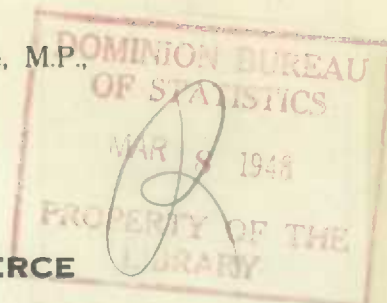


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Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 6, 1948

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

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

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	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.

In conformity with the movement invariably indicated at the beginning of January in the 27 years for which data are available, the volume of employment afforded by leading industrial establishments showed an important recession at Jan. 1, 1948, when the 18,461 firms^{1/} furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the eight major industrial groups reported a staff of 2,001,984, as compared with 2,062,073 at Dec. 1. Among the more important factors contributing to this decline of 2.9 p.c. may be mentioned curtailment in outdoor and other seasonal operations, shut-downs during the holiday season and for inventory purposes, and absenteeism. The general contraction in activity at the date under review was on a rather larger scale than that which took place a year earlier, although the percentage loss was less than at Jan. 1, 1946, being also below the average for the time of year in the period since 1920.

The index number of employment, (1926-100), declined from 199.6 in the preceding survey, to 193.7 at the date under review, as compared with 181.0 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest figure is the highest on record for the time of year, exceeding by 4.3 p.c. the previous Jan. 1 maximum of 185.7, which had been reached in 1944. The contraction in employment at the first of January as compared with

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

NOTICE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is now issuing a brief advance summary of the provincial statistics of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, with a Dominion figure for manufacturing as a whole, as soon as the preliminary material becomes available, at a date a week or ten days prior to the release of the monthly bulletins. Persons interested in these advance statements may obtain copies on application to the Bureau.

Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at December 1, 1947, January 1, 1947 and January 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$										
Maritime Provinces	140,743	4,577,769	32.53	33.73	28.93	29.04	118.7	126.2	111.2	111.2	176.4	194.4	146.8	147.7	
Prince Edward Island	3,173	94,033	29.64	30.54	27.61	26.35	140.2	153.4	120.4	112.4	190.6	214.9	151.7	140.0	
Nova Scotia	75,574	2,334,844	30.89	33.40	27.13	28.95	105.3	115.5	100.7	104.9	144.3	171.1	120.8	134.6	
New Brunswick	61,996	2,148,892	34.66	34.34	31.26	29.30	139.5	142.3	127.8	121.6	231.5	234.0	191.6	170.8	
Quebec	595,077	20,656,251	34.71	36.82	31.37	28.72	125.4	130.7	118.7	109.2	181.5	200.9	155.2	130.5	
Ontario	850,030	31,535,098	37.10	39.63	33.35	29.96	125.5	127.1	115.7	106.8	171.8	185.8	142.2	117.7	
Prairie Provinces	230,125	8,524,007	37.04	37.90	34.08	31.71	129.5	133.8	123.4	117.4	181.2	191.6	158.9	140.7	
Manitoba	103,782	3,795,234	36.57	37.44	33.78	31.18	125.5	129.8	121.3	116.1	173.0	183.2	154.4	136.3	
Saskatchewan	45,357	1,652,892	36.44	36.56	34.26	31.60	124.9	132.2	116.5	112.6	175.8	186.7	153.8	136.9	
Alberta	80,986	3,075,881	37.98	39.27	34.37	32.49	138.0	140.5	130.4	121.9	196.0	206.3	168.2	148.7	
British Columbia	186,009	7,264,149	39.05	40.95	34.57	32.10	144.3	150.2	133.7	121.3	197.8	215.7	162.5	137.3	
CANADA	2,001,984	72,557,274	36.24	38.28	32.64	29.92	126.9	130.7	118.5	110.2	178.3	193.9	149.9	127.6	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	285,544	9,872,270	34.67	37.10	31.25	28.81	127.9	131.7	123.4	112.5	172.3	190.3	150.4	126.6	
Quebec City	28,735	853,609	29.71	32.69	27.94	25.62	115.8	121.8	103.4	102.0	163.5	189.3	137.7	124.6	
Toronto	268,022	9,959,849	37.16	39.01	33.17	30.58	129.8	130.6	121.0	112.9	180.0	190.1	149.3	128.4	
Ottawa	24,895	789,954	31.73	33.15	28.98	26.46	123.1	123.2	122.4	112.0	169.5	177.1	153.8	128.1	
Hamilton	63,066	2,414,731	38.29	40.36	33.36	29.82	116.7	118.5	108.0	104.4	162.6	173.9	131.3	113.0	
Windsor	38,039	1,430,791	37.61	46.67	40.05	34.17	117.1	119.1	103.7	78.9	118.0	148.9	110.2	71.4	
Winnipeg	68,146	2,277,240	33.42	34.68	30.48	28.16	130.7	135.8	126.2	120.7	171.5	184.8	151.0	133.4	
Vancouver	84,764	3,099,307	36.56	38.39	32.85	30.40	159.7	163.7	150.0	139.2	219.6	236.4	186.0	160.2	
Halifax	23,491	721,640	30.72	31.91	27.84	26.22	130.3	125.8	127.4	136.9	176.7	177.2	156.2	157.9	
Saint John	15,390	489,841	31.83	31.05	29.88	26.84	144.2	127.9	134.6	125.0	211.9	183.4	185.4	155.3	
Sherbrooke	10,489	291,997	27.84	32.54	24.06	22.73	116.2	118.0	108.1	102.6	155.5	184.6	125.0	111.0	
Three Rivers	10,516	381,066	36.24	37.06	31.26	28.61	126.9	136.8	116.9	98.2	177.5	195.8	141.4	108.7	
Kitchener- Waterloo	20,698	720,389	34.80	37.90	29.49	26.00	135.7	137.5	128.4	116.9	208.6	230.1	166.3	133.5	
London	25,651	884,541	34.48	35.88	30.20	28.20	143.4	146.5	135.5	118.2	194.4	206.6	160.1	131.8	
Port William - Port Arthur	12,216	474,610	38.85	42.18	35.26	32.83	85.2	87.6	72.3	74.1	124.0	138.6	95.2	90.9	
Regina	11,940	396,152	33.18	33.06	30.58	27.95	130.1	133.6	117.0	113.4	187.5	191.9	154.9	138.2	
Saskatoon	7,831	257,565	32.89	33.77	30.25	27.29	154.9	160.7	142.5	136.0	230.1	245.2	195.7	168.5	
Calgary	21,440	754,393	35.19	36.08	31.81	31.00	134.9	136.8	124.3	116.4	186.7	194.1	156.7	138.0	
Edmonton	20,615	691,395	33.54	35.20	30.12	28.81	148.2	158.3	140.5	134.0	204.3	229.1	173.7	158.3	
Victoria	13,733	480,460	34.99	36.85	31.74	27.98	157.4	155.3	154.9	145.3	219.8	228.5	195.7	162.0	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,048,957	38,077,440	36.30	39.25	32.40	29.49	119.1	122.1	113.5	107.1	166.6	184.6	141.5	121.2	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	491,788	18,827,066	38.28	42.09	34.40	31.30	116.4	118.0	108.6	101.9	158.0	176.0	132.6	113.3	
Non-Durable Goods	530,407	18,108,295	34.14	36.50	30.29	27.57	121.3	125.6	117.9	112.0	176.0	194.9	151.2	130.1	
Electric Light and Power	26,762	1,142,079	42.68	42.62	39.72	37.07	131.4	133.7	118.9	109.5	177.1	179.8	147.9	125.7	
Logging	125,201	4,815,391	38.46	39.20	32.35	27.37	260.1	255.0	234.0	217.6	502.1	503.6	380.5	299.4	
Mining	78,471	3,182,061	40.55	46.19	35.50	36.59	94.2	96.5	86.9	84.1	119.7	139.7	96.9	97.7	
Communications	45,196	1,604,549	35.50	35.60	33.63	32.53	172.0	171.2	159.4	130.8	223.7	223.2	196.6	156.3	
Transportation	179,324	8,094,719	45.14	45.41	43.06	39.01	140.8	141.7	133.6	126.7	193.9	196.4	175.8	151.2	
Construction and Maintenance	186,597	6,413,870	34.37	36.46	31.00	28.98	103.0	122.7	90.0	77.5	153.8	194.2	121.3	97.8	
Services ^{2/}	64,833	1,583,674	24.43	24.96	22.19	19.80	139.6	140.4	129.9	121.3	207.5	213.2	178.4	143.3	
Trade	273,405	8,785,570	32.13	32.06	29.00	26.74	147.1	145.6	135.4	123.5	199.4	196.9	166.5	140.2	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	72,557,274	36.24	38.28	32.64	29.92	126.9	130.7	118.5	110.2	178.3	193.9	149.9	127.6	
Finance	83,352	3,111,491	37.33	37.36	35.75	34.14	136.6	136.4	128.6	116.7	175.8	176.8	159.1	138.2	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	75,668,765	36.29	38.24	32.77	30.09	127.2	130.9	119.0	110.4	178.2	193.2	150.2	128.1	

^{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, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. ^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

Dec. 1 was accompanied by a substantial decline in the salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments, in which the general reduction exceeded that noted 12 months earlier, although it was rather smaller than at Jan. 1, 1946.

Logging, communications, trade and steam railway operation showed heightened employment at Jan. 1. Manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, on the other hand, showed contractions which in some cases were seasonal in character. There were especially noteworthy reductions in manufacturing and construction, in which the indicated losses amounted to 2.4 p.c. and 16 p.c., respectively; these decreases were rather below-average in the experience of earlier years of the record.

Within the manufacturing division, there was a considerable seasonal increase in tobacco, together with a minor advance in beverage factories. In all other classes, there were general reductions, of which the most noteworthy were in food, textile and iron and steel plants.

PAYROLLS.

The sum of \$72,557,274 was distributed at Jan. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the 18,461 reporting employers^{1/2/} in the eight leading industries; this total was lower by 8.1 p.c. than that of \$78,934,081 which they had disbursed at the first of December. It will be recalled that Christmas in 1947 fell on Thursday; the observance of Boxing Day has become very general, while numerous firms also remained closed on the following Saturday, or else operated with greatly reduced staffs. Thus in spite of the fact that increasing numbers of firms are reporting payment to their employees for the statutory holidays, the seasonal decline in the weekly payrolls distributed by the larger firms at the date under review exceeded that of 6.1 p.c. which had been indicated at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest decrease was, however, rather smaller than the loss of 8.5 p.c. noted at Jan. 1, 1946 when the festivals had also fallen closer to the week-end.

The per capita weekly earnings^{3/} declined from \$38.28 at Dec. 1, to \$36.24 at the first of January, or by \$2.04; the loss of \$1.31 which had been shown at Jan. 1, 1947, had lowered the average in the eight leading industries to \$32.64. In earlier years of the record, the means were as follows: 1946, \$29.92; 1945, \$30.10; 1944, \$29.62; 1943, \$27.92, and 1942, \$26.13.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment at Jan. 1 was 2,085,336, as compared with 2,145,319 at the beginning of December. The amounts received in weekly payrolls by these employees were given as \$75,663,765 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$82,044,530 paid on or about Dec. 1. The general per capita figure for the nine major industries, including finance, was \$36.29, as compared with \$38.24 at the beginning of December, and \$32.77 at Jan. 1, 1947.

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 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1947, and Jan. 1, 1946. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941,

1/ See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

2/ For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" now issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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

Nine Leading Industries						Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing					
Year and Month	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	
<u>1941</u>						<u>1941</u>				<u>1941</u>					
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57		
<u>1945</u>						<u>1945</u>				<u>1945</u>					
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22		
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06		
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56		
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55		
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59		
June	1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88		
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94		
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73		
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58		
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54		
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64		
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	126.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44		
<u>1946</u>						<u>1946</u>				<u>1946</u>					
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49		
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43		
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43		
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82		
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24		
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83		
July	1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37		
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66		
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.31	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71		
Oct.	1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.5	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18		
Nov.	1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	1			

as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 shows that, in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 26.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 78.3 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1948, has amounted to 27.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 78.2 p.c. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 19.1 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 66.6 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have risen by 42 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Jan. 1 showed a gain of 37 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the same classes was higher by 93.2 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

Since Jan. 1, 1947, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by five p.c., accompanied by a gain of 17.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The per capita weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 12 p.c. A composite index of employment for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 9.5 p.c. in the 12 months, and of 20.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report and in the table on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There were declines in employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments at the beginning of January, when totals of 1,573,799 men and 428,185 women were reported by the co-operating employers in the eight major industrial divisions. The loss as compared with Dec. 1 amounted to 50,589, or 3.1 p.c. in the case of men, and to 9,500, or 2.2 p.c. in the case of women workers. The general reduction was 2.9 p.c. In this group of industries, women constituted 214 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the firms making returns; a month earlier, the proportions were 788 men and 212 women per 1,000, while at Jan. 1, 1947, the ratios were 220 women and 780 men per 1,000.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Jan. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Jan. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Dec. 1, 1947		Jan. 1, 1947	
	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	145,184	123,156	22,028	84.8	15.2	85.6	14.4	84.9	15.1
Prince Edward Island	3,492	2,577	915	73.8	26.2	75.6	24.4	73.5	26.5
Nova Scotia	77,980	66,686	11,294	85.5	14.5	86.2	13.2	85.2	14.2
New Brunswick	63,712	53,893	9,819	84.6	15.4	84.5	15.5	84.3	15.7
Quebec	618,212	474,781	143,431	76.8	23.2	77.4	22.6	76.4	23.6
Ontario	887,621	673,815	213,806	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2	75.1	24.9
Prairie Provinces	242,245	189,777	52,468	78.3	21.7	78.6	21.4	78.0	22.0
Manitoba	109,274	82,878	26,396	75.8	24.2	76.1	23.9	75.6	24.4
Saskatchewan	48,418	38,163	10,255	78.8	21.2	79.5	20.5	78.9	21.1
Alberta	84,553	68,736	15,817	81.3	18.7	81.4	18.6	80.2	19.2
British Columbia	192,074	156,316	35,758	81.4	18.6	80.7	19.3	80.6	19.4
CANADA	2,085,336	1,617,847	467,489	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	77.0	23.0
(b) Cities									
Montreal	302,925	211,350	91,575	69.8	30.2	70.0	30.0	69.3	30.7
Quebec	300,077	21,594	8,483	71.8	28.2	73.6	26.4	69.2	30.2
Toronto	286,696	192,957	93,739	67.3	32.7	66.9	33.1	65.7	34.3
Ottawa	28,624	18,753	9,871	65.5	34.5	65.3	34.7	63.8	36.2
Hamilton	64,435	47,432	17,003	73.6	26.4	72.2	27.2	71.9	28.1
Windsor	38,762	32,156	6,606	83.0	17.0	83.3	16.7	83.6	16.4
Winnipeg	72,513	49,227	23,286	67.9	32.1	68.2	31.8	67.2	32.2
Vancouver	88,596	64,326	24,270	72.6	27.4	72.3	27.7	72.9	27.1
Halifax	23,491	17,436	6,055	74.2	25.8	71.0	29.0	73.4	26.6
Saint John	15,390	11,456	3,934	74.4	25.6	71.7	28.3	74.0	26.0
Sherbrooke	10,489	6,915	3,574	65.9	34.1	65.9	34.1	63.8	36.2
Three Rivers	10,516	8,070	2,446	76.7	23.3	77.2	22.2	74.0	26.0
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,698	14,214	6,484	68.7	31.3	68.4	31.6	68.9	31.1
London	25,651	17,662	7,989	68.9	31.1	68.1	31.9	68.2	31.2
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	12,216	10,371	1,845	84.9	15.1	85.5	14.5	82.7	17.3
Regina	11,940	7,323	4,617	61.3	38.7	61.4	38.6	61.5	38.5
Saskatoon	7,831	5,660	2,171	72.3	27.7	72.2	27.2	70.2	29.2
Calgary	21,440	16,127	5,313	75.2	24.8	75.6	24.4	74.0	26.0
Edmonton	20,615	14,131	6,484	68.5	31.5	69.3	30.7	67.8	32.2
Victoria	13,733	10,397	3,336	75.7	24.3	75.2	24.8	74.3	25.7
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,048,957	813,838	235,119	77.6	22.4	77.0	23.0	76.9	23.1
Durable Goods ^{1/}	491,788	437,857	53,931	89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1	88.4	11.6
Non-Durable Goods	530,407	352,145	178,262	66.4	33.6	65.6	34.4	66.1	33.9
Electric Light and Power	26,762	23,836	2,926	89.1	10.9	89.3	10.7	88.7	11.3
Logging	125,201	122,967	2,234	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6
Mining	78,471	76,845	1,626	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Communications	45,196	21,378	23,818	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	45.0	55.0
Transportation	179,324	168,146	11,178	93.8	6.2	93.7	6.3	93.4	6.6
Construction and Maintenance	186,597	182,787	3,810	98.0	2.0	98.3	1.7	97.9	2.1
Services ^{2/}	64,833	30,859	33,974	47.6	52.4	47.1	52.9	45.5	54.5
Trade	273,405	156,979	116,426	57.4	42.6	57.4	42.6	56.1	43.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	1,573,799	428,185	78.6	21.4	78.2	21.2	78.0	22.0
Finance	83,352	44,048	39,304	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	53.6	46.4
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	1,617,847	467,489	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	77.0	23.0

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

2/ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

3/ The January data are subject to revision.

In the nine major industries, the decline among men was stated as 50,557, or three p.c., and that among women, at 9,426, or two p.c., as compared with Dec. 1, 1947. The latest proportions in these industries were 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment. At Dec. 1, 1947, there were 222 women and 778 men per 1,000 employees on the payrolls of the reporting firms, while at Jan. 1, 1947, the proportions were 230 women and 770 men per 1,000.

Employment for men increased at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier in logging camps, steam railway operation, communications and trade. On the other hand, construction work released large numbers of men, and there were also important losses in manufacturing and numerous other industrial divisions. In most cases, the changes were of a seasonal nature.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food and textile plants, while trade and communications afforded more employment for persons of that sex.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1947, the number of men reported by leading employers in the nine major industrial divisions showed an increase of 7.6 p.c., accompanied by an advance of 4.1 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

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 most recent data of employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947. 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 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 Jan. 1, 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 Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1947.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment.- In accordance with the trend indicated without exception at the beginning of January in the years since 1920, employment in leading manufacturing establishments at Jan. 1, 1948, showed a pronounced decline. The percentage decrease was less than normal in pre-war experience, although it was rather greater than that at Jan. 1 in 1947 or 1946. The 9,386 factories^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 1,048,957 men and women. As compared with 1,075,003 at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 26,046 employees, or 2.4 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 9.8 p.c. in their weekly payrolls.

The substantial curtailment in the number in recorded employment at the date under review lowered the index of employment, (1926=100), from 205.1 at the

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.



beginning of December, to 200.1 at Jan. 1, when it was five p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1947, figure of 190.6, and exceeded by 11.2 p.c. the Jan. 1, 1946, index of 179.9. Lower than at Jan. 1 in the period of intensified activity in wartime production from 1943 to 1945, the latest index was higher than at the same date in any preceding year.

Considerably heightened employment of a seasonal character was recorded at the beginning of January in tobacco factories, and there was a minor increase in beverage plants, but the movement in the remaining manufacturing divisions was downward, the losses in many cases being seasonal. Particularly marked curtailment was indicated in animal and vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories. The losses were also large in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions, while those in the paper product, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product divisions were on a smaller scale.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The persons on the staffs of the factories^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey received the sum of \$38,077,440 in weekly earnings at Jan. 1, as compared with \$42,190,918 paid at the beginning of December to the workers then employed by these establishments. The seasonal decline amounted to 9.8 p.c., which exceeded that of 7.7 p.c. indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, but was smaller than the reduction of 11.2 p.c. reported at Jan. 1, 1946. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 166.6, as compared with 184.6 at the beginning of December, and 141.5 at Jan. 1, 1947. There was thus an increase of 17.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the twelve months, which accompanied that of five p.c. in the index number of employment. The average weekly earnings^{1/} per employee stood at \$36.30 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.25 at Dec. 1, and \$32.40 at Jan. 1, 1947. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures had been \$29.49, \$30.22, \$30.18, \$28.11 and \$26.32, respectively.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

The curtailment in employment at the beginning of January affected women to a relatively greater extent than men, largely because of the industrial distribution of the losses. The manufacturers furnishing data reported 813,838 men and 235,119 women employees, the latter forming 224 per 1,000 of both sexes. The ratio at Dec. 1, was 230 women per 1,000 employees, and that at Jan. 1, 1947, 231 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment. The number of male employees declined at the date under review by approximately 14,127, or 1.7 p.c., as compared with a month earlier. Among women, the loss amounted to some 11,919, or 4.8 p.c.

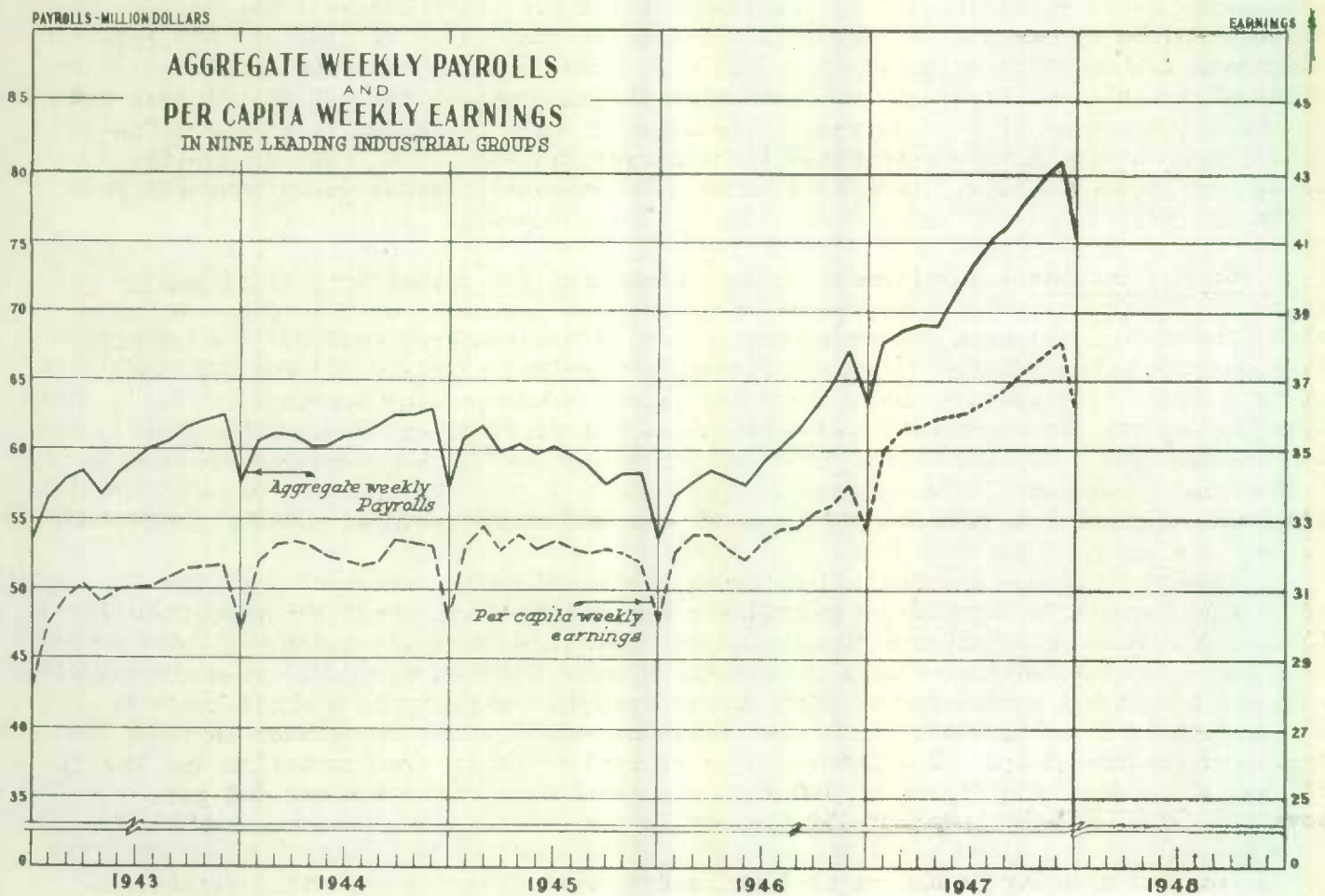
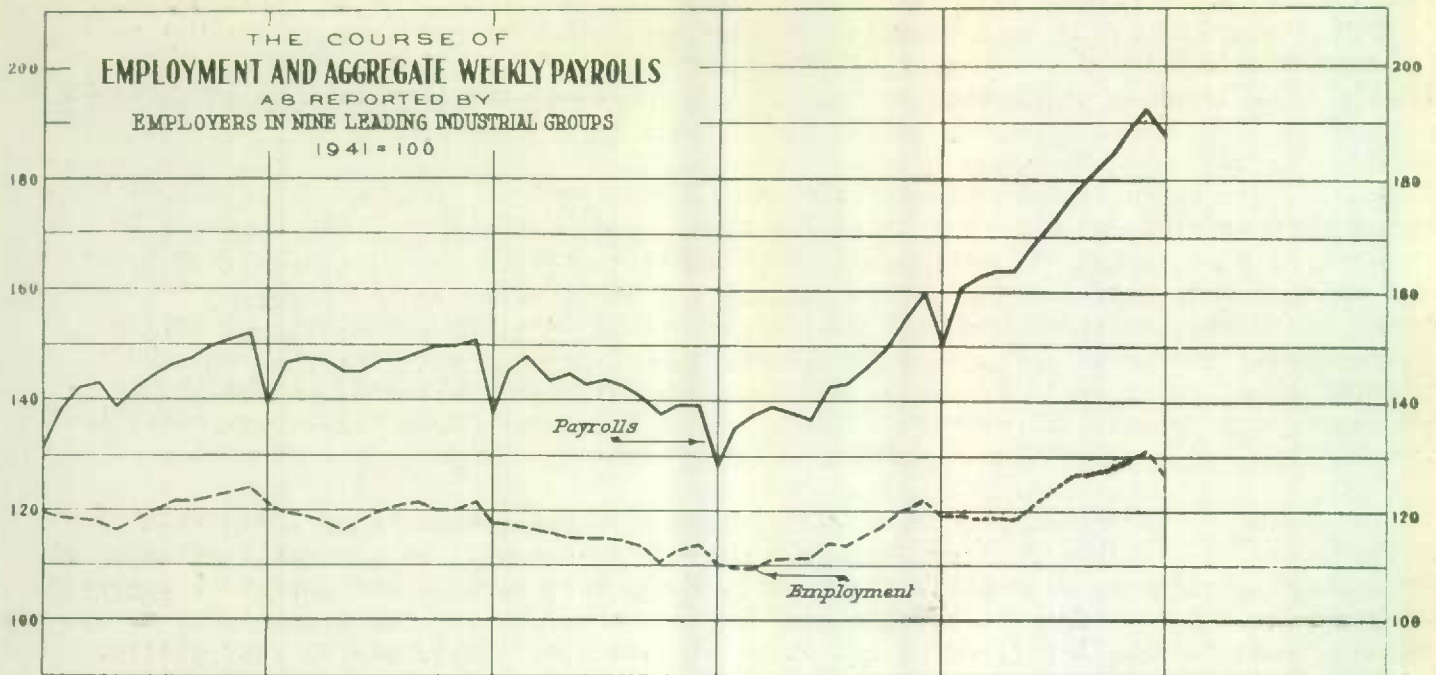
Especially pronounced reductions in the number of men in recorded employment at Jan. 1 were noted in the food, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and lumber divisions. On the other hand, improvement for such workers was indicated in tobacco factories, which also substantially increased their staffs of female employees. Employment for women was greatly curtailed in vegetable food, textile, leather and other factories.

In the last 12 months, employment in the larger manufacturing plants has risen by 5.9 p.c. in the case of men, and by 1.9 p.c. in the case of women workers. The general advance in this comparison amounted to five p.c.

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There were further important additions to the working forces of the larger logging camps. The expansion was contrary to the downward movement usually

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this report.



indicated at Jan. 1, although it repeated that noted at the same date in immediately preceding years, as well as in certain pre-war winters. Statistics were tabulated from 663 leading employers^{1/} with a staff of 125,201, as compared with 123,197 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 411.8, was higher by 11.1 p.c. than that of 370.5 at Jan. 1, 1947, since when the indicated payrolls have gained by 32 p.c. The latest reported aggregate of salaries and wages was \$4,815,391, somewhat lower than the total of \$4,829,241 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$39.20 at that date, to \$38.46 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$32.35 at Jan. 1, 1947. It must again 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 in certain areas. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2 towards the end of this bulletin).

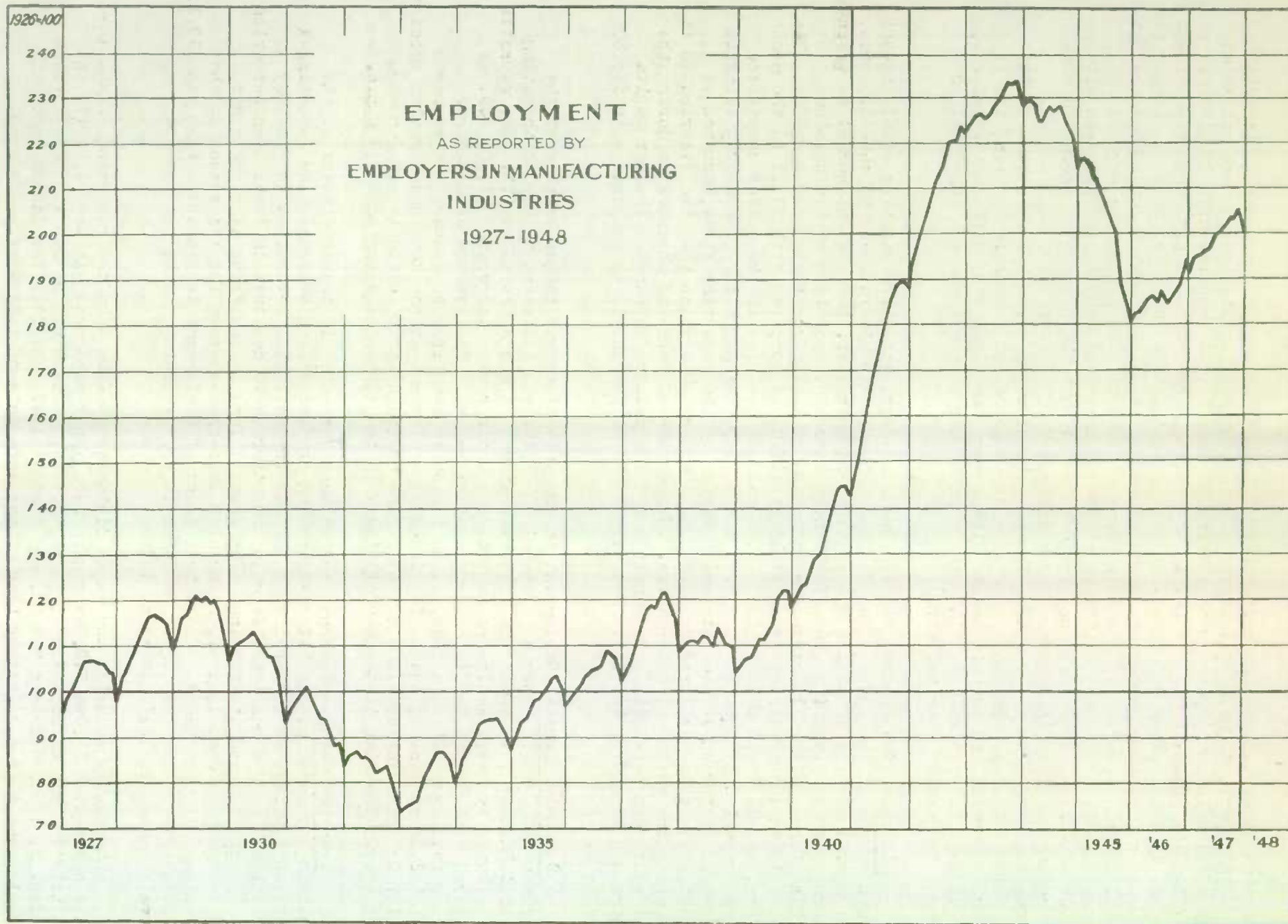
Mining.- Coal mining was decidedly slacker, and there was also a falling-off in employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The general decline in mining was seasonal in character, being about normal in extent. Returns were received from 659 of the more important operators with a combined working force of 78,471 persons, a reduction of 1,873 from their Dec. 1 staffs. The latest index in the mining group stood at 167.0, as compared with 171.1 in the month before, and 154.0 at Jan. 1, 1947. The gain of 8.4 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 23.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting firms amounted to \$3,182,061; this was lower by 14.3 p.c. than the sums which they had distributed in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season were mainly responsible for the reduced earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$46.19 at Dec. 1, to \$40.55 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$35.50 at Jan. 1, 1947.

Communications.- Employment in communications was rather brisker at the beginning of January, when a personnel of 45,196 was indicated by the co-operating establishments^{1/}, in which the employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 44,979. The payrolls distributed by these employers at the date under review aggregated \$1,604,549, as compared with \$1,601,088 in their preceding report. The average earnings per worker fell from \$35.60 at Dec. 1, to \$35.50 at the first of January, as compared with \$33.63 at Jan. 1, 1947. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 167.2, exceeding by 7.9 p.c. the figure of 154.9 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index in the 12 months amounted to 13.8 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 812 co-operating companies^{1/} and branches then reporting a staff of 179,324, as compared with 180,542 in their last return. Steam railway operation showed a considerable gain, but there were declines in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. The general loss in the group as a whole was smaller than at Jan. 1, 1947, being also less-than-average for the season in the experience of past years. The latest index of employment in transportation was 139.1; this was lower than the figure of 140.2 in the preceding month, but was 5.4 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1947, index of 132.0.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Jan. 1 by the reporting establishments aggregated \$8,094,719, averaging \$45.14 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1947, they had paid the sum of \$8,197,977, giving per capita earnings of \$45.41. The average at Jan. 1, 1947, had been \$43.06, and that in 1946, \$39.01. The latest index of payrolls was 10.3 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.



Construction and Maintenance.- There were very substantial losses in construction at the first of January, when the percentage decline was above the average in the years since 1920. Particularly important reductions were noted in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance also released large numbers of men. The 2,208 contractors^{1/} furnishing information had a personnel of 186,597 - 35,548 fewer than at Dec. 1, the loss amounting to 16 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$6,413,870, as compared with \$8,099,394 in their last report. The average earnings per employee declined from \$36.46 at Dec. 1, to \$34.37 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1947, figure had been \$31.00.

The latest index of employment in construction was 143.2; this was 14.5 p.c. above that of 125.1 at the same date of 1947. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 26.8 p.c.

Services.- The trend in laundries and dry-cleaning plants was seasonally downward, while little general change was shown in the hotel and restaurant group. Data were received from 1,112 of the leading establishments^{1/} in these industries, in which the working forces totalled 64,833, as compared with 65,219 at the beginning of December. The contraction was less than usual for the time of year. The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms at Jan. 1 amounted to \$1,583,674, as compared with \$1,627,601 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, the index of employment has shown an increase of 7.5 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls has risen by 16.3 p.c. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1, 1948, were \$24.43; and those at Dec. 1, 1947, were given as \$24.96, while the Jan. 1, 1947, figure had been \$22.19. 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; employees in the former division constituted some 86 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Seasonally heightened activity was indicated in retail trade at Jan. 1, but wholesale establishments were slacker. The general expansion in employment in trade approximated the average in the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 3,537 leading retailers and wholesalers^{1/} having a staff of 275,405 men and women, as compared with 270,644 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$8,785,570, as compared with \$8,676,545 at Dec. 1. The per capita earnings showed a moderate gain, rising from \$32.06 at that date, to \$32.13 at the beginning of January. A year earlier, the figure had been \$29.00.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 230.6; this was 8.6 p.c. above that of 212.3 at the opening of 1947, since when the index of payrolls has increased by 19.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Data were received from 983 of the larger financial institutions^{1/}, with a combined personnel of 83,352, as against 83,246 at Dec. 1. Their weekly payrolls amounted at the date under review to \$3,111,491, as compared with \$3,110,449 paid on or about Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$37.33, as compared with \$37.36 in the preceding report, and \$35.75 at Jan. 1, 1947; in the 12 months, the index of employment in financial institutions has risen by 6.2 p.c., to 158.6, while that of payrolls has advanced by 10.5 p.c.

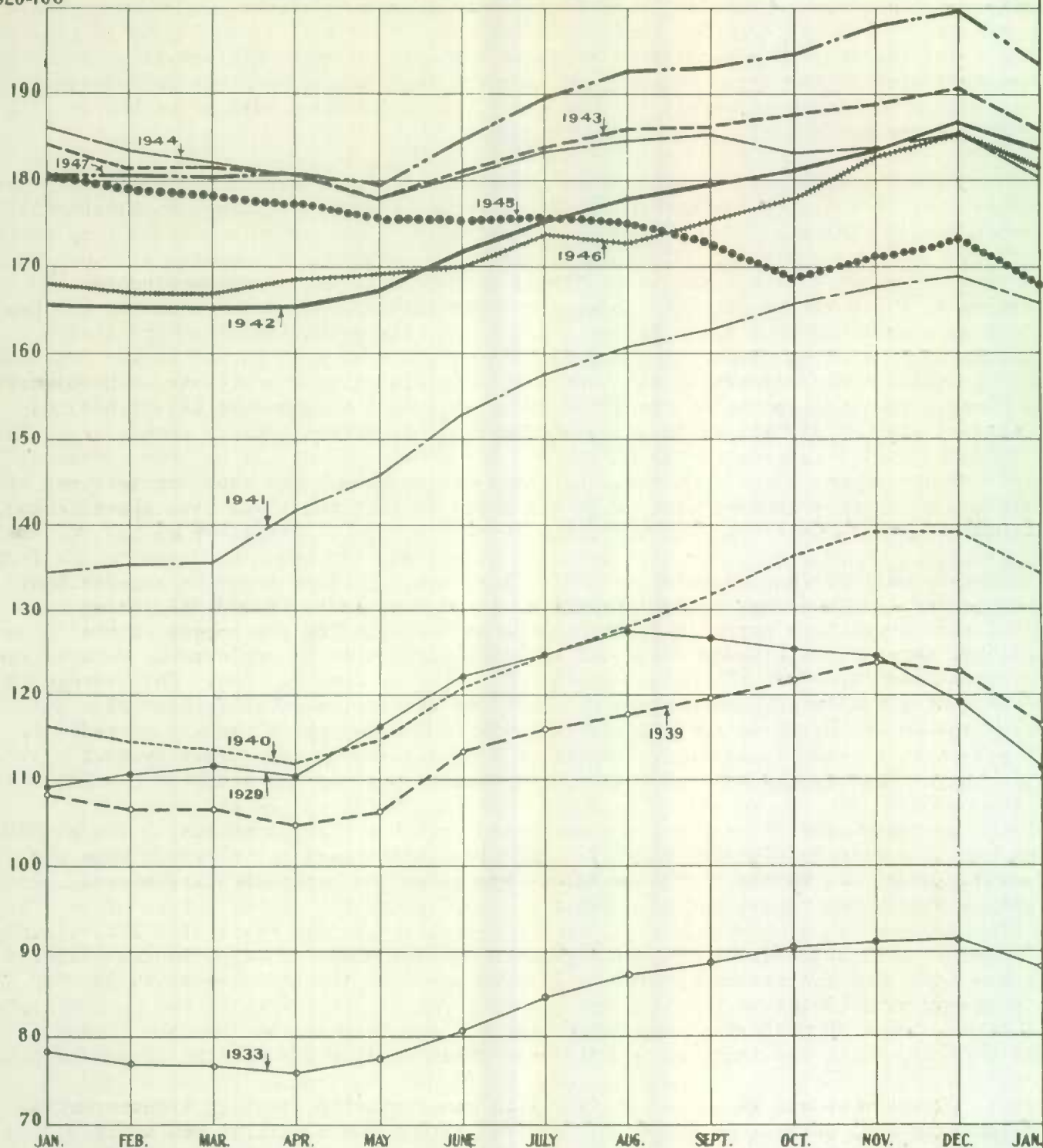
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1 was downward in all

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

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

provinces. The indicated declines varied from 1.2 p.c. in Ontario and 1.9 p.c. in Alberta, to 8.5 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 8.8 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In all provinces, the reported payrolls were also substantially smaller, due to loss of working time during the holidays and to increased absenteeism, as well as to the very widespread curtailment in industrial employment. Except in New Brunswick, the average earnings per employee were also lower than in the preceding return.

The general index numbers of employment and payrolls in all provinces exceeded those indicated a year ago. The per capita weekly earnings at Jan. 1, 1948, were considerably higher in all areas than at Jan. 1 in 1947 or any earlier year for which data are available.

Maritime Provinces.- Pronounced reductions in employment were reported in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,338 leading establishments co-operating in the eight major industrial divisions released 8,874 persons from their staffs, which aggregated 140,743. This decrease of 5.9 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1 was rather larger than that at Jan. 1, 1947, and was also above-average in the experience of pre-war years. The losses in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to 8.6 p.c., 8.8 p.c. and two p.c., respectively.

Manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter. The curtailment was especially marked in the lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. There were also declines in logging, mining and construction, that in the last-named involving the release of large numbers of employees. On the other hand, seasonally heightened activity was indicated in transportation. The remaining non-manufacturing industries showed only slight changes.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 by the reporting firms in the Maritime Area for services rendered in the preceding week, amounted to \$4,577,769, being less by 9.3 p.c. than their payrolls of \$5,046,275 at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal shrinkages in employment, reduced the per capita earnings from \$33.73 at Dec. 1, to \$32.53 at Jan. 1, 1948. The average 12 and 24 months earlier had been \$28.93 and \$29.04, respectively. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review, at 180.9, exceeded by 6.8 p.c. that at Jan. 1, 1947; the index of weekly payrolls was higher by 20.2 p.c. while the average earnings showed an advance of 12.4 p.c. in the year.

Quebec.- The percentage decline in employment in Quebec at Jan. 1 was greater than at the opening of January in 1947, but was below-average in the experience of preceding years of the record. The 4,902 larger firms^{1/} furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries reported a staff of 595,111 men and women, a loss of 25,469, or 4.1 p.c., as compared with Dec. 1. Their payrolls had then aggregated \$22,849,408, as compared with \$20,656,251 at the date under review. The reduction in the month was 9.6 p.c. The average earnings per employee were considerably lower, at \$34.71, as compared with \$36.82 in the last return. The Jan. 1, 1947, figure had been \$31.37. The latest index of employment, at 197.2, was 5.6 p.c. higher than was the case a year earlier, while the index of payrolls has risen by 16.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Curtailment was indicated at Jan. 1 in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction, while improvement as compared with a month earlier was noted in logging, communications, hotels and restaurants and trade. The declines in manufacturing and construction were very large, as is usual at the time of year. Within the former division, especially pronounced losses were recorded in iron and steel, textile and food factories, but there were also considerable decreases in lumber, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other plants.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

Ontario.- Recorded employment in Ontario showed a seasonal recession which exceeded that indicated 12 months earlier, but which was less-than-average in the experience of pre-war years. The persons on the paylists of the 7,466 larger employers^{1/} co-operating in the Jan. 1 survey totalled 850,030; as compared with their forces of 860,550 at Dec. 1, there was a loss of 1.2 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments at the date under review amounted to \$31,535,098, a falling-off of 7.5 p.c. from their payrolls of \$34,101,925 at Dec. 1; the per capita earnings had then stood at \$39.63, declining to \$37.10 at the date under review, when the average considerably exceeded the figures of \$33.35 at the beginning of January, 1947, and \$29.96 at Jan. 1, 1946. The latest index of employment, at 202.5, was rather lower than that of 205.0 a month earlier, but was 8.5 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1947, figure of 186.7. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 20.3 p.c.

There was an important decline in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. The losses were especially noteworthy in the vegetable food division, but the reductions in the lumber, paper product, textile and some other divisions were also considerable. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel factories afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications and trade showed heightened activity during the pay period under observation. Mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction, however, released employees. The seasonal decline in construction work was on a fairly large scale.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information obtained from 2,511 leading firms^{1/} in the major industrial divisions in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was decidedly quieter than at the beginning of December; since then, these establishments had released 7,647 persons, bringing their staffs to 230,125 at the date under review. This decrease of 3.2 p.c. was smaller than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1947, being also below-average in the experience of pre-war years. Each of the provinces in this area shared in the retrogressive movement at the date under review.

Manufacturing showed important curtailment as compared with Dec. 1, mainly in the animal and vegetable food divisions; printing and publishing and some other classes also laid off employees, while lumber mills and iron and steel plants reported improvement. There were moderately large gains in logging, but employment in the remaining non-manufacturing industries declined; the seasonal recession in construction was substantial.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1948, amounted to \$8,524,007; as compared with \$9,010,457 at the beginning of December, there was a falling-off of 5.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$37.04, - 86 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but considerably above the Jan. 1, 1947, figure of \$34.08. In the twelve months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has advanced by five p.c., the latest index being 166.2, as compared with 158.3 at Jan. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 14 p.c.

British Columbia.- A seasonal contraction in industrial activity was indicated in British Columbia at Jan. 1, 1948, when the percentage loss was somewhat less-than-average for the time of year in the experience of the period from 1920. Statistics were received from 2,241 of the larger employers^{1/} in the principal industrial divisions, with a combined working force of 186,009 men and women; this was 7,511 fewer than at the beginning of December, a decline of 3.9 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 8.4 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. These amounted to \$7,264,149 at the date under review. The per capita figure was then \$39.05, as

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

compared with \$40.95 at Dec. 1, and \$34.57 at Jan. 1, 1947. The index of payrolls since then has risen by 21.7 p.c., while that of employment is higher by 7.9 p.c.

Manufacturing was decidedly less active than at Dec. 1, there being important losses in employment in food processing, with smaller reductions in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel product divisions. Logging, transportation, construction and trade also showed curtailment. The decrease in construction was substantial. Mining and communications showed little change, on the whole.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN CERTAIN CITIES.

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

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax showed an increase at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier, the improvement being largely confined to seasonal shipping operations. On the other hand, manufacturing, (notably food processing), construction and trade reported lowered activity. A combined working force of 23,491 men and women was employed by the 259 larger establishments^{1/} co-operating in the most recent survey; these businesses had had 22,666 employees at Dec. 1. This gain of 825 persons, or 3.6 p.c., was accompanied by a loss of 0.2 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, which fell from \$723,304 in the preceding survey, to \$721,640 at the date under review. The per capita figure was also lower than at the beginning of December, standing at \$30.72, as compared with \$31.91 a month earlier. The latest average, however, was higher than that of \$27.84 at Jan. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Halifax has risen by 2.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.1 p.c.

Saint John.- Seasonal activity in shipping operations resulted in an important advance in employment in Saint John at the beginning of January. Data were tabulated from 175 of the larger firms^{1/} in the main industrial divisions, whose staff of 15,390 men and women exceeded by 1,733 the number they had employed at the first of December. Manufacturing was quieter, especially in iron and steel plants, and construction also released some employees, but as already stated, transportation employed many more workers, and moderate improvement was noted in trade. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing divisions were slight.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms were also higher at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, their latest weekly aggregate being \$489,841, and the average, \$31.83, as compared with a total of \$424,103, and a per capita figure of \$31.05 in the preceding survey; the mean at Jan. 1, 1947, had been \$29.88. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has increased by 7.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.3 p.c.

Montreal.- In accordance with the usual trend at the opening of the year, there was a considerable decline in employment in Montreal, where the 2,769 co-operating firms^{1/} reported a staff of 285,544, - 8,477 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a loss of 2.9 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 9.5 p.c. in their weekly payrolls, bringing these to \$9,872,270. The per capita figure was \$34.57, as compared with \$37.10 in the last report, and \$31.25 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 180.5, was higher by 3.7 p.c. than at the same date in 1947, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 14.6 p.c.

There were pronounced contractions at the date under review in manufacturing, transportation and construction, with relatively small losses in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. On the other hand, trade afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were especially large reductions in food,

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

textile and iron and steel plants. Leather, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees.

Quebec City.- The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec, where statistics were received from 335 of the larger employers¹/having a staff of 28,735 men and women; as compared with 30,228 employees at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 4.8 p.c. Their payrolls were also substantially lower, showing a falling-off of 13.6 p.c. in the month. The reported salaries and wages amounted to \$853,609, an average of \$29.71 per person. The per capita figure at Dec. 1 was \$32.69, while that at Jan. 1, 1947, was \$27.94. There were large reductions in employment at the date under review in iron and steel factories, but leather, textile and other branches of manufacturing were also quieter. Transportation and construction were slacker. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment.

The index of employment at Jan. 1 stood at 189.8, as compared with 169.5 at the same date of last year. This increase of 12 p.c. was accompanied by that of 18.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employment in Sherbrooke was lower at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 109 leading firms¹/with 10,489 persons on their pay lists, as compared with 10,655 a month previously. There were small declines in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, and construction also released some employees.

The reduction in the number on the working forces of the co-operating establishments between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, amounting to 1.6 p.c., was accompanied by that of 15.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the latter date; the aggregate was then given as \$291,997, or an average of \$27.84 per worker. At the beginning of December, their weekly total was \$346,730, and the mean, \$32.54. At Jan. 1 of last year, the per capita figure, also seriously affected by loss of working time at the holidays, had been \$24.06. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 7.5 p.c., and there has been an increase of 24.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity in Three Rivers again declined at Jan. 1, when the 102 leading employers¹/whose data were compiled had a staff of 10,516, a number less by 823 than at the first of December. The weekly payrolls which they distributed aggregated \$381,066, being substantially below their Dec. 1 total of \$420,276. The per capita figure fell from \$37.06 at that date, to \$36.24 at the first of January, as compared with \$31.26 a year ago. In the 12 months, the index of employment has shown an advance of 8.5 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 25.5 p.c.

There were reductions in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in transportation, construction and manufacturing; within the last-named, there was a falling-off in pulp and paper and some other divisions.

Toronto.- The percentage decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of January was below-normal according to the experience of the years since 1921. There were fairly large contractions as compared with Dec. 1 in manufacturing, notably of textile, food, printing and publishing, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products, while rather small losses took place in leather, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus plants. Construction and transportation, among the non-manufacturing divisions, were also quieter, while the trend was upward in communications and trade, there being a large seasonal advance in the latter. Information was furnished by 2,637 leading firms¹/employing 268,022 workers at the beginning of January, as compared with 269,700 a month previously. Their weekly

¹/ See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

salaries and wages aggregated \$9,959,849, a reduction of 5.3 p.c. from their total of \$10,521,672 reported for the week ending Dec. 1. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$37.16 in the holiday week, as compared with \$39.01 at Dec. 1; the per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1947, was \$33.17.

The latest index of employment was 199.0, as compared with 200.2 at the beginning of December; that at Jan. 1 of last year had been 185.5. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 7.3 p.c. in the employment figure, and of 20.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Ottawa.- No general change was indicated in industrial employment in Ottawa at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. There was an insignificant gain in manufacturing, and the trend was also upward in trade, but construction and some other classes showed curtailment. The 315 leading employers^{1/} whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 24,895, and disbursed the sum of \$789,954 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 24,900 employees and payrolls of \$825,517 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$31.73, as against \$33.15 in the preceding period of observation, and \$28.98 at Jan. 1, 1947. The index of employment, at 185.4, was slightly above that of 184.4 at Jan. 1, 1947, while the payroll index was higher by 10.2 p.c.

Hamilton.- Returns were received from 450 of the larger firms^{1/} in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 63,066, a decline of 917 from their last report. This loss of 1.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 6.5 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, which totalled \$2,414,731; the sum of \$2,582,070 had been paid by the same employers at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment at Jan. 1, 1948, contained \$38.29, as compared with \$40.36 at Dec. 1, and \$33.36 at Jan. 1, 1947. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has advanced by 8.1 p.c. to 189.0, while there has been a gain of 23.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, released employees at the date under review. Transportation and construction were also quieter than at Dec. 1, while retail trade showed somewhat greater activity.

Windsor.- There was a seasonal recession in employment in Windsor at the beginning of January, when there was a relatively larger decline from Dec. 1 in the salaries and wages reported by leading industrialists. The loss in the numbers at work was particularly marked in the iron and steel division in which the taking of inventories was a factor of especial importance. Construction and trade were also slacker. The decline in the level of activity lowered the index number of employment from 273.9 at Dec. 1 to 269.3 at the beginning of January; the latest index, however, was considerably higher than that of 238.4 at Jan. 1, 1947.

Statistics were furnished by 270 of the larger establishments^{1/} in which was employed a personnel of 38,039 men and women at Jan. 1. This number was less by 649 than at Dec. 1. The reported weekly earnings fell from \$1,805,472 at that date, to \$1,430,791 at the date under review, or by 20.8 p.c. The per capita figure was considerably lower, falling from \$46.67 at Dec. 1, to \$37.61 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$40.05 at Jan. 1, 1947. In spite of the serious losses indicated in the latest survey, the index of employment in the last 12 months has advanced by 13 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.1 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial activity in Fort William and Port Arthur was curtailed at Jan. 1, according to data from 136 of the larger employers^{1/} whose working forces aggregated 12,216, as compared with 12,570 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms also showed a decline, from \$530,146 at Dec. 1, to \$474,610 at the date under review. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$38.85; that at the first of December had been

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

\$42.18, while the Jan. 1, 1947, figure was \$35.26. Employment in manufacturing was rather quieter than at Dec. 1, particularly in the pulp and paper division; transportation and construction also released employees, while trade was brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Fort William and Fort Arthur has risen by 17.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 30.3 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a recession in the Kitchener and Waterloo Area at Jan. 1, this took place mainly in manufacturing, in which there were rather general losses. Statistics were compiled from 188 leading establishments^{1/} with a personnel of 20,698, as compared with 20,959 at the beginning of December. Their weekly salaries and wages were also seasonally reduced, falling from \$794,310 at that date, to \$720,389 at the date under review, when the per capita figure was \$34.80, as compared with \$37.90 at Dec. 1, and \$29.49 at Jan. 1 of last year. Since then, the index of employment in this area has advanced by 5.7 p.c., and there has been a rise of 25.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

London.- Employment in London at the opening of the year showed a contraction; the 285 reporting firms^{1/} reduced their staffs by 551 persons, to 25,651 at Jan. 1. There was a considerable decrease in manufacturing, notably in printing and publishing and food factories. Construction and trade were also slacker. The payroll disbursements of the employers co-operating in the latest survey were given at \$884,541, substantially lower than their Dec. 1 total of \$940,024. The average earnings per employee at Jan. 1 were \$34.48; those at Dec. 1 amounted to \$35.88, while the Jan. 1, 1947, mean was \$30.20. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has risen by 5.8 p.c., as compared with the increase of 21.4 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Winnipeg.- The trend was downward in Winnipeg, where the 720 leading employers^{1/} furnishing data reported a combined working force of 68,146 persons, as compared with 70,801 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing, construction and trade were quieter. Within the manufacturing division, the largest reductions took place in food and printing and publishing. The indicated recession in employment, together with the loss in working time during the holiday season, lowered the weekly payrolls of the co-operating firms by 7.3 p.c., to \$2,277,240 paid on or about Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee were \$33.42, as compared with \$34.68 at Dec. 1, and \$30.48 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment was 159.7, being higher by 3.6 p.c. than that of 154.2 at the same date of last year. Since then, the weekly payrolls have risen by 13.6 p.c.

Regina.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Regina at the beginning of January. Trade was slacker, the seasonal loss in employment being considerable. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. The 179 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of January had a personnel of 11,940, - 321 fewer than at Dec. 1, when their payrolls, at \$405,391, had also exceeded the latest aggregate of \$396,152. The per capita figure, however, rose from \$33.06 at Dec. 1 to \$33.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.58 at Jan. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Regina has risen by 11.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 21 p.c.

Saskatoon.- There was a seasonal decrease of 3.6 p.c. in the volume of employment afforded by leading industrial establishments in Saskatoon at the first of January, when manufacturing, (notably of foods), construction and trade showed curtailment. An aggregate staff of 7,831 persons was employed by the 146 leading employers^{1/} whose statistics were received, as compared with 8,126 at the beginning of December. Their weekly salaries and wages had then totalled \$274,384, as compared with \$257,565 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$32.89 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$33.77 in the preceding period

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

of observation. These figures, however, were higher than that of \$30.25 at the beginning of January of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 8.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 17.6 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary showed a moderate recession at Jan. 1, when there were losses in manufacturing, mining and construction. Trade was rather busier. Data were received from 305 leading firms^{1/} employing 21,440 men and women, 300 fewer than at Dec. 1. Their weekly payrolls were reported as amounting to \$754,393 at Jan. 1, and to \$784,315 at Dec. 1, when the average per employee had been \$36.08, as compared with \$35.19 at the date under review, and \$31.81 at Jan. 1, 1947. Since then, the indexes of employment and payrolls have risen by 8.6 p.c. and 19.1 p.c., respectively.

Edmonton.- There was an important contraction in industrial activity in Edmonton at the first of January, according to returns compiled from 251 of the larger employers^{1/} in the main industrial divisions, who reported 20,615 workers, as compared with 22,021 a month earlier. Manufacturing, especially of food products, showed curtailment, and there were losses in trade and construction. The salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms also substantially declined, falling from \$775,131 in the week of Dec. 1, to \$691,395 in that of Jan. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$33.54, as compared with \$35.20 at Dec. 1, and \$30.12 at the first of January, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment has increased by 5.5 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 17.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- Considerable curtailment was noted in Vancouver, where there were losses in employment in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel and food products, and in transportation, construction and trade. The 985 leading establishments^{1/} co-operating at Jan. 1 reported a personnel of 84,764 men and women, as compared with 86,903 at the beginning of December. The index, at 226.7, was higher by 6.5 p.c. than that of 212.9 at Jan. 1, 1947, since when there has been an increase of 18.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the industrialists furnishing data aggregated \$3,099,307, as compared with \$3,335,908 in their last return. The latest per capita figure was \$36.56; this was considerably lower than the Dec. 1, mean of \$38.39, but substantially exceeded the Jan. 1, 1947, average of \$32.85.

Victoria.- The trend was upward in Victoria at Jan. 1, according to information from 212 leading industrial employers^{1/} who had 13,733 men and women on their pay lists, as compared with 13,552 at Dec. 1. Their aggregate weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, declined from \$499,448 at that date, to \$480,460 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee, at \$34.99, were then decidedly lower than those of \$36.85 at Dec. 1. The mean at Jan. 1 of last year had been \$31.74.

The advance in employment at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel works, and in trade. Construction and some other non-manufacturing groups were quieter. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has increased by 1.6 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has shown a gain of 12.3 p.c.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 or 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,048,957	38,077,440	36.30	39.25	32.40	119.1	122.1	113.5	166.6	184.6	141.5
Animal products - edible	45,837	1,650,189	36.00	38.15	32.62	132.6	147.9	133.4	191.4	226.2	171.0
Fur and products	3,948	141,870	35.93	39.22	28.42	127.0	129.7	121.9	170.7	190.1	131.4
Leather and products	30,620	832,010	27.17	29.75	24.20	106.8	110.4	113.1	152.8	173.1	145.4
Boots and shoes	18,905	489,365	26.89	28.41	23.21	103.7	105.4	110.2	151.2	168.6	144.3
Lumber and its products	76,796	2,449,371	31.89	35.18	27.91	117.3	121.0	109.4	177.9	201.7	142.7
Rough and dressed lumber	43,546	1,455,635	33.43	36.38	29.14	104.8	108.7	94.3	165.5	187.0	128.8
Furniture	15,620	482,999	30.92	34.28	26.53	150.7	151.2	146.9	192.1	213.7	162.2
Other lumber products	17,630	510,737	28.97	32.94	26.40	135.8	139.3	128.8	207.7	242.2	169.6
Plant products - edible	59,232	1,838,260	31.03	32.28	28.23	133.4	149.9	133.4	184.3	215.3	165.0
Pulp and paper products	110,847	4,680,043	42.22	44.28	37.18	137.6	140.5	127.9	195.4	209.1	161.6
Pulp and paper	48,203	2,406,382	49.92	51.50	42.81	132.0	136.3	120.7	206.9	220.5	164.4
Paper products	21,682	678,174	31.28	35.61	28.01	154.4	155.8	148.4	203.4	233.7	169.3
Printing and publishing	40,962	1,595,487	38.95	40.18	35.64	135.9	137.5	128.0	177.5	185.4	156.2
Rubber products	24,362	917,656	37.67	41.41	34.97	143.4	145.6	141.0	230.4	257.2	210.3
Textile products	152,765	4,099,204	26.84	30.14	23.58	109.1	110.7	103.7	163.0	174.3	127.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,482	1,644,591	28.51	31.99	24.81	108.5	107.9	101.5	164.3	182.7	133.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,884	608,175	27.79	31.49	24.63	89.0	88.2	85.1	128.3	144.4	109.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,353	422,791	27.54	31.36	23.96	111.8	111.8	104.2	172.4	196.4	139.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,065	458,345	30.42	33.10	25.10	136.3	136.8	126.4	223.8	244.1	169.6
Hosiery and knit goods	25,738	623,361	24.22	27.13	20.71	118.5	120.3	110.6	158.3	180.1	126.9
Garments and personal furnishings	53,178	1,355,379	25.49	28.99	23.41	109.3	113.6	103.8	146.0	171.6	126.3
Other textile products	16,357	475,873	29.09	32.27	24.23	95.1	97.0	99.8	133.7	151.2	116.9
Tobacco	11,679	285,305	24.43	31.44	21.12	131.4	120.0	130.7	178.7	210.0	153.8
Beverages	18,702	777,431	41.57	41.95	37.01	163.0	162.1	148.0	228.3	229.1	184.0
Chemicals and allied products	40,736	1,671,125	41.02	41.71	35.91	92.8	94.0	92.1	141.2	145.4	123.4
Clay, glass and stone products	20,927	769,763	36.91	40.35	31.92	135.6	139.2	129.0	201.6	226.3	165.4
Electric light and power	26,762	1,142,079	42.68	42.52	39.72	131.4	133.7	118.9	177.1	179.6	147.9
Electrical apparatus	53,399	2,113,422	39.58	41.25	34.38	170.2	170.7	151.0	249.4	260.6	191.7
Iron and steel products	291,162	11,442,243	39.30	44.06	36.01	108.7	109.9	102.9	140.3	159.0	121.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,068	1,644,032	43.19	46.90	37.39	130.3	129.6	123.1	161.5	174.5	126.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,561	1,137,280	38.47	42.75	33.97	115.1	116.4	112.4	154.5	173.6	134.1
Agricultural implements	16,977	719,368	42.31	44.09	37.23	187.0	185.5	155.1	299.4	309.6	223.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,554	4,463,198	40.01	44.70	39.16	98.2	98.3	91.5	120.9	135.2	111.7
Automobiles and parts	45,184	1,753,990	38.82	48.64	39.07	115.4	117.5	97.2	124.9	159.3	101.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,353	783,865	36.71	46.51	33.90	109.1	122.4	113.2	133.9	190.3	126.7
Heating appliances	7,720	277,618	35.96	38.78	29.47	144.0	147.4	123.9	198.3	218.9	138.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,239	453,845	40.38	43.89	36.77	96.6	97.0	82.9	159.8	174.5	127.1
Foundry and machine shop products	8,330	292,995	35.17	42.53	33.02	94.9	94.1	93.4	145.8	174.9	156.8
Other iron and steel products	46,360	1,671,042	36.04	40.96	31.24	103.1	103.4	101.9	132.7	151.3	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	48,636	2,022,924	41.59	43.30	36.35	117.0	118.4	105.9	176.5	185.9	140.9
Non-metallic mineral products	16,168	694,288	45.77	46.84	40.71	118.6	119.7	114.0	184.9	191.0	156.9
Miscellaneous	17,489	551,257	31.52	34.47	27.84	133.6	140.2	138.5	194.9	223.7	176.9
LOGGING	125,201	4,815,391	38.46	39.20	32.35	260.1	256.0	234.0	502.1	503.6	380.5
MINING	78,471	3,182,061	40.55	46.19	36.60	94.2	96.5	86.9	119.7	139.7	96.9
Coal	24,579	905,010	36.82	44.17	30.08	97.5	98.9	97.4	141.0	171.5	115.0
Metallic ores	39,899	1,731,111	43.39	49.55	40.61	83.7	84.3	73.2	100.1	115.2	82.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,993	545,940	39.02	40.67	32.14	131.6	143.2	118.2	190.2	215.2	142.6
COMMUNICATIONS	45,196	1,604,549	35.50	35.00	33.63	172.0	171.2	159.4	223.7	223.2	196.6
Telegraphs	8,247	316,735	38.41	38.43	37.07	121.1	121.8	115.8	182.6	183.8	168.6
Telephones	36,485	1,270,306	34.82	34.95	32.82	187.4	186.2	172.8	235.7	235.1	204.6
TRANSPORTATION	179,324	8,094,719	45.14	45.41	43.06	140.8	141.7	133.6	193.9	196.4	175.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,100	2,410,252	40.10	40.56	36.51	155.3	156.9	149.4	213.4	218.0	187.3
Steam railways operation	91,778	4,618,144	50.32	50.51	49.06	134.1	131.5	131.3	186.2	183.4	177.9
Shipping and stevedoring	27,446	1,066,323	38.85	39.87	35.66	126.7	137.4	104.4	188.7	210.1	143.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	186,597	6,413,870	34.37	36.46	31.00	103.0	122.7	90.0	153.8	194.2	121.3
Building	90,247	3,204,054	35.50	40.62	30.99	136.8	151.6	111.4	168.4	213.5	119.5
Highway	61,187	1,932,126	31.58	32.18	29.13	84.0	117.4	75.6	137.2	195.3	113.8
Railway	35,163	1,277,690	36.34	35.07	33.98	81.3	84.7	80.5	148.7	149.5	137.7
SERVICES	64,833	1,583,674	24.43	24.36	22.19	139.6	140.4	129.9	207.5	213.2	178.4
Hotels and restaurants	42,952	1,009,623	23.51	23.60	21.89	147.5	147.6	135.2	229.8	230.2	199.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	21,881	574,061	26.24	27.57	22.79	126.2	129.0	120.4	177.3	189.5	148.5
TRADE	273,405	8,785,570	32.13	32.06	29.00	147.1	145.6	135.4	199.4	196.9	166.5
Retail	200,782	5,980,185	29.78	29.56	26.75	149.2	146.7	136.5	204.6	199.6	169.0
Wholesale	72,623	2,805,385	38.63	38.79	35.38	144.9	146.1	134.5	189.1	191.5	161.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	72,557,274	36.24	38.28	32.64	126.9	130.7	118.6	178.5	193.9	149.9
FINANCE	83,352	3,111,491	37.33	37.36	35.75	136.6	136.4	128.6	175.8	175.8	159.1
Banks and trust companies	47,003	1,544,901	32.87	32.91	31.88	144.7	144.7	134.7	182.2	182.3	164.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,688	166,954	45.27	45.95	39.78	162.3	163.2	201.6	214.8	219.2	245.1
Insurance	32,661	1,399,636	42.85	42.52	40.84	124.0	123.6	116.4	166.9	166.7	148.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	75,668,765	36.29	38.24	32.77	127.2	130.9	119.0	178.2	193.2	150.2

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Maritime - Manufacturing	47,001	1,558,390	33.16	35.25	29.78	109.7	115.0	108.9	156.7	174.8	139.8
Provinces - Lumber products	4,416	109,038	24.09	28.13	23.56	85.1	92.9	86.8	116.9	145.4	115.5
Pulp and paper products	6,098	253,726	41.61	43.00	36.68	116.0	118.6	109.5	183.3	193.6	162.6
Iron and steel	18,033	685,969	38.04	40.71	33.78	109.5	110.1	112.4	152.4	164.0	138.8
Logging	11,146	439,745	39.45	37.03	29.31	186.2	192.3	184.6	482.7	467.9	355.4
Mining	14,416	465,759	32.31	41.03	23.20	79.7	85.1	78.3	112.4	162.4	79.4
Transportation	19,692	807,839	41.02	39.45	39.81	197.1	149.5	168.2	276.0	199.9	228.9
Construction	24,441	671,816	27.49	29.52	26.73	101.0	142.7	83.2	144.6	219.4	115.5
Trade	17,889	472,125	26.39	27.11	24.30	142.3	141.7	138.0	185.4	189.7	163.7
Maritimes - All Industries	140,743	4,577,769	32.53	33.73	28.93	118.7	126.2	111.2	176.4	194.4	146.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	335,879	11,511,986	34.27	37.31	30.70	115.4	118.9	111.6	165.3	185.5	143.0
Lumber products	16,868	458,771	27.33	31.12	25.72	105.5	111.3	105.9	187.1	222.9	164.2
Pulp and paper products	39,114	1,697,631	43.40	45.77	38.23	131.1	134.2	122.1	195.3	210.8	160.6
Textile products	82,436	2,171,554	26.34	29.52	23.28	112.2	113.7	107.5	167.5	178.9	134.2
Chemicals	16,462	665,613	40.43	41.51	35.92	79.9	81.2	78.1	118.8	124.0	105.5
Iron and steel	70,820	2,695,355	38.06	43.22	35.40	111.9	116.6	111.2	140.8	166.6	130.3
Logging	57,584	2,020,353	35.09	35.69	31.09	268.3	261.0	250.6	686.1	678.9	568.2
Mining	14,219	577,133	40.59	44.32	36.02	113.5	114.9	97.5	140.8	155.6	109.7
Communications	12,081	448,366	37.11	37.81	35.96	190.3	187.1	171.4	222.6	223.0	194.3
Transportation	45,109	2,026,936	44.93	45.39	43.11	131.5	142.1	124.4	184.7	201.7	166.7
Construction	48,799	1,822,803	33.25	34.80	29.67	92.6	119.4	82.7	140.5	189.6	112.3
Services/	17,373	418,748	24.10	25.26	22.18	148.5	147.6	137.5	206.7	215.3	184.2
Trade	64,033	2,030,026	31.70	31.81	28.60	145.4	143.5	134.3	192.3	190.4	160.4
Quebec - All Industries	595,077	20,666,251	34.71	36.82	31.87	125.4	130.7	118.7	181.5	200.9	155.2
Ontario - Manufacturing	517,825	19,417,177	37.50	40.79	33.46	118.8	120.5	111.2	163.3	180.3	136.3
Lumber products	24,771	748,395	30.21	33.49	26.35	114.3	118.8	112.6	162.7	187.5	138.8
Plant products - edible	31,866	968,789	30.40	32.47	27.83	138.1	152.6	131.8	180.8	213.4	156.8
Pulp and paper products	50,580	2,073,471	40.99	43.36	36.53	145.9	148.6	136.4	197.4	212.6	167.0
Textile products	59,004	1,656,816	28.08	31.65	24.45	103.7	105.3	98.7	145.9	167.0	120.0
Chemicals	19,772	821,212	41.53	41.87	35.97	100.4	101.7	102.6	153.4	157.0	133.9
Electrical apparatus	36,878	1,455,701	39.47	41.56	34.78	169.1	169.8	160.8	241.1	254.8	189.0
Iron and steel	166,741	6,651,613	39.88	45.26	36.45	105.3	105.2	95.3	135.1	163.1	112.0
Non-ferrous metal products	28,978	1,190,089	41.07	42.79	36.02	119.7	122.1	111.2	186.3	197.9	152.6
Logging	37,260	1,482,988	39.80	39.66	33.50	366.0	361.6	311.9	608.2	793.8	578.2
Mining	23,992	970,310	40.44	47.38	38.61	77.5	78.6	73.9	88.9	105.6	80.8
Communications	18,325	656,672	35.78	36.07	33.69	183.9	182.6	174.3	238.6	238.8	212.2
Transportation	52,889	2,431,102	45.97	46.45	43.16	139.4	144.6	131.3	185.7	194.6	164.6
Construction	65,148	2,369,894	36.38	39.62	32.32	112.3	119.7	95.0	160.3	186.1	120.6
Services/	25,533	628,783	24.63	24.83	21.68	129.1	130.8	120.3	204.1	208.5	187.2
Trade	109,058	3,579,172	32.82	32.75	29.66	143.2	139.1	130.1	196.7	190.6	162.1
Ontario - All Industries	850,030	31,535,098	37.10	39.63	33.35	125.5	127.1	115.7	171.8	185.8	142.2
Prairie - Manufacturing	70,944	2,561,412	36.10	37.66	32.60	131.2	136.3	126.9	182.9	197.6	168.8
Provinces - Animal products - edible	13,152	470,468	35.77	38.90	31.76	151.2	180.5	150.5	206.4	268.0	183.7
Lumber products	4,491	133,824	29.60	32.49	26.75	118.6	111.5	114.4	168.6	172.8	139.7
Plant products - edible	6,839	230,700	33.73	34.75	30.89	152.4	160.2	153.5	208.1	225.5	188.8
Textile products	4,838	115,641	23.90	26.66	20.67	115.2	116.9	111.0	157.3	177.6	131.6
Iron and steel	21,527	856,567	39.79	39.89	37.09	116.8	116.1	109.7	168.6	167.9	147.3
Mining	16,413	762,370	46.45	49.90	39.82	148.1	150.8	136.8	195.6	214.2	155.8
Communications	6,071	213,043	35.09	34.69	32.48	143.2	146.4	129.8	194.7	196.2	163.3
Transportation	41,059	1,893,984	46.13	46.06	44.46	131.7	132.6	129.6	178.3	179.2	168.8
Construction	29,181	1,046,911	36.68	36.78	32.88	88.4	102.6	80.4	141.7	168.4	118.3
Services/	10,350	246,646	23.83	24.37	22.60	138.2	139.0	131.5	196.4	200.9	181.0
Trade	52,528	1,702,618	32.41	32.45	29.54	148.3	150.3	139.7	198.5	201.3	170.9
Prairies - All Industries	230,125	8,524,007	37.04	37.90	34.08	129.5	133.8	123.4	181.2	191.6	168.9
British - Manufacturing	77,308	3,028,575	39.18	41.49	34.44	136.4	142.1	131.4	188.4	207.6	159.7
Columbia - Animal products - edible	6,251	231,016	36.86	37.39	33.08	130.7	140.1	153.1	187.7	203.6	197.9
Lumber products	26,452	999,343	37.78	41.20	32.81	134.4	141.4	113.4	200.2	219.6	139.8
Plant products - edible	4,841	161,498	33.36	30.26	27.85	136.5	196.5	174.0	217.3	283.8	213.0
Pulp and paper products	9,552	421,438	44.12	47.01	38.42	146.0	148.1	128.7	196.2	211.9	155.3
Iron and steel	14,041	552,739	39.37	44.77	35.75	117.6	120.1	128.8	154.1	178.6	155.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4,200	193,415	46.05	47.03	40.58	127.8	125.6	115.9	166.8	167.4	135.5
Logging	15,632	775,282	49.60	53.22	39.72	165.5	175.6	129.2	208.6	237.5	130.2
Mining	9,431	406,489	43.10	47.82	39.37	93.7	94.6	78.2	115.4	129.2	97.8
Transportation	20,575	934,858	45.44	46.66	42.65	163.5	164.9	153.7	226.1	229.4	212.7
Construction	19,028	702,446	36.92	41.80	32.24	145.9	164.2	135.4	210.2	267.9	171.0
Services/	8,954	238,148	26.60	26.82	24.50	175.8	177.1	157.1	253.8	257.6	210.8
Trade	29,897	1,001,629	33.50	32.37	29.52	164.7	168.2	148.2	238.8	235.7	193.1
B. C. - All Industries	186,009	7,264,149	39.05	40.85	34.57	144.3	150.2	133.7	197.8	215.7	162.5

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
Prince Edward Island											
- Manufacturing	834	24,042	28.85	29.15	26.37	149.7	162.2	144.2	214.2	234.7	194.7
- Trade	729	14,600	20.03	20.48	19.35	127.0	126.5	121.1	145.2	147.6	126.5
- All Industries	3,173	94,035	29.64	30.34	27.81	140.2	155.4	120.4	180.6	214.9	151.7
Nova Scotia											
- Manufacturing	25,971	859,887	33.11	35.61	29.37	107.6	112.4	111.4	147.7	165.9	135.6
- Animal products - edible	2,033	54,824	26.97	31.63	27.09	87.5	110.7	109.5	121.2	179.9	145.2
- Iron and steel	12,225	469,367	38.39	41.85	32.62	99.8	100.3	107.5	143.7	157.9	128.8
- Mining	13,385	450,179	32.14	41.41	22.71	79.9	85.7	78.5	111.4	153.9	77.3
- Coal	12,609	406,417	32.23	41.94	22.46	79.5	83.3	77.5	110.8	151.1	75.2
- Transportation	9,530	353,280	37.07	36.84	34.57	173.3	138.4	137.9	234.6	186.1	174.1
- Steam railway operations	3,631	167,072	46.01	44.20	42.79	108.1	103.3	113.3	169.9	156.0	165.6
- Shipping and stevedoring	4,747	148,281	31.24	28.52	23.08	519.0	209.0	178.6	420.6	251.7	174.1
- Construction	13,635	342,551	25.12	27.44	25.64	80.7	122.0	67.0	113.6	187.5	96.2
- Building	3,312	85,623	25.85	30.19	27.33	66.6	83.7	78.7	78.6	115.4	97.9
- Highway	8,869	209,416	23.61	26.29	23.27	86.6	145.8	58.5	150.3	244.1	86.6
- Retail trade	6,377	154,624	24.25	24.19	21.90	141.4	142.9	136.9	184.4	188.3	162.1
- Wholesale trade	2,751	93,194	33.88	35.67	31.43	141.4	142.5	145.6	175.6	186.4	160.7
- All Industries	75,574	2,334,844	30.89	33.40	27.13	105.3	115.5	100.7	144.3	171.1	120.8
New Brunswick											
- Manufacturing	20,196	674,461	33.40	35.04	30.52	109.6	115.5	103.2	168.2	185.9	144.4
- Lumber products	2,524	63,947	25.34	29.07	23.95	71.9	80.0	71.6	110.5	141.0	105.3
- Pulp and paper products	3,802	172,875	45.47	46.63	39.47	112.3	115.3	103.3	193.9	193.7	148.9
- Iron and steel	5,602	209,382	37.38	38.17	36.50	127.0	127.6	122.0	174.0	178.6	163.3
- Logging	10,416	421,713	40.49	37.77	30.48	209.2	218.6	199.9	519.0	501.3	373.2
- Transportation	9,573	427,596	44.67	41.81	44.07	219.0	151.4	199.9	329.3	213.1	296.8
- Steam railway operations	5,336	264,637	49.59	47.09	48.29	179.6	145.6	184.5	255.8	196.8	255.5
- Construction	10,161	309,268	30.44	32.60	28.19	126.5	162.6	103.6	204.9	282.2	155.6
- Highway	5,079	143,958	28.34	32.01	26.89	120.5	186.6	105.5	235.9	412.5	195.9
- Railway	2,208	79,735	36.11	33.73	32.68	83.5	84.8	78.2	167.6	159.4	142.4
- Retail trade	5,634	133,781	23.75	24.74	21.27	153.8	148.6	140.2	206.2	207.7	168.6
- All Industries	61,996	2,148,892	34.66	34.34	31.26	139.5	142.3	127.8	231.5	234.0	191.6
Manitoba											
- Manufacturing	39,385	1,406,754	35.72	37.20	32.25	124.8	130.0	120.0	172.8	187.4	150.0
- Animal products - edible	5,059	184,340	36.44	39.90	32.14	135.8	170.8	140.7	191.0	262.9	173.5
- Plant products - edible	3,037	100,208	33.00	33.48	30.16	147.5	153.2	140.5	193.4	203.9	169.1
- Pulp and paper products	3,688	136,527	37.02	39.10	34.27	130.3	135.7	119.2	168.5	185.6	146.2
- Textiles	3,944	91,181	23.12	26.26	20.25	113.9	114.6	109.9	148.9	170.1	125.1
- Iron and steel	14,413	574,132	39.83	40.02	36.51	116.4	115.6	110.7	168.9	168.6	147.0
- Transportation	19,601	904,000	46.12	46.54	44.12	137.0	137.2	135.8	187.0	189.0	176.3
- Street railways	7,971	314,013	39.39	39.92	37.22	155.7	156.0	153.4	212.4	215.6	200.5
- Steam railway operations	11,578	588,101	50.79	51.17	48.73	124.8	124.7	125.0	175.8	176.9	169.0
- Construction	9,565	323,061	33.78	35.40	31.55	77.7	92.6	74.9	110.4	137.9	100.3
- Building	3,431	108,509	31.63	38.69	30.84	71.5	84.3	74.5	74.1	107.0	75.0
- Railway	4,354	154,754	35.54	34.70	33.61	78.3	83.7	74.5	140.8	146.9	126.9
- Services	4,413	96,950	22.42	23.32	21.23	155.8	155.2	146.3	203.5	211.1	186.4
- Retail trade	16,932	521,175	30.78	30.82	28.19	156.7	161.3	149.6	206.7	212.9	181.1
- Wholesale trade	6,968	260,093	37.33	37.04	34.23	130.8	132.1	128.9	175.3	175.6	156.9
- All Industries	103,782	3,795,234	36.57	37.44	33.78	125.5	129.8	121.3	173.0	183.2	154.4
Saskatchewan											
- Manufacturing	10,760	393,729	36.59	37.64	33.74	139.1	144.4	133.2	187.8	200.7	163.6
- Animal products - edible	3,675	127,114	34.59	36.39	31.78	179.9	201.1	171.5	245.1	289.3	222.8
- Street railways	4,650	160,730	34.56	34.07	32.34	109.8	115.3	107.8	149.5	154.8	137.3
- Steam railway operations	4,981	275,817	55.37	55.33	54.93	130.4	128.2	126.8	165.7	162.6	159.8
- Construction	8,262	294,812	36.68	35.99	32.36	88.3	109.6	77.3	151.3	189.5	120.0
- Highway	2,445	90,779	37.13	35.85	33.31	77.2	119.0	72.5	141.5	210.4	119.3
- Railway	3,524	130,245	36.96	35.34	34.12	78.3	82.8	70.2	133.1	134.2	110.2
- Retail trade	7,603	230,844	30.36	29.88	27.63	146.6	148.5	133.3	213.4	212.6	177.5
- Wholesale trade	4,215	149,939	35.57	35.49	33.59	122.2	125.2	113.5	174.8	178.9	152.5
- All Industries	45,357	1,652,892	36.44	36.56	34.26	124.9	132.2	116.5	175.8	186.7	153.8
Alberta											
- Manufacturing	20,799	760,929	36.58	38.20	32.68	140.0	144.8	137.9	201.7	218.0	174.4
- Animal products - edible	4,418	159,014	35.99	39.65	31.27	154.7	183.3	151.7	199.3	260.2	171.3
- Plant products - edible	2,655	92,658	34.90	35.32	31.42	155.3	166.2	163.5	226.0	244.7	206.2
- Iron and steel	4,907	183,819	39.50	39.62	37.61	135.9	135.4	123.4	188.6	188.4	163.3
- Mining	12,487	570,830	45.71	49.50	39.12	168.2	171.8	156.1	207.9	230.0	155.6
- Coal	8,405	355,637	42.31	48.17	37.74	157.5	154.3	159.7	200.8	223.8	181.7
- Transportation	11,827	553,447	46.80	46.38	45.43	132.4	133.4	129.6	181.8	181.5	173.9
- Street railways	4,381	176,207	40.22	39.13	36.84	128.5	131.5	126.8	170.8	169.9	155.2
- Steam railway operations	7,315	372,021	50.86	51.02	50.46	133.4	132.3	130.3	190.1	189.3	184.3
- Construction	11,354	429,038	37.79	38.73	34.37	99.0	106.2	87.9	170.6	187.5	137.8
- Highway	4,835	192,613	39.84	40.77	36.64	97.7	103.3	92.6	171.7	185.7	149.5
- Railway	3,119	117,704	37.74	36.75	35.21	71.7	74.6	67.9	140.6	142.2	124.2
- Services	3,849	97,243	25.26	25.70	23.92	125.5	127.1	119.5	173.2	178.5	160.5
- Retail trade	11,739	355,253	30.26	30.72	26.51	155.5	154.3	145.5	219.6	221.0	181.3
- Wholesale trade	5,071	185,314	36.54	37.00	33.71	138.4	139.0	129.6	182.9	185.9	158.5
- All Industries	80,986	3,075,881	37.98	39.27	34.37	138.0	140.5	130.4	196.0	206.3	168.2

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
			Jan. 1			Employment			Payrolls					
			1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
Montreal														
- Manufacturing	181,249	6,339,654	34.98	38.13	31.54	118.8	121.8	119.9	161.6	180.5	144.0			
Plant products - edible	9,802	318,461	32.49	34.08	29.86	111.0	118.8	108.6	169.9	190.7	151.2			
Pulp and paper products	12,540	475,776	37.94	41.28	35.97	149.7	150.0	136.7	197.1	215.0	173.0			
Textiles	36,447	999,297	27.42	30.54	24.26	107.7	110.1	103.8	146.0	168.3	127.4			
Tobacco	6,074	164,464	27.08	33.24	22.58	105.3	109.0	106.6	162.2	210.0	139.5			
Iron and steel	46,849	1,809,833	38.63	43.58	35.40	104.3	106.2	108.6	127.6	146.6	121.8			
Communications	6,173	264,831	42.90	45.58	40.56	193.8	192.8	181.7	224.1	226.3	198.6			
Transportation	14,915	611,086	40.97	43.19	36.84	117.7	145.2	114.1	174.2	226.4	149.8			
Construction	19,803	697,319	35.21	38.58	31.15	166.1	175.7	145.8	216.5	250.0	171.6			
Services ^{1/}	13,121	330,337	25.18	26.33	22.95	152.2	153.1	143.8	209.0	219.9	190.6			
Trade	50,060	1,616,610	32.29	32.31	29.23	149.4	147.5	137.2	189.8	187.6	159.0			
- All Industries	285,544	9,872,270	34.57	37.10	31.25	127.9	131.7	123.4	172.3	190.3	150.4			
Quebec														
- Manufacturing	16,355	507,015	31.00	34.36	29.46	100.3	106.2	88.3	144.5	172.4	120.4			
Iron and steel	3,999	141,235	35.32	46.89	40.27	155.8	175.3	98.4	188.6	281.9	135.9			
Transportation	1,550	52,779	34.05	34.82	33.07	153.9	176.7	137.0	184.2	216.0	163.7			
Construction	3,132	94,684	30.23	34.10	28.47	130.3	147.3	101.9	205.4	282.1	162.5			
Services ^{1/}	1,659	35,853	21.61	22.09	20.30	148.1	152.9	147.5	232.7	245.7	218.7			
Trade	5,423	142,440	26.27	26.98	23.99	152.7	146.0	147.8	197.4	196.6	174.3			
- All Industries	28,735	853,609	29.71	32.69	27.94	115.8	121.8	103.4	163.5	189.3	137.7			
Toronto														
- Manufacturing	167,284	6,331,584	37.85	40.29	33.61	120.0	122.1	115.1	169.0	183.0	143.1			
Plant products - edible	13,766	413,166	30.01	31.85	26.78	126.7	129.1	129.3	160.2	173.2	144.1			
Pulp and paper products	21,194	839,324	39.60	40.57	35.41	137.9	140.9	133.2	182.3	190.8	159.9			
Textiles	19,834	616,314	31.02	33.81	27.85	100.3	102.9	98.9	147.3	164.8	129.7			
Chemicals	10,209	406,451	39.81	40.64	34.07	133.1	134.4	133.9	205.4	211.7	176.0			
Electrical apparatus	16,493	647,701	39.27	41.95	33.59	176.6	178.5	163.1	255.1	275.5	200.7			
Iron and steel	34,289	1,373,056	40.04	43.47	35.44	98.8	98.6	90.3	136.3	147.6	110.3			
Communications	5,354	225,345	42.09	42.98	39.15	180.4	178.3	182.6	220.4	222.6	207.8			
Transportation	11,957	495,302	41.42	40.23	35.59	155.6	160.7	146.8	213.1	213.9	173.2			
Construction	14,182	561,794	39.81	45.72	35.35	160.6	167.5	115.6	197.6	237.7	128.2			
Services ^{1/}	13,257	354,306	26.73	26.78	23.34	123.7	124.5	113.7	204.6	206.2	164.9			
Trade	55,959	1,989,969	35.56	35.47	32.38	149.0	143.0	134.3	200.4	191.8	165.8			
- All Industries	268,022	9,959,849	37.16	39.01	33.17	129.8	130.6	121.0	180.0	190.1	149.3			
Ottawa														
- Manufacturing	10,090	367,449	36.42	37.56	33.34	102.3	102.2	98.0	149.5	154.0	131.5			
Pulp and paper products	3,423	133,805	39.09	41.29	36.45	122.2	121.9	118.0	166.9	176.0	150.3			
Iron and steel	2,095	80,318	38.34	39.28	34.72	64.0	64.0	58.6	110.1	113.0	90.3			
Construction	3,177	94,624	29.78	36.03	28.07	125.8	128.1	133.8	158.8	195.7	159.8			
Services ^{1/}	2,681	59,928	22.35	22.67	19.79	142.3	146.0	137.4	229.3	238.6	199.4			
Trade	6,587	180,859	27.46	27.91	24.20	141.2	140.1	150.0	191.5	192.0	174.2			
- All Industries	24,895	789,954	31.73	33.15	28.98	123.1	123.2	122.4	169.5	177.1	153.8			
Hamilton														
- Manufacturing	49,728	1,980,849	39.83	41.98	34.36	112.3	113.9	103.9	158.7	169.7	127.1			
Textiles	6,977	186,441	26.72	30.20	24.00	100.6	101.7	96.6	134.3	153.6	115.9			
Electrical apparatus	7,265	312,663	43.04	42.94	38.87	137.1	136.9	123.5	224.9	224.1	181.1			
Iron and steel	22,057	988,409	44.61	46.79	37.64	100.5	100.9	91.4	141.9	148.7	108.7			
Construction	3,024	107,299	35.48	39.92	31.10	116.3	121.5	104.6	153.1	179.8	120.6			
Trade	6,445	207,791	31.76	32.47	28.54	139.2	137.4	129.3	189.3	191.6	158.5			
- All Industries	63,066	2,414,731	38.29	40.36	33.36	116.7	118.5	108.0	162.6	173.9	131.3			
Windsor														
- Manufacturing	31,561	1,210,961	38.37	49.08	41.56	113.0	114.4	98.9	110.1	142.6	104.5			
Iron and steel	25,377	965,818	38.10	50.61	43.05	107.9	110.0	91.7	100.1	135.6	97.3			
Construction	1,020	37,333	36.60	42.83	35.55	150.1	171.3	143.3	185.9	248.3	172.2			
Trade	2,915	90,752	31.13	30.62	26.42	149.4	152.5	130.9	171.9	172.7	140.7			
- All Industries	38,039	1,430,791	37.61	46.67	40.05	117.1	119.1	103.7	118.0	148.9	110.2			
Winnipeg														
- Manufacturing	33,095	1,150,725	34.77	36.44	31.08	125.2	131.2	121.0	171.7	188.5	148.5			
Animal products - edible	4,822	177,031	36.71	40.43	32.28	135.1	168.9	140.1	190.1	261.7	172.2			
Plant products - edible	2,833	96,984	33.07	33.60	30.23	145.2	150.8	138.6	191.9	202.6	168.2			
Textiles	3,799	87,852	23.15	26.48	20.36	111.7	112.4	107.7	145.8	168.0	124.1			
Iron and steel	10,798	424,415	39.30	39.22	35.26	113.8	113.8	108.6	166.0	164.6	141.0			
Communications	1,818	58,023	31.92	30.54	28.72	144.5	151.8	129.7	167.9	166.7	135.6			
Transportation	4,680	179,368	38.33	39.34	36.95	160.6	158.1	149.1	204.5	206.7	187.2			
Construction	2,976	96,054	32.28	39.87	30.89	63.9	74.2	65.7	69.3	99.3	68.1			
Services ^{1/}	4,194	92,841	22.14	23.02	20.88	160.4	160.0	150.4	206.5	213.1	187.4			
Trade	21,345	698,924	32.74	32.67	30.08	150.6	154.7	145.5	199.5	204.5	176.7			
- All Industries	68,146	2,277,240	33.42	34.68	30.48	130.7	135.8	126.2	171.5	184.8	151.0			
Vancouver														
- Manufacturing	33,801	1,276,398	37.76	41.48	33.36	136.8	140.0	133.0	183.2	205.8	156.7			
Lumber products	9,406	353,256	37.56	42.24	30.94	152.0	152.7	131.8	201.6	228.0	139.7			
Iron and steel	8,583	331,829	38.66	45.94	34.30	103.5	108.5	113.5	133.3	165.0	135.4			
Communications	3,813	127,003	33.31	32.67	32.06	162.7	162.2	151.1	215.7	210.9	197.3			
Transportation	10,553	442,957	41.97	42.87	39.12	187.8	191.0	191.2	254.0	263.8	241.8			
Construction	8,000	306,269	38.29	44.79	33.46	239.6	263.3	219.9	315.5	405.4	256.7			
Services ^{1/}	6,247	168,359	26.96	27.01	24.99	184.6	184.7	151.6	259.2	260.0	214.4			
Trade	22,292	776,686	34.34	33.17	30.52	163.5	166.6	143.7	243.5	236.5	192.6			
- All Industries	84,764	3,099,307	36.56	38.39	32.85	159.7	163.7	150.0	219.6	236.4	168.0			

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls and Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.		
			Jan. 1 1948			Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
Halifax - Manufacturing	7,371	251,735	34.15	36.66	29.33	100.4	102.7	122.1	150.2	164.8	160.0
Plant products - edible	1,107	28,023	26.31	26.42	24.85	83.1	86.3	75.5	128.0	130.9	114.0
Iron and steel	3,137	115,396	36.79	41.39	29.93	100.5	98.1	168.6	147.3	164.2	186.2
Transportation	4,713	143,830	30.52	28.42	24.89	389.8	235.8	225.1	474.6	287.6	221.8
Construction	2,606	74,794	28.71	31.84	29.41	106.6	133.1	110.8	109.0	150.9	116.8
Services/	990	20,182	20.39	21.54	19.94	89.5	89.7	93.6	120.8	120.0	122.4
Trade	5,454	153,218	28.09	28.55	25.23	138.8	143.7	136.6	180.3	190.5	168.4
Halifax - All Industries	23,491	721,640	30.72	31.91	27.84	130.3	125.8	127.4	176.7	177.2	166.2
Saint John - Manufacturing	5,326	167,091	31.37	34.99	30.33	107.0	110.2	104.8	153.1	175.9	145.2
Iron and steel	1,150	38,378	33.37	40.66	36.07	86.4	95.0	92.8	105.4	140.8	118.7
Trade	3,433	92,519	26.95	27.09	26.21	121.7	119.0	117.1	167.2	164.3	156.4
Saint John - All Industries	15,390	489,841	31.83	31.05	29.88	144.2	127.9	134.6	211.9	183.4	185.4
Sherbrooke - Manufacturing	7,808	213,409	27.33	33.30	23.35	108.6	110.2	103.7	142.2	175.3	118.0
Textiles	4,321	106,152	24.57	30.22	20.61	101.6	102.6	96.9	135.7	168.5	107.5
Iron and steel	2,161	68,890	31.88	40.98	27.06	108.3	110.1	98.3	132.2	172.7	101.9
Sherbrooke - All Industries	10,489	291,997	27.84	32.54	24.06	116.2	118.0	106.1	155.5	184.6	125.0
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	8,047	309,846	38.50	39.88	32.31	128.9	130.1	118.8	176.9	188.0	139.3
Pulp and paper products	3,614	181,334	51.60	52.07	43.66	122.6	126.9	111.5	195.4	204.1	160.4
Textiles	2,157	42,164	19.55	22.15	19.78	92.7	93.3	97.2	104.5	119.8	110.9
Three Rivers - All Industries	10,616	381,066	36.24	37.06	31.26	126.9	136.8	116.9	177.5	195.3	141.4
Kitchener - Manufacturing	16,986	589,524	34.71	38.40	29.15	137.8	139.7	132.2	209.9	235.5	168.6
Animal products - edible	1,362	51,053	37.48	41.01	33.63	126.3	129.4	119.7	193.3	216.6	164.3
Leather products	1,705	54,625	32.04	38.12	32.07	102.6	102.7	100.9	148.2	174.1	143.8
Lumber products	1,876	65,435	34.88	38.98	28.20	148.7	150.7	149.8	224.2	253.9	182.5
Rubber products	6,689	216,771	38.10	40.32	30.65	171.3	174.5	165.6	273.0	294.2	212.1
Textiles	1,711	44,674	26.11	31.98	19.53	99.0	99.4	93.4	149.2	183.6	103.3
Iron and steel	1,259	44,689	35.50	39.70	27.78	121.9	124.3	137.9	175.3	198.9	154.8
Kitchener - All Industries	20,698	720,589	34.80	37.90	29.49	135.7	137.6	128.4	208.6	230.1	166.3
Waterloo - Manufacturing	15,666	548,503	35.01	38.85	29.74	136.4	139.9	129.2	191.9	207.1	163.0
Plant products - edible	2,228	71,370	32.03	31.79	29.45	143.8	154.1	136.8	207.0	219.9	183.8
Pulp and paper products	2,397	80,419	33.55	36.92	28.17	152.7	161.2	150.5	190.5	221.2	160.1
Textiles	1,524	36,193	26.58	27.01	19.98	81.4	82.0	82.8	126.1	129.1	87.9
Iron and steel	4,070	152,621	37.50	40.41	31.78	141.9	142.1	136.3	192.8	207.7	156.0
Trade	3,797	122,214	32.19	31.81	29.31	153.3	154.7	148.7	187.1	186.5	166.8
Waterloo - All Industries	25,651	884,541	34.48	36.88	30.20	143.4	146.6	135.5	194.4	206.6	160.1
London - Manufacturing	6,205	256,379	41.32	45.85	39.91	68.9	70.0	59.9	105.7	119.2	89.1
Pulp and paper products	2,274	119,876	52.72	52.39	43.57	144.8	146.9	133.9	207.4	209.1	158.5
Iron and steel	2,178	73,196	33.61	44.08	40.48	32.2	32.1	28.2	44.1	67.6	46.5
Transportation	1,996	82,352	41.26	44.49	36.08	139.3	152.3	117.2	137.1	161.7	101.2
Trade	2,019	60,841	30.04	31.82	26.05	135.5	130.1	130.1	194.9	195.1	168.4
London - All Industries	12,216	474,610	38.86	42.18	35.26	85.2	87.6	72.3	124.0	138.6	95.2
Regina - Manufacturing	2,375	86,523	36.43	36.49	32.65	104.7	105.3	100.2	134.2	135.0	111.3
Animal products - edible	597	19,658	32.93	32.74	32.81	162.0	162.0	149.2	176.7	175.7	172.8
Trade	5,368	173,121	32.25	31.64	29.23	153.4	160.3	129.8	218.7	224.2	167.6
Regina - All Industries	11,940	396,152	33.18	33.06	30.58	130.1	133.6	117.0	187.5	191.9	154.9
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	2,322	82,456	35.51	38.00	34.00	194.4	204.4	181.4	264.3	297.2	230.4
Animal products - edible	961	35,332	58.77	39.21	34.76	264.7	301.4	244.3	368.9	447.9	321.9
Trade	2,967	92,985	31.34	30.68	29.22	135.2	137.1	126.4	191.8	189.8	174.2
Saskatoon - All Industries	7,831	257,565	32.89	33.77	30.25	154.9	160.7	142.5	230.1	245.2	195.7
Calgary - Manufacturing	7,758	293,906	37.98	38.98	33.85	133.8	137.8	125.7	189.6	200.4	169.2
Animal products - edible	1,315	46,225	35.15	36.72	29.12	147.2	167.1	134.9	181.5	227.0	139.9
Plant products - edible	978	34,051	34.81	36.25	30.89	134.8	138.0	137.1	199.5	212.6	174.1
Iron and steel	2,458	98,385	40.03	39.15	37.45	131.0	129.6	110.5	178.0	172.2	141.0
Construction	1,624	54,704	33.68	35.66	28.76	88.5	96.3	76.0	144.3	166.6	108.6
Trade	7,586	250,439	33.01	33.60	29.86	145.5	141.9	133.3	192.4	190.9	162.2
Calgary - All Industries	21,440	754,393	35.19	36.08	31.81	134.9	136.8	124.3	186.7	194.1	156.7
Edmonton - Manufacturing	7,271	258,564	35.56	38.25	32.01	135.9	149.6	135.0	194.1	230.0	173.0
Animal products - edible	2,881	105,514	36.62	40.84	32.31	149.5	181.5	152.3	209.1	281.8	186.0
Iron and steel	1,829	60,968	37.43	39.44	35.96	138.2	133.1	130.2	192.3	203.6	181.5
Construction	1,643	68,788	35.40	39.49	29.98	165.6	190.7	141.3	208.2	257.5	148.2
Trade	6,580	204,532	31.08	31.45	27.26	173.5	178.0	166.1	230.0	238.6	192.8
Edmonton - All Industries	20,615	691,395	33.54	35.20	30.12	148.2	168.3	140.5	204.3	229.1	173.7
Victoria - Manufacturing	6,421	252,975	39.40	42.41	35.38	168.9	164.1	173.9	227.5	240.7	211.5
Lumber products	1,237	50,209	40.59	45.85	36.55	116.8	116.8	109.0	177.7	192.0	147.7
Iron and steel	3,081	119,264	38.71	43.84	35.81	231.8	222.2	258.3	291.7	316.7	300.7
Transportation	1,231	48,256	39.20	40.02	35.33	198.1	174.9	187.3	241.9	218.1	206.2
Trade	5,327	94,264	28.33	28.66	24.96	154.7	151.9	146.0	206.8	205.3	171.9
Victoria - All Industries	13,733	480,460	34.99	36.85	31.74	167.4	165.3	154.9	219.8	228.5	195.7

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

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
Jan.	1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan.	1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan.	1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	90.4
Jan.	1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan.	1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan.	1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan.	1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan.	1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan.	1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Jan.	1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Jan.	1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Jan.	1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
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
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	160.5	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	173.9	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	143.3	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	138.0	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	184.5
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	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar.	1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr.	1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May	1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June	1	184.5	165.3	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July	1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.9	196.9
Aug.	1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept.	1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct.	1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.5	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov.	1	197.3	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec.	1	199.3	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	180.9	150.2	176.8	188.2	197.2	202.5	166.2	156.5	159.1	185.6	194.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1948.													
		100.0	7.0	.1	3.8	3.1	29.7	42.5	11.5	5.2	2.3	4.0	9.3

Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of 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>
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.6
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	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	162.3	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	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	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.5	189.8	199.0	185.4	189.0	269.3	159.7	226.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1948.

14.3 1.4 13.4 1.2 3.2 1.9 3.4 4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of 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
Jan.	1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan.	1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan.	1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan.	1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan.	1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan.	1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan.	1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan.	1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan.	1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Jan.	1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Jan.	1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Jan.	1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Jan.	1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Jan.	1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb.	1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	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	210.5	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	159.6	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	151.9	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	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar.	1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr.	1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May	1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June	1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July	1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug.	1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept.	1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct.	1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov.	1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec.	1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	200.1	411.8	167.0	167.2	139.1	143.2	240.4	230.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1948.

100.0 52.4 6.3 3.9 2.2 9.0 9.3 3.2 13.7

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

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	52.4	200.1	205.1	190.6	179.9	212.7	226.4	219.6
Animal products - edible	2.3	229.3	255.8	230.7	232.7	228.4	206.9	178.6
Fur and products	.2	157.0	160.3	150.7	153.3	131.9	121.6	121.7
Leather and products	1.6	146.3	151.3	155.0	142.8	135.6	135.1	137.5
Boots and shoes	.9	135.9	138.1	144.4	133.2	125.2	122.0	123.5
Lumber and products	3.8	142.4	146.3	132.3	116.4	115.2	113.4	108.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	121.2	125.3	109.1	93.3	91.1	87.1	90.2
Furniture	.8	168.6	169.2	164.4	140.5	128.8	110.5	108.0
Other lumber products	.9	201.7	206.8	191.2	180.2	195.2	215.0	176.6
Musical instruments	.1	41.1	41.0	39.8	34.2	29.3	34.2	43.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	172.5	200.5	178.5	159.9	165.4	154.1	140.4
Pulp and paper products	5.5	176.6	180.2	164.1	150.0	135.8	133.0	126.0
Pulp and paper	2.4	159.1	164.3	145.5	131.5	119.9	117.7	114.5
Paper products	1.1	258.3	260.7	248.2	231.4	208.1	211.5	184.8
Printing and publishing	2.0	170.1	172.1	160.2	147.0	132.3	127.1	120.5
Rubber products	1.2	193.0	196.0	189.8	178.1	174.1	141.3	128.2
Textile products	7.6	173.9	176.4	165.3	157.4	152.8	153.5	161.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	184.4	183.4	172.4	164.5	153.9	156.5	170.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	112.0	110.9	107.1	107.6	109.7	112.9	125.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	208.2	208.3	194.2	178.5	163.6	169.3	196.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	798.4	801.3	740.3	673.8	566.1	561.0	553.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	169.5	172.1	158.1	151.1	143.9	145.1	134.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	170.9	176.7	161.5	151.6	150.5	150.9	164.3
Other textile products	.8	157.9	161.1	165.5	162.7	171.4	165.1	170.3
Tobacco	.6	140.6	128.4	139.9	143.9	142.2	144.1	173.2
Beverages	.9	335.1	333.3	304.2	281.7	260.1	237.3	235.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	327.1	331.5	324.6	332.1	602.3	618.0	699.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	180.7	185.6	171.9	150.8	131.0	137.5	134.7
Electric light and power	1.3	196.9	200.4	178.2	164.1	143.0	137.5	136.5
Electrical apparatus	2.7	362.8	363.8	321.7	273.1	308.9	329.0	282.3
Iron and steel products	14.6	216.4	218.7	204.7	200.0	299.5	345.9	328.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	275.2	273.7	260.0	248.4	247.4	252.1	258.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	259.2	262.1	253.2	222.3	219.9	228.2	255.3
Agricultural implements	.8	201.8	200.2	167.3	161.0	130.7	129.6	129.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	177.8	178.1	165.7	156.8	277.9	312.9	272.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	296.1	301.3	249.2	186.4	289.0	304.1	310.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	436.7	489.8	453.1	613.4	1196.4	1567.5	1429.1
Heating appliances	.4	228.1	233.5	196.3	190.7	177.1	166.3	160.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	218.5	219.5	187.5	178.1	285.8	297.9	329.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	220.5	218.7	217.0	198.1	233.2	278.7	321.2
Other iron and steel products	2.3	221.4	222.1	218.9	212.0	324.8	409.6	451.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	339.9	344.1	307.8	281.6	382.2	489.9	465.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	213.1	215.1	204.9	213.2	208.2	212.6	198.8
Miscellaneous	.8	282.1	296.9	295.2	281.9	352.2	364.3	380.8
LOGGING	6.3	411.8	405.2	370.5	344.4	313.0	260.7	249.6
MINING	3.9	167.0	171.0	154.0	149.1	146.4	156.1	162.4
Coal	1.2	89.2	90.5	89.1	96.3	91.2	98.1	93.6
Metallic ores	2.0	311.4	313.6	274.5	257.8	256.8	285.9	319.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	211.9	230.8	191.3	157.5	162.8	152.7	152.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	167.2	166.4	154.9	127.1	110.7	105.1	103.2
Telegraphs	.4	139.9	140.7	133.9	137.4	128.7	129.2	128.3
Telephones	1.8	172.8	171.7	159.3	123.9	105.8	98.5	96.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	139.1	140.0	132.0	125.2	122.3	117.5	107.8
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	227.5	229.9	218.8	198.3	192.7	178.8	162.7
Steam railway operation	4.6	115.2	113.0	112.8	111.7	107.7	105.4	97.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	120.2	130.4	99.1	89.2	97.3	93.5	84.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	143.2	170.5	125.1	107.7	98.2	105.8	132.1
Building	4.5	193.0	213.9	157.2	120.9	87.2	113.3	190.9
Highway	3.1	151.4	211.6	136.3	113.6	115.8	119.3	117.5
Railway	1.7	81.6	85.0	80.8	88.8	93.3	85.2	85.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.2	240.4	241.8	223.7	207.3	201.1	194.3	180.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.1	244.4	244.5	225.1	205.6	204.0	195.6	174.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	232.8	236.8	221.1	210.7	195.9	191.9	189.7
TRADE	13.7	230.6	228.3	212.3	193.6	180.8	172.0	169.8
Retail	10.1	245.6	241.5	224.6	205.3	192.9	184.8	185.1
Wholesale	3.6	197.4	199.0	183.7	165.6	150.7	139.1	129.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	193.7	199.6	181.0	168.2	180.4	185.7	183.7
FINANCE	-	158.6	158.4	149.3	135.5	128.4	125.8	123.3
Banks and trust companies	-	161.1	161.0	149.9	137.6	132.6	129.9	128.5
Brokerage and stock market	-	200.1	201.2	248.5	218.1	149.4	124.7	99.8
Insurance	-	151.7	151.2	142.4	127.9	121.4	119.9	117.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	192.0	197.6	179.5	166.5	177.9	182.8	180.7

1/ The "Relative Weight", as given just above, 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	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943
Maritime - Manufacturing		33.4	166.9	176.1	165.8	171.1	201.1	209.3	189.5
Provinces	Lumber products	3.1	95.3	104.0	97.2	86.2	101.1	116.7	101.5
	Pulp and paper products	4.3	217.0	221.7	204.8	199.0	188.0	200.7	184.1
	Textile products	3.5	129.9	131.1	111.5	108.3	109.0	106.7	115.9
	Iron and steel	12.8	200.5	201.6	205.8	250.4	330.6	363.4	323.5
	Other manufactures	9.7	170.1	190.4	171.0	150.9	159.9	149.0	132.9
	Logging	7.9	483.8	499.5	479.3	423.7	448.0	432.4	472.2
Mining		10.2	94.8	101.2	93.1	105.4	93.6	100.6	98.4
Communications		2.5	149.0	150.4	137.0	131.7	128.5	123.1	117.4
Transportation		14.0	167.9	128.5	143.3	153.8	173.7	167.1	135.1
Construction		17.4	255.5	361.0	210.3	183.1	203.5	221.1	259.5
Services2/		1.9	258.9	261.4	259.3	278.9	290.4	292.4	274.0
Trade		12.7	240.1	239.1	232.8	224.9	202.4	188.0	195.0
Maritimes - All Industries		100.0	180.9	192.3	169.4	169.5	182.5	186.3	180.0
Quebec - Manufacturing		56.4	200.7	206.8	194.0	181.6	222.4	242.5	232.5
Provinces	Lumber products	2.8	151.8	160.1	152.4	136.9	126.8	118.1	117.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.8	163.1	166.9	151.9	140.9	129.8	126.0	118.6
	Textile products	13.8	201.5	204.2	193.1	181.8	180.3	177.2	184.8
	Iron and steel	11.9	215.1	224.3	213.9	203.1	319.4	389.3	332.6
	Other manufactures	21.3	216.5	223.8	209.1	194.6	251.5	273.2	276.0
	Logging	9.7	611.7	595.0	571.3	509.5	484.7	427.8	384.8
Mining		2.4	334.6	338.6	287.3	275.2	280.8	311.1	302.0
Communications		2.0	174.1	171.2	156.8	125.3	106.7	99.0	99.8
Transportation		7.6	125.2	136.4	119.4	109.8	101.8	100.4	95.0
Construction		8.2	112.1	144.6	100.2	85.9	82.7	88.9	130.5
Services2/		2.9	220.5	219.2	204.2	186.7	183.1	181.9	168.1
Trade		10.8	240.0	236.9	221.8	200.4	189.1	189.4	184.1
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	197.2	205.6	186.7	171.8	191.1	201.3	198.7
Ontario - Manufacturing		60.9	203.9	206.8	190.8	177.1	206.7	214.2	213.8
Provinces	Lumber products	2.9	114.3	118.8	112.6	101.2	103.1	102.4	92.6
	Pulp and paper products	6.0	183.4	186.8	171.5	153.6	135.0	132.1	125.1
	Textile products	6.9	146.1	148.3	139.1	135.2	125.9	131.2	138.7
	Iron and steel	19.6	234.5	234.2	212.2	196.0	290.4	312.9	322.7
	Other manufactures	25.5	232.4	237.6	221.1	205.7	223.3	224.7	217.4
	Logging	4.4	406.5	400.7	345.6	354.2	261.7	166.6	185.6
Mining		2.8	243.4	246.7	231.9	207.9	211.5	217.9	257.7
Communications		2.2	165.3	164.1	156.7	118.8	99.3	91.5	89.5
Transportation		6.2	132.0	136.9	124.3	118.4	116.8	112.1	103.5
Construction		7.7	164.9	175.7	139.5	121.6	99.8	100.5	117.8
Services2/		3.0	257.5	280.9	240.0	224.7	224.2	217.4	203.1
Trade		12.8	236.4	229.6	214.8	194.7	182.0	169.6	173.2
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	202.5	205.0	186.7	172.2	184.2	185.4	187.5
Prairie - Manufacturing		30.8	182.6	189.7	176.7	175.7	189.3	197.6	182.8
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	167.2	157.2	161.3	140.8	142.6	135.6	188.7
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	137.5	141.4	127.6	114.6	106.5	101.6	99.1
	Textile products	2.1	226.8	230.1	218.6	193.4	212.6	199.4	222.1
	Iron and steel	9.3	129.3	128.5	121.4	116.7	142.1	178.9	163.3
	Other manufactures	15.0	258.6	280.5	254.9	269.4	279.2	264.0	241.2
	Logging	1.6	206.3	135.9	205.4	193.8	196.7	163.3	218.0
Mining		7.1	180.1	183.5	166.3	146.4	153.3	158.0	148.5
Communications		2.8	158.2	161.8	143.4	136.0	122.4	119.5	115.0
Transportation		17.9	145.5	146.5	143.2	138.5	134.4	128.6	118.7
Construction		12.7	115.6	134.1	105.2	95.0	82.8	92.1	89.6
Services2/		4.5	224.9	226.1	213.9	198.5	185.1	173.4	157.9
Trade		22.8	195.5	198.1	184.1	171.4	162.6	152.3	143.7
Prairies - All Industries		100.0	166.2	171.7	158.3	150.6	149.2	149.5	140.6
British Columbia - Manufacturing		41.6	216.2	225.2	208.2	202.3	244.5	281.9	263.2
Provinces	Lumber products	14.2	189.1	190.1	152.4	128.9	124.0	121.1	125.9
	Pulp and paper products	5.1	217.0	220.1	191.3	177.9	165.8	161.3	156.2
	Textile products	.9	240.6	248.1	210.6	194.8	195.6	189.9	188.3
	Iron and steel	7.6	289.0	295.0	316.5	428.9	798.9	1115.4	1001.4
	Other manufactures	13.8	216.4	238.8	233.3	203.4	191.0	183.3	170.3
	Logging	8.4	200.9	213.2	156.8	136.0	145.1	151.7	109.6
Mining		5.1	110.3	111.3	92.1	93.3	85.6	96.6	100.1
Communications		2.8	185.5	183.5	173.8	148.3	136.9	139.9	138.2
Transportation		11.0	155.8	157.2	156.0	133.7	124.2	112.8	107.6
Construction		10.2	153.0	172.2	142.0	106.1	95.7	117.4	171.3
Services2/		4.8	251.4	253.3	224.6	196.5	176.3	161.9	151.9
Trade		16.1	261.6	267.1	235.3	207.0	187.9	179.3	173.7
B. C. - All Industries		100.0	194.7	202.6	180.4	163.7	173.9	190.2	185.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

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	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943
Montreal	- Manufacturing	63.5	189.7	194.3	187.7	176.3	211.3	236.8	219.4
	Plant products - edible	3.4	169.8	171.0	168.4	142.7	148.2	139.6	145.0
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	185.0	185.4	169.0	161.8	147.4	141.5	132.3
	Textiles	12.8	171.2	174.9	165.0	154.4	157.2	166.6	166.2
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.1	180.1	184.5	175.1	172.0	174.1	171.1	190.2
	Iron and steel	16.4	191.9	195.4	199.8	193.8	311.5	379.9	322.3
	Other manufactures	22.4	210.0	215.8	205.7	184.2	199.9	226.4	210.7
	Communications	2.2	126.0	125.3	118.1	92.1	76.3	69.4	68.6
	Transportation	5.2	119.0	146.8	115.4	95.9	83.5	80.5	80.1
	Construction	6.9	111.3	118.1	98.0	77.7	68.0	55.3	71.5
	Trade	17.5	233.5	230.6	214.4	193.9	183.5	184.2	177.7
Montreal	- All Industries	100.0	180.6	185.8	174.1	158.8	177.1	191.2	180.5
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.9	188.7	199.7	166.1	170.6	298.9	374.0	321.1
	Leather products	10.4	113.3	120.0	122.9	116.1	106.9	107.5	108.1
	Other manufactures	46.5	221.8	234.6	185.3	194.7	386.2	490.4	414.5
	Transportation	5.4	108.2	121.9	94.5	83.3	88.1	83.0	76.4
	Construction	10.9	206.8	232.7	161.0	161.7	149.2	151.3	201.5
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	189.8	199.7	169.5	167.1	237.5	277.8	250.0
Toronto	- Manufacturing	62.4	195.2	198.6	187.3	178.6	215.4	228.2	223.2
	Plant products - edible	5.1	188.8	192.3	192.7	172.0	171.6	161.7	147.6
	Printing and publishing	7.9	206.2	210.7	199.2	184.0	165.1	159.6	146.2
	Textiles	7.4	120.4	123.5	118.7	117.2	112.5	115.0	121.9
	Iron and steel	12.8	229.8	229.3	210.1	205.0	368.3	423.7	430.4
	Other manufactures	29.2	212.9	217.7	204.6	195.0	225.2	231.8	221.6
	Communications	2.0	127.9	126.4	129.6	97.0	78.1	73.3	72.8
	Transportation	4.5	161.7	167.0	152.5	141.0	154.6	126.1	114.5
	Construction	5.3	217.6	226.9	155.5	133.9	102.5	105.1	108.0
	Trade	20.9	219.5	210.7	197.8	177.6	163.4	156.7	159.5
Toronto	- All Industries	100.0	199.0	200.2	185.5	173.0	192.9	198.0	194.3
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	40.5	153.4	153.2	146.9	142.1	173.5	169.5	166.5
	Lumber products	2.0	47.4	48.2	54.0	46.3	44.7	47.7	45.8
	Pulp and paper	13.7	142.2	141.9	137.3	132.0	127.8	134.9	125.0
	Other manufactures	24.8	198.5	198.1	187.2	183.4	253.5	236.2	238.2
	Construction	12.8	203.0	206.8	215.9	155.0	120.5	108.5	137.9
	Trade	26.5	244.9	241.6	258.5	239.7	229.7	201.7	198.4
Ottawa	- All Industries	100.0	185.4	185.5	184.4	168.6	174.7	165.7	164.9
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	78.9	185.9	188.6	172.0	167.9	185.9	190.5	203.7
	Textiles	11.1	108.1	109.3	103.8	102.9	99.1	104.1	103.5
	Electrical apparatus	11.5	222.0	221.7	199.9	190.4	214.0	206.6	198.4
	Iron and steel	35.0	214.2	215.1	194.9	195.5	242.0	260.8	300.9
	Other manufactures	21.3	199.6	208.1	189.1	177.3	170.3	158.6	153.9
	Construction	4.8	177.8	185.4	159.9	154.0	110.5	77.0	122.3
	Trade	10.4	211.3	208.5	196.3	187.4	176.2	159.6	163.2
Hamilton	- All Industries	100.0	189.0	191.8	174.8	169.1	179.8	180.0	192.6
Windsor	- Manufacturing	83.0	292.2	296.9	255.8	189.2	318.2	340.2	358.5
	Iron and steel	68.7	304.5	310.6	258.9	176.8	343.5	376.5	400.9
	Other manufactures	16.3	250.5	246.5	245.1	231.2	233.0	218.1	215.7
	Construction	2.7	102.5	117.0	97.9	70.6	93.3	85.6	98.8
Windsor	- All Industries	100.0	269.3	273.9	238.4	181.3	284.2	299.2	312.7
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	48.6	168.3	176.3	162.6	159.7	181.7	186.6	171.5
	Animal products - edible	7.1	261.4	326.8	271.0	329.2	325.6	266.6	225.1
	Printing and publishing	4.7	140.5	147.2	127.1	114.6	106.5	103.7	98.3
	Textiles	5.6	224.5	225.9	216.4	193.4	218.0	204.2	228.8
	Iron and steel	15.9	126.6	126.5	120.8	111.0	142.9	171.9	138.9
	Other manufactures	15.3	197.0	200.7	188.8	186.1	214.7	213.4	219.0
	Transportation	6.9	116.4	114.6	108.1	103.9	94.0	85.0	78.6
	Construction	4.4	98.9	114.8	101.7	83.2	43.4	42.8	85.2
	Trade	31.3	168.1	172.6	162.4	153.0	142.0	131.5	126.0
Winnipeg	- All Industries	100.0	159.7	165.9	154.2	147.5	149.8	147.2	140.0
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	38.9	253.7	259.5	246.6	262.9	353.8	462.8	424.3
	Lumber products	11.1	199.4	200.4	169.1	140.5	127.7	120.6	112.9
	Other manufactures	28.8	283.5	291.9	287.1	326.9	486.5	643.0	581.9
	Communications	4.5	176.9	176.3	164.2	137.7	124.8	121.4	118.7
	Transportation	12.4	167.2	159.9	160.0	127.3	114.2	94.2	92.6
	Construction	9.4	189.8	208.5	174.2	112.0	83.7	102.9	135.3
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	252.8	253.1	221.4	194.6	175.7	162.9	151.8
	Trade	26.3	262.2	267.3	230.5	206.8	187.0	183.0	173.1
Vancouver	- All Industries	100.0	225.6	232.3	212.9	197.5	222.9	256.3	242.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Jan. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

Industries	Jan. 1, 1948					Dec. 1, 1947		Jan. 1, 1947	
	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	1,048,957	813,838	235,119	77.6	22.4	77.0	23.0	76.9	23.1
Animal products - edible	45,837	37,623	8,214	82.1	17.9	81.8	18.2	82.0	18.0
Fur and products	3,948	2,430	1,518	61.6	38.4	61.2	38.8	62.9	37.1
Leather and products	30,620	19,178	11,442	62.6	37.4	62.3	37.7	61.7	38.3
Boots and shoes	18,905	10,989	7,916	58.1	41.9	58.2	41.8	58.0	42.0
Lumber and products	76,796	70,588	6,208	91.9	8.1	91.9	8.1	91.3	8.7
Rough and dressed lumber	43,546	41,157	2,389	94.5	5.5	94.4	5.6	94.3	5.7
Furniture	15,620	14,185	1,435	90.8	9.2	90.7	9.3	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	17,630	15,246	2,384	86.5	13.5	86.4	13.6	85.7	14.3
Plant products - edible	59,232	39,411	19,821	66.5	33.5	62.9	37.1	67.4	32.6
Pulp and paper products	110,847	88,788	22,059	80.1	19.9	80.0	20.0	79.2	20.8
Pulp and paper	48,203	45,777	2,426	95.0	5.0	94.9	5.1	93.9	6.1
Paper products	21,682	13,876	7,806	64.0	36.0	64.3	35.7	62.3	37.7
Printing and publishing	40,962	29,135	11,827	71.1	28.9	70.3	29.7	70.8	29.2
Rubber products	24,362	13,167	6,195	74.6	25.4	74.0	26.0	74.3	25.7
Textile products	152,755	69,674	83,081	45.6	54.4	44.9	55.1	45.7	54.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,482	35,105	22,377	61.1	38.9	60.8	39.2	62.4	37.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,884	13,202	8,682	60.3	39.7	60.2	39.8	61.0	39.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,353	8,800	6,553	57.3	42.7	57.0	43.0	59.1	40.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,065	9,631	5,434	63.9	36.1	63.5	36.5	65.6	34.4
Hosiery and knit goods	25,738	9,251	16,487	35.9	64.1	35.4	64.6	36.5	63.5
Garments and personal furnishings	53,178	16,260	36,928	30.6	69.4	29.9	70.1	30.5	69.5
Other textile products	16,357	9,068	7,289	55.4	44.6	54.7	45.3	51.2	48.8
Tobacco	11,679	5,210	6,469	44.6	55.4	41.4	58.6	45.2	54.8
Beverages	18,702	16,119	2,583	86.2	13.8	85.7	14.3	85.1	14.9
Chemicals and allied products	40,736	30,829	9,907	75.7	24.3	75.3	24.7	72.8	27.2
Clay, glass and stone products	20,827	18,350	2,477	88.1	11.9	87.8	12.2	86.7	13.3
Electric light and power	26,762	23,836	2,926	89.1	10.9	89.3	10.7	88.7	11.3
Electrical apparatus	53,399	36,881	16,518	69.1	30.9	68.5	31.5	68.3	31.7
Iron and steel products	291,162	269,516	21,646	92.6	7.4	92.5	7.5	92.0	8.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,068	36,233	1,835	95.2	4.8	95.2	4.8	94.2	5.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,561	26,318	3,243	89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1	88.7	11.3
Agricultural implements	16,977	16,185	792	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	95.0	5.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,554	105,126	6,428	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	94.4	5.6
Automobiles and parts	45,184	40,253	4,931	89.1	10.9	89.0	11.0	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,353	20,681	672	96.9	3.1	97.3	2.7	96.3	3.7
Heating appliances	7,720	7,239	481	93.8	6.2	92.2	7.8	92.1	7.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,239	10,366	873	92.2	7.8	92.0	8.0	91.4	8.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,330	7,903	427	94.9	5.1	94.7	5.3	93.8	6.2
Other iron and steel products	46,360	39,465	6,895	85.1	14.9	84.9	15.1	84.1	15.9
Non-ferrous metal products	48,636	41,647	6,989	85.6	14.4	85.2	14.8	84.0	16.0
Non-metallic mineral products	15,168	13,767	1,401	90.8	9.2	91.0	9.0	91.1	8.9
Miscellaneous	17,489	11,824	5,665	67.6	32.4	65.8	34.2	66.9	33.1
LOGGING	125,201	122,967	2,234	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6
MINING	78,471	76,845	1,626	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,579	24,338	241	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9	98.8	1.1
Metallic ores	39,899	39,092	807	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,993	13,415	578	95.9	4.1	96.2	3.8	95.7	4.3
COMMUNICATIONS	45,196	21,378	23,818	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	45.0	55.0
Telegraphs	8,247	6,631	1,616	80.4	19.6	80.1	19.9	78.1	21.9
Telephones	36,485	14,408	22,077	39.5	60.5	39.7	60.3	37.1	62.9
TRANSPORTATION	179,324	168,146	11,178	93.8	6.2	93.7	6.3	93.4	6.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,100	55,530	4,570	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	92.2	7.8
Steam railway operation	91,778	86,212	5,566	93.9	6.1	93.7	6.3	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	27,446	26,404	1,042	96.2	3.8	96.3	3.7	96.1	3.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	186,597	182,787	3,810	98.0	2.0	98.3	1.7	97.9	2.1
Building	90,247	87,885	2,362	97.4	2.6	97.7	2.3	97.2	2.8
Highway	61,187	59,859	1,328	97.8	2.2	98.4	1.6	97.8	2.2
Railway	35,163	35,043	120	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	64,833	30,859	33,974	47.6	52.4	47.1	52.9	45.5	54.5
Hotels and restaurants	42,952	21,494	21,458	50.0	50.0	49.6	50.4	48.8	51.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	21,881	9,365	12,516	42.8	57.2	42.4	57.6	39.1	60.9
TRADE	273,405	156,979	116,426	57.4	42.6	57.4	42.6	56.1	43.9
Retail	200,782	101,254	99,528	50.4	49.6	50.3	49.7	49.2	50.8
Wholesale	72,623	55,725	16,898	76.7	23.3	78.3	21.7	75.8	24.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	1,573,799	428,185	78.6	21.4	78.8	21.2	78.0	22.0
FINANCE	83,352	44,048	39,304	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	53.6	46.4
Banks and trust companies	47,003	22,828	24,175	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	49.5	50.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,688	2,401	1,287	65.1	34.9	64.7	35.3	65.0	35.0
Insurance	32,661	18,819	13,842	57.6	42.4	57.7	42.3	58.2	41.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	1,617,847	467,489	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	77.0	23.0

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. 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. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

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 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, on the average, 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 a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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