



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (includ- ing Govern- ment)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
x1949 - Average	49	214	47	169	147	21	647
1950 - Average	55	231	47	180	156	24	693
1951 - Average	70	270	52	208	178	28	806
1952 - Average	76	299	62	230	197	31	895
1951 - March	60	257	39	193	175	26	750
April	60	263	45	199	171	27	765
May	66	266	52	205	177	28	794
June	72	273	55	211	179	28	818
July	71	273	55	212	179	30	820
August	72	277	60	214	180	29	832
September	76	282	61	217	182	29	847
October	81	280	60	219	188	30	858
November	83	280	60	223	191	30	867
December	81	286	52	222	188	29	858
1952 - January	79	279	49	215	188	29	839
February	80	284	47	216	193	29	849
March	74	290	48	218	193	29	852
April	63	291	53	222	193	30	852
May	69	292	60	227	197	30	875
June	71	292	61	231	200	30	885
July	71	294	70	234	201	31	901
August	78	304	75	234	197	31	919
September	80	312	74	236	198	31	931
October	82	314	77	239	202	32	946
November	83	318	75	242	202	32	952
December	76	322	62	245	205	32	942
1953 - January	71	317	58	247*	203	32	928
February	69	322	56	235	207	31	920
March	61	325	57	236	213	32	924
April	61	326	63	253*	213	33	949
May	69	328	72	249	219	32	969
June	75	328	72	253	218	33	979
July	77	325	76	255	219	34	986
August	80	328	81	256	215	33	993
September	81	333	82	258	224	34	1,012

xIncludes Newfoundland, since 1949. *Includes retroactive wage payment to railway employees.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

September 1953

During the month of September, Canadian labour income increased by \$19 million to \$1,012 million, thereby exceeding the billion dollar level for the first time. This estimate was \$81 million or 8.7 per cent higher than the figure for September 1952.

All of the major industrial divisions shared in the August-September gain in total wages and salaries, ranging from \$1 million for the primary industries group and for construction to \$9 million for the finance and services group. Along with the fall in the number of persons not at work due to vacation from 238,000 in mid-August to 60,000 a month later, the percentage of paid workers in non-agricultural industries working short time (under 35 hours) declined from approximately 12 to 8 per cent.

The labour income total for the first 9 months of 1953 at \$8,660 million was \$757 million, more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above that for the corresponding period of 1952. This relative increase was roughly allocated in the proportion of 7 for average weekly earnings to 3 for employment. The per capita weekly earnings for the nine principal industries covered by the D.B.S. monthly employment and payrolls survey was \$58.10 for October 1, 1953, as compared with \$55.12 one year previously.

The largest gain between the first 9 months of 1952 and 1953 in total wages and salaries, amounting to nearly 15 per cent, was recorded in construction. The total for manufacturing advanced 11 per cent, and the aggregate payrolls for both the distributive industries and the finance and services group rose 10 per cent. The primary industry group was the only one showing a decline of about 3 per cent, which was attributable to lower activity in forestry.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100), in continuation of the moderate rise in evidence for the past several months, increased from 116.2 at September 1 to 116.7 at October 1. At October 1, 1952, the index stood at 116.0.



1010511202

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings--before deductions for income tax or for unemployment insurance and pension contributions--are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.

Methods of Estimation

The monthly estimates of total wages and salaries are projections from annual estimates; these projections are based mainly on the indexes of aggregate payrolls for major industries, published in the monthly bulletin "Employment and Payrolls". For other industries various wage rate and employment data are used to provide estimating series. The annual estimates of labour income are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from other statements and reports of governments and business. A full description of the concepts, sources and methods covering the annual estimates is found in the reference document "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1950" (December 1951).

A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income. A detailed account of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January 1946 to April 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September 1949".

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

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 59 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1952. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1949-1952" (May 1953).