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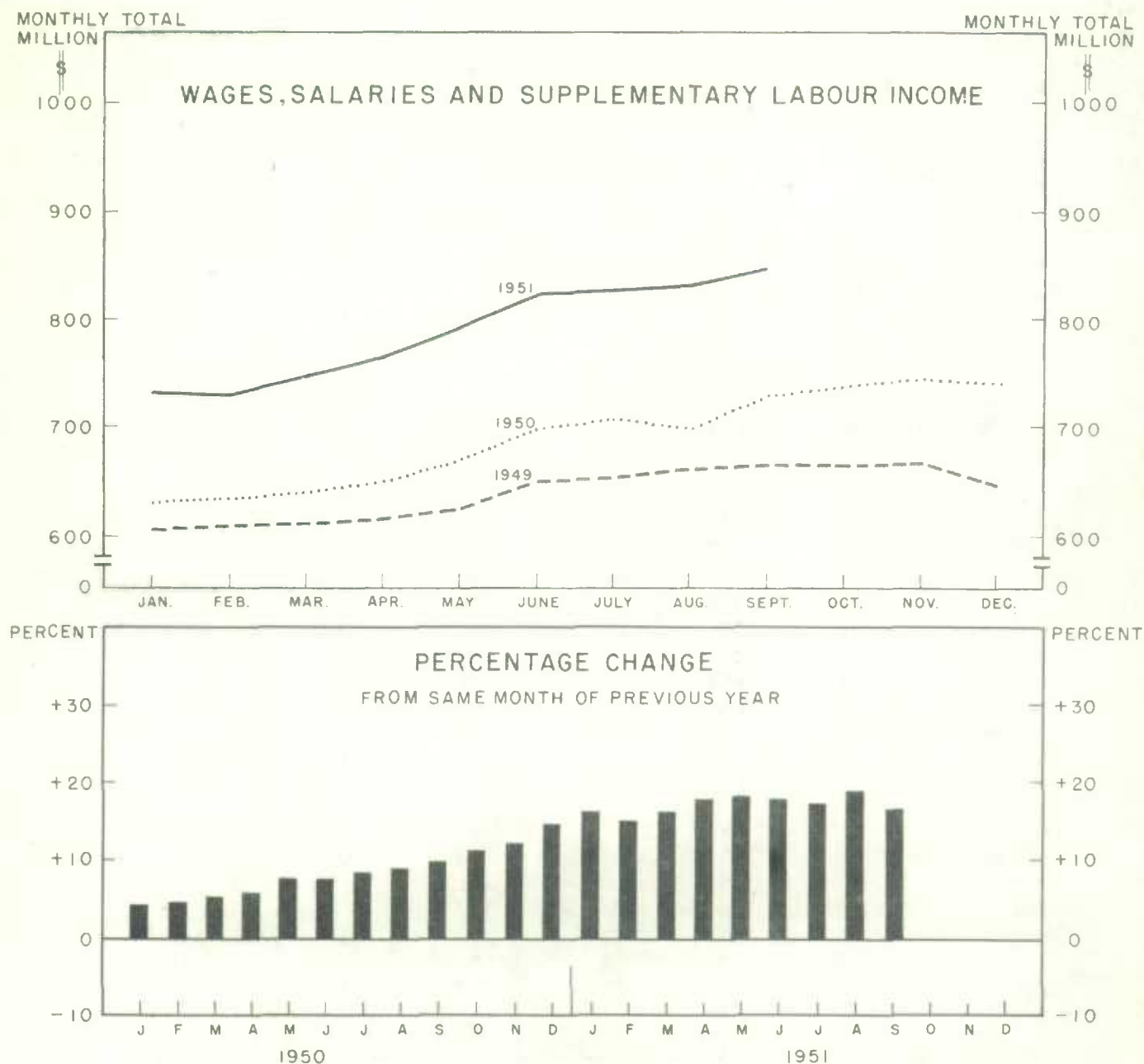
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## ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER 1951



## ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

\$ Millions

	Agriculture, Forestry, 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	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
1949 - January	48	208	37	158	133	20	604
February	46	210	36	158	136	21	607
March	42	210	36	160	140	21	609
April	40	210	40	161	141	21	613
May	45	206	43	165	144	21	624
June	49	212	49	170	149	21	650
July	50	211	53	170	148	21	653
August	52	214	54	171	148	22	661
September	49	217	54	173	149	22	664
October	49	216	53	174	149	22	663
November	48	216	51	176	152	22	665
December	46	213	46	167	151	22	645
*1950 - January	45	211	38	165	149	21	629
February	45	215	39	166	148	21	634
March	45	217	41	168	148	21	640
April	44	218	43	172	149	22	648
May	49	220	50	175	155	22	671
June	54	228	56	179	159	22	698
July	55	230	57	181	160	23	706
August	57	232	58	171	157	24	699
September	59	241	58	186	159	25	728
October	61	244	58	188	160	25	736
November	62	247	56	193	161	25	744
December	60	250	51	190	162	25	738
*1951 - January	59	252	47	187	160	25	730
February	59	254	46	188	<b>162</b>	24	<b>733</b>
March	55	260	46	191	168	25	745
April	55	266	53	196	166	27	763
May	61	<b>269</b>	59	202	174	27	792
June	67	<b>276</b>	64	208	179	27	821
July	66	273	68	209	178	30	827
August	68	279	71	211	176	28	833
September	70	284	74	214	178	28	848

\*Includes Newfoundland.

# ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

September, 1951.

The total amount of money paid out in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income again exceeded all previous records; in September paid workers received \$848 million, \$15 million more than the August estimate, and over 16 per cent above September 1950. The preponderant influence in the increase during the 12 month period has been the increase in average weekly earnings, which amounted to over 12 per cent. Enhanced employment, also, has helped to swell the labour income total but to a lesser extent than increases in wage and salary rates, since the industrial composite index of employment has risen slightly more than 5 per cent during the year.

For the third quarter of 1951 total labour income was 17.6 per cent higher than during the third quarter of 1950, and in the first 9 months the figure rose 17.2 per cent over the same 9 months of 1950. The following table shows the percentage changes that occurred:

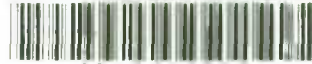
a) between the first nine months of 1951 and the first nine months of 1950.

and b) between the third quarter of 1951 and the third quarter of 1950.

	Agriculture Forestry Fishing Trapping Mining	Manu- fac- turing	Con- struc- tion	Utilities, Transportation Communication Storage Trade	Finance, Services (including Government)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
(a)	23.6	20.0	20.0	15.5	11.3	19.9	17.2
(b)	19.3	19.3	23.1	17.8	11.8	19.4	17.6

In the first, second and third quarters of 1951 wages and salaries in Manufacturing accounted for 34.8, 34.1, and 33.5 per cent of total labour income, respectively, while construction workers got 6.3, 7.4 and 8.5 per cent of the total. Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage and Trade took a proportion ranging from 25.7 per cent in the first quarter to 25.3 per cent in the third, with Finance, Services (including Government) taking from 22.0 per cent in the first to 21.2 per cent in the third quarter.

The Canadian cost-of-living index on September 1, 1951 was 189.8 and on October 1, 190.4; it was 170.7 for October 1950.



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## The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

## Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the table of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

## Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 58 per cent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, Revised Preliminary 1950".

## Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income included all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers contributions to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.