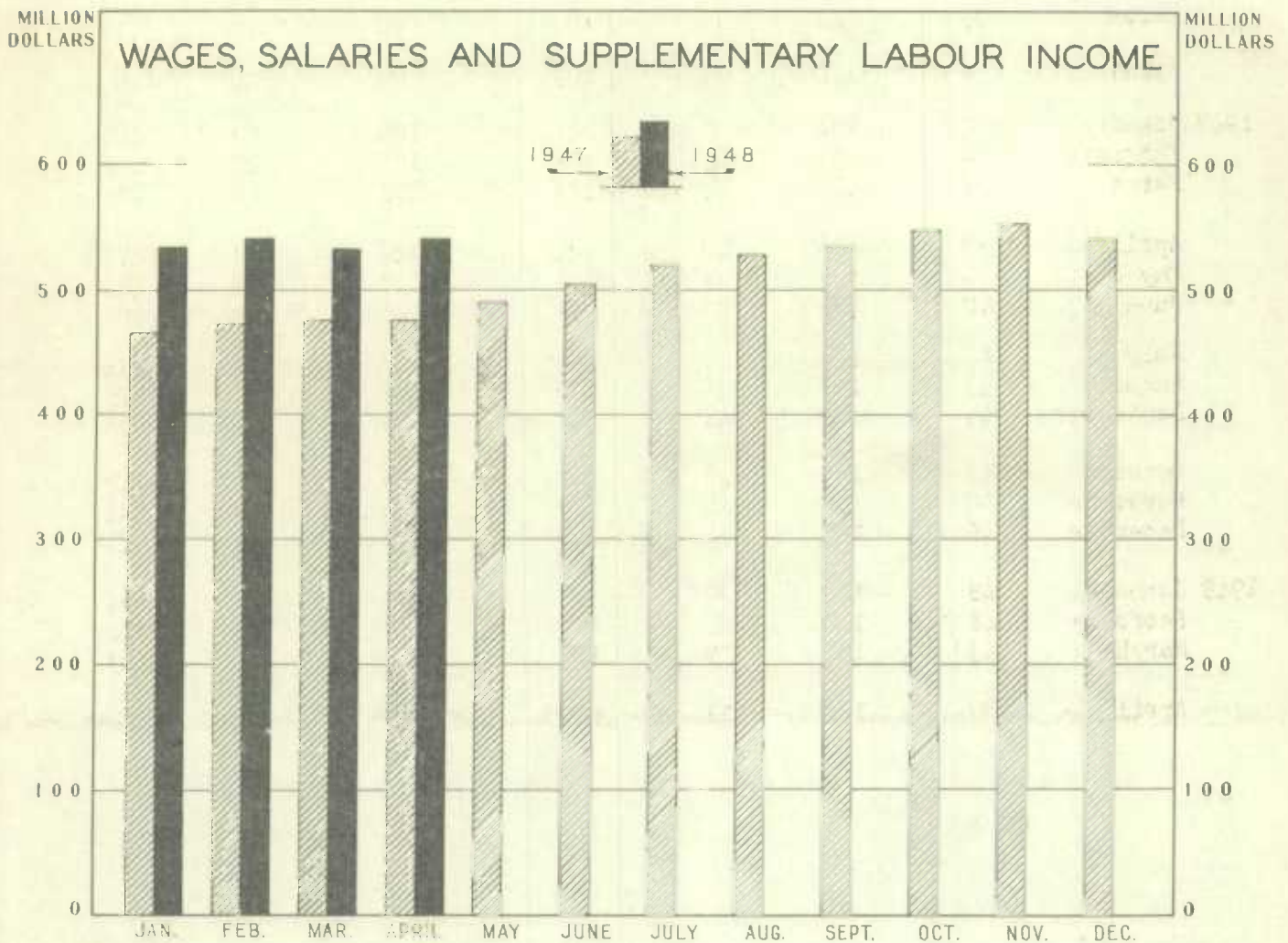


**MONTHLY ESTIMATES
OF
CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME**

**DOES NOT CIRCULATE
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April, 1948



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OTTAWA, CANADA
July, 1948

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

Year	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
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

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Statistician:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
G. Rosenbluth

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

April, 1948

Although there was no appreciable change in employment, the estimated labour income for Canada rose to \$540 million in April from \$533 million in March, 1948. The total is \$65 million larger than the corresponding figure for April, 1947, and about 32 per cent or \$132 million greater than in April, 1946.

Higher levels of average weekly earnings were responsible for the increase from March, which paralleled a one per cent rise in the cost-of-living index over the two months. The increase from April, 1947 reflects increased employment as well as higher average earnings. Moreover, time loss through labour disputes was 49,000 working days in April, 1948 as compared with 366,000 days in April, 1947.

Only in logging did labour income payments show a sharp decline from March to April. This was the result of seasonally lower employment in the industry; the index of employment showed a 36 per cent drop. The slack in the total of wages and salaries here was, however, somewhat taken up by an increase in total compensation to paid workers in agriculture. In this industry, average earnings had by May 15, reached higher levels than at any time since the inception of farm wage-rate record in 1914. With board provided, the average daily wage rate for farm workers in Canada was \$3.93 on May 15, ranging from \$2.86 in Prince Edward Island to \$4.58 in British Columbia.

A gain of \$5 million in labour income occurred in manufacturing. Although the overall index of employment in manufacturing was slightly lower at the end of April, average weekly earnings which stood at \$39.60 on April 1, had risen to \$40.75 by May 1.

With the beginning of summer activity in the construction industry, labour income showed a \$4 million gain. The value of contracts awarded rose from \$43.0 million in February to \$51.3 million in March to \$80.8 million in April, giving impetus to higher levels of employment and earnings.



Relation to the National Accounts

Labour income constituted about 56 per cent 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, 1938-1946". Figures for 1947 appear in the April issue of the "Canadian Statistical Review."

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

Methods

The monthly estimates are obtained from the latest 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 is set forth in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947".