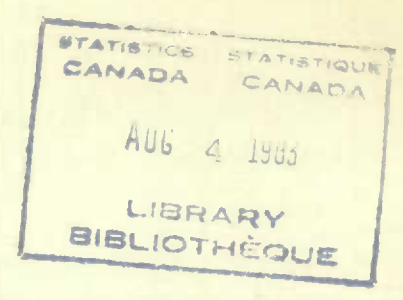


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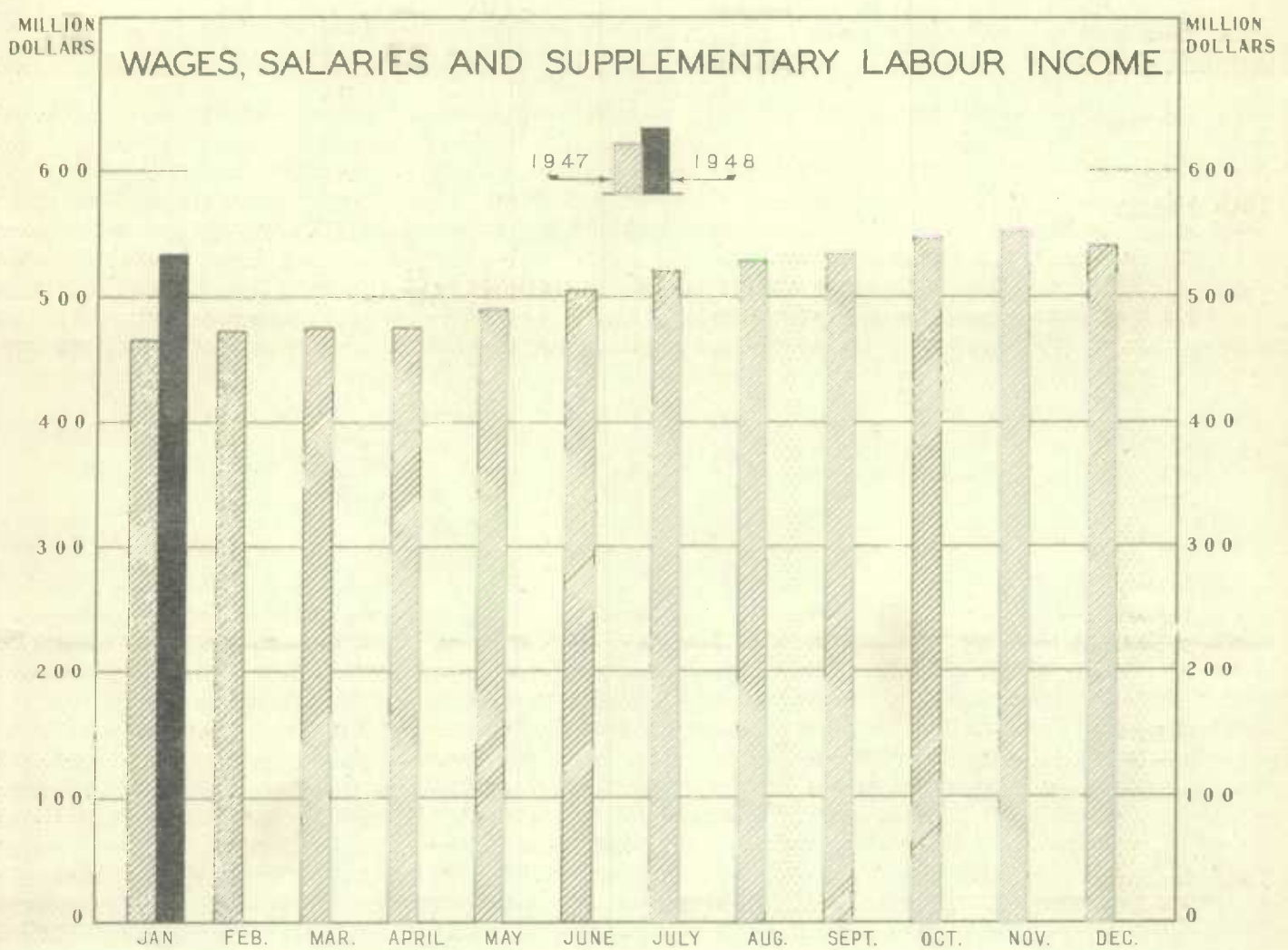
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce



MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

January 1948



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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

Year	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (which includes Government)	Supplementary Labour Income	TOTAL
1946 Average	37	144	25	112	94	21	433
1947 Average	42	174	34	131	106	24	509
1946 January	34	139	18	102	85	20	398
1947 January	39	161	23	121	100	22	466
February	38	163	25	123	101	22	472
March	37	165	25	124	102	22	475
April	33	166	28	124	102	22	475
May	36	169	31	128	103	23	490
June	40	171	35	131	106	23	506
July	42	175	39	133	108	24	521
August	45	177	40	133	109	25	529
September	45	181	41	135	109	25	536
October	48	185	42	137	109	26	547
November	50	188	40	139	110	26	553
December	48	187	32	140	109	25	541
1948 January	48	185	30	138	108	25	534

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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in the month of January, 1948, is estimated at \$534 million. This figure is \$7 million lower than the corresponding total for December, 1947, but \$68 million or 15 per cent higher than that for January, 1947.

In almost all industries the January labour income was slightly less than that paid out in December. Curtailment of activity for the winter season influenced the extractive and construction industries, while shortages of gas and power in highly industrialized areas brought about contraction of employment and labour income in the manufacturing and utilities industries.

Employment as a whole showed less buoyancy than usual in recovering from the holiday season slump at the year's end, but average weekly earnings remained at high levels, compared with previous years. Industrial disputes contributed to the lack of buoyancy. According to the Department of Labour, there were about 136,000 man-working days lost in January as a result of strikes and lockouts compared with a loss of about 19,000 working days in December. Records of the previous year show that the time-loss showed almost no change from December, 1946 to January, 1947, remaining at about 28,000 days.

The cost-of-living index rose 1.8 points from 148.3 on January 2 to 150.1 on February 2. This factor combined with lower levels of employment and labour income contributed to the moderate downward movement of the total purchasing power of the Canadian labour force.



Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income is a major component of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", amounting to 54 per cent of it in 1946. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1947". The preliminary 1947 figure for wages, salaries and supplementary labour income appearing in that publication is based on a comparison of the totals for the first ten months of 1946 with the same period of 1947.

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.

Methods

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".