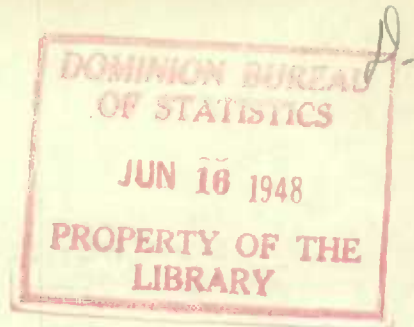


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Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade & Commerce



MONTHLY ESTIMATES

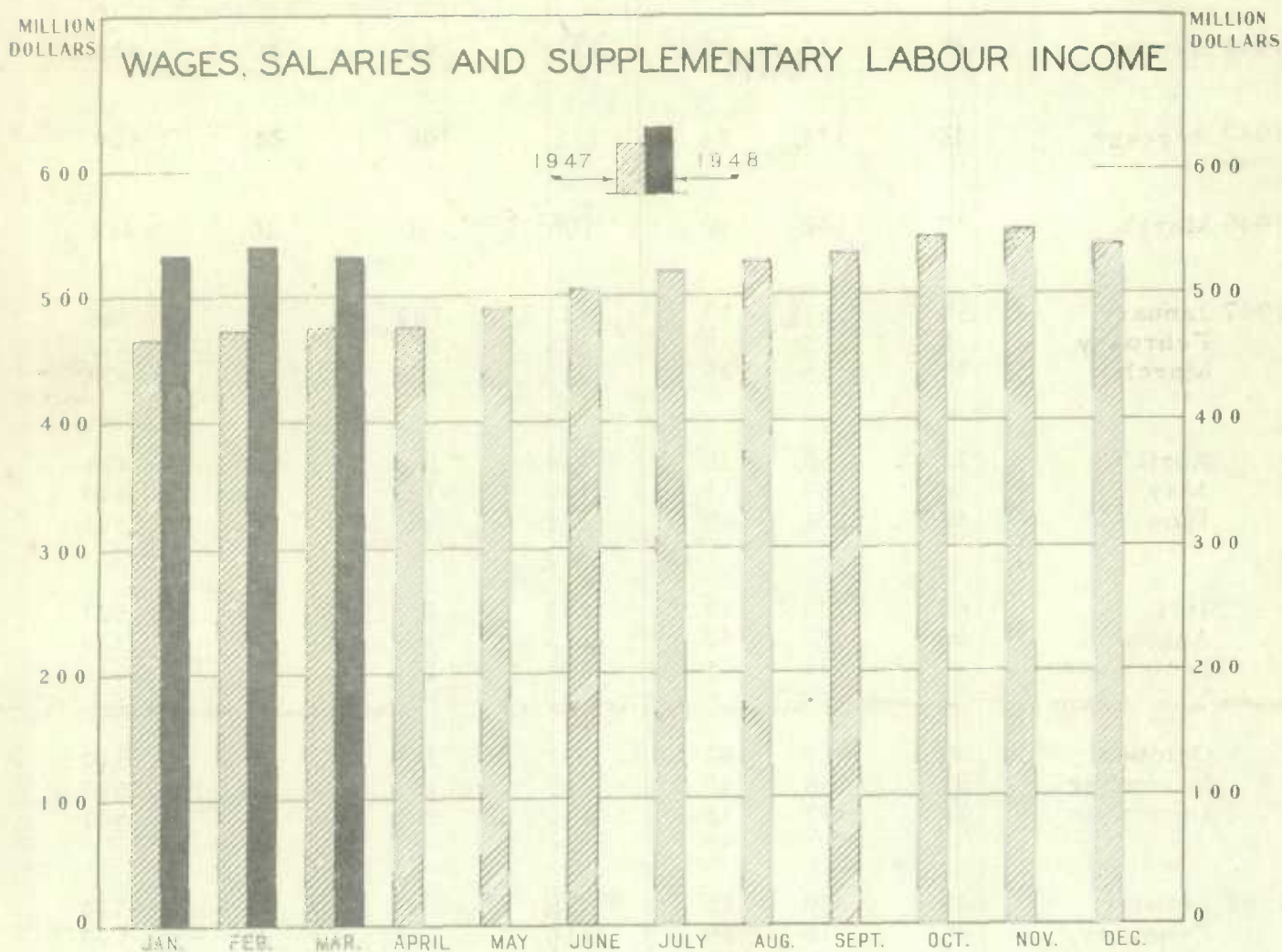
OF

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÊTER

March, 1948



Price - \$1 a year,
Single copy 10 cents



OTTAWA, CANADA
June, 1948

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 (which includes 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 March	35	142	19	106	90	20	412
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

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H. F. Greenway
Statistician:	G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

Labour income in Canada is estimated at \$533 million for the month of March, 1948. This total is \$7 million lower than the corresponding figure for February but \$58 million higher than that for March, 1947.

Although increases were registered in the wages, salaries and supplementary labour income earned in agriculture, mining, transportation and services, the gains were not sufficient to counterbalance the drop in the total payments of the logging, manufacturing and construction industries. During March there was a seasonal contraction of operations in the woods and a minor slump in employment, generally accompanied by slightly lower levels of average weekly earnings in these industries.

For the first quarter of 1948, the total of labour income was \$194 million greater than that in 1947. A larger working force and considerably higher levels of average weekly earnings, raised the 1948 quarterly total to \$1,607 million as compared with \$1,413 million in the same period last year. Over the three month period average weekly earnings in the nine leading industries were about 13 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947. The quarterly Labour Survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows estimates of 3,245,000 paid workers in the labour force on February 23, 1948 as compared with a similar total of 3,154,000 on March 1, 1947. The number of paid workers in agriculture showed the largest increase from 69,000 in March, 1947 to 107,000 in February, 1948. While the total of labour income in the first quarter of 1948 was about 13 per cent higher than in the same period of 1947 the average of the cost of living index was 17 per cent higher.



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". A revision of the 1947 National Accounts appears in the April issue of the "Canadian Statistical Review."

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of Labour Income includes 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. bulletin 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".