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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Labour and Prices Division
OTTAWA



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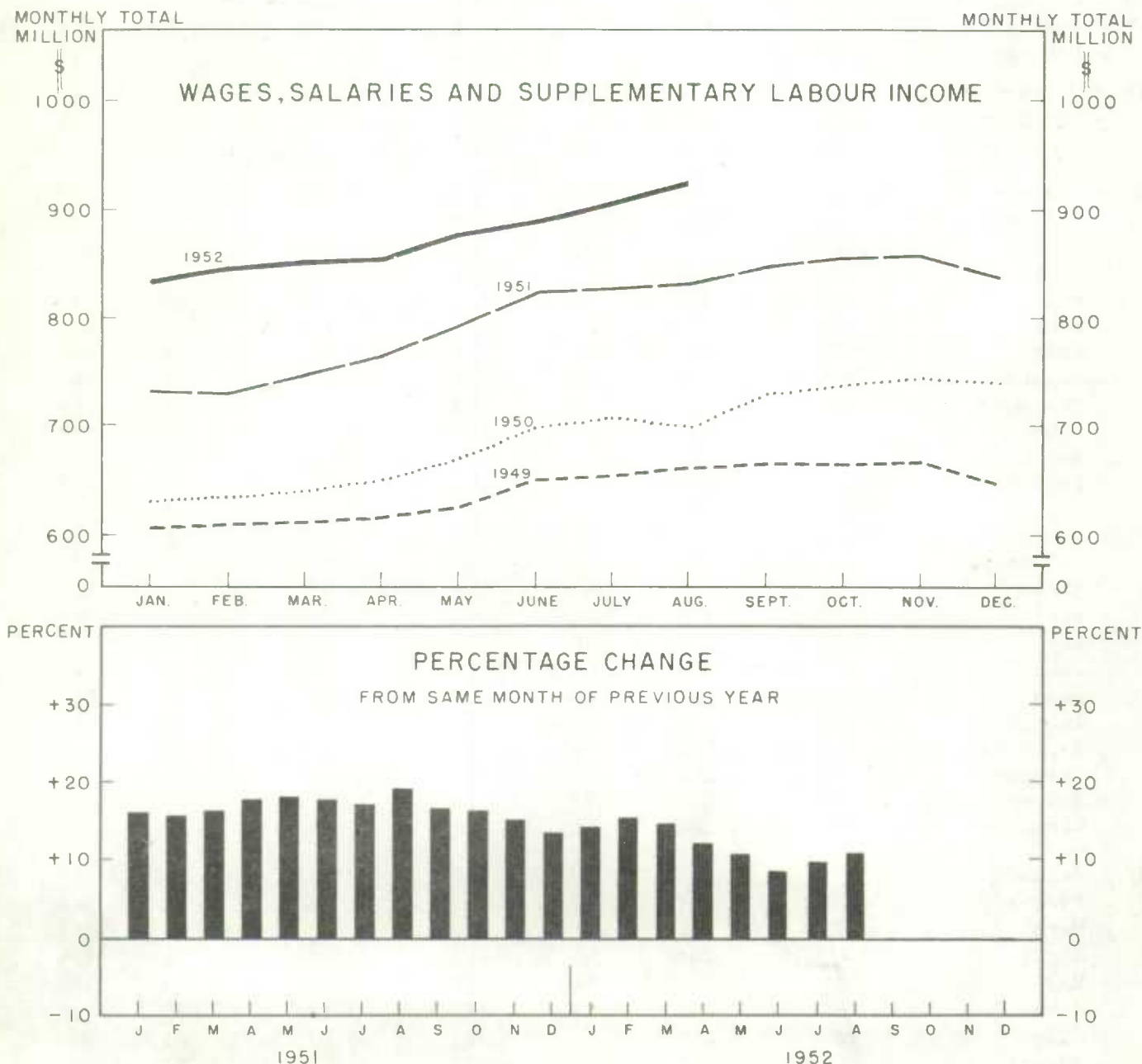
NE PAS P.A. 31

VOLUME VI No.8

10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agricul- ture, Forestry, 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
1938 - Average	21	59	9	56	58	5	208
1939 - Average	23	62	8	58	59	5	215
1940 - Average	26	78	11	63	60	6	244
1941 - Average	29	106	16	73	66	8	298
1942 - Average	30	142	18	80	71	10	353
1943 - Average	32	168	21	86	78	14	399
1944 - Average	33	171	17	95	83	13	412
1945 - Average	35	156	19	100	90	13	413
1946 - Average	41	147	25	114	103	14	444
1947 - Average	42	177	34	134	114	17	518
1948 - Average	49	203	41	154	131	19	597
1949 - October	49	216	53	174	149	22	663
November	48	216	51	176	152	22	665
December	46	213	46	167	151	22	645
x1950 - January	45	211	38	165	149	21	629
February	45	215	39	166	148	21	634
March	45	217	41	168	148	21	640
April	44	218	43	172	149	22	648
May	49	220	50	175	155	22	671
June	54	228	56	179	159	22	698
July	55	230	57	181	160	23	706
August	57	232	58	171	157	24	699
September	59	241	58	186	159	25	728
October	61	244	58	188	160	25	736
November	62	247	56	193	161	25	744
December	60	250	51	190	162	25	738
x1951 - January	59	252	47	187	160	25	730
February	59	254	46	188	162	24	733
March	55	260	46	191	168	25	745
April	55	266	53	196	166	27	763
May	61	269	59	202	174	27	792
June	67	276	64	208	179	27	821
July	66	276	68	209	178	30	827
August	68	279	71	211	176	28	833
September	70	284	74	214	178	28	848
October	74	283	73	216	180	29	855
November	76	283	71	219	179	29	857
December	73	268	55	225	188	28	837
x1952 - January	71	281	59	212	181	29	833
February	74	287	59	212	186	28	846
March	70	292	61	214	187	28	852
April	60	294	66	218	187	29	854
May	65	295	72	222	193	29	876
June	65	294	79	227	198	29	892
July	65	297	87	229	197	30	905
August	72	307	87	230	196	30	922

x Includes Newfoundland.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

AUGUST, 1952

In the month of August, Canadian labour income rose by \$17 million to \$922 million, which was \$89 million or 10.7 per cent larger than the total for August 1951.

The bulk of the increase in total wages and salaries was concentrated in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining group and in manufacturing. Total wages and salaries were up by \$1 million for the distributive industries, remained unchanged from July for construction, and declined by \$1 million for the finance and services group.

Usual seasonal expansion in agriculture was reinforced by the bumper grain crop, and the resumption of logging activity in British Columbia also contributed to the growth in wages and salaries for the primary industries. Manufacturing wages and salaries recorded a rise of \$10 million, attributable in considerable part to consumer goods industries. Employment and aggregate payrolls picked up noticeably in such industrial groups as foods and beverages, leather products and clothing, and also in wood products and electrical apparatus and supplies.

The impact of improved consumer buying and of heightened seasonal activity in harvesting and construction was reflected in the rising estimate of paid workers indicated by the quarterly labour force survey. From the end of May, there was an increase of 60,000 to 3,947,000 paid workers at the middle of August. For the year ended August 1952, the estimated increase amounted to 149,000 paid workers. In the same interval there was a rise in average weekly earnings from \$50.66 to \$54.54. The Consumer Price Index (1949=100) increased from 116.0 to 116.1 between August 1 and September 2; it was 116.5 for September 1951.



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The Chart

The upper portion of the chart on the front of this publication shows labour income (total of wages, salaries and supplementary income) by months for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. The lower part shows the percentage changes of any month from the same month one year earlier.

Methods

For most of the major industries, the monthly estimates of labour income are obtained from annual estimates by projection on indexes of aggregate payrolls. For other industries, a variety of wage-rate and employment data are used to provide an estimating series. The annual data, on which the monthly estimates are based, are compiled from original sources within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and from data supplied by several industrial or trade associations. No adjustment is made for different numbers of working days in each month. A more detailed description of concepts and methods is set out in the bulletin "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income by Months, January, 1946 to April, 1947", and the method of adjusting the estimates to the annual totals is outlined in "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, September, 1949". The figures included in the tables of this bulletin supersede those in earlier bulletins, and those for the most recent years are subject to further minor revisions as new source materials become available.

Relation to the National Accounts

Labour Income constituted 58 per cent to "Net National Income at Factor Cost" in 1950. The relationship between labour income and other items of the National Accounts can be studied in the bulletin "National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, 1926-1950".

Components of Labour Income

Estimates of total labour income included all wages, salaries and supplementary remuneration for employees' services. Gross earnings - before deductions for income tax or other payments - are used in the calculation of wages and salaries, and include bonuses and commissions as well as allowances for food, clothing and living accommodation where these are provided by the employer. Employers' contribution to unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, pensions and welfare are shown as supplementary labour income.