

C-1 72 002
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 SECTION



DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
January 11, 1949

CONTENTS.

Page

Explanation of the methods used in Preparing the Monthly Statistics of
Employment and Payrolls.

I

TEXTUAL SUMMARIES.

1. General Summary	1
2. Industrial Summary	7
3. Provincial Summary	13
4. Summary for Leading Cities	15

TABLES.

Table A. Summary table showing the industrial and geographical distribution of employees and the weekly payrolls reported by leading firms at Nov.1, 1948, with index numbers based on June 1, 1941 as 100	2
Table B. Index Numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings, based on June 1, 1941 as 100, in certain broad groups of industries, with per capita weekly earnings, monthly from 1944	4
Table C. Summary table showing geographical and industrial distribution of men and women employees reported by leading firms at Nov.1, 1948	6

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION of employees and payrolls reported at Nov.1: average weekly earnings: indexes of employment and payrolls based on June 1, 1941, with comparative data, for:-

Table 1. The Dominion as a Whole	20
Table 2. The Five Economic Areas	21
Table 3. The Three Maritime and Three Prairie Provinces	22
Table 4. The Eight Cities with Populations exceeding 100,000	23
Table 5. The Twelve Cities with Populations of 35,000 to 100,000 ...	24

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT (1926=100), with comparisons from earlier years, for:

Table 6. Canada, the Economic Areas and Provinces	25
Table 7. The Eight Largest Cities	26
Table 8. The Principal Industrial Groups	27
Table 9. Some 60 Industries or Industrial Groups in Canada as a Whole	28
Table 10. Leading Industries in the Economic Areas	29
Table 11. Leading Industries in the Eight Largest Cities	30

SEX DISTRIBUTION

Table 12. Sex Distribution of Employees Reported in Canada at Nov.1, 1948, with Comparative Data for a month and a year earlier	31
---	----

CHARTS.

Chart 1. Trends of employment in the Major Non-Agricultural Industries in Canada, 1929-1948 - facing page	1
Chart 2. Trends of Employment, Payrolls and Average Earnings in the Nine Major Industries, 1943-1948	8
Chart 3. Trends of Employment in Manufacturing, 1927-1948	10
Chart 4. Trends of Employment, Monthly, 1929, 1933 and 1939-1948	12

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.

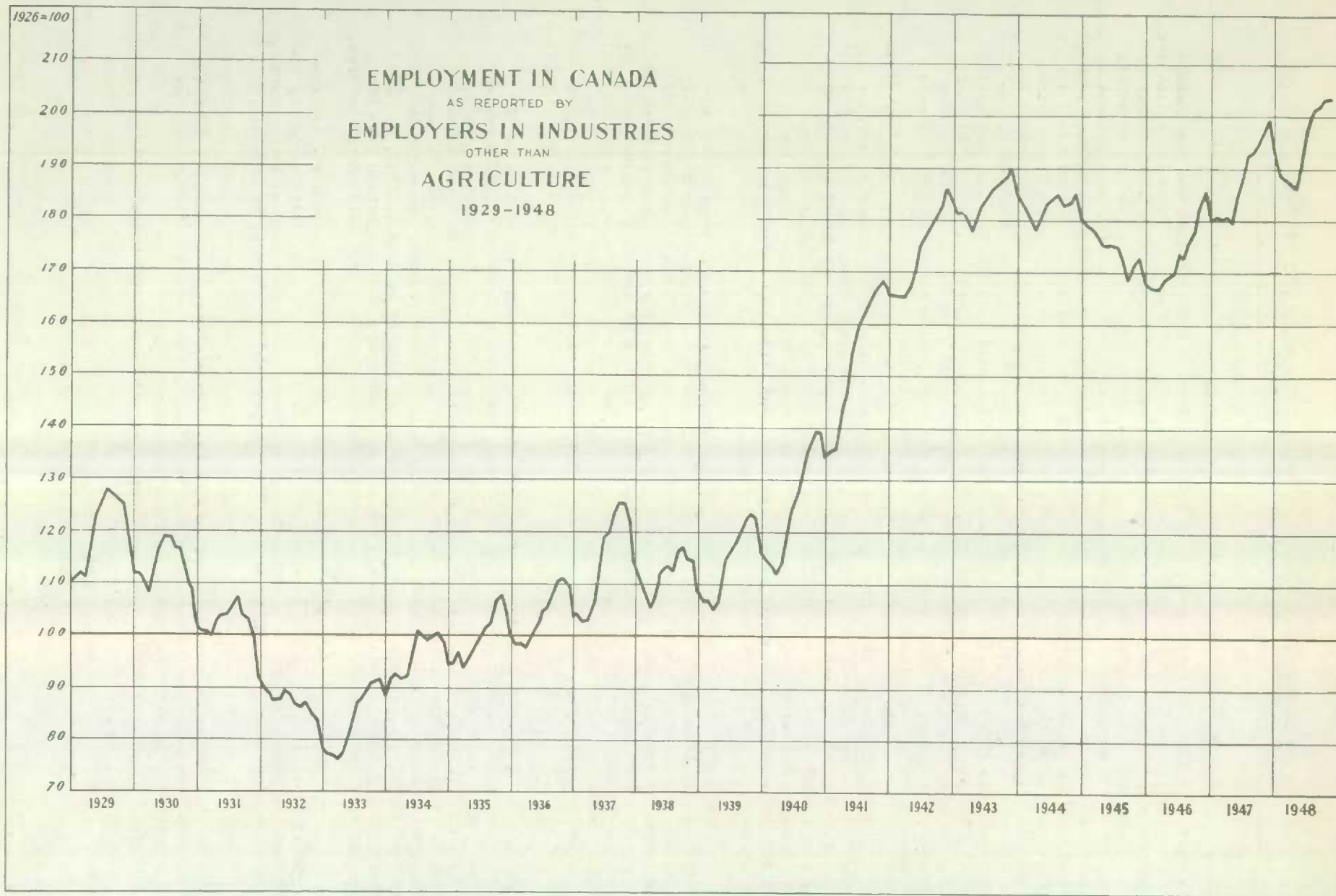
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The 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.



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

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:

Herbert Marshall

Director, Labour and Prices Division:

H.F. Greenway

Chief, Employment Statistics Section:

M.E.K. Roughsedge

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further small increase in industrial employment in the Dominion at the beginning of November, when the advance was the sixth in as many months. The percentage rise in the index number between May 1 and Nov. 1 in 1948 was rather less than in the corresponding months in 1947, although it slightly exceeded the average increase recorded in the same period in the years, 1939-47, and was also greater than that generally indicated in pre-war years.

The 19,488 leading establishments^{1/} co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls in the eight major industrial divisions reported a gain of 0.1 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Oct. 1. This increase was accompanied by that of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by these firms. An advance in employment between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 is usual according to the experience of the years since 1938. The latest gain, however, was not equal to the average at the beginning of November in the last nine years.

Improvement over Oct. 1 was noted at the date under review in logging, mining and trade, in which recorded employment rose by 19.6 p.c., 0.7 p.c. and 2.6 p.c., respectively. The trend in the remaining major industrial classes was downward. The percentage losses varied from 2.4 p.c. in construction and 3.8 p.c. in the service industries for which data are available, to 0.8 p.c. in communications and 0.9 p.c. in manufacturing. Within the last-named group, there were marked increases in the textile division, with smaller advances in the paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured product and some other industries. Lumber and pulp and paper mills, vegetable food-processing and iron and steel plants, however, showed curtailment, which in some cases was seasonal. The seasonal factor also influenced the changes in many other industries.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948, Nov. 1, 1947 and Nov. 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
							Employment				Payrolls			
			Nov.1 1948	Oct.1 1948	Nov.1 1947	Nov.1 1946	Nov.1 1948	Oct.1 1948	Nov.1 1947	Nov.1 1946	Nov.1 1948	Oct.1 1948	Nov.1 1947	Nov.1 1946
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Maritime Provinces	151,820	5,646,896	37.19	37.16	33.60	30.76	127.4	126.5	126.8	117.5	216.8	214.9	194.6	164.7
Prince Edward Island	3,403	116,454	34.22	33.33	30.12	28.58	150.4	153.7	149.8	130.4	236.1	235.0	207.0	170.2
Nova Scotia	88,237	3,277,607	37.15	37.13	33.47	30.98	122.7	122.5	120.0	115.4	202.0	201.6	177.9	157.8
New Brunswick	60,180	2,252,835	37.43	37.42	33.97	30.61	134.2	131.9	137.1	120.6	241.6	237.1	222.9	176.4
Quebec	627,179	25,265,443	40.28	40.08	36.27	32.31	131.7	130.8	129.6	120.2	221.5	218.8	196.0	161.9
Ontario	877,886	38,184,358	43.60	43.04	38.99	33.58	129.2	129.1	126.4	114.8	207.2	205.0	180.3	141.9
Prairie Provinces	250,538	10,743,220	42.88	42.47	37.71	34.22	140.5	140.9	132.6	127.7	227.5	225.9	188.9	165.0
Manitoba	112,060	4,751,624	42.40	42.56	37.36	34.06	135.0	134.2	128.9	126.2	216.0	215.4	181.6	161.9
Saskatchewan	48,244	1,971,479	40.86	40.44	36.57	33.15	131.9	134.3	131.9	126.3	208.0	209.4	186.3	181.3
Alberta	90,234	4,020,117	44.56	43.45	38.85	35.07	153.3	154.3	138.2	130.4	255.1	250.4	200.9	171.6
British Columbia	203,111	9,146,620	45.03	44.28	40.66	36.50	156.8	159.2	150.6	135.1	247.7	247.4	214.8	173.3
CANADA	2,110,534	88,986,537	42.16	41.80	37.79	33.33	133.3	133.1	129.5	119.6	217.8	215.7	189.7	154.4
(b) Cities														
Montreal	302,310	12,367,981	40.91	40.59	36.74	33.33	134.8	133.6	129.6	123.6	213.4	209.8	185.6	160.6
Quebec City	31,084	1,085,400	34.92	34.77	32.70	28.70	123.1	124.3	121.3	106.8	203.9	205.0	188.1	146.2
Toronto	274,542	11,792,959	42.96	42.60	38.59	33.69	132.4	130.6	128.2	118.4	212.2	207.6	184.6	147.4
Ottawa	27,152	977,728	36.01	35.53	32.67	29.46	133.6	130.4	121.4	119.9	207.6	200.0	172.1	152.6
Hamilton	67,200	2,951,493	43.92	44.12	38.70	33.17	123.8	122.5	117.2	106.8	197.9	196.8	164.8	129.0
Windsor	40,922	2,102,576	51.38	51.90	45.60	36.90	125.4	127.0	121.2	104.7	173.1	177.0	148.1	102.4
Winnipeg	71,324	2,749,502	38.55	38.56	34.21	31.07	137.5	134.9	132.7	130.8	207.8	203.8	178.2	159.5
Vancouver	89,921	3,845,194	42.76	41.86	37.97	34.55	167.3	168.1	155.3	148.0	269.4	264.1	221.9	193.2
Halifax	22,197	757,990	34.15	34.04	32.58	29.79	123.1	123.0	124.2	131.8	185.3	184.7	178.6	171.3
Saint John	13,742	484,977	33.84	33.56	32.03	29.65	125.6	124.0	129.9	121.2	196.4	194.2	192.0	166.3
Sherbrooke	10,566	368,630	34.89	34.57	32.24	27.68	118.7	117.0	116.7	110.4	196.1	194.7	180.8	146.9
Three Rivers	11,646	484,831	41.63	41.24	36.65	31.99	140.4	141.2	142.9	124.8	225.2	224.4	202.2	154.4
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,329	834,248	41.04	39.80	37.46	29.66	132.9	131.6	135.3	118.9	240.7	231.1	225.3	154.8
London	27,014	1,069,725	39.60	39.44	35.43	31.58	150.4	148.8	145.4	136.3	234.0	230.5	201.6	168.4
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,166	597,354	45.37	45.66	41.80	35.68	90.7	90.3	87.1	75.2	155.0	155.2	136.5	100.2
Regina	11,566	429,993	37.18	36.72	33.25	29.76	136.4	135.2	129.8	125.0	214.6	209.9	187.1	160.9
Saskatoon	7,972	286,300	35.91	36.09	33.85	29.85	152.2	154.1	161.6	152.1	248.8	253.2	247.1	206.1
Calgary	22,710	925,146	40.74	40.20	36.21	32.60	139.3	138.4	134.3	125.6	223.9	219.5	192.5	156.3
Edmonton	22,940	929,320	40.51	39.81	34.72	31.00	175.5	173.5	152.4	142.9	285.8	277.5	217.2	181.9
Victoria	12,826	501,189	39.08	39.16	36.28	31.80	146.8	146.5	148.7	155.3	228.4	228.6	215.7	196.9
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,084,333	47,003,621	43.35	42.85	38.52	33.45	123.9	125.0	122.1	114.8	206.8	206.3	181.2	147.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	505,820	23,463,628	46.39	46.12	41.26	35.83	118.8	119.4	117.5	107.4	195.3	195.3	171.9	136.5
Non-Durable Goods	546,335	22,034,125	40.33	39.63	35.86	31.17	127.1	128.8	125.9	121.6	218.5	217.6	192.0	160.1
Electric Light and Power	32,178	1,505,768	46.79	46.37	42.20	38.91	157.9	158.8	155.2	123.3	235.5	232.6	180.4	147.8
Logging	97,249	3,662,340	37.66	36.46	37.83	30.28	202.2	169.1	222.6	188.6	381.9	326.1	422.3	286.7
Mining	85,045	4,361,488	51.28	51.04	44.87	40.22	102.1	101.4	94.8	88.3	153.9	161.9	133.3	112.1
Communications	49,506	1,934,258	39.07	38.56	35.37	33.45	188.0	189.8	172.8	168.0	266.8	255.5	224.0	194.2
Transportation	186,872	9,673,445	51.77	51.31	45.03	41.28	146.1	148.4	139.9	137.3	231.0	232.7	192.1	173.2
Construction and Maintenance	252,929	10,361,380	40.97	40.55	36.65	32.67	138.6	141.9	130.4	109.3	246.1	248.3	207.5	155.5
Services ^{2/}	69,702	1,871,854	26.86	26.32	24.49	21.95	147.3	153.1	142.3	130.6	238.9	243.3	211.1	177.4
Trade	284,898	10,118,250	35.52	35.30	32.36	29.13	147.1	143.4	138.2	128.4	219.4	212.6	188.6	158.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	88,986,537	42.16	41.80	37.79	33.33	133.3	133.1	129.5	119.6	217.8	215.7	189.7	154.4
Finance	87,186	3,407,282	39.08	38.99	37.30	35.52	142.7	142.7	136.4	128.4	192.0	191.5	175.6	158.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	92,393,819	42.04	41.69	37.77	33.42	133.6	133.5	129.8	120.0	218.7	214.7	189.1	154.6

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

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.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of November was 203.5, as compared with 203.3 at Oct. 1, 1948, and 197.8 at Nov. 1, 1947. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the Nov. 1 indexes had been 182.7, 171.2, 183.8, 188.7 and 183.3, respectively. The latest index is the highest in the record of 28 years. As compared with Nov. 1, 1947, there was an increase of 2.9 p.c., accompanied by that of 14.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls, which also reached a new all-time maximum at the date under review.

Payrolls.- The employers whose returns were tabulated reported a rise of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages¹ they disbursed at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1. A further upward movement in wage rates in several industries was a factor in the higher expenditures, also favourably affected by slightly expanding employment at Nov. 1. The indicated weekly earnings then averaged \$42.16², as compared with \$41.80 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$37.79 at Nov. 1, 1947. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the per capita figures were as follows:- 1946, \$33.33; 1945, \$31.95; 1944, \$32.29; 1943, \$31.60; 1942, \$29.81, and 1941, \$27.02. In the period from June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment have risen by 67 p.c.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment rose by 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The sums received in salaries and wages by these persons at the date under review were higher by 0.9 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee in the nine principal industries, including finance, were \$42.04; this exceeded the per capita figure of \$41.69 indicated at the beginning of October. At Nov. 1, 1947, the average in the nine leading industrial groups was \$37.77.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 larger industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1948, and Nov. 1, 1947. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 33.3 p.c. in the index number of employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has risen by 117.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1948, has amounted to 33.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 116.7 p.c. These are the maximum increases so far recorded. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed 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.

¹For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

²The 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					Index Numbers of					Index Numbers of			
	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
1941														
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	
1945														
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	128.2	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	129.8	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	32.68	
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	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44	
1946														
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	136.7	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	139.5	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	32.91	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	116.6	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	130.8	33.45	
Dec.	1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5						

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 23.9 p.c.; the salaries and wages have mounted by 106.8 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have risen by 69.5 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Nov. 1 showed an advance of 45.5 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in these classes was higher by 131.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

In the last 12 months, the indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing have risen by 1.5 p.c. and 14.1 p.c., respectively, while the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have mounted by 12.5 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 4.5 p.c. in the 12 months, accompanied by a rise of 15.4 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 Table A 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.

Leading industrial establishments reported slightly heightened employment for workers of both sexes at the beginning of November as compared with Oct. 1; in the eight major industries, the gain among men and women amounted in each case to approximately 0.1 p.c. The outstanding change among men was the seasonal increase in employment in logging camps. Mining and trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, there were considerable losses in employment among male workers in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

Among women, there was a minor falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole. Important seasonal losses were recorded in vegetable food processing, while textile factories provided work for considerably more workers of that sex than at Oct. 1. Trading establishments also indicated substantially higher levels of employment. In communications and hotels and restaurants, however, there were large seasonal reductions in the number of female employees.

In the nine major industries, the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 0.1 p.c. in their forces since Oct. 1. The increases amounted to 0.1 p.c. in the case of male and of female workers. The ratios in this group of industries at Nov. 1 were 781 men and 219 women per 1,000 employees; these proportions were the same as those indicated at Oct. 1, 1948.

In comparison with Nov. 1, 1947, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed an increase of some three p.c., while there was a gain of about 2.6 p.c. in the indicated number of women. The proportions per 1,000 persons in recorded employment were then 780 in the case of men, and 220 in the case of women. A year earlier, the ratios had been 772 men and 228 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Nov. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Nov. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Oct. 1, 1948		Nov. 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.
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	156,385	134,455	21,930	86.0	14.0	85.6	14.4	85.7	14.3
Prince Edward Island	3,726	2,849	877	76.5	23.5	76.6	23.4	75.9	24.1
Nova Scotia	90,702	79,357	11,345	87.5	12.5	87.1	12.9	87.2	12.8
New Brunswick	61,957	52,249	9,708	84.3	15.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8
Quebec	651,308	501,668	149,640	77.0	23.0	77.0	23.0	77.5	22.5
Ontario	917,275	700,144	217,131	76.3	23.7	76.4	23.6	76.1	23.9
Prairie Provinces	263,112	209,153	53,959	79.5	20.5	79.8	20.2	79.3	20.7
Manitoba	117,698	90,594	27,104	77.0	23.0	77.6	22.4	76.8	23.2
Saskatchewan	51,440	41,163	10,277	80.0	20.0	80.7	19.3	80.5	19.5
Alberta	93,974	77,396	16,578	82.4	17.6	82.0	18.0	82.0	18.0
British Columbia	209,640	170,503	39,137	81.3	18.7	81.2	18.8	80.7	19.3
CANADA	2,197,720	1,715,923	481,797	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0
(b) Cities									
Montreal	320,348	224,438	95,910	70.1	29.9	70.2	29.8	70.1	29.9
Quebec	32,480	23,340	9,140	71.9	28.1	72.5	27.5	73.3	26.7
Toronto	294,086	199,222	94,864	67.7	32.3	68.1	31.9	67.3	32.7
Ottawa	30,993	20,954	10,039	67.6	32.4	67.3	32.7	66.1	33.9
Hamilton	68,601	50,996	17,605	74.3	25.7	74.9	25.1	72.7	27.3
Windsor	41,660	35,000	6,660	84.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	83.9	16.1
Winnipeg	75,755	52,440	23,315	69.2	30.8	70.0	30.0	68.9	31.1
Vancouver	94,111	70,035	24,076	74.4	25.6	74.4	25.6	73.2	26.8
Halifax	22,197	15,943	6,254	71.8	28.2	72.3	27.7	72.1	27.9
Saint John	13,742	10,070	3,672	73.3	26.7	72.0	28.0	71.7	28.3
Sherbrooke	10,666	7,057	3,509	66.2	33.8	67.0	33.0	65.6	34.4
Three Rivers	11,646	9,116	2,530	78.3	21.7	78.8	21.2	79.1	20.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,329	13,962	6,367	68.7	31.3	68.9	31.1	69.3	30.7
London	27,014	18,531	8,483	68.6	31.4	69.1	30.9	68.7	31.3
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,165	11,329	1,836	86.1	13.9	86.3	13.7	85.9	14.1
Regina	11,566	7,531	4,035	65.1	34.9	66.3	33.7	63.4	36.6
Saskatoon	7,972	5,722	2,250	71.8	28.2	72.0	28.0	74.2	25.8
Calgary	22,710	17,217	5,493	75.8	24.2	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9
Edmonton	22,940	16,801	6,139	73.2	26.8	73.6	26.5	70.3	29.7
Victoria	12,826	9,424	3,402	73.5	26.5	72.9	27.1	74.6	25.4
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,084,333	837,615	246,718	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.0	23.0
Durable Goods ^{1/}	505,820	451,876	53,944	89.3	10.7	89.5	10.5	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods	546,335	357,351	188,984	65.4	34.6	65.6	34.4	65.6	34.4
Electric Light and Power	32,178	28,388	3,790	88.2	11.8	88.3	11.7	89.4	10.6
Logging	97,249	95,600	1,649	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Mining	85,045	83,270	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Communications	49,696	23,536	25,970	47.5	52.5	47.7	52.3	47.3	52.7
Transportation	186,872	175,786	11,086	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	252,929	248,277	4,652	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7
Services ^{2/}	69,702	33,838	35,864	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	46.6	53.4
Trade	284,698	171,749	113,149	60.3	39.7	61.0	39.0	59.4	40.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	1,669,671	440,863	79.1	20.9	79.1	20.9	79.0	21.0
Finance	87,186	46,252	40,934	53.0	47.0	53.1	46.9	52.9	47.1
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	1,715,923	481,797	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0

^{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 November data are subject to revision.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1948, and Nov. 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.

Table C 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 Nov. 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 Oct. 1, 1948, and Nov. 1, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

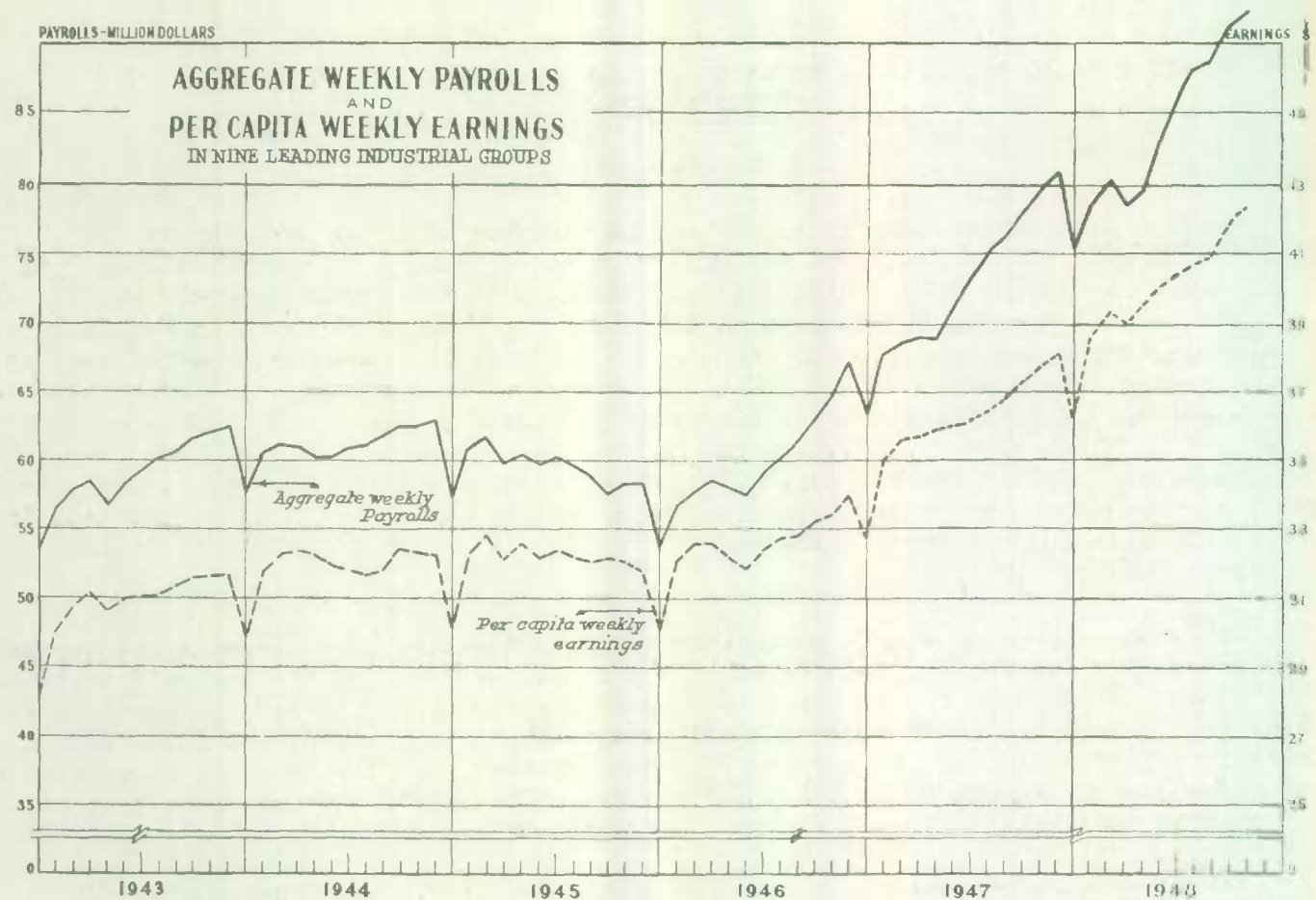
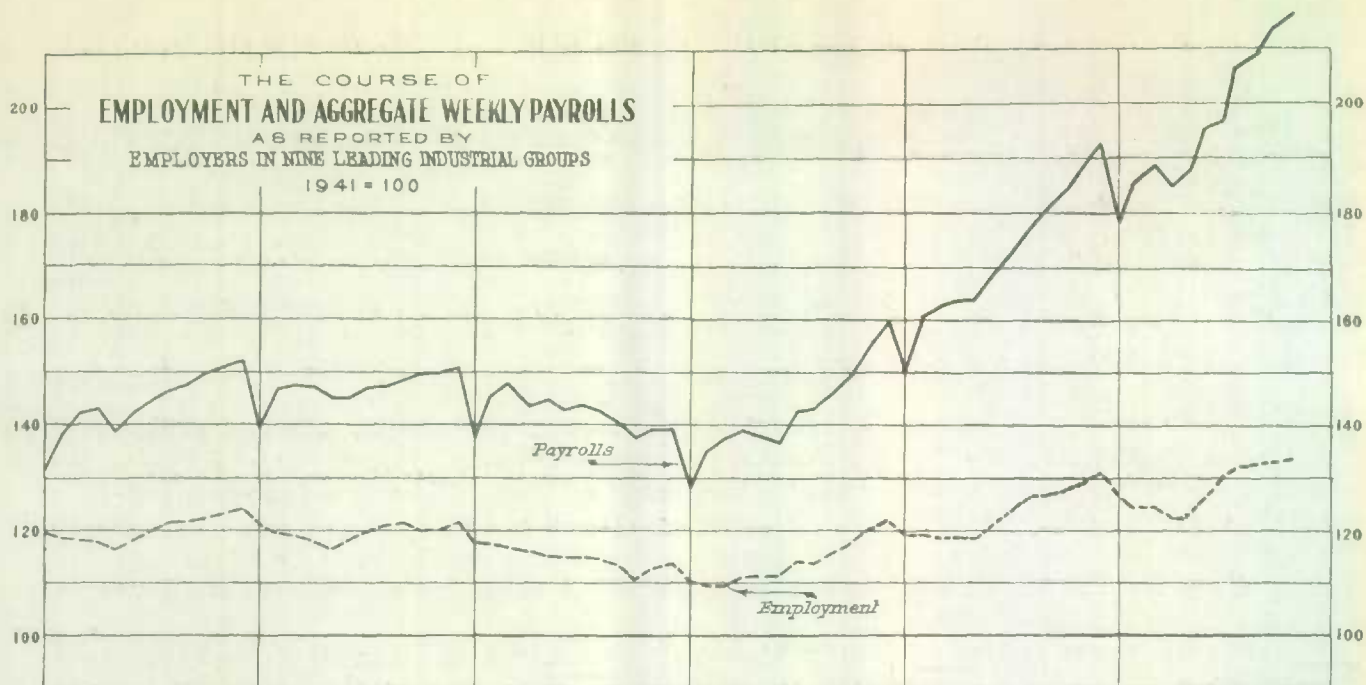
Employment.- Curtailment in employment in manufacturing was reported at the first of November, when the trend was generally retrogressive in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries. The loss in the former category was stated at 0.5 p.c., and that in the latter, at 1.3 p.c. The decline reported in manufacturing as a whole, amounting to 0.9 p.c., was largely seasonal in character, the movement at Nov. 1 having been downward in 19 of the 28 years for which monthly data are available. The latest reduction approximated the average in size.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index fell from 210.0 at Oct. 1, 1948, to 208.1 at the date under review. This decrease was accompanied by a small increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 9,600 firms furnishing data in the manufacturing group.

The most pronounced change at the beginning of November took place in the vegetable food industries, in which a decline of 11.7 p.c. was recorded as the season's work drew to a close. There were fairly large decreases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in leather, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. The outstanding gain was that of 1.5 p.c. in the textile group, in which the change was seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- In spite of the decline in the index number of employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1, there was an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The latest figure was the highest in the record of 7½ years. The per capita earnings also reached a new maximum at \$43.35, as compared with \$42.85 at Oct. 1, and \$38.52 at Nov. 1, 1947. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the averages were as follows:- 1946, \$33.45; 1945, \$32.64; 1944, \$33.20; 1943, \$32.62; 1942, \$30.70, and 1941, \$27.59.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Nov. 1, 1948, reached a new maximum, standing at 206.8, as compared with 206.3 at Oct. 1, 1948, and 181.2 at Nov. 1, 1947. There was an increase of 14.1 p.c. in the payroll figure at the date under review as compared with 12 months earlier, while the advance in the index of employment amounted to 1.5 p.c. The most recent index of payrolls exceeded by 18.9 p.c. the wartime peak figure of 174.0 indicated at Dec. 1, 1943, although the index of employment was then 11 p.c. above the latest index in manufacturing.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- Employment for persons of both sexes was at a lower level in manufacturing at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. The loss among women was slight, amounting only to 0.3 p.c., while that among men was 1.1 p.c. Employees of the former sex made up 228 per 1,000 workers reported at the date under review, as compared with 226 per 1,000 a month earlier.

Among men, there were gains over Oct. 1 in leather, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and some other classes. Animal food processing, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and iron and steel factories, however, reported smaller numbers of male employees. Among women, there were increases at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier in the lumber, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. On the other hand, there were declines among such workers in animal and vegetable food processing.

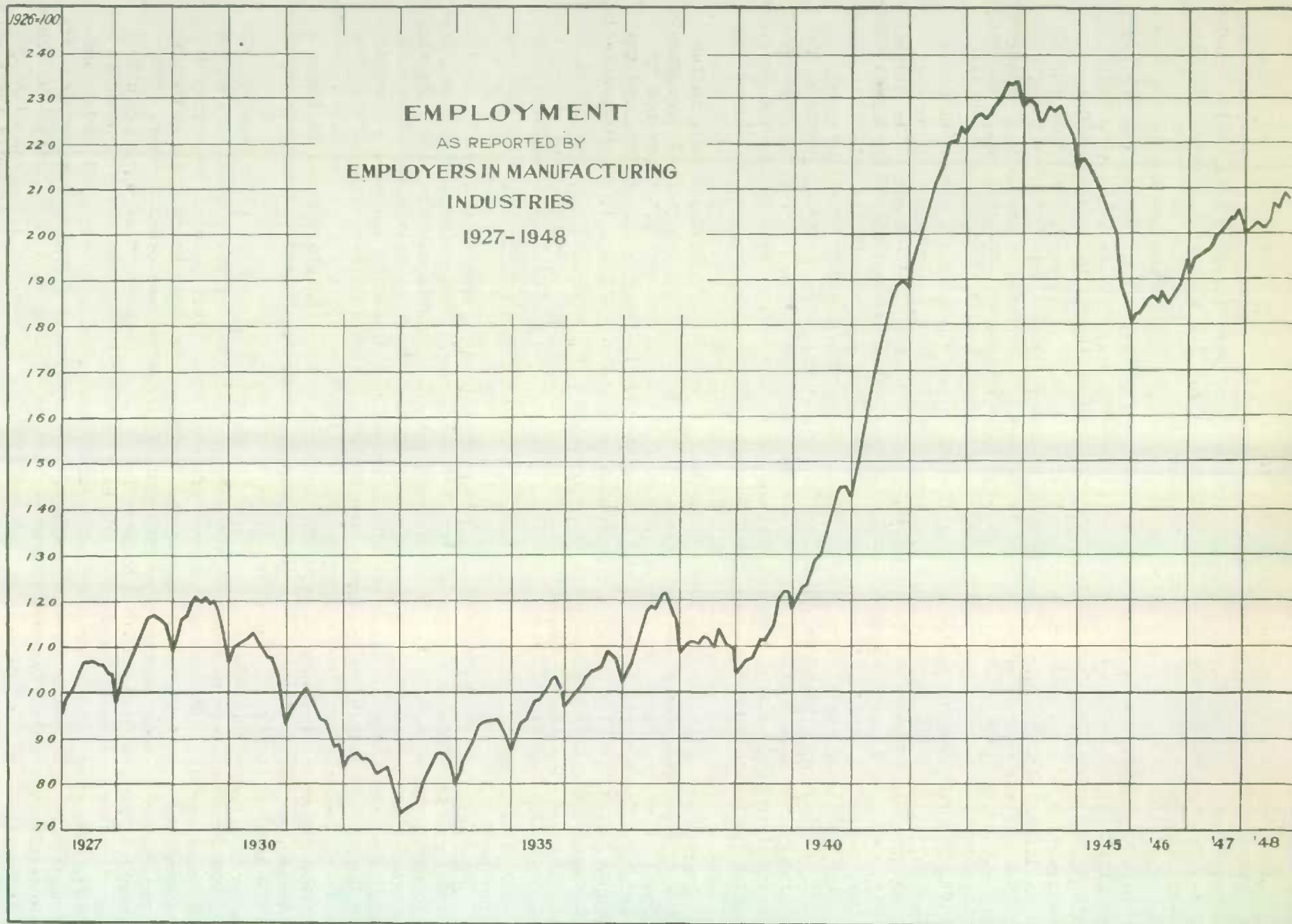
As compared with Nov. 1, 1947, there was an advance of about 1.8 p.c. in the number of men employed by leading manufacturers, together with a gain of approximately 0.5 p.c. in their female employees. The proportions of men per 1,000 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of November in 1947 had stood at 770, and that of women, at 230, while in 1946, the ratios were 763 and 237 per 1,000, respectively, at the beginning of November.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There was further important expansion in logging at Nov. 1, 1948, according to information furnished by 678 leading operators, whose staffs were higher by 19.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1. This increase was of approximately the same size as that indicated a month earlier, but was somewhat smaller than the gain noted at Nov. 1, 1947. The index of employment, at 320.1, showed a decrease of 9.1 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1, 1947, but was otherwise the highest figure in the record for that date. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the firms co-operating in the latest survey showed an advance of 17.1 p.c. over the sums which they had distributed in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls, however, was 9.6 p.c. below that indicated at Nov. 1, 1947.

The per capita earnings fell from \$38.46 at October 1, 1948, to \$37.66 at the date under review, when several factors affected the figure. Among these may be mentioned the fact that many camps opened later in 1948 than in recently-preceding years, so that a considerable proportion of the reported employees did not work throughout the period reviewed. Another factor was the payment of unusually high proportions of bushmen in Quebec at the basic rates, their production allowances being accumulated for disbursement at a later date. While this method of payment has always been common in certain parts of the country, the practice had a greater-than-usual effect upon the most recent statistics of earnings. As a result of these and other factors, the per capita figure in logging at Nov. 1, 1948, was slightly lower than that of \$37.83 indicated at Nov. 1, 1947, although it exceeded the average of \$30.28 indicated at Nov. 1, 1946, and was also higher than in any other November of the record. In considering the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging,

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other province. (See Table 2 towards the back of this report).

Mining.- Moderately heightened activity was indicated in mining at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 671 leading operators showed a combined working force which exceeded by 0.7 p.c. the staffs reported in their last return. The extraction of coal and metallic ores afforded more employment, but there was a decline in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1, at 180.9, was 7.7 p.c. above that of 168.0 at the same date in 1947. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 23 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms at the latest date were higher by 1.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings were also higher, at \$51.28, as compared with \$51.04 in the preceding period of observation. The latest figure of average earnings was considerably higher than that of \$44.87 at Nov. 1, 1947.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division continued seasonally downward. The staffs of the co-operating establishments were lower by 0.8 p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. On the other hand, there was an advance of 0.5 p.c. in the payrolls distributed by these establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$38.56 a month earlier, to \$39.07 at the first of November; a year earlier, the figure had been \$35.37. Based on the 1926 average at 100, the latest index of employment was 182.7; this was 8.8 p.c. above that of 168.0 at Nov. 1, 1947, since when there was a gain of 19.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation and Storage.- Considerable seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at Nov. 1. All branches of the industry shared in the decline, which was particularly marked in the shipping and stevedoring division. Employment in transportation as a whole, however, was in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. The index stood at 144.3, -4.4 p.c. above that of 138.2 at Nov. 1, 1947; this gain in the year was accompanied by a rise of 20.2 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

The staffs of the 870 firms and branches furnishing returns were lower by 1.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1, while their aggregate disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.7 p.c. The average earnings of their employees, however, advanced from \$51.31 at Oct. 1, to \$51.77 at the first of November, when the mean substantially exceeded that of \$45.03 indicated 12 months earlier.

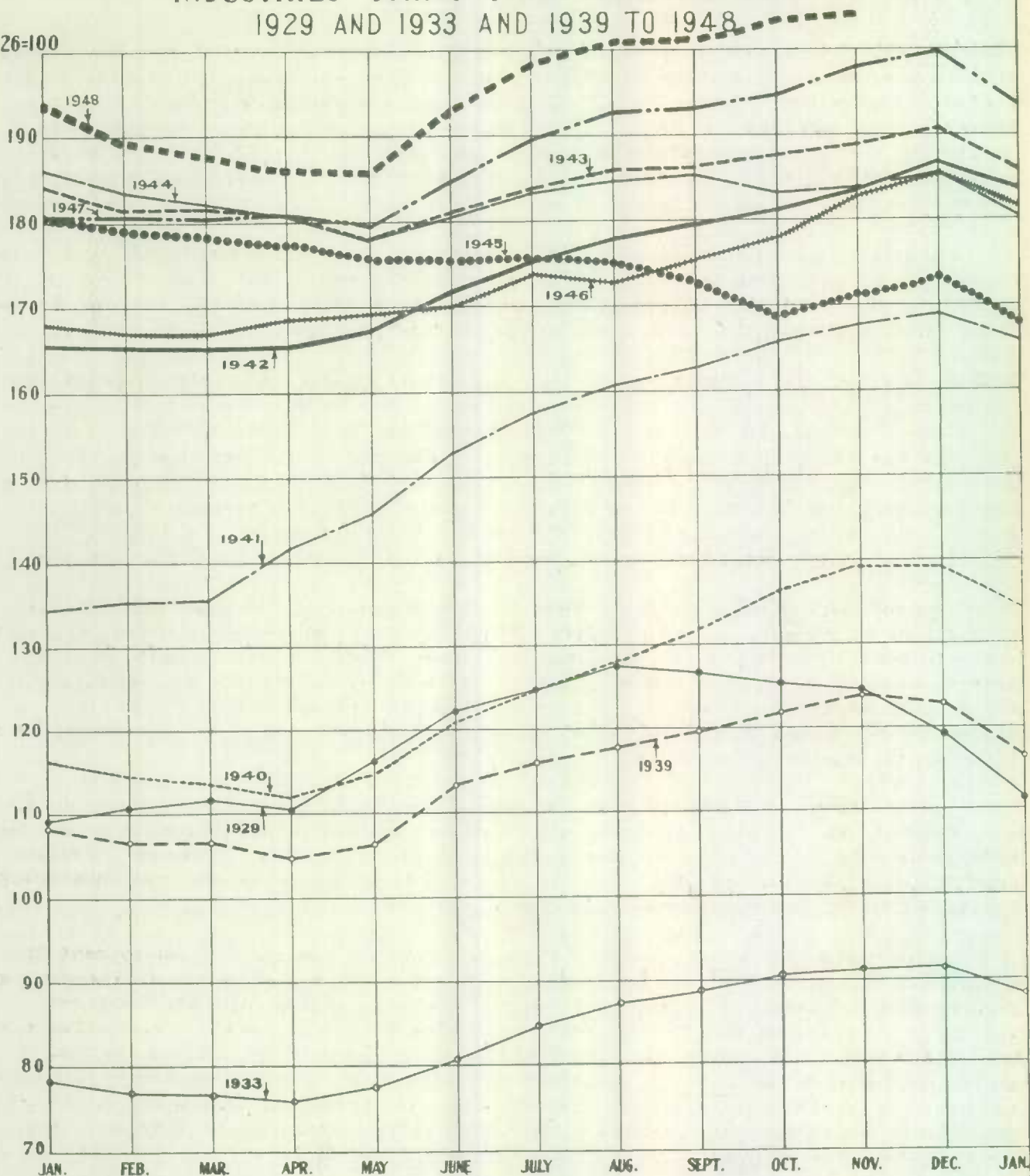
Construction and Maintenance.- There was further recession in employment in construction; while this was seasonal in character, it was rather less-than-average for the time of year. Building construction was more active, but the trend was decidedly downward in work on the railroads, streets and highways. Statements were tabulated from 2,473 contractors who reported a falling-off of 2.4 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Oct. 1, together with a loss of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at Nov. 1. The per capita earnings stood at \$40.97 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.35 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1947, figure was \$36.65.

The latest index in construction, at 192.6, was 6.2 p.c. above that of 181.3 at the beginning of November of last year, and was also higher than in any earlier November in the record. In the 12 months, the index of weekly payrolls has mounted by 20.2 p.c.

Services.- A pronounced seasonal decline was indicated in hotels and restaurants, while employment in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and other branches of the service

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

division for which data are available was also quieter. The 1,236 co-operating establishments had reduced their staffs by 3.8 p.c. from Oct. 1. The salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms at the beginning of November were less by 1.8 p.c.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 3.6 p.c. in the index number of employment in these industries, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 13.2 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1948. The per capita earnings stood at \$26.86 at Nov. 1 and \$26.32 at Oct. 1, 1948, as compared with \$24.49 at the first of November, 1947. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of the workers receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; employees in the former division constituted about two-thirds of the total staff reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Trading establishments showed extremely marked seasonal expansion at Nov. 1, partly due to the employment of large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 3,857 wholesale and retail houses in which the personnel was higher by 2.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers rose by 3.2 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per worker advanced from \$35.30 at Oct. 1, to \$35.52 at the beginning of November. A year earlier, the per capita figure had been \$32.36.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 230.6, as compared with 216.7 at the same date in 1947. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of 6.4 p.c. in the 12 months, a period in which the index of payrolls gained by 16.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 1,020 financial institutions indicated the employment of a staff insignificantly smaller than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these establishments at the date under review, however, mounted by 0.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The per capita figure was \$39.08, as compared with \$38.99 in the last report, and \$37.30 at Nov. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 165.7, was higher by 4.6 p.c. than that of 158.4 at the same date in 1946, while the index of payrolls showed an increase of 9.3 p.c. in the same comparison.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported moderately heightened activity at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, while the trend in this comparison was unfavourable in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The reported weekly salaries and wages were higher in all areas except Saskatchewan, where there was a reduction of 0.7 p.c. In all provinces except in Manitoba, the average earnings at the date under review also exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1. In several provinces, the gains were slight. In all areas, the per capita figures were higher than at Nov. 1 in 1947 and earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed an upward movement at Nov. 1, but there was a small decline in Prince Edward Island. The 1,418 co-operating establishments in these three provinces reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of October. This rise was accompanied by that of 0.9 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. The general index of employment in the area stood at 194.2, as compared with 192.8 at Oct. 1, 1948, and 193.3 at Nov. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing operations in the Maritime Provinces were slightly curtailed, moderate losses being indicated in the animal food, lumber, and beverage divisions; there was a small gain in activity in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, building construction and trade showed improvement, which except in logging, was not on a large scale. The indicated advance in logging amounted to 41.7 p.c.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Minor increases were noted in mining and transportation, while the trend in communications, hotels and restaurants and highway and railway construction and maintenance was unfavourable. The reduction in work on the highways was considerable.

The payrolls disbursed by the reporting firms for services rendered in the week preceding Nov. 1 exceeded by 0.9 p.c. the sums they had paid their employees at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings showed little change, standing at \$37.16 in the last report, and at \$37.19 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1947, the average had been \$33.60. In the last year, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has advanced, by 11.4 p.c., while that of employment has risen by 0.5 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Quebec at Nov. 1, in spite of losses in manufacturing, transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants. Logging operations and trade showed seasonal expansion, the indicated increase in employment in the bush amounting to 27.2 p.c. Mining and communications showed little change, on the whole. Within the manufacturing division, the trend was downward in food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, employment advanced in printing and publishing, rubber, textile and chemical factories. The noteworthy increase was that of a seasonal character in textile-using plants.

Information for Nov. 1 was furnished by 5,178 representative employers in the eight leading industries in Quebec, whose staffs were higher by 0.6 p.c. than at the beginning of October. Their weekly payrolls mounted by 0.8 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners also showed a slightly upward movement, standing at \$40.13 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.08 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$36.27 at Nov. 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment, at 207.1, was 1.7 p.c. above the figure of 203.7 recorded a year earlier, while the index of payrolls was higher by 12.4 p.c.

Ontario.- Little change in the general index number of employment was shown in Ontario at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, according to information furnished by 7,846 leading firms in the principal industrial divisions. Their working forces increased by 0.03 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their reported weekly salaries and wages, however, showed a much larger increase of 1.1 p.c. in the month. The latest average earnings per employee were \$43.50, as compared with \$43.04 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$38.99 at the beginning of November, 1947. The index of employment, at 208.4, was 3.1 p.c. above that of 202.2 at Nov. 1 a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 14.9 p.c.

There was a contraction in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario as compared with Oct. 1. Vegetable food processing showed important seasonal declines, and animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical factories were also quieter. On the other hand, there was some expansion in activity in leather, paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, mining, building construction, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade afforded more employment. The seasonal gains in logging and trade were considerable. Communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, and hotels and restaurants released employees, the losses also being seasonal in character.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend of industrial employment at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba, but curtailment was indicated in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics tabulated from 2,648 leading establishments in the Prairie Area indicated a loss of 0.3 p.c. in their combined staffs as compared with the beginning of October. This general decrease was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the last eight years, although the trend was frequently unfavourable at Nov. 1 in earlier years for which data are available. In spite of the slight decline in employment, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms at the beginning of November were higher by 0.7 p.c.

than at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings were \$42.88, as compared with the Oct. 1 mean of \$42.47, also substantially exceeding the average of \$37.71 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by six p.c., to 180.3, and there has been a rise of 20.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

There were additions to the working forces at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in building, trade, and mining. Manufacturing, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, released employees. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy reduction was that of a seasonal character in vegetable food factories, while there were moderate gains in textiles and certain other industries.

British Columbia.- Employment in the larger establishments in the major industrial groups in British Columbia declined at the beginning of November, when the staffs of the 2,398 larger employers furnishing data showed a loss of 1.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1.

Manufacturing establishments in this province reported curtailment, partly seasonal in character. There were fairly large reductions in employment in iron and steel, lumber and vegetable food factories. The trend was also unfavourable in numerous other classes, but except in the groups just mentioned, the losses were small. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, employment decreased in logging, mining, communications, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. On the other hand, greater activity was indicated in building construction and retail trade.

Declining employment in many industrial divisions was accompanied by lower disbursements in salaries and wages in these classes, but with heightened activity in building and trade, there was a small increase, on the whole, in the reported weekly payrolls; these exceeded by 0.2 p.c. the salaries and wages paid by the same firms in the week of Oct. 1. In a majority of industrial groups, the indicated average weekly earnings moved upward. The general per capita figure in the eight leading industries rose from \$44.28 in the preceding survey, to \$45.03 at Nov. 1, 1948, as compared with \$40.66 at that date in 1947. In the period since then, the index number of payrolls has advanced by 15.3 p.c., while that of employment, at 211.5 at the beginning of November, exceeded by 4.1 p.c. the index recorded 12 months earlier.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

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

Halifax.- Industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of November showed practically no general change. Seasonal improvement was noted in transportation and trade, but there were slight losses in manufacturing, together with declines on a rather larger scale in communications, construction, and hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 268 leading establishments furnishing data in the city rose by 0.3 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The average weekly earnings of their employees stood at \$34.15, as compared with \$34.04 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$32.58 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 3.8 p.c., but that of employment has fallen by 0.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Heightened activity in employment was indicated in Saint John at Nov. 1, according to data received from 191 of the larger employers in the major industrial groups. Their staffs were higher by 1.3 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Iron and steel and lumber product manufacturing afforded more employment, and the trend was also favourable in transportation. Vegetable food processing, however, released some

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

employees.

The gain in employment at Nov. 1 was accompanied by an increase of 2.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms. The average earnings per employee stood at \$33.84, as compared with \$33.56 at the beginning of October, and \$32.03 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has fallen by 3.3 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 3.3 p.c.

Montreal.- There was an upward trend in employment in Montreal at Nov. 1, when improvement was noted in manufacturing, construction and trade. There were losses, on the other hand, in transportation and hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing group, fairly large advances were recorded in the textile group, with smaller gains in vegetable food, printing and publishing, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants.

Statistics were received from 2,937 leading employers in the major industrial divisions, whose personnel was larger by 0.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were higher by 1.7 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$40.59 at Oct. 1 and \$40.91 at Nov. 1, 1948, as compared with \$36.74 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by four p.c., to 190.2, while there has been a gain of 15 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- Moderate curtailment in industrial employment was shown in Quebec at Nov. 1 according to data from 355 leading employers whose working forces declined by one p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages fell by 0.6 p.c. The weekly earnings per employee, however, were rather higher standing at \$34.92, as compared with \$34.77 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$32.70 at Nov. 1, 1947. There were rather small but widely-distributed decreases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, together with slight losses in shipping, building construction, and hotels and restaurants. Trade, on the other hand, showed greater activity.

The index of employment in the city stood at 201.8, as compared with 198.8 a year earlier. This rise of 1.5 p.c. in the 12 months was accompanied by that of 8.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- The employment situation in Sherbrooke at Nov. 1 showed little change as compared with a month earlier. Information was furnished by 120 leading firms, whose personnel was lower by 0.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments at Nov. 1, however, exceeded by 0.7 p.c. their disbursements at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$34.89, as compared with \$34.57 at Oct. 1, and \$32.24 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has risen fractionally, while that of weekly payrolls has mounted by 8.5 p.c.

Three Rivers.- There was a slightly downward movement in employment in Three Rivers at the first of November, according to statistics tabulated from 106 of the larger employers in the city, whose working forces declined by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, however, were slightly higher, the index number rising by 0.4 p.c. in the month. The earnings of their employees averaged \$41.63, as compared with \$41.24 at Oct. 1, 1948. The mean at the beginning of November, 1947, had been \$36.65. Manufacturing was quieter at the date under review than in the preceding month, there being curtailment in pulp and paper mills and some other classes. Transportation and trade, however, were more active. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 1.7 p.c. in the index of employment in Three Rivers, but the index of payrolls has advanced by 11.4 p.c.

Toronto.- Important increases in industrial activity were noted in Toronto at the beginning of November, when data were compiled from 2,754 leading establishments

employing 1.4 p.c. more workers than at Oct. 1. The general gain was rather greater-than-average in the experience of some 28 years. Manufacturing showed further improvement, notably in animal food, lumber, printing and publishing, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product, and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Vegetable food and beverage factories, however, afforded less employment. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and trade reported greater activity. The gains in the latter were considerable. On the other hand, transportation and communications were quieter.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the establishments furnishing returns were higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 203.0, exceeding by 3.3 p.c. the Nov. 1, 1947, figure of 196.5. The indicated payrolls have risen by 15 p.c. in the 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$42.96 at Nov. 1 and \$42.60 at Oct. 1, 1948, as compared with \$38.59 at Nov. 1, 1947.

Ottawa.- There was a 2.4 p.c. advance in the index of industrial employment in Ottawa at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division. Improvement was also noted in building and retail trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the 332 co-operating firms rose by 3.8 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$36.01, as compared with \$35.53 at Oct. 1. The Nov. 1, 1947, per capita figure was \$32.67. The latest index of employment, at 201.2, was ten p.c. above that of 182.9 at Nov. 1, 1947, and that of payrolls was higher by 20.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Hamilton at Nov. 1, when the 464 co-operating firms reported a working force one p.c. greater than at Oct. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, notably in textile and electrical apparatus plants. Construction, hotels and restaurants and trade also showed improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Nov. 1 by the reporting firms rose by 0.6 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees, however, were rather lower, falling from \$44.12 at Oct. 1, to \$43.92 at the date under review. The latter figure considerably exceeded the Nov. 1, 1947, average of \$38.70. In the 12 months, the general index of employment has risen by 5.6 p.c., to 200.4, while that of payrolls has advanced by 20.1 p.c.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor was quieter at Nov. 1, according to data received from 282 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the staffs were lower by 1.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages declined in the same comparison by 2.2 p.c., reduced working hours in some cases contributing to the falling-off. The average earnings per employee were reduced from \$51.90 at Oct. 1, to \$51.38 at the date under review, but the figure was then decidedly higher than that of \$45.60 at Nov. 1, 1947. Manufacturing showed lowered activity, particularly in the vegetable food division. Trade afforded more employment than at the beginning of October, while little general change was indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing industries.

The latest index of employment, at 288.4, exceeded by 3.5 p.c. that of 278.7 at the beginning of November, 1947; the index number of payrolls has risen by 16.9 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Slight improvement in industrial employment was noted in Fort William and Port Arthur, where statistics tabulated from the 149 leading firms showed an advance of 0.4 p.c. in their employees as compared with Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments, however, were rather lower, there being a decline of 0.2 p.c. in the month; this was partly due to reduced overtime work. The latest average per employee was \$45.37, as compared with \$45.66 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$41.80 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.6 p.c.

Employment increased at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, in construction and trade, but manufacturing was quieter, notably in the iron and steel group.

London.- Information received from 297 leading firms in London indicated a higher level of industrial activity at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, their staffs having been increased by 1.1 p.c. in the month. Manufacturing, building construction and trade afforded more employment at the date under review. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments rose by 1.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The most recent per capita figure was \$39.60, as compared with \$39.44 in the preceding report, and \$35.43 at the beginning of November, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has mounted by 3.5 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 16.1 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was an increase in industrial employment in Kitchener-Waterloo at Nov. 1, due in part to greater activity in manufacturing, notably in rubber, textile and lumber plants, and in building and trade. Statistics were compiled from 197 leading establishments in which the staffs were larger by one p.c. than at the beginning of October. The weekly salaries and wages showed an important advance, rising by 4.1 p.c. in the month. This increase partly resulted from heightened employment, but upward revisions in wage rates and overtime payments were also factors. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$41.04, as compared with \$39.80 at the beginning of October, and \$37.46 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment showed a decline of 1.8 p.c., but the index of aggregate weekly payrolls was higher by 7.8 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment in Winnipeg showed considerable improvement at Nov. 1, when manufacturing was more active, particularly in the food and lumber divisions. There were also gains in employment in building, hotels and restaurants and trade; the increases in the last-named were substantial. The combined working force of the 757 co-operating firms was higher by 1.9 p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. This was accompanied by a similar percentage gain in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers. The per capita figure showed little change, standing at \$38.56 at the first of October and \$38.55 at the beginning of November. The Nov. 1, 1947, figure was \$34.21.

The index number of employment, at 168.0, was 3.6 p.c. above that of 162.2 a year earlier. The index of payrolls in the 12 months has risen by 16.5 p.c.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was favourable; the 182 leading employers in the major groups who furnished statistics at Nov. 1 had increased their staffs by 0.9 p.c. since the beginning of October. Slight losses were indicated in manufacturing, and work on the streets and roads was also quieter, but improvement was indicated in building and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms were higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The average earnings per person amounted to \$37.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.72 at Oct. 1, and \$33.25 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has risen 5.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Moderate curtailment in industrial employment was noted in Saskatoon at Nov. 1; trade employed larger numbers of workers than at Oct. 1, but manufacturing and construction were quieter. The forces of the 154 establishments from which statistics were received declined by 1.2 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The indicated weekly payrolls were lower by 1.7 p.c. The average per employee fell from \$36.09 in the preceding report, to \$35.91 at the date under review; when it exceeded the per capita figure of \$33.85 indicated a year earlier. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has decreased by 5.8 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 0.7 p.c.

Calgary.- There was an upward movement in employment in Calgary at the beginning of November, when manufacturing was quieter than at Oct. 1, but moderate improvement was noted in building and trade. The personnel of the 324 larger employers co-operating in the monthly survey increased by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages advanced by two p.c. The average earnings per employee were higher, standing at \$40.74 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.20 at the beginning of October, and \$36.21 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the last year, the index of employment has risen by 3.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 16.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial employment in Edmonton at Nov. 1 was brisker than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing showed little general change, but building and trade reported improvement. Data were compiled from 274 leading firms with a combined working force exceeding by 1.2 p.c. their staffs at Oct. 1. The reported weekly pay-rolls were also higher, rising by three p.c. in the month. The latest per capita figure, at \$40.51, was considerably above the Oct. 1 mean of \$39.81, and that of \$34.72 indicated at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has increased by 15.2 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 31.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a slight decline in industrial activity in Vancouver at the first of November, when manufacturing, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants showed curtailment in employment. The trend was upward, however, in building and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were losses in iron and steel, lumber and vegetable food factories, with moderate advances in the animal food, textile and beverage groups. The 1,047 leading establishments from which returns were received showed a general decrease of 0.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The latest index of employment stood at 238.1, exceeding by eight p.c. the Nov. 1, 1947, figure of 220.4. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the co-operating employers were higher by two p.c. than at Oct. 1, while as compared with Nov. 1, 1947, there was an increase of 21.4 p.c. in the latest index of payrolls. The average per employee at the date under review was \$42.76, as compared with \$41.86 at the first of October; the per capita figure indicated at Nov. 1, 1947, was \$37.97.

Victoria.- Industrial employment in Victoria showed little general change at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data from 220 of the larger firms in the city, whose working forces were higher by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Building and trade were more active, while there was an insignificant loss in manufacturing. Hotels and restaurants also released a few employees. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls by these establishments at Nov. 1 were lower by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$39.08; the average at Oct. 1, 1948, was \$39.16, and that at Nov. 1, 1947, \$36.28. In the year, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 1.3 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has shown a gain of 5.9 p.c.

oooooooooooo0000000000000000o●oo

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

INDUSTRIES	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
						Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947			
MANUFACTURING	1,084,333	47,003,521	43.35	42.85	38.52	123.9	125.0	122.1	206.8	206.3	181.2			
Animal products - edible	41,172	1,727,366	41.95	40.12	35.85	140.7	142.6	145.1	236.5	229.2	208.5			
Fur and products	4,471	182,640	40.85	40.79	38.68	143.9	141.5	126.5	219.8	215.7	183.0			
Leather and products	30,417	973,982	32.02	31.45	29.28	106.9	106.3	109.1	180.7	176.4	168.2			
Boots and shoes	19,380	595,799	30.74	30.11	27.90	106.5	108.1	104.0	184.2	179.7	163.5			
Lumber and its products	83,298	3,209,727	38.53	37.79	34.70	124.5	127.2	124.5	222.0	222.5	204.0			
Rough and dressed lumber	49,666	1,978,353	39.83	38.93	36.00	117.6	123.6	116.2	221.2	227.1	196.4			
Furniture	17,635	662,720	37.58	37.27	33.53	150.1	143.1	141.8	209.3	197.9	198.4			
Other lumber products	16,997	568,664	36.55	34.66	32.21	128.8	130.2	139.8	241.9	238.6	237.3			
Plant products - edible	67,729	2,387,060	36.24	33.73	31.47	155.4	176.1	168.0	242.7	263.1	221.4			
Pulp and paper products	115,966	5,664,309	48.84	48.72	44.02	143.8	144.6	141.0	236.0	236.6	206.8			
Pulp and paper	51,843	2,964,063	58.98	56.90	51.32	138.3	141.8	139.4	247.7	253.6	225.2			
Paper products	21,074	814,817	38.66	38.45	35.14	166.9	164.3	154.9	267.4	261.7	229.2			
Printing and publishing	43,049	1,895,439	44.03	43.52	39.62	142.2	141.0	135.5	209.9	206.8	180.1			
Rubber products	22,471	1,042,244	46.38	44.53	41.52	132.2	130.2	144.7	261.7	247.2	226.3			
Textile products	161,043	5,421,135	33.66	33.33	29.47	114.8	115.1	110.0	201.9	196.9	169.2			
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,173	2,133,155	36.06	36.68	30.70	111.7	110.3	106.7	213.0	208.3	173.2			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,577	798,317	35.38	34.75	29.89	91.9	91.0	86.6	169.0	164.6	133.9			
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,720	519,521	35.29	34.72	30.64	107.1	108.4	109.8	211.8	208.9	188.4			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,309	608,753	37.33	37.33	31.64	147.6	145.7	136.7	297.2	293.4	233.3			
Hosiery and knit goods	26,173	797,228	30.46	30.23	26.43	120.6	119.0	117.8	202.5	198.5	171.7			
Garments and personal furnishings	58,890	1,875,519	31.35	31.52	28.99	121.2	119.0	114.2	200.6	196.5	172.8			
Other textile products	16,807	615,233	36.61	35.79	31.67	98.4	96.9	96.7	173.2	166.7	147.4			
Tobacco	10,415	408,404	39.21	39.09	31.96	117.1	115.4	118.0	255.7	251.4	210.1			
Beverages	19,209	892,433	48.48	45.20	41.51	166.2	169.8	164.6	260.9	259.3	230.3			
Chemicals and allied products	42,740	1,968,895	46.07	45.63	41.42	97.3	97.5	94.2	166.2	164.8	144.6			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,810	1,005,037	44.06	43.70	39.58	148.3	147.7	138.5	260.9	257.6	220.8			
Electric light and power	32,178	1,505,768	46.79	46.37	42.20	157.9	158.8	135.2	235.5	232.8	180.4			
Electrical apparatus	52,457	2,403,686	45.82	45.37	39.75	165.3	163.8	168.8	283.5	278.2	248.3			
Iron and steel products	295,529	14,370,440	48.63	48.63	43.29	110.3	110.8	109.1	176.1	176.9	155.0			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,071	1,982,305	50.75	51.22	45.37	146.1	145.7	128.6	200.4	201.8	167.5			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,292	1,404,841	46.38	45.87	42.18	117.0	116.8	118.0	189.9	187.5	170.9			
Agricultural implements	18,973	889,700	46.89	48.46	41.42	209.0	208.2	179.7	370.8	377.9	281.6			
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,653	5,733,394	50.89	50.97	44.82	99.1	99.2	97.6	155.3	155.6	133.7			
Automobiles and parts	43,271	2,298,852	53.13	53.78	47.10	110.6	110.5	118.7	152.9	154.7	146.5			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	18,645	885,036	47.47	47.62	44.36	95.3	102.9	124.9	151.2	164.0	185.2			
Heating appliances	8,385	366,665	43.73	42.76	38.05	149.8	145.5	144.1	248.0	237.2	208.0			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,015	569,561	47.40	47.37	42.85	102.0	102.0	95.9	199.3	199.2	168.5			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,481	403,424	47.57	48.26	42.02	96.3	96.7	93.2	201.3	196.5	169.1			
Other iron and steel products	47,014	2,135,014	45.41	44.97	40.62	99.8	100.3	102.1	166.7	168.0	148.8			
Non-ferrous metal products	50,795	2,439,645	48.03	47.42	42.63	122.1	121.7	116.2	212.7	209.4	179.7			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,764	829,327	52.64	52.77	46.12	122.9	124.0	119.9	221.8	224.4	188.3			
Miscellaneous	15,879	571,425	35.99	35.53	33.86	144.4	140.2	137.8	265.6	254.6	215.9			
LOGGING	97,249	3,662,340	37.68	38.48	37.93	202.2	169.1	222.6	381.9	326.1	422.3			
MINING	85,045	4,361,488	51.28	51.04	44.87	102.1	101.4	94.8	163.9	161.9	133.3			
Coal	25,168	1,280,937	50.90	50.14	42.98	99.8	98.4	96.3	199.6	193.7	162.6			
Metallic ores	42,701	2,271,700	53.20	53.76	48.18	89.5	88.4	81.9	131.2	131.0	109.0			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,176	808,351	47.09	45.75	39.54	160.9	153.7	146.2	280.1	276.8	213.3			
COMMUNICATIONS	49,506	1,934,258	39.07	38.56	35.37	188.0	189.6	172.8	266.8	265.6	224.0			
Telegraphs	8,540	386,525	45.25	45.23	37.78	125.6	127.9	123.3	222.8	227.1	162.8			
Telephones	40,124	1,515,421	37.77	37.15	34.80	206.0	207.2	188.1	278.5	275.6	236.3			
TRANSPORTATION	186,872	9,673,446	51.77	51.51	45.03	146.1	148.4	139.9	231.0	232.7	192.1			
Street railways, cartage and storage	61,319	2,716,393	44.30	44.17	39.85	157.3	158.1	150.2	239.0	239.6	206.1			
Steam railway operations	93,851	5,562,454	69.16	68.34	50.07	137.0	138.9	131.9	223.8	223.7	182.3			
Shipping and stevedoring	31,702	1,404,599	44.31	44.40	39.88	144.4	150.8	137.4	246.4	258.0	210.4			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,929	10,361,380	40.97	40.35	36.65	138.6	141.9	130.4	246.1	248.3	207.5			
Building	117,208	5,221,251	44.55	44.03	40.23	174.0	170.4	168.6	268.7	260.1	221.2			
Highway	94,250	3,329,377	35.32	35.31	32.65	129.1	137.0	127.9	236.4	250.6	215.9			
Railway	41,471	1,810,752	43.66	42.19	36.64	95.9	102.5	88.6	211.0	217.9	163.6			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	69,702	1,871,854	26.86	26.32	24.49	147.3	153.1	142.3	238.9	243.3	211.1			
Hotels and restaurants	46,085	1,163,550	25.25	24.83	23.10	155.6	154.3	150.1	259.7	269.6	228.6			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,617	708,304	29.99	29.35	27.20	134.0	134.9	129.6	211.0	207.9	187.5			
TRADE	284,898	10,118,250	35.52	35.30	32.36	147.1	143.4	138.2	219.4	212.6	188.6			
Retail	203,500	6,748,116	33.18	33.00	29.92	144.2	139.2	136.5	218.6	210.1	187.6			
Wholesale	81,398	3,370,134	41.40	40.87	38.44	158.1	157.9	147.1	221.1	217.9	190.9			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	88,986,537	42.16	41.80	37.79	133.3	133.1	129.5	217.8	215.7	189.7			
FINANCE	87,186	3,407,282	39.08	38.99	37.30	142.7	142.7	136.4	192.0	191.5	175.6			
Banks and trust companies	49,798	1,735,480	34.85	34.73	32.67	153.4	153.5	144.7	204.7	203.9	182.1			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,511	169,509	46.28	46.94	46.09	152.8	153.2	165.0	213.7	208.4	221.1			
Insurance	33,877	1,502,293	44.35	44.43	42.68	128.4	128.5	123.5	177.3	177.4	164.6			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	92,393,819	42.04	41.69	37.77	133.6	133.6	129.8	216.7	214.7	169.1			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

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 Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	48,834	1,928,512	39.49	39.23	35.33	114.5	114.8	117.9	194.5	193.6	179.6
Lumber products	4,939	145,655	29.49	29.47	28.48	94.7	95.5	104.3	154.6	155.9	164.9
Pulp and paper products	6,725	321,407	47.79	49.45	42.12	127.9	127.9	121.0	232.2	240.3	193.7
Iron and steel	17,889	830,102	46.40	46.00	41.77	108.6	107.9	114.6	184.4	181.5	175.1
Logging	8,036	274,118	34.11	30.99	33.75	134.3	94.7	151.7	300.9	192.9	336.4
Mining	15,534	725,084	46.68	46.97	40.59	85.9	85.8	84.5	174.9	175.6	149.6
Transportation	14,142	663,994	46.95	46.81	40.56	139.6	138.8	137.4	225.7	223.9	190.3
Construction	40,892	1,345,111	32.89	33.68	30.21	167.2	171.9	157.5	287.1	302.3	247.1
Trade	17,808	525,475	29.51	29.32	27.00	137.8	133.4	137.5	201.3	193.7	183.3
- Eight Leading Industries	151,820	5,646,896	37.19	37.16	33.60	127.4	126.5	126.8	216.8	214.9	194.6
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	346,240	14,362,659	41.24	40.86	36.64	120.4	121.0	119.0	207.1	206.3	182.3
Lumber products	17,651	631,572	35.78	35.19	30.37	105.9	109.6	118.7	228.2	232.4	230.6
Pulp and paper products	40,786	2,052,188	50.32	50.28	45.88	136.5	137.9	136.4	235.6	238.0	214.7
Textile products	88,231	2,936,624	33.28	32.93	28.77	119.9	118.0	113.7	212.6	207.0	174.4
Chemicals	17,108	773,070	45.19	44.66	40.90	82.2	81.7	81.3	137.5	135.1	122.3
Iron and steel	71,381	3,407,066	47.73	47.37	42.36	112.5	114.6	115.8	177.9	179.8	162.2
Logging	43,984	1,395,735	31.73	31.98	34.14	205.0	161.2	224.8	476.0	377.1	559.5
Mining	15,758	758,156	48.11	48.40	42.47	125.9	125.9	109.9	184.9	186.1	146.4
Communications	13,373	547,317	40.93	40.34	37.48	210.6	209.9	186.0	271.8	267.0	219.8
Transportation	51,085	2,609,316	51.08	50.92	44.59	147.9	151.0	144.0	236.7	241.0	200.8
Construction	70,123	2,775,875	39.59	38.94	34.92	131.6	157.2	127.4	236.6	242.7	203.0
Services ^{1/}	18,926	495,891	26.20	25.57	24.69	160.3	166.6	148.4	241.1	244.4	211.6
Trade	65,690	2,320,494	35.32	35.07	32.16	142.5	139.6	136.7	211.6	206.9	183.0
- Eight Leading Industries	627,179	25,265,443	40.28	40.08	36.27	131.7	130.8	129.5	221.3	218.8	196.0
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	534,024	23,922,567	44.80	44.31	39.91	123.0	124.1	119.9	202.0	201.7	175.6
Lumber products	27,352	996,075	36.42	36.07	32.80	123.5	126.5	122.5	207.0	209.9	189.1
Plant products - edible	36,362	1,276,111	35.09	33.67	31.30	159.7	188.4	159.7	239.9	271.6	217.1
Pulp and paper products	52,665	2,517,227	47.80	47.65	42.81	151.8	152.4	148.5	239.1	239.5	210.3
Textile products	61,255	2,140,633	34.95	34.52	31.13	107.4	105.9	103.5	188.1	183.2	161.4
Chemicals	21,014	984,041	46.83	46.17	41.66	107.4	108.2	101.8	183.9	182.7	156.0
Electrical apparatus	37,059	1,728,669	46.65	46.15	40.12	168.9	166.3	166.8	284.4	277.2	240.9
Iron and steel	170,938	8,451,857	49.44	49.68	44.19	107.9	107.8	104.2	171.5	172.0	147.6
Non-ferrous metal products	29,784	1,412,069	47.44	46.79	42.06	122.9	121.6	118.8	220.9	215.8	189.3
Logging	26,782	1,035,067	38.65	39.25	37.89	264.0	220.8	306.9	566.7	481.3	641.5
Mining	25,543	1,323,936	51.93	51.94	45.99	82.4	82.1	77.5	121.1	120.8	101.4
Communications	19,769	782,001	39.56	38.80	36.08	197.2	196.6	184.3	281.7	278.2	241.2
Transportation	56,975	3,000,239	52.75	51.58	45.46	149.7	152.4	143.8	228.8	226.8	189.4
Construction	75,740	3,362,060	44.59	43.12	39.92	129.3	130.4	122.2	225.5	221.0	191.4
Services ^{1/}	27,914	743,397	26.63	26.20	24.23	137.1	139.7	134.5	233.2	233.8	207.6
Trade	111,239	4,015,201	36.10	36.06	33.11	140.8	136.8	131.6	210.3	204.1	182.5
- Eight Leading Industries	877,886	38,184,358	43.50	43.04	38.99	129.2	129.1	125.4	207.2	206.0	180.3
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,164	3,135,469	42.28	41.64	36.87	139.7	140.2	132.8	227.0	224.3	188.5
Animal products - edible	11,389	500,708	43.96	42.56	36.21	157.2	157.4	156.5	241.0	233.6	216.2
Lumber products	5,462	202,812	37.13	36.54	32.27	134.4	132.9	113.2	226.4	220.3	168.6
Plant products - edible	7,878	299,489	38.01	35.02	33.18	172.3	178.5	170.0	265.4	253.2	228.4
Textile products	5,441	164,132	30.17	30.40	26.50	129.2	126.6	118.3	219.0	216.4	179.4
Iron and steel	22,589	1,055,918	46.74	46.75	40.26	122.3	122.4	115.1	207.6	207.6	168.0
Mining	18,879	1,062,684	56.29	54.47	48.07	169.9	164.0	146.1	271.9	254.0	199.7
Communications	6,917	265,969	38.45	38.22	33.85	163.1	164.4	148.6	243.0	243.5	194.9
Transportation	43,688	2,304,271	52.74	52.69	46.06	139.9	142.0	134.5	216.5	219.4	181.8
Construction	41,137	1,711,022	41.56	41.42	37.02	124.4	128.5	113.6	231.5	238.1	187.9
Services ^{1/}	10,790	287,970	26.69	27.16	24.24	142.3	150.5	136.5	222.1	238.9	199.3
Trade	64,229	1,942,139	35.81	35.69	32.60	147.2	143.3	141.6	217.9	211.5	191.5
- Eight Leading Industries	250,538	10,743,220	42.88	42.47	37.71	140.5	140.9	132.6	227.5	225.9	188.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	79,071	3,654,324	46.22	44.96	40.97	141.0	145.3	146.9	231.9	232.4	212.3
Animal products - edible	6,034	267,330	44.30	42.07	36.16	143.3	145.3	143.8	254.7	245.2	258.2
Lumber products	27,894	1,233,613	44.23	42.83	41.46	147.3	150.5	139.3	244.6	242.0	217.7
Plant products - edible	6,364	186,911	34.85	32.54	30.77	159.6	196.3	248.5	293.1	325.3	366.0
Pulp and paper products	9,757	517,205	53.01	51.10	46.75	149.6	149.9	143.6	241.3	233.1	207.3
Iron and steel	12,732	625,497	49.13	48.90	44.18	106.4	109.2	115.9	174.3	178.1	170.4
Non-ferrous metal products	4,267	225,260	52.79	54.49	47.30	129.8	132.5	122.1	194.2	204.5	163.6
Logging	17,713	933,724	52.71	52.32	50.74	187.3	191.1	184.0	249.4	252.5	236.9
Mining	9,331	491,728	52.70	53.09	47.11	92.7	94.4	92.5	139.4	142.9	124.3
Transportation	21,082	1,095,626	51.97	52.17	45.96	156.6	159.3	138.3	263.5	269.2	206.3
Construction	25,037	1,167,312	46.62	45.38	41.75	191.4	191.1	173.4	345.3	335.6	282.7
Services ^{1/}	9,164	272,254	29.71	29.50	26.74	176.6	183.4	176.2	281.5	290.1	252.3
Trade	55,932	1,314,941	36.60	35.79	32.94	186.2	182.9	159.2	280.6	279.0	227.0
- Eight Leading Industries	203,111	9,146,620	45.03	44.28	40.66	156.8	159.2	150.6	247.7	247.4	214.8

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 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 Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	911	30,341	33.31	33.16	29.08	183.4	186.9	131.4	270.3	274.6	189.6
Trade	679	14,857	21.88	21.63	21.77	118.3	117.1	135.2	147.8	144.6	168.0
- Eight Leading Industries	3,403	116,454	34.22	33.33	30.12	150.4	153.7	149.8	236.1	235.0	207.0
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,700	1,044,468	39.12	38.81	35.53	111.0	110.1	113.9	179.9	177.1	167.8
Animal products - edible	2,567	85,225	33.20	29.40	29.66	114.7	109.1	110.4	201.2	189.5	168.6
Iron and steel	12,192	570,982	46.83	46.16	42.33	99.5	100.1	104.8	174.6	173.3	166.3
Mining	14,458	681,039	47.10	47.51	41.04	86.3	86.2	84.8	176.4	177.7	151.0
Coal	13,323	635,793	47.72	48.20	41.62	84.0	84.0	82.2	173.4	175.1	148.0
Transportation	7,086	316,132	44.61	44.98	38.07	128.9	129.0	127.2	209.7	211.6	176.7
Steam railway operations	3,670	197,962	53.94	53.22	43.64	109.2	110.4	104.4	201.4	200.8	155.7
Shipping and stevedoring	2,400	77,346	32.23	34.40	30.79	161.3	158.7	164.6	218.3	229.3	214.0
Construction	26,138	837,123	32.03	32.17	28.95	154.5	155.4	143.2	277.0	279.9	232.1
Building	4,821	158,457	32.87	34.07	31.59	95.9	91.8	81.3	144.6	143.5	117.7
Highway	19,669	610,299	31.05	31.04	27.89	192.2	195.1	180.8	379.6	385.7	321.0
Retail trade	6,575	174,016	26.47	26.49	24.56	136.5	131.4	136.9	197.2	190.1	180.9
Wholesale trade	3,025	111,148	36.74	36.54	34.04	166.6	151.7	147.7	208.4	200.7	184.0
- Eight Leading Industries	88,237	3,277,607	37.15	37.13	33.47	122.7	122.6	120.0	202.0	201.6	177.9
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	21,223	853,703	40.23	40.01	35.29	116.0	117.7	121.3	213.6	215.5	196.4
Lumber products	2,777	88,972	32.04	31.22	29.61	79.1	83.3	95.1	153.7	157.6	169.9
Pulp and paper products	4,397	229,220	52.13	54.86	46.19	129.9	128.1	118.2	243.9	253.1	196.7
Iron and steel	5,456	249,390	45.71	45.84	40.88	123.7	119.2	132.4	207.3	200.4	197.5
Logging	7,221	265,829	35.43	31.79	34.58	145.0	100.7	167.4	314.8	196.1	354.8
Transportation	6,472	318,640	49.23	48.67	43.12	144.4	141.6	140.6	242.8	235.6	204.0
Steam railway operations	4,274	244,926	57.31	56.14	47.41	143.8	143.2	147.1	236.7	230.9	200.2
Construction	13,893	474,934	34.19	36.26	32.44	169.8	181.9	161.1	308.2	350.3	277.9
Highway	6,738	204,308	30.32	34.98	32.11	159.9	178.8	181.6	334.8	432.0	402.5
Railway	2,951	120,497	40.83	39.33	33.98	111.3	116.7	90.1	253.3	255.8	170.5
Retail trade	5,180	142,563	27.52	27.30	24.76	137.9	130.5	136.7	217.4	204.2	191.7
- Eight Leading Industries	60,190	2,252,835	37.43	37.42	33.97	134.2	131.9	137.1	241.5	237.1	222.9
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	41,699	1,742,853	41.80	41.73	36.59	134.8	133.1	127.7	217.9	214.8	181.0
Animal products - edible	4,136	189,660	45.83	44.86	36.84	153.0	146.9	142.9	233.5	219.5	197.5
Plant products - edible	3,805	135,785	35.89	34.49	33.36	180.2	168.2	170.4	256.0	230.9	226.0
Pulp and paper products	4,032	175,455	43.52	43.86	39.65	141.9	139.8	129.5	214.2	212.6	179.5
Textiles	4,503	134,716	29.92	30.36	26.21	129.6	127.0	116.7	216.0	214.7	172.9
Iron and steel	15,130	709,430	46.89	47.02	40.41	122.0	122.0	114.6	208.6	209.1	168.7
Transportation	20,869	1,110,826	54.00	54.40	47.32	144.4	145.7	137.8	230.6	234.4	193.3
Street railway	8,060	345,587	42.88	43.64	38.99	160.4	161.6	162.3	236.9	242.7	206.9
Steam railway operations	12,329	756,336	61.35	61.48	52.91	132.9	134.3	127.1	226.1	229.0	186.6
Construction	14,100	575,503	40.82	40.96	36.65	114.6	118.3	105.4	197.4	204.5	158.1
Building	5,611	240,580	42.88	42.87	37.10	116.8	115.3	104.1	164.8	162.8	126.5
Railway	4,667	212,105	43.56	42.98	36.61	87.5	92.7	85.6	192.9	201.7	158.7
Services	4,567	123,193	26.97	26.52	23.21	168.6	158.3	162.9	246.7	242.1	207.0
Retail trade	17,158	688,307	34.29	34.44	30.99	160.7	145.1	148.3	217.9	210.6	196.9
Wholesale trade	7,334	292,180	39.84	39.91	36.67	133.0	131.7	132.3	190.8	189.4	173.8
- Eight Leading Industries	112,060	4,751,624	42.40	42.56	37.36	135.0	134.2	128.9	216.0	215.4	181.5
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,666	447,250	41.93	41.38	37.04	137.5	138.4	139.7	212.6	211.3	189.8
Animal products - edible	3,375	133,877	39.67	38.49	34.29	165.2	167.7	179.2	259.2	255.3	242.9
Street railways	5,016	177,802	35.46	34.71	33.64	114.2	118.3	120.2	160.7	163.0	159.3
Steam railway operations	5,041	327,901	65.05	63.07	55.42	132.1	134.2	128.0	196.9	194.2	162.7
Construction	10,986	440,758	40.12	40.24	36.07	116.9	126.8	120.5	225.6	245.4	206.9
Highway	3,742	143,576	38.37	39.05	35.89	118.2	144.3	128.1	225.6	280.4	226.9
Railway	4,184	183,065	43.75	43.20	37.51	93.0	94.2	84.5	187.1	187.3	145.9
Retail trade	7,549	252,817	33.49	33.13	30.48	143.2	136.7	137.9	230.1	217.2	201.9
Wholesale trade	4,375	170,802	39.04	38.83	35.35	126.8	128.7	124.8	197.7	199.5	177.5
- Eight Leading Industries	48,244	1,971,479	40.86	40.44	36.67	131.9	134.3	131.9	208.0	209.4	188.3
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	21,799	945,368	43.37	41.60	37.30	150.7	155.6	139.4	254.8	252.3	203.5
Animal products - edible	3,878	177,271	45.71	43.76	38.15	150.8	155.8	162.3	236.6	233.9	221.6
Plant products - edible	2,934	118,374	40.35	33.80	31.41	170.6	202.1	170.5	286.7	284.5	223.2
Iron and steel	5,290	243,469	46.02	46.04	39.92	146.2	146.0	133.6	236.4	236.3	187.4
Mining	14,558	824,194	56.82	54.12	47.37	196.1	180.1	169.7	299.6	277.5	217.3
Coal	6,363	469,382	58.12	53.23	45.50	156.7	151.0	148.4	264.9	242.2	203.4
Transportation	13,082	687,742	52.65	53.07	45.44	146.0	148.0	136.7	225.2	230.1	182.1
Street railways	4,681	201,616	43.07	42.61	39.86	136.3	136.0	128.2	193.7	191.2	168.6
Steam railway operations	7,914	469,986	59.39	60.42	49.86	144.2	143.6	133.9	240.2	243.3	187.3
Construction	16,051	694,761	43.28	42.73	39.17	139.6	139.4	115.6	275.4	271.5	206.7
Highway	6,878	273,202	39.72	38.93	41.12	139.0	142.8	118.8	243.5	245.1	215.4
Railway	3,694	165,722	44.86	44.16	37.94	85.0	87.5	73.4	197.9	200.9	144.6
Services	4,051	117,860	29.09	28.19	25.67	130.4	151.8	129.0	206.3	231.5	180.9
Retail trade	12,185	415,845	34.13	33.47	30.67	154.5	148.3	141.0	248.0	233.4	204.5
Wholesale trade	5,630	222,188	39.47	39.26	36.86	145.6	147.4	138.5	213.2	214.6	184.6
- Eight Leading Industries	90,234	4,020,117	44.55	43.46	38.65	153.3	154.3	138.2	255.1	250.4	200.9

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 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 Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	187,467	7,915,118	42.22	41.78	37.58	124.1	123.1	120.7	201.1	197.5	176.2			
Plant products - edible	11,543	423,579	36.70	36.77	33.53	130.7	128.3	116.7	226.4	222.6	184.3			
Pulp and paper products	13,139	586,894	44.67	44.25	40.99	155.8	153.6	148.1	241.3	235.9	210.6			
Textiles	39,990	1,388,776	34.66	34.11	30.37	117.9	115.9	110.2	204.6	198.1	167.6			
Tobacco	6,166	256,866	41.66	41.49	33.77	105.0	104.8	109.6	253.4	252.1	214.5			
Iron and steel	47,589	2,323,350	48.82	48.46	43.02	105.7	106.7	105.3	163.5	162.3	143.4			
Communications	6,908	319,739	46.29	45.69	43.25	216.9	214.9	192.0	270.5	264.6	223.8			
Transportation	18,842	872,705	46.32	46.14	41.99	147.7	152.4	145.4	248.1	255.3	220.5			
Construction	23,571	1,025,598	43.51	43.47	38.09	192.9	186.9	175.7	302.7	293.0	246.7			
Services	13,867	376,300	27.14	26.80	25.80	160.1	160.7	151.5	235.5	231.7	213.4			
Trade	51,377	1,842,555	35.86	35.77	32.81	146.5	143.3	139.6	206.2	203.1	180.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	302,310	12,367,981	40.91	40.59	36.74	134.8	133.6	129.6	213.4	209.8	185.6			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	17,068	627,758	36.78	36.27	34.66	104.2	106.0	106.9	178.6	179.3	170.2			
Iron and steel	3,183	142,668	44.82	43.92	45.16	124.0	138.9	173.0	192.3	211.1	267.8			
Transportation	1,838	69,066	37.58	37.70	37.74	172.6	173.9	175.9	221.3	223.4	233.3			
Construction	4,101	154,673	37.72	38.09	33.71	158.5	158.0	148.4	306.5	308.5	261.1			
Services	1,938	49,540	25.56	25.58	21.61	172.9	176.7	163.8	321.5	328.8	257.2			
Trade	5,452	169,271	29.21	29.64	27.48	152.0	147.9	142.4	212.3	212.6	191.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	31,084	1,085,400	34.92	34.77	32.70	123.1	124.3	121.3	203.9	206.0	188.1			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	172,463	7,650,936	44.36	43.97	39.66	124.5	123.0	120.1	205.3	201.1	177.2			
Plant products - edible	13,884	488,835	35.21	34.84	30.90	130.4	132.1	130.7	191.8	192.3	169.4			
Pulp and paper products	22,466	1,023,820	45.57	45.24	40.10	148.8	146.8	139.2	220.8	216.1	187.0			
Textiles	21,412	786,030	36.71	36.53	33.85	107.8	105.5	101.9	187.5	182.5	163.2			
Chemicals	10,680	482,899	45.22	44.45	39.97	139.2	139.1	135.3	242.8	238.5	209.6			
Electrical apparatus	16,285	763,491	46.94	46.69	41.26	173.4	169.3	175.2	300.7	291.8	265.9			
Iron and steel	36,271	1,751,932	48.30	48.32	43.34	104.6	103.6	95.7	173.9	172.2	142.8			
Communications	5,758	282,170	45.53	44.50	42.88	193.9	195.5	180.5	256.4	252.8	223.7			
Transportation	12,663	589,740	46.57	46.13	39.53	164.7	166.2	160.9	253.6	253.7	210.3			
Construction	13,786	682,855	49.53	48.70	45.34	163.1	151.3	167.4	237.0	230.2	235.6			
Services	14,334	415,173	28.96	28.70	26.27	127.4	126.9	126.2	227.4	224.5	204.8			
Trade	55,508	2,190,319	39.46	39.33	35.71	144.1	139.6	136.0	213.6	206.5	184.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	274,542	11,792,959	42.96	42.60	38.59	132.4	130.6	128.2	212.2	207.6	184.6			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,974	395,500	39.66	40.02	36.79	102.9	100.7	100.3	167.0	164.9	148.1			
Pulp and paper products	3,414	149,931	43.92	43.85	40.15	121.8	121.3	120.0	187.0	185.1	168.5			
Iron and steel	2,042	81,865	40.09	42.45	38.94	62.3	57.7	58.8	112.2	110.0	102.9			
Construction	4,627	182,871	39.52	37.17	35.19	178.6	169.9	140.3	301.3	269.5	198.3			
Services	2,748	89,558	25.31	24.35	22.08	145.9	146.2	142.2	266.3	256.7	226.3			
Trade	7,379	225,334	30.62	30.47	27.68	151.2	147.6	135.8	211.3	205.3	184.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	27,152	977,728	36.01	35.53	32.87	133.6	130.4	121.4	207.6	200.0	172.1			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,168	2,379,799	45.62	45.86	39.81	117.9	117.4	113.2	190.7	190.9	159.9			
Textiles	7,364	251,112	34.10	32.51	29.27	106.1	104.0	99.1	180.2	168.4	146.0			
Electrical apparatus	7,115	334,614	47.03	46.82	37.55	133.3	131.5	136.0	239.7	235.4	194.7			
Iron and steel	23,665	1,171,125	49.49	51.12	44.57	107.7	107.7	99.5	168.0	173.6	139.8			
Construction	4,207	196,597	46.73	46.08	40.95	155.3	150.4	122.5	267.8	255.7	186.1			
Trade	6,588	229,432	34.93	34.73	32.39	134.7	128.4	127.6	203.6	192.9	177.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	67,200	2,951,493	43.92	44.12	38.70	123.8	122.6	117.2	197.9	196.8	164.8			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	33,244	1,800,597	54.16	54.72	47.59	119.9	122.2	117.4	164.9	169.7	141.6			
Iron and steel	27,668	1,537,067	55.55	57.05	48.87	117.6	117.9	113.4	159.1	163.7	134.9			
Construction	1,379	67,743	49.12	47.60	44.91	201.2	204.5	182.4	335.2	329.7	277.4			
Trade	3,822	125,185	34.56	34.83	30.89	172.2	165.6	141.2	205.1	198.8	162.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	40,922	2,102,876	51.38	51.90	45.60	125.4	127.0	121.2	173.1	177.0	148.1			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	34,885	1,419,298	40.69	40.70	35.52	135.3	132.5	128.6	216.6	212.4	180.2			
Animal products - edible	3,863	179,088	46.36	45.13	35.76	150.5	145.4	141.1	230.2	216.4	193.3			
Plant products - edible	3,639	130,954	35.99	35.13	33.51	175.4	158.0	168.4	255.5	224.6	225.6			
Textiles	4,324	130,975	30.29	30.77	26.37	126.7	124.1	114.8	213.3	212.2	170.7			
Iron and steel	11,438	523,196	45.74	46.12	39.32	120.3	120.3	112.9	203.1	204.8	163.7			
Communications	1,182	45,555	38.54	37.44	30.01	164.5	166.3	157.0	200.8	197.3	171.6			
Transportation	4,625	194,063	41.98	41.91	38.12	157.7	158.8	153.5	218.3	219.6	194.7			
Construction	4,205	179,113	42.60	41.70	39.76	90.5	92.6	85.3	130.2	130.4	113.9			
Services	4,319	115,611	26.77	26.41	22.96	162.5	160.8	157.8	248.7	242.7	209.7			
Trade	22,005	791,965	35.59	36.25	32.76	147.5	142.6	145.5	212.7	207.1	192.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	71,324	2,749,502	38.55	38.56	34.21	137.5	134.9	132.7	207.6	203.8	178.2			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	34,845	1,584,919	45.48	44.28	40.58	144.3	145.6	137.2	232.9	228.8	197.4			
Lumber products	10,073	457,884	45.46	43.11	42.02	159.7	160.7	144.9	251.9	240.5	215.1			
Iron and steel	8,488	422,164	49.74	49.40	44.43	102.1	105.7	106.1	169.4	174.0	157.0			
Communications	4,296	165,093	36.10	36.25	32.51	183.3	188.9	166.6	243.7	252.2	215.6			
Transportation	9,651	450,209	46.65	46.24	41.57	170.3	174.0	149.2	258.9	260.2	199.8			
Construction	10,995	561,731	51.09	49.26	43.59	328.8	326.9	278.3	562.0	538.9	417.1			
Services	6,231	189,020	30.34	29.93	27.08	178.9	186.3	179.4	278.2	285.7	253.1			
Trade	23,869	902,930	37.83	37.25	33.98	165.0	160.2	153.5	265.5	253.8	222.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	89,921	3,845,194	42.78	41.86	37.97	167.8	168.1	155.3	269.4	264.1	221.9			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnotes 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 Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,072	279,961	39.59	38.71	36.60	97.8	98.3	112.0	170.2	167.2	179.4
	Plant products - edible	1,197	32,527	27.17	27.15	25.14	89.8	89.2	85.9	146.2	145.1	129.5
	Iron and steel	2,766	127,298	46.02	44.07	42.10	88.6	88.9	117.7	162.5	156.2	197.6
	Transportation	2,296	72,754	31.89	34.06	31.10	189.8	178.2	182.8	238.7	240.9	226.9
	Construction	3,568	123,698	34.67	35.06	34.63	145.1	152.7	123.0	178.8	190.2	151.6
	Services	1,066	24,886	23.57	22.76	20.57	95.4	100.9	94.0	148.7	151.8	127.9
	Trade	5,783	175,320	30.32	30.20	28.36	142.5	136.7	138.2	199.4	190.5	182.0
- Nine Leading Industries	22,197	757,990	34.15	34.04	32.58	123.1	123.0	124.2	185.3	184.7	178.6	
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,906	189,325	38.59	37.66	36.04	98.2	95.6	122.4	173.0	164.4	201.1
	Iron and steel	1,026	44,306	45.18	40.85	45.23	77.1	58.3	116.0	121.7	87.1	191.8
	Trade	3,061	93,333	30.49	29.97	27.15	108.5	108.7	115.5	168.7	166.1	159.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,742	464,977	33.84	33.56	32.03	125.6	124.0	129.9	198.4	194.2	192.0
SHEPHERD-TON	Manufacturing	7,410	264,529	35.70	35.51	32.99	103.8	103.8	109.9	177.3	176.2	173.6
	Textiles	4,103	132,032	32.18	32.45	29.58	96.5	95.8	101.8	168.8	169.1	163.8
	Iron and steel	1,919	83,665	43.60	42.52	41.11	96.2	98.3	110.3	160.8	156.8	173.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,566	368,630	34.89	34.57	32.24	116.7	117.0	116.7	196.1	194.7	180.8
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,631	384,103	44.50	44.26	39.31	135.9	138.3	134.8	219.2	221.9	192.0
	Pulp and paper products	3,807	214,671	56.39	56.48	51.17	132.8	140.6	135.9	231.3	240.9	214.6
	Textiles	2,254	66,999	29.72	29.45	20.76	96.9	96.7	92.9	166.0	162.5	111.2
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,646	484,831	41.63	41.24	36.85	140.4	141.2	142.9	225.2	224.4	202.2
KITCHENER-WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,233	674,994	41.58	39.98	37.77	131.6	130.6	137.8	240.3	229.1	228.2
	Animal products - edible	1,348	59,273	45.97	41.63	37.74	125.1	128.2	125.2	224.4	214.4	192.9
	Leather products	1,595	61,597	38.62	39.24	36.49	96.9	96.6	103.4	164.9	167.0	167.8
	Lumber products	2,044	79,517	38.90	38.97	37.75	153.4	149.6	145.5	260.5	254.4	237.5
	Rubber products	5,192	245,000	47.19	42.55	39.27	166.3	153.9	176.7	308.5	273.9	295.4
	Textiles	1,760	56,861	32.31	31.72	31.44	101.8	98.3	96.0	189.9	179.9	172.7
	Iron and steel	1,141	47,973	42.04	41.38	40.37	110.4	112.6	123.5	188.1	188.7	202.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,329	834,248	41.04	39.80	37.46	132.9	131.6	135.3	240.7	231.1	223.3
LONDON	Manufacturing	16,363	670,751	40.94	40.69	36.07	143.1	142.3	139.2	235.8	232.9	200.9
	Plant products - edibles	2,573	80,729	31.38	31.43	31.30	166.1	167.2	148.0	234.1	236.0	211.4
	Pulp and paper products	2,381	100,474	42.20	43.18	36.30	151.7	146.9	160.8	238.0	235.9	217.1
	Textiles	1,369	42,365	30.50	30.71	26.08	65.4	81.2	85.7	151.8	145.4	121.2
	Iron and steel	4,148	195,575	47.15	46.54	40.01	144.6	141.7	141.0	246.8	238.6	204.2
	Trade	4,141	145,044	35.03	35.44	32.34	160.0	153.6	148.3	211.7	205.8	181.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	27,014	1,069,725	39.80	39.44	35.43	150.4	148.8	145.4	234.0	230.6	201.5
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR	Manufacturing	6,011	299,364	49.80	51.70	45.01	86.9	68.6	89.9	124.1	132.2	116.8
	Pulp and paper products	2,314	133,946	57.89	58.20	52.34	147.4	153.1	150.0	231.7	242.1	213.2
	Iron and steel	1,938	88,924	45.88	50.15	41.77	28.7	31.1	31.5	53.6	63.6	53.6
	Transportation	2,379	118,608	49.86	47.11	45.34	161.4	166.8	151.6	190.5	186.1	164.0
	Trade	2,129	76,659	36.01	36.16	31.61	135.8	131.9	125.2	232.6	227.0	189.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,165	597,354	45.37	45.66	41.80	90.7	90.3	87.1	155.0	155.2	136.6
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,392	100,984	42.22	40.47	36.70	105.4	107.1	106.9	155.9	151.7	135.9
	Animal products - edible	602	26,478	42.32	39.91	32.23	153.3	153.8	155.1	229.0	216.7	176.4
	Trade	5,388	191,988	35.63	35.61	32.02	153.9	147.9	148.8	242.4	232.7	210.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,566	429,993	37.18	36.72	33.26	136.4	135.2	129.8	214.5	209.9	187.1
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,210	88,769	40.17	39.46	37.41	185.1	192.8	197.5	284.6	291.2	282.9
	Animal products - edible	794	33,967	42.78	38.47	37.68	213.7	247.4	273.5	354.7	360.7	390.7
	Trade	2,958	99,968	33.80	33.92	31.19	134.6	131.6	131.9	206.0	202.0	186.2
	- Nine Leading Industries	7,972	286,300	35.91	36.09	33.85	152.2	154.1	161.6	248.8	253.2	247.1
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,900	354,781	44.91	44.34	39.34	139.7	140.9	134.0	232.4	231.4	197.2
	Animal products - edible	1,104	50,557	45.79	45.28	40.63	123.6	126.9	144.8	211.4	214.7	206.5
	Plant products - edible	1,016	41,834	41.18	41.02	35.54	140.0	139.2	138.4	245.1	242.8	209.1
	Iron and steel	2,673	120,317	45.01	45.10	40.02	142.5	141.1	129.0	217.7	216.0	175.2
	Construction	1,793	78,828	43.96	41.71	36.39	95.1	93.1	108.6	204.5	189.9	191.3
	Trade	7,862	289,488	36.82	36.25	33.49	145.1	142.0	133.7	216.6	208.8	183.2
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,710	925,146	40.74	40.20	36.21	139.3	138.4	134.3	223.9	219.5	192.5
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,510	326,349	43.46	41.93	36.80	147.4	148.4	140.4	251.5	244.4	208.5
	Animal products - edible	2,501	117,006	46.78	44.33	38.06	160.0	160.0	168.7	247.9	234.9	230.7
	Iron and steel	1,772	81,801	46.22	45.73	39.21	143.5	144.4	129.9	258.0	256.9	197.5
	Construction	3,851	187,880	48.79	49.24	40.02	327.4	312.1	193.4	564.4	543.0	274.8
	Trade	7,132	249,844	35.03	34.51	31.51	176.4	172.9	166.1	269.6	260.5	222.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,940	929,320	40.51	39.81	34.72	175.5	173.5	152.4	285.8	277.5	217.2
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,195	231,152	44.50	44.97	41.87	136.9	137.4	157.3	211.7	214.8	228.2
	Lumber products	1,379	61,481	44.68	45.46	44.47	128.6	128.5	120.9	210.8	214.8	201.4
	Iron and steel	1,767	78,106	44.20	45.31	43.91	133.0	133.4	196.8	191.1	196.6	280.9
	Transportation	1,150	50,309	43.75	43.83	39.07	185.0	186.2	145.6	248.0	250.0	177.2
	Trade	3,476	112,841	32.46	32.10	28.39	167.4	154.2	148.3	235.3	228.0	198.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,826	501,189	39.08	39.16	36.28	146.8	146.5	148.7	228.4	228.6	215.7

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=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
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	85.0	124.8	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.8	132.2	108.1	107.5
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.6	158.5	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	158.5	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	178.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.8	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.6	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.8	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	180.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.8	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	189.5	120.4	178.2	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	188.8	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	173.8	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	178.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	189.4	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	158.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	158.2	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	165.8	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	187.8	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	198.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	168.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.8	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.8
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	198.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.8	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	188.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.8	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.8	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.8	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.5	194.2	161.1	206.0	181.1	207.1	208.4	180.3	168.4	168.1	206.2	211.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.2 .2 4.2 2.8 29.7 41.6 11.9 5.3 2.3 4.3 9.6

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	81.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Nov. 1, 1940	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Nov. 1, 1941	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Nov. 1, 1942	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Nov. 1, 1943	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Nov. 1, 1944	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
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	182.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	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	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.8	203.0	201.2	200.4	288.4	168.0	238.1

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

14.3 1.5 13.0 1.3 3.2 1.9 3.4 4.3

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

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.5
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	144.6	258.5	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.3	147.7	173.7	163.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	158.5
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	182.2
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
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	189.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	187.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	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	127.3	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	143.8	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	193.5
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	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	266.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	139.2	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	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	373.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.8	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.5	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.6	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.5	208.1	320.1	180.9	182.7	144.3	192.6	253.7	230.6

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

100.0	51.4	4.6	4.0	2.3	8.9	12.0	3.3	13.5
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	------

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

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	51.4	208.1	210.0	205.1	192.8	186.3	221.3	230.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	243.2	246.6	250.8	252.8	243.4	232.6	202.3
Fur and products	0.2	177.8	174.9	156.4	173.6	147.9	129.1	124.8
Leather and products	1.5	146.5	146.6	149.4	159.1	146.1	135.7	136.7
Boots and shoes	0.9	159.5	159.0	136.3	146.7	134.8	123.6	123.6
Lumber products	3.9	150.5	153.8	150.5	137.9	125.5	123.3	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	136.1	143.0	134.4	116.1	104.6	100.2	98.4
Furniture	0.8	168.0	160.1	158.7	161.3	139.3	126.5	108.1
Other lumber products	0.8	191.2	193.4	207.6	197.1	190.5	207.2	216.6
Musical instruments	0.1	39.5	39.3	40.9	38.6	32.5	27.7	51.5
Plant products - edible	3.2	207.9	235.6	211.4	208.0	182.8	189.9	170.3
Pulp and paper products	5.5	164.5	186.5	180.9	167.6	150.0	138.1	135.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	166.7	170.9	168.0	151.4	133.9	124.0	122.0
Paper products	1.0	279.3	274.8	259.1	252.9	232.1	212.3	210.4
Printing and publishing	2.0	178.0	176.5	169.7	160.3	143.6	131.7	127.2
Rubber products	1.1	178.0	175.2	194.8	161.3	176.1	173.8	135.7
Textile products	7.6	183.0	180.3	175.3	167.8	161.5	157.7	156.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	189.7	187.4	181.2	171.0	161.1	156.8	156.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.6	114.5	109.0	107.8	110.2	109.6	112.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.7	199.0	198.2	204.5	193.5	173.6	166.6	169.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	864.3	853.0	800.4	719.6	632.0	608.4	561.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	172.3	170.2	168.5	159.2	153.0	146.2	144.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	188.6	185.1	177.7	167.4	164.7	158.6	158.2
Other textile products	0.8	163.4	160.8	160.5	171.6	165.7	175.6	171.1
Tobacco	0.5	125.3	123.5	126.3	126.1	131.3	131.2	133.1
Beverages	0.9	341.8	349.2	338.5	312.8	292.6	269.4	238.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	343.0	343.6	331.9	328.3	354.6	616.5	626.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	197.7	196.9	184.6	164.3	150.1	131.6	137.6
Electric light and power	1.5	236.7	238.0	202.7	184.8	163.2	145.1	145.0
Electrical apparatus	2.5	352.2	349.0	359.7	305.1	267.3	323.6	328.0
Iron and steel products	14.0	219.4	220.4	217.1	203.2	208.6	313.2	351.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	308.5	307.8	271.7	248.5	225.2	246.9	266.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	263.5	263.0	261.3	239.7	217.6	218.1	239.0
Agricultural implements	0.9	225.5	222.5	193.9	168.9	149.6	130.6	128.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	179.5	179.6	176.7	163.4	154.4	288.9	303.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	283.6	283.5	304.4	244.6	168.5	291.3	298.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.9	381.3	412.1	499.8	478.4	836.7	1330.8	1654.5
Heating appliances	0.4	237.3	232.1	228.2	200.8	183.0	178.1	168.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	230.7	230.8	217.0	175.2	224.5	289.9	310.1
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	223.8	224.7	216.5	218.1	197.2	236.1	275.6
Other iron and steel products	2.2	214.4	215.5	219.4	223.3	229.0	347.4	432.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	354.9	353.6	337.6	288.5	293.4	403.3	502.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	220.8	222.9	215.4	209.8	215.7	207.5	213.0
Miscellaneous	0.7	328.9	318.8	291.6	290.4	295.2	356.5	372.9
LOGGING	4.6	320.1	267.7	352.3	298.5	277.1	239.8	182.6
MINING	4.0	180.9	179.6	168.0	156.5	144.7	149.2	155.4
Coal	1.2	91.3	90.0	88.1	93.8	90.3	95.7	97.5
Metallic ores	2.0	332.9	328.8	304.9	269.4	246.9	253.2	283.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	259.1	263.6	235.4	199.4	169.9	171.3	154.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	182.7	184.3	168.0	153.6	125.2	110.7	106.3
Telegraphs	0.4	144.9	147.7	142.4	138.3	138.6	129.1	130.3
Telephones	1.9	189.9	191.0	173.4	157.0	121.1	105.6	98.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.9	144.3	146.6	138.2	135.7	127.4	123.9	119.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	230.4	231.6	220.0	221.1	200.9	188.5	176.2
Steam railways	4.5	117.7	119.3	113.3	112.9	109.9	107.5	105.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	137.0	143.1	130.4	117.3	106.9	112.3	107.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.0	192.6	197.3	181.3	151.9	130.7	112.7	135.3
Building	5.5	245.5	240.4	223.3	171.3	134.4	102.8	140.3
Highway	4.5	232.8	247.0	230.6	194.4	162.4	144.0	173.3
Railway	2.0	96.3	102.9	89.0	91.1	98.3	94.6	94.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.3	253.7	263.7	245.0	224.9	210.5	204.6	200.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	257.9	272.3	248.7	224.5	206.9	205.7	202.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	246.0	247.7	238.0	225.8	217.4	202.6	196.8
TRADE	13.5	230.6	224.8	216.7	201.3	181.7	170.3	162.2
Retail	9.6	237.3	229.1	224.6	209.5	188.6	177.7	171.3
Wholesale	3.9	215.4	215.1	200.4	182.0	165.0	151.6	138.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	203.5	203.3	197.8	182.7	171.2	183.8	188.7
FINANCE	-	165.7	165.7	158.4	149.1	134.7	128.6	125.4
Banks and trust companies	-	170.7	170.8	161.0	150.2	137.4	132.9	129.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	168.4	168.9	203.4	245.2	200.5	150.0	125.4
Insurance	-	157.0	166.9	151.1	141.9	127.2	121.5	119.5
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	201.6	201.5	195.9	181.1	169.4	181.1	185.6

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

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1848	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	32.2	174.3	174.7	179.5	171.8	184.9	212.0	218.8
	Lumber products	3.3	106.1	107.0	116.8	107.5	102.1	124.6	120.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.4	239.3	239.3	226.4	209.9	207.2	188.6	202.2
	Textile products	3.0	121.5	121.5	132.3	114.8	112.2	110.6	109.5
	Iron and steel	11.8	198.9	197.5	209.8	203.7	267.5	342.6	373.0
	Other manufactures	9.7	187.9	190.5	187.1	187.4	166.2	170.2	153.8
	Logging	5.3	348.8	246.1	394.1	271.6	322.5	282.0	237.2
	Mining	10.3	102.1	102.0	100.5	108.8	101.8	106.1	103.2
	Communications	2.4	154.6	159.6	155.9	140.6	130.7	126.6	124.4
	Transportation	9.3	118.9	118.3	117.1	117.8	125.0	143.4	159.0
	Construction	26.9	422.9	434.7	398.4	330.9	285.0	272.7	314.8
	Services ^{2/}	1.9	282.9	331.3	276.1	265.2	292.6	295.3	298.0
	Trade	11.7	232.5	225.1	232.0	225.4	212.7	193.9	179.3
	- All Industries	100.0	194.2	192.8	193.3	179.0	178.2	187.1	194.1
Quebec	- Manufacturing	55.5	209.3	210.4	207.0	197.0	193.4	234.3	250.0
	Lumber products	2.8	152.4	157.7	170.8	168.2	155.2	140.9	134.3
	Pulp and paper products	6.6	169.8	171.6	169.7	156.2	144.3	134.3	129.6
	Textile products	14.1	215.3	211.9	204.2	196.8	188.1	184.2	181.1
	Iron and steel	11.4	216.3	220.4	222.7	212.5	226.6	343.6	402.7
	Other manufactures	20.7	229.2	230.7	222.1	210.9	205.4	264.2	279.1
	Logging	7.0	467.5	367.5	512.6	475.7	404.4	373.5	288.6
	Mining	2.5	370.9	371.0	332.6	303.9	274.6	282.7	315.3
	Communications	2.1	192.7	192.1	170.2	154.3	121.9	106.2	98.8
	Transportation	8.2	142.0	145.0	138.2	132.7	122.9	113.9	106.3
	Construction	11.2	159.4	166.2	154.3	120.7	108.0	95.7	124.4
	Services ^{2/}	3.0	238.1	247.4	220.3	207.9	192.5	188.6	190.1
	Trade	10.5	235.2	230.5	225.7	208.5	189.7	178.0	174.3
	- All Industries	100.0	207.1	205.8	203.7	189.1	178.8	196.7	206.2
Ontario	- Manufacturing	60.8	211.0	213.0	205.8	190.6	177.7	212.9	217.5
	Lumber products	3.1	123.6	126.5	122.5	118.0	106.9	107.3	111.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.0	190.8	191.6	186.7	175.5	149.9	136.6	133.6
	Textile products	7.0	151.3	149.2	145.8	140.3	136.0	131.7	132.6
	Iron and steel	19.5	240.2	239.9	232.0	210.1	193.4	300.9	317.4
	Other manufactures	25.2	241.9	247.7	237.1	219.1	208.8	228.0	227.0
	Logging	3.0	292.5	244.6	338.9	255.7	275.3	194.7	115.2
	Mining	2.9	258.7	257.6	243.4	232.0	205.6	211.4	214.7
	Communications	2.3	177.3	178.5	165.7	152.8	115.8	99.5	92.4
	Transportation	6.5	141.8	144.3	136.2	129.5	121.1	118.6	116.1
	Construction	8.6	189.8	191.5	179.4	156.5	134.5	103.5	116.6
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	273.5	278.7	268.4	240.8	227.2	228.6	224.0
	Trade	12.7	232.5	225.8	217.3	201.0	181.8	170.3	161.8
	- All Industries	100.0	208.4	208.3	202.2	185.1	170.8	185.9	187.4
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	29.6	194.5	195.1	184.8	186.7	176.3	189.1	193.4
	Lumber products	2.2	189.5	187.4	159.6	156.4	139.3	138.9	118.6
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	150.4	148.3	136.4	128.6	114.1	105.0	102.9
	Textile products	2.2	254.4	249.3	233.0	225.1	215.5	222.7	218.2
	Iron and steel	9.0	135.4	135.5	127.4	122.8	116.9	145.5	175.2
	Other manufactures	13.6	278.7	282.7	268.3	280.9	269.9	274.0	257.1
	Logging	0.3	42.7	35.3	71.0	80.5	67.1	73.0	63.2
	Mining	7.5	206.6	199.4	177.6	159.1	140.3	148.0	151.6
	Communications	2.8	180.2	181.7	164.2	149.1	138.7	122.1	121.8
	Transportation	17.4	154.6	156.9	148.6	147.4	138.2	135.5	127.5
	Construction	16.4	162.7	168.1	148.6	130.6	116.7	98.1	111.0
	Services ^{2/}	4.3	231.6	244.8	225.3	214.7	199.1	186.6	177.0
	Trade	21.7	194.0	188.9	186.9	179.1	160.5	150.4	141.5
	- All Industries	100.0	180.3	180.8	170.1	163.8	150.6	148.1	148.1
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	38.9	223.5	230.3	232.8	212.8	226.2	262.0	285.5
	Lumber products	13.7	198.0	202.3	187.2	150.4	134.7	130.3	124.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	222.3	222.8	213.4	188.9	174.1	165.3	159.3
	Textile products	0.8	240.6	231.3	236.9	203.7	211.9	196.6	200.5
	Iron and steel	6.3	261.4	268.4	284.7	314.0	524.1	827.7	1083.0
	Other manufactures	13.3	238.5	251.8	271.1	251.7	231.1	224.2	202.5
	Logging	8.7	227.4	232.0	223.4	187.1	154.2	154.2	152.6
	Mining	4.6	109.1	111.1	108.9	74.4	85.2	83.8	96.1
	Communications	2.9	206.8	212.1	187.6	172.0	147.1	136.9	134.7
	Transportation	10.4	158.9	161.7	140.4	153.5	138.0	125.9	112.9
	Construction	12.3	200.6	200.5	161.9	150.9	105.9	106.8	140.5
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	252.6	262.3	252.0	221.8	195.4	174.4	165.1
	Trade	17.7	295.7	290.4	252.8	223.5	194.2	185.8	172.9
	- All Industries	100.0	211.5	214.8	203.1	182.2	172.5	182.5	193.8
B.C.									

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

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	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943
Montreal	- Manufacturing	62.0	197.9	196.4	192.5	188.6	184.7	222.6	240.9
	Plant products - edible	3.8	188.2	184.7	168.0	155.6	151.0	145.0	141.3
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	192.6	189.9	183.0	168.9	160.9	147.7	141.0
	Textiles	13.2	187.3	184.2	175.1	172.8	167.3	163.5	158.6
	Tobacco and beverages	3.9	182.4	183.8	186.5	177.7	174.6	177.3	169.1
	Iron and steel	15.7	194.4	194.4	193.8	198.1	212.8	336.1	389.0
	Other manufactures	21.0	215.0	213.4	212.0	204.2	187.5	210.6	230.6
	Communications	2.3	141.0	139.7	124.8	115.8	88.4	75.7	68.4
	Transportation	6.2	149.3	154.1	147.0	140.0	123.0	107.3	93.7
	Construction	7.8	129.6	125.6	118.1	93.2	73.3	62.3	57.2
	Trade	17.0	229.0	223.9	218.2	201.4	182.6	172.0	168.4
Montreal	- All Industries	100.0	190.2	188.5	182.9	174.4	164.9	184.1	192.9
Quebec	- Manufacturing	54.9	196.0	199.4	199.2	175.5	208.5	345.6	384.4
	Leather products	10.2	120.0	120.4	118.5	125.3	115.1	107.1	107.7
	Other manufactures	44.7	229.1	233.9	234.8	197.6	250.0	454.2	505.5
	Transportation	5.9	119.2	120.0	121.4	96.0	89.0	85.7	80.2
	Construction	13.2	250.5	249.7	234.5	174.3	178.6	156.1	168.3
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	201.8	203.8	198.8	175.0	189.6	263.7	283.2
Toronto	- Manufacturing	62.8	202.5	200.1	195.4	184.4	182.3	224.4	232.9
	Plant products - edible	5.0	194.3	196.9	194.2	197.3	180.9	181.6	181.5
	Printing and publishing	8.2	222.5	219.4	208.1	200.9	181.5	165.5	159.7
	Textiles	7.8	129.4	126.6	122.3	123.4	121.3	116.5	119.5
	Iron and steel	13.2	243.2	240.8	222.5	208.2	215.6	404.5	439.1
	Other manufactures	28.6	215.0	212.1	213.8	194.7	196.5	225.4	234.5
	Communications	2.1	137.5	138.6	128.0	125.6	93.0	77.6	72.2
	Transportation	4.6	171.1	172.7	167.2	154.3	142.6	135.7	130.3
	Construction	5.0	207.5	205.0	226.8	164.5	160.0	108.0	106.9
	Trade	20.2	212.2	205.7	200.3	185.4	168.2	156.4	149.9
Toronto	- All Industries	100.0	203.0	200.2	196.5	181.5	174.7	196.8	200.2
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	36.7	154.2	150.9	150.4	147.8	137.9	175.2	183.1
	Lumber products	2.2	54.3	54.8	48.1	50.3	44.4	42.4	58.7
	Pulp and paper	12.5	141.8	141.2	139.7	142.6	130.2	128.4	134.6
	Other manufactures	22.0	200.9	194.0	193.8	186.3	176.7	257.3	261.2
	Construction	17.0	288.3	274.2	214.5	215.3	127.1	124.5	131.1
	Trade	27.2	250.6	254.4	234.1	238.0	215.3	198.3	187.2
Ottawa	- All Industries	100.0	201.2	196.4	182.9	180.6	159.0	170.8	172.7
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	77.6	195.2	194.4	187.4	170.6	169.0	190.5	191.9
	Textiles	10.9	114.1	111.8	106.5	105.8	103.7	101.5	99.0
	Electrical apparatus	10.6	215.8	212.9	220.2	184.0	185.5	213.8	202.6
	Iron and steel	35.2	229.6	229.7	212.2	194.5	198.6	246.5	268.1
	Other manufactures	20.9	210.6	210.7	211.0	189.8	178.5	179.3	159.7
	Construction	6.3	237.4	230.0	187.3	166.8	162.3	94.3	107.6
	Trade	9.8	204.4	194.9	193.7	179.8	169.5	160.4	148.5
Hamilton	- All Industries	100.0	200.4	198.4	189.7	172.9	169.2	182.4	182.0
Windsor	- Manufacturing	81.2	310.1	315.9	303.5	259.7	165.8	321.8	335.5
	Iron and steel	67.6	332.0	332.7	320.2	261.6	144.3	347.5	368.7
	Other manufactures	13.6	233.7	257.1	247.1	253.4	238.2	235.6	223.7
	Construction	3.4	137.4	139.7	124.6	107.7	81.8	92.6	97.9
Windsor	- All Industries	100.0	288.4	292.0	278.7	240.7	162.2	286.8	295.9
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	48.9	181.8	178.1	172.8	173.6	164.1	181.5	185.7
	Animal products - edible	5.4	291.3	281.4	273.0	352.5	335.9	307.4	260.7
	Printing and publishing	4.9	151.3	148.1	139.5	128.0	115.6	103.5	105.1
	Textiles	6.1	254.7	249.4	230.7	223.0	220.5	226.8	224.5
	Iron and steel	16.0	133.8	133.8	125.5	119.6	111.4	144.0	166.8
	Other manufactures	16.5	221.8	213.9	210.1	199.4	193.7	216.6	212.9
	Transportation	6.5	114.3	115.1	111.3	109.4	102.1	91.4	85.8
	Construction	5.9	140.0	143.3	131.9	123.5	92.6	57.7	61.2
	Trade	30.9	164.6	159.1	162.4	157.9	138.8	129.0	122.2
Winnipeg	- All Industries	100.0	168.0	164.9	162.2	159.8	146.1	146.6	145.4
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	38.8	267.5	269.9	254.3	243.7	295.0	380.2	450.8
	Lumber products	11.2	209.5	210.9	190.1	163.9	144.2	131.3	119.7
	Other manufactures	27.6	301.3	303.7	289.5	285.3	375.0	509.6	625.1
	Communications	4.8	199.3	205.3	181.1	166.2	136.2	124.8	118.8
	Transportation	10.7	142.5	145.6	124.9	152.1	135.3	112.9	94.7
	Construction	12.2	260.4	258.9	220.4	189.6	110.2	90.5	125.1
	Services ^{2/}	6.9	245.1	255.2	245.8	220.2	192.6	170.5	165.7
	Trade	26.5	264.7	257.0	246.2	221.0	194.1	185.6	172.0
Vancouver	- All Industries	100.0	238.1	238.5	220.4	210.0	207.4	229.0	252.0

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

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

Industries	Nov. 1, 1948					Oct. 1, 1948		Nov. 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	1,084,333	837,615	246,718	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.0	23.0
Animal products - edible	41,172	32,974	8,198	80.1	19.9	79.8	20.2	79.9	20.1
Fur and products	4,471	2,823	1,648	63.1	36.9	63.3	36.7	61.8	38.2
Leather and products	30,417	18,548	11,869	61.0	39.0	60.9	39.1	61.6	38.4
Boots and shoes	19,380	11,140	8,240	57.5	42.5	57.5	42.5	58.0	42.0
Lumber and products	83,298	76,263	7,035	91.6	8.4	91.8	8.2	92.0	8.0
Rough and dressed lumber	49,666	47,058	2,608	94.7	5.3	95.0	5.0	94.5	5.5
Furniture	17,635	15,448	2,187	87.6	12.4	87.7	12.3	90.7	9.3
Other lumber products	15,997	13,757	2,240	86.0	14.0	86.0	14.0	86.5	13.5
Plant products - edible	67,729	43,581	24,168	64.3	35.7	62.5	37.5	63.2	36.8
Pulp and paper products	115,966	93,145	22,821	80.3	19.7	80.8	19.2	80.2	19.8
Pulp and paper	51,843	49,342	2,501	95.2	4.8	95.2	4.8	94.7	5.3
Paper products	21,074	13,244	7,830	62.8	37.2	65.7	34.3	64.1	35.9
Printing and publishing	43,049	30,559	12,490	71.0	29.0	71.1	28.9	70.6	29.4
Rubber products	22,471	16,715	5,756	74.4	25.6	74.3	25.7	74.4	25.6
Textile products	161,043	72,748	88,295	45.2	54.8	45.6	54.4	44.6	55.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,173	36,753	22,420	62.1	37.9	62.2	37.8	60.5	39.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,577	13,541	9,036	60.0	40.0	59.8	40.2	58.8	41.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,720	8,457	6,263	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	56.9	43.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,309	10,910	5,399	66.9	33.1	67.5	32.5	64.5	35.5
Hosiery and knit goods	26,173	9,248	16,925	35.3	64.7	35.5	64.5	35.3	64.7
Garments and personal furnishings	58,890	17,764	41,126	30.2	69.8	30.9	69.1	29.8	70.2
Other textile products	16,807	8,983	7,824	53.4	46.6	54.0	46.0	53.9	46.1
Tobacco	10,415	4,291	6,124	41.2	58.8	42.8	57.2	42.2	57.8
Beverages	19,209	16,613	2,596	86.5	13.5	87.7	12.3	86.7	13.3
Chemicals and allied products	42,740	32,386	10,354	75.8	24.2	75.9	24.1	75.0	25.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,810	20,039	2,771	87.9	12.1	88.0	12.0	88.0	12.0
Electric light and power	32,178	28,388	3,790	88.2	11.8	88.3	11.7	89.4	10.6
Electrical apparatus	52,457	37,834	14,623	72.1	27.9	72.4	27.6	69.0	31.0
Iron and steel products	295,529	273,578	21,951	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4	92.5	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,071	37,401	1,670	95.7	4.3	95.8	4.2	95.2	4.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,292	28,907	1,385	88.8	11.2	88.9	11.1	89.3	10.7
Agricultural implements	18,973	17,925	1,048	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,653	106,509	6,144	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4	94.2	5.8
Automobiles and parts	43,271	38,745	4,526	89.5	10.5	89.5	10.5	89.3	10.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	18,645	18,016	629	96.6	3.4	96.9	3.1	97.3	2.7
Heating appliances	8,366	7,842	524	93.5	6.5	93.5	6.5	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,015	11,081	934	92.2	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.2	7.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,451	8,102	349	95.6	4.4	95.4	4.6	94.7	5.3
Other iron and steel products	47,014	39,775	7,239	84.6	15.4	84.7	15.3	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	50,795	43,333	7,462	85.3	14.7	85.7	14.3	85.3	14.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,754	14,425	1,329	91.6	8.4	91.6	8.4	91.4	8.6
Miscellaneous	15,879	9,951	5,928	62.7	37.3	63.8	36.2	65.6	34.4
LOGGING	97,249	95,600	1,649	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
MINING	85,045	83,270	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Coal	25,168	24,932	236	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,701	41,862	839	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,176	16,476	700	95.9	4.1	95.4	4.6	96.2	3.8
COMMUNICATIONS	49,506	23,536	25,970	47.5	52.5	47.7	52.3	47.3	52.7
Telegraphs	8,540	6,924	1,616	81.1	18.9	81.0	19.0	79.6	20.4
Telephones	40,124	15,996	24,128	39.9	60.1	40.0	60.0	39.6	60.4
TRANSPORTATION	186,872	175,786	11,086	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Street railways, carts and storage	61,319	57,062	4,257	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.2	7.8
Steam railway operation	93,851	88,301	5,550	94.1	5.9	94.0	6.0	93.7	6.3
Shipping and stavedoring	31,702	30,423	1,279	96.0	4.0	95.1	4.9	96.3	3.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,929	248,277	4,652	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7
Building	117,208	114,268	2,940	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6	97.8	2.2
Highway	94,250	92,653	1,597	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.4	1.6
Railway	41,471	41,356	115	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	69,702	33,838	35,864	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	46.6	53.4
Hotels and restaurants	46,085	23,315	22,770	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3	49.3	50.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,617	10,523	13,094	44.6	55.4	44.2	55.8	41.3	58.7
TRADE	284,898	171,749	113,149	60.3	39.7	61.0	39.0	59.4	40.6
Retail	203,500	111,073	92,427	54.6	45.4	55.2	44.8	52.6	47.4
Wholesale	81,398	60,676	20,722	74.5	25.5	75.0	25.0	76.3	23.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	1,669,671	440,863	79.1	20.9	79.1	20.9	79.0	21.0
FINANCE	87,186	46,252	40,934	53.0	47.0	53.1	46.9	52.9	47.1
Banks and trust companies	49,798	24,819	24,979	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,511	2,294	1,217	65.3	34.7	65.4	34.6	64.6	35.4
Insurance	33,877	19,139	14,738	56.5	43.5	56.5	43.5	57.8	42.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	1,715,923	481,797	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010514999