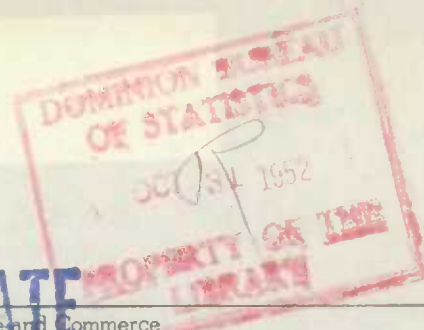




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ADVANCE STATEMENT ON EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY EARNINGS,
SEPTEMBER, 1952.

(These data are subject to revision.)

Preliminary statistics from the monthly survey of employment in the major industrial groups at Sept. 1 show an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the Canada index as compared with a month earlier. There was a large decline in Quebec, chiefly in road construction work, with a small reduction in Saskatchewan. Important expansion was indicated in British Columbia, due in the main to the resumption of operations in lumber plants and camps affected by industrial disputes at the dates of preceding surveys; forest fires had also caused serious losses at the beginning of August. The trends in the remaining provinces were generally favourable. At 190.1, the latest employment index was 2.5 p.o. higher than at Sept. 1, 1951, previously the maximum for the time of year.

The situation in manufacturing improved. The largest single factor in the increase of 2.0 p.c. in employment in the month was the reinstatement of many workers in British Columbia in factories previously strike-bound. The gains in the remaining provinces were moderate. Forestry work was more active, particularly in British Columbia, where operations had been resumed in many camps following the settlement of disputes, and rainfalls. The marked decline in construction took place almost wholly in Quebec, most other provinces showing some betterment in that industry. On the whole, the changes in the remaining industrial groups were rather slight.

The increase in the employment index at the first of September was accompanied by a rise of 1.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls; here again, the resumption of work following the termination of strikes contributed materially to the higher figure. The average weekly earnings rose by 65 cents to \$54.54 at Sept. 1, 1952, when a new maximum was recorded. The latest average was 7.7 p.c. above its level at Sept. 1, 1951. In manufacturing, the weekly wages and salaries mounted by 3.3 p.c. in the month, and by 9.9 p.c. in the 12 months. In this division, the average earnings, at \$56.45, were exceeded only by those at Apr. 1 and May 1 of the present year, and were 7.8 p.o. higher than at Sept. 1, 1951.

1/ See footnote on page 2.



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Advance Index Numbers^{1/} of Employment and Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1952, with Indexes for the Preceding Month and a Year Ago. (1939=100)

Area	Employment			Payrolls		
	Sept. 1, 1952	Aug. 1, 1952	Sept. 1, 1951	Sept. 1, 1952	Aug. 1, 1952	Sept. 1, 1951
Prince Edward Island	209.3	207.9	192.4	431.6	429.9	365.9
Nova Scotia	163.9	160.4	157.8	352.1	346.8	313.2
New Brunswick	181.8	172.3	182.3	406.4	392.8	394.2
Quebec	179.0	183.5	173.2	435.8	439.7	396.1
Ontario	197.8	195.9	194.1	458.6	452.6	417.8
Manitoba	182.9	182.7	180.4	373.6	370.3	348.7
Saskatchewan	164.1	166.1	157.8	350.3	355.6	310.0
Alberta	234.1	231.5	219.0	512.0	493.1	441.3
British Columbia	200.9	183.7	198.9	465.8	409.4	412.1
Canada - Composite Index	190.1	188.8	185.4	441.6	433.3	400.2
Canada - Manufacturing	197.9	194.1	194.1	490.4	474.6	446.1

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

	Sept. 1, 1952	Aug. 1, 1952	Sept. 1, 1951
Prince Edward Island	\$41.06	\$41.17	\$37.85
Nova Scotia	46.03	46.32	42.56
New Brunswick	45.47	46.40	43.85
Quebec	51.82	51.00	48.66
Ontario	56.82	56.62	52.72
Manitoba	52.52	52.12	49.69
Saskatchewan	51.72	52.84	47.61
Alberta	55.64	54.16	51.28
British Columbia	60.26	57.94	53.86
Canada - Composite figure	54.54	53.89	50.66
Canada - Manufacturing	56.45	55.73	52.37

^{1/}The above data are based on an advance tabulation of statistics received from establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, in the following major industrial divisions: logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage and communications, public utility operations, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and service, mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational services.

The monthly bulletin giving detailed statistics of employment, payrolls and average earnings will be issued some days hence.