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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
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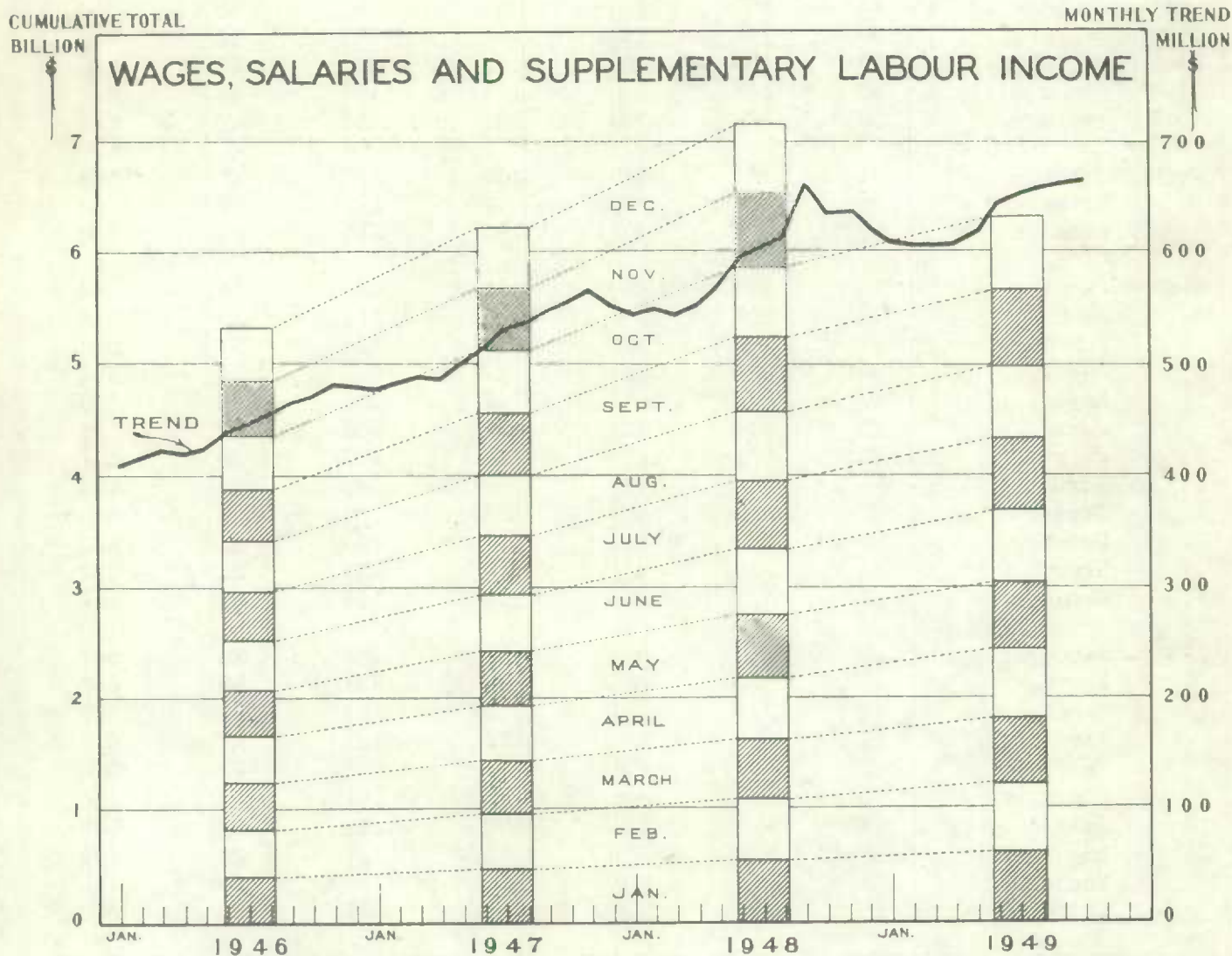
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER 1949



ESTIMATES OF 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 - Average..	50	175	33	133	113	17	518
1947 - October..	54	186	41	139	116	17	554
November..	56	190	38	142	116	18	561
December..	55	189	31	143	116	17	550
1948 - January..	52	187	30	139	119	18	543
February..	52	193	29	139	116	18	548
March....	47	189	28	140	120	19	544
April....	43	194	34	142	121	18	551
May.....	47	195	37	147	125	18	570
June ....	51	201	43	150	130	20	595
July.....	53	201	48	153	130	20	606
August...	55	204	48	157	130	20	614
September	57	220	48	185	130	22	663*
October..	57	213	48	164	130	21	633
November..	56	214	46	166	130	21	632
December..	52	211	39	164	129	21	614
1949 - January..	49	211	35	159	133	20	607
February..	47	213	34	159	131	20	605
March....	42	214	35	161	134	20	606
April....	40	213	39	163	134	19	610
May.....	46	209	42	166	138	20	622
June.....	51	216	46	170	141	20	645
July.....	51	214	49	172	142	21	649
August...	55	218	51	172	139	23	658
September	54	220	53	174	138	22	662
October..	53	219	52	175	141	22	663

\* 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.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

OCTOBER, 1949

The total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in Canada for the month of October is estimated to be \$663 million. This figure is \$1 million higher than the September estimate and \$30 million or about 5 per cent higher than the October, 1948 total.

Seasonal declines occurred in agriculture and fishing, while logging, due to the commencement of winter operations, showed an increase. Manufacturing and construction were each \$1 million less. The manufacturing decline is partly attributable to a decrease in both employment and payrolls in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Lower employment in both building and highway construction was responsible for the construction decrease. Increased consumer purchasing and higher recorded employment are reflected in greater income payments in wholesale and retail trade. Finance showed no change while services (including government service) recorded a gain.

The employment situation remained relatively unchanged, the index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries showed a slight decline from 133.0 on October 1 to 132.8 on November 1. Average weekly earnings for the same group of industries advanced from \$43.46 to \$43.67 over the same period.





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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." The method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949."

### 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, 1941-48."

### 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.

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