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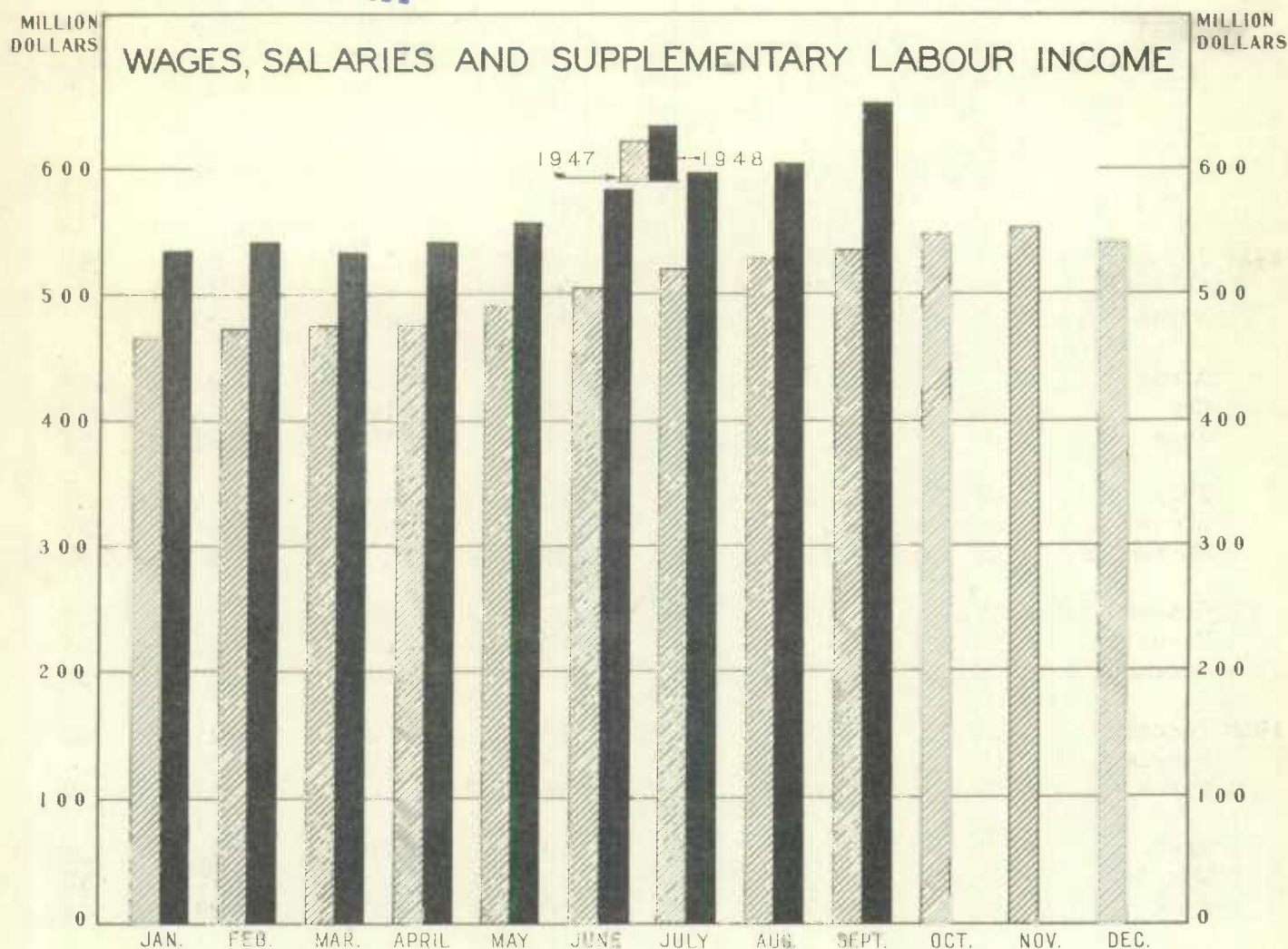
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MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME IN CANADA

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September, 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 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
February	36	138	18	105	87	19	403
March	35	142	19	106	90	20	412
April	32	140	21	106	89	20	408
May	33	137	24	107	92	20	413
June	36	141	26	110	94	21	428
July	38	140	28	112	95	21	435
August	39	143	29	114	97	22	444
September	41	146	30	116	100	22	455
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
February	48	190	30	138	108	26	540
March	43	187	29	139	110	25	533
April	39	192	33	140	110	26	540
May	43	193	38	145	115	27	561
June	45	199	41	148	121	28	583
July	47	199	48	152	121	28	596
August	49	202	48	155	121	29	604
September	52	217	48	183	121	31	651*

* Includes retroactive payment 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 estimates.

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Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

SEPTEMBER, 1948

Increases in employment and average earnings together with the payment of retroactive increases to employees of Canada's two main railway systems raised Canadian labour income to an estimated \$651 million in the month of September, 1948. The figure is \$47 million higher than the corresponding one for August, and the nine-month total for Canada is now \$5,142 million; 15 per cent greater than the total of \$4,470 million paid out in the same period of 1947.

Lump-sum payment of the 17 cent per hour wage increase for the period from March 1, to July 31, by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. was the largest contributing factor to the \$47 million increase. The effect of the retroactive increases was felt throughout the large network of enterprises owned and operated by the railway systems. Of the total of \$31 million employees of steam railways and shipping with their attendant services received \$22 million. Railway employees classified to the iron and steel manufacturing industry received \$8 million, while employees of hotels and a number of small establishments also benefitted.

Other increases were noted throughout as a result of higher levels of employment and average earnings. The index of employment in the nine leading non-agricultural industries rose .4 per cent from 132.5 at September 1 to 133.1 at the end of the month. Over the same period average weekly earnings in these industries went up 86 cents to \$41.67 at October 1. These increases caused substantial relative gains in total salaries and wages in manufacturing, trade and forestry. Seasonal harvesting operations raised labour income in agriculture.



Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 57 percent of "Net National Income at Factor Cost", in 1947. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1947".

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 accomodation or cash allowance for these provided by employers and other benefits.

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".