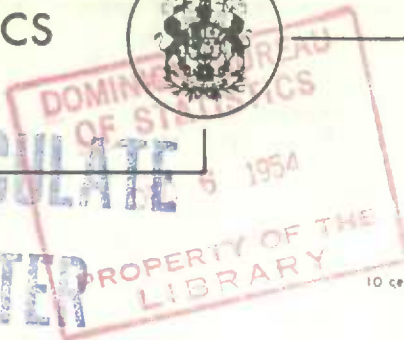


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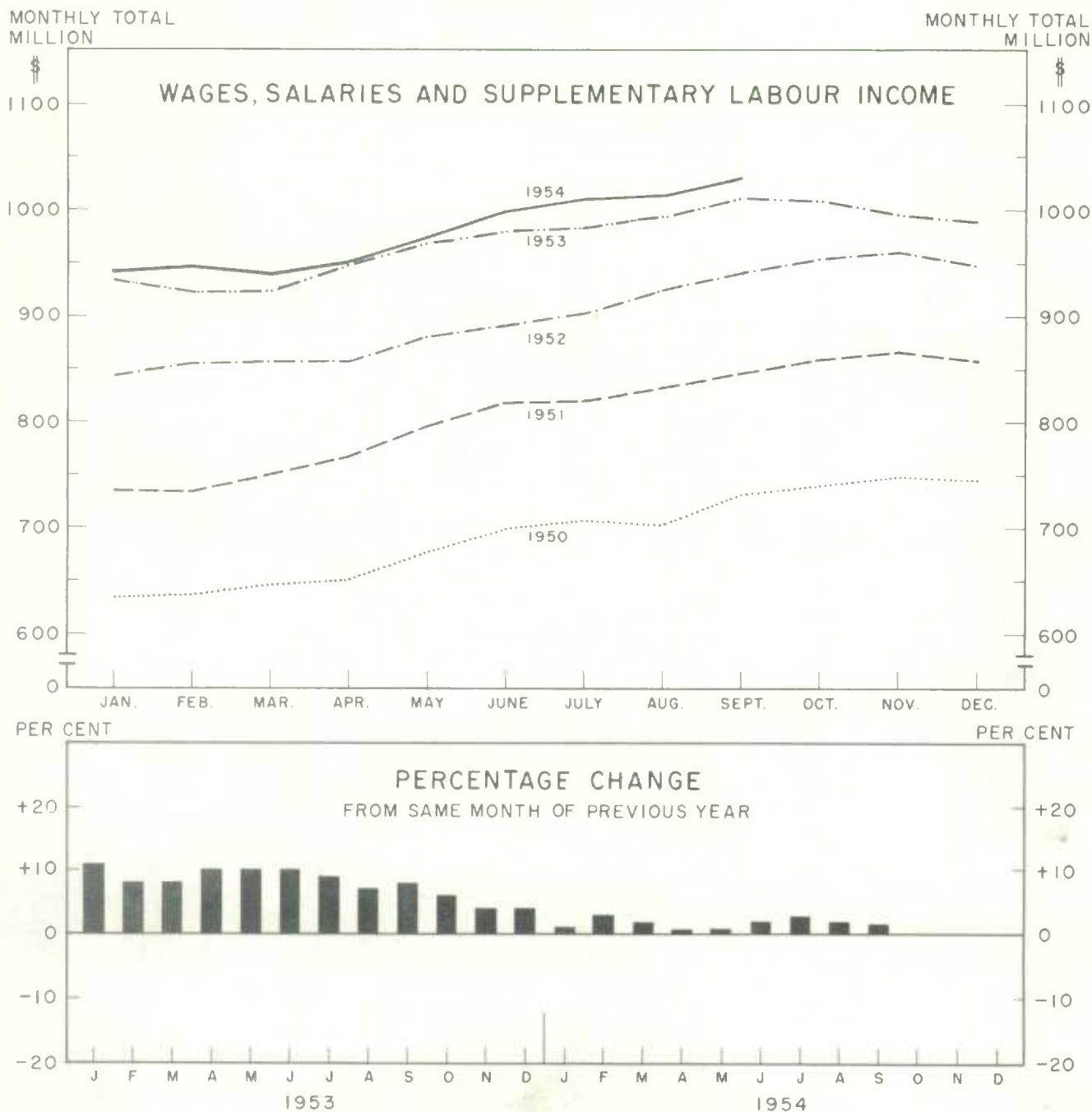
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VOLUME VIII No 9

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER 1954



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	72	11	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	72	272	52	208	178	28	810
1952 - Average	76	302	62	230	199	32	901
1953 - Average	73	330	70	250	215	34	972
1952 - April	64	293	53	222	194	31	857
May	70	295	59	227	198	31	880
June	72	295	61	231	202	31	892
July	72	297	70	234	198	32	903
August	78	308	75	234	198	32	925
September	80	315	74	236	203	33	941
October	83	317	78	238	205	34	955
November	84	321	75	242	206	33	961
December	78	325	62	244	205	34	948
1953 - January	72	321	58	246*	203	34	934
February	70	326	55	234	205	33	923
March	62	328	57	234	210	33	924
April	60	328	63	251*	210	34	946
May	69	331	72	246	214	34	966
June	75	333	72	251	216	34	981
July	77	330	76	253	212	35	983
August	80	334	81	253	212	34	994
September	80	337	82	256	224	35	1,014
October	78	333	83	257	226	35	1,012
November	77	328	76	256	224	35	996
December	71	333	69	255	225	35	988
1954 - January	65	322	56	245	223	34	945
February	66	325	54	247	225	33	950
March	62	323	54	245	226	33	943
April	59	322	59	251	229	34	954
May	69	320	67	253	232	34	975
June	74	325	70	259	237	35	1,000
July	80	323	77	262	233	35	1,010
August	83	323	76	261	235	36	1,014
September	84	326	78	263	244	35	1,030

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

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

September 1954

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received in September by Canadian paid workers was estimated at \$1,030 million, up \$16 million or 1.6 per cent over the estimates for August 1954 and September 1953.

Increases in total wages and salaries took place during September in every major industrial division, ranging from \$1 million in the primary industries to \$9 million for the finance and services group. The estimates for construction and the distributive group of industries both increased by \$2 million, and that for manufacturing by \$3 million. A decline in total wages of farm workers was more than offset by a rise in logging payrolls. Increases in total wages and salaries were noted in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in such industries as textile products, clothing, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products. The return of school teachers to classrooms after summer vacation contributed to the \$9 million gain in the total for the finance and services group.

Paid workers in non-agricultural industries, as estimated by the monthly labour force survey, increased slightly over the month from 3,853,000 to 3,863,000 persons at mid-September. At the same time the number of employed persons on vacation declined from 258,000 to 71,000 persons.

The cumulative total of labour income of \$8,821 million for the first 9 months of 1954 was \$156 million or 1.8 per cent higher than the estimate for the corresponding period of 1953. This relative change was accounted for by an advance of over 2.5 per cent in average weekly earnings and a decline of roughly one per cent in employment over the comparative 9 month periods of 1953 and 1954. The per capita weekly earnings of paid workers in the non-agricultural industries covered by the monthly payroll survey amounted to \$59.27 at October 1, 1954, as compared with \$58.11 for the corresponding date in 1953. The factory work week for the three quarters of 1954 averaged about one hour shorter than for the same period of 1953. The gap, however, has been closing in the past few months, so that the average weekly hours worked numbered 40.9 hours at September 1, 1954, as compared with 41.0 hours one year ago.

The following table shows the percentage changes in the labour income components that took place:

(a) between the first 9 months of 1953 and of 1954

(b) between the third quarters of 1953 and of 1954

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services, (including Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	Total
(a)	-0.5	-2.0	-4.1	2.8	9.3	1.0	1.8
(b)	4.2	-2.9	-3.3	3.1	9.9	1.9	2.1

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) of 116.8 for October 1 did not change from that of the previous month and compared with 116.7 for October 1, 1953.



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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, 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, compiled by the Bureau's Employment Section. Federal and provincial government payroll statistics collected by the Public Finance and Transportation Division are incorporated; and various employment and wage rate data are used to compute monthly estimates for other industries. 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 also in the report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure by Quarters, 1947-1952" (November 1953).

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 61 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1953. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin, "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1950-1953" (June 1954).