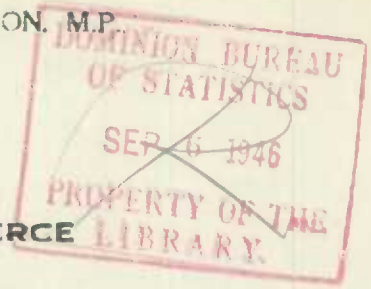


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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1946

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in June

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
September 5, 1946

Price \$1 a year

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1946.

Dominion Statistician: Herbert Marshall, O.B.E., B.A., F.S.S.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge, M.B.E.

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a substantial increase in industrial employment at the beginning of July; in large measure, the gain resulted from the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the settlement of the dispute in the lumber industries in British Columbia, but there were general though rather moderate advances in the other provinces, in spite of strikes in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, rubber, textile, fur and other industries. Although the general improvement was seasonal in character, the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was somewhat above-normal for the time of year; this was due to the situation in British Columbia, the expansion in the remaining areas being rather below the average of preceding years.

The 15,933 co-operating employers reported a staff of 1,773,712 men and women; as compared with 1,737,271 at June 1, there was a gain of 36,441 persons, or 2.1 p.c., which was accompanied by a rise of 3.9 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment stood at 173.5, as compared with 169.9 in the preceding report, and 175.5 at July 1, 1945. The July 1 figures in immediately preceding years were as follows; 1944, 183.5; 1943, 183.7 and 1942, 175.7. With these exceptions, the latest index is the highest for July in the years since 1920, exceeding by nearly 50 p.c. that of 115.8 at July 1, 1939. Since the expansion at the date under review was greater than usual for the early summer, there was an advance in the seasonally-corrected index, which rose from 169.9 at June 1, to 170.2 at the beginning of July.

There were large increases at July 1 as compared with a month earlier in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing divisions. In the former category, the general gain exceeded 13,000 persons; over 14,700 additional workers were reported in the lumber-using industries, many of whom had been on strike at June 1. There were also large seasonal advances in food, pulp and paper and other groups, while important losses were indicated in rubber, iron and steel and textile plants, due to some extent to industrial disputes. Within the non-manufacturing division, there was

Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1946, with Comparative Figures for July 1, 1945 and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 P.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1946	Per-Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			July 1				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			1946	1946	1945	1944	1946	1946	1945	1944	1946	1946	1945	1944
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	185,677	4,124,514	30.40	30.16	30.99	30.12	115.4	113.5	116.8	123.2	160.2	156.2	165.5	170.3
Prince Edward Island	2,803	76,852	27.42	26.28	26.45	26.40	127.0	123.4	120.3	127.6	159.0	148.1	150.4	159.8
Nova Scotia	77,598	2,386,575	30.76	30.60	31.14	32.01	109.6	107.4	116.0	122.4	149.1	145.4	165.4	174.5
New Brunswick	55,276	1,660,887	30.05	29.75	29.42	27.37	124.5	122.8	117.9	124.9	179.4	175.2	166.2	163.7
Quebec	524,624	16,212,257	30.90	30.76	30.87	29.91	111.6	111.1	115.6	124.2	143.7	142.2	149.4	155.2
Ontario	745,248	24,380,430	32.71	31.88	32.87	32.68	111.3	110.6	111.5	114.5	134.1	129.8	135.2	137.9
Prairie Provinces	217,224	7,131,585	32.83	32.74	32.77	31.55	123.1	119.5	112.7	115.7	152.8	147.6	140.6	139.1
Manitoba	97,784	3,210,544	32.83	32.65	32.60	30.94	118.9	115.7	111.4	115.5	147.1	142.3	136.9	134.8
Saskatchewan	43,010	1,563,301	31.70	31.65	31.32	30.46	120.2	117.3	110.4	112.4	146.7	142.9	137.2	136.0
Alberta	76,430	2,557,720	33.46	33.49	33.86	33.06	130.9	126.1	115.8	117.8	164.2	158.3	148.0	146.9
British Columbia	150,939	5,344,028	35.41	34.11	35.07	34.97	119.1	103.3	133.7	139.1	148.6	124.1	165.8	172.7
CANADA	1,773,712	57,192,594	32.24	31.68	32.32	31.72	113.6	111.3	114.9	120.0	141.9	136.6	144.5	148.1
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	265,373	8,294,563	31.26	31.61	31.92	31.06	120.2	119.8	123.4	133.3	146.6	147.7	154.7	162.3
Quebec City	24,700	667,588	27.02	26.94	29.12	29.35	102.7	100.3	138.9	165.0	132.1	129.1	193.1	233.7
Toronto	235,908	7,750,840	32.86	32.18	33.09	32.42	115.7	115.3	121.9	130.3	141.3	138.1	150.2	157.2
Ottawa	22,381	657,899	28.63	28.00	28.42	27.94	114.9	113.4	107.2	111.6	142.4	137.4	131.9	134.8
Hamilton	57,954	1,875,429	31.36	31.34	33.11	32.60	108.5	106.9	109.4	113.5	127.9	122.0	131.5	134.7
Windsor	33,263	1,246,009	37.48	36.29	39.60	43.55	104.9	116.0	116.1	125.5	104.1	111.6	121.7	143.6
Winnipeg	63,534	1,937,930	30.50	30.36	29.71	28.70	122.7	119.2	113.7	118.5	147.1	142.3	133.2	134.1
Vancouver	70,199	2,328,051	33.16	32.42	33.66	33.88	135.9	126.7	164.1	174.1	170.6	155.5	208.7	224.5
Halifax	22,234	656,410	29.61	28.78	30.39	30.92	128.8	125.1	143.4	156.2	164.3	157.8	191.0	206.6
Saint John	12,398	365,895	29.51	28.20	29.99	27.68	117.8	117.7	121.3	126.5	160.9	153.7	171.1	167.1
Sherbrooke	9,748	238,409	24.46	25.65	26.36	24.46	108.0	101.0	104.2	105.4	127.0	124.6	131.2	122.0
Three Rivers	9,505	290,323	30.54	30.47	28.46	27.76	118.9	123.3	132.9	120.6	142.4	147.2	148.2	135.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	18,450	562,739	30.50	28.58	29.88	28.86	123.3	122.0	113.5	107.9	165.2	153.2	149.1	136.4
London	23,133	716,118	30.96	30.05	30.14	29.80	129.7	126.0	119.9	123.3	158.7	149.8	143.3	146.1
Fort William-Port Arthur	10,335	261,071	25.03	24.59	26.57	27.31	73.2	72.6	104.1	115.3	95.8	93.8	142.2	158.9
Regina	10,389	303,455	29.21	28.99	27.84	26.97	114.4	113.6	111.1	113.6	145.7	143.6	134.8	130.1
Saskatoon	7,313	205,503	28.10	27.76	26.73	26.05	148.7	144.1	128.3	124.6	187.0	181.5	152.8	143.3
Calgary	19,425	622,010	32.02	31.68	31.89	30.83	122.5	120.6	113.6	117.3	149.9	146.0	139.6	138.1
Edmonton	19,326	589,763	30.52	29.75	29.49	29.73	140.4	139.0	124.8	133.3	175.7	169.6	152.0	161.8
Victoria	12,566	408,415	32.45	30.46	32.27	33.37	147.5	140.2	179.2	168.8	190.9	170.2	231.5	225.3
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	962,671	31,797,752	32.36	31.83	32.94	32.44	111.4	109.9	123.3	134.4	138.5	134.7	156.3	167.7
Durable Goods 1/	455,686	15,675,462	34.40	33.79	36.02	35.50	107.1	104.4	137.4	157.7	131.0	125.4	170.2	193.4
Non-Durable Goods	503,468	15,211,060	30.21	29.80	29.33	28.39	115.0	114.9	115.3	118.0	146.5	144.4	142.5	141.2
Electric Light and Power	23,515	911,230	38.75	38.65	36.83	37.15	122.8	117.3	102.9	97.2	146.6	139.7	117.4	112.0
Logging	59,422	1,737,396	29.24	24.89	27.57	26.75	124.2	122.4	116.6	110.8	182.5	153.1	161.6	151.2
Mining	75,040	2,363,093	39.49	38.93	39.31	37.68	89.8	88.9	82.7	86.4	112.3	109.7	103.1	103.5
Communications	39,305	1,272,278	32.37	32.69	31.11	30.41	150.6	145.5	122.1	113.2	179.2	174.8	140.4	127.2
Transportation	164,171	6,413,037	29.06	28.34	28.68	26.56	129.8	128.3	127.8	125.4	154.9	151.5	154.0	143.8
Construction and Maintenance	180,906	5,648,352	31.22	30.68	30.52	29.77	101.6	94.3	81.0	79.4	138.5	126.9	108.4	103.6
Services	58,737	1,232,221	20.96	20.73	19.71	19.28	135.3	130.3	122.2	121.5	176.4	167.9	150.6	143.9
Trade	213,400	6,128,440	28.72	28.37	27.19	26.59	121.6	119.7	109.7	102.8	148.7	144.5	126.8	117.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,772,712	57,192,594	32.24	31.68	32.32	31.72	113.6	111.3	114.9	120.0	141.9	136.6	144.5	148.1
Finance	74,852	2,594,003	34.66	34.77	33.70	32.73	124.2	123.9	111.6	108.3	149.3	149.3	130.5	123.1
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,848,564	59,786,597	32.34	31.81	32.37	31.75	114.0	111.8	114.8	119.5	142.2	137.0	143.9	147.0

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

a moderate reduction in metallic ore mining, partly as a result of strikes in gold mines. Improvement on the whole was indicated in other branches of mining, and in logging, communications, transportation and storage, construction, services, trade and finance. The increase of nearly 13,300 persons in construction was the most pronounced, but was nevertheless below-normal for the time of year. The gain in logging took place in British Columbia, due to the settlement of the dispute in the lumbering industry, the trend in the remaining provinces being seasonally downward at the beginning of July.

Payrolls.- As already stated, the decided advance in industrial employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 was accompanied by a relatively greater rise in the weekly salaries and wages^{1/} distributed in the eight leading industries; these rose from \$55,043,483 in the last report, to \$57,192,594 at the date under review, or by 3.9 p.c. The higher percentage increase in the payrolls than in the personnel was partly due to the fact that the June 1 figures had in many cases been lowered by the loss of working time on Victoria Day, while strikes had also had an important effect upon the wages disbursed. On the other hand, the very general observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday in Quebec, together with disputes in the iron and steel, rubber, textile and other groups, affected the earnings reported at the beginning of July. The weekly average per employee was \$32.24, 56 cents higher than that of \$31.68 at the first of June; the per capita figures at July 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows:- 1945, \$32.32; 1944, \$31.72; 1943, \$30.97; 1942, \$28.49, and 1941, \$25.49. In the last five years, there has thus been an increase of 26.8 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries as a whole.

The table on page 2 summarizes the July 1 statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and the leading cities, and gives comparisons with June 1, and July 1 in 1945 and 1944. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1942. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which payroll data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 13.6 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers are higher by 41.9 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1946, amounted to 14 p.c. and that in payrolls, to 42.2 p.c. The explanation previously given for the greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers still found in the heavy manufacturing industries, in spite of the declines which preceded and followed the end of hostilities; in this group of industries, rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (4) the payment of higher wage rates in an important number of cases.

Since 1941, employment in manufacturing, in spite of curtailment in the production of munitions and the existence of industrial disputes in a number of industries at July 1, 1946, has shown an increase of 11.4 p.c., while the reported

^{1/} The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			Date
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	130.7	142.5	\$28.11	Jan. 1, 1943
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81	Apr. 1
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62	June 1
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62	July 1
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1944	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18	Jan. 1, 1944
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.78	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.28	Apr. 1
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92	May 1
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64	June 1
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44	July 1
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.38	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.20	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1945	118.1	138.1	30.10	126.6	147.1	30.22	Jan. 1, 1945
Feb. 1	117.2	146.4	32.15	128.0	162.6	33.06	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	116.7	148.8	32.81	127.6	164.7	33.56	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	115.8	144.1	32.00	126.7	158.7	32.55	Apr. 1
May 1	114.9	145.4	32.55	125.4	161.9	33.59	May 1
June 1	114.8	143.3	32.10	124.4	157.2	32.88	June 1
July 1	114.9	144.5	32.32	123.3	156.3	32.94	July 1
Aug. 1	114.6	143.0	32.09	121.5	152.9	32.73	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	113.2	141.1	32.06	118.2	148.0	32.58	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	110.5	137.8	32.08	112.1	140.4	32.54	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	112.1	139.3	31.95	110.9	139.3	32.64	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	113.4	139.5	31.63	109.6	136.7	32.45	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1946	110.2	127.6	29.92	107.1	121.2	29.49	Jan. 1, 1946
Feb. 1	109.5	135.5	31.97	108.8	135.4	32.38	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	109.4	137.3	32.44	108.7	135.3	32.43	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	110.6	139.1	32.48	110.1	138.7	32.82	Apr. 1
May 1	110.9	137.6	32.05	111.8	137.1	32.24	May 1
June 1	111.3	136.6	31.68	109.9	134.3	31.83	June 1
July 1	113.6	141.9	32.24	111.4	138.5	32.36	July 1
Aug. 1							Aug. 1
Sept. 1							Sept. 1
Oct. 1							Oct. 1
Nov. 1							Nov. 1
Dec. 1							Dec. 1

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Monthly Statistics of Payrolls.

The questionnaire used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods; the payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, Unemployment Insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Incentive and production bonuses are also included. The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of salaried employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the former surveys, as a result of the collection of the statistics of payrolls, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

payrolls at the date under review were higher by 38.5 p.c. than when the monthly record was instituted. Among the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there was in this comparison a gain of 16.5 p.c. in employment and of 46.4 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review. The greater expansion in the latter group of industries than in manufacturing reveals a situation at variance with that indicated during the war, when a much higher level of employment and payrolls in relation to the 1941 basic period existed in manufacturing than in the non-manufacturing classes.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7 to 11), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of the utmost importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The 1,773,712 employees of the establishments co-operating at July 1 in the eight leading industries were made up of 1,382,265 men and 391,447 women, the proportions being 779 of the former sex and 221 of the latter in each 1,000 workers in recorded employment. The number of men showed an advance of 33,048, or 2.4 p.c. as compared with June 1, and there was a gain of 3,393 women, or 0.9 p.c., in this comparison. The ratios at June 1 were 777 men and 223 women per 1,000 employees.

Firms in the nine leading industries reported an increase of 36,642 persons in the month, of whom men numbered 33,143 and women 3,499. The percentage gain among the former amounted to 2.4 p.c., and that among the latter sex to 0.8 p.c. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in this group of industries was 231, as compared with 234 at June 1. The latest proportion, like that in the eight major industrial groups, was smaller than the ratio indicated in any earlier enquiry into sex distribution. The proportion of women workers in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when they constituted 261 per 1,000 persons reported in the eight industries, and 271 per 1,000 in the nine major industrial divisions. While the completion or the curtailment of war work is obviously a factor of very great importance in the falling-off recently indicated in the numbers and the proportions of women workers, the seasonal element and the existence of industrial disputes at July 1 also entered into the situation to a considerable extent. The last two factors affect the value of comparisons of the latest data with those obtained in the earlier surveys into sex distribution, made as at Oct. 1 in 1942-45, and at Apr. 1 in 1944 and 1945, and monthly from January, 1946.

There were increases at July 1 as compared with June 1 in the number of men reported in all the major industrial groups, the largest gains being in manufacturing and construction. Improvement in the situation for women was also indicated in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, construction, services, trade and finance, while the number of such workers reported in transportation was smaller than that at June 1.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average

as 100. In Tables 7 to 11 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1945. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used. Table 12 shows the numbers of men and women in recorded employment at July 1 in a lengthy list of industries throughout the Dominion.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

There was a considerable increase in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July, partly due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the termination of the dispute in the lumber industry in British Columbia, and partly resulting from generally heightened activity in that and other industries throughout the Dominion. Strikes reported in certain industries nevertheless caused losses in employment and payrolls in some sections. The general increase exceeded the advance which the experience of the years since 1920 has indicated as typical in the early summer; at July 1, 1945, there had been important contractions due to the curtailment of war work.

Statistics were tabulated from 8,649 manufacturing establishments whose employees at the beginning of July numbered 982,671, as compared with 969,659 at June 1. This gain of 13,012 persons, or 1.3 p.c., raised the index from 184.7 at the former date to 187.2 at the date under review, when it was lower by 9.6 p.c. than that of 207.2 at July 1, 1945. The latest figure was also lower than the index number at July 1 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, but is otherwise the highest for that month in the period since 1920, exceeding by 68.2 p.c. the July 1, 1939, figure of 111.3. Prior to the war, the maximum for the early summer was that of 120.3 at July 1, 1929. After correction for seasonal trend, the latest index of employment showed an increase, rising from 181.2 at June 1 to 183.4 at the date under review.

The outstanding change in employment in manufacturing at July 1 as compared with a month earlier was the reported increase of 14,728 persons in lumber mills following the settlement of the dispute in British Columbia. There were substantial advances in animal and vegetable food processing, together with smaller but nevertheless considerable gains in the pulp and paper, paper product, printing and publishing, beverage, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral groups. On the other hand, the trend was downward in fur, rubber, textile and iron and steel-using plants; the losses were due in part to strikes.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The pronounced improvement in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July was accompanied by a relatively greater gain in the sums paid in weekly salaries and wages; from \$30,863,864 at the beginning of June, the payments advanced to \$31,797,752 at July 1. The increase in the payrolls in the month amounted to three p.c., as compared with that of 1.3 p.c. in the number in recorded employment. The disparity in these percentages was partly due to the fact that the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had resulted in lowered earnings at the beginning of June, when the situation had also been seriously affected by industrial disputes. The latter factor also affected the July 1 figures in some areas and industries. The average earnings per employee in manufacturing increased from \$31.83 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.36 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$32.94, \$32.44, \$31.62, \$29.16 and \$25.82 at July 1 in 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942 and 1941, respectively. Based on the payrolls disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 138.5, as compared with 134.4 at the

1926=100

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1928-1946



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

first of June, 1946, and 156.3 at July 1, 1945. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the July 1 figures had been 167.7, 164.7, and 141.7, respectively. The highest figure in the record of just over four years was that of 174.0 at Dec. 1, 1943.

The Sex Distribution of Workers in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

The manufacturers furnishing data at July 1 reported increases of over 12,500 men and nearly 500 women in the numbers on their staffs; the gain among the former sex amounted to 1.7 p.c., and that among the latter, to 0.2 p.c. The resumption of operations in lumber mills in British Columbia following the settlement of the dispute was a factor in the marked disparity in the rates of increase for workers of the two sexes. As already stated, the general gain was just over 13,000, or 1.3 p.c.

The 753,249 men in recorded employment at July 1 constituted 767 per 1,000 workers; this was a greater ratio than in any of the earlier surveys which have been made periodically since 1942 in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls. The proportion of 233 women per 1,000 employees was slightly under that of 236 per 1,000 at June 1, previously the minimum in the record. To some extent, the declines recently recorded in the ratio of female workers are probably due to seasonal causes.

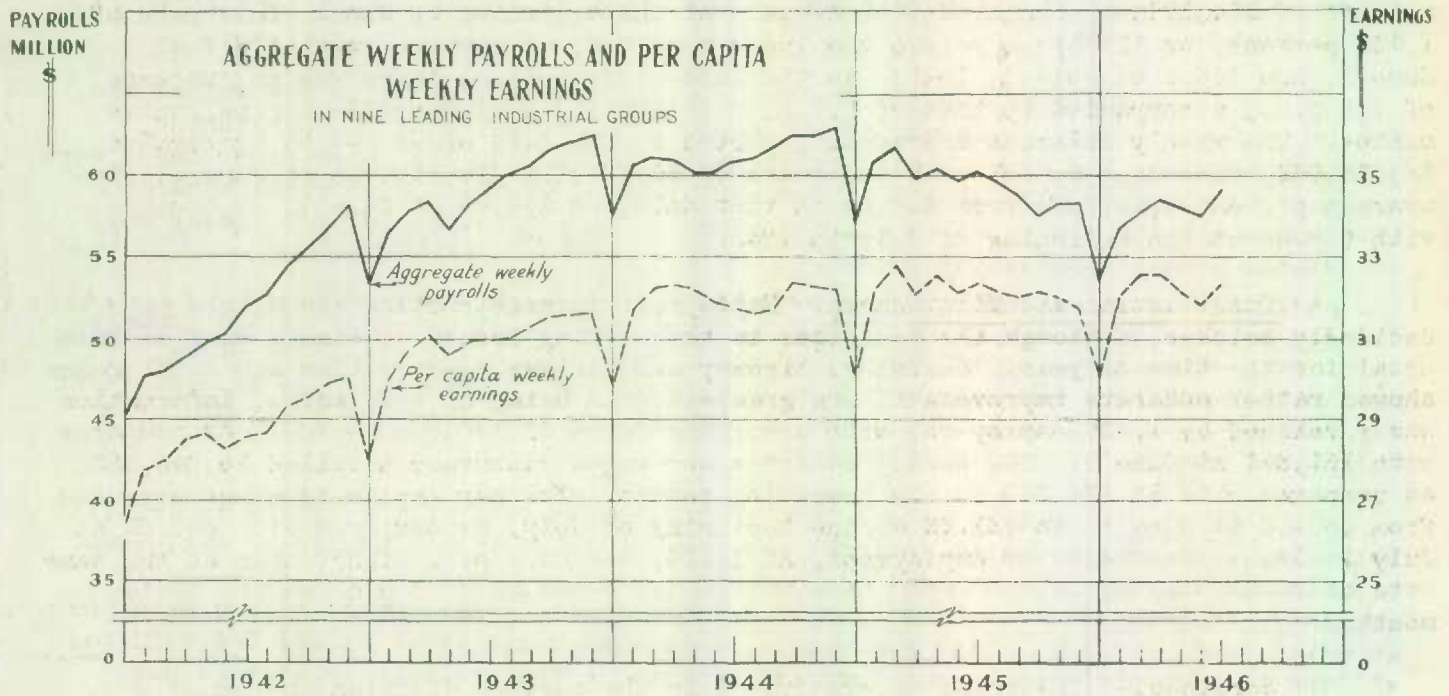
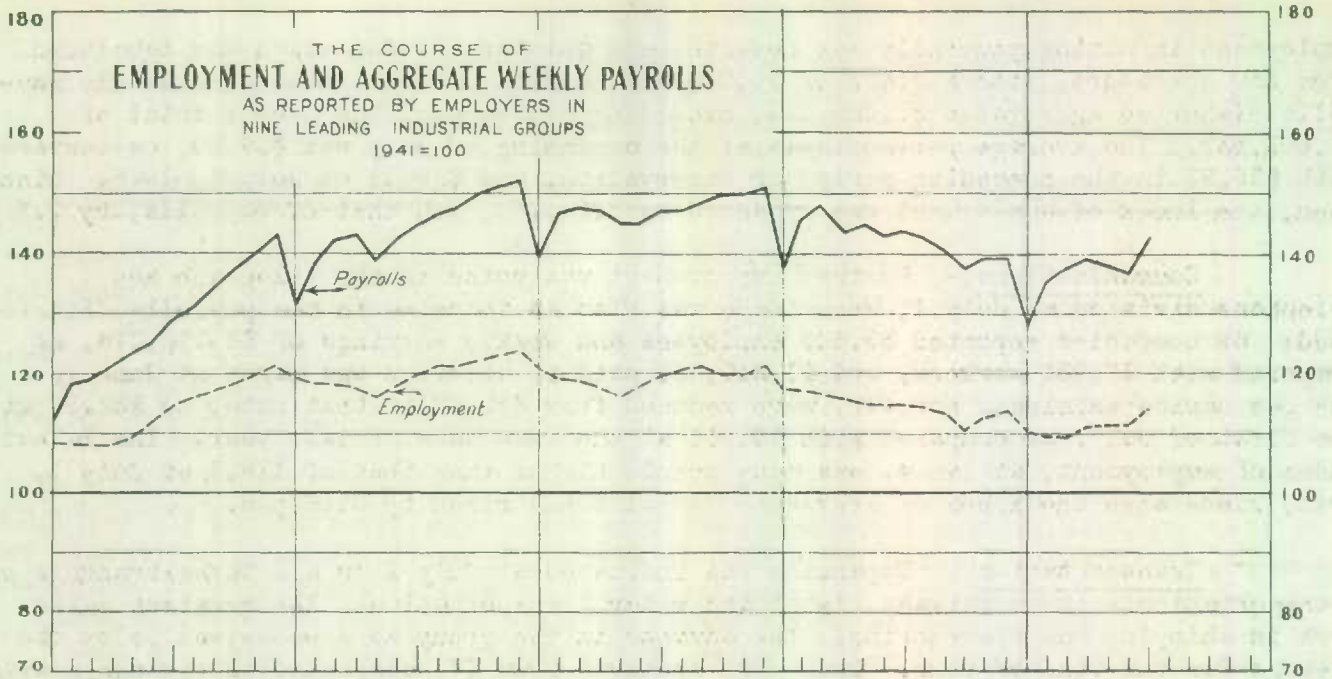
The trend of employment for women was upward at July 1 in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, paper product, printing and publishing, tobacco, chemical and clay, glass and stone divisions. On the other hand, there were declines as compared with June 1 in leather, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants. In several cases, the losses were associated with industrial disputes.

The largest increases in the reported numbers of men were in the lumber, food, pulp and paper, paper product, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries. These advances in employment for men were accompanied by decreases in textile, rubber, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product factories.

Logging.- Mainly as a result of the termination of the strike in British Columbia, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 1,060 in the number of employees reported in logging; this trend in most other provinces was seasonally downward. Returns were received from 558 firms having 59,422 employees, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$1,737,396. This sum considerably exceeded that of \$1,457,254 reported at June 1, when the dispute had lowered the total. The preliminary average per employee at the date under review was \$29.24, as compared with \$24.89 at June 1, and \$27.57 at July 1, 1945. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

The latest index of employment stood at 196.6; as compared with 184.6 at July 1, 1945, there was an increase of 6.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 12.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- A seasonal advance was indicated in mining at July 1. This took place in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals and of coal, while the metallic ore division showed a loss. The general increase of 718 workers in mining as a whole was above-average, but was rather smaller than that at July 1, 1945, when



employment in mining generally was nevertheless quieter. Information was tabulated from 530 operators, with a staff of 75,040 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,963,093, exceeding by 2.4 p.c. the June 1 total of \$2,993,535. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$39.49, as compared with \$38.93 in the preceding period of observation, and \$39.31 at July 1, 1945. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 8.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 9.7 p.c.

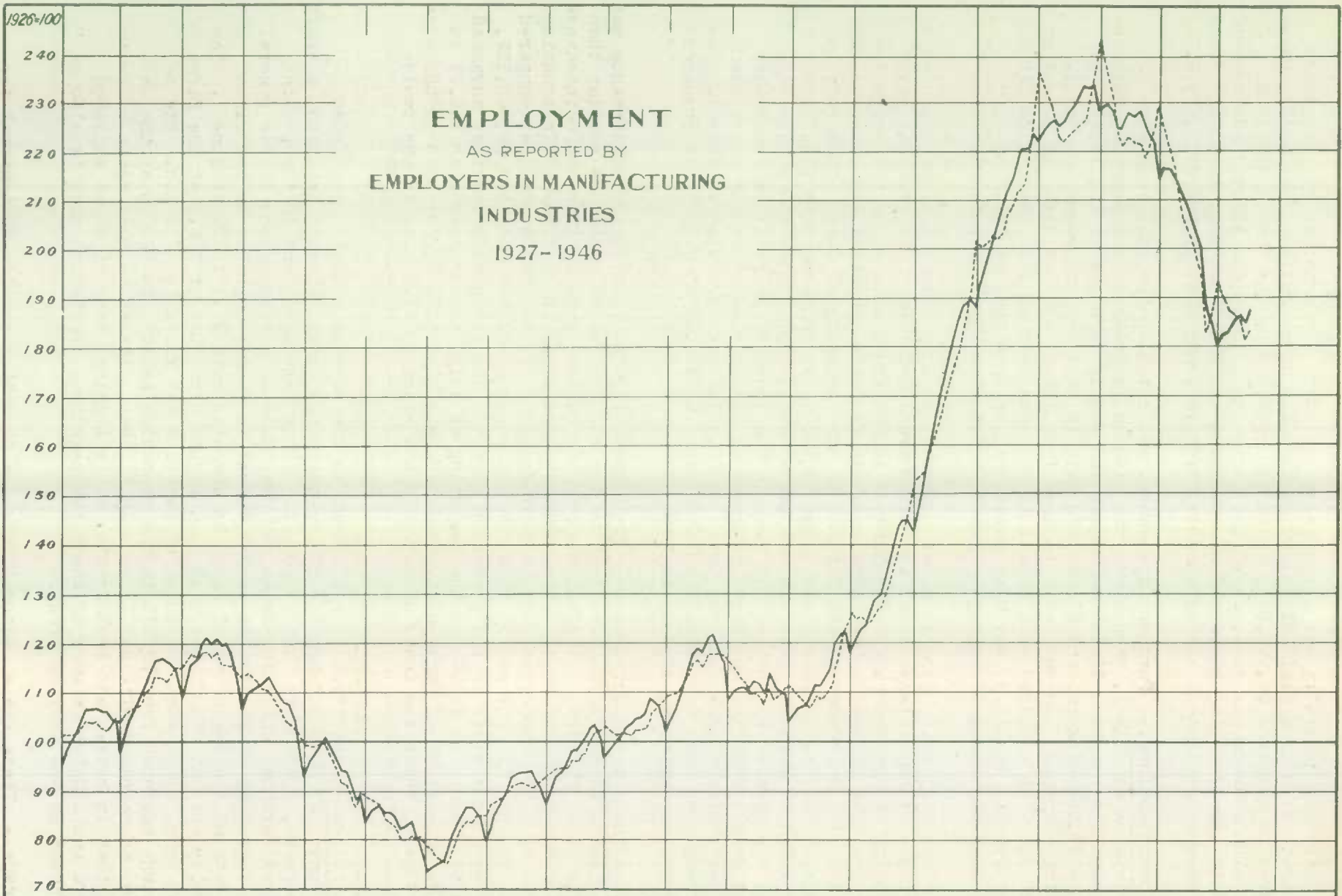
Communications.- Further improvement was noted in the telegraph and telephone division at July 1, when there was also an increase in the payrolls distributed; 69 companies reported 39,305 employees and weekly earnings of \$1,272,278, as compared with 37,954 workers, and \$1,240,664 paid in salaries and wages at June 1. The per capita earnings, however, were reduced from \$32.69 at that date, to \$32.37 at the first of July, as compared with \$31.11 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 146.4, was many points higher than that of 118.7 at July 1, 1945, since when the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 27.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Expansion was indicated at July 1 in all three branches of transportation - steam railway, local and water transportation. The greatest gains were in shipping and stevedoring. The advance in the group as a whole was below the average for the time of year. Data were received from 674 companies and branches with a staff of 164,171, as compared with 162,438 at the beginning of June. This gain of 1,733 persons, or 1.1 p.c., raised the index to 128.2, as compared with 126.7 at June 1, and 126.3 at July 1, 1945; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 1.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 0.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review aggregated \$6,413,032, exceeding by 2.2 p.c. the total of \$6,277,106 distributed at June 1. The average per employee rose from \$38.64 at that date, to \$39.06 at July 1, as compared with \$38.68 at the beginning of July in 1945.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was decidedly brisker, although the additions to the working forces continued smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed rather moderate improvement, the greatest gain being in road work. Information was furnished by 1,736 employers, with a working force of 180,906 persons, as compared with 167,641 at June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed totalled \$5,648,352, as compared with \$5,176,729 in the preceding report. The per capita earnings advanced from \$30.88 at June 1, to \$31.22 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$30.52 at July 1, 1945. The index of employment, at 141.5, was 25.7 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has risen by 27.8 p.c. in the twelve months.

Services.- The trend of employment in the service division continued seasonally upward at July 1, when the 803 co-operating establishments indicated a staff of 58,797 persons, 2,230 more than at June 1. There were additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants, while laundries and dry-cleaning plants showed little general change. An aggregate of \$1,232,251 was disbursed in weekly payrolls by the firms furnishing data at the beginning of July, as compared with \$1,172,779 at June 1. The index of employment, at 233.0, was 11.5 p.c. higher than that of 208.9 at the first of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 17.1 p.c. The per capita earnings advanced from \$20.73 in the preceding report, to \$20.96 at the date under review, as compared with \$19.71 at July 1, 1945. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of rather greater-than-normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 2,914 establishments making returns increased their staffs by 3,263 men and women, to 213,400. The weekly salaries and wages



EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES
1927-1946

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$6,128,440, an average of \$28.72 per employee; at June 1, the reported payrolls aggregated \$5,961,553, a per capita figure of \$28.37. The July 1, 1945, mean had been \$27.19. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 10.9 p.c., while the payrolls have gained by 17.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- A combined working force of 74,832 men and women was employed by the 915 co-operating financial institutions; this was an increase of 201 from the staffs reported at June 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed at that date had amounted to \$2,594,555, as compared with \$2,594,003 paid on or about July 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$34.77 at June 1, to \$34.66 at July 1, as compared with \$33.70 at the beginning of July in 1945. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 144.2, was 11.3 p.c. higher than that of 129.6 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by 14.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity at July 1 showed seasonal expansion in all provinces; in British Columbia, there was an especially large increase in the reported employees, due in the main to the resumption of operations in the lumbering industries following the termination of the strike therein. The improvement in the remaining provinces was moderate.

There was also general advances in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review; these were associated with rising employment of a seasonal nature, as well as with that due to the conclusion of the strike already referred to, while the resumption of work on a more usual scale following the disruption occasioned by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday was also a factor. In some areas, however, the situation was still seriously affected by industrial disputes.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was favourable at July 1, according to data from 1,156 establishments with a working force of 135,677 men and women, as compared with 133,317 at June 1. The increase of 2,360 persons, or 1.8 p.c., was seasonal, but was below-average according to the experience of the years since 1920. All three provinces in the area shared in the moderate advance at the date under review, that in Nova Scotia being greatest.

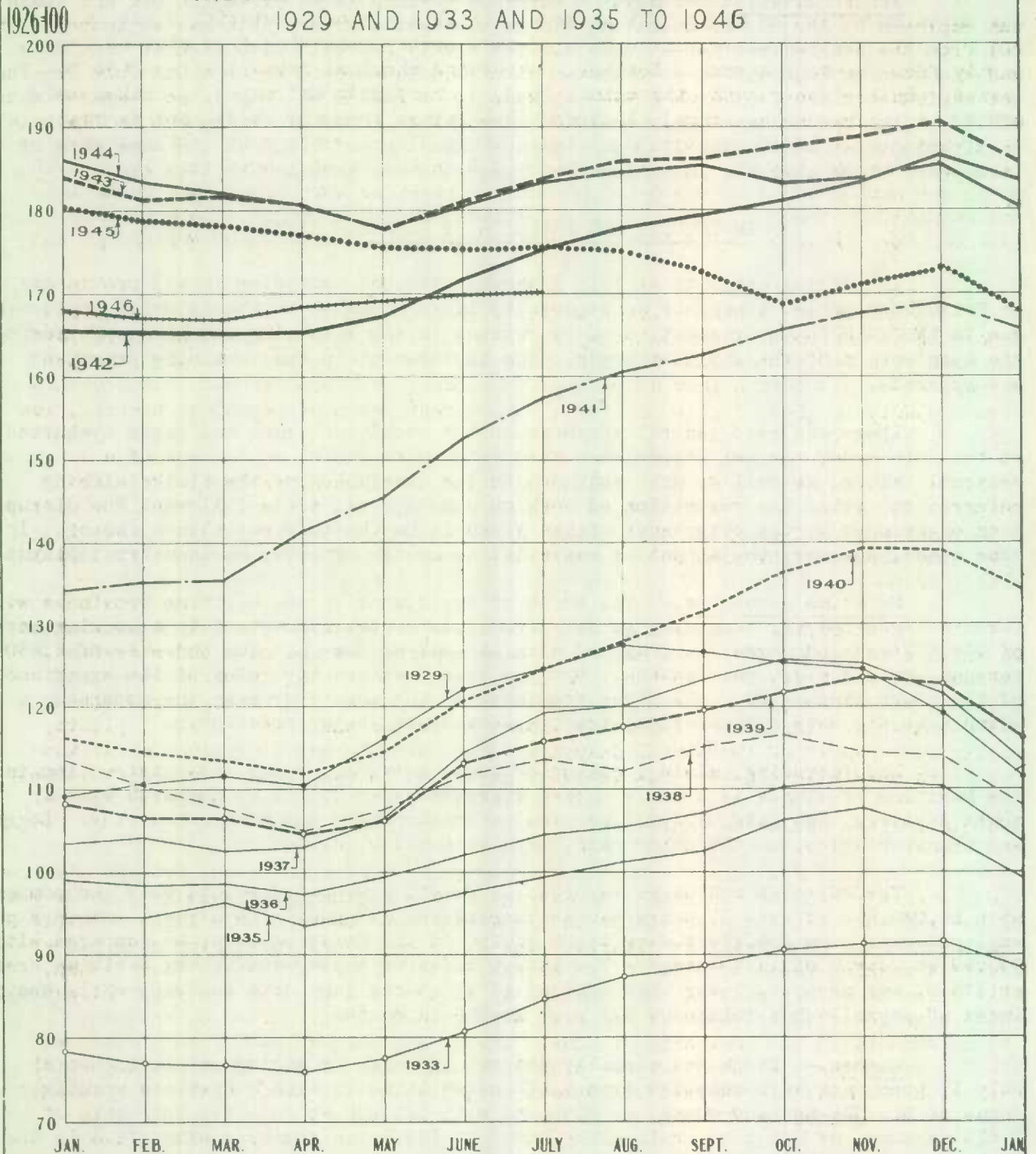
Manufacturing, mining, communications, services, trade and construction in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed improvement at July 1 as compared with a month earlier; the gain of 2,531 persons in construction was most noteworthy. Logging and transportation, on the other hand, were seasonally quieter.

The salaries and wages reported at July 1 aggregated \$4,124,314; as compared with \$4,020,819 at June 1, there was an increase of 2.6 p.c. The average earnings per employee rose from \$30.16 at June 1, to \$30.40 at the first of July, as compared with \$30.99 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime area, at 175.9, was one p.c. lower than that of 177.7 at the same date in 1945, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 3.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec.- There was a small seasonal increase in employment in Quebec at July 1, when data were received from 4,272 establishments with a combined working force of 524,624 men and women, as compared with 521,998 at June 1; this gain of 2,626 persons, or 0.5 p.c., raised the index to 175.6, as compared with 174.8 in the last report, and 181.9 at July 1 of last summer.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$16,212,257, a sum which was greater by one p.c. than their disbursements of \$16,056,249 at June 1. The latest total was affected to some extent by the local observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day, and by industrial disputes, particularly in the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1946



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

textile industry. The per capita weekly earnings of \$30.90 slightly exceeded the average of \$30.76 in the preceding report, and that of \$30.87 at July 1, 1945. In the period since then, there has been a falling-off of 3.5 p.c. in recorded employment, accompanied by a loss of 3.8 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages.

The trend at the date under review was downward in manufacturing and logging; the curtailment in the latter was seasonal. Within the manufacturing division, there was a substantial reduction in textile plants, partly resulting from strikes, and partly from seasonal causes. Leather, rubber and chemical factories reported small losses. On the other hand, the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and clay, glass and stone divisions afforded more employment. The largest gains were in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel industries, in each of which the number added exceeded 650 persons. Increases were also noted in mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction; in most cases, the advances were moderate; the most noteworthy was that of over 3,400 workers in construction.

Ontario. - Rather greater activity was indicated in Ontario at July 1, according to information furnished by 6,619 employers, with a personnel of 745,248, as compared with 740,416 at June 1. This increase of 0.7 p.c. was not equal to the average at July 1 in the last 26 years. The index, at 179.5, showed little change from the July 1, 1945, figure of 179.8; the latest index of payrolls, however, was 0.8 p.c. below that indicated 12 months ago.

The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review totalled \$24,380,330, as compared with \$23,604,882 at June 1. The typical person in recorded employment was paid \$32.71; this was 83 cents above the average in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1945, mean had been \$32.87, and that at July 1, 1944, \$32.68.

Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in construction, in which some 3,400 additional employees were reported at the date under review. Improvement was also noted in the remaining non-manufacturing industries, except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. In manufacturing, the general movement was favourable. There were important losses in rubber and iron and steel plants, partly as a result of industrial disputes; fur, textile and electrical apparatus factories were also quieter, but activity increased in many other divisions, notably in lumber, food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, paper products, chemical, and clay, glass and stone factories.

Prairie Provinces. - Employment continued to expand in the Prairies, where the percentage gain approximated the average at the beginning of July in earlier years of the record. All three provinces in the area showed considerable improvement, the most pronounced gain being in Alberta. The 2,193 employers furnishing data had a combined working force of 217,224, as compared with 210,707 in their last return. This increase of 3.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 3.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$7,131,565, as compared with \$6,899,409 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The latest per capita earnings stood at \$32.83, exceeding the June 1 figure of \$32.74, and that of \$32.77 at July 1, 1945. During the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 9.3 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 8.7 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1946. The seasonal improvement in construction was greatest, but that in manufacturing was also considerable. Within the latter group of industries, the food, beverage, clay, glass and stone and petroleum divisions reported gains, but iron and steel plants were slacker.

British Columbia.- Following the termination of the widespread dispute in the lumber industry in British Columbia in the latter part of June, employment in the province showed a substantial increase, which, however, did not suffice to restore the index to the level it had reached prior to the strike. The latest figure was 160.7, as compared with 139.3 at June 1 and 163.9 at May 1, 1946; the index at July 1, 1945, was 180.4. A combined working force of 150,939 persons was employed by the 1,693 employers making returns at the beginning of July, whose staffs at June 1 had aggregated 130,833. This advance of 20,106 men and women, or 15.4 p.c., was accompanied by that of 19.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers; these totalled \$5,344,028, as against \$4,462,123 at the first of June. The per capita earnings rose from \$34.11 at June 1, to \$35.41 at July 1, as compared with \$35.07 at the same date in 1945, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 10.4 p.c., and that of employment, by 10.9 p.c.

The most noteworthy improvement at July 1 was in the lumber and logging industries, which, as already stated, had been very seriously affected at June 1 by the strike. Within the manufacturing division, heightened activity was also shown in food and beverage factories, while in the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment. The only large reductions reported in British Columbia at the beginning of July took place in iron and steel plants.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at July 1 by employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations in excess of 35,000.

Halifax.- Data were received from 220 establishments in Halifax with a staff of 22,234 at July 1, as compared with 21,967 at the beginning of June. There was a decrease in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel plants. Construction and maintenance, transportation, communications and services, however, afforded rather more employment. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the first of July aggregated \$658,410, as compared with \$632,205 paid at the first of June, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The average per employee rose from \$28.78 at that date to \$29.61 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$30.39 at July 1, 1945. Since then, the index number of employment has declined by 11.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14 p.c.

Saint John.- Little general change was noted in the industrial situation in Saint John at the beginning of July, according to information received from 160 firms employing 12,398 persons, as compared with 12,392 in their last return. There was a falling-off in manufacturing, most of which took place in chemical and iron and steel plants, but construction, communications, services and trade afforded more employment. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 totalled \$365,895, as compared with \$349,475 at the first of June. The per capita figure rose from \$28.20 at that date, to \$29.51 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.99 a year ago. In the 12 months, employment in Saint John has decreased by 2.9 p.c., and there has been a loss of six p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed further seasonal expansion at July 1. Statistics were furnished by 2,471 employers with 265,373 workers, as compared with 264,332 in their last return. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$8,294,563, however, were lower by 0.8 p.c. than those of \$8,356,472 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The decline was partly due to loss of working time on the St. Jean Baptiste Day holiday; shut-downs for vacations likewise reduced the total, while there were also losses resulting from industrial disputes. The average weekly earnings fell from \$31.61 paid on or about June 1, to

\$31.26 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.92 at the first of July in 1945. Since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 5.2 p.c., while that of employment has declined by 2.6 p.c.

Considerable curtailment was indicated in manufacturing in Montreal at the date under review, mainly in textile, lumber and leather-using plants; the decline in the first-named was partly seasonal in character, but to a greater extent resulted from industrial disputes. On the other hand, moderate improvement was reported in a number of groups, notably printing and publishing, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction, transportation, communications and trade showed heightened activity while little general change took place in other divisions.

Quebec City.- A moderate advance in employment was reported in Quebec. Information was supplied by 275 employers with a combined working force of 24,700 men and women, 484 more than at June 1. This increase of two p.c., was accompanied by that of 2.3 p.c. in the total disbursed in weekly salaries and wages. These aggregated \$667,388, as against \$652,379 paid on or about June 1. The average earnings rose from \$26.94 at that date, to \$27.02 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$29.12 at July 1, 1945. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 31.6 p.c., and that of employment, by 26.1 p.c.

Manufacturing operations were more active at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel plants, while chemicals showed a reduction. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction and services afforded rather more employment. The changes in other industries were slight.

Sherbrooke.- Data were tabulated at July 1 from 98 establishments in Sherbrooke in which the employees numbered 9,748, as compared with 9,111 at June 1. There was thus an increase of 637, or seven p.c., in the reported personnel, accompanied by a comparatively slight gain in the weekly payrolls. These totalled \$238,409 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$233,702 in the preceding report. The fact that the rise in the payrolls was relatively smaller than that in the employees was partly due to the observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day in many industries, but the existence of industrial disputes in the textile group had a greater effect. The weekly average per employee in Sherbrooke was \$24.46, as compared with \$25.65 at the beginning of June; at July 1, 1945, the per capita figure had been \$26.38. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 3.7 p.c., but as a result of the strikes, that of payrolls has been reduced by 3.2 p.c.

Three Rivers.- In this city, 84 firms reported a combined working force of 9,505 persons, whose salaries and wages in the last week in June were stated as \$290,323; at June 1, the same employers had 9,851 workers, while their weekly payrolls then amounted to \$300,156. The shrinkage of 3.5 p.c. in the employees took place largely in transportation and trade, while there was an advance in manufacturing, mainly in the pulp and paper division. The per capita earnings rose from \$30.47 at June 1 to \$30.54 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$28.46 at the same date a year earlier. Since then, the number in recorded employment has diminished by 10.5 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 3.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was moderately upward at July 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction, transportation, communications and trade, while manufacturing was quieter, partly as a result of industrial disputes in the fur, rubber, textile and other industries. There were also considerable losses in electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, there were increases in activity in food, paper products, printing and publishing, chemical, iron and steel and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants.

Returns were compiled from 2,339 establishments employing 235,908 men and

women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$7,750,840; at June 1, their staffs had included 235,371 persons, and the reported salaries and wages had amounted to \$7,573,696. The increase in employment in the month was 0.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, 2.3 p.c. The latest per capita earnings were \$32.86, as compared with \$32.18 at June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had affected the average; that at July 1, 1945, was \$33.09. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have fallen by 5.9 p.c., a proportion which exceeded the loss of 5.1 p.c. in the number in recorded employment during the same period; this situation is due in part to the existence of strikes.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to statistics from 275 employers with a combined working force of 22,981, as compared with 22,678 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was slightly more active and construction and trade also afforded more employment. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were given as \$657,899; this was greater by 3.6 p.c. than the weekly total of \$635,082 reported at June 1. The latest average earnings, at \$28.63, were higher by 63 cents than in the preceding return, being also rather greater than the July 1, 1945, average of \$28.42. In the 12 months, there has been a gain of 7.2 p.c. in recorded employment, and of eight p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Hamilton.- There was an upward movement in Hamilton at the beginning of July, continuing the trend indicated in the last three reports. The advance raised the index from 173.0 at June 1 to 175.6 at the date under review, when it was 0.8 p.c. lower than at July 1, 1945. Accompanying this loss in employment in the year, was a decline of 2.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. An aggregate staff of 57,954 was employed by the 392 co-operating establishments at July 1, 1946, when the weekly earnings of these persons totalled \$1,875,429; at June 1, 57,101 workers were employed by these same firms, and the payrolls were given as \$1,789,630. There was thus a gain of 1.5 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 4.8 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid as compared with June 1. The per capita earnings advanced from \$31.34 at that date, to \$32.36 at July 1, as compared with \$33.11 at the beginning of July last summer. A large share of the improvement shown in employment in the most recent survey as compared with a month earlier took place in manufacturing; the greatest gains were in textile and iron and steel works, but the trend was moderately favourable in many other factories. Transportation, construction, services and trade were also somewhat busier.

Windsor.- Mainly as a result of industrial disputes, employment in Windsor declined at July 1, when the 237 employers furnishing information had a staff of 33,263 men and women, 3,523 fewer than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls also showed an important falling-off; standing at \$1,246,009, the total was lower by 6.7 p.c. than that of \$1,335,127 at June 1. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review, however, were \$37.46 per week, as compared with \$36.29 at June 1, 1946, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had lowered the wages. The average at July 1 of last year was \$39.60. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by 9.6 p.c., and aggregate weekly payrolls, by 14.5 p.c.

Food factories reported somewhat greater activity at the date under review as compared with the beginning of June, and there were also gains in construction. Iron and steel plants, however, were seriously affected by strikes.

Fort William and Port Arthur.- In these two cities taken as a unit, the number of co-operating firms was 116; their employees aggregated 10,335 at July 1, when their weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$362,031, as compared with 10,252 workers receiving \$354,605 at June 1. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$34.59 in the preceding return, to \$35.03 at the date under review. The July 1, 1945, figure had been \$36.57. In the year, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 29.6 p.c.; and the payrolls, by 32.6 p.c. Most of the moderate

advance in employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 took place in manufacturing, there being increases in lumber mills and certain other divisions. Construction, services and trade also showed rather slight improvement.

London.- The 256 establishments whose returns were tabulated in London had a personnel of 23,133 at the beginning of July, as compared with 22,492 at June 1, when the weekly salaries and wages, at \$716,118, were less than the latest aggregate of \$675,843. The increase of six p.c. in the payrolls was relatively greater than that in employment, so that the average earnings per worker advanced, rising from \$30.05 at June 1, to \$30.96 at July 1, as compared with \$30.14 a year earlier. Most of the expansion in employment at the date under review as compared with the beginning of June took place in manufacturing, in which there were general gains. Construction and other non-manufacturing divisions also showed greater activity. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 8.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by that of 10.8 p.c. in the payrolls.

Kitchener and Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener showed an upward movement at the first of July, the working forces of the 173 co-operating employers being enlarged by 201 persons to 18,450 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls were also higher, rising from \$521,835 at June 1 to \$562,739 at the beginning of July, when the average per employee stood at \$30.50, as compared with \$28.58 at the beginning of June, and \$29.88 at July 1, 1945. Since then, recorded employment in this city has risen by 8.7 p.c., while the index of payrolls has advanced by 10.8 p.c.

The animal food, wood-using and rubber manufacturing industries were rather more active at the beginning of July than had been the case a month previously; the trend was also favourable in construction and services.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement in the situation in Winnipeg was indicated at the beginning of July, 647 employers reporting the addition of 1,818 workers since June 1, bringing their staffs to 63,534. The payrolls were also higher, mounting from \$1,873,492 in the last return, to \$1,937,930 at the date under review. The per capita earnings stood at \$30.36 at June 1 and \$30.50 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$29.71 at the beginning of July in 1945. During the year, recorded employment has advanced by 7.9 p.c., and the weekly payrolls, by 10.4 p.c. The greatest gain in employment at the first of July as compared with the preceding month was in manufacturing, notably in animal food processing; construction and trade were also busier.

Regina.- The trend of employment in Regina was slightly upward at July 1, according to information received from 160 firms, whose working forces included 10,389 persons, 71 more than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were also rather higher, standing at \$303,455, as compared with \$299,085 at the first of June. The average per employee was \$29.21, as compared with \$28.99 at June 1 and \$27.84 at July 1, 1945; since then, employment has advanced by three p.c., and the weekly payrolls, by 8.1 p.c. Manufacturing was somewhat brisker at the date under review than at June 1, particularly in the food group. Construction also afforded more employment, but trade released some workers.

Saskatoon.- The tendency in Saskatoon continued upward, there being a relatively small advance in manufacturing and services, together with improvement on a rather larger scale in trade. Statements were compiled from 137 employers in Saskatoon, with a staff numbering 7,313, - 127 more than at June 1. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were given as \$205,503, an average of \$28.10 per person; the payroll of \$199,468 reported at June 1 had represented \$27.76 per worker. The July 1, 1945, mean was \$26.23. In the year, there has been an increase of 14.3 p.c. in the numbers employed by the co-operating firms, accompanied by that of 22.4 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Calgary.- The employees of the 270 establishments furnishing information in Calgary numbered 19,425 at the beginning of July, exceeding by 304 the personnel indicated at June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed rose from \$605,834 at that date, to \$622,010 at the date under review, when the average earnings per worker were \$32.02, as compared with \$31.68 in the last report, and \$31.89 at July 1, 1945. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 7.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.4 p.c. Most of the gain, as compared with June 1, 1946, took place in construction and trade, but there were minor increases in transportation, services and other divisions.

Edmonton.- Data were tabulated from 224 employers in Edmonton with a combined working force of 19,326, as compared with 19,136 a month earlier. There was also an advance in the salaries and wages disbursed at July 1; these amounted to \$589,763, as compared with \$569,380 at the beginning of June, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.75, rising to \$30.52 at the date under review. The July 1, 1945, per capita figure had been \$29.49. There was general improvement as compared with June 1 in manufacturing, mainly in the food and iron and steel divisions, and trade was also brisker. Construction and services, however, showed reduced activity. In the last 12 months, the number in recorded employment in this city has increased by 12.5 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 15.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- With the termination of the strike in the lumber industries, there was considerable expansion in activity in Vancouver at July 1, most of which took place in lumber mills; employment in communications, construction and trade also showed an upward movement. On the other hand, iron and steel factories reported curtailment, and transportation was also quieter. Returns were received from 738 firms whose staffs aggregated 70,199, an increase of 4,760 from June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$2,328,051, as compared with \$2,121,835 in their last report. This advance of 9.7 p.c. exceeded that of 7.3 p.c. in the number of employees with the result that the average weekly earnings, which had been \$32.42 at June 1, rose to \$33.16 at the date under review; the July 1, 1945, figure was \$33.66. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 17.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has fallen by 18.3 p.c.

Victoria.- The 173 establishments whose statistics were received at the beginning of July reported 12,586 employees, who were paid the sum of \$408,415 in weekly salaries and wages; this was an average of \$32.45 per person. At June 1, 11,956 workers had been employed, and their payrolls were given as \$364,210, a mean of \$30.46 per employee. The trend in manufacturing was upward at the beginning of July, the greatest recovery being in lumber mills following the settlement of the strike. Transportation and construction also showed improvement. A comparison of the latest figures with those for July 1, 1945, indicates a decrease of 17.6 p.c. in employment, and of 17.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls; the per capita figure was then \$32.27.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 11 show the number of employees reported at July 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the provinces and economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926-100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. For all general purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes on the 1926 base should be used.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	106.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.6	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
July 1, 1941	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
July 1, 1942	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	248.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	256.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	296.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.8	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	145.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.6	168.3	177.3	173.1	175.6	241.2	150.0	192.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1946.

16.0 1.4 13.3 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.6 4.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.6
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	86.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.6
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.8	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1938	104.8	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	88.3	124.9	148.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	88.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	172.4	152.7	178.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
July 1, 1942	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.8	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	148.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	228.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	166.5
Apr. 1	160.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	226.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.8	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	181.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.8	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.8	124.2	109.5	204.8	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	148.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	189.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	187.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.8	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.8	124.4	96.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.9	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	188.7	198.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	188.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	128.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	188.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.5	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	108.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	188.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.5	187.2	196.5	159.1	146.4	128.2	141.5	233.0	190.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1946.

100.0	55.4	3.4	4.2	2.2	9.3	10.2	3.3	12.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1946	June 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1939
MANUFACTURING	55.4	187.2	194.7	207.2	225.8	226.5	209.5	111.5
Animal products - edible	2.7	237.3	225.4	224.5	235.3	194.4	179.9	143.2
Fur and products	.2	154.2	161.2	143.1	126.8	127.3	125.2	108.0
Leather and products	1.8	154.7	155.0	139.6	137.5	140.5	136.9	108.5
Boots and shoes	1.1	142.6	142.6	129.2	126.3	126.6	127.1	110.9
Lumber and products	4.0	131.0	104.0	129.6	128.0	122.6	125.3	93.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	109.4	75.1	110.6	107.4	103.9	116.1	88.7
Furniture	.8	149.2	146.1	128.8	129.8	106.2	112.9	81.7
Other lumber products	1.0	194.9	171.7	203.5	203.4	208.2	171.3	116.6
Musical instruments	.1	37.9	37.7	28.0	30.1	52.1	40.5	51.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	165.2	159.1	159.8	163.1	147.3	145.7	119.1
Pulp and paper products	5.8	163.6	159.8	145.2	137.2	132.2	134.5	110.4
Pulp and paper	2.6	149.7	145.4	132.8	125.2	122.3	127.7	100.1
Paper products	1.1	242.0	236.2	218.9	208.6	196.7	188.9	130.3
Printing and publishing	2.1	155.7	153.1	137.0	128.9	123.0	124.8	116.8
Rubber products	1.2	172.6	186.2	181.0	164.2	126.3	127.0	108.5
Textile products	7.8	158.2	164.5	157.4	158.5	158.7	166.3	115.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	152.8	165.4	157.8	156.6	159.9	176.6	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	.9	82.0	107.3	107.4	110.7	117.0	128.4	94.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	187.3	176.3	170.6	167.5	173.3	203.0	126.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	711.0	702.9	615.3	591.1	554.0	583.3	386.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	154.3	159.3	146.6	148.6	143.6	139.0	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	161.1	163.6	159.6	157.8	162.2	169.6	109.5
Other textile products	1.0	172.6	173.0	166.3	167.4	167.9	189.2	105.8
Tobacco	.6	118.4	114.3	122.0	123.6	126.7	123.6	98.8
Beverages	.9	298.6	290.0	265.7	246.7	218.1	238.8	175.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	325.0	325.6	472.5	604.8	654.5	670.5	160.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	172.9	167.2	141.7	139.0	132.6	135.2	97.4
Electrical light and power	1.3	184.1	175.8	164.2	145.7	143.9	149.8	134.0
Electrical apparatus	2.4	292.1	291.4	291.3	332.1	302.7	282.7	131.0
Iron and steel products	15.7	205.6	208.9	282.1	331.6	342.1	290.3	93.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	255.9	257.3	243.4	252.7	285.5	250.6	128.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	233.7	234.2	216.4	223.0	244.3	254.9	112.5
Agricultural implements	.8	164.5	164.0	144.7	126.9	135.6	139.0	53.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.9	167.3	173.1	244.1	303.0	285.7	240.3	83.8
Automobiles and parts	2.0	241.1	263.8	277.4	292.9	306.2	288.4	108.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.4	509.7	527.4	1252.8	1508.7	1570.6	1074.2	62.8
Heating appliances	.3	194.1	191.1	189.2	167.2	170.3	155.2	127.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	182.1	181.1	259.6	291.1	316.8	294.9	109.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	213.3	213.6	228.8	232.9	259.6	290.3	103.9
Other iron and steel products	2.8	228.7	221.0	307.2	377.9	439.8	392.5	102.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	233.2	291.3	346.8	445.9	502.6	406.1	155.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	227.6	225.1	223.5	220.6	212.2	199.7	160.5
Miscellaneous	.9	293.4	290.7	339.2	376.3	376.1	350.6	144.2
LOGGING	3.4	196.6	193.7	184.6	175.4	148.2	169.8	95.3
MINING	4.2	159.1	157.5	146.5	153.1	156.5	174.1	164.1
Coal	1.5	93.9	93.7	91.6	95.9	88.8	93.4	82.5
Metallic ores	2.0	278.1	280.3	246.9	269.9	302.0	358.1	349.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	196.3	184.5	179.8	165.4	162.9	162.3	151.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	146.4	141.4	116.7	110.0	104.8	105.7	86.0
Telegraphs	.6	139.6	137.3	130.8	131.3	133.2	123.9	98.7
Telephones	1.7	147.6	141.8	115.1	104.2	97.0	100.7	82.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	128.2	126.8	126.3	124.4	117.2	106.1	87.6
Street railways and cartage	3.1	209.9	207.7	182.7	186.8	188.2	155.8	125.9
Steam railways	4.8	107.2	106.9	107.7	106.7	103.2	95.6	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	107.6	103.6	117.8	119.2	111.3	101.0	93.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.2	141.5	131.1	112.6	110.8	133.6	137.7	133.1
Building	3.9	154.3	142.9	98.5	90.7	159.5	148.0	62.5
Highway	4.1	180.4	187.0	146.6	151.3	149.9	165.6	270.7
Railway	2.2	92.3	85.7	96.0	93.9	92.3	101.6	76.2
SERVICES	3.3	233.0	224.3	208.9	207.7	193.0	184.8	147.6
Hotels and Restaurant	2.2	234.1	221.3	210.3	208.8	187.3	178.8	146.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	231.0	230.3	206.3	209.6	202.7	195.2	150.5
TRADE	12.0	190.7	187.7	172.0	161.2	151.4	152.8	137.4
Retail	8.7	197.1	194.3	177.8	167.5	158.3	159.7	143.4
Wholesale	3.3	175.7	172.3	157.8	145.3	133.6	134.5	121.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	173.5	169.9	175.5	183.5	183.7	175.7	115.8
Finance	-	144.2	143.8	129.6	125.7	122.6	122.4	-
Banks and trust companies	-	144.3	144.3	133.2	130.0	126.8	126.0	-
Brokerage and stock markets	-	253.8	248.8	190.9	139.8	115.0	107.3	-
Insurance	-	137.6	136.9	121.3	119.1	117.4	118.4	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	172.1	168.7	173.3	180.7	180.7	173.1	-

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5 INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1946	June 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1939
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	37.4	179.3	177.9	198.7	217.7	212.6	161.6	112.6
	Lumber products	4.1	118.8	107.1	116.7	142.9	128.0	123.0	97.1
	Pulp and paper	4.6	223.8	215.0	201.6	186.5	199.0	196.0	160.5
	Textile products	3.0	109.8	110.5	112.3	110.0	116.8	119.6	86.2
	Iron and steel	15.2	228.6	235.9	307.9	361.7	352.9	270.8	117.3
	Other manufactures	10.5	175.9	172.5	162.9	157.4	150.1	143.7	111.9
	Logging	4.4	255.6	279.0	196.7	293.0	271.5	328.9	111.7
	Mining	12.1	108.5	107.3	103.7	107.6	94.8	109.1	115.1
	Communications	2.3	139.4	134.2	128.9	126.5	121.4	121.2	90.4
	Transportation	9.4	109.6	116.1	144.1	144.5	163.1	112.0	61.6
	Construction	21.5	307.9	291.1	254.3	264.6	265.9	322.1	182.3
	Services	2.2	302.0	279.5	292.8	301.5	294.2	291.2	215.5
	Trade	10.7	206.4	206.1	198.6	179.7	167.3	170.7	136.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	175.9	172.9	177.7	167.6	184.7	177.2	115.9
Quebec	Manufacturing	61.1	191.0	191.8	215.7	240.4	245.2	220.5	112.6
	Lumber products	3.8	169.9	164.2	157.1	148.7	139.5	139.7	99.5
	Pulp and paper	7.2	155.8	161.6	141.9	135.6	126.4	131.1	105.5
	Textile products	13.6	177.9	191.1	181.6	180.8	161.8	169.3	129.1
	Iron and steel	13.8	216.7	214.7	310.3	386.9	376.5	286.1	81.2
	Other manufactures	22.7	204.1	201.1	225.6	266.2	281.0	225.5	124.8
	Logging	4.6	255.4	273.5	211.6	221.7	197.4	228.2	100.0
	Mining	1.6	198.3	294.1	273.9	297.5	312.8	309.0	287.4
	Communications	1.9	144.8	140.2	113.6	103.1	99.2	102.4	76.9
	Transportation	5.7	128.4	126.3	116.3	116.3	106.4	106.5	87.8
	Construction	5.8	109.0	100.8	94.1	93.5	118.1	130.6	186.0
	Services	2.9	206.2	201.3	196.7	195.6	179.1	171.3	128.0
	Trade	9.4	199.2	198.3	181.3	171.4	163.3	162.4	143.8
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	175.6	174.6	181.9	195.3	198.6	187.1	124.0
Ontario	Manufacturing	65.5	187.3	187.1	200.6	215.1	215.3	208.8	110.9
	Lumber products	3.4	117.9	112.5	114.7	111.1	112.2	102.6	81.0
	Pulp and paper	6.2	166.1	163.0	144.2	134.1	131.2	131.3	110.3
	Textile products	7.6	136.7	139.2	133.7	131.9	135.4	143.7	104.0
	Iron and steel	20.2	210.7	215.2	265.8	309.0	317.5	296.3	101.8
	Other manufactures	26.4	212.5	211.3	217.0	227.5	219.9	211.5	128.6
	Logging	2.7	224.1	253.9	207.6	133.9	89.9	129.1	61.2
	Mining	3.0	225.8	223.9	208.4	216.5	237.3	296.3	288.5
	Communications	2.1	143.8	137.7	108.6	99.5	91.4	94.2	79.4
	Transportation	6.7	124.3	121.5	120.2	116.9	110.3	106.2	84.2
	Construction	7.6	143.2	134.5	108.2	97.4	121.9	116.0	104.5
	Services	3.0	249.0	244.1	227.3	231.8	200.6	210.5	166.3
	Trade	11.2	192.1	189.2	173.3	161.2	162.1	166.4	144.4
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	179.5	178.4	179.8	185.1	184.9	181.1	114.7
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	32.2	177.2	174.3	177.7	194.4	186.1	172.7	105.5
	Lumber products	2.1	163.7	164.3	147.1	139.4	129.0	146.5	105.5
	Pulp and paper	2.3	124.1	124.8	110.5	102.4	101.3	106.2	102.8
	Textile products	2.2	222.4	224.1	226.8	225.8	225.5	232.1	127.1
	Iron and steel	9.2	118.9	120.3	129.6	155.2	169.3	144.3	74.5
	Other manufactures	16.4	259.0	248.4	255.7	278.4	239.4	225.7	140.9
	Logging	.7	85.8	106.6	64.8	79.2	41.5	78.4	33.0
	Mining	6.4	155.1	154.4	137.7	144.4	144.3	143.5	98.9
	Communications	2.6	146.1	143.7	131.3	123.6	116.5	116.9	97.0
	Transportation	17.7	137.5	135.6	135.3	135.2	124.1	115.3	96.6
	Construction	15.3	133.1	120.2	101.5	101.9	107.5	123.9	95.6
	Services	5.0	243.9	222.2	186.0	183.9	166.2	166.5	141.8
	Trade	20.1	168.0	164.4	148.4	141.3	131.3	131.1	120.7
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	158.0	153.3	144.6	148.4	141.6	139.4	104.0
British Columbia	Manufacturing	44.0	185.2	181.2	253.0	274.7	273.6	240.5	114.0
	Lumber products	10.6	116.5	26.4	132.2	130.1	122.5	145.7	103.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	175.3	179.4	165.1	164.1	154.6	159.0	112.9
	Textile products	1.0	222.4	221.3	201.1	224.0	195.6	183.1	111.6
	Iron and steel	10.1	310.5	330.5	623.4	991.7	1068.0	784.2	82.5
	Other manufactures	17.1	214.0	207.5	197.3	194.9	176.9	169.3	136.8
	Logging	4.9	97.6	16.3	147.0	155.5	149.9	122.9	117.5
	Mining	5.6	102.1	99.7	91.9	92.2	98.9	104.8	113.0
	Communications	3.1	166.6	161.4	144.5	136.3	140.0	131.2	116.7
	Transportation	11.7	136.3	134.9	131.1	127.4	111.2	104.2	101.8
	Construction	11.1	136.9	131.0	103.7	109.0	173.7	114.3	78.0
	Services	4.6	214.1	207.6	191.5	175.6	158.5	141.7	134.6
	Trade	14.8	209.4	207.0	185.1	174.5	160.9	159.6	137.0
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	160.7	159.3	180.4	187.5	191.9	167.9	111.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1946	June 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.9	133.8	186.0	204.4	230.3	233.6	198.8	105.3
Plant products - edible	3.6	150.3	149.2	145.1	140.8	137.9	141.5	128.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	166.9	162.7	152.4	146.0	133.9	133.4	115.2
Textiles	11.9	154.2	170.3	168.2	161.3	161.0	168.7	113.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.1	167.7	162.3	168.1	168.0	167.3	175.5	119.5
Iron and steel	19.5	206.9	206.8	297.3	358.8	367.5	271.1	81.5
Other manufactures	23.7	198.1	197.4	190.0	220.1	227.4	175.9	110.3
Communications	2.0	107.4	105.2	82.6	72.7	68.4	70.6	64.9
Transportation	6.8	142.9	131.7	120.8	119.4	102.1	112.5	96.1
Construction	5.7	89.0	82.2	61.3	52.2	63.4	80.0	117.8
Trade	14.4	191.6	188.6	174.1	166.7	155.9	153.0	137.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	169.6	169.0	174.1	188.1	187.8	168.2	108.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.6	169.7	165.0	281.2	360.7	378.1	287.4	107.2
Leather products	13.2	124.8	126.2	113.2	108.7	108.1	105.7	95.1
Other products	45.4	189.6	182.2	355.8	473.9	496.3	367.3	112.7
Transportation	4.8	89.1	88.5	88.9	85.8	78.1	76.3	97.6
Construction	9.5	160.5	156.5	152.2	151.5	157.3	138.0	329.6
Trade	10.0	168.3	164.4	227.7	270.5	278.0	221.2	127.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	168.3	164.4	227.7	270.5	278.0	221.2	127.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	86.0	180.8	181.5	207.3	232.8	228.8	209.7	107.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	172.4	171.6	171.0	172.0	152.6	157.4	116.2
Printing and publishing	8.5	194.8	188.9	171.2	160.1	152.1	152.4	129.9
Textiles	8.3	119.6	122.6	117.4	116.9	121.9	124.8	85.6
Iron and steel	13.5	207.4	206.3	532.0	438.1	431.6	375.3	98.2
Other manufactures	30.4	195.0	197.4	213.0	234.1	230.3	207.1	113.8
Communications	2.1	118.5	113.8	88.0	77.4	72.8	75.4	68.2
Transportation	4.8	154.1	149.9	138.9	132.7	120.7	113.7	100.1
Construction	4.0	153.6	148.9	116.9	94.4	108.5	89.0	60.2
Trade	18.2	176.5	175.2	157.6	148.7	139.0	142.8	131.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	177.3	176.8	186.8	199.8	194.8	181.7	109.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	42.5	146.3	145.5	149.0	173.5	176.0	161.6	100.7
Lumber products	2.2	45.4	45.3	43.1	36.3	46.1	48.6	71.3
Pulp and paper	14.5	138.3	137.8	127.4	127.3	130.7	128.0	94.6
Other manufactures	25.8	187.8	186.7	202.6	254.2	253.5	226.6	116.2
Construction	12.5	188.2	178.0	123.8	123.5	148.9	175.7	142.5
Trade	24.6	224.8	220.1	206.6	190.2	178.8	170.6	140.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	173.1	170.8	161.5	188.1	188.2	160.3	111.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.3	174.6	172.2	182.3	194.6	197.6	200.4	106.6
Textiles	12.0	107.8	106.2	103.4	103.9	99.9	109.8	85.3
Electrical apparatus	10.7	193.2	192.0	199.0	214.2	208.0	185.2	106.7
Iron and steel	35.4	200.8	197.5	228.8	255.9	279.8	287.2	109.8
Other manufactures	22.2	189.9	187.5	179.3	179.1	163.3	162.5	117.9
Construction	5.0	174.7	171.8	118.3	73.3	112.3	123.0	58.0
Trade	8.8	172.0	170.8	165.1	154.0	142.9	147.1	134.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	175.6	173.0	177.1	183.8	188.3	188.8	105.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.0	261.5	295.0	298.1	328.2	348.0	330.3	121.2
Iron and steel	66.4	265.1	308.2	310.9	355.3	384.5	361.1	110.0
Other manufactures	18.6	249.4	250.5	255.1	228.4	225.2	228.9	158.6
Construction	2.8	100.1	97.9	84.8	79.0	80.7	77.0	40.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	241.2	268.7	286.9	288.5	303.7	287.2	114.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	51.3	163.1	159.4	168.9	184.2	178.7	166.3	98.6
Animal products - edible	8.3	274.8	248.4	258.7	311.5	240.5	191.9	136.5
Printing and publishing	4.6	125.4	125.7	110.5	102.2	100.0	108.3	106.3
Textiles	5.9	223.8	226.1	237.5	234.8	238.8	238.3	128.9
Iron and steel	16.1	118.8	118.6	123.5	145.2	159.0	128.4	71.8
Other manufactures	16.4	191.2	187.0	206.8	221.4	203.3	220.2	119.5
Transportation	6.5	104.1	102.8	95.2	91.0	80.9	78.8	79.0
Construction	5.0	110.4	96.3	58.1	48.3	73.8	66.7	39.0
Trade	28.4	145.9	141.2	123.9	121.0	111.6	114.0	102.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	150.0	145.7	139.0	144.8	139.7	132.9	94.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	42.8	226.9	198.8	377.1	433.5	443.8	358.5	119.0
Lumber products	8.7	134.6	39.7	135.4	131.9	111.1	124.1	90.7
Other manufactures	34.1	275.3	282.3	505.7	590.5	619.0	471.9	132.2
Communications	4.9	159.3	153.8	135.1	123.3	118.5	122.2	116.3
Transportation	11.9	127.8	128.6	122.8	114.8	91.8	88.1	106.0
Construction	9.1	160.4	142.9	100.7	89.9	116.2	103.0	43.1
Services	7.0	211.6	207.7	188.2	175.1	159.8	138.0	135.8
Trade	24.2	210.0	207.8	187.4	175.7	161.2	160.5	140.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	192.9	179.8	232.8	247.0	245.2	209.7	112.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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