

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

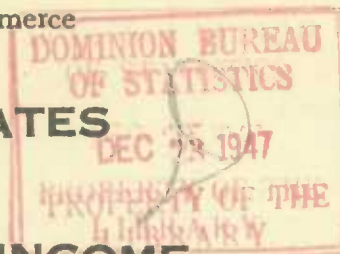
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES

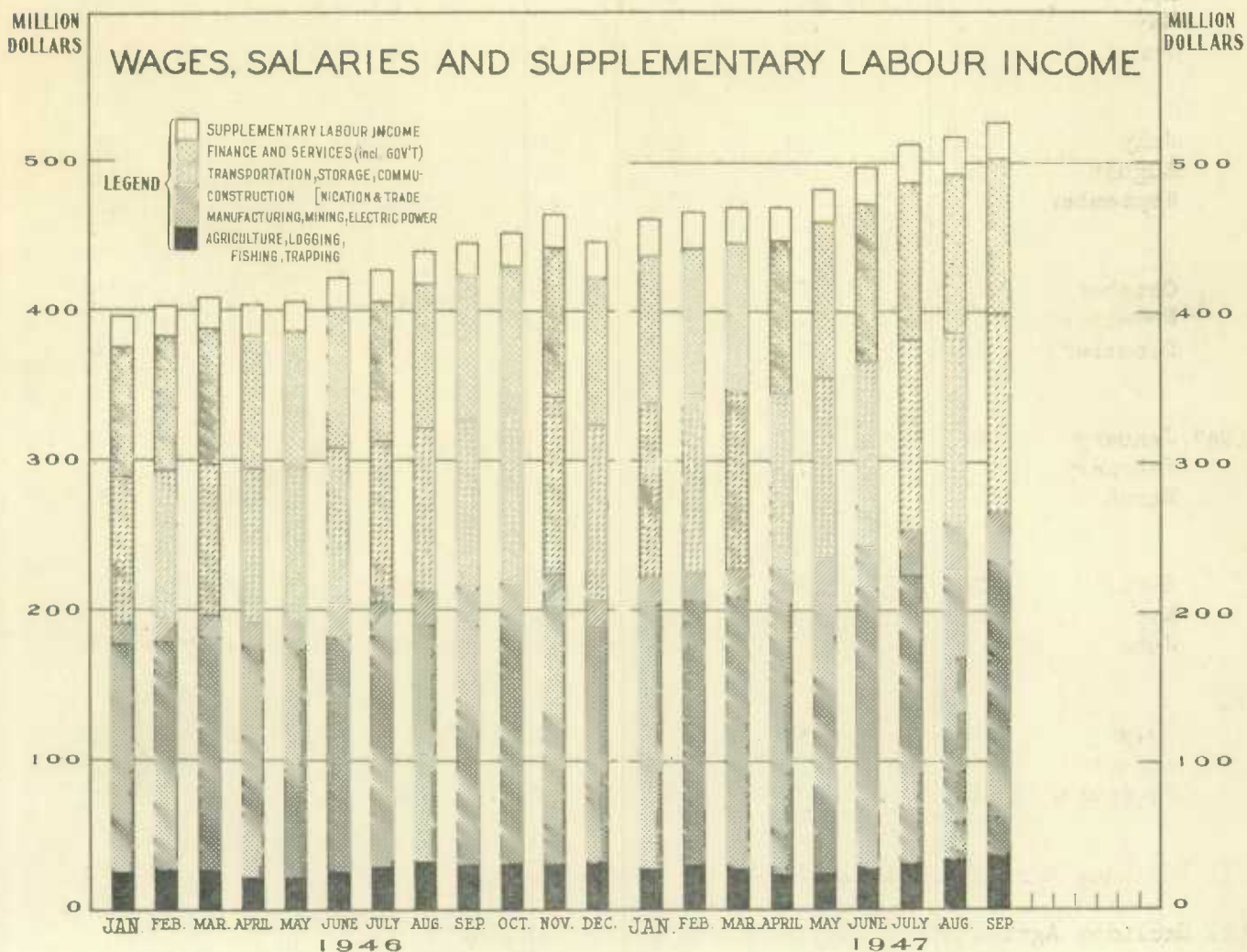
OF

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1946 to September 1947



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OTTAWA, CANADA
December, 1947

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

($\$$ Millions)

	Agri- culture, (1) Logging, Fishing, and Trapping	Manu- facturing, Mining, and Electric Power	Con- struc- tion	Trans- portation, Storage, Communi- cations and Trade	Finance and Services (incl. Gov't.)	Supple- mentary (2) Labour Income	TOTAL (3)
1946 January	25	152	14	97	87	21	395
February	27	152	14	100	89	20	402
March	26	156	15	101	90	21	408
April	22	154	16	102	89	20	404
May	22	151	19	103	91	20	405
June	26	156	21	105	93	21	421
July	29	154	22	107	94	21	427
August	33	157	23	109	96	22	439
September	31	160	23	112	97	22	446
October	31	165	23	114	97	23	454
November	31	171	22	118	99	24	465
December	32	157	17	117	99	23	446
1947 January	28	176	18	116	99	24	460
February	30	176	19	118	99	24	467
March	29	178	20	119	99	24	469
April	24	180	22	120	100	23	469
May	25	184	25	123	101	24	483
June	28	187	27	126	104	24	497
July	31	192	30	128	105	25	512
August	34	194	31	128	106	25	517
September	36	198	32	130	107	26	530

(1) Includes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income.

(2) Excludes Agricultural Supplementary Labour Income.

(3) All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the estimates.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA

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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

JANUARY 1946 - SEPTEMBER 1947

A total of \$530 million was received by residents of Canada in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in September, 1947. The figure was \$13 million higher than the corresponding total for August, and \$84 million, or 19 per cent higher, than in September, 1946.

For the first nine months of 1947, labour income amounted to \$4,404 million. This is about 18 per cent more than the corresponding total for the same period of last year.

A comparison of the 9-month totals shows that larger payments of wages and salaries were made in almost all industries. Labour income to the end of September in the construction and logging industries was almost 40 per cent higher this year than in 1946. The manufacturing, electric power, trade and transportation industries paid out between 15 and 20 per cent more in wages and salaries. Somewhat smaller gains were registered in all other industries, except agriculture and fishing. In these industries labour income payments have so far been considerably lower than last year. However, the monthly wage rates for farm help are almost 9 per cent higher this year than last.

A decrease in the domestic purchasing power of the Canadian dollar is indicated by a 10 per cent rise in the average cost-of-living index for the months from January to September, 1947, over the comparable average for 1946. At the same time, the average index of employment in nine leading industries for the two periods, rose nine per cent, reflecting distribution of aggregate earnings among larger numbers of workers. It would appear, therefore, that there was little change in the average workers' total income to the end of September, 1947 compared with the first nine months of 1946.

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income include all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services, by months. Salaries and Wages include bonuses and commissions and are reckoned before deductions for income tax, employee contributions to unemployment insurance and employee contributions to other social security schemes. 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 allowances for these provided by employers; and other benefits such as discounts and free insurance, etc. accruing to employees by reason of their employment.



Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to about 56 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between Labour Income and other items in the National Accounts in the years 1938 to 1946 can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1946", Tables 1 and III.

Methods

Based on preliminary annual estimates for 1946, the monthly estimates are obtained 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 monthly D.B.S. bulletins on Employment and Payrolls. Some adjustments are made for the difference between the industrial classifications employed by the annual and decennial censuses on which the annual estimates are based and that used for monthly payroll indexes. 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 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".

Revisions and Adjustments

The monthly estimates will be adjusted as annual estimates are revised, or new annual estimates become available, without however, destroying the continuity of the monthly series.