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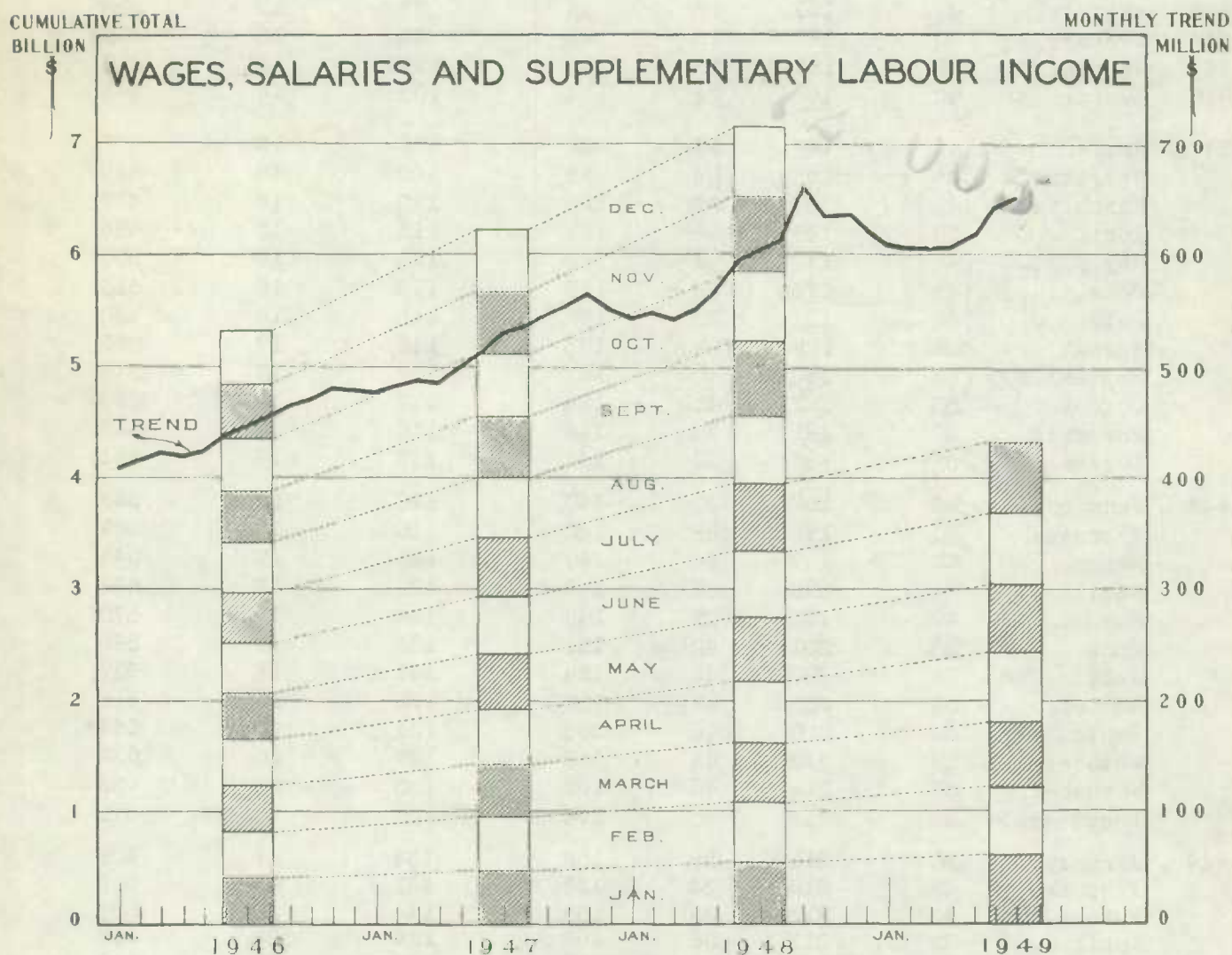
MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

IN CANADA

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July, 1949



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OTTAWA, CANADA

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

		Agriculture, Logging, 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
1938	- Average..	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939	- Average..	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940	- Average..	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941	- Average..	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942	- Average..	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943	- Average..	31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944	- Average..	33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945	- Average..	35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946	- Average..	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947	- January..	46	163	23	122	108	15	477
	February..	45	165	24	125	109	15	483
	March....	44	167	25	125	110	16	487
	April....	39	168	28	126	111	15	486
	May.....	41	172	31	129	112	16	500
	June.....	45	173	35	133	113	16	515
	July.....	49	177	38	134	115	16	530
	August...	51	179	39	135	116	17	536
	September	54	183	40	137	117	17	548
	October..	55	187	41	138	117	17	555
	November.	58	191	39	145	116	17	567
	December.	57	189	31	141	116	17	551
1948	- January..	53	187	30	140	118	17	545
	February..	54	193	29	140	116	17	549
	March....	49	189	28	140	120	17	544
	April....	44	195	33	142	120	17	552
	May.....	49	195	37	148	124	17	570
	June.....	53	201	42	151	130	18	596
	July.....	54	202	48	154	131	18	607
	August...	56	205	47	158	130	19	615
	September	60	220	48	185	131	20	664*
	October..	62	213	48	165	129	20	637
	November.	57	214	46	166	130	20	633
	December.	53	212	40	164	130	20	618
1949	- January..	50	211	36	158	134	19	608
	February..	49	212	34	158	131	20	605
	March....	43	213	35	159	134	20	605
	April....	39	213	38	162	134	20	607
	May	44	209	42	165	139	20	619
	June.....	52	215	45	169	141	21	643
	July.....	53	213	49	171	144	21	651

*Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.
All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JULY, 1949

An \$8 million gain over June placed Canadian labour income at \$651 million for the month of July, 1949. This total is \$44 million or 7 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for July, 1948.

Construction showed a \$4 million increase due to continued high employment in the building and highway construction fields. Labour income in agriculture, "transportation, communication and storage" and services was also considerably higher. These advances were of a seasonal nature, particularly in agriculture where both the numbers of hired workers and the rates of pay increased. Partly counterbalancing these gains were losses which occurred in manufacturing and forestry.

Another factor contributing to a higher level of labour income was the decrease in man-days lost through strikes and lockouts. According to preliminary figures of the Department of Labour 57,744 man-days were lost in July as compared to 141,084 in June. A major strike in the asbestos mining industry was settled reflecting increased labour income in mining.

The over-all index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries showed a fractional increase from 130.8 on July 1 to 130.9 on August 1. At the same time average weekly earnings for the same industries increased from \$42.92 on July 1 to \$42.99 on August 1.



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The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication shows the annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income by months for 1946, 1947 and 1948, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1949. The annual totals can be measured against the scale on the left side of the chart. The monthly trend is plotted according to the scale on the right side of the chart and shows the month-to-month changes in the totals over the whole period.

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of month-to-month changes in salaries and wages in each industry and, where necessary, monthly indexes of supplementary labour income. In the major sectors the monthly indexes used are the indexes of "Aggregate Payrolls" published in the D.B.S. Bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes of payrolls are available, data relating to changing numbers on employees from the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used in conjunction with a variety of wage-rate information to provide an index of payrolls. A constant number of working days in each month is assumed in the estimation of monthly labour income figures. A full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates is set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947."

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1948. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the Bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1947" and for the year 1948 in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1948". The 1948 total labour income of \$7,134 million appearing in this latter bulletin is a preliminary total based on eleven months, whereas the total of \$7,130 million appearing in this issue is based on the twelve months of 1948.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of labour income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax or any other payments. Supplementary labour income consists of all other employers' expenditures in cash or in kind that can be regarded as compensation for the employees' services. Examples of the latter are: employers' contributions to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.