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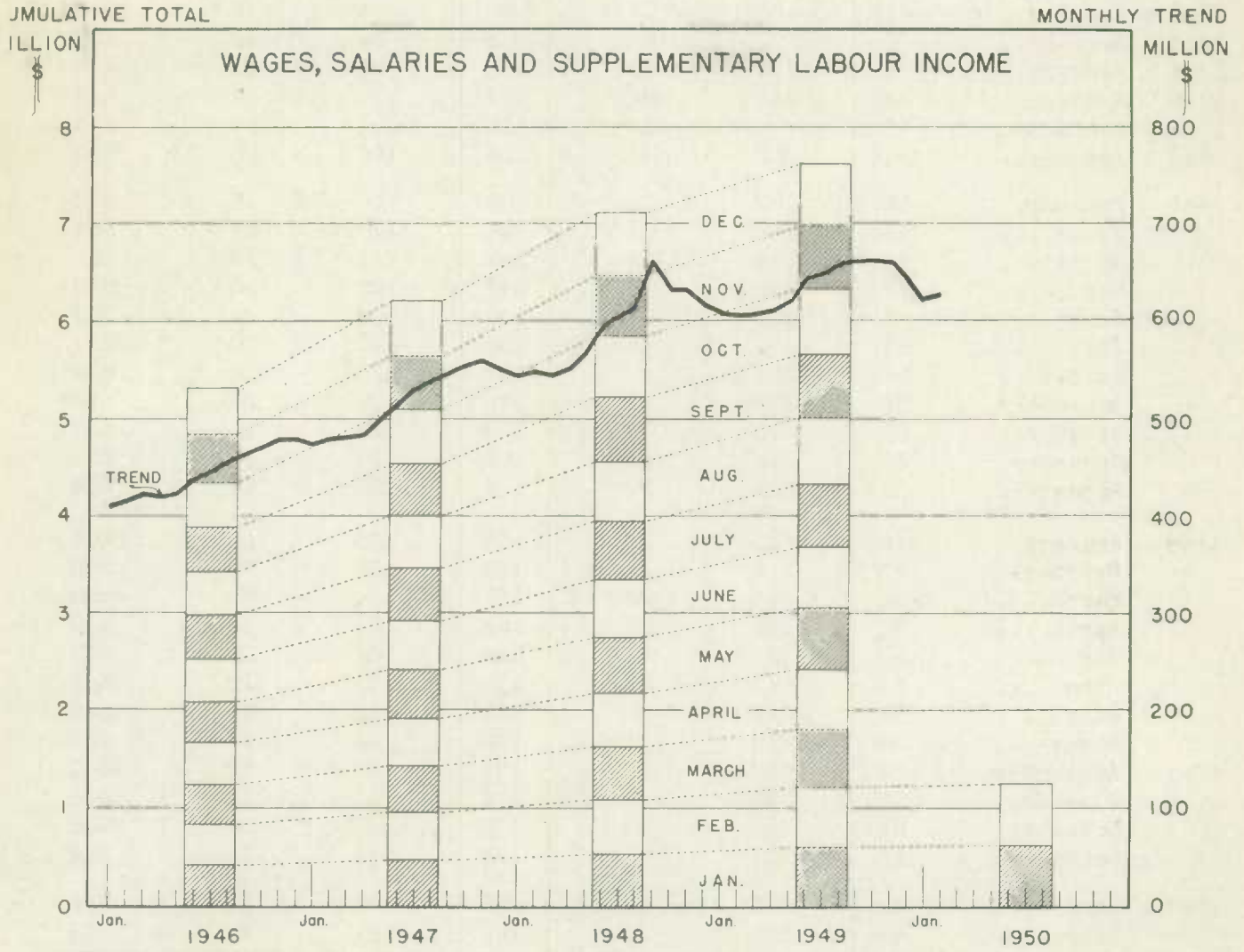
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# ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

## FEBRUARY 1950



**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..	47	175	33	133	113	17	518
1948 - Average..	52	202	40	154	126	20	593
1948 - 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	30	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
November.	51	218	50	177	143	23	661
December.	47	217	41	174	141	22	642
1950 - January..	43	213	37	166	140	22	620
February.	43	216	37	166	141	21	625

\* 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 INCOMEFEBRUARY, 1950

The February total of labour income is estimated to be \$625 million. This estimate is \$5 million higher than the January figure and \$20 million or 3 per cent higher than the corresponding February, 1949 total.

Most of the increase was concentrated in manufacturing where a \$3 million gain was recorded. Both employment and average weekly earnings were higher in this industry. The industrial group "finance and services (including government)" posted a \$1 million increase. Relatively little change took place in the remaining industrial sectors.

The slight decrease of less than one per cent from 123.6 on February 1 to 123.3 on March 1 occurring in employment in the 9 leading non-agriculture industries was over-balanced by an increase from \$43.87 on February 1 to \$44.55 on March 1 in average weekly earnings for the same group of industries. Preliminary figures issued by the Department of Labour show 26,300 man-days lost through strikes and lockouts in February as compared to 39,488 in the month of January. The Dominion cost-of-living index increased from 161.0 on January 3 to 161.6 on February 1.





### 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, 1948 and 1949, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1950. 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". Minor revisions to the 1947, 1948 and 1949 monthly totals were made in August, 1949. Therefore, when dealing with these years bulletins published prior to August, 1949 should not be used. Since the 1946 monthly figures were not revised at that time, the latest figures for that year will be found in 1949 bulletins prior to the June issue.

### 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.