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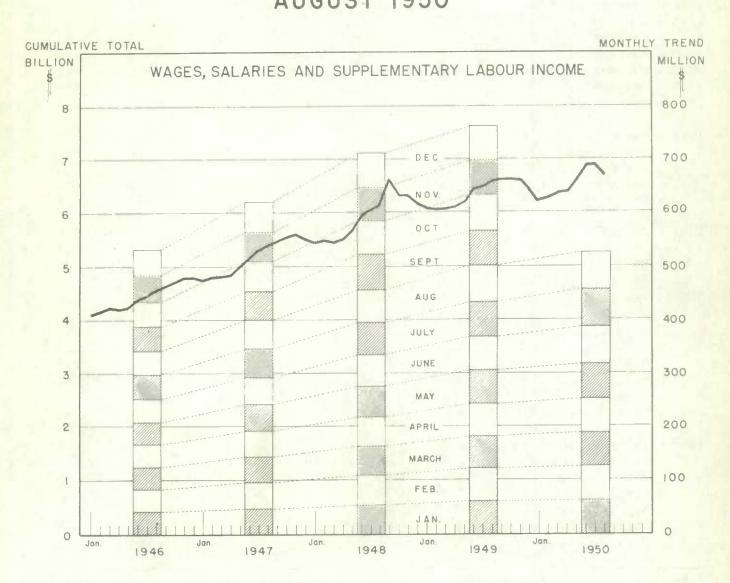
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# ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME AUGUST 1950



### ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME (\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- of fac- turing of	Con-:	Storage,	Govern-	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938 - Average		59	9	56	59	5	209
1939 - Average		62	8	57	59	5	215
1940 - Average		77	11	63	62	Б	245
1941 - Average		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	ac	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946 - Average		146	24	114	103	14	443
1947 - Average	4.57	175	33	133	113	17	518
1948 - Average		202	40	154	126	20	593
1948 - 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
1040	40	011	7.5	159	133	20	607
1949 - January		211	35			20	
February		213	34	159	131		605
March	42	214	35	161	134	20	606
April		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		218	51	172	139	23	658
September .		220	53	174	138	22	662
October	53	219	52	175	141	22	663
November		218	50	177	143	23	661
December	47	217	41	174	141	22	642
1950 - January	43	213	37	166	140	22	620
V			37	166	141	21	625
February	43	216				22	633
March		218	39	168	145		
April	41	219	41	171	148	22	642
May	45	221	48	175	148	22	659
June	50	2 29	52	180	149	23	683
July	52	231	54	182	148	24	691
August	55	231	56	172	148	24	686

<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.

### Estimates of Labour Income

August, 1950

The total of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income paid in all industrial groups decreased 0.7 p.c. to \$686 millions in August. This is the first time that a decrease has occurred between July and August since the monthly series was instituted in 1946.

With the number of paid workers in agriculture near its seasonal peak in August, and with improved employment conditions in other primary industries, the August labour income in "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, Mining" rose \$3 millions to a 1950 peak of \$55 millions. The "Manufacturing" and "Finance, Services (Including Government)" groups, as well as supplementary income, maintained their July levels, while "Construction" continued its gradual increase to an all-time high of \$56 millions.

The only industrial group to decline was "Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade": in July this group earned \$182 millions in salaries and wages against \$172 millions in August. This decrease reflected the effect of a strike by non-operating groups of railroad employees from August 22 to 30, inclusive.

The employment index in the nine leading industries\*rose 0.9 points to 135.6 at September 1, while the payrolls index was 231.4 (down 3.3 points) on the same date. The Canadian cost of living index was 169.8 in September.

The Employment Situation at the beginning of September, 1950, together with Payrolls Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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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, 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 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 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 revision 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 Expenditures, 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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