan.			34.9	328.2		112.4					1,022.3		1,065.2
	Feb.	47.6	80.7	35.1	332.6	217.1	113.4	50.8	450.9	526.7	258.3	1,023.9	129.4	1,067.6
	March			35.2	334.9		114.5					1,027.3		1,070.7
	April			35.1	339.4		115.3					1,036.6		1,080.3
	May	48.2	79.4	35.1	343.7	220.3	116.0	50.3	461.3	535.8	258.1	1,047.3	132.0	1,091.3
	June			35.8	344.3		115.6					1,049.8		1,094.1
	July			36.1	346.3		116.5					1,055.5		1,100.3
	Aug.	42.9	82.6	36.3	352.5	232.9	116.4	50.1	472.3	540.9	265.8	1,069.6	135.8	1,114.9
	Sept.			36.4	352.7		117.2					1,072.8		1,118.5
	Oct.			37.1	355.0		117.6					1,082.2		1,128.5
	Nov.	41.1	86.2	37.4	357.8	245.0	119.7	52.8	485.4	555.6	269.7	1,091.5	141.0	1,138.5
	Dec.			37.8	360.1		121.4					1,106.0		1,153.7
1956	Jan.			38.0	363.1		121.8					1,118.1		1,166.3
	Feb.	49.0	85.7	38.9	368.7	272.9	123.6	56.3	497.0	570.8	277.7	1,135.9	146.8	1,184.9
	March			39.7	372.1		125.9					1,147.2		1,196.8
	April			40.6	376.7		126.2					1,163.4		1,213.7
	May	48.9	91.5	41.6	377.6	299.0	127.6	58.6	511.0	584.9	287.7	1,172.7	152.6	1,223.6
	June			41.7	382.1		129.9					1,189.5		1,240.9
	July			42.4	383.0		131.3					1,200.0		1,251.9
	Aug.	47.5	95.9	42.8	383.7	315.2	132.2	61.6	524.6	605.6	294.8	1,207.5	156.9	1,259.7
	Sept.			43.4	389.6		134.3					1,220.4		1,273.2
	Oct.			42.8	394.4		134.8					1,232.1		1,285.3
	Nov.	46.7	97.8	43.0	396.7	323.4	135.7	62.5	536.4	627.6	296.6	1,240.1	160.6	1,293.6
	Dec.			42.9	398.4		136.4					1,245.9		1,299.8
1957	Jan.			43.8	402.9		136.4					1,255.7		1,310.0
	Feb.	48.0	93.1	44.0	400.8	334.1	137.5	63.2	551.8	646.8	301.0	1,262.0	164.0	1,316.6
	March			44.0	402.6		136.2					1,268.5		1,323.6
	April			44.0	400.9		137.5					1,268.2		1,323.5
	May	46.8	88.8	44.4	400.7	330.2	137.2	65.1	564.0	666.2	313.6	1,276.0	167.2	1,331.7
	June			45.0	402.0		139.1					1,281.3		1,337.5
	July			45.1	403.5		139.2					1,286.2		1,342.6
	Aug.	49.4	84.7	45.1	402.6	326.5	140.8	66.5	571.3	680.3	330.3	1,299.3	170.2	1,356.1
	Sept.			45.1	400.6		138.6					1,284.1		1,341.1
	Oct.			44.6	399.6		139.0					1,282.3		1,339.5
	Nov.	46.7	89.0	44.9	396.5	324.9	139.0	68.2	576.1	667.1	329.0	1,282.3	172.1	1,339.7
	Dec.			45.1	392.7		137.3					1,277.1		1,334.6
1958	Jan.			45.3	392.2		136.8					1,281.1		1,339.1
	Feb.	47.6	87.4	45.4	394.2	322.5	138.5	69.9	580.6	702.9	339.8	1,288.1	175.0	1,346.5
	March			45.5	394.2		138.2					1,291.8		1,350.4
	April			45.1	395.1		138.8					1,300.4		1,359.4
	May	49.6	86.7	44.5	398.1	334.8	139.6	71.3	584.6	719.0	346.4	1,307.0	177.8	1,368.3
	June			43.9	396.6		137.6					1,304.3		1,363.8
	July			43.5	396.5		137.5					1,307.3		1,367.1
	Aug.	51.9	82.5	43.8	393.5	338.5	137.4	71.6	590.7	738.9	353.5	1,309.2	180.4	1,369.3
	Sept.			43.4	394.4		137.6					1,318.7		1,379.2
	Oct.			41.7	392.8		139.1					1,323.0		1,383.9
	Nov.	51.4	74.0	41.9	397.2	339.8	140.0	72.3	600.5	767.0	368.8	1,337.0	184.0	1,398.4
	Dec.			42.3	400.0		142.5					1,349.3		1,411.0

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter, but represent three-month totals.

TABLE 10. Monthly or Quarterly Labour Income by Province and Region, 1947-58¹

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ²
millions of dollars													
1947.....	Jan.	—	—	—	37.7	133.3	200.4	—	—	—	64.6	43.8	480.7
	Feb.	—	3.9	64.2	40.3	34.9	137.1	204.1	75.2	49.2	72.3	65.5	488.1
	March	—	—	—	—	35.8	136.8	205.9	—	—	—	68.6	493.4
	April	—	—	—	—	35.2	136.4	208.7	—	—	—	67.6	497.8
	May	—	4.6	64.2	42.5	36.5	140.6	213.7	80.8	53.9	79.0	71.3	514.6
	June	—	—	—	—	39.6	143.0	221.0	—	—	—	74.8	532.8
	July	—	—	—	—	39.7	146.7	223.3	—	—	—	76.2	542.9
	Aug.	—	4.8	69.7	46.1	40.2	149.2	226.0	85.9	58.5	86.8	77.7	551.8
	Sept.	—	—	—	—	40.7	154.4	233.0	—	—	—	77.3	565.2
	Oct.	—	—	—	—	41.0	158.5	237.7	—	—	—	77.3	574.5
	Nov.	—	4.7	67.5	49.6	40.8	162.0	242.3	87.7	57.8	85.0	77.4	583.2
	Dec.	—	—	—	—	40.0	157.5	241.9	—	—	—	75.8	573.9
1948.....	Jan.	—	—	—	39.1	155.9	239.2	—	—	—	73.9	57.3	566.4
	Feb.	—	4.3	64.0	46.6	38.5	159.6	245.2	87.4	55.6	83.5	75.7	578.1
	March	—	—	—	—	37.3	154.8	242.0	—	—	—	76.9	571.5
	April	—	—	—	—	37.7	156.6	247.1	—	—	—	77.8	583.7
	May	—	4.8	64.9	47.7	38.3	162.2	251.5	93.9	60.2	94.2	83.3	601.9
	June	—	—	—	—	41.4	166.9	261.1	—	—	—	87.2	626.2
	July	—	—	—	—	41.5	171.3	260.3	—	—	—	88.7	633.0
	Aug.	—	5.0	68.8	51.0	41.3	171.4	264.4	101.8	64.5	104.2	90.5	640.9
	Sept.	—	—	—	—	42.0	177.1	272.7	—	—	—	91.3	657.0
	Oct.	—	—	—	—	42.5	178.6	274.0	—	—	—	90.5	658.8
	Nov.	—	5.0	69.6	52.6	43.4	179.2	275.8	100.3	63.0	103.8	89.4	658.3
	Dec.	—	—	—	—	41.3	172.9	271.7	—	—	—	87.2	638.3
1949.....	Jan.	—	—	—	47.9	170.9	270.5	—	—	—	84.9	81.8	637.0
	Feb.	22.8	4.5	66.1	49.5	47.8	170.5	271.1	95.8	60.0	100.7	85.5	637.8
	March	—	—	—	—	47.2	167.9	269.4	—	—	—	86.1	636.6
	April	—	—	—	—	46.9	168.7	271.4	—	—	—	87.7	643.0
	May	25.8	5.3	68.8	48.9	48.8	170.7	271.4	101.1	65.5	107.7	91.4	652.6
	June	—	—	—	—	53.1	175.1	281.6	—	—	—	95.2	677.9
	July	—	—	—	—	52.8	176.2	279.0	—	—	—	96.3	677.0
	Aug.	28.9	5.6	73.8	49.9	52.5	177.6	283.9	107.3	69.7	110.0	98.2	686.7
	Sept.	—	—	—	—	52.9	180.3	287.9	—	—	—	98.4	693.5
	Oct.	—	—	—	—	52.8	182.0	287.5	—	—	—	97.2	693.0
	Nov.	28.1	5.4	72.7	50.5	53.4	182.2	288.6	105.8	67.8	113.3	96.2	692.9
	Dec.	—	—	—	—	50.5	175.2	284.1	—	—	—	93.5	672.4
1950.....	Jan.	—	—	—	49.1	171.7	280.1	—	—	—	89.2	61.8	653.1
	Feb.	24.5	4.8	67.7	49.0	48.5	173.0	281.5	101.1	62.6	109.0	91.1	660.8
	March	—	—	—	—	48.4	174.3	283.4	—	—	—	92.4	669.4
	April	—	—	—	—	48.1	174.6	286.1	—	—	—	94.0	677.0
	May	27.8	5.7	71.3	49.5	51.4	180.0	293.0	106.9	68.8	120.2	98.4	699.9
	June	—	—	—	—	54.8	186.9	303.2	—	—	—	103.5	728.3
	July	—	—	—	—	54.8	187.8	302.7	—	—	—	104.9	732.4
	Aug.	31.7	5.9	74.0	52.9	53.4	186.7	303.9	112.9	73.3	129.1	102.4	729.7
	Sept.	—	—	—	—	56.3	197.9	316.9	—	—	—	108.0	764.5
	Oct.	—	—	—	—	56.7	200.4	321.4	—	—	—	106.9	770.3
	Nov.	31.7	6.0	78.4	57.2	57.4	202.8	325.9	116.0	73.5	127.7	106.4	776.3
	Dec.	—	—	—	—	57.2	200.4	326.3	—	—	—	103.9	767.1
1951.....	Jan.	—	—	—	55.6	200.1	328.6	—	—	—	102.1	77.7	765.6
	Feb.	28.4	5.3	75.9	59.0	55.2	203.2	326.3	114.4	70.7	125.0	103.3	770.5
	March	—	—	—	—	57.8	203.7	338.1	—	—	—	101.7	786.9
	April	—	—	—	—	57.1	208.0	342.0	—	—	—	106.3	800.9
	May	33.4	6.5	81.6	59.7	60.3	214.6	349.1	123.2	77.1	136.8	112.8	828.3
	June	—	—	—	—	63.8	220.6	361.0	—	—	—	118.0	857.6
	July	—	—	—	—	65.0	221.4	357.8	—	—	—	120.3	855.6
	Aug.	38.1	6.7	86.3	64.4	64.4	225.7	362.8	131.2	83.7	151.5	122.2	868.8
	Sept.	—	—	—	—	66.1	232.2	373.1	—	—	—	123.9	892.5
	Oct.	—	—	—	—	66.9	235.8	372.5	—	—	—	122.3	897.0
	Nov.	37.5	6.4	87.2	67.8	67.1	239.1	374.5	130.5	82.9	148.3	120.7	900.9
	Dec.	—	—	—	—	64.9	231.3	370.2	—	—	—	118.7	879.7
1952.....	Jan.	—	—	—	63.5	230.8	369.3	—	—	—	116.3	89.6	871.6
	Feb.	33.0	8.1	87.1	66.6	63.5	232.3	372.3	128.4	79.0	145.9	117.8	883.1
	March	—	—	—	—	65.8	230.9	379.2	—	—	—	119.2	897.1
	April	—	—	—	—	62.7	228.3	377.7	—	—	—	121.3	893.4
	May	36.1	7.1	90.8	61.8	64.9	234.2	384.4	136.7	86.5	157.2	127.7	916.6
	June	—	—	—	—	68.2	241.4	395.4	—	—	—	131.4	928.9
	July	—	—	—	—	68.6	245.4	394.2	—	—	—	134.0	939.0
	Aug.	41.7	7.5	94.5	64.1	69.1	244.3	400.2	143.6	92.4	171.5	136.4	958.5
	Sept.	—	—	—	—	70.1	251.9	409.4	—	—	—	137.1	980.7
	Oct.	—	—	—	—	69.2	254.9	412.0	—	—	—	136.4	986.0
	Nov.	40.0	7.2	94.8	67.2	69.8	258.0	414.2	142.7	92.2	173.1	136.2	990.8
	Dec.	—	—	—	—	70.2	253.8	411.4	—	—	—	135.4	972.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10. Monthly or Quarterly Labour Income by Province and Region, 1947-58¹ - Concluded

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total ² Canada
millions of dollars													
1953	Jan.				68.8	253.2	411.6				135.3	98.3	969.3
	Feb.	36.1	6.5	93.4	65.7	66.6	250.6	409.7	141.6	90.8	172.2	134.0	98.8
	March					66.3	249.2	411.1				135.3	98.7
	April					68.7	253.9	414.8				141.8	101.7
	May	42.9	7.5	96.9	67.1	71.8	257.9	419.3	151.4	102.4	187.4	146.9	107.9
	June					73.9	261.5	427.3				152.5	110.7
	July					74.7	261.5	425.1				154.9	111.7
	Aug.	47.5	7.7	98.2	70.6	74.6	265.4	428.9	156.5	110.6	201.7	156.4	111.8
	Sept.					74.7	270.5	437.2				157.5	113.0
	Oct.					73.3	271.5	434.4				154.0	110.2
	Nov.	43.4	7.5	96.5	69.3	72.3	269.7	429.7	150.0	106.1	192.8	150.4	107.3
	Dec.					71.1	261.3	426.0				144.5	101.6
1954	Jan.					68.9	255.4	421.6				140.6	95.5
	Feb.	38.5	6.7	93.7	67.9	70.0	257.1	424.3	143.0	99.6	180.7	142.0	98.4
	March					67.9	254.7	421.3				140.7	103.1
	April					68.5	257.2	424.9				142.5	105.9
	May	42.4	8.1	97.1	67.8	71.8	260.9	428.9	148.4	108.1	190.2	148.1	109.2
	June					75.1	270.6	430.8				156.1	112.8
	July					76.5	271.5	437.1				160.7	113.8
	Aug.	49.6	8.4	100.5	72.3	76.3	274.7	438.0	157.6	116.9	207.0	159.5	114.6
	Sept.					78.0	279.9	444.3				161.3	116.2
	Oct.					76.1	280.2	443.3				161.8	114.7
	Nov.	46.6	8.0	99.3	71.6	75.6	279.8	441.4	155.1	114.4	204.1	159.1	111.5
	Dec.					73.8	272.3	438.4				152.7	106.7
1955	Jan.					70.9	264.5	433.3				148.9	103.9
	Feb.	40.6	7.2	96.5	69.8	71.4	264.0	438.6	148.9	102.7	191.7	147.4	106.5
	March					71.8	260.1	442.2				147.0	107.5
	April					71.9	264.8	449.6				148.6	112.9
	May	46.3	8.8	101.0	70.6	75.4	273.3	459.1	157.5	109.8	204.6	157.3	117.9
	June					79.4	281.7	469.2				166.0	123.2
	July					79.9	283.6	464.8				168.2	125.9
	Aug.	53.9	8.6	103.9	76.1	81.1	291.2	472.2	164.8	118.5	225.4	170.0	128.2
	Sept.					81.5	297.0	480.7				170.5	127.4
	Oct.					80.2	299.0	480.1				169.2	128.9
	Nov.	50.6	8.4	103.4	76.7	80.0	301.5	480.2	163.9	113.6	217.2	165.1	124.7
	Dec.					78.9	296.4	476.4				160.4	118.7
1956	Jan.					78.1	288.4	470.7				158.7	117.2
	Feb.	45.4	7.9	103.8	76.9	78.8	291.8	481.8	161.3	107.4	211.8	159.9	121.2
	March					77.1	291.6	489.2				161.9	124.6
	April					76.9	299.2	500.0				166.4	131.5
	May	51.4	9.1	108.7	78.9	82.8	310.3	510.6	173.7	123.3	236.3	178.2	137.4
	June					88.4	326.1	526.2				188.7	145.2
	July					90.1	326.2	525.5				193.0	147.1
	Aug.	60.9	9.8	114.6	86.2	90.7	331.3	526.8	185.3	137.5	262.8	196.0	148.6
	Sept.					90.5	339.5	540.1				196.6	151.0
	Oct.					89.8	341.2	545.2				192.7	147.5
	Nov.	57.1	9.2	112.8	85.0	88.4	341.7	544.7	179.4	131.0	250.2	187.1	143.8
	Dec.					85.9	329.7	537.3				180.8	134.0
1957	Jan.					84.1	324.3	533.5				177.6	129.8
	Feb.	49.6	8.2	111.5	81.7	84.1	326.9	534.1	173.4	122.6	238.4	178.6	134.5
	March					82.8	325.2	539.7				178.2	139.7
	April					82.4	328.0	546.2				179.8	144.7
	May	56.3	9.5	118.6	81.4	88.4	340.1	561.4	184.0	134.7	255.0	191.9	152.0
	June					93.0	349.0	574.6				202.0	157.9
	July					94.1	348.9	573.8				203.5	156.6
	Aug.	83.5	10.4	121.3	87.3	95.0	352.9	580.1	193.9	143.9	274.7	205.7	161.4
	Sept.					93.4	357.8	578.4				203.3	158.8
	Oct.					91.3	356.0	575.5				196.8	150.7
	Nov.	58.0	9.5	117.4	82.7	89.1	352.0	575.6	184.9	133.2	255.7	192.0	142.7
	Dec.					87.2	339.0	558.5				185.0	132.6
1958	Jan.					84.0	331.1	548.4				183.3	128.7
	Feb.	51.8	8.3	113.4	80.4	85.0	332.4	550.1	178.8	126.9	245.8	183.7	134.1
	March					84.9	332.7	554.6				184.5	136.5
	April					84.6	339.2	564.9				188.7	140.9
	May	56.6	10.1	118.9	82.2	90.0	351.6	581.3	190.8	141.8	268.5	201.9	147.7
	June					93.2	357.5	593.7				210.5	148.5
	July					94.8	358.7	589.5				211.5	147.5
	Aug.	62.7	10.9	123.2	88.7	94.3	358.8	588.1	198.4	152.8	292.6	215.4	151.6
	Sept.					96.4	364.6	597.4				216.9	156.1
	Oct.					94.7	364.4	588.1				211.9	155.1
	Nov.	59.0	11.0	122.4	88.3	93.9	364.9	592.4	195.4	144.6	281.0	206.6	151.7
	Dec.					92.1	354.2	587.0				202.5	144.0

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter, but represent three-month totals.
² Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Canadian residents abroad.

TABLE 11. Monthly or Quarterly Labour Income by Province and Region, Seasonally Adjusted, 1947-58¹

	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ²
millions of dollars													
1947.....	Jan.				38.2	135.9	205.1				68.2	48.1	497.4
	Feb.	—	4.3	66.0	41.2	35.9	138.9	206.7	79.0	52.2	76.3	69.2	500.7
	March				37.4	141.3	210.9				70.1	49.1	510.7
	April				37.2	141.9	213.1				70.7	50.5	514.7
	May	—	4.5	65.6	43.7	38.2	143.3	216.6	81.1	53.9	79.2	71.4	521.6
	June				38.4	143.6	218.6				72.1	51.9	524.9
	July				38.9	145.8	223.2				73.1	53.7	535.4
	Aug.	—	4.6	67.6	45.5	39.4	148.4	225.4	82.8	55.7	82.5	73.8	541.7
	Sept.				39.4	150.1	228.2				73.9	55.6	547.5
	Oct.				39.6	153.0	232.7				75.2	58.6	558.2
	Nov.	—	4.6	66.4	47.7	39.2	155.8	236.8	87.0	57.5	85.1	76.6	568.2
	Dec.				39.9	157.7	240.9				77.8	60.6	577.8
1948.....	Jan.				39.6	159.1	243.8				78.0	62.8	585.2
	Feb.	—	4.7	66.1	47.5	39.8	161.8	248.3	91.5	59.0	88.3	79.9	593.3
	March				39.1	160.0	247.9				80.9	62.7	591.3
	April				39.9	162.6	252.0				81.4	64.6	601.6
	May	—	4.7	66.2	49.1	39.9	165.5	254.9	94.3	60.1	94.8	83.4	609.5
	June				40.2	166.9	258.0				84.2	66.0	615.9
	July				40.6	170.1	260.3				85.1	67.1	624.0
	Aug.	—	4.7	66.6	50.5	40.5	170.4	263.1	97.8	61.4	99.1	86.1	629.1
	Sept.				40.7	172.0	266.8				87.1	68.9	636.2
	Oct.				41.1	172.5	268.5				87.9	69.4	640.2
	Nov.	—	4.9	68.5	50.5	41.6	172.8	270.2	99.4	62.4	103.6	88.4	643.1
	Dec.				41.2	173.3	271.2				89.1	67.5	644.8
1949.....	Jan.				49.5	173.9	274.3				89.9	67.3	657.4
	Feb.	25.8	5.0	68.5	50.3	50.1	173.1	274.9	100.5	63.9	106.5	90.3	656.8
	March				50.0	173.4	275.6				90.7	67.9	657.9
	April				50.0	174.4	276.2				91.4	68.0	660.5
	May	26.3	5.2	69.7	50.2	50.3	173.8	274.7	101.3	65.5	108.1	91.5	659.1
	June				51.1	174.6	278.3				92.0	69.1	665.3
	July				50.8	175.4	279.3				92.5	68.9	667.2
	Aug.	26.6	5.4	71.5	49.3	51.1	176.3	282.2	103.2	66.4	110.3	93.6	673.0
	Sept.				50.9	175.2	281.7				93.8	69.0	671.0
	Oct.				51.0	175.7	282.1				94.5	69.4	674.7
	Nov.	27.1	5.3	71.6	49.1	51.3	175.7	283.1	104.9	67.2	113.1	95.1	678.2
	Dec.				50.8	175.5	283.5				95.6	71.1	679.2
1950.....	Jan.				50.8	175.4	284.0				94.3	68.2	674.6
	Feb.	27.6	5.3	70.5	49.3	50.9	176.3	286.3	105.7	66.8	115.3	98.1	682.2
	March				51.0	179.9	289.5				97.4	72.9	692.1
	April				51.3	180.4	291.4				98.1	73.6	696.0
	May	28.3	5.5	71.8	51.0	52.6	183.0	296.0	107.2	68.7	120.7	98.4	706.0
	June				52.7	185.6	299.2				100.1	75.8	714.7
	July				52.8	187.2	303.0				100.6	78.3	723.4
	Aug.	29.2	5.6	71.8	52.8	52.2	186.0	302.4	106.7	69.8	122.9	97.8	717.5
	Sept.				54.2	192.4	310.2				102.8	79.6	740.6
	Oct.				54.8	194.1	315.6				103.8	79.8	749.6
	Nov.	30.6	6.0	75.3	55.7	55.3	196.0	320.2	115.0	72.8	127.2	105.2	759.0
	Dec.				57.5	200.6	326.3				106.0	82.0	773.3
1951.....	Jan.				57.7	204.0	332.8				107.9	84.9	788.8
	Feb.	32.4	6.1	78.7	59.5	58.2	207.1	334.5	119.3	75.8	132.4	108.8	794.3
	March				60.8	210.4	344.9				110.6	64.7	812.9
	April				61.0	215.3	348.3				111.1	86.9	827.4
	May	34.2	6.3	62.2	61.9	61.7	217.9	352.1	123.4	77.0	137.9	112.9	835.6
	June				61.9	219.2	356.2				114.3	89.2	842.5
	July				62.9	220.7	358.0				115.5	86.5	845.3
	Aug.	34.9	6.4	64.3	63.8	63.0	224.3	360.4	126.8	79.6	143.6	116.6	853.3
	Sept.				63.5	225.9	364.9				117.9	91.1	864.2
	Oct.				64.1	228.2	366.1				118.8	93.9	872.2
	Nov.	35.8	6.4	65.7	65.6	64.5	231.0	368.9	129.8	82.2	147.6	119.6	880.8
	Dec.				64.9	231.6	370.5				121.2	97.6	886.8
1952.....	Jan.				65.7	235.8	374.9				122.9	98.3	899.8
	Feb.	37.1	6.8	90.3	67.0	66.5	237.4	379.2	134.1	84.6	154.5	124.1	911.4
	March				69.0	239.1	386.5				126.2	104.8	928.0
	April				66.2	236.7	384.5				126.3	102.0	918.8
	May	36.7	6.9	90.7	63.7	65.7	237.8	386.7	136.6	86.3	158.0	127.4	921.5
	June				66.1	239.5	389.8				127.2	87.6	910.9
	July				65.9	241.1	393.5				128.3	92.0	922.3
	Aug.	37.9	7.0	92.1	63.2	67.1	242.4	397.5	138.5	87.6	162.7	130.0	939.2
	Sept.				67.2	244.5	400.5				130.5	104.3	949.2
	Oct.				67.4	247.1	405.0				132.5	106.0	960.6
	Nov.	39.0	7.2	94.1	65.8	68.4	250.2	409.1	142.2	91.8	172.5	135.2	973.2
	Dec.				70.3	254.2	412.5				138.8	104.9	983.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11. Monthly or Quarterly Labour Income by Province and Region, Seasonally Adjusted, 1947-58¹ - Concluded

		New-found land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ²
millions of dollars														
1953.....	Jan.					71.3	258.7	418.4				142.8	108.0	1,002.4
	Feb.	40.9	7.3	96.4	66.2	69.7	258.3	416.6	147.8	97.5	182.7	141.5	106.0	993.1
	March					69.8	258.5	418.8				143.7	106.2	998.4
	April					72.4	262.6	421.7				148.3	107.3	1,013.0
	May	43.7	7.3	96.6	69.0	72.6	261.9	421.8	151.5	102.3	188.9	147.0	106.4	1,010.7
	June					71.6	259.8	421.2				147.4	106.5	1,007.6
	July					71.8	260.0	423.1				147.7	106.9	1,011.1
	Aug.	42.9	7.3	95.9	69.2	72.0	261.6	425.2	150.8	104.6	190.9	148.8	106.4	1,015.5
	Sept.					71.5	262.1	427.5				149.8	106.8	1,019.1
	Oct.					71.6	262.4	427.3				149.0	105.6	1,018.4
	Nov.	42.4	7.5	96.1	68.2	71.2	261.1	425.6	149.4	105.4	191.7	149.1	105.8	1,018.5
	Dec.					71.4	261.1	428.2				148.4	107.0	1,019.4
1954.....	Jan.					71.6	262.0	430.3				148.7	105.1	1,019.4
	Feb.	43.5	7.5	96.5	68.9	73.0	264.0	431.7	149.3	107.2	192.1	150.3	105.7	1,027.1
	March					71.8	265.3	429.3				149.6	107.6	1,025.8
	April					72.3	266.3	430.8				149.5	107.4	1,027.6
	May	43.3	7.8	96.8	69.6	72.4	264.9	430.3	146.4	108.0	191.8	148.4	107.7	1,025.7
	June					72.8	267.7	433.3				150.3	108.0	1,034.2
	July					73.3	269.1	433.6				152.5	108.3	1,040.5
	Aug.	44.6	7.9	96.1	70.4	73.3	269.6	434.1	151.9	110.1	195.0	151.2	108.7	1,040.3
	Sept.					74.4	270.5	434.4				153.3	109.6	1,045.3
	Oct.					74.4	270.8	436.4				156.1	110.1	1,049.6
	Nov.	45.6	8.0	99.1	70.9	74.6	271.4	436.0	154.6	113.6	203.1	157.8	110.7	1,054.8
	Dec.					74.6	272.3	441.6				157.4	112.9	1,061.5
1955.....	Jan.					73.9	272.3	443.9				157.4	114.2	1,065.2
	Feb.	46.0	8.0	99.3	71.1	74.4	272.4	447.5	155.7	110.8	204.1	156.5	114.5	1,067.0
	March					76.1	272.0	451.3				156.7	113.3	1,070.7
	April					76.2	274.4	455.5				158.6	115.1	1,080.3
	May	47.2	8.3	100.8	72.4	76.1	277.1	459.1	157.4	109.6	206.2	157.6	116.2	1,091.3
	June					76.4	277.7	460.1				159.0	117.4	1,094.1
	July					76.4	280.8	460.2				159.0	119.3	1,100.3
	Aug.	48.5	6.1	101.3	73.7	77.4	284.9	467.1	158.3	110.8	211.7	160.4	120.8	1,114.9
	Sept.					77.8	286.4	470.3				161.4	119.9	1,118.5
	Oct.					78.3	288.8	473.0				163.3	124.0	1,128.5
	Nov.	49.7	8.4	103.4	76.1	79.2	292.9	476.4	163.6	113.3	216.8	164.4	124.5	1,138.5
	Dec.					80.1	297.6	481.7				166.0	126.3	1,153.7
1956.....	Jan.					81.5	298.2	484.3				168.0	129.1	1,166.3
	Feb.	51.3	8.9	106.9	78.6	82.3	301.9	493.7	168.9	116.4	226.0	170.3	130.8	1,184.9
	March					81.9	305.6	500.3				173.0	131.6	1,196.8
	April					81.9	310.0	506.7				175.8	134.0	1,213.7
	May	52.3	8.6	108.5	80.9	83.6	313.3	509.2	173.5	122.7	237.7	178.1	135.0	1,223.6
	June					85.0	320.2	514.5				180.0	137.8	1,240.9
	July					85.8	321.6	518.3				182.4	139.5	1,251.9
	Aug.	54.9	9.0	111.5	83.1	86.5	323.7	520.6	177.9	128.5	246.5	184.6	139.5	1,259.7
	Sept.					86.2	327.0	528.6				185.9	141.8	1,273.2
	Oct.					87.6	329.9	537.3				186.7	142.1	1,285.3
	Nov.	56.3	9.1	112.9	84.6	87.5	332.6	539.9	179.4	131.4	251.0	187.2	143.9	1,293.6
	Dec.					87.7	332.6	544.5				187.9	143.6	1,299.8
1957.....	Jan.					87.8	335.8	549.0				188.0	143.5	1,310.0
	Feb.	55.7	9.1	115.0	83.7	87.9	338.8	549.6	181.9	132.7	254.0	190.2	145.5	1,316.6
	March					87.8	340.2	553.0				190.4	147.5	1,323.6
	April					88.0	339.3	554.0				189.8	147.4	1,323.5
	May	57.0	9.3	116.3	83.3	86.7	341.5	558.1	183.4	133.5	255.6	190.7	148.4	1,331.7
	June					89.2	341.9	560.6				192.0	149.7	1,337.5
	July					89.3	342.8	564.9				192.2	148.9	1,342.6
	Aug.	57.3	9.7	117.9	83.7	90.4	344.8	571.6	185.9	134.0	257.3	193.2	151.1	1,356.1
	Sept.					88.9	344.2	565.0				191.8	148.6	1,341.1
	Oct.					89.0	344.4	567.7				191.4	145.4	1,339.5
	Nov.	57.4	9.5	117.4	82.3	88.6	343.1	570.0	185.0	134.2	256.9	192.6	143.0	1,339.7
	Dec.					89.0	343.3	567.1				192.1	142.4	1,334.6
1958.....	Jan.					87.9	343.4	564.5				194.4	142.8	1,339.1
	Feb.	58.0	9.4	117.0	82.5	89.0	344.6	567.7	187.7	137.3	262.1	195.7	145.3	1,346.5
	March					90.0	347.7	569.4				197.0	143.5	1,350.4
	April					90.2	350.4	573.5				198.8	143.1	1,359.4
	May	57.2	9.8	116.7	84.0	90.1	351.9	577.7	189.9	140.1	268.6	199.9	143.4	1,366.3
	June					89.4	350.5	579.1				199.9	140.8	1,363.8
	July					89.9	352.0	580.1				200.1	140.8	1,367.1
	Aug.	56.5	10.1	119.8	85.0	89.9	350.8	579.3	190.2	142.5	274.5	202.4	141.9	1,369.3
	Sept.					91.6	350.9	582.8				204.7	145.7	1,379.2
	Oct.					92.3	352.8	580.5				206.6	149.7	1,383.9
	Nov.	58.4	10.9	122.2	86.2	93.4	356.4	586.5	195.4	146.3	282.7	207.7	151.8	1,398.4
	Dec.					94.0	357.9	594.4				210.1	153.6	1,411.0

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle of the month of the quarter, but represent three-month totals.

² Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Canadian residents abroad.

TABLE 12. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Province and Region, 1947-58¹

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ¹	
millions of dollars														
1947	Jan.				6.9	52.6	80.4				10.7	12.7	163.3	
	Feb.	—	0.6	11.2	9.0	6.9	53.5	82.2	17.1	4.8	10.2	10.7	12.6	166.0
	March					7.0	54.0	82.9				10.7	12.8	167.4
	April					7.0	54.6	84.0				10.7	13.0	169.4
	May	—	0.6	11.3	10.0	7.3	55.9	85.3	17.5	4.9	10.2	10.8	13.7	173.0
	June					7.6	54.7	87.2				11.1	14.1	174.8
	July					7.6	56.6	88.6				11.2	14.9	178.9
	Aug.	—	0.5	12.0	10.7	7.6	57.8	89.0	17.4	5.1	10.5	11.3	15.1	181.1
	Sept.					7.8	59.2	92.6				10.5	15.5	185.6
	Oct.					8.1	60.2	94.0				11.7	15.8	189.9
	Nov.	—	0.4	12.6	10.5	7.8	61.3	96.7	18.8	5.5	11.6	12.3	15.5	193.7
	Dec.					7.6	59.3	95.3				11.9	15.1	189.2
1948	Jan.				7.7	60.3	94.6				11.9	15.6	190.2	
	Feb.	—	0.5	12.6	10.2	7.7	62.1	99.1	18.6	5.2	11.7	11.8	15.7	196.4
	March					7.9	60.6	97.1				11.8	15.4	192.8
	April					8.1	62.6	100.1				11.7	16.3	198.8
	May	—	0.5	13.2	11.4	8.3	62.8	99.2	19.5	5.2	12.1	12.2	16.3	198.9
	June					8.7	63.4	103.6				12.9	17.1	205.7
	July					8.7	64.6	102.5				13.2	17.3	206.3
	Aug.	—	0.5	13.7	12.2	8.9	65.4	104.2	26.2	5.4	13.4	13.3	17.6	209.4
	Sept.					8.8	68.0	108.9				13.5	17.7	217.0
	Oct.					8.8	68.3	108.9				13.7	17.5	217.3
	Nov.	—	0.5	13.7	11.5	8.7	68.2	109.3	21.6	5.5	13.4	13.7	17.4	217.3
	Dec.					8.2	66.5	107.5				13.1	16.2	211.5
1949	Jan.				9.8	67.2	108.2				12.8	15.8	213.8	
	Feb.	4.1	0.5	13.3	11.2	9.7	67.5	108.7	20.6	5.0	12.8	12.8	15.2	214.0
	March					9.6	67.9	108.1				12.8	15.7	214.2
	April					9.6	67.5	107.6				12.9	15.9	213.5
	May	4.6	0.5	13.6	11.1	10.0	65.5	104.6	20.9	5.6	13.4	13.3	16.1	209.5
	June					10.2	66.3	108.4				13.7	17.0	215.6
	July					10.3	66.4	106.3				13.9	17.2	214.1
	Aug.	5.0	0.5	13.8	11.6	10.3	67.5	108.1	22.1	5.7	14.0	14.0	17.6	217.5
	Sept.					10.3	68.5	110.4				13.9	17.3	220.4
	Oct.					10.1	68.6	109.7				14.2	17.0	219.6
	Nov.	4.7	0.5	13.4	10.7	9.9	68.2	109.7	22.0	5.8	14.2	14.2	16.8	218.8
	Dec.					9.3	66.5	108.3				13.6	15.8	213.5
1950	Jan.				9.2	66.6	109.0				13.1	14.8	212.7	
	Feb.	4.1	0.5	12.7	10.6	9.3	67.4	109.7	21.5	5.2	13.7	13.6	16.1	216.1
	March					9.4	68.2	110.5				13.7	16.6	218.4
	April					9.8	67.8	111.2				13.7	17.0	219.6
	May	4.6	0.6	13.6	11.6	10.1	68.1	112.9	21.7	5.7	14.2	13.7	17.3	222.1
	June					10.5	69.7	116.6				14.2	18.5	229.6
	July					10.7	69.9	116.7				14.4	19.5	231.3
	Aug.	5.3	0.6	13.9	12.4	10.7	70.8	118.0	22.0	6.0	14.6	13.6	20.0	233.1
	Sept.					10.8	74.3	122.6				14.6	20.2	242.7
	Oct.					10.7	75.1	125.0				14.8	19.7	245.3
	Nov.	5.1	0.6	14.0	12.1	10.7	76.0	127.2	23.1	6.0	15.3	15.0	19.3	248.2
	Dec.					10.4	75.6	127.6				14.6	18.7	246.9
1951	Jan.				10.6	77.5	130.8				14.7	19.0	252.7	
	Feb.	4.8	0.6	14.4	12.2	10.5	78.9	131.0	23.6	5.8	15.2	14.9	19.4	254.8
	March					10.9	79.6	134.7				15.0	20.0	260.2
	April					11.1	81.8	137.1				15.1	20.9	266.1
	May	5.8	0.6	15.6	13.2	11.8	82.7	138.0	24.5	6.4	16.5	15.8	21.0	269.4
	June					12.3	83.2	141.6				16.5	22.8	276.6
	July					12.7	83.6	140.1				16.9	23.4	276.7
	Aug.	6.5	0.6	16.4	14.5	12.6	85.5	141.2	26.0	6.9	18.3	17.2	24.1	280.7
	Sept.					12.7	87.6	144.1				17.1	24.2	285.8
	Oct.					13.0	87.7	142.2				17.5	23.6	284.0
	Nov.	6.3	0.6	17.1	14.0	12.8	88.5	142.3	26.0	7.1	18.8	17.4	23.4	284.5
	Dec.					12.2	86.2	140.5				17.0	22.8	278.8
1952	Jan.				12.5	88.2	142.7				17.1	22.7	283.2	
	Feb.	5.8	0.6	18.1	13.7	12.6	90.0	145.1	26.5	6.9	18.7	17.3	23.2	288.2
	March					13.1	91.1	148.2				17.7	23.9	294.0
	April					13.4	90.4	149.1				17.6	24.3	294.8
	May	6.7	0.6	19.2	14.3	13.5	90.9	148.6	27.5	7.2	19.9	18.3	24.8	296.2
	June					13.9	91.0	153.8				18.7	18.3	295.7
	July					13.7	92.0	153.3				18.9	21.0	298.9
	Aug.	7.0	0.6	19.4	14.6	14.0	93.6	156.1	28.6	7.6	21.2	19.3	26.5	309.5
	Sept.					13.9	97.1	161.2				19.2	25.7	317.3
	Oct.					13.8	98.4	161.6				19.8	25.3	318.9
	Nov.	6.5	0.8	19.2	14.5	13.9	100.0	163.9	29.6	7.9	22.7	20.3	25.1	323.2
	Dec.					13.3	98.7	162.3				20.1	22.4	316.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Province and Region, 1947-58¹ - Concluded

		New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ²
millions of dollars														
1953	Jan.					13.7	99.8	164.7				19.5	23.8	321.5
	Feb.	6.1	0.9	19.1	14.7	13.5	101.5	167.6	29.8	7.6	22.1	19.9	24.1	326.6
	March					13.6	103.0	169.1				20.1	24.3	330.1
	April					14.0	102.2	167.0				20.1	24.8	328.1
	May	6.9	0.9	19.2	15.6	14.1	101.7	168.9	30.4	8.1	22.6	20.2	25.1	330.1
	June					14.5	100.9	170.7				20.8	25.4	332.3
	July					14.3	100.7	168.0				21.1	26.3	330.4
	Aug.	7.1	0.7	19.5	16.0	14.5	102.5	168.5	31.0	8.6	24.0	21.2	26.9	333.7
	Sept.					14.5	103.3	171.9				21.3	26.7	337.8
	Oct.					14.0	102.9	170.2				21.0	25.2	333.3
	Nov.	7.0	0.8	18.4	14.5	13.7	102.3	167.5	30.0	8.4	23.9	21.0	24.6	329.1
	Dec.					13.0	99.4	165.3				20.3	23.3	321.4
1954	Jan.					13.4	100.2	166.3				19.9	22.8	322.6
	Feb.	6.9	0.6	18.3	14.1	13.3	101.6	167.0	29.2	8.1	22.7	20.0	24.4	326.4
	March					13.2	102.2	165.4				20.1	25.2	326.1
	April					13.4	101.4	165.1				19.9	25.3	325.2
	May	7.6	0.8	18.4	14.4	13.6	99.9	163.1	28.7	8.4	24.0	20.3	25.9	322.8
	June					14.2	101.2	165.1				20.9	27.4	328.9
	July					14.0	101.1	162.2				21.1	28.7	327.2
	Aug.	8.4	0.9	17.9	14.5	14.0	101.8	161.3	29.5	8.8	25.1	21.0	28.9	327.0
	Sept.					13.7	102.1	163.1				21.3	28.8	329.0
	Oct.					13.5	100.4	162.4				21.2	28.6	326.1
	Nov.	7.9	0.8	17.4	13.7	13.5	100.3	161.6	29.0	8.4	25.3	21.0	27.5	323.9
	Dec.					12.8	97.9	160.2				20.5	26.8	318.2
1955	Jan.					12.6	98.6	162.3				20.3	26.8	320.6
	Feb.	6.7	0.7	17.7	13.5	12.9	100.6	168.5	28.5	8.1	24.5	20.3	27.1	329.7
	March					13.1	100.8	171.2				20.5	27.5	333.2
	April					13.6	102.0	173.8				20.8	28.0	338.4
	May	7.5	0.8	18.9	14.4	13.7	103.7	175.6	29.7	8.7	26.2	21.5	28.8	343.4
	June					14.3	105.0	177.3				22.3	30.1	349.1
	July					14.3	105.5	174.1				22.7	31.3	348.0
	Aug.	7.6	0.8	19.6	15.3	14.7	109.3	177.6	31.2	9.1	28.1	22.8	31.9	356.4
	Sept.					14.3	110.4	179.6				22.9	31.7	359.0
	Oct.					14.4	111.4	178.9				23.4	31.4	359.6
	Nov.	7.1	0.8	19.6	14.7	14.1	111.3	179.8	32.0	8.9	28.1	23.1	30.6	358.9
	Dec.					13.7	108.6	176.8				22.5	29.7	351.4
1956	Jan.					14.1	109.5	177.6				22.4	29.8	353.5
	Feb.	7.1	0.7	19.8	14.7	14.2	110.6	184.9	32.0	8.5	27.8	22.7	30.5	363.1
	March					14.0	110.4	189.9				23.2	31.2	368.7
	April					14.1	112.6	192.7				23.4	31.8	374.8
	May	7.7	0.8	20.9	15.4	15.2	113.6	192.6	33.5	9.3	29.8	24.0	32.5	377.9
	June					15.5	117.7	196.1				25.2	34.0	388.6
	July					15.7	116.1	194.0				25.3	34.5	385.6
	Aug.	8.2	0.9	21.8	16.4	15.9	120.1	191.2	34.4	9.8	31.9	25.3	35.3	387.9
	Sept.					15.7	121.9	198.4				25.5	35.5	397.0
	Oct.					15.3	122.3	202.5				25.5	34.6	400.2
	Nov.	7.7	0.8	21.0	15.6	15.1	121.9	203.4	34.2	9.5	31.8	25.2	33.7	399.3
	Dec.					14.7	118.8	199.3				24.8	31.9	389.6
1957	Jan.					15.0	120.1	200.8				24.8	31.0	391.7
	Feb.	7.5	0.7	21.9	15.2	15.1	121.1	198.9	33.6	9.3	32.1	25.0	32.2	392.4
	March					15.2	121.6	202.6				25.2	33.1	397.8
	April					15.4	120.5	203.0				25.2	33.5	397.8
	May	8.6	0.8	22.7	15.6	15.9	121.5	203.8	34.5	10.2	33.6	26.2	34.5	402.0
	June					16.4	123.5	206.7				26.9	35.6	409.3
	July					16.6	122.8	205.1				27.0	35.7	407.2
	Aug.	8.8	0.8	23.6	15.9	16.2	124.4	203.1	35.3	10.8	34.6	27.0	36.7	407.5
	Sept.					16.3	126.0	204.0				26.7	36.0	409.0
	Oct.					15.5	125.2	205.1				26.3	33.5	405.6
	Nov.	7.6	0.7	22.3	14.6	15.2	123.9	204.7	34.2	10.5	32.8	26.1	30.2	400.1
	Dec.					14.5	120.1	196.4				25.1	28.7	385.0
1958	Jan.					14.1	120.2	192.9				24.9	28.7	380.8
	Feb.	6.9	0.6	20.8	14.4	14.3	120.2	193.1	33.7	10.0	31.5	25.0	31.7	384.3
	March					14.3	121.2	195.5				25.3	32.4	388.7
	April					14.3	121.6	197.3				25.3	32.6	391.2
	May	7.4	0.9	21.3	15.5	15.1	123.2	201.3	34.9	10.9	33.1	26.4	34.0	400.1
	June					15.7	123.4	202.7				27.2	34.7	403.7
	July					15.6	123.0	199.4				27.4	35.6	401.0
	Aug.	7.4	1.0	21.4	16.5	15.3	123.4	195.8	36.0	11.4	35.0	27.6	36.5	398.6
	Sept.					15.4	123.6	201.7				27.4	35.4	403.5
	Oct.					15.1	123.2	198.1				27.7	34.7	398.8
	Nov.	6.8	0.9	20.8	15.7	14.8	122.2	202.4	35.7	11.1	35.0	27.5	33.9	400.9
	Dec.					14.3	118.7	201.0				26.6	32.6	393.2

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter, but represent three-month totals.
² Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Canadian residents abroad.

TABLE 13. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Province and Region,
Seasonally Adjusted, 1947-58¹

		New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ¹
millions of dollars														
1947	Jan.					7.1	53.3	82.0				11.0	13.3	166.7
	Feb.	-	0.6	11.2	9.5	7.1	53.6	82.1	17.5	5.1	10.5	11.0	13.2	167.0
	March					7.1	54.5	83.6				11.1	13.4	169.7
	April					7.2	54.9	84.4				11.2	13.4	171.2
	May	-	0.6	11.2	10.1	7.3	56.2	86.7	17.7	5.1	10.6	11.2	13.8	175.2
	June					7.4	55.8	86.6				11.0	13.7	174.5
	July					7.4	56.9	89.5				11.0	14.4	179.2
	Aug.	-	0.6	11.8	10.3	7.6	57.7	89.7	17.1	5.0	10.2	11.0	14.5	180.6
	Sept.					7.7	57.8	90.6				10.3	14.8	181.2
	Oct.					7.8	58.9	92.5				11.3	15.3	185.9
	Nov.	-	0.5	12.5	10.5	7.7	60.1	94.6	18.3	5.2	11.4	11.7	15.3	189.5
	Dec.					8.0	60.2	95.7				11.9	15.7	191.5
1948	Jan.					8.1	60.8	96.1				12.2	16.3	193.6
	Feb.	-	0.6	12.8	10.8	8.1	61.9	98.8	19.1	5.4	12.0	12.2	16.5	197.5
	March					8.0	61.0	97.9				12.1	16.0	195.0
	April					8.3	63.0	100.5				12.2	16.8	200.8
	May	-	0.6	13.2	11.3	8.3	63.5	101.2	19.8	5.2	12.3	12.4	16.5	201.9
	June					8.5	64.4	102.8				12.7	16.6	205.0
	July					8.6	65.2	103.4				12.8	16.6	206.6
	Aug.	-	0.6	13.4	11.4	8.4	65.5	105.1	20.8	5.4	13.0	13.1	16.8	208.9
	Sept.					8.4	66.6	106.7				13.3	16.8	211.9
	Oct.					8.5	66.9	107.3				13.3	16.9	213.0
	Nov.	-	0.6	13.6	11.5	8.5	67.1	107.4	21.1	5.3	13.3	13.2	17.1	213.4
	Dec.					8.7	67.4	107.9				13.2	17.0	214.3
1949	Jan.					10.2	67.6	109.1				13.2	16.7	216.8
	Feb.	4.5	0.6	13.6	11.8	10.2	67.6	108.6	21.0	5.3	13.2	13.2	16.0	215.6
	March					10.1	68.0	108.7				13.1	16.2	216.1
	April					10.0	67.6	108.0				13.5	16.2	215.3
	May	4.5	0.6	13.6	11.0	9.9	66.1	106.6	21.3	5.7	13.6	13.5	16.4	212.5
	June					9.8	67.0	107.5				13.6	16.5	214.4
	July					9.9	67.0	107.2				13.6	16.5	214.3
	Aug.	4.5	0.6	13.6	11.0	9.8	67.6	108.7	21.8	5.5	13.7	13.6	16.6	216.5
	Sept.					10.0	67.0	108.3				13.6	16.4	215.3
	Oct.					9.8	67.4	108.3				13.6	16.5	215.7
	Nov.	4.5	0.6	13.3	10.8	9.7	67.4	108.3	21.6	5.6	13.6	13.7	16.6	215.7
	Dec.					9.7	67.3	109.0				13.7	16.6	216.3
1950	Jan.					9.7	67.1	109.4				13.6	15.8	215.6
	Feb.	4.8	0.6	13.0	11.0	9.7	67.4	110.0	21.9	5.5	14.2	13.9	16.9	217.9
	March					9.8	68.1	110.8				14.1	17.2	220.0
	April					10.0	68.0	111.6				14.2	17.4	221.2
	May	4.6	0.6	13.5	11.5	10.0	68.7	114.5	22.0	5.7	14.4	13.9	17.7	224.8
	June					10.2	70.1	115.5				14.0	18.0	227.8
	July					10.2	70.7	117.7				14.0	18.6	231.3
	Aug.	4.8	0.6	13.6	11.9	10.2	71.3	118.5	21.6	5.8	14.2	13.3	18.8	232.2
	Sept.					10.5	72.9	120.4				14.3	19.1	237.2
	Oct.					10.5	73.9	123.8				14.3	19.2	241.8
	Nov.	5.1	0.6	14.0	12.3	10.6	75.0	126.1	22.9	5.8	15.0	14.5	19.4	245.7
	Dec.					10.9	76.6	128.7				14.9	19.7	250.9
1951	Jan.					11.0	78.0	131.3				15.1	20.3	255.8
	Feb.	5.4	0.6	14.7	12.7	11.1	78.8	131.7	23.9	6.1	15.8	15.3	20.5	257.4
	March					11.3	79.4	134.5				15.4	20.7	261.3
	April					11.3	81.9	137.4				15.7	21.3	267.7
	May	5.7	0.6	15.5	13.2	11.7	83.2	139.2	24.8	6.5	16.8	16.1	21.4	271.6
	June					12.0	83.7	140.1				16.3	22.2	274.4
	July					12.2	84.7	141.0				16.5	22.3	276.7
	Aug.	6.0	0.6	16.1	14.0	12.2	85.8	141.6	25.6	6.7	17.8	16.8	22.5	279.0
	Sept.					12.3	86.1	141.7				16.8	22.9	279.9
	Oct.					12.7	86.5	141.3				17.0	23.1	280.6
	Nov.	6.3	0.6	17.3	14.1	12.8	87.3	141.7	25.9	6.9	18.4	17.0	23.4	282.2
	Dec.					12.8	87.8	142.2				17.2	24.1	283.9
1952	Jan.					13.0	88.7	143.4				17.6	24.2	286.9
	Feb.	6.4	0.6	18.4	14.2	13.2	89.6	145.5	26.9	7.2	19.2	17.7	24.3	290.5
	March					13.4	90.6	147.7				18.0	24.7	294.4
	April					13.6	90.6	149.0				18.1	24.7	296.0
	May	6.6	0.7	18.9	14.2	13.4	91.4	149.3	27.7	7.2	20.0	18.5	25.0	297.7
	June					13.4	91.5	152.1				18.3	17.9	293.3
	July					13.3	93.0	154.0				18.5	19.7	298.6
	Aug.	6.4	0.7	19.1	14.0	13.4	93.8	158.6	28.1	7.4	20.8	18.9	24.7	307.4
	Sept.					13.5	95.5	158.8				18.9	24.3	311.1
	Oct.					13.6	97.1	160.8				19.4	24.8	315.8
	Nov.	6.5	0.6	19.3	14.7	13.8	98.9	163.8	29.5	7.8	22.2	19.8	25.2	321.6
	Dec.					13.9	100.4	165.0				20.3	23.9	323.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13. Monthly or Quarterly Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing by Provinces and Region,
Seasonally Adjusted, 1947-58¹ - Concluded

	New-found-land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Total Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	Total Prairie region	British Columbia	Total Canada ²
millions of dollars													
1953	Jan.				14.0	100.8	166.0				20.1	25.4	326.4
	Feb.	6.6	0.9	19.3	15.1	13.9	101.4	167.5	30.2	7.9	22.9	25.2	328.5
	March				14.0	102.5	168.0				20.5	25.1	330.1
	April				14.2	102.3	166.6				20.7	25.3	329.1
	May	6.8	0.7	19.2	15.4	14.0	102.4	169.1	30.6	8.1	22.9	20.4	331.3
	June				13.9	101.4	168.7				20.5	24.9	329.6
	July				13.8	101.7	168.9				20.6	25.0	330.0
	Aug.	6.6	0.6	19.3	15.4	14.0	101.9	169.0	30.6	8.3	23.3	20.7	330.7
	Sept.				14.1	101.6	169.6				20.9	25.2	331.4
	Oct.				13.8	101.5	169.5				20.5	24.6	329.9
	Nov.	7.0	0.7	18.7	14.8	13.7	101.2	168.0	29.8	8.4	23.5	20.6	328.3
	Dec.				13.7	101.2	168.5				20.6	24.8	328.9
1954	Jan.				13.9	101.5	168.4				20.6	24.4	328.8
	Feb.	7.5	0.7	18.5	14.5	13.8	101.7	166.6	29.7	8.5	23.6	20.6	328.3
	March				13.5	102.2	164.4				20.6	25.9	326.7
	April				13.4	101.8	164.3				20.4	25.9	325.8
	May	7.5	0.8	18.1	14.2	13.6	100.8	162.7	26.9	8.4	24.1	20.5	323.7
	June				13.6	101.4	163.0				20.5	26.8	325.3
	July				13.5	102.0	162.8				20.6	27.2	326.2
	Aug.	7.9	0.8	17.7	14.0	13.5	100.6	161.8	29.0	8.4	24.4	20.5	323.7
	Sept.				13.4	100.2	161.5				20.7	27.3	323.2
	Oct.				13.5	98.8	161.7				20.7	27.8	322.5
	Nov.	7.9	0.8	17.7	14.0	13.5	99.3	162.1	28.9	8.3	25.0	20.6	323.2
	Dec.				13.4	99.7	163.6				20.9	28.4	326.0
1955	Jan.				13.0	100.1	165.4				21.0	28.7	326.2
	Feb.	7.2	0.7	18.1	13.9	13.4	101.3	168.7	29.0	8.5	25.5	21.0	332.8
	March				13.5	101.5	170.4				21.0	28.5	334.9
	April				13.7	102.8	172.6				21.5	28.7	339.4
	May	7.3	0.7	18.7	14.4	13.7	104.6	174.7	29.8	8.7	26.3	21.6	343.7
	June				13.7	104.8	174.8				21.7	29.3	344.3
	July				13.8	106.1	174.7				22.0	29.7	346.3
	Aug.	7.2	0.8	19.2	14.6	14.0	107.7	178.0	30.6	8.8	27.2	22.3	352.5
	Sept.				14.0	108.0	178.2				22.3	30.1	352.7
	Oct.				14.3	109.4	177.9				22.9	30.5	355.0
	Nov.	7.2	0.8	19.9	15.0	14.2	110.2	179.6	31.9	9.0	27.9	23.0	357.8
	Dec.				14.4	110.6	180.7				22.9	31.3	360.1
1956	Jan.				14.7	111.3	181.8				23.2	32.0	363.1
	Feb.	7.7	0.8	20.2	15.3	14.7	111.6	186.6	32.7	8.9	28.9	23.5	368.7
	March				14.6	111.7	189.5				23.8	32.3	372.1
	April				14.5	113.8	191.3				24.1	32.6	376.7
	May	7.5	0.8	20.8	15.2	14.9	114.5	191.5	33.5	9.2	29.9	24.1	377.6
	June				14.9	116.9	193.0				24.4	32.9	382.1
	July				15.0	116.7	194.0				24.4	32.9	383.0
	Aug.	7.7	0.8	21.2	15.7	15.2	118.1	192.6	33.7	9.4	30.8	24.6	383.7
	Sept.				15.2	119.1	196.8				24.9	33.6	389.6
	Oct.				15.3	120.0	200.6				24.9	33.6	394.4
	Nov.	7.9	0.8	21.3	15.9	15.2	120.7	201.9	34.1	9.5	31.7	25.1	396.7
	Dec.				15.4	121.2	203.0				25.3	33.5	398.4
1957	Jan.				15.7	122.1	205.7				25.7	33.6	402.9
	Feb.	8.1	0.8	22.6	15.7	15.7	122.6	202.4	34.4	9.9	33.3	25.9	400.8
	March				15.8	123.1	203.2				26.0	34.3	402.6
	April				15.8	122.1	202.6				25.9	34.4	400.9
	May	8.3	0.8	22.6	15.5	15.7	122.1	202.3	34.5	10.1	33.5	26.1	400.7
	June				15.7	122.6	203.2				26.1	34.4	402.0
	July				15.8	122.9	204.4				26.1	34.2	403.5
	Aug.	8.2	0.7	23.0	15.2	15.7	122.6	203.7	34.5	10.4	33.5	26.2	402.6
	Sept.				15.6	123.0	201.7				26.1	34.2	400.6
	Oct.				15.3	122.7	203.1				25.8	32.6	399.6
	Nov.	7.8	0.7	22.3	14.9	15.3	122.6	202.5	34.2	10.4	32.9	25.9	396.5
	Dec.				15.1	122.4	199.4				25.8	30.0	392.7
1958	Jan.				14.9	122.4	197.7				25.9	31.1	392.2
	Feb.	7.5	0.8	21.4	15.0	14.9	122.1	197.5	34.3	10.6	32.7	25.9	394.2
	March				14.9	122.6	196.9				26.0	33.6	394.2
	April				14.8	123.2	197.5				26.1	33.5	395.1
	May	7.2	0.8	21.3	15.3	14.9	123.6	199.5	34.8	10.8	33.1	26.3	398.1
	June				14.9	122.6	198.9				26.3	33.7	396.6
	July				14.8	122.8	198.4				26.5	33.9	396.5
	Aug.	6.9	0.9	20.8	15.7	14.7	121.5	196.3	35.3	10.9	33.8	26.7	393.5
	Sept.				14.8	120.5	198.5				28.8	33.8	394.4
	Oct.				15.0	120.7	198.1				27.2	33.8	392.8
	Nov.	6.9	0.9	20.9	16.0	15.0	120.9	200.1	35.7	11.0	35.0	27.3	397.2
	Dec.				14.7	120.8	203.4				27.2	33.9	400.0

¹ Quarterly figures are entered opposite the middle month of the quarter, but represent three-months totals.
² Includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Canadian residents abroad.

TABLE 14. Quarterly Indexes of Seasonality in Wages and Salaries by Industry, and Supplementary Labour Income, 1947-58

	Agriculture, fishing and trapping ¹				Manufacturing ²				Public utilities ²				Government non-military ¹			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947.....	66.8	102.2	142.4	87.6	98.7	99.3	100.9	101.1	96.0	100.4	103.9	99.7	94.8	101.9	105.3	97.9
1948.....	66.2	102.5	144.1	88.2	98.9	99.4	100.9	100.9	96.2	100.3	103.7	99.8	94.6	101.6	105.5	98.0
1949.....	65.8	102.1	144.2	87.2	99.0	99.5	100.9	100.6	96.5	100.3	103.3	99.9	94.9	101.2	105.3	98.7
1950.....	65.3	102.0	143.9	86.5	99.1	99.6	100.9	100.4	96.8	100.4	102.8	100.0	94.6	101.0	105.1	98.9
1951.....	64.9	101.8	145.4	86.9	99.1	99.9	100.9	100.1	97.0	100.4	102.5	100.1	94.8	100.7	104.9	99.3
1952.....	64.7	101.2	146.7	87.8	99.3	100.0	100.9	99.8	97.2	100.3	102.3	100.2	95.1	100.6	104.8	99.5
1953.....	64.5	101.1	145.5	87.3	99.3	100.1	101.0	99.6	97.4	100.2	102.3	100.1	95.3	100.3	104.8	99.4
1954.....	64.6	101.8	146.7	87.6	99.2	100.2	101.0	99.6	97.5	100.0	102.5	100.0	95.6	100.0	105.2	99.1
1955.....	65.3	101.9	148.0	87.8	98.9	100.3	101.1	99.7	97.4	100.0	102.7	99.9	95.6	99.9	105.6	98.8
1956.....	63.7	101.2	148.2	88.3	98.4	100.4	101.2	100.0	97.1	100.0	103.0	99.9	95.4	100.0	105.7	98.6
1957.....	62.9	99.8	148.0	88.3	98.0	100.5	101.4	100.1	96.8	100.2	103.0	100.0	95.3	100.2	105.7	98.4
1958.....	62.8	99.2	148.2	86.6	97.8	100.4	101.6	100.2	96.6	100.4	103.0	100.0	95.2	100.3	105.8	98.5
	Forestry ²				Construction ²				Trade ²				Supplementary labour income ²			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947.....	108.9	77.4	88.8	124.9	80.6	97.9	116.5	105.0	98.3	99.0	99.2	103.5	98.6	99.6	100.7	100.7
1948.....	107.5	78.8	89.1	124.6	81.2	98.0	116.1	104.7	98.3	99.0	99.2	103.5	98.8	99.7	100.6	100.4
1949.....	106.3	79.9	89.7	124.1	82.0	98.4	115.5	104.1	98.1	99.1	99.3	103.5	99.0	99.6	100.7	100.8
1950.....	104.6	81.3	90.3	123.8	82.9	98.7	114.9	103.5	98.0	99.2	99.3	103.5	98.8	99.6	100.7	100.7
1951.....	102.6	82.3	91.9	123.2	83.3	98.7	114.8	103.2	97.9	99.3	99.4	103.4	99.0	99.7	100.6	100.7
1952.....	100.1	83.3	94.0	122.6	83.3	98.3	115.1	103.3	97.9	99.3	99.6	103.2	98.9	99.7	100.5	100.5
1953.....	97.4	84.0	97.0	121.6	82.8	98.2	115.9	103.1	97.9	99.3	99.6	103.0	99.0	99.7	100.7	100.5
1954.....	94.4	85.2	100.5	119.9	82.2	98.6	116.5	102.7	97.7	99.5	100.0	102.8	98.9	99.8	100.7	100.5
1955.....	91.1	87.0	104.2	117.7	82.0	99.3	117.0	101.7	97.5	99.6	100.1	102.8	98.9	99.9	100.6	100.4
1956.....	88.6	89.1	106.8	115.5	82.1	100.0	117.2	100.7	97.4	99.8	100.1	102.7	98.7	100.0	100.9	100.2
1957.....	87.0	91.0	108.4	113.6	82.2	100.5	117.3	100.0	97.4	99.9	100.1	102.6	96.6	100.1	101.0	100.2
1958.....	86.2	92.4	109.3	112.1	82.1	100.9	117.3	99.7	97.4	99.9	100.0	102.7	98.6	100.2	101.0	100.2
	Mining ²				Transportation, storage and communication ²				Finance and service ²				Total labour income ²			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947.....	100.1	98.9	100.4	100.6	97.5	99.9	102.9	99.7	99.6	101.7	98.4	100.3	96.9	99.0	102.2	101.6
1948.....	100.0	98.9	100.2	100.9	97.3	99.8	103.1	99.9	99.7	101.9	98.1	100.3	96.9	99.2	102.2	101.4
1949.....	99.9	98.8	100.1	101.2	96.9	99.7	103.3	100.1	99.9	101.9	97.9	100.3	96.9	99.4	102.3	101.3
1950.....	99.6	98.7	100.2	101.5	96.6	99.6	103.5	100.2	100.1	101.9	97.7	100.4	96.8	99.4	102.1	101.4
1951.....	99.2	98.6	100.5	101.7	96.3	100.0	103.6	100.2	100.2	101.8	97.6	100.5	97.0	99.2	102.1	101.4
1952.....	98.8	98.5	100.8	101.9	96.2	100.2	103.6	100.1	100.3	101.8	97.5	100.6	96.8	99.6	102.4	101.1
1953.....	98.5	98.3	101.1	102.1	96.0	100.2	103.7	100.1	100.3	101.6	97.4	100.7	96.7	99.6	102.6	101.0
1954.....	98.4	98.3	101.4	101.9	95.8	100.2	103.9	100.1	100.2	101.6	97.5	100.8	96.6	99.7	102.7	100.9
1955.....	96.4	98.3	101.8	101.5	95.5	100.1	104.3	100.1	100.2	101.3	97.7	100.8	96.3	99.8	102.8	100.8
1956.....	98.6	98.6	101.9	100.9	95.2	100.1	104.8	100.2	100.1	101.7	97.5	100.7	95.9	100.0	103.2	100.6
1957.....	96.8	96.7	101.6	100.7	94.8	100.1	104.9	100.3	100.1	101.8	97.6	100.5	95.7	100.3	103.3	100.5
1958.....	99.0	98.8	101.5	100.7	94.6	100.2	105.0	100.4	100.0	101.8	97.6	100.6	95.7	100.3	103.3	100.5

¹ Quarterly indexes are weighted arithmetic averages of the three months.² Quarterly indexes are arithmetic averages of the three months.

TABLE 13. Quarterly Indexes of Seasonality in Labour Income by Province and Region, 1947-58

	Newfoundland ¹				New Brunswick ¹				Ontario ¹				Alberta ¹			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947	-	-	-	-	97.9	96.7	101.4	104.0	98.1	99.3	100.8	101.7	94.8	99.7	105.5	100.1
1948	-	-	-	-	98.0	97.0	101.4	103.7	98.2	99.3	100.9	101.5	94.8	99.6	105.3	100.3
1949	88.7	98.2	108.8	104.4	98.5	97.2	101.2	103.2	98.3	99.4	100.9	101.4	94.7	99.7	105.2	100.4
1950	88.8	98.2	108.9	104.1	99.0	97.2	101.0	102.8	98.4	99.5	100.9	101.2	94.6	99.7	105.2	100.4
1951	88.8	98.3	109.4	103.5	99.4	97.1	101.1	102.4	98.4	99.6	101.0	101.1	94.6	99.7	105.3	100.4
1952	88.8	98.1	110.1	102.9	99.5	97.1	101.5	102.1	98.4	99.7	101.1	101.0	94.5	99.5	105.5	100.5
1953	88.6	98.1	110.8	102.4	99.1	97.3	102.0	101.7	98.3	99.8	101.2	100.7	94.3	99.3	105.7	100.6
1954	88.5	97.9	111.2	102.2	98.7	97.4	102.6	101.3	98.1	100.0	101.3	100.6	94.1	99.2	106.1	100.6
1955	88.5	98.1	111.3	102.0	98.2	97.6	103.3	101.0	97.9	100.2	101.4	100.4	94.0	99.1	106.6	100.2
1956	88.7	98.4	111.2	101.7	97.9	97.6	103.8	100.6	97.5	100.4	101.6	100.4	93.9	99.5	106.8	99.9
1957	89.0	98.8	111.0	101.3	97.7	97.7	104.2	100.4	97.3	100.6	101.8	100.3	93.9	99.8	106.8	99.6
1958	89.3	99.0	110.9	101.0	97.5	97.9	104.4	100.2	97.2	100.6	101.9	100.3	93.8	100.0	106.6	99.5
	Prince Edward Island ¹				Atlantic region ²				Manitoba ¹				Prairie region ²			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947	91.9	102.9	104.6	100.8	97.2	97.8	102.5	102.6	95.3	99.7	104.1	100.9	94.8	99.8	104.7	100.4
1948	91.4	102.9	104.7	101.0	97.1	97.8	102.5	102.7	95.4	99.6	104.1	101.0	94.8	99.7	104.7	100.6
1949	90.4	103.3	105.2	101.2	95.5	98.3	103.5	102.4	95.5	99.6	104.0	101.0	94.7	99.8	104.6	100.6
1950	89.7	103.7	105.5	101.1	95.6	98.5	103.3	102.2	95.6	99.7	103.9	100.9	94.8	99.8	104.6	100.7
1951	89.5	103.9	105.9	100.7	95.4	98.2	103.2	102.8	95.7	100.0	103.7	100.7	94.7	99.6	104.7	100.6
1952	89.7	103.7	106.0	100.6	95.8	98.9	103.8	101.5	95.8	100.0	103.7	100.5	94.7	99.9	104.8	100.4
1953	89.7	103.7	105.9	100.6	95.7	99.0	104.0	101.2	95.8	100.0	103.7	100.4	94.5	99.7	105.0	100.5
1954	89.6	103.7	105.9	100.7	95.5	98.9	104.4	100.9	95.8	100.0	103.8	100.3	94.4	99.7	105.4	100.5
1955	89.5	103.7	106.3	100.6	95.4	99.1	104.7	100.6	95.7	100.0	104.0	100.2	94.2	99.7	105.8	100.2
1956	89.3	103.3	106.9	100.5	95.2	99.0	105.0	100.5	95.5	100.1	104.2	100.0	94.0	99.9	105.9	99.8
1957	88.9	103.0	107.6	100.4	95.3	99.2	105.2	100.4	95.4	100.3	104.3	100.0	94.0	100.2	106.1	99.6
1958	88.5	102.9	107.8	100.5	95.1	99.3	105.2	100.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	100.0	93.9	100.4	106.0	99.5
	Nova Scotia ¹				Quebec ¹				Saskatchewan ¹				British Columbia ¹			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947	97.2	97.9	103.2	101.7	98.0	98.0	101.4	102.6	94.3	100.0	105.0	100.7	93.3	100.4	105.6	100.8
1948	96.8	96.2	103.2	101.7	98.0	98.1	101.5	102.5	94.2	100.0	105.0	100.8	93.2	100.5	105.5	100.8
1949	96.4	98.8	103.1	101.7	97.9	98.4	101.4	102.4	94.0	100.1	105.0	101.0	93.1	100.8	105.3	100.9
1950	96.2	99.4	103.0	101.4	97.8	98.6	101.3	102.3	93.8	100.1	105.0	101.0	93.1	101.1	105.1	100.8
1951	98.3	99.9	102.8	101.0	97.8	98.7	101.3	102.3	93.7	100.2	105.2	101.0	93.2	101.3	104.8	100.7
1952	96.6	100.1	102.6	100.7	97.7	98.6	101.5	102.3	93.6	100.2	105.4	100.8	93.4	101.3	104.8	100.5
1953	96.9	100.2	102.4	100.4	97.4	98.6	101.7	102.3	93.3	100.2	105.8	100.7	93.3	101.3	105.1	100.2
1954	97.1	100.2	102.5	100.2	97.0	98.7	102.1	102.2	92.9	100.1	106.2	100.7	93.2	101.4	105.6	99.6
1955	97.2	100.2	102.6	100.1	96.6	98.9	102.4	102.1	92.6	100.2	106.8	100.4	93.0	101.6	106.0	99.4
1956	97.1	100.1	102.8	100.0	96.3	99.2	102.6	101.8	92.4	100.6	107.2	99.9	92.8	101.9	106.3	99.1
1957	97.0	100.1	102.8	100.0	96.2	99.5	102.7	101.6	92.4	100.9	107.4	99.3	92.6	102.1	106.3	98.9
1958	96.9	100.2	102.8	100.2	96.2	99.6	102.7	101.5	92.5	101.3	107.4	99.0	92.5	102.3	106.2	98.9

¹ Quarterly indexes are weighted arithmetic averages of the three months.

² Quarterly indexes are arithmetic averages of the three months.

TABLE 16. Quarterly Indexes of Seasonality in Manufacturing Wages and Salaries by Province and Region, 1947-58

	Newfoundland ¹				New Brunswick ¹				Ontario ¹				Alberta ¹			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947	-	-	-	-	94.1	101.2	105.7	98.9	99.0	99.6	100.2	101.3	96.8	97.7	102.7	102.7
1948	-	-	-	-	94.6	100.9	105.7	98.8	99.3	99.5	100.2	101.1	96.8	98.0	102.6	102.5
1949	89.8	99.6	109.0	101.8	95.1	100.5	105.6	98.7	99.5	99.6	100.2	100.7	96.7	98.4	102.6	102.3
1950	90.1	99.8	108.7	101.5	95.6	100.4	105.2	98.7	99.7	99.7	100.2	100.4	96.6	98.7	102.5	102.2
1951	90.6	100.5	108.1	100.9	96.0	100.5	104.7	98.7	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.0	96.6	98.9	102.5	102.1
1952	91.3	101.0	107.4	100.3	96.3	100.9	104.2	98.5	99.8	100.2	100.2	99.7	96.6	98.9	102.5	102.0
1953	91.7	101.6	106.9	100.0	96.5	101.0	104.1	98.2	100.0	100.4	100.2	99.4	96.5	99.1	102.7	101.7
1954	92.1	101.8	106.5	99.6	96.6	101.0	104.2	98.2	99.8	100.7	100.1	99.3	96.4	99.4	102.9	101.2
1955	92.2	102.5	106.5	98.9	96.6	100.7	104.5	98.2	99.5	100.9	100.1	99.5	96.4	99.7	103.3	100.5
1956	92.5	103.0	106.6	98.0	96.6	100.6	104.6	98.1	99.0	101.0	100.2	99.9	96.4	100.0	103.5	100.0
1957	92.2	103.6	106.9	97.4	96.5	100.7	104.8	97.9	98.5	100.9	100.4	100.2	96.5	100.1	103.5	99.8
1958	92.2	103.7	106.9	97.2	96.5	100.9	104.8	97.7	98.2	100.9	100.6	100.3	96.5	100.2	103.5	99.8
	Prince Edward Island ¹				Atlantic region ²				Manitoba ¹				Prairie region ²			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947	106.3	98.4	96.3	99.0	97.7	100.0	102.2	100.0	97.1	98.3	102.0	102.7	97.0	97.6	102.2	102.9
1948	103.9	99.5	97.1	99.4	96.3	100.0	103.9	100.0	97.4	98.3	102.1	102.3	97.3	98.7	102.0	102.0
1949	101.0	100.9	98.3	99.8	95.4	100.3	104.0	100.3	97.8	98.5	102.1	101.7	97.2	98.3	102.4	102.4
1950	98.0	102.2	99.5	100.2	95.5	100.7	104.2	99.4	98.2	98.7	102.0	101.1	97.1	98.8	102.4	101.6
1951	95.2	103.2	101.0	100.5	95.8	100.6	103.5	99.2	98.6	99.0	101.8	100.6	97.4	98.5	102.2	101.4
1952	93.0	103.6	102.8	100.7	96.5	101.0	103.5	99.3	98.8	99.2	101.6	100.4	97.7	99.5	102.0	101.2
1953	91.3	103.6	104.3	100.9	97.4	101.2	103.3	98.8	98.7	99.2	101.7	100.3	97.5	99.2	102.3	101.0
1954	89.8	103.5	105.4	101.3	96.8	101.5	103.2	98.5	98.5	99.4	101.7	100.4	97.1	99.5	102.6	100.8
1955	88.6	103.6	106.6	101.3	96.7	101.2	103.6	98.4	98.2	99.7	101.9	100.3	97.0	99.7	102.7	100.3
1956	87.8	103.9	107.2	101.1	96.1	101.1	104.2	98.2	97.9	100.0	102.0	100.1	96.9	100.0	103.0	100.3
1957	87.4	104.3	107.7	100.6	96.0	101.1	104.2	98.9	97.8	100.1	102.2	99.9	96.8	100.2	102.9	100.0
1958	87.3	104.8	107.5	100.3	95.5	101.1	104.5	98.9	97.8	100.2	102.3	99.7	96.6	100.2	103.0	100.1
	Nova Scotia ¹				Quebec ¹				Saskatchewan ¹				British Columbia ¹			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1947	98.1	99.6	101.6	100.7	99.2	99.1	100.6	101.1	94.4	99.7	102.9	103.1	95.6	99.2	104.6	100.5
1948	97.8	100.0	101.7	100.4	99.4	99.1	100.5	101.0	94.2	100.2	103.0	102.7	95.5	99.2	104.9	100.4
1949	97.6	100.5	101.7	100.2	99.6	99.2	100.4	100.8	93.9	100.8	103.1	102.3	95.2	99.4	105.4	100.0
1950	97.5	101.0	101.6	99.9	99.8	99.4	100.2	100.6	94.0	100.9	103.4	101.7	95.2	99.5	105.8	99.5
1951	97.9	101.1	101.4	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.1	100.4	94.5	100.7	103.5	101.4	95.2	99.7	106.0	99.0
1952	96.3	101.1	101.5	99.0	100.0	99.6	100.1	100.3	95.2	100.3	103.7	101.9	95.4	99.8	106.0	98.8
1953	98.6	101.1	101.6	98.6	99.9	99.6	100.4	100.2	95.5	100.2	103.9	100.5	95.5	99.8	106.0	98.7
1954	98.4	101.2	101.8	98.5	99.6	99.5	100.8	100.2	95.4	100.4	104.1	100.2	95.4	99.8	106.0	98.8
1955	98.1	101.0	102.2	98.5	99.1	99.6	101.1	100.3	95.1	100.8	104.1	100.0	95.2	99.9	105.9	99.0
1956	97.6	100.8	102.7	96.8	98.8	99.6	101.2	100.4	94.8	101.1	104.3	99.9	94.9	100.0	105.8	99.3
1957	97.2	100.4	103.0	99.3	98.7	99.6	101.4	100.4	94.5	101.2	104.3	100.0	94.5	100.2	105.7	99.6
1958	96.8	100.3	103.1	99.6	98.6	99.6	101.4	100.3	94.4	101.2	104.3	100.1	94.2	100.3	105.8	99.7

¹ Quarterly indexes are weighted arithmetic averages of the three months.² Quarterly indexes are arithmetic averages of the three months.

TABLE 17. Annual Income by Industry, 1926-58

	Agriculture	Forestry	Fishing and trapping	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Storage
millions of dollars								
1926	112	59	7	81	643	155	319	5
1927	112	61	7	88	683	158	338	6
1928	113	65	7	100	745	187	353	6
1929	113	69	7	107	804	232	362	8
1930	100	53	6	97	723	191	337	8
1931	78	31	4	77	608	155	290	7
1932	61	23	3	63	490	83	239	7
1933	59	25	3	63	451	51	213	8
1934	62	34	4	79	521	53	219	8
1935	67	40	4	90	580	68	229	8
1936	71	50	4	107	635	81	244	9
1937	76	73	4	132	749	108	259	9
1938	77	45	4	131	732	107	261	8
1939	78	62	4	139	765	104	267	10
1940	83	85	5	148	954	131	286	11
1941	86	98	7	165	1,315	194	336	13
1942	95	112	9	169	1,756	228	384	14
1943	103	134	11	168	2,074	225	457	16
1944	107	151	12	170	2,115	165	501	19
1945	109	177	14	163	1,933	189	518	20
1946	120	234	15	179	1,836	293	555	20
1947	130	248	14	201	2,205	383	619	22
1948	131	253	18	245	2,550	482	728	24
1949	134	199	17	279	2,688	523	763	26
1950	144	270	20	303	2,881	564	777	27
1951	158	395	21	364	3,396	655	919	32
1952	172	326	20	418	3,772	799	1,011	37
1953	171	311	20	417	4,100	908	1,088	39
1954	159	323	21	425	4,053	889	1,061	41
1955	161	342	20	457	4,299	936	1,123	44
1956	172	388	23	528	4,766	1,239	1,247	49
1957	173	355	21	568	4,997	1,347	1,302	53
1958	176	291	26	562	4,947	1,369	1,274	55
	Communi-cations	Public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance	Services	Government non-military	Total labour income
millions of dollars								
1926	50	32	114	181	103	347	158	2,366
1927	53	35	121	203	112	359	170	2,506
1928	56	35	129	224	128	385	182	2,715
1929	60	36	139	247	142	417	197	2,940
1930	62	40	144	250	139	420	216	2,786
1931	58	38	129	211	126	379	217	2,408
1932	50	35	113	174	114	323	197	1,975
1933	47	32	103	161	109	288	175	1,788
1934	47	32	106	179	105	295	195	1,939
1935	50	33	115	188	106	304	197	2,079
1938	51	33	124	204	113	312	203	2,241
1937	56	36	137	231	116	334	218	2,538
1938	57	37	132	224	118	345	237	2,515
1939	59	39	141	228	119	352	234	2,601
1940	60	39	157	260	120	370	250	2,959
1941	64	42	185	305	132	408	258	3,608
1942	69	46	196	313	144	437	310	4,262
1943	74	48	203	329	154	466	350	4,812
1944	82	50	225	359	166	504	372	4,998
1945	91	54	248	392	180	552	397	5,037
1946	111	68	292	457	219	646	442	5,487
1947	127	85	342	527	256	769	471	6,399
1948	145	111	390	628	287	875	547	7,414
1949	167	133	436	719	313	978	625	8,000
1950	183	146	469	787	344	1,042	672	8,629
1951	210	166	542	894	393	1,165	794	10,104
1952	229	186	614	972	434	1,302	926	11,218
1953	249	202	658	1,056	470	1,431	1,005	12,125
1954	278	211	693	1,125	513	1,549	1,111	12,452
1955	303	212	739	1,167	554	1,650	1,196	13,223
1956	342	249	830	1,304	619	1,820	1,314	14,890
1957	385	274	916	1,418	700	2,034	1,453	15,996
1958	420	297	953	1,480	756	2,225	1,603	16,434

TABLE 18. Annual Labour Income by Sector, 1926-58¹

	Personal sector	Business sector	Government sector ²	Total labour income
	millions of dollars			
1926	139	1,989	238	2,366
1927	143	2,109	254	2,506
1928	154	2,292	269	2,715
1929	169	2,484	287	2,940
1930	170	2,307	309	2,786
1931	151	1,948	309	2,408
1932	124	1,565	286	1,975
1933	112	1,420	256	1,788
1934	118	1,547	274	1,939
1935	121	1,680	278	2,079
1936	123	1,833	285	2,241
1937	133	2,102	303	2,538
1938	137	2,051	327	2,515
1939	137	2,135	329	2,601
1940	139	2,471	349	2,959
1941	144	3,103	361	3,608
1942	136	3,724	422	4,282
1943	130	4,209	473	4,812
1944	135	4,363	500	4,998
1945	147	4,355	535	5,037
1946	168	4,706	613	5,487
1947	191	5,545	663	6,399
1948	230	6,415	769	7,414
1949	262	6,866	872	8,000
1950	276	7,423	930	8,629
1951	318	8,697	1,089	10,104
1952	356	9,592	1,270	11,218
1953	396	10,338	1,391	12,125
1954	433	10,474	1,545	12,452
1955	460	11,081	1,682	13,223
1956	502	12,517	1,871	14,890
1957	555	13,356	2,085	15,996
1958	611	13,514	2,309	16,434

¹ Includes only payments regarded as part of labour income, i.e. excludes military pay and allowances.

² Labour income in the non-residents sector is not measured owing to difficulties of a statistical nature. In practice this component is quite small and can be regarded as negligible.

PART III

SOURCES AND METHODS

SECTION A

ANNUAL NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME¹

Wages and Salaries

The general method of estimating wages and salaries involved estimating the payments made on labour account by the various industrial groups, and summing the results. For recent years the total estimates were based very largely on annual survey tabulations of aggregate payrolls and published accounting statements. However, in areas in which coverage was incomplete, as in the case of industrial groups consisting mainly of small establishments, the problems of estimation were more difficult. In these areas greater use had to be made of related indicators. In some cases, indicators of rather doubtful reliability had to be employed, but these were of relatively minor importance, particularly for more recent years.

The value of free board and lodging received by employees was estimated separately for industries in which it is important. In agriculture, a combined index of (estimated) employment and farm living costs was used to interpolate between, or project from, census "benchmarks". In forestry, estimates since 1944 were derived from annual survey data, with projections to earlier years based on an index combining food prices and employment in logging. For other groups (e.g. water transportation, hospitals, religious and domestic service) similar methods were employed.

1. Agriculture

Wages and salaries in agriculture were estimated in the Agriculture Division of D.B.S. Since 1951 the estimates were constructed by projecting from census provincial "benchmarks" on the basis of information collected annually by survey. For the period 1926-1951 "benchmarks" were derived from 1931, 1941, and 1951 census data, and a combined index of hired labour force and farm wage rates was used to interpolate or to project for non-censal years.

2. Forestry

Wages and salaries paid by the larger forestry establishments were reported annually to D.B.S. Allowance was made to include those establishments which did not report, based on the ratio of estimated total production to the value of production reported by the larger establishments.

3. Fishing and Trapping

In fishing, "benchmarks" were derived from the population censuses of 1931 and 1941 and the census of fisheries taken in conjunction with

the 1951 census. The estimates for other years were based on the trend of the total value of fish caught and landed as reported to D.B.S.

In hunting and trapping, total wages and salaries were estimated from 1941 and 1951 census data, with projection or interpolation for other years by means of an index of the value of "wild life" fur production as reported to D.B.S.

4. Mining

Estimates for mining were based on aggregate payrolls reported in the annual census of industry. The figures were adjusted to exclude earnings in industries which are covered in manufacturing, the most important one being metal smelting and refining. Estimates of salaries paid to head office employees were added (based on data available annually since 1946), as well as wages and salaries in contract drilling and in exploration.

5. Manufacturing

Census of industry coverage in manufacturing is comprehensive and only minor adjustments to the data were required. Working proprietors' withdrawals were deducted since these are regarded as net income of unincorporated business. Wages and salaries of head office personnel were not adequately covered by the census of industry until 1949, and estimates for earlier years were included. Estimates for repair establishments not covered by the census of industry were added, while wages and salaries paid out by gas manufacturing establishments were deducted since they are classified to public utilities. Payments to the employees of manufacturing establishments for putting new construction into place were covered here.

6. Construction

For 1953 and later years the estimates of wages and salaries in construction were based on information in the annual D.B.S. publication *Construction in Canada*. The gross value of construction was adjusted to exclude the value of work done by own-account workers, and the wage content of the adjusted total was then assumed to be propor-

¹ The descriptions of sources and methods used in obtaining annual national estimates have mainly been adapted from notes published in D.B.S., *National Accounts: Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956* (pp. 139-143).

tionately the same as for large contractors for whom this information was available from an unpublished survey. The resulting estimate of wages and salaries was then further adjusted to remove wages and salaries covered elsewhere, such as those in contract drilling (mining). Also, an estimate of payments to employees of residential owner-builders was added.

The estimates for years prior to 1953 were calculated as follows. The 1946 figure for aggregate payrolls, as reported by the annual survey of construction, was adjusted to exclude non-wage payments. The adjusted figure was then "blown up" by the ratio of the Labour Force Survey estimate of paid workers in private construction to the survey of construction employment figure, adjusted to exclude non-wage-earners. Similar "benchmarks" were calculated for 1941 and 1951 using decennial census data and survey of construction information for those years. A series of contractors' wages and salaries from the annual survey of construction was used to interpolate between benchmark years, and to project backwards from 1941 to 1936. The estimates were then carried back to 1926 by means of an index of wages and salaries in private construction obtained from D.C. MacGregor, J.B. Rutherford, et al., *National Income: A Study Prepared for the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations* (1939).

7. Transportation

In transportation, estimates for recent years for the most part were based on annual surveys conducted by D.B.S. Statistics for steam and street railways were available for the whole of the 1926-58 period, except for data on tips which were arbitrarily estimated and added to the totals. Annual survey data were also available for air transport since 1938, for trucks and buses since 1941, and for water transport since 1951. In air transport, projections to years prior to 1938 were made using an index based on the number of hours flown by commercial aircraft. Estimates for trucks and buses for years prior to 1941 were prepared using a combined index of truck drivers' wage rates and employment in trucking as a projector. An index of payrolls in water transport was used to interpolate for this industry between the 1951 estimate and a 1941 census "benchmark". Figures for the 1926-40 period were obtained by projecting backwards from 1941 using a combined index of wage rates in water transport and employment in shipping and stevedoring.

Estimates not based on annual survey data included wage and salary figures for taxi transportation, which were prepared by projecting from, or interpolating between, census "benchmarks" using (1) an index based on wage rates and number of registered taxis in Canada for the period 1926-41; (2) an index combining the registration of passenger cars and average weekly earnings in truck transportation for the years 1941-51; and (3) an index of payrolls in transportation, storage, and communication for years since 1951.

8. Storage

In the storage industry, annual survey data were available for warehousing since 1944. A payroll index for storage was used to interpolate between the 1944 figure and a 1941 census "benchmark". Estimates for the 1926-40 period were obtained by projecting backwards from the 1941 national total using a combined index of wages and employment in truck transportation. For grain elevators the estimates for the years 1926 to 1940 were made by projecting backwards from 1941 using a combined index of employment and wage rates in this industry. A payroll index for grain elevators was used to interpolate between 1941 and 1951 "benchmarks" (obtained from the census of distribution), and was also used for projection to subsequent years.

9. Communication

In communication the estimates were obtained as follows. Wages and salaries paid in the telephone industry were available from annual D.B.S. surveys, and those paid to post office employees from the *Public Accounts* of the federal government. Figures for radio and television broadcasting were derived in two parts. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation component was obtained directly from annual reports or special correspondence. Since 1954 the private broadcasting component was based on monthly payroll returns. "Benchmarks" were calculated for census years, with interpolation between 1941 and 1951 and between 1951 and 1954 by means of an index of C.B.C. wages and salaries, and between 1931 and 1941 by means of an index of numbers of private receiving stations. The latter index was also used for the 1926-30 period.

10. Public Utilities

Totals of wages and salaries paid in the light and power industry were available from annual surveys, and included payments to employees of the industry engaged in construction work. Wages and salaries paid by gas manufacturing establishments were obtained from annual census of industry returns. The estimates for waterworks since 1942 were derived from annual (non-random) sample surveys conducted by the Bureau, and were carried back to earlier years on the basis of the trend of total municipal wages and salaries adjusted for changes between the 1931 and 1941 censuses.

11. Wholesale Trade

In wholesale trade, "benchmarks" were established from the 1930, 1941, and 1951 censuses of distribution. An index of payrolls for larger wholesale firms was used in each province to interpolate between 1941 and 1951 and to project for years after 1951. An index of wholesale sales was used to interpolate between 1930 and 1941, while for earlier years an index was constructed by combining employment in wholesale trade with a general average index of wage rates.

12. Retail Trade

The methods used in preparing estimates for retail trade were identical to those employed for wholesale trade, except for the inclusion of provincial liquor store figures obtained from annual reports.

13. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Annual expenditure on wages and salaries in chartered banks were obtained from the Canadian Bankers' Association. Wages and salaries of other banking institutions were obtained either by special correspondence or from information otherwise reported to D.B.S. For trust, loan, mortgage, and insurance companies, figures were available from the annual reports of federal and provincial government agencies. In miscellaneous finance, estimates were derived for 1931, 1941, and 1951 from census data. Interpolation between 1941 and 1951 and projection from 1951 forward were based on an index of aggregate payrolls in finance as a whole. Interpolation between 1931 and 1941 was based on an index which combined indexes of employment in major non-agricultural industries, general average wage rates, and net income of stock brokers. The same index was used to project backwards for years prior to 1931.

14. Government Non-Military

Wages and salaries paid by the federal and provincial governments (including the sessional indemnities of the members of the federal and provincial legislatures) were obtained from public accounts and, since 1952, from monthly payroll reports to D.B.S. For municipal government, estimates since 1942 were based on an annual (non-random) sample of municipalities. A 1941 figure was derived from census data, and a municipal expenditures series was used to project backwards from 1941 for the 1926-40 period. Wages and salaries paid by foreign governments to Canadian residents were obtained from information provided by the United States Government (the largest part in recent years), or estimated from decennial census data with projection or interpolation based on changes in average weekly earnings in major non-agricultural industries.

15. Service

In **community service**, salaries of teaching staff were obtained from government reports, with supplementary estimates for administrative and related personnel. Since 1941, wages and salaries in hospitals were obtained from annual survey data, and wages and salaries in other health services by interpolation between 1941 and 1951 census "benchmarks", and projection for the post-1951 period, by means of an index of net income of doctors and dentists. Prior to 1941, hospital and other health services were combined and projected backwards using a combined index of net income of doctors, general wage rates, and general employment. In religious service, 1941 and 1951 census "benchmarks" were derived. Interpolation for the

period 1942-50 was based on a combined index of estimated employment (interpolated between 1941 and 1951) and value of the Consumer Price Index; post-1951 extrapolation was based on a combined index of total non-agricultural paid workers and value of free food and lodging. Finally, in other community service the estimates for 1952 and later years were obtained by projecting from a 1951 census "benchmark" using a combined index of paid workers in all services and the Consumer Price Index; for the period 1941-51 intercensal estimates were interpolated by means of a payroll index for personal, business, and recreation service; and for earlier years a combined index of net income of doctors, general employment, and general wage rates was used for intercensal interpolation (1931-41) or projection (1926-31).

In **recreation service**, 1930, 1941, and 1951 census "benchmarks" were derived, and interpolation or projection was based on wages and salaries in motion picture theatres obtained from annual surveys. Projection to years prior to 1930 was effected by means of a combined index of wage rates in laundries and employment in retail trade.

In **business service** estimates since 1951 were obtained for the group as a whole by projecting from a census "benchmark" using a combined index of paid workers in all services and average weekly earnings in finance. Prior to 1951 estimates were obtained separately for legal service and for all other forms of business service. In legal service, the 1941-51 figures were obtained by intercensal interpolation based on a combined index of number of lawyers and average weekly earnings in finance, while estimates for the earlier period were derived by projection from 1941 using an index of net income of lawyers. In the other part of the business service group estimates for the 1941-51 period were calculated by intercensal interpolation using an index of wages and salaries paid by advertising agencies, while for earlier years they were obtained by intercensal interpolation (1930-41) or projection (1926-30) using the index of net value of production.

In **personal service** the estimates were derived in four parts. For domestic service a combined index of (estimated) number of female domestic servants and average earnings in hotels and restaurants was used to interpolate between 1941 and 1951 census "benchmarks" and to project for the post-1951 period, while a combined index of employment in hotels and restaurants and wage rates in laundries was used as an intercensal interpolator for the 1931-41 period and as a projector for earlier years. In hotels and restaurants decennial census "benchmarks" were once again calculated. Payroll indexes were used to interpolate or project after 1941, while for earlier years a combined index of wage rates in laundries and employment in hotels and restaurants was used. Arbitrary estimates of tips were also included in the totals. In dyeing, cleaning, and pressing, wages and salaries in power laundries (obtained by annual survey) were used to interpolate between 1930, 1941, and

1951 census "benchmarks", and to project for later years. Prior to 1930 the projector was a combined index of employment and wage rates in laundries. Finally, in miscellaneous personal service a payroll index for retail trade was used to interpolate between 1941 and 1951 census "benchmarks" and to project for 1952 and later years. Interpolation

between 1930 and 1941 census figures was based on an index of retail sales, while projection from 1930 to earlier years was effected by means of a combined index of employment in retail trade and wage rates in laundries. In addition, arbitrary estimates of tips in barbering and hairdressing were included in the totals.

Supplementary Labour Income

Employers' contributions to pension and welfare funds on behalf of employees were estimated separately by industry. Pension contribution estimates for the manufacturing, electric power, trade, mining, and telephone industries were based in 1944 on survey data and since 1946 on taxation statistics provided by the Department of National Revenue. For years prior to 1944 projections were based on wages and salaries, while for 1945 an arithmetic interpolation was made. Welfare contribution estimates for the same industries were derived from 1944 survey data and from taxation statistics since 1954. Interpolation between these years and extrapolation to earlier years were based on wages and salaries. In steam railways, insurance, banking, and federal and provincial government, the estimates of employer contributions to both pension and welfare funds were based on correspondence, annual surveys, or publications of the agencies

concerned. In municipal government the estimates for the 1926-1944 period were based on financial statements of a number of larger cities. Surveys of small numbers of municipalities in 1945, 1946 and 1949, with arithmetic interpolation or extrapolation for other years, provided estimates for the later period.

Employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund are obtained from data supplied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Employer contributions to workmen's compensation and provincial industrial vacation funds are obtained from the reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in each province. An adjustment is made to exclude a portion of employer contributions to workmen's compensation which is estimated to be for medical aid and hospitalization; this portion is not regarded as a form of employee income.

Sector Distribution

The estimates of annual labour income by sector given in Table 18 were prepared by partially re-arranging the industry data. The personal sector is comprised of parts of the service industry, and includes municipal and private non-commercial hospitals, domestic service, religious organizations, universities and a number of other non-commercial organizations. The government industry

and municipal schools supplied over 90 per cent of labour income originating in the government sector in 1958. This sector also includes some additional organizations drawn from the service industry, together with a few from other industries, of which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is the most important.

SECTION B

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

Wages and Salaries

Aggregate provincial figures of wages and salaries for the period 1938-58 were obtained by summing estimates for individual industries. The latter were derived more or less directly from annual survey materials, or by allocating national totals on the basis of related indicators. For some industries in which the allocative method was used the related indicators were available annually, while for others it was necessary to base the distributions on decennial census data. Estimates for the 1926-37 period were derived in a different manner and should be regarded as less reliable than later ones (particularly for purposes of studying year-to-year changes). "Benchmark" distributions were obtained from 1921 and 1931 census data. Estimates for the years 1926 to 1930 and 1932 to 1937 were then derived by interpolating between 1921 and 1931 and between 1931 and 1938 to obtain estimates of the relative percentage shares of the provinces, and allocating the national total of labour

income (all industries combined) on the basis of these percentage shares. The following notes on sources and methods relate to the 1938-58 period (except in the case of manufacturing—see below).

In general, living allowances in each industry were distributed provincially in proportion to monetary wages and salaries.

1. Agriculture

The estimates for agriculture were made province by province and the national totals obtained by summation (see the notes on agriculture in the preceding section).

2. Forestry

The provincial forestry estimates were obtained by distributing the national totals in proportion to value of production.

3. Fishing and Trapping

The national totals for fishing were distributed among provinces in proportion to the value of fish caught and landed obtained from annual surveys. The national totals for hunting and trapping were distributed among provinces in proportion to the value of "wild life" fur production obtained from annual surveys.

4. Mining

The annual census of industry provided wages and salaries data for mining in each province. The adjustments which were made to the national census of industry figures (see the preceding section) were also made to the provincial figures for the period 1946-58. Estimates for the years 1938-45 were obtained by applying the unadjusted census of industry provincial distributions to the adjusted national totals. The differences between adjusted and unadjusted national totals were small so that the provincial estimates differ only slightly from the reported census of industry figures.

5. Manufacturing

The provincial wage and salary estimates for manufacturing were derived from data obtained in the annual census of industry. The data differ slightly from those published by the Industry and Merchandising Division. The latter were adjusted province by province for the 1947-58 period for the factors described in the notes on the derivation of national totals for manufacturing (see Section A above). For the 1938-46 period, unadjusted provincial figures were used to distribute the adjusted national totals.

Provincial estimates of wages and salaries in manufacturing for each year in the 1926-58 period are given in Table 7 of this publication. The esti-

mates for the years from 1938 to 1958 were prepared as described above. These estimates were added to estimates for other industries to give provincial wage and salary totals for all industries. Provincial data for manufacturing for the 1926-37 period were prepared in the same manner as the figures for the years from 1938 to 1946. However, 1926-37 data for manufacturing were not used in compiling provincial wage and salary totals. As mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, the provincial totals for the 1926-37 period were prepared by a crude method which did not involve use of data for individual industries.

6. Construction

Prior to 1952 the provincial estimates for the construction industry were obtained by allocating national estimates in proportion to earnings figures provided by an annual survey of construction. These provincial earnings figures included some items not regarded as labour income (earnings of own-account builders, in particular). For 1952 and subsequent years a different method was employed, involving (1) the calculation, from annual information on large firms, of provincial ratios of wages and salaries to value of output for each of residential and non-residential construction; (2) the multiplication of these ratios by unadjusted provincial value-of-construction totals (i.e., totals not adjusted to exclude own-account builders for example), and (3) the distribution of national totals in proportion to the figures obtained in (2).

7. Transportation

Provincial distributions were made separately for a number of components of the transportation industry, and the methods can best be summarized in tabular form:

Component	Method of Provincial Distribution
Air Transportation	(1) 1948 and later years — monthly payroll returns used to allocate national totals. (2) 1938-47 — monthly employment returns used to allocate national totals.
Steam Railways.....	Same method as air transportation.
Electric Railways.....	Provincial figures provided directly by annual survey.
Motor Carriers.....	(1) 1948 and later years — 1951 census data used to distribute national totals in truck transportation; provincial figures provided directly by annual survey in bus transportation. (2) 1938-47 — payroll data obtained from annual surveys of large firms used to distribute national totals.
Taxicabs	1941 and 1951 census earnings data used to distribute national totals.
Water Transportation	(1) 1948 and later years — monthly payroll returns used to distribute national totals. (2) 1938-47 — 1941 census earnings data used to distribute national totals.

8. Storage

The following table indicates the methods by which provincial distributions were made of data for components of the storage industry:

Component	Method of Provincial Distribution
Grain Elevators.....	(1) 1951 and later years—payroll data from 1951 census used to distribute national totals. (2) 1948-50—arithmetic interpolation between 1941 and 1951 census "benchmarks" in each province, with resulting figures used to distribute national totals. (3) 1942-47—monthly payroll indexes used to project from 1941 census "benchmarks" in each province. (4) 1938-41—payroll data from 1941 census used to distribute national totals.
Warehousing.....	(1) 1944 and later years—provincial figures provided directly by annual survey. (2) 1942-43—interpolation in each province between 1941 and 1944 figures by means of annual payroll information for large freight firms. (3) 1938-41—payroll data from 1941 census used to distribute national totals.

9. Communication

Provincial distributions were made separately for a number of components of the communication industry, as summarized below:

Component	Method of Provincial Distribution
Radio and Television.....	(1) 1948 and later years—monthly payroll returns used to distribute national totals. (2) 1938-47—(a) C.B.C.: provincial figures provided directly by annual survey for years 1945-47; for 1938-44 the 1945 distribution was used to allocate national totals; (b) private radio: 1941 census earnings data (adjusted to exclude C.B.C.) were used to distribute national totals.
Post Office.....	Obtained from government records.
Telephone.....	Provincial figures provided directly by annual survey.
Miscellaneous	Provincial figures provided directly by annual survey for oil pipelines; 1951 census earnings data used to distribute national totals for other miscellaneous components.

10. Public Utilities

With one exception, the provincial public utilities figures were obtained directly from the same annual surveys which provided the national totals. The exception is waterworks for the period 1938-41, the 1942 distribution being used for these years.

mates were obtained by summing the provincial estimates). For the years 1948-51 the payroll indexes were used to interpolate in each province between 1941 and 1951 census "benchmarks". Finally, estimates for the 1938-47 period were obtained by distributing national totals on the basis of 1941 census data.

11. Wholesale Trade

The estimates for wholesale trade were obtained for 1952 and later years by using the provincial payroll indexes for large firms to project from 1951 census "benchmarks" (the national esti-

12. Retail Trade

The methods for retail trade were the same as those for wholesale trade, except that provincial liquor store figures were obtained from annual reports.

13. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Since 1949, provincial estimates for the finance, insurance, and real estate groups were obtained by distributing national totals on the basis of payrolls reported for these industries in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls (which covers larger firms). For the period 1938-48 the finance figures were obtained directly from annual surveys, special correspondence, or published reports of federal and provincial government agencies (a small miscellaneous component was estimated from 1941 census earnings data). Estimates in the same period for insurance and real estate were obtained by distributing national totals in proportion to net earnings of unincorporated agents and agencies in insurance (other than life) and in real estate, except in 1948 in which aggregate payrolls reported in the monthly survey were employed as a distributor.

14. Government Non-Military

The provincial distributions of federal and provincial government wages and salaries were based on published or unpublished accounting records available to D.B.S. Since 1942 the estimates for municipal government were based on an annual (non-random) sample of municipalities, while prior to this year the 1942 distribution was used to allocate national totals. The estimates for foreign governments employing Canadian residents were based on decennial census earnings data and special information obtained from the U.S. government.

15. Service

As in the cases of transportation, storage, and communication, provincial distributions were made separately for a number of components and a tabular presentation is convenient:

Component	Method of Provincial Distribution
Community Service:	
(a) Education	Provincial figures provided directly by annual surveys.
(b) Hospitals	Provincial figures for public general hospitals, mental hospitals, and tuberculosis sanatoria, obtained directly from annual surveys (with some minor exceptions); provincial estimates for private hospitals obtained by multiplying reported numbers of employees in private hospitals by average earnings in public hospitals.
(c) Other Health Service.....	(1) 1948 and later years - 1951 census earnings data used to distribute national totals. (2) 1938-47 - 1941 census earnings data used to distribute national totals.
(d) Religious Service	Same method as "other health service".
(e) Other Community Service	Same method as "other health service".
Recreation Service	(1) 1948 and later years - wages and salaries reported in annual survey of motion picture theatres used to distribute national totals. (2) 1938-47 - motion picture theatre wages and salaries used to project from 1941 census "benchmarks", the national estimate being the sum of the provincial estimates.
Business Service.....	Same method as "other health service".
Personal Service:	
(a) Domestic Service.....	Same method as "other health service".
(b) Hotels and Restaurants.....	(1) 1948 and later years - annual payroll returns used to project from 1951 census "benchmarks". (2) 1942-47 - monthly indexes of hotels and restaurants payrolls used to project from 1941 census "benchmarks". (3) 1938-41 - 1941 census earnings data used to distribute national totals.
(c) Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing	(1) 1948 and later years - annual payroll returns used to project from 1951 census "benchmarks". (2) 1942-47 - annual payroll returns for each province used to project from 1941 census "benchmarks". (3) 1938-41 - 1941 census earnings data used to distribute national totals.
(d) Miscellaneous Personal Service	Same method as "other health service".

Supplementary Labour Income

The pension and welfare fund contributions of employers were estimated provincially by distributing national totals in proportion to wages and salaries, and this was done separately for each of several industries. The provincial estimates of employers' contributions to the Unemployment In-

surance Fund were based on the number of book renewals at April 1 of each year. Finally, the provincial distribution of employers' contributions to workmen's compensation and provincial industrial vacation funds was based on provincial government accounting statements.

SECTION C

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

Separate estimates of wages and salaries were prepared monthly for every province for each of the fifteen industries for which annual national estimates are published. The general method was to distribute the estimated annual totals on the basis of related monthly indicators. These indicators were also used as projectors related to the last December figures calculated in this manner, in order to construct preliminary estimates for periods for which no independent annual estimates were yet available. Detailed notes on the indicators used are given below.

Monthly totals for each industry were obtained by summing over all provinces. Where the accuracy of the data did not warrant release of the

monthly totals for individual industries and provinces, quarterly figures covering several provinces, and in some cases several industries, were published.

Estimates of supplementary labour income were prepared monthly for each province, but for all industries combined, using the same general system as that applied in calculating the monthly wage and salary data.

In some instances, monthly totals prepared by the methods outlined above have been modified for special circumstances, as explained in the notes on "Special Adjustments".

Wages and Salaries

1. Agriculture

The D.B.S. Labour Force Survey provides monthly sample estimates of the number of agricultural paid workers in each province. Because these estimates are small and hence subject to considerable error, a graphic free-hand "smoothing" procedure was employed. Monthly paid-worker estimates were not available for years prior to 1953. For these years an average of the "smoothed" paid-worker estimates in each calendar month for the period 1953-1956 was employed. The projector in each province was then obtained by multiplying the "smoothed" estimates of paid-workers by estimates of farm wage rates (including board) for monthly-rated employees. These rates are available three times a year as the result of a non-random sample survey conducted by the Agriculture Division of D.B.S.; for other months the wage-rate estimates were calculated by interpolation.

2. Forestry

The projectors used for forestry are the provincial indexes of payrolls estimated from the monthly survey of establishments conducted by the Labour Division of D.B.S. (in the absence of a forestry index for Prince Edward Island, the Nova Scotia index was used for this province).

3. Fishing and Trapping

Wages and salaries in fishing were projected in each province by means of an index of the value of fish caught and landed. For Saskatchewan

and Alberta no value series were available and the Manitoba index was used. The estimates for hunting and trapping were obtained by allocating annual totals equally among the six months of the trapping season. For periods subsequent to the latest year for which annual totals were available, it was assumed that no change had occurred since that year.

4. Mining

The D.B.S. provincial payroll indexes were used as projectors for mining. Adjustments were made to the December indexes to eliminate the effect of end-of-year holidays (see notes under the heading "Special Adjustments").

5. Manufacturing

The D.B.S. provincial payroll indexes were used as projectors for this industry, the December indexes being adjusted for the effect of holidays (see notes under the heading "Special Adjustments").

6. Construction

The D.B.S. provincial payroll indexes were used in construction, with adjustments to the December indexes (see "Special Adjustments" below). In Newfoundland the payroll indexes for years immediately succeeding confederation were considered inadequate owing to limitations of coverage in this period. For this reason a special projector was constructed for the years 1949-52 by averaging for each calendar month the indexes for the period 1953-56.

7. Transportation
8. Storage
9. Communication

The D.B.S. provincial payroll indexes for transportation, storage and communication combined were applied to the sum of the annual figures for these three industry groups, excluding post office wages and salaries. The latter were estimated independently and added to the total.

10. Public Utilities

The D.B.S. provincial payroll indexes were employed for public utilities, subject to adjustment of the December indexes (see notes under the heading "Special Adjustments").

11. Wholesale Trade
12. Retail Trade

The D.B.S. provincial payroll indexes for trade as a whole were applied to the sum of the annual figures for wholesale and retail trade to give monthly estimates for both trade groups combined.

13. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The projectors for this industry were derived from the D.B.S. provincial payroll indexes. Owing to the fact that some firms in the group report only twice a year rather than monthly the payroll indexes exhibit some discontinuity at the reporting dates. For this reason special series were constructed by interpolating between the indexes at these dates (or extrapolating for a few months at the ends of the series).

14. Government Non-Military

Monthly estimates for government were compiled by the addition of estimates prepared for three components of the total. The components summed were:

- Federal Government,
- Provincial and Foreign Governments,
- Municipal Government.

Wages and salaries paid by the federal government were estimated in four steps. First, preliminary provincial estimates were calculated by applying estimates of the percentages of annual wages and salaries paid in each month to annual provincial totals. The distributors for years prior to 1956 were based on monthly provincial payroll data for 1956 and 1957, as payroll series for earlier years were not available. Second, national monthly totals were prepared by applying a modified version of the monthly payroll series to the annual totals. Third, the difference between the sums of the preliminary provincial estimates and the national estimates for each month were calculated, and distributed among provinces according to the annual provincial distribution to yield corrections which were applied to the preliminary pro-

vincial estimates.² The fourth step was to estimate national totals of wage and salary payments to post office employees, to subtract these from the federal government total and add them to the total for transportation, storage and communication. Monthly figures for post office employees were estimated by applying a distributor based on payroll series for 1953-57 to annual totals. Averages for the 1953-55 period were used for earlier years.

Monthly payroll series for provincial government are available for every province except Quebec, and these were used as projectors for both provincial government and foreign government. In the absence of a better indicator, the Ontario series was used for Quebec. In six provinces the series are not available for years prior to 1949: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island the first year is 1950, and in Newfoundland and Manitoba it is 1952. In each province the first year of the series was used to allocate the annual totals in earlier years.

The Labour Force Survey provides monthly sample estimates of paid workers in municipal government. The sampling error in these estimates is large at the provincial level, and only the national series was used. Even here it was considered necessary to "smooth" the series, and this was done graphically by a free-hand method. The "smoothed" paid-worker estimates were then multiplied by the Canadian average of weekly earnings in finance, insurance, and real estate for each month, and the resulting series used as a projector in every province. Monthly estimates of paid-workers were not available until 1953, and for earlier years the "smoothed" 1953 estimates were used in constructing the projector.

15. Service

Monthly estimates for service were calculated by preparing estimates for each of three components of the total, and then summing these estimates. The components summed were:

- Recreation, Business, and Personal Services;
- Community Service—monetary wages and salaries;
- Community Service—wages and salaries in kind (living allowances).

The D.B.S. provincial estimates of payrolls in service, which cover recreation, business and personal service only, were applied to annual totals of these three components of the service

² For a given year the cross-classification of income by province and by month constitutes a two-way table for which the row (or annual provincial) totals and the column (or monthly) totals are given. The device used here is a simple one for adjusting the items in the cells of the table so that they add simultaneously to the row and column totals. For a general treatment of this type of problem, see M.A. El-Badry and F.F. Stephan, "On Adjusting Sample Tabulations to Census Counts", *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, September 1955, pp. 738-762.

group to obtain monthly estimates. The December figures were adjusted by the method explained in the notes on "Special Adjustments" made below.

A national projector of monetary wages in community service were prepared by multiplying monthly estimates of numbers of paid workers in the industry by monthly figures of average weekly earnings for finance, insurance and real estate. This one index was used to project annual totals for each province. The D.B.S. Labour Force Survey sample provides the data from which the monthly estimates of numbers of paid workers were prepared. Owing to the small numbers of employees attached to this industry, the provincial Labour Force Survey data are subject to sampling error of such an order as to prohibit their use for measuring short-run change. With provincial data lacking, the national estimates were used. As even the national estimates are subject to a high sampling error, it was considered desirable to smooth the series. This was

accomplished graphically by a free-hand method. Monthly paid-workers estimates were not available for the years 1947-1952. For these years an average in each calendar month of the "smoothed" estimates for the period 1953-1957 was used.

Wages and salaries of workers in community services that were paid in kind (living allowances) were projected using D.B.S. regional city indexes of consumer prices. In Prince Edward Island no price index is available, and the Halifax index was used. In Ontario, where both Ottawa and Toronto indexes are available, only the latter was employed. For every other province a single series was available and this was used. (Note: The method used here takes account of changes in the value of living allowances but ignores changes in the numbers of persons receiving them. No adequate employment series is available and in view of the relatively minor importance of this component no more refined procedure was considered necessary).

Supplementary Labour Income

Supplementary labour income is estimated monthly in three components for each province. These are later added to give provincial and national totals. The three components are:

Employer Contributions to Employee Pension and Welfare Funds;

Employer Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund;

Employer Contributions to Workmen's Compensation and Provincial Industrial Vacation Funds.

The projectors for employer contributions to employee pension and welfare funds were obtained as follows: The annual totals in each province were divided by twelve to obtain monthly averages. These averages were then considered to be the June values of the projectors. The values of the projectors for other months were obtained by interpolating arithmetically between the June figures, or extrapolating at the ends of series. This method was adopted on the assumption that welfare and pension contributions are made only on behalf of employees holding permanent jobs, and would therefore not fluctuate appreciably with seasonal employment.

The annual totals of employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund were projected on the basis of total wages and salaries in each province, excluding those paid in agriculture and in the personal, business and recreation service group. Adjustments were made to eliminate the effect on the projectors of large retroactive income payments in some months. It should be noted that the industries included and excluded in constructing the projectors do not conform precisely with those included or excluded under unemployment insurance legislation, but since the series are used only to measure short-run change and not level the errors from this source are considered to be small.

The projectors for employer contributions to workmen's compensation and provincial industrial vacation funds are the same as those used for employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. As before, the industries included or excluded in constructing the projectors do not conform exactly with those included or excluded under workmen's compensation and industrial vacation legislation, but the errors from this source are considered to be small.

Special Adjustments

1. Adjustments to the Monthly Projectors

The payroll indexes that were used as projectors in obtaining many of the monthly series were designed as measures of wages and salaries accruing during the last week in each month. Vacation pay is considered to accrue while employees are on holiday. Late payments on which information is not available at the time the index numbers are first released are not covered.

In preparing labour income estimates, adjustments were made to the payroll indexes in some instances in which it was obvious that month-to-month movements in these indexes were not fully

representative of movements in labour income payments for complete months. For example, adjustments were made when major industrial disputes affected payments made for part (but not the whole) of a month, and when large retroactive wage and salary payments were made to workers.

While index numbers for other months were adjusted only as special conditions arose, December figures were regularly modified. Workers in most establishments have been paid for Christmas Day in recent years, but many of them extend their vacations by taking unpaid holidays. This and other factors tend to lower average wages and salaries

for the last week in December, often bringing them significantly below the average for other weeks in the month. Industries affected include mining, manufacturing, construction, public utilities, and personal, business and recreation service.

The first step in the process followed to adjust the December estimates was to calculate (for the industries named) the ratio of the arithmetic mean of the average weekly wage and salary figures for the last weeks in November and January to the average weekly wage and salary figure for the last week in December. If this ratio was greater than unity, it was applied to the December payroll index and the resulting figure was used as the projector for the month. The adjustment was made only when it resulted in an increase in the value of the projector, as no reason has been advanced to suppose that the December payroll index for the industries named may overstate the true monthly figure.

2. Residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and Canadian Residents Abroad

Industrial estimates of income obtained by summing provincial data understate the Canadian totals owing to the exclusion of income paid to residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and to Canadian residents abroad. To correct for this, the monthly estimates in each year were multiplied by the annual ratio of total income to the total for the ten provinces. This procedure was applied individually to each of the industry components. In all cases the adjustments involved were very small.

3. "Step" Adjustments

The use of a monthly series to allocate independently obtained annual totals generally introduces the problem of discontinuity between successive years. If the annual average of the monthly allocation changes from one year to the next at a rate slightly different from that at which the annual totals being distributed change, an artificial "step" will appear between the December and January estimates. To eliminate this effect the following procedure was followed. Each January estimate for a

given industry was projected back one month to obtain an estimate for December. This involved projecting each provincial estimate for the industry and adding the results. The difference between the projected estimate and the original December estimate, which was obtained by allocating annual totals and summing over provinces, represented the "step" to be eliminated. Half of the "step" was added to (subtracted from) the original December estimate, and the other half was subtracted from (added to) the original January estimate. It was then necessary to make adjustments in the other months of the year subject to the conditions that the adjustments must sum to zero for every year, and that the original month-to-month changes must be altered as little as possible. This was accomplished by (1) plotting on graph paper the adjustments for January and December of each year, (2) drawing free-hand a smooth curve with approximately the same area above and below the zero line, (3) "reading off" from this line the values for each month, and (4) adjusting these values slightly to make them sum exactly to zero. The corrections were then added to, or subtracted from, the original income estimates.

"Step" adjustments were made to the national estimates of each of the twenty components, to the estimates of total income in each province, and to manufacturing wages and salaries in each province. In deriving a "step" for total income in a given province, all of the income components in that province were projected from January back to December and the results summed and compared with the original December estimate, as in the industry case above. In most cases 1957 was the last year for which independent annual income totals were available, and hence the last year in which zero-sum "step" adjustments were required. The 1958 income estimates were obtained by projecting from the unadjusted estimates for December 1957, and then adding to the figures so obtained for every month the value of the December 1957 "step" adjustment. This procedure resulted in the avoidance of any discontinuity in the series between December 1957 and subsequent months.

SECTION D

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

All monthly series have been seasonally adjusted by means of an electronic computer program known as Univac Method II. This program was developed at the United States Bureau of the Census and the National Bureau of Economic Research. Basically, it represents a highly refined type of ratio-to-moving-average method. Adjustment factors are computed for each month, representing the joint effect of influences tending to recur every year in that month. These factors are then divided into the original figures to obtain the "seasonally adjusted" or "deseasonalized" series. The adjustment pro-

gram involves a rather large number of steps and has been adequately described elsewhere. For these reasons no description is provided here.³

³ For a general discussion of seasonal adjustment see D.B.S., *Seasonally Adjusted Economic Indicators, 1947-1955*, Reference Paper No. 77. Specific descriptions of Method II, as well as additional general discussion, are provided in Julius Shiskin, "Electronic Computers and Business Indicators", *National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., Occasional Paper 57* (1957), and Julius Shiskin and Harry Eisenpress, "Seasonal Adjustments by Electronic Computer Methods", *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, December 1957, pp. 415-449. These publications furnish additional references.

Given a total consisting of several identifiable components, seasonal adjustment may be performed in one of two ways: (1) the total may be adjusted directly; or (2) the components may be adjusted and the adjusted total obtained by summation. The two methods will in general yield somewhat different results. In the present case, the published seasonally adjusted totals were obtained by the second method. However, estimates were also prepared by the first method and the results compared. It was found that the differences were quite small, a fact which suggests some confidence in the results.

Conceptually, seasonally adjusted monthly or quarterly figures should add to the same annual

totals as the unadjusted figures. However, in practice there are usually small differences. The seasonally adjusted figures were multiplied by the ratios of the unadjusted to the adjusted annual totals in order to eliminate these differences.

Quarterly indexes of seasonality are provided in this reference paper. These were obtained either by averaging for each quarter the monthly indexes provided by the electronic adjustment program referred to above, or by dividing the unadjusted figures by the seasonally adjusted figure, thereby obtaining the implicit indexes of seasonality. It was felt that such indexes would be of value for studying seasonal patterns and detecting changes in these patterns over time.

SECTION E

THE QUALITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The estimates in this reference paper differ in reliability from industry to industry and from region to region. Even within a given industry or region the reliability of a series varies over time, estimates generally being more reliable for later periods than for earlier ones owing to improvements in statistical collection or estimation procedures or to extension of survey coverage. As indicated in the notes on sources and methods, income information was available directly for some industries while for others it was necessary to rely on measurements of production, employment, prices, etc., with certain assumptions about the relationships between these series and labour income. In cases where periodic surveys furnished income data directly these surveys sometimes covered whole industries and sometimes only parts of them. Provincial distributions were obtained for some industries from the same sources as the national totals, but for others related indicators or decennial census data were used.

The degree of confidence which may properly be associated with a given series is determined in part by the purpose for which the series is to be used. A series may be fairly reliable as an estimate of some aggregate value at given points in time, but less reliable as an indicator of period-to-period changes in this aggregate. Again, a series which measures accurately changes from one year to another may measure changes over shorter periods with less accuracy. For these reasons it is difficult to provide a brief qualitative appraisal of the income estimates contained in this document. Nevertheless the following general observations may be of some value.

Industrial Estimates

Industries may be classified roughly into three groups for purposes of qualitative appraisal, and the table below indicates the group to which each of eleven major industries is considered to belong.

Estimates marked A were derived mainly from direct measurements of wages and salaries obtained from surveys with high coverage ratios or from published accounting statements. Only minor adjustments were required to arrive at the final income figures. On the other hand, C estimates were based largely on indirect indicators or direct measurements of doubtful accuracy. Intermediate between these two classes are the B estimates obtained from combinations of reliable direct measurements with less reliable indicators. It must be emphasized that the alphabetic classification does not reflect absolute reliability in any sense, since this is largely unknown. It represents merely a somewhat arbitrary ranking of the estimates by persons familiar with the sources and methods used in preparing them. However, it is probably correct to state that A estimates are quite reliable for most purposes, that B estimates are a little less reliable, and that C estimates should be used with some degree of caution.

Qualitative Evaluation of Industrial Labour
Income Estimates

	Annual estimates	Monthly or quarterly estimates
Agriculture, fishing, and trapping..	C	C
Forestry	B	B
Mining.....	A	A
Manufacturing	A	A
Construction	B	C-B
Transportation, storage, and communication	A	A
Public utilities	A	B
Trade	B	B
Finance, insurance, and real estate	A	B
Government Non-Military	A	B
Service	B	C

As monthly and quarterly estimates are based on projections from (or distributions of) annual totals their reliability is determined not only by the accuracy of the projectors but by the accuracy of the annual estimates as well. Therefore in making the qualitative appraisal the constraint was imposed that an entry in the second column of the table may not be higher than the corresponding entry in the first column.

The classifications refer to estimates for recent years. The annual estimates are more reliable for the post-war period than for earlier years, and in general become less reliable as one moves back in time towards 1926, the first year for which the series are available.

Provincial Estimates

Estimates for large provinces are in general more reliable than those for small provinces. Similarly, estimates for the Atlantic and Prairie regions are more reliable than the estimates for the provinces within these regions. Figures for 1948 and later years are considered to be more accurate than the figures for the period 1938-47, and the latter to be more accurate than the 1926-37 figures. The 1926-37 income estimates in particular should be used with some caution; they are more reliable as approximations to the provincial distribution of national totals than as indicators of change during the period in particular areas.

Statistics Canada Library
Bibliothèque Statistique Canada



1010013921

