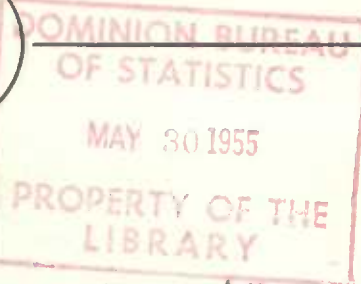


# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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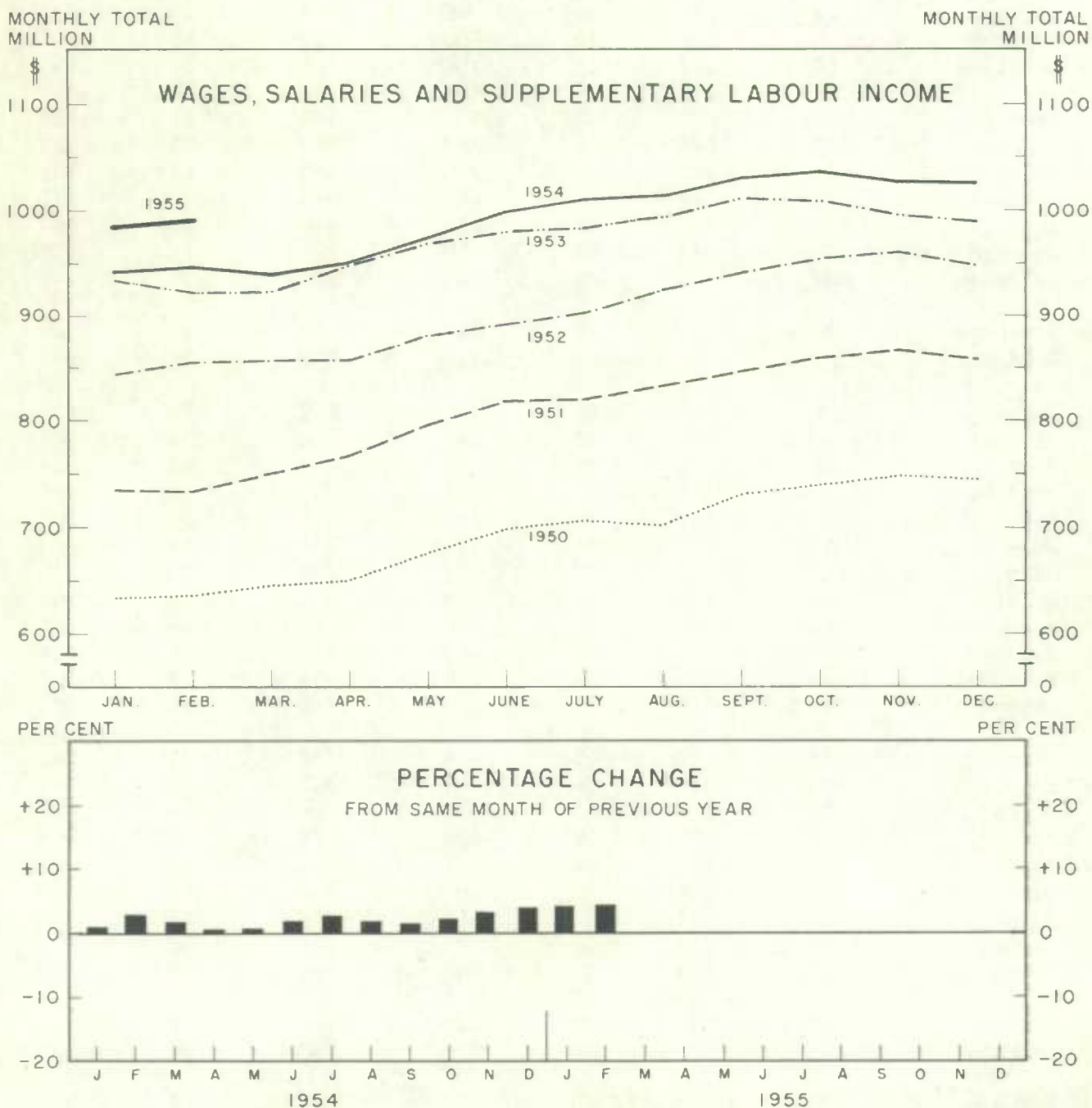
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## ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

FEBRUARY 1955



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	53	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
1949 - 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
1954 - Average	74	323	68	257	235	35	992
1952 - November	84	321	75	242	206	33	961
December	78	325	62	244	206	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	326	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
October	86	323	82	266	244	36	1,036
November	83	321	77	265	246	36	1,028
December	79	325	71	264	250	36	1,025
1955 - January	73	313	60	253	246	34	984
February	70	328	56	253	249	34	990

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

## ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

February 1955

Labour income received by Canadian paid workers increased by \$6 million during February to an estimated total of \$990 million. This figure was \$40 million or 4.2 per cent above that of February 1954.

The modest gain in labour income during February was the net result of increases in total wages and salaries of \$10 million and \$3 million, respectively, for manufacturing and the finance and services group, and losses of \$4 million and \$3 million for construction and the primary industries.

Advances in total wages and salaries in transportation equipment, iron and steel products, clothing and textile products in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec accounted for a large share of the \$10 million increase for the manufacturing industry. The factory work week averaged nearly 41 hours at the beginning of February, up one-fifth of an hour over the corresponding period in 1954. With mild weather in British Columbia, the activity in logging and construction increased in that province. Elsewhere in Canada, however, following the usual seasonal course, total wages and salaries for these two industries declined in February.

The labour force survey placed the number of paid workers in all branches of the economy at 3,846,000 persons in mid-February, as compared with 3,785,000 persons a year earlier. The average of weekly earnings in the major non-agricultural industries amounted to \$60.89 at the end of February, up \$1.67 over the average for the same date in 1954.

The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) decreased a shade from 116.3 at the beginning of February to 116.0 at March 1st; the index stood at 115.5 on March 1, 1954.





## 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).