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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour and Prices Division

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SEP 15 1952

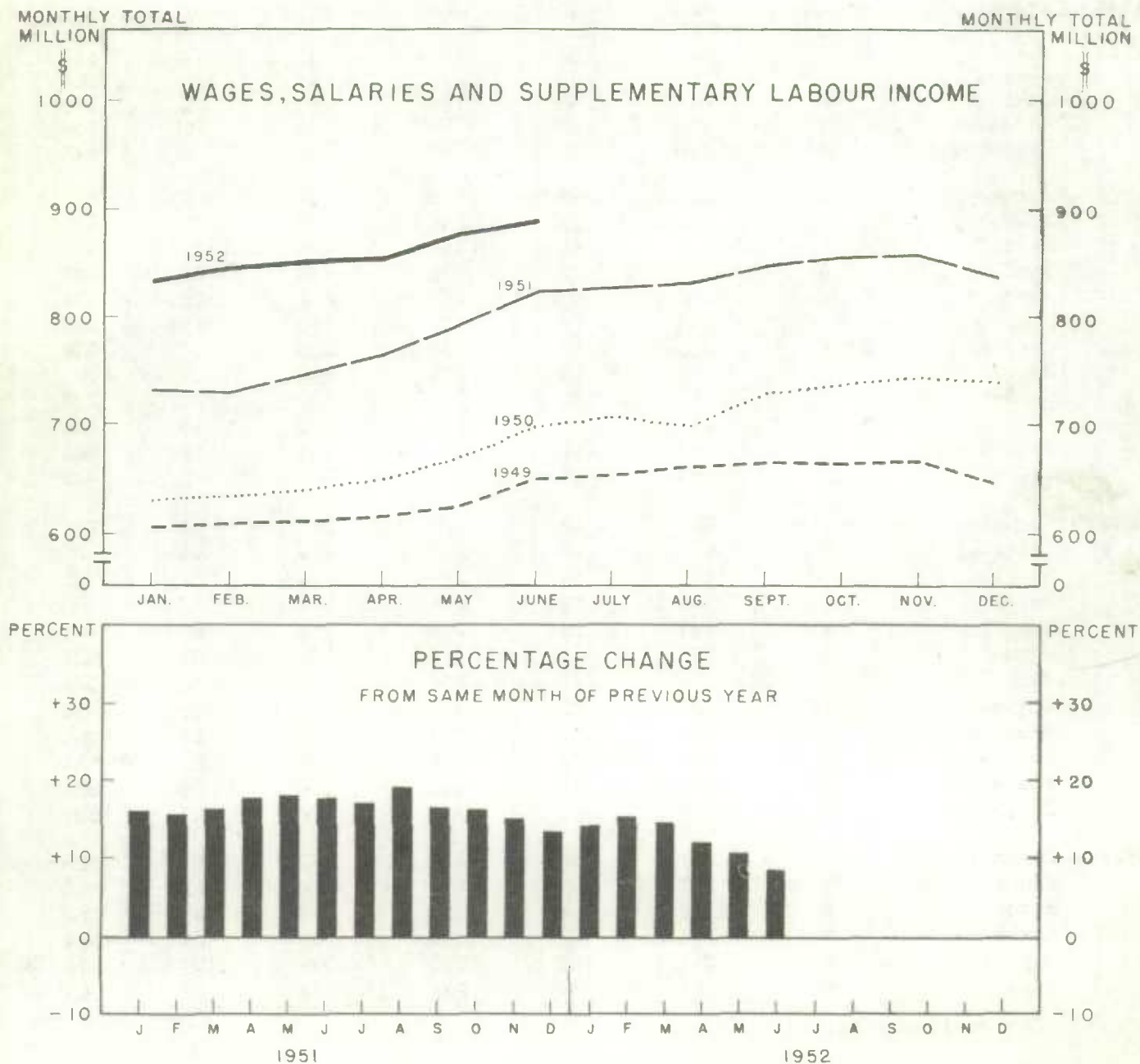
Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

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VOLUME VI, No. 6

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE 1952



ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME
(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, 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 - August	52	214	54	171	148	22	661
September	49	217	54	173	149	22	664
October	49	216	53	174	149	22	663
November	48	216	51	176	152	22	665
December	46	213	46	167	151	22	645
*1950 - 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
*1951 - 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
*1952 - 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	76	227	198	29	889

* Includes Newfoundland.

ESTIMATES OF LABOUR INCOME

JUNE, 1952

In recording a new high, Canadian labour income of \$889 million for June, 1952 was \$13 million above the May estimate, and \$68 million or 8 1/3 per cent higher than the June, 1951 total.

The expansion in total wages and salaries in the current month was distributed fairly evenly among the industrial groups, with the exception of the primary commodity producing sector and manufacturing--the former showing no change and the latter declining by \$1 million. The logging strike in British Columbia and the seasonal reduction in woods operation in eastern Canada combined to reduce total wages and salaries for forestry. The usual June rise in manufacturing did not take place due to the strike of lumber and wood products workers on the west coast and to minor lay-offs and short-time worked in the iron and steel products industry.

For the first 6 months of 1952, total wages, salaries and supplementary labour income amounted to \$5,150 million, which was \$566 million greater than for the corresponding period of 1951. Of this 12 per cent rise, approximately 10 per cent may be attributed to higher average earnings and the remainder to increased employment. The gains for the component groups ranged between 11 and 14 per cent, except for construction, which showed an increase of nearly 25 per cent.

The month-to-month growth of labour income in 1952, particularly in the second quarter, has not been as great as during the first half of 1951, when economic activity was unusually high. While the month-end estimate for May, 1952 from the quarterly labour force survey of 3,782,000 non-agricultural paid workers was 4 per cent larger than the corresponding figure for 1951, the percentage working 45 or more hours in the survey week declined from 37 to 32 per cent. From January to June, 1952 there was a time loss of 1,323,000 man-working days as compared with 227,900 days in the first half of 1951. The level of the cost-of-living index did not change substantially; it was 188.0 (1935-39=100) at the beginning of July, 1952 and 187.6 one year previously, having reached an intervening high point of 191.5 for January, 1952.



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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.