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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1947

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 9, 1947

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THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1947.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

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 rather small increase in industrial activity throughout Canada at the beginning of February, representing partial recovery from the year-end losses indicated at Jan. 1, 1947. The 17,266 firms in the eight leading industries furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the date under review had a combined working force of 1,859,719 persons, as compared with 1,858,314 a month earlier. This was a gain of 1,405 persons, or 0.1 p.c.; the improvement, though very slight, compared favourably with the general decline noted at Feb. 1 in 1946 and immediately preceding years. Prior to the war, however, employment had frequently though not invariably shown an upward movement at the first of February.

The index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, showed a minor gain, rising from 181.0 at the first of January, 1947, to 181.1 at Feb. 1, when it was 8.3 p.c. above that of 167.2 at the same date a year ago. The seasonally-adjusted index, at 188.1, was unchanged from the Jan. 1 level.

The resumption of work on a more usual scale following the interruption occasioned by the year-end holidays, together with the payment of higher wage-rates in some industries and establishments, resulted in a rise of 7.1 p.c. in the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of February. This percentage increase exceeded that of 5.9 p.c. which had been indicated at Feb. 1, 1946, over the preceding month.

Employment in manufacturing showed considerable recovery at the date under review, when the gain of some 17,560 persons, or 1.8 p.c. from Jan. 1, was not equal to the average increase at mid-winter in the years since 1920. On the other hand, the latest advance was larger than that at Feb. 1 in the years 1943 to 1946.

Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1947, 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 February 1, 1947 and January 1, 1947, With Comparative Figures for Feb. 1, 1946 and Feb. 1, 1945, 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 Feb. 1, 1947	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1947	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	129,732	4,273,349	32.94	28.93	30.42	31.39	109.8	111.2	108.7	118.0	166.2	146.8	151.0	170.0
Prince Edward Island	2,571	72,801	28.32	27.61	26.15	25.58	116.4	120.4	114.1	115.5	150.6	151.7	141.1	140.0
Nova Scotia	72,467	2,423,633	33.44	27.13	31.07	33.51	101.8	100.7	102.6	114.6	150.6	120.8	141.1	170.7
New Brunswick	54,694	1,776,915	32.49	31.26	29.73	28.56	122.8	127.8	118.5	124.2	191.2	191.6	168.9	170.2
Quebec	561,548	18,764,366	33.42	31.37	30.65	30.57	118.9	118.7	108.3	120.2	165.6	155.2	138.2	153.6
Ontario	782,789	28,051,128	35.83	33.35	32.35	32.97	116.5	115.7	107.8	114.3	153.8	142.2	128.3	138.9
Prairie Provinces	214,244	7,600,043	35.47	34.08	32.85	31.87	121.1	123.4	113.6	113.3	162.3	158.9	140.9	137.5
Manitoba	98,630	3,484,397	35.33	33.78	32.43	31.31	119.6	121.3	112.3	114.2	159.2	154.4	137.2	134.8
Saskatchewan	40,310	1,413,312	35.06	34.26	31.85	30.88	112.1	116.5	106.9	106.8	151.5	153.8	131.1	129.7
Alberta	75,304	2,702,334	35.89	34.37	33.97	33.21	128.6	130.4	119.3	116.5	173.1	168.2	151.9	145.8
British Columbia	171,406	6,296,882	36.73	34.57	34.74	34.80	134.1	133.7	118.5	127.5	173.1	162.5	145.1	157.0
CANADA	1,859,719	64,984,768	34.94	32.64	31.97	32.15	118.6	118.5	109.5	117.2	160.6	149.9	135.5	146.4
(b) Cities														
Montreal	275,220	9,313,193	33.84	31.25	31.81	32.14	124.1	123.4	113.4	126.6	163.8	150.4	140.8	158.2
Quebec City	24,775	711,583	28.72	27.94	27.40	28.27	101.5	103.4	96.9	140.9	138.6	137.7	126.7	192.7
Toronto	247,137	8,754,822	35.42	33.17	32.39	32.26	120.7	121.0	113.6	124.9	159.1	149.3	136.8	149.7
Ottawa	24,016	735,984	30.65	28.98	27.91	28.43	119.7	122.4	109.7	111.4	158.8	153.8	132.5	136.9
Hamilton	58,712	2,124,905	36.19	33.36	32.31	33.67	109.7	108.0	105.1	112.7	144.6	131.3	123.7	137.6
Windsor	33,677	1,445,966	42.94	40.05	42.12	44.22	106.0	103.7	99.2	122.1	120.7	110.2	110.7	142.8
Winnipeg	64,681	2,096,559	32.41	30.48	29.97	28.80	124.5	126.2	116.2	120.5	158.5	151.0	136.8	137.0
Vancouver	79,062	2,762,222	34.34	32.85	33.00	34.01	150.8	150.0	135.9	157.1	198.8	186.0	169.7	201.8
Halifax	23,582	779,325	33.05	27.84	28.63	32.96	131.6	127.4	141.1	165.0	191.5	156.2	177.8	217.9
Saint John	14,317	443,543	30.98	29.88	29.18	30.03	135.1	134.6	131.3	137.3	192.9	185.4	177.4	193.9
Sherbrooke	10,090	299,918	29.72	24.06	26.10	25.82	111.8	108.1	104.8	106.0	159.7	128.0	130.2	130.7
Three Rivers	9,867	324,294	32.87	31.26	30.13	28.77	119.3	116.9	100.3	119.1	151.7	141.4	116.9	132.8
Kitchener - Waterloo	19,403	653,639	33.69	29.49	29.67	30.30	129.7	128.4	118.8	111.2	191.9	166.3	154.9	148.2
London	24,889	812,475	32.64	30.20	30.01	29.48	139.4	135.5	120.8	119.8	178.1	160.1	143.4	140.3
Port William - Port Arthur	9,920	362,279	36.52	35.26	34.61	36.05	69.9	72.3	69.3	111.0	95.6	95.2	89.6	149.4
Regina	10,564	332,829	31.51	30.58	29.20	28.88	116.2	117.0	105.5	108.1	158.4	154.9	133.9	135.7
Saskatoon	6,849	211,412	30.87	30.25	27.76	26.83	137.4	142.5	129.3	120.2	192.4	196.7	162.9	146.2
Calgary	19,560	646,714	33.06	31.81	31.94	31.18	120.3	124.3	114.0	114.5	162.0	156.7	139.2	137.3
Edmonton	19,210	607,811	31.64	30.12	30.05	29.16	139.3	140.5	128.7	125.0	181.0	173.7	158.4	150.2
Victoria	13,518	456,226	33.75	31.74	31.51	34.19	156.1	154.9	142.2	166.3	209.9	195.7	178.6	226.7
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,019,900	35,996,105	35.29	32.40	32.43	33.06	115.4	113.5	108.8	128.0	156.8	141.5	135.4	162.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	470,506	17,811,717	37.86	34.40	35.23	36.44	110.7	108.6	103.8	138.3	148.8	132.6	129.9	179.8
Non-Durable Goods	526,037	17,238,770	32.77	30.29	29.69	29.06	120.0	117.9	113.7	119.2	166.5	151.2	142.3	145.9
Electric Light and Power	23,357	945,618	40.49	39.72	38.61	37.48	116.7	118.9	106.7	94.3	148.1	147.9	127.0	109.7
Logging	114,115	3,622,682	31.75	32.35	26.12	25.13	237.5	234.0	217.0	197.3	378.9	380.5	285.0	249.4
Mining	75,985	3,183,963	41.90	35.60	39.41	39.39	91.2	86.9	85.1	85.5	120.0	96.9	106.4	107.1
Communications	41,831	1,405,895	33.61	33.63	32.31	31.25	159.6	159.4	131.0	113.4	196.8	196.6	155.6	130.9
Transportation	167,651	7,355,028	43.87	43.06	39.25	38.98	132.2	133.6	123.7	119.6	177.2	175.8	148.4	145.3
Construction and Maintenance	157,137	5,263,488	33.50	31.00	31.24	29.98	87.6	90.0	73.7	64.7	127.6	121.3	100.1	85.0
Services	57,930	1,318,087	22.75	22.19	20.36	19.70	130.5	129.9	123.1	115.9	183.7	178.4	155.8	142.1
Trade	225,170	6,839,520	30.37	29.00	27.92	26.52	126.6	135.4	113.9	108.0	163.1	166.5	135.0	122.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,719	64,984,768	34.94	32.64	31.97	32.15	118.6	118.5	109.5	117.2	160.6	149.9	135.5	146.4
Finance	78,878	2,871,251	36.40	35.75	34.25	32.83	130.7	128.6	117.1	110.8	164.7	159.1	139.1	126.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,938,597	67,856,019	35.00	32.77	32.06	32.18	119.1	119.0	109.8	117.0	160.7	150.2	135.7	145.6

^{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.

Improvement was reported in many branches of manufacturing, that in the textile and iron and steel divisions being most noteworthy. There were important seasonal losses in animal food processing, while activity in fur and chemical factories was also reduced.

Taken as a unit, the non-manufacturing industries showed curtailment which in many cases was seasonal in character. The largest reductions were those of 4,332 persons in construction, and 15,594 in trade, in each of which the percentage decline was below-average. The trend was also unfavourable in transportation, while heightened activity was indicated in logging, mining, communications and services.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries totalled \$64,984,768, a sum which exceeded by 7.1 p.c., the disbursements of \$60,657,630 reported at Jan. 1 for the holiday week. The latest average earnings were \$34.94; as compared with \$32.64 at Jan. 1, there was a rise of \$2.30, a sum which did not greatly differ from the advance of \$2.05 indicated at Feb. 1, 1946. The average then, however, was decidedly lower, standing at \$31.97. The per capita figures for Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.76; 1943, \$29.96, and 1942, \$27.65.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the sums reported as having been distributed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of February amounted to \$67,856,019, as compared with \$63,431,201 a month earlier. The indicated employees in the nine leading industries numbered 1,938,597 at Feb. 1, and 1,935,892 at Jan. 1. The average earnings in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, were \$35.00 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.77 at Jan. 1, 1947, and \$32.06 at Feb. 1, 1946.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1947, and Feb. 1, 1946. In the table on page 4 appears a record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls monthly from 1943.

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 data are available, there has been a general increase of 18.6 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 60.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1947, amounted to 19.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 60.7 p.c. The explanation previously given for the generally greater rise in the payrolls than in the number of employees may again be stated:- (1) the high level of employment still indicated in the heavy manufacturing industries despite the curtailment which preceded and followed the conclusion of the war, (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a large number of industries and establishments, and (5) diminution in the numbers and proportions of women workers.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
Date	Index Numbers of			Per Capita Weekly Earnings	Date	Index Numbers of			Per Capita Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Weekly Earnings			Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25.25	June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$25.57
Jan. 1, 1944	121.5	140.4	117.6	29.69	Jan. 1, 1944	134.8	156.5	118.0	30.18
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	125.8	31.76	Feb. 1	135.3	170.6	120.4	32.78
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	128.2	32.27	Mar. 1	134.8	172.2	130.0	33.23
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	128.2	32.37	Apr. 1	134.2	171.7	130.2	33.28
May 1	116.5	146.2	127.8	32.26	May 1	132.9	168.1	128.7	32.92
June 1	118.1	146.0	125.9	31.80	June 1	132.8	166.7	127.6	32.64
July 1	120.0	148.1	125.6	31.72	July 1	134.4	167.7	126.9	32.44
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	125.3	31.63	Aug. 1	133.9	166.8	126.6	32.38
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	125.5	31.69	Sept. 1	134.6	168.6	127.3	32.55
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	128.2	32.36	Oct. 1	133.2	169.2	129.1	33.02
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	127.9	32.29	Nov. 1	131.7	168.1	129.8	33.20
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	127.1	32.19	Dec. 1	131.0	168.0	130.4	33.35
Jan. 1, 1945	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	Jan. 1, 1945	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	Feb. 1	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.7	148.3	129.9	32.81	Mar. 1	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	Apr. 1	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	May 1	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	June 1	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	July 1	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	Aug. 1	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	Sept. 1	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.5	137.9	127.0	32.08	Oct. 1	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	Nov. 1	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	Dec. 1	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	Jan. 1, 1946	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	Feb. 1	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	Mar. 1	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	Apr. 1	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.92
May 1	110.9	137.5	126.9	32.06	May 1	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	June 1	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	July 1	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	Aug. 1	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	Sept. 1	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	Oct. 1	112.1	143.0	129.3	33.18
Nov. 1	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	Nov. 1	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	Dec. 1	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	Jan. 1, 1947	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.6	160.6	138.4	34.94	Feb. 1	115.4	156.8	138.0	35.29
Mar. 1					Mar. 1				
Apr. 1					Apr. 1				
May 1					May 1				
June 1					June 1				
July 1					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.

An examination of the figures shows that despite a seasonal slackening in the non-manufacturing industries at Feb. 1, the increase during the period for which statistics of payrolls are available has been relatively greater than that in the manufacturing industries, a situation greatly differing from that prevailing during the war. Thus at Feb. 1, the index of factory employment showed an increase of 15.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, since when the weekly salaries and wages have risen by 56.8 p.c., whereas in the non-manufacturing classes, the advance in this comparison amounted to 22.8 p.c. in the case of employment, and to 65.5 p.c. in the case of payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Feb. 1, 1947, with comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1947, and Feb. 1, 1946. 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 of which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

In the last year, statistics have been collected monthly to show the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment; in 1944 and 1945, such enquiries were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while earlier surveys of sex distribution were undertaken at Oct. 1 in 1943 and 1942. The returns for the date under review indicate that in the eight leading industries the reported staff of 1,859,719 was made up of 402,096 women and 1,457,623 men, there being 216 workers of the former sex in each 1,000. In the nine leading industries, 438,168 women and 1,500,429 men were employed by the co-operating establishments, in which the ratio was 226 women per 1,000 of both sexes. Of the Jan. 1 personnel in the eight leading industries, 408,389 or 220 per 1,000 were women, and 1,449,925 or 780 per 1,000 were men; in the nine leading industries were reported 444,353 women, and 1,491,539 men, the proportion of women then having been 230 per 1,000. In the month, there was thus an increase of 8,890, or 0.6 p.c., in the number of male employees, but the number of women declined by 1.4 p.c. The falling off among the latter sex was seasonal in character, taking place very largely in retail trade.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1946, there was an increase of 10.1 p.c. in the reported number of males in recorded employment, and of 2.3 p.c. in the number of women in the eight leading industries, in which the ratio of women per 1,000 workers a year ago was 229. In the nine leading industries, the reported number of men has risen by 10.6 p.c. in the 12 months, and that of women, by 1.7 p.c. The proportion of women at Feb. 1, 1946, in the nine leading groups was 241 per 1,000 employees of both sexes.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1947, and Feb. 1, 1946. In these 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

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Feb. 1, 1947, with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Feb. 1, 1947 ^{2/}				Jan. 1, 1947		Feb. 1, 1946		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	133,912	114,200	19,712	85.3	14.7	84.9	15.1	84.6	15.4
Prince Edward Island	2,881	2,101	780	72.9	27.1	73.5	26.5	71.0	29.0
Nova Scotia	74,716	64,463	10,253	86.3	13.7	85.8	14.2	86.0	14.0
New Brunswick	56,315	47,636	8,679	84.6	15.4	84.3	15.7	83.5	16.5
Quebec	583,375	444,983	138,392	76.3	23.7	76.4	23.6	74.8	25.2
Ontario	818,934	620,421	198,513	75.8	24.2	75.1	24.9	74.0	26.0
Prairie Provinces	225,582	176,935	48,647	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0	77.2	22.8
Manitoba	103,709	79,000	24,709	76.2	23.8	75.6	24.4	74.9	25.1
Saskatchewan	43,211	34,261	8,950	79.3	20.7	78.9	21.1	78.1	21.9
Alberta	78,662	63,674	14,988	80.9	19.1	80.8	19.2	79.9	20.1
British Columbia	176,794	143,890	32,904	81.4	18.6	80.6	19.4	80.2	19.8
CANADA	1,938,597	1,500,429	438,168	77.4	22.6	77.0	23.0	75.9	24.1
(b) Cities									
Montreal	291,628	202,530	89,098	69.4	30.6	69.3	30.7	67.5	32.5
Quebec	26,072	18,323	7,749	70.3	29.7	69.8	30.2	70.8	29.2
Toronto	264,901	175,817	89,084	66.4	33.6	65.7	34.3	64.9	35.1
Ottawa	27,601	18,092	9,509	65.5	34.5	63.8	36.2	63.1	36.9
Hamilton	60,025	43,691	16,334	72.8	27.2	71.9	28.1	71.7	28.3
Windsor	34,352	28,798	5,554	83.8	16.2	83.6	16.4	83.3	16.7
Winnipeg	68,667	47,085	21,582	68.6	31.4	67.8	32.2	66.9	33.1
Vancouver	82,523	61,047	21,476	74.0	26.0	72.9	27.1	71.4	28.6
Halifax	23,582	18,113	5,469	76.8	23.2	73.4	26.6	76.8	23.2
St. John	14,317	10,687	3,630	74.6	25.4	74.0	26.0	73.6	26.4
Sherbrooke	10,090	6,474	3,616	64.2	35.8	63.8	36.2	61.5	38.5
Three Rivers	9,867	7,309	2,558	74.1	25.9	74.0	26.0	72.3	27.7
Kitchener - Waterloo	19,403	13,393	6,010	69.0	31.0	68.9	31.1	67.0	33.0
London	24,889	17,172	7,717	69.0	31.0	68.8	31.2	66.5	33.5
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	9,920	8,320	1,600	83.9	16.1	82.7	17.3	83.2	16.8
Regina	10,564	6,641	3,923	62.9	37.1	61.5	38.5	61.7	38.3
Saskatoon	6,849	4,954	1,895	72.3	27.7	70.8	29.2	68.2	31.8
Calgary	19,560	14,508	5,052	74.2	25.8	74.0	26.0	73.3	26.7
Edmonton	19,210	13,153	6,057	68.5	31.5	67.8	32.2	67.2	32.8
Victoria	13,518	10,141	3,377	75.0	25.0	74.3	25.7	73.4	26.6
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,019,900	782,155	237,745	76.7	23.3	76.9	23.1	75.4	24.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	470,506	416,074	54,432	88.4	11.6	88.4	11.6	87.6	12.4
Non-Durable Goods	526,037	345,416	180,621	65.7	34.3	66.1	33.9	64.1	35.9
Electric Light and Power	23,357	20,665	2,692	88.6	11.5	88.7	11.3	88.1	11.9
Logging	114,115	112,262	1,853	98.4	1.6	98.4	1.6	98.5	1.5
Mining	75,985	74,440	1,545	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4
Communications	41,831	18,896	22,935	45.2	54.8	45.0	55.0	46.3	53.7
Transportation	167,651	156,765	10,886	93.5	6.5	93.4	6.6	92.2	7.8
Construction and Maintenance	157,137	153,654	3,483	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	97.4	2.6
Services	57,930	26,375	31,555	45.5	54.5	45.5	54.5	43.4	56.6
Trade	225,170	133,076	92,094	59.1	40.9	56.1	43.9	56.1	43.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,719	1,457,623	402,096	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0	77.1	22.9
Finance	78,878	42,806	36,072	54.3	45.7	53.6	46.4	47.2	52.8
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	1,938,597	1,500,429	438,168	77.4	22.6	77.0	23.0	75.9	24.1

^{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 with the exception of electric light and power. ^{2/} The February data are subject to revision.

payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 1, 1947, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Jan. 1, 1947, and Feb. 1, 1946.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

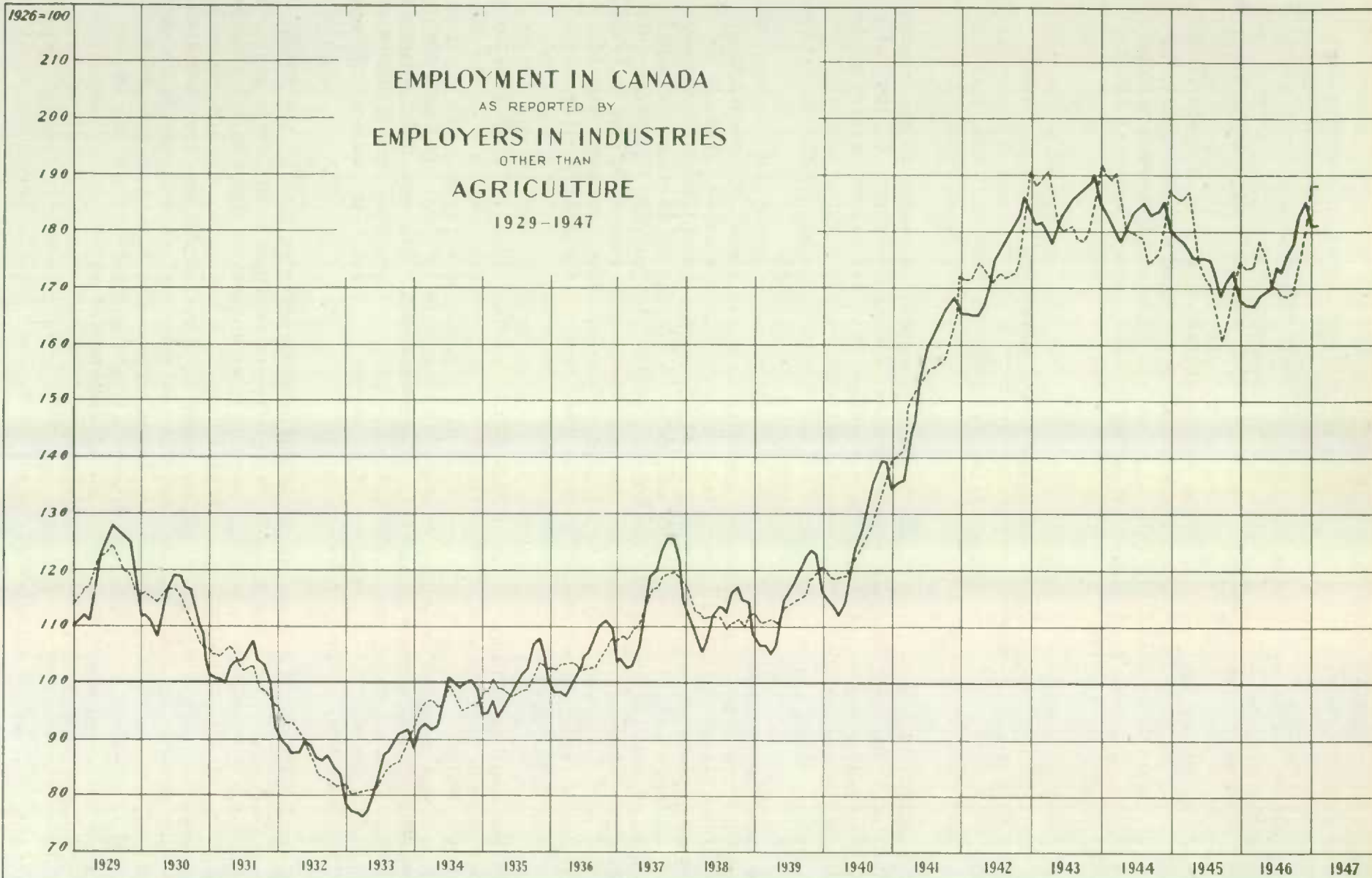
Employment in manufacturing showed a decidedly upward movement at the beginning of February, when the expansion was greater than that noted at Feb. 1 in 1946 or immediately preceding years, although the percentage gain was below-average in the experience of pre-war winters. The increase was also rather smaller than the seasonal decline which had been indicated at the first of January of the present year.

The improvement at the date under review was quite evenly divided between the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries, some 8,900 additional employees being taken on in the former, and over 9,050 in the latter group. The leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions reported greater activity at the beginning of February. The most noteworthy expansion was in textiles, in which the gain of over 6,050 workers was above-average for midwinter, and in iron and steel plants, which added almost 5,000 men and women. The increases in the remaining industries just mentioned were on a smaller scale. On the other hand, there were contractions in animal food, fur and beverage factories; the largest losses, of over 2,000 persons, took place in the first-named, in which meat and fish packing plants and dairies were slacker.

The 9,119 factories furnishing data at the beginning of February had a combined working force of 1,019,900 men and women, an increase of 17,560 over their staffs in the preceding survey. The index, at 193.9, was 1.7 p.c. above the Jan. 1 figure of 190.6, and exceeded by 6.1 p.c. that of 182.8 at Feb. 1, 1946. As compared with the index of 215.0 at Feb. 1, 1945, however, there was a loss of 9.8 p.c.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— An important advance was recorded in the weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier; the latest disbursements aggregated \$35,996,105, exceeding by 10.8 p.c. the sum of \$32,480,547 reported by the same manufacturers at Jan. 1. This gain was due mainly to a return to more normal working conditions following the year-end holidays, which had affected the figures given in the preceding survey, but the payment of higher wage-rates in certain industries was also a factor. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$34.54 at Dec. 1 to \$32.40 at Jan. 1, rose to a new high level at the date under review, when the average was \$35.29, as compared with \$32.43 at Feb. 1, 1946, \$33.06 at Feb. 1, 1945, and \$32.78 at Feb. 1, 1944.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index number of payrolls was 156.8, as compared with 141.5 at the beginning of January, and 135.4 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the last 12



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.

months, the increase in the aggregate weekly payrolls of those in recorded employment amounts to 15.8 p.c., as compared with that of 6.1 p.c. in the number of workers.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers Reported in Manufacturing.

The women on the payrolls of the plants co-operating at Feb. 1 numbered 237,745, or 233 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, as compared with 231 per 1,000 at Jan. 1, 1947, and 246 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the month, there was an increase of some 6,465 or 2.8 p.c. in the reported women workers, and of about 11,095 or 1.4 p.c. in the number of male employees.

The greatest advances as compared with Jan. 1 in the employment of men took place in the iron and steel, lumber and non-ferrous metal groups. Among women, activity at Feb. 1 was at a decidedly higher level than was the case a month earlier in textile factories, and there were smaller gains in the leather, food, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured goods industries.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1946, there were important increases in employment for men in manufacturing, but the gain among women was small, amounting only to 0.5 p.c. The increase among men was 7.9 p.c., while that in the total number of persons in recorded employment in manufacturing was 6.1 p.c.

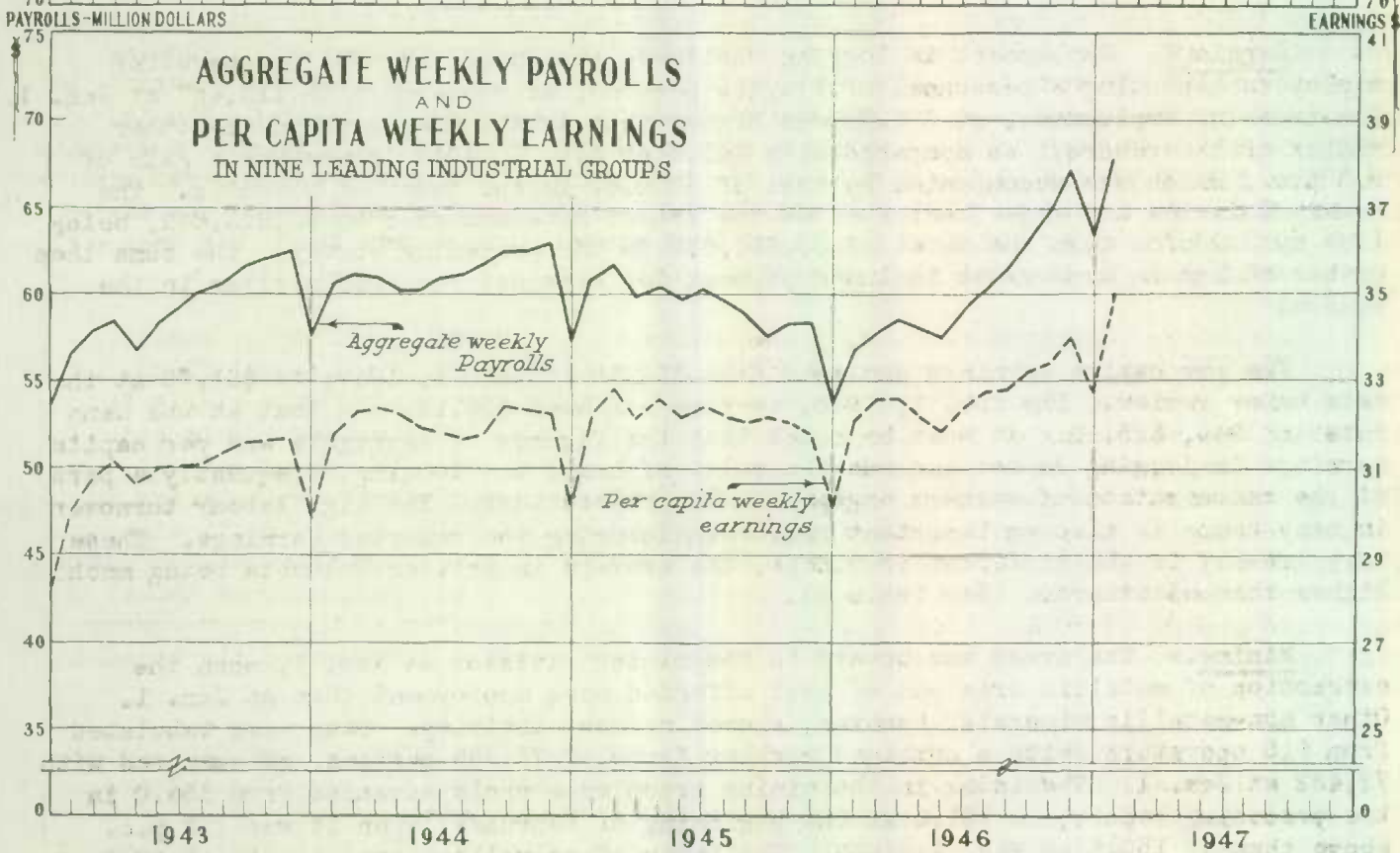
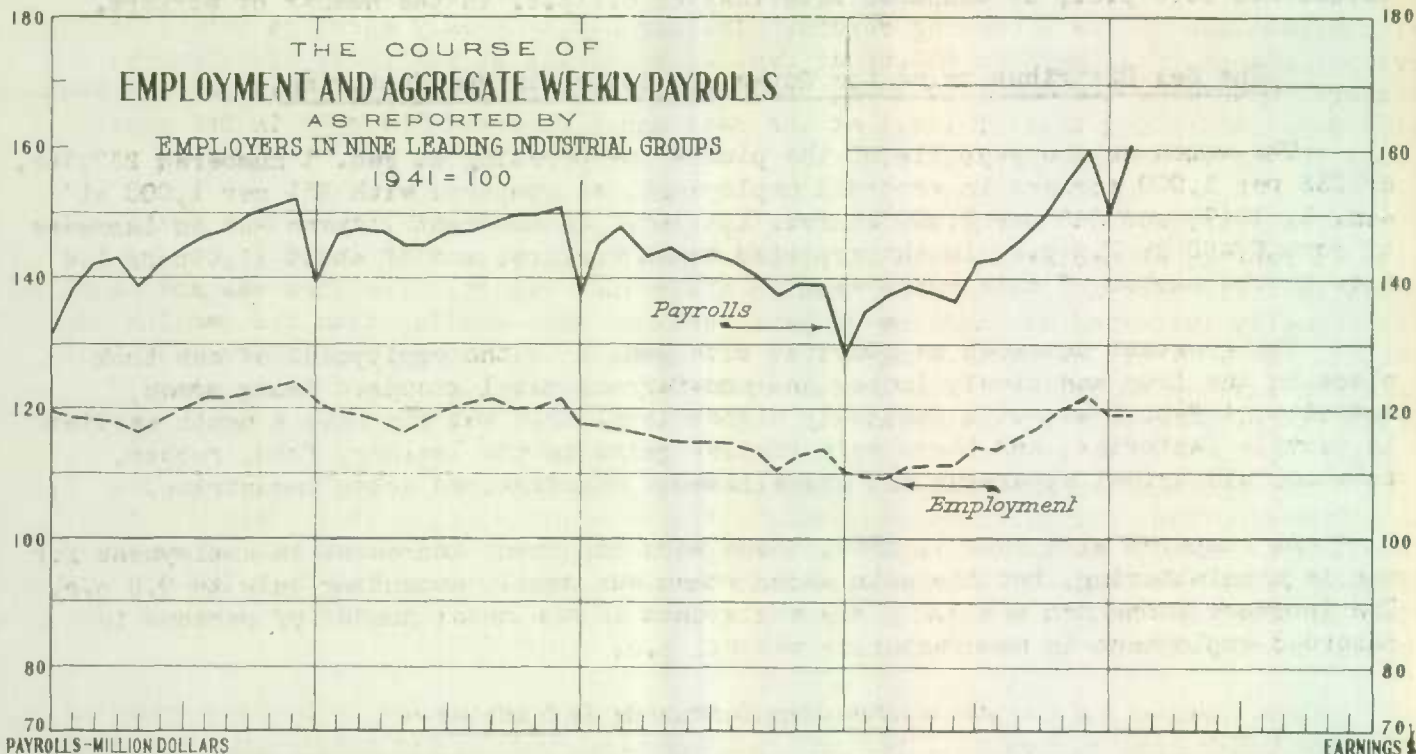
Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- Employment in logging continued to expand, the 638 co-operating employers reporting a personnel of 114,115 persons, as compared with 112,457 at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 376.0, was higher than at the same date in any other winter of the record; as compared with 343.5 at Feb. 1, 1946, there was a gain of 9.5 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 33 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages indicated at the latest date amounted to \$3,622,682, being less by 0.4 p.c. than the total of \$3,637,612 in the preceding survey; the sums then disbursed had in some cases included payment for services rendered earlier in the season.

The per capita earnings declined from \$32.35 at Jan. 1, 1947, to \$31.75 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1946, average had been \$26.12, and that at the same date in 1945, \$25.13. It must be noted that 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 vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2).

Mining.- The trend was upward in the mining division at Feb. 1, when the extraction of metallic ores and of coal afforded more employment than at Jan. 1. Other non-metallic minerals, however, showed reduced activity. Data were tabulated from 618 operators, with a combined working force of 75,985 persons, as compared with 72,432 at Jan. 1. The index in the mining group as a whole advanced from 154.0 in the preceding report, to 161.6 at the beginning of February, when it was 7.2 p.c. above that of 150.8 at Feb. 1, 1946. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 12.8 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$3,183,963, as compared with \$2,571,693 in the preceding period of observation. The resumption of work following the holidays was largely responsible for the higher employment and earnings. The per capita figure rose from \$35.50 at Jan. 1, to \$41.90 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$39.41 at Feb. 1, 1946.

Communications.- There was a small increase in employment in communications at



Feb. 1, when a staff of 41,831 was reported by the co-operating companies, whose employees at Jan. 1 had numbered 41,762. The slight gain was contra-seasonal. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$1,405,895, as compared with \$1,404,323 in the preceding return. The per capita weekly earnings showed little general change, falling from \$33.63 at Jan. 1, to \$33.61 at the first of February, as compared with \$32.31 at Feb. 1, 1946, when the index of employment, at 127.3, had been 21.8 p.c. lower than that of 155.1 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 26.5 p.c.

Transportation.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 737 employers with 167,651 men and women on their staffs, 1,770 fewer than in their last report. The loss was not equal to that usually indicated at the time of year, and was also smaller than the decline at Feb. 1, 1946. There was a falling-off in all branches of the group, the largest being in steam railway operation. The index, at 130.6, was 6.9 p.c. higher than that of 122.2 at the same date of last winter.

The reported transportation employees were paid the sum of \$7,355,028 at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding. Their payrolls had totalled \$7,295,112 at Jan. 1, when the per capita figure, at \$43.06, was lower than that of \$43.87 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1946, the average had been \$39.25, and that in 1945, \$38.98. The latest index of payrolls was 19.4 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in highway work at the date under review, but building and railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment. The 2,028 contractors from whom data were received had a working force of 157,137 persons, as compared with 161,469 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$5,263,488, exceeding by 5.1 p.c. the total of \$5,005,876 indicated in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings rose from \$31.00 at Jan. 1, to \$33.50 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$31.24 at the same date in 1946. At 121.8, the latest index of employment was higher by 19 p.c. than that of 102.4 at Feb. 1 of last winter, since when there has been a rise of 27.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while hotels and restaurants released some employees; 921 firms in the service division reported an increase of 261 workers, bringing their staffs to 57,930 at the beginning of February. The persons in recorded employment were paid the sum of \$1,318,087 in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$1,279,951 at Jan. 1. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 6.1 p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 17.9 p.c. in payrolls. The per capita figures were \$22.19 at Jan. 1 and \$22.75 at Feb. 1, 1947, as compared with \$20.36 a year earlier. 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; the former group made up some two-thirds of the total reported in the service division at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Marked curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys. Data were compiled from 3,131 merchandising establishments with a staff of 225,170 men and women, 15,594 fewer than at the beginning of January. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$6,839,520, as compared with \$6,982,516 at Jan. 1. The loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees, so that the average earnings increased, rising from \$29.00 in the last report, to \$30.37 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.92 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 198.5; this was 11.1 p.c.



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.

above the Feb. 1, 1946, figure of 178.6. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 20.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 945 co-operating financial institutions and branches had a personnel of 78,878, as against 77,578 at Jan. 1. The indicated salaries and wages amounted to \$2,871,251, as compared with \$2,773,571 paid by the same establishments on or about Jan. 1. The weekly earnings averaged \$36.40, as compared with \$35.75 in the preceding survey, and \$34.25 at Feb. 1, 1946. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 151.8, as compared with 135.9 at Feb. 1, 1946; since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 18.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia increased at the beginning of February, but there were declines in employment in the remaining provinces, those in New Brunswick being largest. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the reported weekly salaries and wages were also lower than at Jan. 1; in the other provinces the aggregate payrolls were higher, showing general recovery from the losses due to the observance of the year-end holidays. In all areas, the average earnings per person in recorded employment were higher than at Jan. 1, also exceeding the per capita figures at Feb. 1 of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Area showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1, when the loss was below the average in the experience of past years. The trend was downward in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, but improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia. Data were received from 1,258 firms employing 129,732 men and women, a number which was less by 1,499, or 1.1 p.c., than that at Jan. 1. The latest index, at 167.4, was one p.c. above that of 166.7 at the beginning of February of last year.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an advance of 12.6 p.c. in the payrolls distributed as compared with Jan. 1, when the losses at the holiday season had been particularly marked. The salaries and wages distributed aggregated \$4,273,349, as compared with \$3,796,669 at Jan. 1. The average per employee was \$32.94, a sum higher by \$4.01 than that of \$28.93 indicated in the last report, when the figure had been decidedly lower than that of \$30.83 at the beginning of December. The Feb. 1, 1946, per capita was \$30.42, and that at Feb. 1, 1945, \$31.39. The latest payroll index was 9.4 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago.

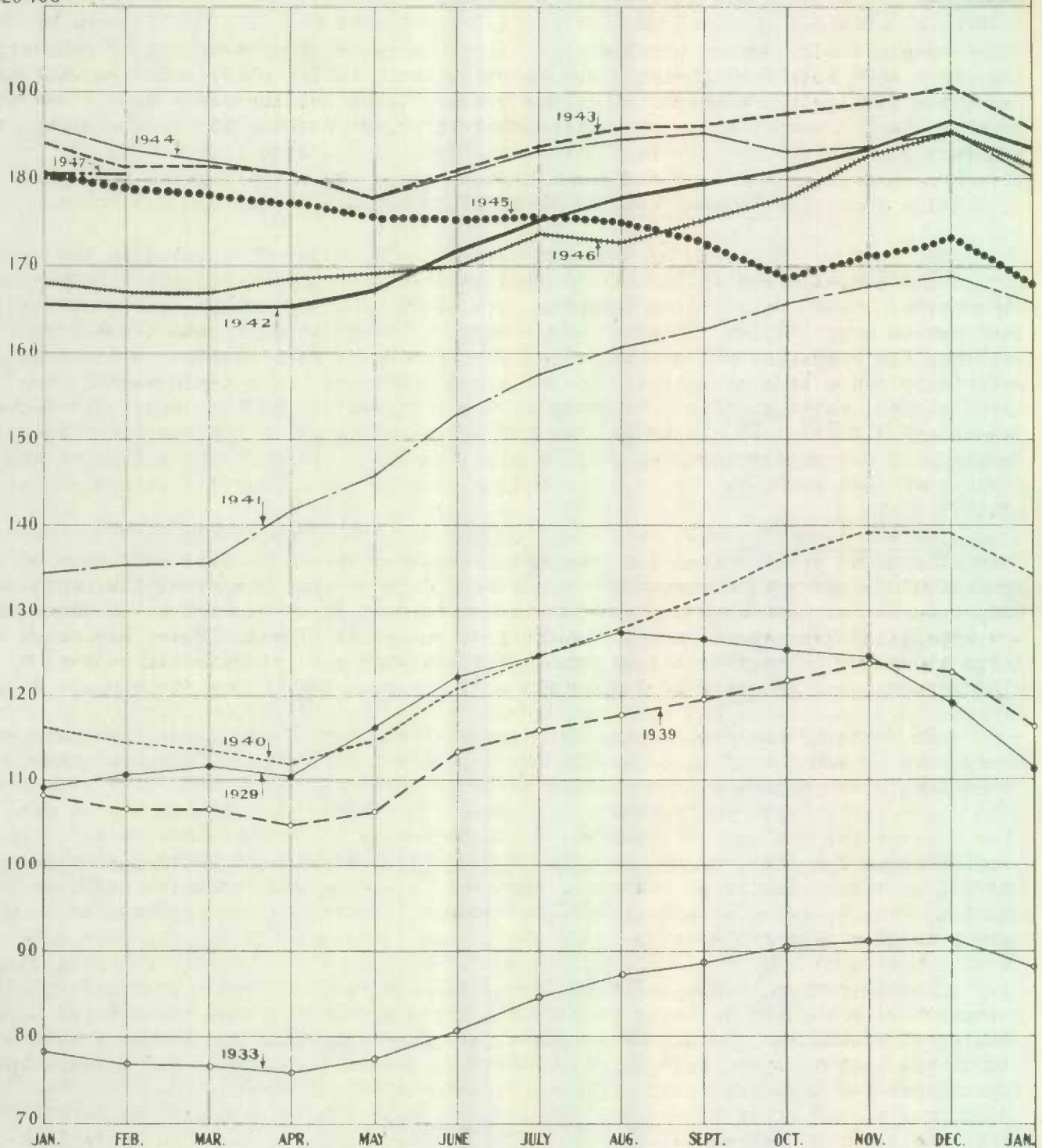
Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some recovery as compared with a month earlier, mainly in lumber, vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the trends were mixed. Important additions to the working forces were reported in mining and transportation; the former had been seriously affected by the year-end holidays. On the other hand, construction and trade showed decided curtailment. The shrinkage in construction work involved the release of over 3,900 workers.

Quebec.- There was a slight increase in Quebec at Feb. 1, this compared favourably with the loss indicated at the same date in 1946, but was seasonal in the experience of pre-war years. The 4,586 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 561,548 at the date under review, as compared with 560,328 at Jan. 1; of the former number, 128,847 were women, a ratio of 237 per 1,000 workers. The increase of 1,220 employees, or 0.2 p.c., was accompanied by a seasonal rise of \$1,184,504, or 6.7 p.c., in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. These amounted to

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1947

1926=100



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 1938

\$18,764,366, an average of \$33.42 per employee. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1, 1947, had been \$31.37, the figure having been lowered from that of \$32.65 at Dec. 1 as a result of the loss of working time during the year-end holidays. The average at Feb. 1 in 1946 was \$30.65, and that in 1945, \$30.57. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 19.8 p.c. above that at Feb. 1 a year ago, while the index of employment, at 187.1, was higher by 9.8 p.c.

Manufacturing showed greater activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, and there were advances in mining and construction. On the other hand, curtailment was noted in logging, transportation and trade. These declines were mainly seasonal in character, the most noteworthy being those of 3,460 workers in trade. Within the manufacturing group, there were additions to the personnel in practically all divisions except animal food and fur manufacturing. The largest gains took place in textile factories, which reported the addition of over 3,200 men and women.

Ontario.- The trend of employment in Ontario was upward, although the percentage increase was smaller than usual at the beginning of February in the years since 1920. The 7,042 firms furnishing data had a combined working force of 782,789, as compared with 777,592 in their last return. The latest aggregate of weekly salaries and wages was considerably higher, standing at \$28,051,128, as compared with \$25,935,146 at the beginning of January; the average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$33.35, while the latest figure was \$35.83, as compared with \$32.35 at Feb. 1 in 1946, and \$32.97 at Feb. 1 in 1945. The index of employment in Ontario, at 187.9, exceeded by 8.1 p.c. that of 173.9 a year earlier. In this comparison, the index of payrolls showed a rise of 19.9 p.c.

There was an important advance in factories at the date under review, when some 10,300 additional workers were reported by the co-operating establishments. Many branches of manufacturing in the province shared in the upward movement, which was especially pronounced in textile and iron and steel plants. There were also large increases in vegetable food manufacturing, with smaller gains in rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper and other divisions. Logging, mining and construction and maintenance also showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in transportation and trade; from the latter, some 7,750 men and women were released, in a greater-than-average seasonal movement. Little general change was noted in communications and services.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at mid-winter in the years since 1920, industrial activity in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February, when the 2,386 firms whose returns were compiled employed 214,244 persons, as compared with 218,246 at Jan. 1. The percentage loss was rather smaller than the average at Feb. 1 in earlier years. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement. Industrially, the largest reductions were in construction, transportation and trade, from which 1,794, 1,257 and 1,629 workers were released, respectively, by the employers furnishing data. There were smaller increases in manufacturing as a whole, and in logging and mining. Within the manufacturing group, animal food processing showed a seasonal falling-off, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and iron and steel.

The salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries amounted to \$7,600,043, as compared with \$7,437,441 at the beginning of January. This was an increase of 2.2 p.c. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$34.08 in the last report, to \$35.47 at Feb. 1; at the same date in 1946, the figure had been \$32.85. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown an increase of 6.7 p.c., while the index of payrolls has risen by 15.2 p.c.

British Columbia.- There was a minor advance in British Columbia at Feb. 1; this was seasonal in character according to pre-war experience. The 1,994 firms furnishing information added 490 workers, raising their staffs by 0.3 p.c. to 171,406 at the date under review. These persons were paid \$6,295,882 in weekly payrolls, a sum which was higher by 6.6 p.c. than that of \$5,908,512 indicated at Jan. 1. The latest weekly per capita figure was \$36.73, as compared with \$34.57 at Jan. 1, and \$34.74 at Feb. 1, 1946. The index of payrolls since then has risen by 19.3 p.c., and that of employment, by 13.2 p.c.

Manufacturing showed a slight advance at the beginning of February, the largest gains being in the iron and steel and lumber divisions. Textile-using factories were busier; on the other hand, food processing and petroleum plants were quieter. Logging, transportation, construction and mining afforded more employment; the increases were on a moderate scale. Trade showed an important seasonal decline, while the changes in the remaining non-manufacturing industries were slight.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

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

Halifax.- There was considerable recovery in employment in Halifax at Feb. 1, when the increase was nevertheless smaller than the decline which had been indicated at Jan. 1. The gain took place largely in transportation. Manufacturing was slightly more active, iron and steel plants reporting the greatest improvement, while the animal food group was affected by industrial disputes. Statistics were compiled from 238 firms employing a staff of 23,582, as compared with 22,845 a month earlier. Accompanying this increase was a rise of 22.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which stood at \$779,325 at the date under review, as compared with \$635,912 in the week of Jan. 1. The latest per capita figure, at \$33.05, was considerably higher than that of \$27.84 at Jan. 1, when loss of working time during the holiday season had seriously affected the average earnings. The mean at Feb. 1, 1946, had been \$28.63. Since then, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have advanced by 7.7 p.c., but the reported number of workers has fallen by 6.8 p.c.

Saint John.- Manufacturing in Saint John afforded more employment, the largest gains being in iron and steel, lumber and vegetable food factories; construction, retail trade and transportation, on the other hand, were quieter. The other industrial divisions showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 14,317 men and women was indicated by the 169 firms furnishing data, who had reported 14,269 employees at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed had amounted to \$426,300, rising to \$443,543 at the date under review. The latest average earnings per worker were \$30.98, as compared with \$29.88 at Jan. 1 and \$29.18 at Feb. 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, employment in Saint John shows a gain of 2.9 p.c., and the reported payrolls, of 8.7 p.c.

Montreal.- There was considerable improvement in the situation in Montreal at Feb. 1, but the percentage increase was not equal to that usually indicated at the time of year. Information was received from 2,625 firms employing a personnel of 275,220, as compared with 273,681 in their last report. This gain of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 8.9 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed, bringing their aggregate to \$9,313,193. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$33.84 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.25 at Jan. 1, 1947, \$31.81 at Feb. 1, 1946, and \$32.14 at Feb. 1, 1945. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has mounted by 16.3 p.c., and that of employment by 9.4 p.c.

Increases in staffs were noted in manufacturing, construction and services at the

beginning of February, but there was seasonal curtailment in transportation and trade. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest advances were in textile plants, while expansion on a smaller scale was noted in chemical and some other divisions. The gains, however, were not particularly large except in textiles. Iron and steel and fur plants showed a small falling-off in employment.

Quebec City.- Further curtailment was indicated in Quebec; most of this took place in construction and trade, while manufacturing, (notably of leather and textile products), was rather busier. The 302 establishments participating in the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 24,775 persons, 522 fewer than at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 2.1 p.o., which was accompanied by an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the recorded payrolls; in the last report, the latter had shown a pronounced falling-off, due to the observance of the holidays. The aggregate at Feb. 1 was \$711,583, as compared with \$706,811 a month earlier. The per capita earnings rose from \$27.94 at Jan. 1, to \$28.72 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.40 at Feb. 1, 1946. The latest index of employment, at 166.3, was higher by 4.7 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the gain in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months amounted to 9.4 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- There was improvement in the employment situation in Sherbrooke at Feb. 1, when a combined working force of 10,090 persons was reported by the 104 firms furnishing data, who had employed 9,762 men and women at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed to those in recorded employment were stated as \$234,833 at Jan. 1 and \$299,918 at Feb. 1. The average per employee rose from \$24.06 at the former date, to \$29.72 at the latter, as compared with \$26.10 at the beginning of February of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment has increased by 6.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 22.7 p.o.

Three Rivers.- Greater activity in employment was noted in Three Rivers, the 91 employers whose returns were received increasing their staffs by 193 persons to 9,867 at the first of February. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, partly due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays. The latest reported total was \$324,294, or \$32.87 per employee, as compared with an aggregate of \$302,413, and a per capita figure of \$31.26 at the beginning of January; the average at Feb. 1, 1946, was \$30.13. Manufacturing and construction afforded more employment at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier, but trade was seasonally quieter. In comparison with Feb. 1, 1946, recorded employment in this city showed an increase of 18.9 p.c., accompanied by that of 29.8 p.c. in the payrolls.

Toronto.- A rather small recession in employment was reported in Toronto in the latest survey. There was a substantial reduction in trade, but transportation, construction, services and manufacturing were more active. The improvement in manufacturing was pronounced, and was also widely distributed. The greatest gains were in vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,478 employers, whose working forces included 247,137 men and women, as compared with 247,735 at Jan. 1. Indicating the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the holidays, the reported payrolls rose by 6.5 p.c., from \$8,217,414 at Jan. 1 to \$8,754,822 at the date under review. The per capita figure was \$35.42, as compared with \$33.17 in the last survey, \$34.39 at Dec. 1 and \$32.39 at Feb. 1, 1946.

The latest index of employment was 185.0, as compared with 185.5 at the beginning of January, and 174.1 at Feb. 1 of last year, since when there has been a rise of 6.3 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 16.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency was downward in Ottawa at Feb. 1, largely due to a slackening in trade, following the unusual activity of the holiday season.

Manufacturing and construction, however, were rather brisker. On the whole, there was a reduction of 574 in the personnel of the 297 firms furnishing information, whose staffs aggregated 24,015 at Feb. 1. In spite of this loss of 2.3 p.c. in the number of employees as compared with Jan. 1, there was a gain of 3.3 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$735,984, compared with \$712,630 in the preceding period of observation. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$30.65, as compared with the per capita figure of \$28.98 at Jan. 1, \$29.65 at Dec. 1, and \$27.91 at Feb. 1, 1946. The latest index of employment, at 180.2, was 9.1 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls was higher by 19.9 p.c.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton increased at the beginning of February, when the 417 co-operating establishments employed 58,712 men and women, as compared with 57,817 at Jan. 1; the salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$2,124,905, as against \$1,928,984 in the last report. In the month, there was a gain of 1.5 p.c. in employment and of 10.2 p.c. in the payrolls. The per capita earnings advanced from \$33.36 at Jan. 1, to \$36.19 at the beginning of February; the figure at Feb. 1, 1946, was \$32.31. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 4.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.9 p.c.

There was a decidedly upward trend in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of the additions to the staffs taking place in textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction also showed expansion. Trade, however, was seasonally quieter, and there was also a small falling-off in transportation.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed improvement, mainly in manufacturing. There was also a slight gain in construction. Data were compiled from 252 firms with a combined working force of 33,677 persons, as compared with 32,946 at Jan. 1. This was an advance of 2.2 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 9.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The weekly total was given as \$1,445,966, as compared with \$1,319,540 at Jan. 1, when the per capita earnings, at \$40.05, were lower by \$2.89 than the latest figure of \$42.94; the mean a year earlier was \$42.12, and that at Feb. 1, 1945, \$44.22. The index of employment has increased in the last 12 months by 6.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by nine p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A further recession was noted in employment in Fort William and Port Arthur at Feb. 1, when the 123 co-operating establishments reported a personnel of 9,920, - 320 fewer than at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages earned by these workers, however, showed a gain, rising from \$361,014 at Jan. 1, to \$362,279 at the date under review, when the average per employee was \$36.52. The per capita figure a month earlier had been \$35.26, and that at the first of February, 1946, \$34.61. Manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division, showed greater activity at the date under review than at Jan. 1, but trade and transportation were seasonally slacker.

As compared with the same date of last year, there was an increase of one p.c. in employment in Fort William and Port Arthur, accompanied by that of 6.7 p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial activity advanced in Kitchener and Waterloo at Feb. 1, mainly in textile and electrical apparatus plants; construction was also busier, while there was a seasonal decrease in trade. A combined working force of 19,403 men and women was reported by the 177 firms furnishing information, who had had 19,207 employees at the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages also increased, having been given as \$566,408 at Jan. 1 and \$653,639 at the beginning of February. The latest average earnings were \$33.69, as compared with \$29.49 a month earlier, and \$29.67 at Feb. 1, 1946. The gain in recorded employment

in the last 12 months has amounted to 9.2 p.c., and that in the index of payrolls, to 23.9 p.c.

London.- The trend of employment in London at Feb. 1 was favourable, there being a considerable increase in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel and food products. Small gains were noted in several of the non-manufacturing industries. Data were tabulated from 278 employers with a personnel of 24,889, exceeding by 693, or 2.9 p.c., the staff reported at Jan. 1. The aggregate payrolls disbursed rose by 11.2 p.c., from \$730,638 at that date, to \$812,475 at the beginning of February, when the per capita figure was \$32.64; that at Jan. 1 was \$30.20, while the average at Feb. 1, 1946, had been \$30.01. Since then, the index of employment in London has advanced by 15.3 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 24.2 p.c.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal shrinkage in employment in Winnipeg approximated the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, but was decidedly smaller than that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was no general change in manufacturing, seasonal curtailment in food-processing plants being just about offset by increases in the textile, iron and steel and other divisions. Trade showed a substantial reduction, following greatly heightened activity at the holiday season; the movement in transportation was also downward, although the losses were moderate. Six hundred and eighty establishments reported 64,681 workers to whom they paid the sum of \$2,096,559 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 65,529, while the payrolls had aggregated \$1,997,138. The latest per capita earnings were \$32.41, compared with \$30.48 at Jan. 1, 1947, and \$29.97 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 7.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 15.9 p.c.

Regina.- A slight decline was indicated in Regina, most of which took place in trade and construction, being of a seasonal character. The 169 employers whose statistics were tabulated at the first of February reported a working force of 10,564 men and women, as compared with 10,644 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were given as \$332,829, a sum higher by 2.3 p.c. than that of \$325,469 indicated in the preceding return. The average earnings per employee rose from \$30.58 at Jan. 1, to \$31.51 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1946, had been \$29.20. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 10.1 p.c. in the index of employment in Regina, accompanied by that of 18.3 p.c. in the payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further decline at Feb. 1, mainly in trade and manufacturing. The 140 firms making returns employed 6,849 persons, 260 fewer than at Jan. 1. The sum of \$211,412 was distributed in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment at the date under review, as compared with \$215,013 in the preceding return, when the average earnings per employee had been \$30.25, as compared with \$30.87 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure a year earlier had been \$27.76; in the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 6.2 p.c., while the salaries and wages have risen by 18.1 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was again unfavourable, 110 workers having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the 288 establishments from which returns were received, and which had reported 19,560 employees at the beginning of February. The weekly salaries and wages paid amounted to \$646,714, as compared with \$625,624 at Jan. 1, when the average per employee had been \$31.81, rising to \$33.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.94 at the beginning of February of last winter. The decline in the personnel shown in the latest survey took place largely in transportation, but trade and construction were also quieter. In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 5.5 p.c. in recorded employment in this city, accompanied by a gain of 16.4 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton was further reduced at the first of

February, when 158 men and women were released by the 236 co-operating employers, bringing their staffs to 19,210. Trade showed the greatest losses, but the trend was also retrogressive in other non-manufacturing industries. Manufacturing was slightly more active, but the change was very small. The aggregate weekly payrolls reported were considerably higher, rising from \$583,324 at Jan. 1, to \$607,811 at the date under review. The latest average per employee was \$31.64, as compared with \$30.12 in the preceding month, and \$30.05 at Feb. 1, 1946. Since then, recorded employment in Edmonton has advanced by 8.3 p.c., while there has been a gain of 14.3 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver.- The trends of employment were upward in Vancouver at the beginning of February; manufacturing showed little general change, while greater activity was noted in transportation and construction. Trade was seasonally quieter. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were slight. The 880 firms whose returns were received had a combined working force of 79,062 persons, 401 more than at the beginning of January. The index of employment, at 214.0, was higher by 11 p.c. than at Feb. 1, 1946, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a rise of 17.2 p.c. during the year. The latest weekly total of salaries and wages was \$2,762,222, as compared with \$2,584,353 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings rose from \$32.85 at Jan. 1, to \$34.94 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.00 at the beginning of February of last year.

Victoria.- Moderately heightened industrial activity was noted in Victoria at Feb. 1, when the staffs of 196 co-operating establishments stood at 13,518 having risen from 13,404 at Jan. 1. The reported payrolls also showed an increase, due to the return to more normal operations following the year-end holiday season, as well as to a higher level of employment. The latest weekly aggregate was \$456,226, as compared with \$425,426 at Jan. 1. The average per employee advanced from \$31.74 at that date, to \$33.75 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$31.51 a year earlier; in the latter comparison, employment in Victoria shows an increase of 9.8 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have risen by 17.5 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 5 in the following pages show the number of employees reported at Feb. 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 economic areas and provinces, and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, 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. In Tables 6 to 11 are given index numbers of employment, on the 1926 base, for the provinces and economic areas, the eight leading cities, and the major industrial groups.

In the table on page 6 appears a summary of the statistics of sex distribution in the provinces, the cities and the main industrial divisions, while Table 12 gives such information on an industrial basis for the Dominion as a whole.

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Table 1. - Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1947, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Average Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1947, Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1947	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1947	Average Earnings at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
			Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
			1947	1947	1946	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946			
MANUFACTURING	1,019,900	35,996,105	35.29	32.40	32.43	115.4	113.5	108.8	156.8	141.5	136.4			
Animal products - edible	44,579	1,524,234	34.19	32.62	31.13	127.6	133.4	129.2	171.4	171.0	168.0			
Fur and products	3,618	113,721	31.43	28.42	29.67	115.0	121.9	124.6	137.1	131.4	140.7			
Leather and products	33,413	906,216	27.12	24.20	24.83	116.8	113.1	108.8	168.2	145.4	144.3			
Boots and shoes	20,373	533,358	26.18	23.21	24.17	112.4	110.2	106.0	166.0	144.3	144.5			
Lumber and its products	73,792	2,303,733	31.22	27.91	28.51	111.1	109.4	96.9	162.1	142.7	129.9			
Rough and dressed lumber	40,320	1,306,322	32.40	29.14	29.56	98.7	94.5	80.9	146.7	128.8	112.9			
Furniture	15,668	468,215	29.88	26.53	27.29	148.9	146.9	127.1	185.2	162.2	144.6			
Other lumber products	17,804	529,196	29.72	26.40	27.39	126.5	128.8	122.5	190.3	169.6	170.4			
Plant products - edible	60,879	1,812,458	29.77	28.23	28.04	136.1	133.4	120.6	177.5	165.0	148.4			
Pulp and paper products	104,505	4,115,840	39.38	37.18	34.75	129.4	127.9	119.2	172.7	161.6	140.6			
Pulp and paper	45,263	2,028,986	44.83	42.61	38.42	122.5	120.7	111.1	175.4	164.4	136.6			
Paper products	20,185	634,993	31.46	28.01	27.62	152.4	148.4	141.8	192.9	169.3	158.9			
Printing and publishing	39,057	1,451,861	37.17	35.64	34.28	127.9	128.0	119.3	161.8	155.2	139.1			
Rubber products	24,419	940,636	38.52	34.97	32.35	143.8	141.0	136.8	236.1	210.3	188.6			
Textile products	150,162	4,096,861	27.28	25.58	24.47	108.0	105.7	102.8	154.1	129.8	131.6			
Thread, yarn and cloth	55,785	1,583,696	28.39	24.81	25.38	104.9	101.5	98.7	157.5	133.1	132.9			
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,605	601,509	27.84	24.63	25.07	87.9	86.1	85.7	127.4	109.1	112.5			
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,769	399,891	27.08	23.96	24.56	107.5	104.2	98.9	163.0	139.9	136.1			
Artificial silk and silk goods	14,452	432,087	29.90	25.10	26.48	130.8	126.4	119.9	209.1	169.6	169.8			
Hosiery and knit goods	24,625	615,321	24.99	20.71	21.53	113.5	110.6	111.2	157.2	126.9	131.5			
Garments and personal furnishings	53,243	1,433,722	26.93	23.41	24.58	110.1	103.8	102.6	164.2	126.3	131.7			
Other textile products	16,509	464,052	28.11	24.23	25.55	103.0	99.8	103.1	140.0	116.9	127.6			
Tobacco	12,601	340,813	27.05	21.12	24.92	141.8	130.7	136.4	213.5	153.8	188.7			
Beverages	16,695	636,458	38.12	37.01	34.66	145.5	148.0	135.6	186.3	184.0	168.1			
Chemicals	41,830	1,561,257	37.32	35.91	34.90	93.0	92.1	91.9	129.6	123.4	119.7			
Clay, glass and stone products	20,656	719,456	34.83	31.92	30.99	134.4	129.0	116.1	186.5	165.4	146.8			
Electric light and power	23,357	945,618	40.49	39.72	36.61	116.7	118.9	106.7	148.1	147.9	127.0			
Electrical apparatus	48,555	1,753,981	36.12	34.38	32.97	154.2	151.0	133.2	206.7	191.7	161.0			
Iron and steel products	280,686	11,256,639	40.10	36.01	37.35	104.7	102.9	102.7	138.2	121.9	126.9			
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,435	1,548,036	42.49	37.39	37.18	123.5	123.1	120.2	146.3	126.8	128.2			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,573	1,138,961	38.51	33.97	35.76	113.9	112.4	100.3	154.5	134.1	122.8			
Agricultural implements	14,332	554,776	38.71	37.23	33.69	159.9	155.1	162.7	240.0	223.8	199.4			
Land vehicles and aircraft	104,633	4,378,367	41.84	39.16	40.00	92.5	91.5	88.8	120.8	111.7	110.6			
Automobiles and parts	38,654	1,661,539	42.98	39.07	41.77	100.7	97.2	83.7	115.6	101.5	93.0			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,789	892,961	39.18	33.90	38.79	118.4	113.2	143.7	163.3	126.7	169.5			
Heating appliances	6,853	235,192	34.32	29.47	31.99	131.4	128.9	122.2	171.7	138.9	147.8			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	9,624	394,322	40.97	36.77	37.08	85.4	82.9	79.6	145.7	127.1	113.2			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,835	340,800	36.57	33.02	35.43	96.6	93.4	87.9	164.5	136.6	139.4			
Other iron and steel products	47,612	1,772,234	37.22	31.24	34.10	103.5	101.9	104.1	136.8	114.1	131.6			
Non-ferrous metal products	45,832	1,749,203	38.17	36.36	35.65	108.9	105.9	96.8	151.7	140.9	122.2			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,332	638,146	41.62	40.71	38.31	115.5	114.0	119.2	159.9	156.9	134.9			
Miscellaneous	18,989	581,935	30.65	27.84	29.47	144.5	138.5	133.9	200.6	176.9	183.0			
LOGGING	114,115	3,522,682	31.75	32.35	26.12	237.5	234.0	217.0	378.9	380.5	285.0			
MINING	75,985	3,183,963	41.90	35.50	39.41	91.2	86.9	85.1	120.0	96.9	106.4			
Coal	26,929	1,119,285	41.56	30.08	39.96	106.8	97.4	105.5	174.3	115.0	165.5			
Metallic ores	36,716	1,635,510	44.54	40.51	41.15	77.0	73.8	71.0	94.8	82.6	81.3			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,340	429,168	34.78	32.14	32.38	115.3	118.8	96.9	150.0	142.8	126.4			
COMMUNICATIONS	41,831	1,405,895	33.61	33.63	32.31	159.6	159.4	131.0	196.8	196.6	155.6			
Telegraphs	7,861	289,147	36.78	37.07	31.81	115.5	115.8	116.8	166.7	168.6	144.5			
Telephones	33,654	1,105,928	32.86	32.82	32.46	173.2	172.8	135.2	205.5	204.6	158.5			
TRANSPORTATION	167,651	7,355,028	43.87	43.06	39.25	132.2	133.6	123.7	177.2	175.8	148.4			
Street railways, cartage and storage	56,977	2,163,815	37.98	36.51	34.73	148.6	149.4	134.6	194.0	187.3	160.6			
Steam railways	88,625	4,387,212	49.50	49.06	43.58	129.5	131.3	127.8	176.9	177.9	153.7			
Shipping and stevedoring	22,051	804,001	36.46	35.66	30.92	103.4	104.4	83.4	144.9	143.2	99.3			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	157,137	5,283,488	33.50	31.00	31.24	87.6	90.0	73.7	127.6	121.3	100.1			
Building	73,056	2,573,855	35.23	30.99	33.83	113.5	111.4	86.0	138.4	119.5	100.9			
Highway	46,568	1,420,850	30.51	29.13	29.24	64.1	75.6	55.0	101.0	113.8	82.4			
Railway	37,511	1,268,783	33.82	33.98	29.60	86.7	80.5	85.6	147.7	137.7	127.6			
SERVICES	57,930	1,318,087	22.75	22.19	20.36	130.5	129.9	123.1	183.7	178.4	155.8			
Hotels and restaurants	38,203	840,682	22.01	21.89	19.48	135.7	135.8	126.1	200.3	199.5	166.5			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,727	477,405	24.20	22.79	22.00	122.4	120.4	118.5	160.3	148.5	140.9			
TRADE	225,170	8,839,520	30.37	29.00	27.92	126.6	135.4	113.9	163.1	166.5	136.0			
Retail	162,029	4,567,409	28.19	26.75	25.78	124.2	136.5	111.7	162.0	169.0	133.3			
Wholesale	63,141	2,272,111	36.98	35.38	35.51	135.7	134.9	122.2	165.2	161.6	138.6			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,719	64,984,768	34.94	32.64	31.97	118.6	118.5	109.5	160.6	149.9	135.5			
FINANCE	78,878	2,871,251	36.40	35.75	34.25	130.7	128.6	117.1	164.7	159.1	139.1			
Banks and trust companies	44,888	1,474,806	32.86	31.88	29.72	138.5	134.7	123.7	174.0	164.3	140.8			
Brokerage and stock market	3,239	133,893	41.34	39.78	39.47	201.0	201.6	184.2	253.9	245.1	243.2			
Insurance	30,751	1,262,752	41.06	40.84	40.25	116.8	116.4	104.8	149.7	148.5	131.7			
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,938,587	67,866,019	35.00	32.77	32.06	119.1	119.0	109.8	160.7	150.2	135.7			

Table 2.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1947, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Average Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1947, Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1947	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1947	Average Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946
Maritime - Manufacturing	47,239	1,573,030	33.30	29.78	31.26	109.7	108.9	113.1	157.5	139.8	152.7
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4,782	123,937	25.92	23.56	23.71	90.5	86.6	81.4	131.7	115.5	109.2
Pulp and paper	5,732	223,880	39.06	36.58	33.84	110.2	109.5	106.7	164.0	162.6	136.3
Iron and steel	18,965	732,140	38.81	33.78	36.05	114.6	112.4	136.7	162.5	138.9	180.8
Logging	11,063	289,462	26.19	29.31	24.76	184.6	184.5	168.7	317.8	355.4	274.5
Mining	16,329	625,275	38.29	23.20	36.89	80.3	78.3	87.2	151.3	79.4	140.6
Transportation	18,295	767,454	41.95	39.81	34.10	183.2	168.2	197.8	282.5	228.9	231.6
Construction	16,042	471,343	29.38	26.73	27.63	66.8	83.2	58.0	102.0	115.5	83.4
Trade	14,950	399,070	26.69	24.30	25.07	124.4	138.0	119.7	162.4	163.7	146.4
Maritimes - All Industries	129,732	4,273,549	32.94	28.93	30.42	109.9	111.2	108.7	165.2	146.8	151.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	332,702	11,163,571	33.55	30.70	31.08	113.9	111.6	105.9	159.5	143.0	137.1
Lumber products	18,068	608,873	28.16	25.72	26.48	106.9	105.9	95.3	181.5	164.2	151.9
Pulp and paper	36,768	1,488,690	40.49	38.23	35.62	122.7	122.1	115.2	171.0	160.6	140.7
Textile products	80,718	2,176,953	26.97	23.28	24.42	112.0	107.5	106.7	161.9	154.2	138.6
Chemicals	17,131	639,994	37.36	35.92	35.38	80.0	78.1	76.4	112.2	105.3	102.7
Iron and steel	70,990	2,798,039	39.41	35.40	37.83	112.1	111.2	106.3	146.2	130.3	133.7
Logging	52,071	1,554,158	29.85	31.09	24.34	240.9	250.6	214.5	524.4	568.2	380.8
Mining	13,027	502,451	38.57	36.02	35.61	101.0	97.5	94.5	121.6	109.7	109.0
Communications	10,951	395,784	36.14	35.96	35.07	172.5	171.4	137.6	198.5	194.3	152.5
Transportation	41,130	1,811,260	44.04	43.11	39.81	120.5	124.4	108.3	165.3	166.7	134.4
Construction	43,984	1,423,930	32.37	29.67	30.52	84.2	82.7	68.0	124.7	112.3	94.7
Services	15,365	348,243	22.66	22.18	20.85	137.9	137.5	128.6	189.7	184.2	162.5
Trade	52,318	1,664,969	29.91	28.60	27.69	126.0	134.3	113.4	157.4	160.4	132.0
Quebec - All Industries	561,548	18,764,366	33.42	31.37	30.65	118.9	118.7	108.3	165.8	155.2	138.2
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	495,270	18,014,400	36.37	33.46	32.97	113.5	111.2	106.5	151.1	136.3	128.2
Lumber products	24,678	732,208	29.67	26.35	26.68	112.6	112.6	100.9	156.3	138.8	128.9
Plant products - edible	31,612	942,854	29.83	27.93	27.81	136.8	131.6	122.9	173.9	156.8	146.3
Pulp and paper	48,135	1,854,032	38.52	36.53	33.79	139.1	136.4	125.3	178.4	167.0	141.6
Textile products	58,445	1,647,325	28.19	26.45	24.98	102.3	98.7	99.0	143.5	120.0	123.1
Chemicals	20,309	758,152	37.33	35.97	34.09	100.3	102.6	101.8	138.8	133.9	127.2
Electrical apparatus	33,856	1,226,266	36.44	34.76	32.37	154.8	150.8	137.2	203.4	189.0	159.3
Iron and steel	154,458	6,267,720	40.58	36.45	37.09	97.5	95.3	92.5	127.6	112.0	111.8
Non-ferrous metal products	27,864	1,067,669	38.32	36.02	34.87	113.8	111.2	103.8	165.9	152.6	134.0
Logging	34,631	1,176,639	33.98	33.50	25.42	341.2	311.9	325.9	641.4	578.2	456.5
Mining	23,316	1,004,230	43.07	38.61	39.90	76.7	73.9	67.8	92.4	80.8	77.0
Communications	17,348	590,854	34.06	33.59	33.69	174.7	174.3	133.1	215.6	212.2	163.5
Transportation	48,283	2,147,116	44.47	43.16	40.23	127.7	131.3	117.0	164.9	164.5	136.9
Construction	54,862	1,913,543	34.88	32.32	32.41	95.7	95.0	83.4	131.1	120.6	106.9
Services	22,594	501,925	22.21	21.68	19.84	120.9	120.3	116.5	172.0	167.2	149.1
Trade	86,485	2,702,421	31.25	29.65	28.21	119.3	130.1	109.1	156.8	162.1	129.1
Ontario - All Industries	782,789	28,051,128	35.83	33.35	32.35	116.5	115.7	107.8	153.6	142.2	128.3
<u>Prairie</u> - Manufacturing	69,693	2,417,920	34.74	32.60	31.95	127.2	126.9	124.9	169.5	158.8	151.3
<u>Provinces</u> Animal products - edible	12,664	439,153	34.70	31.76	30.50	142.3	150.6	157.8	188.8	183.7	185.9
Lumber products	4,809	139,505	29.01	26.75	27.49	123.7	114.4	105.2	163.6	139.7	134.8
Plant products - edible	6,857	216,160	31.62	30.89	28.79	152.9	153.5	141.9	191.9	188.8	162.2
Textile products	5,057	123,580	24.44	20.67	22.18	119.7	111.0	112.8	167.8	131.6	143.3
Iron and steel	20,457	801,818	39.20	37.09	36.24	110.9	109.7	105.7	157.9	147.3	138.3
Mining	15,168	692,382	45.65	39.92	43.85	137.7	136.8	123.4	179.5	155.8	160.6
Communications	5,513	176,603	32.03	32.48	29.57	130.0	129.8	122.6	161.4	163.3	140.6
Transportation	38,873	1,739,686	44.75	44.46	40.44	125.6	129.6	123.7	165.7	169.9	147.5
Construction	24,589	822,726	33.46	32.88	31.05	74.9	80.4	65.2	112.2	118.3	90.5
Services	9,809	227,562	23.20	22.60	20.31	132.0	131.5	123.7	186.6	181.0	152.9
Trade	46,779	1,419,269	30.34	29.54	28.67	135.1	139.7	117.8	169.6	170.9	139.8
Prairies - All Industries	214,244	7,600,043	35.47	34.08	32.86	121.1	123.4	113.6	162.3	158.9	140.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	75,096	2,827,184	37.65	34.44	36.12	131.6	131.4	122.9	174.8	159.7	156.9
Animal products - edible	7,166	235,373	32.85	33.08	31.06	150.2	153.1	127.0	192.7	197.9	152.6
Lumber products	21,455	799,210	37.25	32.81	33.96	115.8	113.4	96.1	162.2	139.8	123.5
Plant products - edible	6,259	178,745	28.56	27.85	29.00	162.2	174.0	175.2	203.8	213.0	162.5
Pulp and paper	8,708	362,017	41.57	39.42	38.24	128.5	128.7	119.0	167.8	155.3	142.7
Iron and steel	15,916	655,822	41.21	35.75	40.34	131.4	128.6	159.6	183.1	155.7	217.9
Non-ferrous metal products	3,858	164,038	42.52	40.58	44.31	116.9	115.9	100.9	140.4	135.5	127.2
Logging	12,440	498,518	40.07	39.72	36.79	133.5	129.2	111.6	135.9	130.2	110.0
Mining	8,145	358,625	44.03	39.37	41.89	81.5	78.2	80.3	101.2	87.8	97.1
Transportation	21,070	889,612	42.22	42.65	38.80	158.3	153.7	131.6	217.0	212.7	165.6
Construction	17,660	631,846	36.78	32.24	33.04	136.9	135.4	103.3	192.0	171.0	134.7
Services	7,533	190,888	25.35	24.50	22.59	157.8	157.1	137.7	219.2	210.8	173.7
Trade	24,638	753,791	30.59	29.52	27.80	141.8	148.2	123.0	191.3	193.1	152.7
B. C. - All Industries	171,406	6,295,882	38.73	34.57	34.74	134.1	133.7	118.6	173.1	162.6	146.1

Table 5.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1947, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1947	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Feb. 1, 1947	Average Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Employment			Payrolls		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946
<u>Halifax</u>	Manufacturing	9,111	321,060	35.24	29.93	32.90	122.5	122.1	142.4	188.9	160.0	206.7
	Plant products - edible	1,012	25,156	24.88	24.85	23.57	76.1	75.5	70.9	115.0	114.0	101.6
	Iron and steel	5,000	191,759	38.35	29.93	35.43	159.3	156.5	212.0	242.9	186.2	299.5
	Transportation	3,862	149,409	37.71	24.69	22.95	327.5	225.1	401.2	493.0	221.8	361.2
	Construction	2,608	84,674	32.47	29.41	31.57	107.9	110.8	83.4	124.5	115.8	94.3
	Services	1,012	20,538	20.29	19.84	17.87	92.9	93.6	99.9	124.4	122.4	143.7
	Trade	4,798	132,997	27.72	25.23	25.34	125.0	136.6	120.7	160.6	158.4	147.0
<u>Halifax</u>	- All Industries	23,582	779,326	33.05	27.84	28.63	131.6	127.4	141.1	191.5	156.2	177.8
<u>Saint John</u>	Manufacturing	5,527	184,584	33.40	30.33	31.48	110.6	104.8	108.1	168.8	145.2	156.5
	Iron and steel	1,351	54,865	40.61	35.07	39.36	101.5	92.6	105.3	150.7	118.7	168.5
	Trade	3,277	89,663	27.36	26.21	26.91	117.3	117.1	101.7	163.5	156.4	137.7
<u>Saint John</u>	- All Industries	14,317	443,543	30.98	29.88	29.18	135.1	124.6	131.3	192.9	185.4	177.4
<u>Sherbrooke</u>	Manufacturing	7,762	233,250	30.05	23.35	26.18	108.0	103.7	103.3	155.5	116.0	129.4
	Textiles	4,315	118,102	27.37	20.61	23.15	101.5	95.9	98.9	151.0	107.5	124.5
	Iron and steel	2,026	75,508	37.27	27.06	33.45	101.6	98.3	94.4	144.9	101.9	121.0
<u>Sherbrooke</u>	- All Industries	10,090	299,918	29.72	24.06	26.10	111.8	108.1	104.8	159.7	125.0	130.2
<u>Three Rivers</u>	Manufacturing	7,591	260,976	34.38	32.81	31.34	119.7	116.8	104.3	149.5	139.3	118.3
	Pulp and paper	3,239	147,360	45.50	43.66	40.19	113.0	111.5	94.2	158.8	150.4	116.9
	Textiles	2,329	48,768	20.94	19.78	19.13	100.1	97.2	93.7	120.3	110.9	103.3
<u>Three Rivers</u>	- All Industries	9,867	324,294	32.97	31.26	30.13	119.3	116.9	100.3	151.7	141.4	116.9
<u>Kitchener</u>	Manufacturing	16,232	549,150	33.93	29.15	29.50	133.8	132.2	124.0	197.9	168.6	160.1
<u>Waterloo</u>	Animal products - edible	1,266	44,969	35.51	33.63	29.73	117.5	119.7	117.3	170.2	164.3	142.4
	Leather products	1,695	57,165	33.73	32.07	30.95	102.0	100.9	97.3	153.0	143.8	133.9
	Lumber products	1,908	61,957	32.47	28.20	28.93	151.2	149.8	131.5	212.3	182.6	164.6
	Rubber products	5,472	198,802	36.33	30.65	30.29	164.8	165.5	155.0	250.3	212.1	196.4
	Textiles	1,670	45,719	27.38	19.53	23.24	98.8	93.4	93.2	149.9	103.3	122.6
<u>Kitchener</u>	Iron and steel	1,419	52,211	36.79	27.78	33.10	139.7	137.9	136.7	207.6	154.8	163.1
<u>Waterloo</u>	- All Industries	19,403	653,639	33.69	29.49	29.67	129.7	128.4	118.8	191.9	166.3	154.9
<u>London</u>	Manufacturing	15,668	517,427	33.02	29.74	30.24	135.2	129.2	122.9	177.8	153.0	147.8
	Plant products - edible	2,360	72,019	30.52	29.45	26.49	148.5	136.8	217.6	206.7	183.9	160.8
	Pulp and paper	2,382	77,517	32.54	28.17	30.35	152.0	150.5	121.7	186.8	160.1	139.5
	Textiles	1,419	34,285	24.16	19.98	21.20	86.0	82.8	79.3	110.4	87.9	89.8
	Iron and steel	4,136	151,377	36.61	31.78	33.47	144.5	136.3	139.4	190.5	156.0	168.7
	Trade	3,544	107,378	30.30	29.31	27.96	145.2	149.7	116.2	168.5	166.8	133.7
<u>London</u>	- All Industries	24,989	812,475	32.64	30.20	30.01	139.4	135.5	120.8	178.1	160.1	143.4
<u>Ft. William</u>	Manufacturing	5,517	224,101	40.62	39.91	37.96	61.0	59.9	62.9	92.6	89.1	89.2
<u>Pt. Arthur</u>	Pulp and paper	2,139	94,395	44.13	43.57	38.32	136.2	133.9	134.4	163.3	158.5	139.9
	Iron and steel	2,038	80,005	39.26	40.48	39.85	30.2	28.2	36.6	48.2	46.5	59.3
	Transportation	1,380	50,928	36.90	36.09	36.48	97.6	117.2	100.9	86.1	101.2	86.0
<u>Ft. William</u>	Trade	1,580	45,605	28.86	26.05	25.79	115.6	130.1	105.0	155.9	158.4	126.6
<u>Pt. Arthur</u>	- All Industries	9,920	362,279	35.52	35.26	34.61	69.9	72.3	69.3	95.6	95.2	89.6
<u>Regina</u>	Manufacturing	2,236	77,957	34.86	32.65	33.20	101.5	100.2	103.5	120.4	111.3	116.9
	Animal products - edible	536	17,821	33.25	32.81	31.30	136.5	149.2	153.0	180.2	172.8	169.1
	Iron and steel	189	6,055	32.04	30.28	35.95	27.3	16.0	31.9	30.5	16.9	40.0
	Trade	4,453	132,794	29.82	29.23	27.30	128.6	129.8	109.6	169.4	167.5	133.2
<u>Regina</u>	- All Industries	10,564	332,829	31.51	30.58	29.20	116.2	117.0	105.5	158.4	154.9	133.9
<u>Saskatoon</u>	Manufacturing	2,147	72,074	33.57	34.00	29.71	176.3	181.4	174.6	220.8	230.4	193.5
	Animal products - edible	833	28,086	33.72	34.78	26.69	229.5	244.3	261.2	293.3	321.9	264.2
	Trade	2,519	75,985	30.16	29.22	27.17	117.5	126.4	113.5	167.1	174.2	145.5
<u>Saskatoon</u>	- All Industries	6,849	211,412	30.97	30.25	27.76	137.4	142.5	129.3	192.4	195.7	162.9
<u>Calgary</u>	Manufacturing	7,437	267,041	35.91	33.85	33.87	117.9	125.7	128.4	168.6	159.2	148.3
	Animal products - edible	1,207	39,766	32.95	29.12	31.18	129.4	134.9	147.3	151.8	139.9	163.6
	Plant products - edible	1,011	32,692	32.34	30.89	28.13	139.3	137.1	124.4	185.2	174.1	143.8
	Iron and steel	2,116	83,847	39.63	37.45	36.10	112.8	110.5	106.3	152.3	141.0	130.1
	Construction	1,399	44,865	32.07	28.76	32.38	76.2	78.0	57.2	118.3	108.6	90.3
	Trade	6,707	204,160	30.44	29.86	29.41	132.8	133.3	111.1	164.6	162.2	133.1
<u>Calgary</u>	- All Industries	19,560	646,714	33.06	31.81	31.94	120.3	124.3	114.0	162.0	156.7	139.2
<u>Edmonton</u>	Manufacturing	7,322	250,531	34.22	32.01	32.12	135.5	135.0	134.5	185.6	173.0	172.8
	Animal products - edible	2,832	100,587	35.52	32.31	31.31	146.9	152.3	160.2	199.3	188.0	191.5
	Iron and steel	1,590	62,155	39.09	36.96	37.69	130.0	130.2	121.0	197.1	181.5	176.9
	Construction	1,732	57,178	33.01	29.98	32.54	151.4	141.3	121.9	174.9	148.2	138.8
	Trade	6,810	166,909	28.73	27.25	27.61	158.5	166.1	142.1	193.9	192.8	166.2
<u>Edmonton</u>	- All Industries	19,210	607,811	31.64	30.12	30.05	139.3	140.5	129.7	181.0	173.7	158.4
<u>Victoria</u>	Manufacturing	6,959	263,955	37.93	35.38	35.48	182.1	173.9	186.2	238.0	211.6	203.2
	Lumber products	1,155	44,187	38.28	36.55	34.81	110.7	109.0	105.4	157.1	147.7	136.2
	Iron and steel	3,742	145,366	38.85	35.81	37.42	281.6	258.3	257.4	355.6	300.7	314.3
	Transportation	1,000	38,441	36.33	34.16	34.16	160.9	187.3	168.0	192.7	206.2	177.8
	Trade	3,028	75,705	25.02	24.96	23.88	142.1	146.0	116.5	167.7	171.9	131.9
<u>Victoria</u>	- All Industries	13,518	456,226	33.75	31.74	31.51	155.1	154.9	142.2	209.9	195.7	178.6

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Feb. 1, 1943	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	175.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	145.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	181.1	167.4	124.7	171.0	165.6	187.1	187.9	155.4	149.2	142.8	173.0	180.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas at Feb. 1, 1947.

100.0 7.0 .1 3.9 3.0 30.2 42.1 11.5 5.3 2.2 4.0 9.2

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

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Feb. 1, 1941	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Feb. 1, 1942	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Feb. 1, 1943	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
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	254.0
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	295.4	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	269.6	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	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.8	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	231.5
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	158.8	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	171.3	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	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	175.1	166.3	185.0	180.2	177.6	243.6	152.2	214.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1947.

14.8 1.3 13.3 1.3 3.2 1.8 3.5 4.3

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.9	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.9	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.9	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.9
Feb. 1, 1943	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	106.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	193.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	106.1	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	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	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	225.9	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.5	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
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	239.9	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.9
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	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	127.8	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	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.6	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	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	182.6	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	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.8	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	181.1	193.9	376.0	161.6	155.1	130.6	121.8	224.8	198.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1947.

100.0	54.9	6.1	4.1	2.2	9.1	8.4	3.1	12.1
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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 9.- INDEX NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1942
MANUFACTURING	54.9	193.9	190.6	182.8	215.0	227.3	222.1	191.2
Animal products - edible	2.4	220.6	230.7	223.4	222.9	210.5	172.8	162.5
Fur and products	.2	142.2	150.7	164.0	130.7	120.9	124.4	112.7
Leather and products	1.8	160.0	155.0	149.0	139.7	138.5	142.5	141.0
Boots and shoes	1.1	147.2	144.4	137.4	128.0	124.3	127.5	132.6
Lumber products	4.0	134.3	132.3	117.2	117.3	113.6	107.5	107.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	111.9	109.1	93.6	93.2	86.5	88.7	93.9
Furniture	.8	165.6	164.4	142.2	128.6	111.5	107.8	114.7
Other lumber products	1.0	187.9	191.2	181.9	197.9	217.4	178.0	151.0
Musical instruments	.05	41.4	39.8	35.1	29.2	34.4	45.7	85.4
Plant products - edible	3.3	182.1	178.5	161.4	165.4	155.7	137.6	143.5
Pulp and paper products	5.6	156.0	164.1	152.9	137.1	132.8	125.9	133.0
Pulp and paper	2.4	147.5	145.5	133.9	121.7	117.0	113.6	121.8
Paper products	1.1	255.0	248.2	237.3	210.1	211.2	185.7	189.7
Printing and publishing	2.1	150.1	160.2	149.4	132.7	127.5	121.3	128.2
Rubber products	1.3	193.5	189.8	184.1	181.3	149.5	127.9	131.9
Textile products	8.1	172.2	165.3	163.8	159.7	157.7	165.3	165.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	178.2	172.4	167.7	160.0	159.0	170.8	175.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	110.6	107.1	107.8	111.5	114.0	125.0	129.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	200.3	194.2	184.3	169.3	171.7	197.5	201.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	765.9	740.3	702.4	622.8	578.4	558.8	577.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	152.3	158.1	159.0	148.8	147.5	138.9	145.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	171.3	161.5	159.9	158.1	157.5	170.7	164.5
Other textile products	.9	171.0	155.6	171.1	180.9	170.5	174.6	170.2
Tobacco	.7	151.7	139.9	145.9	152.3	153.1	174.8	185.0
Beverages	.9	299.1	304.2	278.8	252.3	233.4	223.8	218.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	328.0	324.6	324.0	609.2	621.6	695.8	554.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	179.1	171.9	154.8	133.4	137.8	133.7	129.4
Electric light and power	1.3	175.0	178.2	160.0	141.4	135.4	135.1	139.8
Electrical apparatus	2.6	328.5	321.7	283.9	306.9	327.4	284.0	236.8
Iron and steel products	15.1	208.4	204.7	204.3	300.6	345.5	335.7	249.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	260.8	260.0	253.9	250.1	248.2	255.0	242.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	256.4	253.2	225.9	223.4	226.7	256.7	245.8
Agricultural implements	.8	172.5	167.3	164.8	132.8	133.7	132.8	113.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	167.6	165.7	160.8	274.1	315.2	277.5	218.0
Automobiles and parts	2.1	258.3	249.2	214.6	289.8	302.9	317.7	266.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.2	474.0	453.1	575.4	1216.2	1546.4	1497.2	546.8
Heating appliances	.4	208.2	196.3	193.6	180.6	168.7	162.4	158.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	193.1	187.5	180.1	291.2	297.2	329.2	270.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	224.3	217.0	204.3	239.3	281.2	332.0	270.4
Other iron and steel products	2.6	222.4	218.9	223.6	331.4	405.5	463.4	321.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	316.4	307.8	281.4	384.7	475.9	477.3	354.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	207.5	204.9	214.2	214.2	212.6	202.5	189.5
Miscellaneous	1.0	307.2	295.2	287.9	353.4	368.2	388.7	277.6
LOGGING	6.0	376.0	370.5	343.5	312.3	271.8	233.8	267.2
MINING	4.1	151.6	154.0	150.8	151.5	159.5	161.4	175.8
Coal	1.4	97.7	89.1	96.5	97.2	101.7	93.5	101.0
Metallic ores	2.0	286.6	274.5	264.3	264.0	291.4	317.7	356.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	185.7	191.3	156.0	162.2	151.0	149.0	153.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	155.1	154.9	127.3	110.2	105.1	103.1	100.2
Telegraphs	.4	133.4	133.8	134.9	127.4	129.5	129.6	117.3
Telephones	1.8	159.7	159.3	124.7	105.5	98.4	95.8	95.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	130.6	132.0	122.2	118.2	114.2	105.5	98.2
Street railways and cartage	3.1	217.7	218.8	197.2	186.7	178.1	164.9	144.9
Steam railways	4.8	111.2	112.8	109.8	107.2	104.2	97.4	90.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	98.1	99.1	79.1	81.6	79.3	69.4	75.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.4	121.8	125.1	102.4	89.9	90.9	125.7	118.1
Building	3.9	160.2	157.2	121.4	83.3	100.0	180.3	145.2
Highway	2.5	115.5	136.3	99.1	89.9	87.2	98.1	131.9
Railway	2.0	87.0	80.8	85.9	96.5	85.0	95.8	78.3
SERVICES	3.1	224.8	223.7	211.9	198.0	195.9	179.6	167.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	224.9	225.1	208.9	197.7	195.3	174.2	161.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	224.7	221.1	217.6	198.4	197.0	188.9	176.9
TRADE	12.1	198.5	212.3	178.6	169.4	159.9	149.3	158.8
Retail	8.7	204.5	224.8	183.9	177.3	168.1	156.9	165.2
Wholesale	3.4	184.8	183.7	166.4	150.1	138.9	129.3	134.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.1	181.0	187.2	178.9	183.2	181.2	165.4
FINANCE	-	151.8	149.3	135.9	128.8	125.7	122.3	121.5
Banks and trust companies	-	154.1	149.9	137.7	135.0	129.8	126.7	122.9
Brokerage and stock market	-	247.8	248.6	227.1	151.9	129.9	103.0	115.8
Insurance	-	142.9	142.4	128.2	121.5	119.7	117.4	119.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	179.7	179.5	165.7	176.5	180.4	178.3	163.2

^{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 10.- 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	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
		1947	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Maritime - Manufacturing	36.4	167.0	165.8	172.2	209.1	209.4	189.3	167.2
Provinces - Lumber products	3.7	101.4	97.2	91.2	109.2	116.0	98.1	86.4
- Pulp and paper	4.4	206.2	204.8	197.8	193.7	192.9	176.7	182.6
- Textile products	3.4	119.0	111.5	105.4	113.3	106.2	117.3	122.8
- Iron and steel	14.5	209.6	205.8	250.3	342.4	350.5	322.0	253.0
- Other manufactures	10.4	166.3	171.0	153.5	166.3	156.4	137.5	136.5
- Logging	8.5	479.7	479.3	438.3	454.1	484.9	428.1	405.3
- Mining	12.6	107.4	93.1	103.7	103.9	104.9	97.8	112.8
- Communications	2.5	135.3	137.0	130.2	124.3	121.7	118.7	111.1
- Transportation	14.1	156.1	143.3	168.5	171.6	158.6	126.1	137.5
- Construction	12.4	169.0	210.3	146.7	151.3	153.3	205.1	326.1
- Services	2.0	264.8	259.3	276.4	292.9	295.8	273.3	257.1
- Trade	11.5	209.9	232.8	201.9	193.1	171.2	163.7	168.1
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	167.4	169.4	165.7	179.9	177.1	167.4	178.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.3	198.0	194.0	184.1	224.2	243.0	237.1	199.2
- Lumber products	3.2	153.8	152.4	137.2	128.3	120.1	114.4	113.8
- Pulp and paper	6.5	152.7	151.9	143.3	131.2	126.1	119.0	128.2
- Textile products	14.4	201.1	193.1	189.8	186.3	182.9	189.2	186.7
- Iron and steel	12.7	215.5	213.9	204.4	320.6	386.7	348.9	290.0
- Other manufactures	22.5	213.4	209.1	195.0	250.8	271.9	277.1	200.1
- Logging	9.3	549.3	571.3	489.1	455.1	412.5	349.7	440.5
- Mining	2.3	297.6	287.3	278.5	283.6	314.7	307.6	309.2
- Communications	2.0	157.8	156.8	125.9	107.8	99.7	98.4	96.4
- Transportation	7.3	115.7	119.4	104.0	98.4	97.5	93.2	87.7
- Construction	7.8	102.0	100.2	82.3	78.7	76.9	130.8	113.5
- Services	2.7	204.8	204.2	190.9	183.8	182.7	168.7	148.8
- Trade	9.3	208.0	221.8	187.3	175.5	176.4	164.9	169.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	187.1	186.7	170.4	189.1	198.5	198.7	176.7
Ontario - Manufacturing	63.3	194.8	190.8	182.7	209.3	215.8	216.6	193.9
- Lumber products	3.2	112.6	112.6	100.9	103.0	100.8	93.7	88.5
- Pulp and paper	6.1	174.8	171.5	157.5	136.2	132.1	125.3	132.1
- Textile products	7.5	144.1	139.1	139.5	133.4	134.3	141.7	145.6
- Iron and steel	19.7	217.1	212.2	206.0	289.6	314.3	328.1	268.8
- Other manufactures	26.8	225.1	221.1	209.8	227.2	226.9	218.9	198.1
- Logging	4.4	378.1	345.6	361.1	285.8	198.7	190.9	209.3
- Mining	3.0	237.7	231.9	212.8	217.8	223.9	253.0	282.8
- Communications	2.2	157.1	156.7	119.7	98.3	93.2	89.5	91.5
- Transportation	6.2	120.9	124.3	110.8	109.0	106.6	99.7	91.6
- Construction	7.0	140.5	139.5	122.4	99.0	91.5	117.8	112.7
- Services	2.9	241.2	240.0	232.5	212.7	218.4	201.5	196.8
- Trade	11.0	197.0	214.8	180.1	170.8	158.0	151.2	160.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	187.9	186.7	173.9	184.3	184.8	186.6	173.3
Prairie - Manufacturing	32.5	177.1	176.7	173.8	189.1	197.2	182.0	161.1
Provinces - Lumber products	2.2	174.4	161.3	148.3	157.1	139.7	127.2	140.5
- Pulp and paper	2.4	128.8	127.6	120.3	107.2	102.7	101.3	108.2
- Textile products	2.4	235.6	218.6	222.2	227.5	206.0	230.6	211.0
- Iron and steel	9.6	122.8	121.4	117.0	141.2	178.2	164.8	131.7
- Other manufactures	15.9	248.6	254.8	256.1	274.3	260.9	232.8	211.8
- Logging	1.8	225.9	205.4	236.6	234.6	204.1	231.4	246.2
- Mining	7.1	167.5	166.3	150.0	154.2	157.5	147.8	156.9
- Communications	2.6	143.6	143.4	135.5	121.1	117.3	114.8	109.7
- Transportation	18.1	138.8	143.2	136.7	132.6	127.0	117.2	106.6
- Construction	11.5	98.0	105.2	85.4	71.3	78.0	77.2	73.0
- Services	4.6	214.8	213.9	201.3	185.5	175.6	156.6	142.1
- Trade	21.8	178.0	184.1	165.2	152.2	141.9	126.3	130.8
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	155.4	156.3	145.7	145.3	145.1	134.7	126.8
British - Manufacturing	43.8	208.6	208.2	194.8	245.7	282.2	260.0	186.0
Columbia - Lumber products	12.5	155.6	152.4	129.1	125.6	122.4	122.8	131.9
- Pulp and paper	5.1	191.0	191.3	176.9	165.2	161.9	155.0	156.0
- Textile products	.9	234.0	210.6	219.3	200.8	208.0	192.0	189.8
- Iron and steel	9.3	322.9	316.5	392.1	816.1	1105.1	999.0	458.0
- Other manufactures	16.0	227.6	233.3	193.9	186.8	184.5	166.1	152.9
- Logging	7.2	162.1	156.8	135.5	142.0	139.5	92.3	92.8
- Mining	4.8	94.9	92.1	94.5	85.9	98.8	101.2	114.8
- Communications	2.8	173.7	173.8	147.4	136.9	135.4	139.7	122.1
- Transportation	12.3	160.7	156.0	133.6	122.2	115.0	112.9	93.3
- Construction	10.3	143.6	142.0	108.4	90.5	114.4	172.6	81.6
- Services	4.4	225.7	224.6	196.9	176.5	165.3	150.9	137.4
- Trade	14.4	225.1	235.3	195.4	177.1	166.4	155.0	173.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	180.9	180.4	159.8	172.0	188.0	181.4	140.5

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 for the date under review.

TABLE 11.- 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	Feb.1 1947	Jan.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942
Montreal	- Manufacturing	67.1	191.2	187.7	179.4	214.7	237.2	225.2	184.1
	Plant products - edible	3.7	162.8	156.4	149.0	150.1	144.7	143.1	150.6
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	171.0	169.0	164.0	148.5	141.6	134.7	133.1
	Textiles	13.0	174.4	165.0	166.1	164.2	164.5	170.5	166.5
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.2	177.2	175.1	171.3	174.9	172.3	183.9	160.6
	Iron and steel	17.7	199.1	199.8	192.8	313.2	379.0	339.5	248.8
	Other manufactures	24.3	208.5	205.7	188.5	203.3	222.2	213.0	165.8
	Communications	2.1	119.6	118.1	93.3	76.8	69.2	68.3	67.1
	Transportation	5.1	112.8	115.4	85.8	77.4	76.2	76.4	80.2
	Construction	6.5	103.3	98.0	85.0	68.6	69.4	77.9	66.2
	Trade	14.9	201.2	214.4	181.2	170.8	170.1	159.3	161.4
Montreal	- All Industries	100.0	175.1	174.1	160.0	177.2	190.9	182.4	155.2
Quebec	- Manufacturing	58.3	167.5	166.1	162.3	292.4	367.9	349.7	244.1
	Leather products	13.4	125.6	122.9	118.9	109.9	109.8	111.2	109.0
	Other manufactures	44.9	186.0	185.3	181.5	373.4	480.6	454.2	303.7
	Transportation	5.3	96.1	94.5	86.3	85.1	75.8	77.8	69.1
	Construction	9.3	151.3	161.0	151.4	147.7	150.9	154.3	145.4
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	166.3	169.5	158.9	231.0	271.6	258.6	195.4
Toronto	- Manufacturing	66.3	190.3	187.3	182.7	217.0	230.4	227.5	194.0
	Plant products - edible	5.8	197.7	192.7	182.1	172.5	162.3	145.6	163.3
	Printing and publishing	8.3	199.9	199.2	186.9	165.8	159.8	145.9	156.6
	Textiles	8.2	122.7	118.7	121.1	117.8	118.6	126.9	127.1
	Iron and steel	13.1	213.8	210.1	209.4	356.7	429.8	440.4	325.4
	Other manufactures	30.9	206.6	204.6	197.9	229.1	233.0	225.4	187.0
	Communications	2.2	129.8	129.6	98.7	78.9	73.8	71.1	72.5
	Transportation	4.7	156.1	152.5	139.6	134.3	126.0	115.8	102.4
	Construction	4.1	160.4	166.5	134.6	102.0	104.6	106.8	88.0
	Trade	18.0	182.1	197.8	167.0	158.2	145.7	140.5	146.5
Toronto	- All Industries	100.0	185.0	185.5	174.1	191.4	197.5	193.3	171.0
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	40.9	147.6	146.9	143.0	169.7	168.0	168.1	154.0
	Lumber products	2.5	53.1	54.0	46.6	44.2	43.5	44.5	48.9
	Pulp and paper	14.0	139.7	137.3	136.8	129.6	136.9	127.1	127.6
	Other manufactures	24.4	187.1	187.2	181.7	244.2	233.5	240.4	209.3
	Construction	14.4	223.9	215.9	165.5	114.2	104.4	152.2	302.2
	Trade	24.2	229.4	258.6	213.2	200.8	185.9	175.1	170.5
Ottawa	- All Industries	100.0	180.2	184.4	165.2	167.7	161.3	162.6	170.8
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	80.0	176.2	172.0	171.9	191.2	191.6	206.5	192.5
	Textiles	11.8	107.0	103.8	106.6	103.2	104.8	104.5	113.4
	Electrical apparatus	11.5	207.0	199.9	198.4	210.7	211.6	197.3	203.4
	Iron and steel	34.5	199.1	194.9	197.9	249.7	260.7	307.6	263.1
	Other manufactures	22.2	192.7	189.1	182.1	176.9	159.9	154.7	155.5
	Construction	5.4	192.1	159.9	152.0	105.6	147.3	123.1	103.7
	Trade	8.8	172.8	196.3	162.5	159.3	145.9	144.0	145.8
Hamilton	- All Industries	100.0	177.6	174.9	170.2	182.4	179.6	193.3	181.2
Windsor	- Manufacturing	84.8	263.8	255.8	249.5	316.8	339.5	363.3	284.5
	Iron and steel	66.5	267.7	258.9	253.6	340.3	375.3	408.5	315.2
	Other manufactures	18.3	250.5	245.1	235.6	237.7	218.8	211.5	188.1
	Construction	2.8	102.6	97.9	95.6	71.9	69.4	96.2	96.9
Windsor	- All Industries	100.0	243.6	238.4	228.1	280.8	297.0	315.4	251.6
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	50.2	162.6	162.6	160.1	181.3	187.9	170.5	159.0
	Animal products - edible	7.5	253.4	271.0	290.7	316.5	273.0	203.1	185.8
	Printing and publishing	4.6	129.5	127.1	121.6	108.7	105.8	103.0	111.7
	Textiles	6.1	233.1	216.4	224.2	232.5	210.2	237.0	215.6
	Iron and steel	16.1	121.4	120.8	113.4	139.6	173.4	141.9	122.5
	Other manufactures	15.9	187.1	188.8	184.6	216.2	209.7	213.1	120.8
	Transportation	6.3	102.9	108.1	102.7	94.5	84.3	78.0	74.1
	Construction	4.6	102.8	101.7	81.0	42.6	38.9	66.2	45.6
	Trade	30.2	156.9	162.4	134.6	134.7	125.1	109.9	112.0
Winnipeg	- All Industries	100.0	152.2	154.2	142.0	147.3	145.8	133.4	126.6
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	41.7	247.0	246.6	252.3	369.8	463.2	418.4	253.4
	Lumber products	9.8	168.9	169.1	145.2	135.4	122.6	110.3	135.2
	Other manufactures	31.9	287.7	287.1	308.3	493.4	642.1	574.4	310.3
	Communications	4.5	164.6	164.2	138.4	124.8	121.4	121.1	113.1
	Transportation	14.5	173.1	160.0	127.1	111.8	99.0	105.2	80.1
	Construction	9.2	177.9	174.2	123.0	83.4	98.7	150.5	79.7
	Services	6.9	223.8	221.4	195.7	174.5	167.5	150.4	134.0
	Trade	23.2	222.1	230.5	197.1	178.3	168.0	154.8	176.3
Vancouver	- All Industries	100.0	214.0	212.9	192.8	222.9	254.0	239.9	169.5

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 for the date under review.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Feb. 1, 1947 with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1947 and Feb. 1, 1946

Industries	Feb. 1, 1947				Jan. 1, 1947		Feb. 1, 1946		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,019,900	782,156	237,745	76.7	23.3	76.9	23.1	75.4	24.6
Animal products - edible	44,579	36,087	8,492	81.0	19.0	82.0	18.0	81.1	18.9
Fur and products	3,618	2,279	1,339	63.0	37.0	62.9	37.1	62.0	38.0
Leather and products	33,413	20,438	12,975	61.2	38.8	61.7	38.3	59.8	40.2
Boots and shoes	20,373	11,815	8,558	58.0	42.0	58.0	42.0	57.0	43.0
Lumber and products	73,792	67,386	6,406	91.3	8.7	91.3	8.7	89.5	10.5
Rough and dressed lumber	40,320	38,003	2,317	94.3	5.7	94.3	5.7	93.3	6.7
Furniture	15,668	14,151	1,517	90.3	9.7	90.2	9.8	88.1	11.9
Other lumber products	17,804	15,232	2,572	85.6	14.4	85.7	14.3	83.0	17.0
Plant products - edible	60,879	41,021	19,858	67.4	32.6	67.4	32.6	66.2	33.8
Pulp and paper products	104,506	82,865	21,640	79.3	20.7	79.2	20.8	78.0	22.0
Pulp and paper	45,263	42,544	2,719	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Paper products	20,185	12,586	7,599	62.4	37.6	62.3	37.7	60.3	39.7
Printing and publishing	39,057	27,735	11,322	71.0	29.0	70.8	29.2	69.7	30.3
Rubber products	24,419	18,006	6,413	73.7	26.3	74.3	25.7	72.1	27.9
Textile products	150,162	67,951	82,211	45.3	54.7	45.7	54.3	42.8	57.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	55,785	34,413	21,372	61.7	38.3	62.4	37.6	58.6	41.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,605	13,001	8,604	60.2	39.8	61.0	39.0	57.2	42.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	14,769	8,631	6,138	58.4	41.6	59.1	40.9	55.1	44.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	14,452	9,382	5,070	64.9	35.1	65.6	34.4	62.2	37.8
Hosiery and knit goods	24,525	9,059	15,466	36.9	63.2	36.5	63.5	34.6	65.4
Garments and personal furnishings	53,243	16,042	37,201	30.1	69.9	30.5	69.5	28.7	71.3
Other textile products	16,509	8,437	8,072	51.1	48.9	51.2	48.8	47.0	53.0
Tobacco	12,601	5,820	6,781	46.2	53.8	45.2	54.8	42.9	57.1
Beverages	16,695	14,228	2,467	85.2	14.8	85.1	14.9	81.7	18.3
Chemicals and allied products	41,830	30,869	10,961	73.8	26.2	72.9	27.2	71.7	28.3
Clay, glass and stone products	20,656	17,879	2,777	86.6	13.4	86.7	13.3	82.3	17.7
Electric light and power	23,357	20,665	2,692	88.5	11.5	88.7	11.3	88.1	11.9
Electrical apparatus	48,555	32,745	15,810	67.4	32.6	68.3	31.7	66.9	33.1
Iron and steel products	280,686	258,581	22,105	92.1	7.9	92.0	8.0	91.5	8.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	36,435	34,519	1,916	94.7	5.3	94.2	5.8	92.9	7.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,573	26,297	3,276	88.9	11.1	88.7	11.3	88.0	12.0
Agricultural implements	14,332	13,592	740	94.8	5.2	95.0	5.0	94.7	5.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	104,633	38,792	5,841	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6	93.7	6.3
Automobiles and parts	38,654	34,576	4,078	89.4	10.6	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,789	21,767	1,022	95.5	4.5	95.3	4.7	95.2	4.8
Heating appliances	6,853	6,336	517	92.5	7.5	92.1	7.9	92.1	7.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	9,824	8,781	843	91.2	8.8	91.4	8.6	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products	8,835	8,320	515	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2	93.0	7.0
Other iron and steel products	47,612	40,177	7,435	84.4	15.6	84.1	15.9	83.4	16.6
Non-ferrous metal products	45,832	38,600	7,232	84.2	15.8	84.0	16.0	82.1	17.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,332	13,948	1,384	91.0	9.0	91.1	8.9	90.7	9.3
Miscellaneous	18,989	12,787	6,202	67.3	32.7	66.9	33.1	66.1	33.9
LOGGING	114,115	112,262	1,853	98.4	1.6	98.4	1.6	98.5	1.5
MINING	75,985	74,440	1,545	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4
Coal	26,929	26,673	256	99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1	98.9	1.1
Metallic ores	36,716	35,969	747	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,340	11,798	542	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3	93.9	6.1
COMMUNICATIONS	41,831	18,896	22,935	45.2	54.8	45.0	55.0	46.3	53.7
Telegraphs	7,861	6,162	1,699	78.4	21.6	78.1	21.9	73.0	27.0
Telephones	33,654	12,507	21,147	37.2	62.8	37.1	62.9	38.3	61.7
TRANSPORTATION	167,651	156,765	10,886	93.5	6.5	93.4	6.6	92.2	7.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	56,977	52,571	4,406	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8	90.9	9.1
Steam railway operations	88,623	82,928	5,695	93.6	6.4	93.6	6.4	92.2	7.8
Shipping and stevedoring	22,051	21,266	785	96.4	3.6	96.1	3.9	95.9	4.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	157,137	153,654	3,483	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	97.4	2.6
Building	73,058	71,028	2,030	97.2	2.8	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1
Highway	46,568	45,251	1,317	97.2	2.8	97.8	2.2	97.1	2.9
Railway	37,511	37,376	136	99.6	0.4	99.6	0.4	99.5	0.5
SERVICES	57,930	26,375	31,555	45.5	54.5	45.5	54.5	43.4	56.6
Hotels and restaurants	38,203	18,640	19,563	48.8	51.2	48.8	51.2	46.9	53.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,724	7,734	11,990	39.2	60.8	39.1	60.9	34.9	65.1
TRADE	225,170	133,076	92,094	59.1	40.9	56.1	43.9	56.1	43.9
Retail	162,029	84,971	77,058	52.4	47.6	49.2	50.8	49.4	50.6
Wholesale	63,141	48,105	15,036	76.2	23.8	75.8	24.2	73.8	26.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,719	1,457,623	402,096	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0	77.1	22.9
FINANCE	78,878	42,806	36,072	54.3	45.7	53.6	46.4	47.2	52.8
Banks and trust companies	44,888	22,806	22,082	50.8	49.2	49.5	50.5	39.9	60.1
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,239	2,117	1,122	65.4	34.6	65.0	35.0	61.4	38.6
Insurance	30,751	17,883	12,868	58.2	41.8	58.2	41.8	56.2	43.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,938,597	1,500,429	438,168	77.4	22.6	77.0	23.0	75.9	24.1

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