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# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS Labour and Prices Division OTTAWA

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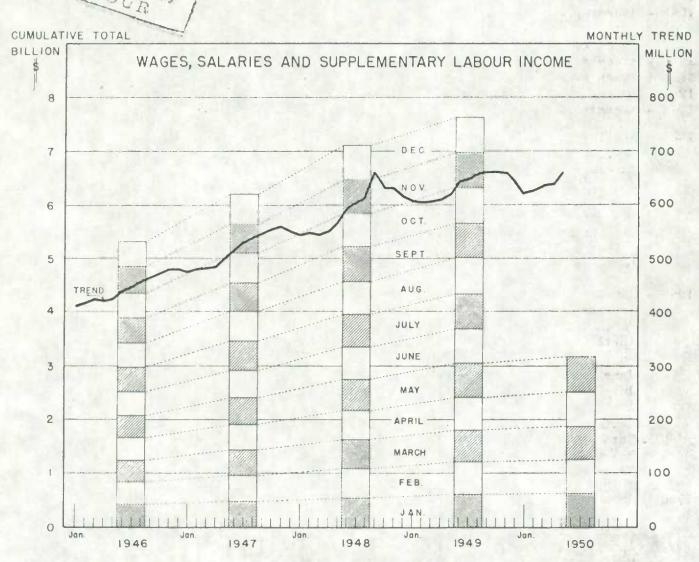
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ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

MAY 1950



## SEPTEMBER 12:00

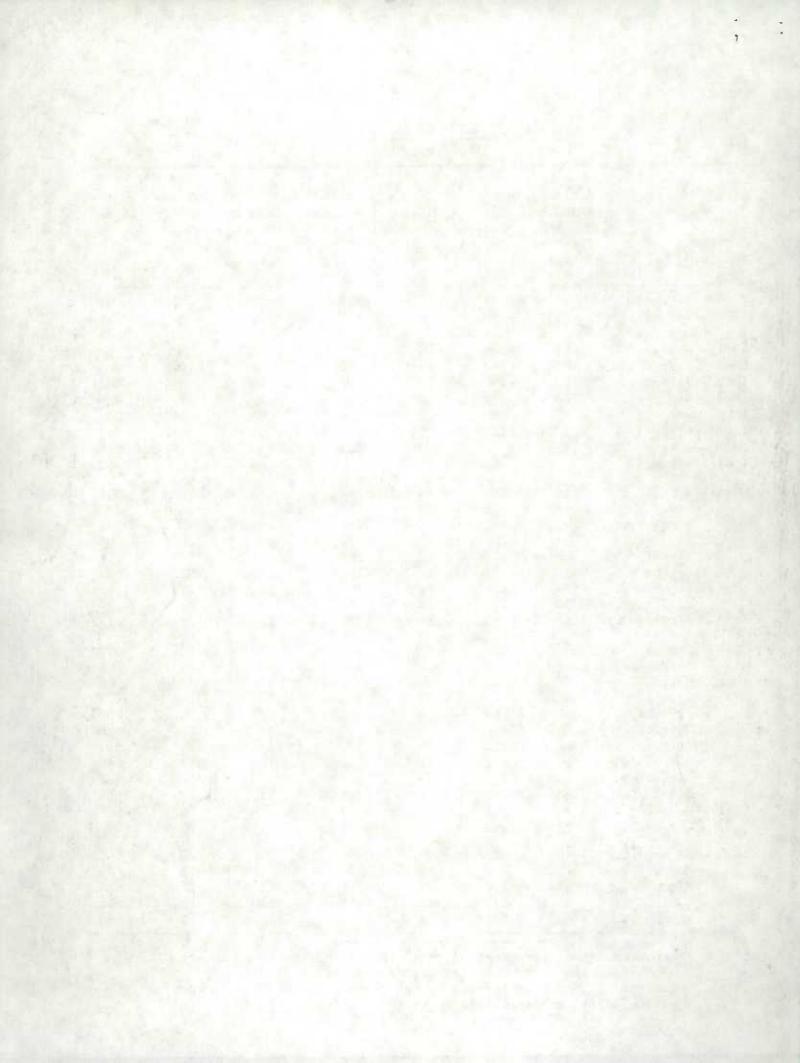
## ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

			,	\$ MILLIO				
		:		:	Utilities,:		:	:
	:	Agricul- :		:	Trans- :	Finance,	:Supple-	•
			Manu- :	Con- :	portation,:	Services:mentary		
	:	Logging, :	fac- :	struc-:	Communi- :	(includ-	:Labour	:
	:	Fishing, :	turing:	tion :	cation, :	ing	:Income	:
	:	Trapping,:			Storage, :	Govern-	:	:
	:	Mining :	:	:		ment)	:	1
1938 - Ave	erage	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Ave	rage	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Av	rage	2.7	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941 - Av		2.9	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942 - Ave		30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943 - Av		31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944 - Av		33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945 - Av		35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946 - Av		42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - Av		47	175	33	133	113	17	518
1948 - Av		52	202	40	154	126	20	593
1540 - 74	(2),0			Walter Co				5
1948 - Api	cil	43	194	34	142	121	18	551
,		47	195	37	147	125	18	570
	ne	51	201	4:3	150	130	20	595
	Ly	53	201	48	153	130	20	606
	gust	55	204	48	157	130	20	614
	otember.	57	220	48	185	130	22	663*
	tober	57	213	48	164	130	21	633
	vember	56	214	46	166	130	21	632
	cember	52	211	39	164	129	21	614
1949 - Jan	110 771	49	211	35	159	133	20	607
	bruary	47	213	34	159	131	20	605
	rch	42	214	35	161	134	20	606
	ril	40	213	39	163	134	19	610
-	y	46	209	42	166	138	20	622
	ne	51	216	46	170	141	20	645
		51	214	49	172	142	21	649
	ly	55	218	51	172	139	23	658
	*	54	220	53	174	138	22	662
	ptember.		219	52	175	141	22	663
	tober	53			177	143	23	661
	vember	51	218	50		141	55	642
De	cember	47	217	41	174			
1950 - Ja	nuary	43	213	37	166	140	55	620
	bruary	4.3	216	37	166	141	21	625
	rch	41	218	39	168	145	22	633
	ril	41	219	41	171	148	22	642
	y	45	221	48	175	148	22	659

<sup>\*</sup> 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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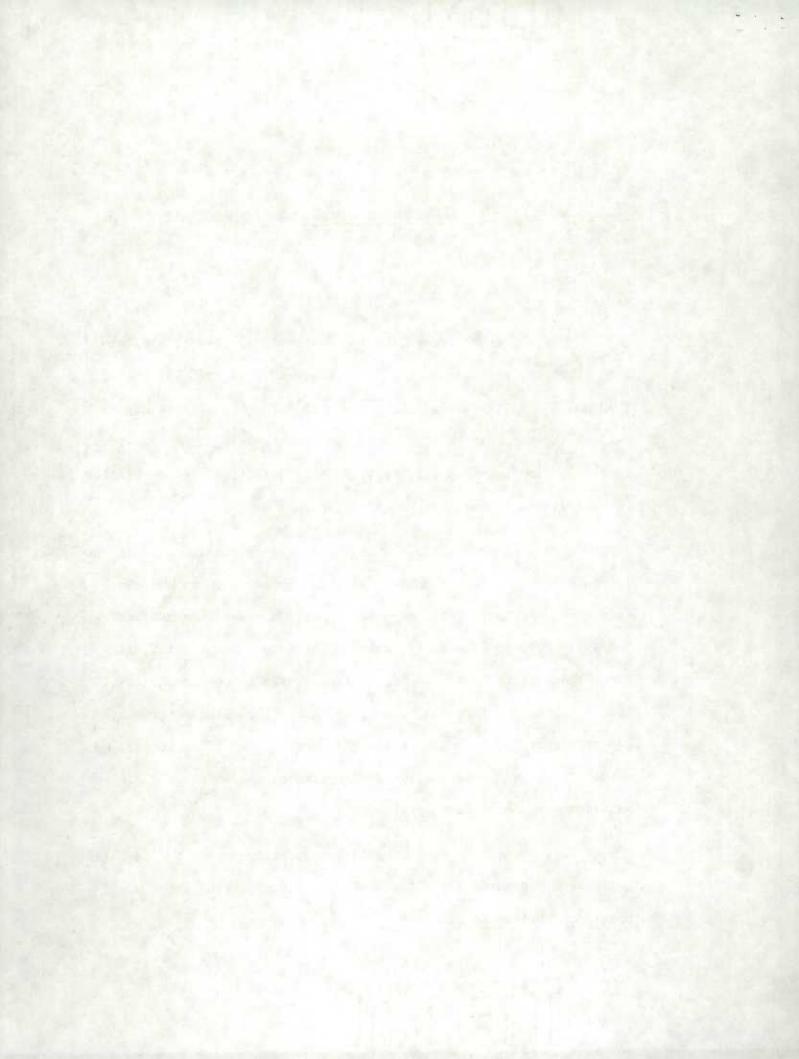
#### ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

#### MAY, 1950

Total labour income for the month of May is estimated at \$659 millions, an increase of \$37 millions or 6 per cent over May, 1949 and \$17 millions (2.7 per cent) over April, 1950. The major part of the increase took place in the "Construction," "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining", and "Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade" groups.

The increase in labour income is mainly attributable to the increase in the level of employment: the index of employment in 9 leading non-agricultural industries in Canada rose from 124.7 at May 1 to 129.3 at June 1 (1926=100). The rise in employment was general and is reflected in higher figures for labour income in all industrial groups except "Finance, Services (including government)". Labour income in the construction industry rose by \$7 millions, and in manufacturing by \$2 millions. The Finance and Services group remained unchanged at \$148 millions.

From May 1 to June 1, 1950, the period covered by the latest estimate of labour income, the Dominion cost-of-living index moved upward 1.4 points to 165.4.



#### The Chart

The chart on the front of the publication slows 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 saminst 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 onpur Lestimates or 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 Payrolis. In a number of sectors where no suitable indexes or payrolis are available, data relating to changing numbers of 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 Bullctin "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, Scotember, 1949". Minor revisions to the 1947, 1948 and 1949 monthly totals were made in August, 1949. Therefore, which 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 50 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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