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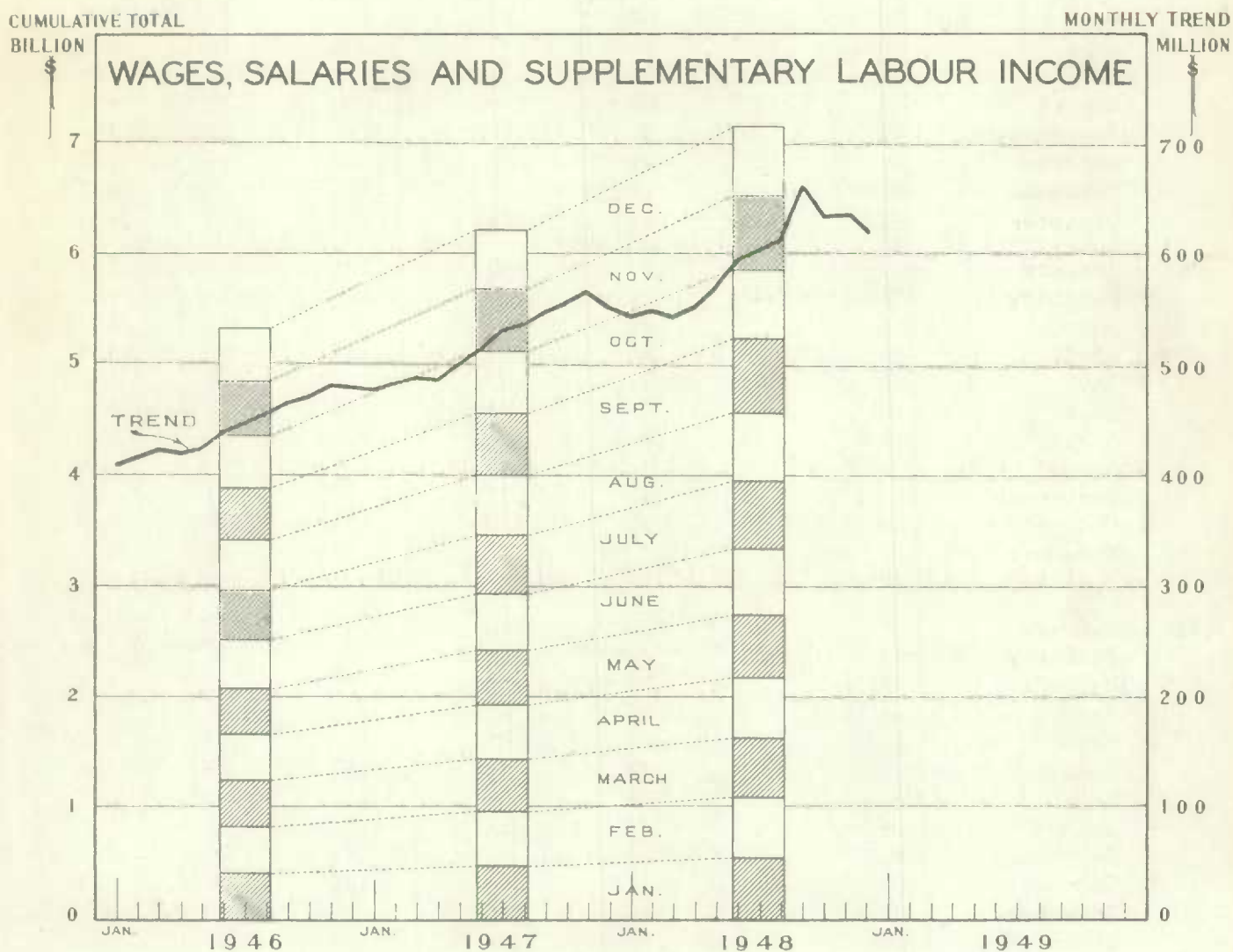
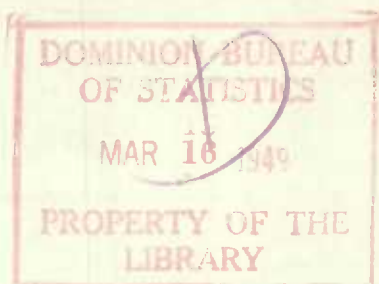
Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

IN CANADA

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
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December, 1948



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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
($\$$ Millions)

	Agriculture Logging, 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
1946 - January	39	140	17	104	95	13	409
February	41	140	17	107	97	13	415
March	40	144	18	108	98	14	422
April	37	142	20	109	98	13	419
May	37	139	23	110	101	14	423
June	41	143	26	113	102	14	439
July	43	142	28	114	103	14	445
August	45	145	29	116	105	15	454
September	46	148	29	119	108	15	464
October	45	153	29	121	108	15	471
November	45	159	28	125	109	16	481
December	46	161	24	124	110	15	479
1947 - January	46	163	23	122	108	15	477
February	45	165	24	125	109	15	483
March	44	167	25	125	110	16	487
April	39	168	28	126	111	15	486
May	41	172	31	129	112	16	500
June	45	173	35	133	113	16	515
July	49	177	38	134	115	16	530
August	51	179	39	135	116	17	536
September	54	183	40	137	117	17	548
October	55	187	41	138	117	17	555
November	58	191	39	145	116	17	567
December	57	189	31	141	116	17	551
1948 - January	53	187	30	140	118	17	545
February	54	193	29	140	116	17	549
March	49	189	28	140	120	17	544
April	44	195	33	142	120	17	552
May	49	195	37	148	124	17	570
June	53	201	42	151	130	18	596
July	54	202	48	154	131	18	607
August	56	205	47	158	130	19	615
September	60	220	48	185	131	20	664 x
October	62	213	48	165	129	20	637
November	57	214	46	166	130	20	633
December	53	212	40	164	130	20	616

x 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 exactly with the sum of the individual estimates.

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Director, Labour and Prices Division:

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H. F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

DECEMBER, 1948

Canadian labour income for the month of December 1948 is estimated at \$618 million. This is \$15 million lower than the corresponding figure for November and \$67 million or 12 per cent higher than for December 1947. The drop from November to December reflects the influence of winter weather on employment in agriculture, construction, water transportation, and fishing together with lower levels of employment in other industries during the holiday season.

The preliminary cumulative total of Canadian labour income for the year 1948 is \$7,130 million. This is \$895 million or 14 per cent higher than the revised preliminary estimate for the year 1947. Larger sums of money were paid out in salaries and wages in all industries except forestry where there was a drop of 4 per cent.

The index of employment in nine leading non-agricultural industries averaged about 4 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947, while average weekly earnings were 11 per cent higher. Preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour show that there were 1,500,000 days less lost in strikes in 1948 than in 1947.

The cost-of-living index averaged 14 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947. This is the same increase as recorded for total labour income. It would appear from these figures that purchasing power of labour income in the aggregate was fairly well maintained, although average weekly earnings tended to lag slightly behind rising consumer price levels.



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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 and 1947, as well as the cumulative total to date in 1948. 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 full description of the concepts, methods and quality of the monthly estimates set forth in the Bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Month, January, 1946 to April, 1947".

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 Expenditure, 1938 - 1947" and for the year 1948 in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary, 1948". The 1948 total labour income of \$7,134 million appearing in this latter bulletin is a preliminary total based on eleven months, whereas the total of \$7,130 million appearing in this issue is based on the twelve months of 1948.

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' contribution to Unemployment Insurance; clothing and living accommodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.